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BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1943

M. A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health.



THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHBALL, 1943



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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 D. C. NEIGHBOUR, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

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

Aldermen :

*GARDNER, F. E. HAMBLIN, E. B. *PARGITER, G. A. *SMITH, F. G.

Councillors :

BILL, H. R.	HARRIS, G.	LUCKETT, F. H.
BRAINE, E. W. H.	HILL, J.	LYE, A. E.
*COX, E. W.	HOPKINS, W. H.	*MARKS, F. J.
DANE, A. T.	*HUTCHINGS, C.	*KNOTT, Mrs. A.
DAVIES, R. L.	*LEWIS, J. F.	SAXON, J. A.
*DOUGLAS, H. C.	*LOWE, 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-seventh Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district. Certain vital statistics still require to be excluded from the Report for security reasons, on instructions from the Ministry of Health. The general health of the population continues to be good. The birth rate remained at the higher level which it reached in 1942, but there was a slight increase in the death rate. There was a slight reduction in the infant mortality rate, 53.01 as compared with 56.9 in 1942, and while this is satisfactory, as it followed a considerable decrease on the previous year's figure, there is still room for improvement.

During the year, the district was affected by the epidemic of influenza which was widespread over England during the latter part of the year, and in October and November there was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, which reached considerable proportions, but did not last very long, and was not of a severe type.

The cleansing station continued to do useful work in the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions.

Two additional wartime day nurseries for the children of mothers engaged in war work were opened, one at the Recreation Ground and one at Jubilee Gardens. There had been a long waiting list for children for whom places in day nurseries were required, and the opening of these nurseries relieved the lists to a considerable extent.

The clinic attendances continued good, the increase in the numbers attending the ante-natal clinics being considerable.

The work of the Health Visitors was expanded during the year to increase propaganda for anti-diphtheria immunisation, and special care of the 2-5 age children.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors continued to increase. The stoppage of building and the continued influx of persons from areas more vulnerable to air attack make overcrowding problems of much more frequent occurrence, and the number of food inspections increased to almost 100 per cent. over the previous year.

Casualty Service work in Civil Defence still took up a considerable proportion of the time of the clerical and other staff.

I am, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MARGARET A. GLASS,

MANOR HOUSE, SOUTHALL.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

for the year 1943.

Medical Officer of Health :

ERNEST GRUNDY, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.(Eng.). (Called up for Army Service 1.5.43.)

Assistant Medical Officer :

MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed Medical Officer of Health from 1.5.43).

Sanitary Inspection Staff :

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

R. W. McDONALD, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

L. MAIR, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A.

F. C. HILLS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F.

R. W. BASHFORD, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

Health Visiting Staff :

Miss E. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I. (Appointed 18.5.42.)

Miss B. M. STANBRIDGE, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. R.S.I. (Child Life Protection Officer.)

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

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

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

Midwives :

Miss V. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 15.5.43.)

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 J. D. WINTERBURN (Directed to Industry 18.9.43).

R. STOCKLEY (Appointed 29.3.43)
(Called up 30.8.43).

Miss D. MASH (Directed to Industry 5.5.43).

Miss V. FUGGLE (Resigned 27.3.43).

Miss H. HEATLIE.

Miss N. KETTERIDGE.

Mrs. B. POLLARD (Appointed 9.9.43).

**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, 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	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£419,320
Sum produced by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,530

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 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.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE

Whole District.

Total deaths, 492. (Males, 249 ; Females, 243).

Crude Death Rate, —

For extracts from vital statistics and causes of death see Appendix Tables II and III.

It will be observed that the total number of deaths is higher in 1943 than in 1942. The number of deaths from notifiable infectious diseases, excluding pneumonia and tuberculosis was 2 in 1943, as compared with 7 in 1942. There were no deaths from diphtheria. There was again an increase in the deaths from tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, but in 1943 the increase was very much less than in 1942. In view of the fact that there was a country-wide influenza epidemic during 1943, the smallness of this increase is very satisfactory. The increase in tuberculosis deaths gives cause for some anxiety, as persons affected were mainly between the ages of 20 to 40. There can be observed also a persistent increase in the number of deaths from cancer of all forms. As cancer is a curable disease if diagnosed in the early stages, it seems that the public is still unwilling to undergo investigation of symptoms until the disease has reached an intractable phase.

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 228 (males 108 and females 120). 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 264 in number (males 141 and females 123). The total number of deaths therefore belonging to the district is 492.

The deaths of non-Southall residents in the St. Bernard's Hospital (not included in the above figures) numbered 250 (males 108 and females 142).

For the distribution of deaths in the various Wards see Appendix Table IV, and for the comparison of general birth and death rates and rates of maternal mortality, see Appendix Table V.

Births and Birth Rate (figures for 1942 are given in brackets).

The total number of births notified to the Health Department under the Public Health Act, 1936, was 922 (921). The total number of registered births in the district (under the Births and Deaths Registration Act—included in the notified births above) was 422 (498). The total number of live births belonging to the district whether occurring within or outside the district was 830 (826). The illegitimate live births were 39 (38). There were 25 stillbirths (23), and these were legitimate, with two exceptions.

It will be noted that the number of births belonging to the district was approximately the same as in 1942. This means that the birth rate increase which was noted between the years 1941 and 1942 has been maintained. The proportion of expectant mothers wishing to have hospital confinement still remains high. The reasons for this fact, explained in the Report for 1942, still obtain. The table below gives the analysis of the places of confinement and monthly registration of births classified in Wards, is given in Appendix Table VI. Details of abnormalities in confinements during 1943 are to be found in Appendix Table XI.

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

Total Confinements (live births and still births), 855.

No. born in Hillingdon County Hospital	305 or 35.6%
No. born in London voluntary hospitals	26 or 3.2%
No. born in nursing homes or other hospitals	209 or 24.4%
No. confined in their homes by midwives or doctors	315 or 36.8%

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 44. The rate per 1,000 live births was 53.01. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 49, for London 58, and for the 148 small towns 46 per 1,000.

The infant mortality rate, while showing a decrease on the rates during the years 1938 to 1941, was only slightly lower than the rate in 1942. While this rate still appears favourable compared with the general rate for London, there appears still to be room for improvement when the figures for England and Wales as a whole are considered, and also when it is considered that the infant mortality rate in New Zealand and certain other countries, has been as low as 27 per 1,000. It must be remembered that Southall is an industrial area, and the effects of overcrowding, long hours of work, and necessity for shelter living at times, because of the vulnerability of the area to enemy attacks, are liable to have an influence on the health of the expectant mother, and therefore a resulting effect on infant mortality.

For details of cases of deaths of infants in the year see Appendix Table VII.

Maternal Morbidity and Mortality.

During the year four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

There was one maternal death during the year in connection with childbirth.

It will be noted in Table V that statistics are now given for England and Wales of the maternal mortality due to, or associated with, abortion. There was no death in this district due to, or associated with, abortion during 1943.

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 1943 the total number of visits made by the nurses was 8,693. 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.

During the fourth quarter of 1943, there was a considerable epidemic of influenza in the country, and Southall was affected by it, though not so seriously as other areas. Because of the possibility of medical and nursing services becoming hard pressed, arrangements were made on the lines of Circular 2897 of the Ministry of Health, for temporary nursing and home helps in case of distress. The Womens' Voluntary Service, the District Nursing Association, the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association, and the Health Visitors, were all prepared to co-operate, but fortunately the epidemic subsided rapidly, and it was unnecessary to call upon these volunteers to a great degree.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The services provided in the district are shown in Appendix Table I.

A report on the work in the diphtheria prevention clinic is given on page 15.

The Council affords facilities to all medical men practising in the district for the examination of pathological specimens. This work is carried out by the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory, Ealing.

The following table shows the work done during the year 1943 (including work done for the Isolation Hospital).

TABLE A.

					<i>Emer. Lab.</i>
Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	647
Sputa for tubercle	...	...	...	...	156
Faeces	...	...	...	...	5
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	808
					—

Scabies Clinic.

The total number who attended the clinic for treatment of scabies and other skin conditions during 1943 was 3,086. Details of the cases were as follows:—

Scabies	...	...	...	First Visits	476,	Reattendances	769,	Total	1,245
Other skin conditions	...	..	..	..	233,	..	1,477	..	1,710
Verminous heads	...	..	..	..	77,	..	54	..	131

The figures of attendances at the Cleansing Station increased during 1943 by 72 per cent. This clinic is working very successfully, and appears to enjoy the confidence of the General Practitioners and of the Public. Very heavy cases of infestation are becoming much less frequent, a sign that more care is being taken by the Public to ask for advice and treatment before infestation of scabies or vermin becomes too heavy. It has been unnecessary to use the compulsory powers under the Scabies Order to obtain attendances during the year. A few refractory cases have required to be visited by the Health Visitors, or School Attendance Officers.

Ambulance Facilities.

Two motor ambulances under the control of this department are provided by the Council for the use of residents to remove non-infectious and accident cases to hospital, and for other ambulance work. The vehicles are stationed at the Salisbury Road Civil Defence Depot, and are manned by the members of the Casualty Service. There are increasing demands on this service which functions successfully. Details of the work of this service are as follows :—

TABLE B.

Ordinary cases removed to hospital or home	...	2,825
Accidents	... ..	236
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	3,061
		<hr/>
Miles travelled in the period	... ..	22,485

Poor Law Medical Relief.

The Relieving Officer issued 362 Medical Orders during 1943. Some of these cases also received outdoor relief or institutional treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The district is divided into five health visitor's 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 one of the health visitors, who is also Child Protection Visitor.

See Appendix Table VIII for summary of visits during 1943.

It will be noted that the number of examinations in schools was greatly increased. This was because of the increase in infectious disease during the year, which meant the examination of large numbers of contacts in the schools.

Child Life Protection.

The Senior Health Visitor is specially appointed to deal with Child Life Protection work. This work increased during 1943, and consists of visits monthly to foster mothers, and the inspection of children under their care. Under the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, the Child Life Protection Officer must now report on, and keep under observation, all persons who wish to adopt children, and children who are to be adopted, until such time as legal adoption has been carried out. See Appendix Table IX for statistics of this work.

Consultant Aid in Difficult Labour.

A consultant obstetrician for difficult cases of labour is available to medical practitioners practising in Southall. 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.

The clinic for the treatment of expectant mothers and children by Ultra-Violet Light is held at the Manor House twice a week, from October to May. There has been overcrowding at, and a long waiting list for, this clinic, and it is proposed to increase the facilities by providing a new lamp at the Branch Health Centre. Treatment by this method, in the majority of cases, has produced definite improvement in the general condition of patients. All patients are weighed at the commencement and finish of a course of treatment, and these comparative weights have been highly satisfactory in a large proportion of the cases treated.

TABLE C.

Number of sessions held : 30.

Number of attendances :—

						<i>First Visits.</i>	<i>Re-visits.</i>
Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	5	56
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,275

Post-Natal and Birth Control Clinic.

TABLE D.

Number of sessions held : 22.

Number of attendances :—

						<i>Post-Natal.</i>	<i>Birth Control.</i>
First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	100	34
Re-attendances	...	...	...	...	...	93	112

The post-natal clinic is of great value in preventing chronic ill-health in mothers. Small difficulties discovered and remedied at the post-natal clinic can have an immensely beneficial effect on the permanent physical condition of these patients, and it is desirable that, after the war, the facilities for post-natal examinations should be increased in the borough.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of new patients seen at the ante-natal clinics during the year was 674, and the total number of attendances was 3,822 (2,141 at the Manor House and 1,681 at the Branch Centre).

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

						<i>No. of Cases.</i>
One attendance	...	...	...	...	...	46
Two attendances	...	...	...	...	...	34
Three attendances	...	...	...	...	...	44
Four attendances	...	...	...	...	...	53
Five attendances	...	...	...	...	...	56
Six or more attendances	...	...	...	...	...	302
No attendance	...	...	...	...	...	16

For table of comparison of figures for last eight years, and the proportion of new cases to re-visits, see Appendix Table X.

The total number of attendances at the ante-natal clinics again show an increase over that of 1942. From these figures, which showed a great increase also in 1942, it can be observed that the ante-natal clinics are becoming somewhat overcrowded, and considera-

tion of the provision of increased facilities for ante-natal examinations will have to be made. The figure for six or more attendances is an excellent one, showing a 50 per cent. increase over 1942 in the number who have attended regularly during a considerable portion of their ante-natal period, and this in spite of conditions which I mentioned in last year's Report still obtaining, *i.e.*, that many of the mothers are, of necessity, working through a considerable period of their pregnancy.

TABLE E.I.

Completed cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	551
Uncompleted cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Non-pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Removals from district	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
(New cases : 674. Brought forward from 1942, 231) ...							905

TABLE E.II.

	Primipara (1st Pregnancy)	Multipara (2nd or Subsequent Pregnancy)	Delivered at home		Admitted to hospital or Nursing Home	
			Primipara	Multipara	Primipara	Multipara
Normal cases	144	303	43	158	101	145
Abnormal cases	56	48	6	16	50	32

Of the cases dealt with therefore 36 per cent. were primiparae (against 38 per cent. in 1942) and of these 75 per cent. (against 64 per cent. in 1942) were confined in hospital, while 50 per cent. (against 41 per cent.) of the multiparae were also confined in hospital.

Table XI in Appendix gives the chief abnormalities found during the year.

Child Welfare Clinics.

The attendances at the Child Welfare clinics during 1943 are shown in Table XII in Appendix.

The total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics during 1943 was 12,852, as compared with 13,346 for 1942.

These figures show a slight decrease on the total figure for 1942, but it will be noted that the proportion of new infant cases attending the clinics, to total live births in the district, (see Appendix Table XIII), has increased in 1943, and that the attendance is very good in spite of wartime conditions. Also, a considerable number of mothers who have been regular clinic attenders have been able to have their children cared for by putting them in the wartime nurseries, where they are under constant medical and nursing supervision and therefore need not also attend clinics.

Pre-school Medical Inspection (Toddlers' Clinics).

Toddlers' Clinics are held fortnightly at each centre. The total attendances at these clinics were 432, 269 at the Manor House and 163 at the Branch Centre. (See Appendix, Tables XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII.)

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 many of a minor degree which are present fortuitously at the time of examination and are quickly remedied.

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.

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	North Road School Clinic.
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.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.

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.

This clinic is of considerable value for children with mild degrees of bone deformity, *i.e.*, knock knees, bow legs, flat feet, etc. Minor forms of these complaints are treated experimentally by means of wedging of shoes and corrective exercises. If good results are being obtained there is then no need for a specialist's advice, the services of the specialist thus being available for more serious cases. Several children found to have slight orthopaedic defects at the wartime nurseries have been treated in this way. It will be noted that only one expectant mother was persuaded to attend this clinic, and while the total attendances of infants means that the teacher had plenty of work, I feel that propaganda is required in order that mothers should make use of this clinic, which can be a valuable one for them. The demands of war work have prevented several mothers, who would have been willing to take advantage of the clinic, from doing so.

The attendances during the year are tabulated below :—

	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
First visits	38	1
Re-attendances	497	15

Health Propaganda.

During the year, Health Visitors were asked to emphasise during their visits, the importance of anti-diphtheria immunisation, and to increase their efforts in the training of mothers to realise the importance of the prevention of head lice and scabies, and their immediate treatment. The Health Visitors also acted on Ministry of Health Circular 2831, which suggested that more attention should be paid to the 2 to 5 age group in the home, with special reference to dietetics and hygiene.

A scheme was commenced during the year, whereby mothers of infants, ascertained from the birth notifications to be now one year old, were sent a birthday card, which contained, as well as a greeting message, a reminder that the child was now old enough to be immunised against diphtheria.

In November, the Central Council for Health Education arranged a Brains Trust, the first of its kind in this country, in the Maypole Institute, Southall. Questions were put on general health, with special reference to venereal disease. Because of air raid activity, the attendance was not so large as it had been hoped for, but those who did attend showed a keen interest and many useful questions were asked and answered.

Voluntary Help at Clinics.

The help given by voluntary workers at the clinics has continued throughout the year. There are several ways in which this work is carried out, *i.e.*, filing work, looking after toddlers, etc., and this service given by the voluntary workers enables the clinics to work much more smoothly, and efficiently; it is deeply appreciated by members of the staff.

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.

(See Appendix, Tables XIX and XX for information dealing with notifications relating to Southall received from midwives resident in Southall during the year. This information is based on material kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.)

The monthly bookings for each district are included below, Table F :—

Districts	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
January	4	7	4	7	7
February	4	5	5	6	3
March	5	6	4	6	6
April	10	7	3	12	7
May	6	5	7	3	7
June	2	6	—	8	7
July	8	7	3	5	7
August	4	6	1	2	6
September	2	6	4	6	3
October	2	9	1	8	2
November	2	2	2	4	3
December	2	2	4	4	3

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 supplied by the County Medical Officer :—

TABLE G.

Total number of registered nursing homes in Southall	...	...	2
Total accommodation (No. of beds)	...	...	26
Number of deletions during the year 1943	...	...	Nil
Number of additional applications <i>re</i> registration during the year 1943	...	...	Nil
Number so registered	...	...	Nil
Refusals or cancellations of registration	...	...	Nil
Number of applications for exemption of registration	...	...	Nil
Result of such applications	...	...	Nil

Grants of Milk.

Under the Ministry of Food scheme, expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and children under five years of age, are supplied with dried milk or liquid milk, free or at 2d. a pint, according to income. This means that the Borough Council scheme for supplying these milks is required very little now, but babies requiring Cow & Gate or Ostermilk, instead of National Dried Milk, can still be supplied by the Council's clinics. National Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin tablets are also supplied under the Ministry of Food scheme, and can be obtained at the clinics during the usual clinic session hours.

There were 97 applications granted during the year, as follows :—

TABLE H.

	Cow's milk free	Cow's milk at 50% cost	Dried milk free	Dried milk at 50% cost
1943	—	—	90	7

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.

(For statistics of dental treatment see Appendix, Table XXI. The figures show a grand total of 648 attendances, compared with 659 for 1942.)

Wartime Day Nurseries.

Two additional Wartime Day Nurseries were opened during the year, one in the Recreation Ground, and one in Jubilee Park. Both nurseries were built to take 50 children each, and all three nurseries are well utilised. The help given by Civil Defence staff and other voluntary workers at these nurseries is much appreciated.

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

During the latter part of the year, an epidemic of Scarlet Fever occurred, and the hospital became very crowded during this time. Overcrowding lasted about six weeks, and then the epidemic was got under control. As neighbouring hospitals were all overfull at the same time; only two patients could be transferred, and they went to the Willesden Municipal Hospital. It was possible to arrange for all other cases, except those which were nursed at home, to be admitted to the Isolation Hospital. Home nursing, in view of the crowded condition of many of the homes in the district, was only possible in a limited number of cases. Arrangements for nursing and feeding patients at the Isolation Hospital were very much strained during this period, but somehow all difficulties were overcome. The number of complications following infection was extremely low, in spite of the full condition of the hospital.

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.

Following Ministry of Health Circular 2734, the Southall Borough Council resolved that insulin should be supplied to cases not covered by other schemes, patients' income to be assessed and insulin provided free or at part cost. Under this scheme, six cases were dealt with during 1943.

Vaccination.

The total number of successful vaccination certificates received during the year was 316, and the number of certificates of exemption issued was 179.

Table XXII in Appendix gives details of the percentage of children successfully vaccinated during the last seven years.

It will be noted that the proportion of vaccinated infants to unvaccinated infants is very low, *i.e.*, 38 per cent. vaccinated, to 62 per cent. unvaccinated. In view of the risk of smallpox infection being brought to this country, which can happen much more readily with large numbers of troops going abroad and coming home again, it seems as if some propaganda for vaccination is required.

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 I.

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

Rooms	289	Covers	228
Beds	425	Eiderdowns	96
Blankets	855	Pillows	695
Bolsters	197	Sheets	504
Books	214	Miscellaneous	227
Scabies clinic : Bags of clothing	311		
		Total	4,041

The following articles were destroyed : 12 mattresses, 3 sheets, 1 bolster and 7 pillows.

Cancer.

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 24) that in 1943, 97 cases (51 males and 46 females) died from cancer. (See Appendix, Tables XXIII and XXIV.)

The increase in the cancer mortality follows an increase in 1942, and mention has already been made in the paragraph on Deaths and Death Rate.

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 (Smallpox prevention) Regulation, 1917.

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).

The number of notifications received during the year was 269 as compared with 100 for the previous year.

Of these, 255 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

One hundred and twenty-five scarlet fever cases were admitted during the last quarter of the year, when scarlet fever reached minor epidemic proportions. The disease was of a mild type, and complications were not numerous, but for several weeks the hospital was very full, and heavy demands were made on the staff during this time.

Diphtheria.

There were 27 cases of diphtheria notified as compared with 22 in 1942. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from diphtheria of residents during the year.

There was a big reduction in the number of cases of diphtheria notified in 1942, as compared with 1941. There has not been a further reduction in 1943. The types of cases were very mild, and there were very few complications, and these of only a temporary nature. It seems as if the practice of diphtheria immunisation is now producing results in the improvement of diphtheria statistics, though the time that this can be positively ascertained has not yet come, because of the periodicity which is associated with infectious disease epidemics.

Diphtheria Prevention.

The number of children immunised during 1943 is disappointingly low. Certainly a big proportion of children whose parents consent to have immunisation done had been dealt with during the campaign, but there is still a large proportion of children between 1 and 15 years in Southall, who have not been immunised. The Health Visitors have been making a special point of mentioning immunisation, when on their home visits, and during the year a scheme was instituted for sending an attractive birthday card to children reaching the age of one year, and the birthday card was also a reminder of the need for immunisation against diphtheria. As compared with the number of children born in 1943, the number of new cases immunised, *i.e.*, 681, constitutes approximately 80 per cent. Diphtheria immunisation is carried out on Monday afternoons at the Branch Health Centre, and on Thursday afternoons at the Manor House clinic.

TABLE J.

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	102
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	2,473
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	24
Highest attendance at a session	...	...	...	...	...	64
Lowest attendance at a session	...	...	...	...	...	7
During 1943 the number of new cases was	...	...	...	...	...	681

During the year the number of sessions for diphtheria immunisation at Council clinics was increased by the commencing of a weekly clinic on Monday afternoons at the Branch Health Centre.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in 1943.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No case was notified in the Borough during the year.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

For the incidence of various infectious diseases, excluding tuberculosis, notified during the year, under age groups, locality, and certain cases occurring among school children, see Appendix, Tables XXV, XXVI, and XXVII.

Infectious Disease Visits.

During the year, the Health Visitors paid 899 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. One hundred and twenty-seven swabs were taken. The total number of children examined by the Health Visitors in the schools was 2,078.

Uncleanliness and Verminous conditions in Schoolchildren.

I am obliged to Dr. H. M. C. Macaulay, the County School Medical Officer, for the information on this subject :—

Number of children on roll at 31st December, 1943	...	...	6,545
Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the school nurses	...	...	19,617
Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	646
Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	637

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 71.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 9.

Of the total notifications 41 were notified from Institutions (Sanatoria 8, County Council Hospitals 20, General Hospitals 13).

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 34 ; other forms, 6.

For details of new cases notified and deaths in 1943, see Appendix, Table XXVIII, and the occupations of new cases, see Appendix, Table XXIX.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Action under these powers was not necessary during the year.

Venereal Diseases.

The Middlesex County Council is the authority under the Public Health (Venereal Disease) Regulations, for the treatment of Venereal Disease in the County.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 313 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as compared with 146 in 1942. Of these, 255 were sent in as scarlatina (94 in 1942) and 27 as diphtheria (24 in 1942), 16 as measles, and 1 as erysipelas, 1 as rubella, and 8 as chickenpox. Of the cases sent in as scarlatina, 4 were unconfirmed. Similarly, of the cases sent in as diphtheria or suspected diphtheria, 10 were unconfirmed.

For details of cases during the year, and dealt with each month of the year, see Appendix, Tables XXX and XXXI.

Scarlatina.

Of the 255 cases admitted 252 were finally diagnosed, and the following table shows the incidence in age groups of the 252 cases of scarlatina which were nursed at the hospital :—

TABLE K.

Age (years) ...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	77	162	10	2	1

Three minor operations were performed, two for abscess and one for removal of toe-nail.

One case of scarlatina developed mumps 25 days after admission—no secondary case. One case was admitted suffering from chickenpox in addition—one secondary case. Three cases developed rubella.

Complications of the cases of scarlatina were :—

Cervical adenitis ...	11	Impetigo ...	2
Rhinitis ...	13	Staph. dermatitis ...	1
Nephritis ...	1	Styes ...	1
Secondary attacks ...	4	Preauricular abscess ...	1
Conjunctivitis ...	2	Sub-maxillary abscess	1
Septic sores ...	5	Scabies and impetigo	3
Septic finger ...	8	Scabies ...	3
Rheumatism ...	2	Stomatitis ...	1
Bronchitis ...	10	Chorea ...	1
Cardiac irregularity ...	4	Herpes zoster ...	3
Boils ...	1	Septicaemia ...	1
Pneumonia ...	1	Anaemia ...	1
Otorrhoea ...	18	Tonsillitis ...	3

Diphtheria.

Twenty-seven cases notified as diphtheria were admitted to the hospital. Seventeen of these were confirmed as diphtheria.

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

TABLE L.

Age (years) ...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	1	9	6	—	1

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

Tonsillor (Faucial)	7
Naso-pharyngeal	3
“ Bacteriological ”	7

Four of the cases were severe.

The complications recorded were as follows :—

Cardiac irregularity	4
Palatal paralysis	1
Staphylococcal throat	1

Three cases became convalescent carriers and were in hospital 135, 149 and 172 days respectively. Tonsillectomy was performed at Willesden Municipal Hospital.

Other Diseases.

Fourteen cases admitted as scarlatina or diphtheria were subsequently diagnosed as suffering from other diseases. These were as follows :—

Diseases notified as scarlatina : Tonsilitis, 1. Measles, 1. Rubella, 2.

Diseases notified as diphtheria : Scarlatina, 1. Tonsilitis, 4. Laryngitis and bronchitis, 1. Tonsilitis and bronchitis, 1. Vincents angina, 1. Peritonsillar abscess, 2.

Stay in Hospital.

The average stay in hospital was as follows :—

Scarlatina : All cases (252)	30.8 days.
Patients remaining over 56 days	63.8 ”
Patients remaining under 56 days	29.3 ”
Diphtheria : All cases (17)	73.6 ”
Patients remaining over 56 days	95.8 ”
Patients remaining under 56 days	34.0 ”
Other diseases : All cases (44)	20.4 ”

Laboratory Work.

The laboratory work for the hospital was done by the Emergency Laboratory, Ealing, and is included in the figures given in Table A, page 7.

Sick Staff.

TABLE M.

	<i>Permanent.</i>	<i>Temporary.</i>
Number of staff off duty for 24 hours or more ...	5	1
Total number of days off duty	172	7
Causal conditions :—		
Tonsilitis	11 days	—
Bronchitis	35 ”	—
Influenza	34 ”	7 days
Bruised leg	5 ”	—
Influenza and rheumatism	79 ”	—
Rubella	8 ”	—

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. Sampling : six samples were taken during the year and found to be satisfactory.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The total number of inspections of premises made during the year in connection with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors was 6,886.

Tables XXXII and XXXIII show an analysis of the number and nature of such inspections, and the number of complaints received during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

TABLE N.

Statistics for the year :—

(a) Number of Council houses

(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	15	} Total
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	...	...	15	
(b) Number of other houses							
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	23	} Total
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	...	...	23	

Canal Boats.

Visits were paid to the canal and 4 boats were inspected. The condition of both boats and occupants was satisfactory.

There were no complaint notices issued by other authorities.

Mortuary and Post-mortem Room.

The new Mortuary situated in Havelock Road, provides adequate accommodation for the Borough.

Petroleum and Carbide.

During the year 55 applications for licences to store petroleum were granted and four applications were granted for licences to store carbide of calcium.

The licensed premises have been inspected at regular intervals during the year.

Celluloid and Cinematograph Films Act, 1922.

There is one licence in force for the purpose of stripping and making celluloid solution from cinematograph films, and the premises used were periodically inspected during the year.

Housing.

A reliable overcrowding estimate will have to be made immediately conditions permit, as there is general evidence of an increase in sub-letting. Wartime experience has emphasised a lack of proper facilities for cleansing of persons and effects before transfer to new housing.

For statistics see Table XXXIV in the Appendix.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS.

The adjustment of hours to meet wartime conditions and the obvious endeavour of shopkeepers generally to co-operate to secure the best result, offset the unavoidable neglect of this work. The routine inspection of food shops which was maintained enabled some control to be exercised on other trades.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were granted during 1942 :—

for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk	13
for the sale of Accredited milk	—
for the sale of Pasteurised milk	20
for Pasteurisation	2
Supplementary Licences	2

a total of 37 licences being in force at the end of the year.

Sampling.

Fifty-six samples of milk, designated and undesignated, were sent during the year for bacterial count. The examinations are carried out at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, or at the Public Health Emergency Laboratory. The samples are sent by train to the Institute or delivered at the Laboratory, and are invariably examined within four to six hours of being taken.

Food Sampling.

The chemical or bacteriological analyses of 56 food samples taken during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors were carried out by the Public Health Emergency Laboratory.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the County Council. The figures for 1943 are not available.

Food Inspection.

Inspections are made of the carcasses of recently slaughtered animals, and of premises where meat, fish and other foods are sold or prepared for sale. There is no registered slaughterhouse or public abattoir in the district, and most of the meat supplied comes from the Ministry of Food Distribution Centre.

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

TABLE O.

Details :

	Total Inspected	Passed as Sound	Destroyed	Passed for Human Consumption	Passed for Animal Feeding
	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
Canned	272,122	217,867	28,062	3,996	18,784
Raw	16,906	8,598	926	273	4,292
Totals	289,028	226,465	28,988	4,269	23,076

TABLE I.
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 Branch Centre	Immunisation against diphtheria	Thursday 2-3 p.m. Monday 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 County and London Hospitals	Examination and Treatment	Daily, 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Middlesex County Council
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Uxbridge Chest Clinic, High Street, Uxbridge	Dispensary treatment and supervision	Mon. and Thurs., 1.30 p.m. Wed. and Fri., 10 a.m.	Middlesex County Council
Scabies and Verminous Conditions	Crosby House, Osterley Park Road	Treatment of Scabies, etc., and cleansing of verminous conditions	Scabies: Mon. and Thurs., 10 a.m. Verminous conditions: Tues. and Fri., 10 a.m.	The Council

*Suspended during war.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.

						Total	Male	Female	Comparative figures for 1942
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	791	401	390	788
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	39	16	23	38
Stillbirths—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	23	10	13	23
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	492	249	243	444
Birthrate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of estimated population									—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births									—
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population									—
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):									
						<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (alive and still) births.</i>		
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	1	1.19		} 1.76
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.19		
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—									
All infants per 1,000 live births						...	...	53.01	56.90
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	51.83	57.11
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	76.91	52.62
Deaths from cancer (all ages)									97
Deaths from measles (all ages)									2
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)									—
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)									12

Causes of Deaths, 1943.

TABLE III.

	Male.	Female.	Total 1943.	Total 1942.
1. Typhoid fever, etc.	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	2
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	1
6. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	20	14	34	24
7. Other tuberculosis	3	3	6	7
8. Syphilitic diseases	5	—	5	6
9. Influenza	2	3	5	—
10. Measles	1	1	2	—
11. Ac. poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	—	—	1
12. Ac. inf. encephalitis	—	—	—	2
13/16. Cancer (all forms)	51	46	97	72
17. Diabetes	—	3	3	8
18. Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	10	23	33	41
19. Heart disease	43	51	94	82
20. Other circulatory diseases	7	22	29	21
21. Bronchitis	12	18	30	14
22. Pneumonia (all forms)	15	15	30	35
23. Other respiratory diseases	4	3	7	4
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	8	2	10	9
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	7	5	12	8
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—	1
27. Other digestive diseases	9	2	11	12
28. Nephritis	6	3	9	3
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	1	1	1
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	2
31. Premature birth	5	4	9	13
32. Congenital malformations, etc.	9	5	14	16
33. Suicide	3	1	4	3
34. Road traffic accidents	—	—	—	2
35. Other violence	8	4	12	13
36. All other causes	21	14	35	41
TOTAL DEATHS	249	243	492	444

TABLE IV.

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor	37	26	63
Northcote	42	28	70
Hambrough	48	45	93
Dormers Wells	36	37	73
Glebe	43	61	104
Norwood Green	43	46	89
Total ...	249	243	492

TABLE V.

Vital Statistics compared with other Areas.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1943. (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 Administrative County	Southall
		Rates per 1,000 Civilian		Population	
BIRTHS :—					
Live	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	
Still	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45	
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	
Typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17	
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	—
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
Deaths under 1 year of age... ..	49	58	46	58	
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age...	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	
		Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)			
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal fever	11.68	15.11	9.26	3.05	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..						15.23

MATERNAL MORTALITY (England and Wales).

Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45

ABORTION—MORTALITY PER MILLION WOMEN AGED 15-45 (England and Wales).

With Sepsis	Without Sepsis
25	8

Monthly Registration of Births.

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

TABLE VI.

	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total
January	5	4	7	7	10	5	38
February	5	12	3	4	12	5	41
March	11	5	6	4	9	4	39
April	4	8	3	5	7	14	41
May	12	5	7	9	8	12	53
June	7	2	8	4	7	3	31
July	7	5	3	1	11	12	39
August	4	6	1	6	3	7	27
September	6	4	5	4	2	6	27
October	4	5	4	6	13	8	40
November	2	5	2	8	7	1	25
December	6	-	3	1	8	3	21
	73	61	52	59	97	80	422

TABLE VII.

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.	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	8
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations, etc.	3	2	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	8
Gastro-enteritis, Diarrhoea, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	1	12
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Prematurity	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Miscellaneous	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	17	2	4	2	25	7	5	4	3	44

Live Births. Legitimate, 791.
Illegitimate, 39.

Infant Deaths. Legitimate, 41.
Illegitimate, 3.

TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITING WORK FOR THE YEAR 1943.

Visits to infants—		
First visits ... ..	...	755
Re-visits ... ..	...	2,446
Visits to children—		
First visits ... ..	...	108
Re-visits ... ..	...	4,224
Visits to expectant mothers ... ..	...	818
Visits for infectious disease ... ..	...	899
Visits to schools ... ..	...	81*
Child Life Protection visits ... ..	...	211
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	...	495
Removals ... ..	...	121
No access ... ..	...	1,168
Total		11,326

*At these visits a total of 2,078 children were examined.

TABLE IX.

(1) Number of foster parents on register—					
(a) At the beginning of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	22
(b) At the end of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	23
(2) Number of foster parents receiving foster children—					
(a) At the beginning of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	22
(b) At the end of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	22
(3) Number of children on the register—					
(a) At the beginning of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	27
(b) At the end of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	27
(4) Number of children received by foster parents during the year					21
(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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	10
(c) Adopted ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Returned to parents ... ..	...	...	...	...	8
(e) Removed at the request of the medical officer of health ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
(f) Evacuated with foster mother ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Died during the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
(h) On whom inquests were held ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
(6) Total number of visits made during the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	189
(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.

TABLE X.

		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
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
1941	...	549	2358	4.33	713	76.30
1942	...	642	2912	4.55	826	77.71
1943	...	674	3148	4.67	830	81.21

Of the 3,822 total attendances, 2,141 occurred at the Manor House centre and 1,681 at the Branch centre.

TABLE XI.

(a) Abnormalities of the foetus—							
(i) twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(ii) abortions	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(iii) stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(iv) other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Abnormalities of the mother—							
(i) unsatisfactory measurements	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(ii) post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(iii) ante partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iv) albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(v) high blood pressure (exceeding 140 systolic or 90 diastolic other than on the first attendance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
(vi) other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
<i>Neo-Natal Mortality</i> (before the seventh day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE XII.

Manor House—

Seen by medical officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125
Children at ordinary clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	626
Children at toddlers' clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	226

Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,409
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	358

New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

Branch Centre—

Seen by medical officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,077
Children at ordinary clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
Children at toddlers' clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	251

Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	311

New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

Total attendances	12,852
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

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

1938	...	...	14,351	1941	...	...	11,109
1939	...	...	15,452	1942	...	...	13,346
1940	...	...	12,033	1943	...	...	12,852

TABLE XIII.

	(1) New Infant Cases	(2) Total live births	(3) Percentage of (1) to (2)*
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
1941	586	713	82
1942	605	826	73
1943	632	830	76

* 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.

TABLE XIV.
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN STATED GROUPS :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	85	90	175
2 years	49	59	108
3 years	53	41	94
4 years	35	58	93
Total Routine	222	248	470
Other inspections	4	8	12
Total	226	256	482

TABLE XV.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE) :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	15	9	24
2 years	9	18	27
3 years	13	18	31
4 years	12	26	38
Total	49	71	120

TABLE XVI.

NUMBER REQUIRING DENTAL TREATMENT :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	—	—	—
2 years	—	—	—
3 years	7	7	14
4 years	9	11	20
Total ...	16	18	34

TABLE XVII.

NUTRITION.

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total							
			A	B	C	D				
18 months	A 64 B 19 C 2 D —	54 27 7 2	} 118	46	9	2				
2 years	A 34 B 10 C 5 D —	25 25 8 1								
3 years	A 38 B 12 C 3 D —	14 22 5 —					} 52	34	8	—
4 years	A 17 B 16 C 2 D —	25 29 4 —								
Total ...	222	248	271	160	36	3				

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 XVIII 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 XVIII.
DEFECTS FOUND.

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
<i>Skin</i>			
1. Ringworm	-	-	-
2. Scabies	-	-	-
3. Impetigo	1	-	1
4. Other diseases (non-tubercular)	-	1	1
Total 1-4	1	1	2
<i>Eye</i>			
5. Blepharitis	-	-	-
6. Conjunctivitis	2	1	3
7. Keratitis and opacities	-	-	-
8. Other conditions (excl. defective vision and squint)	5	1	6
Total 5-8	7	2	9
9. Defective vision	-	-	-
10. Squint	-	5	5
<i>Ear</i>			
11. Defective hearing	-	-	-
12. Otitis media	-	-	-
13. Other ear diseases	-	-	-
<i>Nose and Throat</i>			
14. Chronic tonsils and/or adenoids	13	24	37
15. Other conditions	-	-	-
16. Enlarged cervical glands (non-tubercular)	-	-	-
17. Defective speech	-	-	-
<i>Heart and Circulation</i>			
18. Organic heart disease	-	-	-
19. Functional heart disease	-	-	-
20. Anæmia	-	-	-
<i>Lungs</i>			
21. Bronchitis	-	-	-
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	1	4	5
29. Genu valgum 18 months	3	4	7
2 years... ..	7	7	14
3 years... ..	6	6	12
4 years... ..	-	8	8
30. Other forms	-	-	-
31. Other defects and diseases	11	10	21
32. Dental diseases 18 months	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-
3 years	7	7	14
4 years	9	11	20

TABLE XIX.

Medical Help, Mothers and Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Death of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

The reasons for sending 95 notifications for medical help were as follows :—

TABLE XX.

During pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
For miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
During labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
During puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infant conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

TABLE XXI.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers:—

Number sent to the dentist for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of completed dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Number of local anæsthetics	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Total number of attendances and re-attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511

Children under five years of age:—

Number sent for inspection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of local anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total number of attendances and re-attendances to dentist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137

These figures show a total number of 648 attendances compared with 659 in 1942, 681 in 1941 and 724 in 1940.

TABLE XXII.

Year	Live Births	Vaccination Certificates	Exemptions	Percentage of vaccinations to live births
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
1941	713	267	173	37
1942	826	294	168	35
1943	830	316	179	38

TABLE XXIII.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated population	Rate per 1,000 population
1922	18	18	36		
1923	21	14	35		
1924	20	18	38		
1925	—	—	40		
1926	12	11	23		
1927	13	13	26		
1928	18	27	45		
1929	12	10	22		
1930	17	29	46		
1931	20	28	48		
1932	22	23	45		
1933	23	28	51		
1934	22	27	49		
1935	30	27	57		
1936	22	30	52		
1937	42	28	70		
1938	27	30	57		
1939	33	41	74		
1940	28	36	64		
1941	34	37	71		
1942	34	38	72		
1943	51	46	97		

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

TABLE XXIV.

AGES AT DEATH IN CANCER CASES.

	Age							
	0-15	15-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Male...	—	—	1	1	17	17	11	4
Female	—	1	2	2	10	18	9	4
Total	—	1	3	3	27	35	20	8

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

TABLE XXV.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

Diseases	Ages												Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
	Un-der 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 ...	5	12	7	13	14	26	4	1	—	—	—	—	82	5	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	12	7	22	42	147	28	8	3	—	—	—	269	255	—
Diphtheria ...	—	1	3	—	3	8	3	6	2	—	—	—	26	27	—
Measles ...	14	29	21	51	47	126	5	—	—	—	—	—	293	16	2
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	3*	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	6	1*	—
Pneumonia ...	8	—	1	—	2	2	3	3	4	12	11	2	48	—	30
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1*	—
Cerebro-spinal fever, &c.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3*	—

*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 XXVI.

Diseases	Total	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet fever ...	269	75	51	36	26	55	26	255	—
Diphtheria ...	26	6	4	6	4	2	4	27	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	3*	—
Pneumonia ...	48	10	3	4	16	11	4	—	30
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1*	—
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	80	15	5	12	15	15	18	—	40
Erysipelas ...	6	2	—	—	2	2	—	1*	—
Measles ...	293	121	47	31	45	26	23	16	2
Whooping cough ...	82	19	13	17	11	15	7	5	—
Cerebro-spinal fever, &c.	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	3*	—
Totals	812	250	125	107	120	127	83	311	72

*To London hospitals and institutions outside the district.

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

TABLE NO. XXVII.

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Beaconsfield Road	17	1
County School	5	—
Clifton Road	14	—
Dormers Wells	2	1
Featherstone Road	11	—
North Road	24	2
St. Anselms	9	—
Tudor Road	13	3
Western Road... ..	10	—
Lady Margaret Road... ..	43	1
Other Schools	6	—
	154	8

TABLE NO. XXVIII.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	1
5-10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	14	12	—	1	1	1	—	—
25-35	5	11	—	2	5	8	—	2
35-45	8	5	—	1	7	2	—	—
45-65	5	5	1	—	5	2	—	—
65+	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	34	37	4	5	20	14	3	3

Of the 40 deaths, 33—or 82 per cent.—were of notified cases.

The occupations of the new cases were as follows :—

TABLE NO. XXIX.

Occupations	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Building and decorating trades	3	—	1	—
Schoolchildren	1	1	—	1
Clerical work	1	3	—	—
Domestic duties	—	16	—	1
Factory hands	10	10	—	1
No occupation	3	2	2	1
Various	16	5	1	1
Totals	34	37	4	5

TABLE No. XXX.

	Remaining on 31.12.42	Admitted during year as	Subsequently diagnosed as	Discharged recovered	Died	Mort. per cent.	Remaining 31.12.43
Scarlatina	10	255	252	229	-	-	33
Diphtheria	-	27	17	14	-	-	3
Measles	2	16	17	18	1	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	5	5	5	-	-	-
Rubella	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
Chickenpox	10	8	8	18	-	-	-
Mumps	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE No. XXXI.

	Number admitted Final diagnosis								Number discharged								Deaths	
	Sc. Fv.	Diph.	Measles	Rubella	Chicken-Pox	Mumps	Erysipelas	Other	Sc. Fv.	Diph.	Measles	Rubella	Chicken-Pox	Mumps	Erysipelas	Other	Diph.	Others
January	8	-	1	-	6	-	1	2	6	-	3	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
February	3	-	8	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	3	-	1	3	-	1
March ...	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	6	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
April ...	21	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
May ...	20	4	3	2	-	-	-	2	19	2	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
June ...	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July ...	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
August ...	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
October	61	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	44	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
November	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	252	17	17	3	8	-	1	15	229	14	18	3	18	1	1	15	-	1

TABLE XXXII.

Houses, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,249
Houses, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
War Damage	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	657
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Factories, Mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Factories, Non-Mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Other Foods Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Petrol, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,886

TABLE XXXIII.

Nuisances caused by the keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Accumulation of refuse, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Defective roofs, gutters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Defective sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Other defective conditions of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Air raid shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
War-damaged houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
							773

TABLE XXXIV.

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)		321
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		5,013
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		—
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		—
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		1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners		1
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		296
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners		117
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—

TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

(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	... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	—
(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	... ..	*
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	*
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	*
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	18
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	14
(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	... ..	None

*No reliable figure can be given in the absence of systematic inspections.

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