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BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

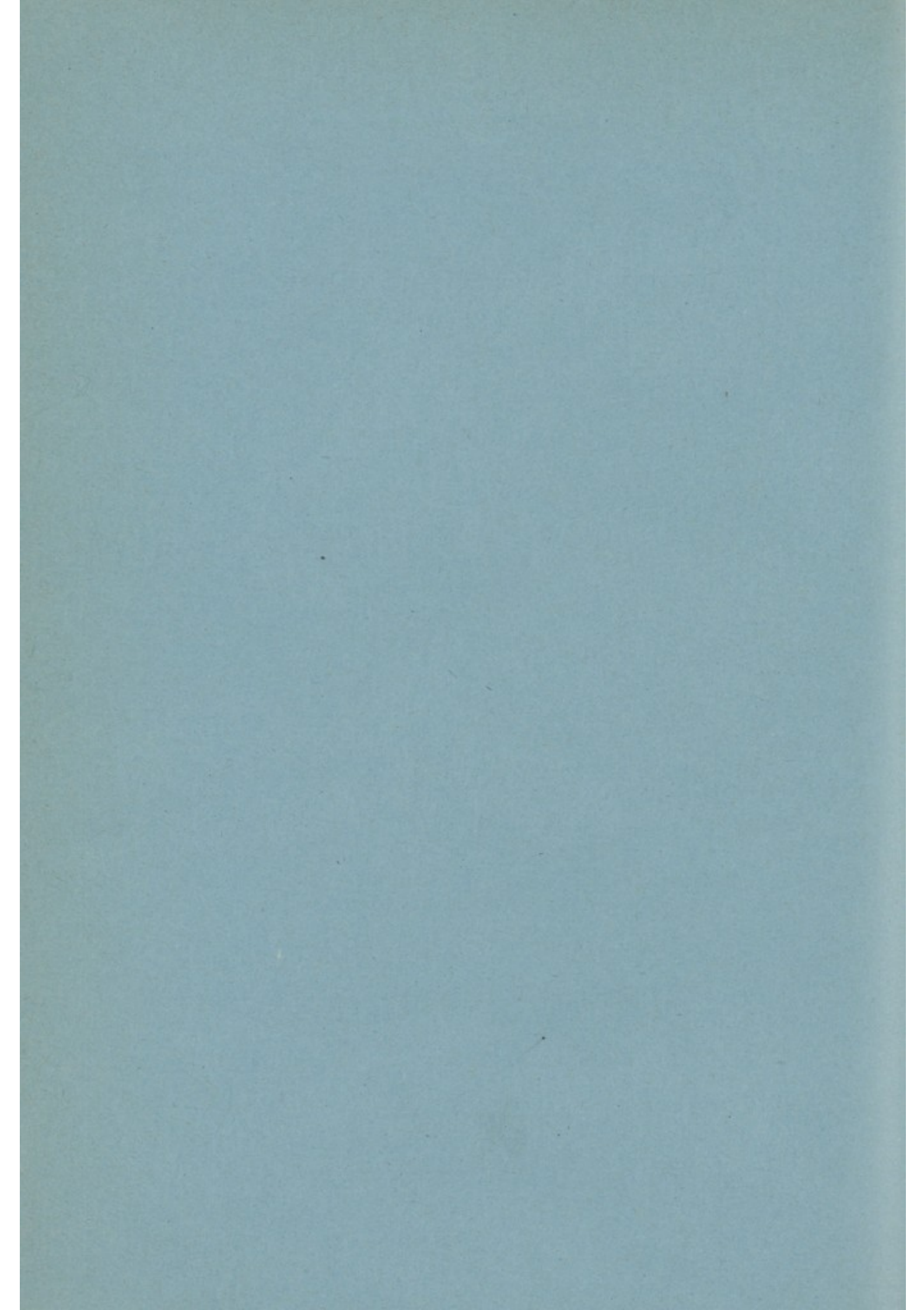
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1946

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**E. GRUNDY,**

*Medical Officer of Health*





BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1946

**E. GRUNDY,**  
Medical Officer of Health



## THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1946

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 F. E. GARDNER, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

\*Councillor F. J. MARKS, J.P.

Aldermen :

\*AMOS, Mrs. F. S.      HAMBLIN, E. B.      HUTCHINGS, C.      NEIGHBOUR, D. C.

\*SMITH, F. G. (*Chairman of the Public Health Committee*)

Councillors :

*BRAINE, E. W. H.	JENNINGS, F. H.	*LYE, A. E.
*COLLINS, MISS M.	*LEWIS, J. F.	*ROBINSON, G. T.
DANE, A. T.	LAKE, H. G.	*SYRETT, C. R.
*DOUGLAS, H. C.	*LOWE, J.	*TOOKE, MRS. M. M.
DORMER, J. G.	LOVE, P. J.	WARD, J. H.
*HOPKINS, W. H.	LUCKETT, F. H.	

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 50th Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1946.

The health of the population continues to be good. The birth rate maintained its regular increase, excepting 1945, and is comparatively high at 20.51.

The death rate showed a slight decrease, but the most notable feature of the vital statistics is the very great decrease in the infant mortality rate from 45.9 in 1944 to 33.9 in 1946, and this figure compared very favourably with most districts whether urban or rural.

The low figure for puerperal pyrexia and the absence of maternal deaths is also satisfactory.

During the year, services in connection with school medical inspection and treatment were maintained in the control of the Public Health Department by agreement between the Southall Borough Council and the Middlesex County Council. This entailed continued adaptation of the whole system of the care of infants and school children, with the aim of providing continuous records for children from birth to school leaving age.

The amount of health visiting carried out during the year was increased, and this was the probable cause of the improvement in the figures of attendances at all the clinics and treatment centres.

A considerable number of measles cases was notified during the early part of the year ; the disease was of a mild type and there were no fatalities. In the summer there were a few cases of dysentery, but no epidemic resulted.

The ambulance continued under the control of the Borough Council, and staff and equipment were organised to provide an efficient service for the free conveyance of Southall ratepayers requiring this type of assistance. The call on this service was heavy and continuous throughout the year.

Of the four day nurseries established during the war period, it was necessary to close one, this being in requisitioned premises. Places in these nurseries were always in demand. This is one of the most satisfying services provided by the Council, as children benefit in health, manners, in appearance and intelligence.

The work at the Isolation Hospital continued normally, the number of admissions never reaching a very high level.

Overcrowding due to housing difficulty in the Borough increased the responsibility of the health department, as overcrowded conditions tend to increase the problems of cleanliness and infection with which it is the Department's duty to deal and, during the year, the Sanitary Inspectors commenced a survey of the overcrowding of houses in the district.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Health Department staff for the co-operation and loyal support they have given me, and the members of the Voluntary Workers Association for the time they have so freely given.

I am, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. GRUNDY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

MANOR HOUSE, SOUTHALL.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

for the year 1946

### *Medical Officer of Health :*

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

### *Assistant Medical Officer :*

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

### *Deputy Medical Officers :*

ELIZABETH G. STUART, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31.12.46.)

F. M. FORSYTH, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 13.6.46. Resigned 31.12.46.)

### *Sanitary Inspection Staff :*

#### *Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

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

#### *Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

L. MAIR, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1.10.46.)

#### *Sanitary Inspectors :*

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

H. GATEHOUSE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A.

W. BOWLES, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1.10.46.)

#### *General Assistant :*

N. V. SAUNDERS.

### *Health Visiting Staff :*

Miss G. M. LEVERETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. R.S.I. (Senior Health Visitor and Child Life Protection Officer.)

Miss E. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I.

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

Miss M. G. SAWKINS, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Miss F. E. WOODHOUSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. I. F. DYKES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. HULL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 4.3.46.)

### *Midwives :*

Miss G. ROBINSON, S.C.M., S.R.N., S.F.N.

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

Miss SANDELL, S.C.M.

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

Miss E. SIMPSON, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

### *Clerical Staff :*

#### *Chief Clerk :*

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



*Clerks, Shorthand-Typists :*

Miss P. ASHTON.	Mrs. K. JONES.
Mrs. H. HURL. (Resigned 9.11.46.)	Mrs. E. RICHARDS.
Miss N. KETTERIDGE. (Resigned 31.8.46.)	T. BUCHANAN.
Mrs. B. POLLARD.	A. EAST. (Appointed 31.8.46.)
Miss J. GREENHILL. (Appointed 18.11.46.)	Miss P. MEPHAM.

*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.

**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 1945) ... ..	54,440
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book ... ..	14,719
Rateable value ... ..	£423,147
Sum produced by a penny rate ... ..	£1,650

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, 488. (Males, 240 ; Females, 248.)

Crude Death Rate, 8.96.

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

A fall in the death rate, which was 8.96, as against 9.26 in 1945, is to be observed. An analysis of the deaths shows that the causes are mainly deaths from cancer and heart and other circulatory diseases.

The decrease in the deaths from tuberculosis from 31 in 1945 to 30 in 1946 is satisfactory, but no inference can be drawn from such slight change.

A slight fall in the death rate from heart disease and other circulatory diseases is possibly a manifestation of the cessation of war strain.

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 225 (males 103 and females 122). 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 263 in number (males 137 and females 126). The total number of deaths therefore belonging to the district was 488.

The deaths of non-Southall residents in the St. Bernard's Hospital (not included in the above figures) numbered 133 (males 36 and females 97).

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 1945 are given in brackets).

The total number of births notified to the Health Department under the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1,229 (922). The total number of registered births in the district (under the Births and Deaths Registration Act—included in the notified births above) was 408 (339). The total number of live births belonging to the district whether occurring within or outside the district was 1,090 (810). The illegitimate live births were 56 (60). There were 27 stillbirths (22), and these were legitimate, with two exceptions.

Last year, for the first year since 1941, there was no increase in the birth rate in Southall, but it increased in 1946 to 20.51 which is very satisfactory.

The corresponding rate for the whole country in 1946 was 19.1.

The table below gives the analysis of the places of confinement. The monthly registration of births classified in Wards is given in Appendix, Table VI. Details of abnormalities in confinements during 1946 are to be found in Appendix, Table XI.

*Total Confinements (live births and still births), 1,117.*

No. born in Hillingdon County Hospital	...	...	...	492 or 44%
No. born in London voluntary hospitals	...	...	...	74 or 7%
No. born in nursing homes or other hospitals	...	...	...	335 or 30%
No. confined in their homes by midwives or doctors	...	...	...	216 or 19%

### Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 37. The rate per 1,000 live births was 33.9. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 43, for London 44, and for the 148 small towns 37 per 1,000.

The infant mortality rate of 33.9 is of the greatest importance. This rate, which has been decreasing steadily since 1938, maintained a satisfactory position. While the corresponding rate for England and Wales has remained stationary, such a drop was not to

be hoped for in an industrial and overcrowded district such as Southall and it is reasonable to suggest that the persistent propaganda and help in ante-natal care, the increase in midwifery facilities and infant welfare services have brought it about that Southall can boast of an infant mortality rate for 1946 which compares with some of the best world rates.

For details of causes of death of infants in the year, see Appendix, Table VII.

### Premature Infants.

Seventy-two infants were born prematurely during the year of whom 60 survived at the end of one month.

Arrangements have been made in accordance with Ministry of Health circular 20/44 for the provision of equipment to be supplied to the homes where premature infants have been born, and the equipment includes draught-proof cots, electric blankets, hot water bottles, mucus catheters, thermometers, etc. Arrangements were also made to obtain supplies of breast milk at short notice from the Queen Charlotte Hospital in cases where the mother's milk is insufficient for the infant for whom breast milk is absolutely essential.

### Maternal Morbidity and Mortality.

During the year 8 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, but no maternal death and no deaths associated with abortion. Seven of the cases occurred in institutions.

## 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 1946 the total number of visits made by the nurses was 9,807. A certain number of these patients were referred to the Nursing Association from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

It must be noted that the services of the District Nurses are being used to an increasing extent throughout the year. The increase in 1946 was 300 over the 1945 figure.

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.

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 17.

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.

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

	TABLE A			Positive	Negative
Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	87	422
Sputa for tubercle	...	...	...	18	66
Fæces	...	...	...	8	31
Other	...	...	...	15	30
				—	—
				128	549
				—	—

### Scabies Clinic.

The total number of attendances at the clinic for treatment of scabies and other skin conditions during 1946 was 3,978. Details of the cases were as follows :—

Scabies ... ..	First Visits	384,	Re-attendances	1,147,	Total	1,531.
Other skin conditions ...	„ „	210	„	1,208	„	1,418.
Verminous heads... ..	„ „	542	„	359	„	901.

Attendances at the cleansing station increased during 1946. The total number—3,978—compares with a total number of 3,946 in 1945.

The treatment of many of these conditions saved the patients wearisome attendances at London hospitals and in many cases hospital attendance would have been very difficult for the patients affected because of the considerable areas of skin diseased and the resultant difficulty in travelling.

The increase in attendances for the treatment of vermin is possibly due to the fact that routine inspection for cleanliness in schools is under the ægis of the Public Health Department, a greater number of children subsequently being cleansed at the cleansing station by arrangement with the Middlesex County Council instead of being treated on school premises.

### Ambulance Service.

During 1946 the ambulance vehicles were stationed at Salisbury Road Civil Defence Depot, and were manned by specially appointed driver-attendants.

All users of the civil ambulance service are expected to produce a medical certificate to justify the free use of the ambulance.

Details of the work of this service are as follows :—

TABLE B

Ordinary cases removed to hospital or home ... ..	4,956
Accidents ... ..	514
Total ... ..	5,470
Miles travelled in the period ... ..	51,927

### Poor Law Medical Relief.

The Relieving Officer issued 403 Medical Orders during 1946. Some of these cases also received outdoor relief or institutional treatment.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Health Visiting.

Arrangements for health visiting which were instituted in the middle of 1946, because of the transfer of school medical duties to the Public Health Department, were continued during the year.

In order to obtain a complete sequence of visiting throughout the child's life, it is desirable that the districts are so divided that each health visitor is responsible for visiting expectant mothers, infants and school children in designated areas, and that they, as far as possible, conduct clinics to which the various members of these families attend, and therefore the Borough is divided into eight districts and one health visitor allotted to each area. Each health visitor is therefore responsible in her own area for all health visiting work, including infectious disease, visiting of expectant mothers, visits and re-visits to infants and school children, following-up of defaulters from dental clinics, and the cleansing station, and for special clinics and for the investigation of infectious disease in schools.

The increase in the number of attendances at the various clinics (and which has also been apparent at the school minor ailment clinics) is a most satisfactory piece of evidence that the new method of combining health visitors and school nurses is a good one.

Special work in child life protection in connection with the adoption of children is carried out by the Senior Health Visitor as Child Life Protection Officer. The special moral welfare work is carried out by a health visitor, who was appointed to deal with this work in addition to her normal health-visiting duties.

### Child Life Protection.

The Senior Health Visitor is specially appointed to deal with Child Life Protection work. This work continued during 1946, 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.

The "Flying Squad" of the County Council for assistance in cases of difficult labour is available to medical practitioners practising in Southall. During the year the squad was called in once.

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

None.

### Moral Welfare.

It is the duty of one member of the health visiting staff, who is designated Moral Welfare Officer, to deal with all cases of unmarried expectant mothers referred from all districts in Southall, and she endeavours to obtain pre-natal accommodation and hospital and post-natal accommodation for these mothers.

Arrangements were made in 1944 with the Middlesex County Council for the admission of cases to the pre-natal home at Golders Green, and to the post-natal home at Hendon, and these arrangements continued. During the year, 8 cases were dealt with under this scheme.

The Moral Welfare Officer also assists with the various social problems that arise in cases of this nature, and every assistance possible is given to unmarried mothers who are willing to continue to look after their own children.

The proportion of illegitimate live births to legitimate in 1946 was 56 to 1,034—5.4%.

### Ultra-violet Light Clinics.

Four sessions a week for treatment by ultra-violet light were held during 1946—two at the Manor House, and two at the Branch Centre. Treatment was given to expectant mothers and children under five years of age.

Ultra-violet light treatment is especially necessary for young children showing early traces of rickets infection, as the amount of natural sunlight during winter months is so limited. All patients are weighed at the commencement and finishing of a course of treatment, and the majority show a distinct gain in weight, improvement in appetite and general tone.

TABLE C

Number of sessions held : 115.

Number of attendances :—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>
Mothers ... ..	9	34
Infants ... ..	220	2,102

## Post-Natal and Birth Control Clinic.

TABLE D

Number of sessions held : 24.

Number of attendances :—		Post-Natal	Birth Control
First Visits...	...	92	66
Re-attendances	...	70	194

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of new patients seen at the ante-natal clinics during the year was 940, and the total number of attendances was 4,861 (2,614 at the Manor House and 2,247 at the Branch Centre).

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

		No. of Cases
One attendance	...	90
Two attendances	...	57
Three attendances...	...	60
Four attendances	...	82
Five attendances	...	84
Six or more attendances	...	438

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

The number of attendances continued to be very high. The optimum attendance at an ante-natal session should be 22 ; this would give time for a reasonable consultation, and many difficulties—social and physical—could be discussed, which at an overcrowded clinic may never be discovered by the doctor.

The numbers attending in 1946 have been as high as 32 at one session, and to relieve the position somewhat, the additional session commenced last year was continued.

TABLE E.I

Completed cases	...	811
Uncompleted cases	...	246
Non-pregnant	...	21
Removals from district	...	55

TABLE E.II

### DETAILS OF COMPLETED CASES

	Primipara (1st Pregnancy)	Multipara (2nd or Subsequent Pregnancy)	Delivered at home		Admitted to Hospital or Nursing Home	
			Primipara	Multipara	Primipara	Multipara
Normal cases	297	373	90	185	207	188
Abnormal cases	62	79	6	16	56	63

Of the cases dealt with, therefore, 44 per cent. were primiparae (against 38 per cent. in 1945), and of these 72 per cent. (against 81 per cent. in 1945) were confined in hospital, while 55 per cent. (against 51 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 1946 are shown in Table XII in Appendix.

The total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics during 1946 was 13,897, as compared with 14,070 for 1945.

Approximately 70% of all infants born in Southall during 1946 were brought for consultation at least once. In addition to this, the children attending the nurseries were examined medically there. These children would in many cases have been brought to the clinics for consultation if medical advice had not been available in the nurseries.

## Pre-School Medical Inspection (Toddlers' Clinics).

Toddlers' Clinics are held fortnightly at each centre. The total attendances at these clinics were 737, 342 at the Manor House and 395 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.

An increase is to be noted in the number of children found with enlarged tonsils. Difficulty in obtaining treatment for children requiring removal of tonsils has been increasing. The waiting lists at the Hillingdon County Hospital are extremely long, and children have had to wait as much as one year for this treatment to be carried out.

Enlargement of tonsils and adenoids is more likely to occur in children suffering from frequent colds and it seems possible that the inadequacy of shoes which parents can purchase for their young children, the shortage of coal for heating homes, and the unsuitability of much of the clothing sold for babies may have contributed to the increase here noted.

## 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	Hillingdon County Hospital.
Orthopædic conditions	North Road School Clinic.
Ophthalmic     ,,	North Road School Clinic.
Rheumatic       ,,	Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
Child guidance	West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck Street, W.1.
Deafness	Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

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.

## Voluntary Workers.

The help given by the Voluntary Workers Association in various duties at the Council's clinics continued during 1946. The assistance given by the members so generously entails considerable sacrifice of their time and assists greatly in maintaining the smooth running of busy clinics. It is seldom that a call made, even at very short notice, to the Voluntary Workers Association for help is unanswered, and the Health Department staff appreciates this very much.

## 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.

The attendances during the year are tabulated below :—

	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Mothers</i>
First visits ... ..	58	6
Re-attendances ... ..	770	28

## Health Propaganda.

At clinics, in the homes, in the nurseries, in the hospital, and in the schools there is a continual and persistent education in health matters in progress ; children are learning the reasons for being clean, for having correct diet, and how to prevent disease, and parents are advised about these things and in more detail the dangers of dirty homes, unsound and badly-cooked food, housefly and vermin infestation, the importance of sleep and a regular life for young children, and so on.

Health posters supplied by the Ministry of Food, Central Council for Health Education and other educative bodies are displayed on the Council's posterboards and in clinics and libraries.

Mothercraft sessions are held at both clinics where mothers are given talks on the principles of health, hygiene, infant feeding, etc., and instruction as to making of infant garments and the cooking of food for young children.

The scheme whereby infants at one year receive a greeting card with a reminder that anti-diphtheria immunisation should now be undertaken, was continued during 1946.

## 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	Totals
January ... ..	1	7	2	6	6	22
February ... ..	1	4	—	6	2	13
March ... ..	4	7	9	8	7	35
April ... ..	3	4	5	5	6	23
May ... ..	5	6	5	11	4	31
June ... ..	4	9	1	8	8	30
July ... ..	4	10	5	2	5	26
August ... ..	3	—	6	6	8	23
September ... ..	1	5	4	5	7	22
October ... ..	8	8	6	8	6	36
November ... ..	2	9	6	5	5	27
December ... ..	4	7	5	7	6	29
Totals ... ..	40	76	54	77	70	317

### 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)	...	...	29
Number of deletions during the year 1946	...	...	Nil
Number of additional applications <i>re</i> registration during the year 1946	...	...	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. Babies requiring special feeding, *i.e.*, Cow & Gate, or Ostermilk instead of National Dried Milk, are supplied through 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 38 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
1946 ... ..	—	—	31	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.

The number of attendances—1,068—is satisfactory, showing that mothers are coming more and more to realise the importance of the examination and care of their own teeth at a time, as during pregnancy, when there is a greater risk of permanent damage being caused by the drain of calcium from the system, and also to realise that the care of temporary teeth is quite as important as, if not more important than, the condition of permanent teeth of young children.

(For statistics of dental treatment see Appendix, Table XXI. The figures show a grand total of 1,068 attendances, compared with 1,153 for 1945.)

## **Wartime Day Nurseries.**

The three wartime day nurseries continued to care for the children of working mothers and certain mothers in distressed home circumstances. There was all through the year a considerable waiting list for places in these nurseries. One nursery, in requisitioned premises, was closed during the year.

The day nurseries continue to prove of excellent value as a place for the satisfactory up-bringing of young children from the tiniest age (babies from two weeks old have been admitted to these nurseries), for the education of toddlers, for training in manners and behaviour, for the training of young girls in the care and management of children, and as the means of constant health propaganda, from the Public Health staff to mothers and also fathers.

It is noteworthy that while childish infections are not escaped by the children attending the Southall nurseries, the spread of these in the nurseries themselves is limited, and that in our experience the risk of contracting infectious disease by a child attending a day nursery is no greater than in ordinary home life.

During the year, two members of the day nursery staff obtained the diploma of the National Society of Children's Nurseries.

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of whooping cough, and four deaths due to this disease are more than normal.

In the early part of the summer there were a number of cases of dysentery. Immediate investigation was made into all possible food sources which might be expected to cause this type of infection, but nothing conclusive was found and the outbreak did not assume epidemic proportions. No cases were notified after September.

The incidence of diphtheria was greatly decreased from 31 notified in 1945 to 15 in 1946, and all these cases made a satisfactory recovery.

### **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.

Under the scheme for the provision of insulin for necessitous cases not covered by other schemes, 17 people were supplied during 1946, either free or at part cost.

## Vaccination.

The total number of successful vaccination certificates received during the year was 265, and the number of certificates of exemption issued was 270.

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

The proportion of vaccinated to unvaccinated infants becomes smaller each year. In 1946 it was 24% vaccinated to 76% unvaccinated. It seems difficult to combat lethargy of parents in this matter, but in the course of health teaching, all mothers are informed of the dangers of smallpox for unvaccinated infants.

## 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 ... ..	97	Covers ... ..	61
Beds ... ..	183	Eiderdowns ... ..	32
Blankets ... ..	292	Pillows ... ..	295
Bolsters... ..	65	Sheets ... ..	140
Books ... ..	70	Miscellaneous ... ..	36
Scabies Clinic : Bags of clothing ... ..	85	Total ... ..	1,356

The following articles were destroyed : 10 mattresses, 2 bolsters, 1 pillow and 37 articles of clothing.

## Cancer.

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 26) that in 1946, 94 cases (40 males and 54 females) died from cancer. (See Appendix, Tables XXIII and XXIV.)

There was again in 1946 an increase in the number of deaths from cancer, although not to the high level it reached in the years preceding 1945. During that year the statistics showed a marked and satisfactory diminution in the number of deaths from cancer.

## 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) Regulations, 1917.

There were no cases of smallpox in Southall during 1946, but 9 persons who had been in contact with smallpox in other countries and who were returning either as soldiers or civilians were notified to the health department under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917. All these persons were kept under observation until the period of the incubation of the disease was over.

### *Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).*

The number of notifications received during the year was 67, as compared with 104 for the previous year.

Of these, 59 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

### *Diphtheria.*

Twenty-five cases of diphtheria were notified to the health department and admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1946. Eleven were not confirmed as diphtheria and the total therefore was 14 positive cases, the majority of which were carriers. All cases were mild in character, there were no deaths from diphtheria, and complications occurred only in three cases, *i.e.*, cardiac irregularity in two, and palatal paralysis in one. This case was discharged cured.

### *Diphtheria Prevention.*

There was an improvement in the number of children brought for immunisation against diphtheria in 1946, and it is assumed that the continuous propaganda amongst clinic mothers and in the homes and schools has obtained this improvement. The proportion of children at the age of one year who are brought for immunisation to the total estimated number in the district is not yet quite satisfactory. The new cases attending for immunisation was 974 and was 11% up on the 1945 figure.

Diphtheria immunisation is carried out on Monday afternoons at the Branch Health Centre, and on Thursday afternoons at the Featherstone Road Clinic.

TABLE J

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	101
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	4,218
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	41
Highest attendance at a session	...	...	...	...	...	79
Lowest attendance at a session	...	...	...	...	...	9
During 1946 the number of new cases was	...	...	...	...	...	974

### *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified in 1946 and all recovered during the year.

### *Acute Poliomyelitis.*

No cases were 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 526 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. 80 swabs were taken. The total number of children examined by the Health Visitors in the schools was 489.

### **Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions in Schoolchildren.**

Number of children on roll at 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	6,885
Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the school nurses	...	...	...	...	...	26,873
Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	1,155
Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	426

From these figures it will be noted that there was a high number of children found to be suffering from uncleanliness or verminous condition. The increase over 1945 is 1,156 to 948—nearly 25%. While this looks to be a very unsatisfactory figure, it is possibly due to a more thorough inspection and discovery of early cases of infestation as a result of the increased co-operation throughout the service as a result of the amalgamation of the public health and school medical work.

The discovery of early cases in school is of the utmost importance in the prevention of the spread of infestation by vermin, and mothers are given precise instructions as to the methods of dealing with lightly infested cases in a thorough manner.

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 82.

#### *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.*

The number of new cases notified during the year was 16.

Of the total notifications 27 were notified from Institutions (Sanatoria 2, County Council Hospitals 23, General Hospitals 2).

#### *Deaths from Tuberculosis.*

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 24 ; other forms, 3.

For details of new cases notified and deaths in 1946, see Appendix, Table XXVIII, and the occupation 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 109 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, as compared with 174 in 1945. Of these, 59 were sent in as scarlatina, 25 as diphtheria, 2 as measles, 6 as impetigo and scabies, 9 as whooping cough, 1 as tonsillitis, 1 as jaundice, 1 as enteric, 1 as mumps, 1 as chicken-pox, and 3 as rubella. Of the cases sent in as scarlatina, 1 was unconfirmed and was diagnosed as suffering from another disease. Similarly, of the cases sent in as diphtheria or suspected diphtheria, 11 were unconfirmed.

(Tables No. XXX and XXXI show the figures for the year and for each month, respectively.)

## Scarlatina.

Of the 59 cases notified as scarlatina, 58 were finally diagnosed, and the following table shows the incidence in age groups of the 58 cases which were nursed in the hospital :—

TABLE K

Age (years) ...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	14	37	7	1	—

There was one return case.

One minor operation was performed for incision of cervical abscess. One case was found to be suffering from dermatitis.

Anti-scarlet fever serum was administered to all patients.

Complications of the cases of scarlatina were :—

Bronchitis... ..	2	Otitis Media ... ..	1
Secondary rashes... ..	1	Adenitis ... ..	1
Septic finger and toes ... ..	4	Cervical Abscess ... ..	1
Cardiac irregularity, etc....	5		

## Diphtheria.

Twenty-five cases notified as diphtheria were admitted to the hospital. Fourteen 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 ...	2	5	3	2	2

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

Tonsillar (Faucial) ... ..	6
Naso-pharyngeal ... ..	1
" Bacteriological " ... ..	7

The complications recorded were as follows :—

Cardiac irregularity ... ..	2
Palatal paralysis ... ..	1

There were 3 persistent carriers. Tonsillectomy was performed on 2 of these cases.

## Other Diseases.

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

Disease notified as scarlatina : Tonsillitis.

Diseases notified as diphtheria : Tonsillitis, 5 ; Vincents agina, 2 ; streptococcal throat, 1 ; tonsillitis, bronchitis and laryngitis, 1 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; baby with mother, 1.

## Stay in Hospital.

The average stay in hospital was as follows :—

Scarlatina : All cases (59) ... ..	30·9 days
Patients remaining over 56 days (1) ... ..	57 "
Patients remaining under 56 days (58) ... ..	30·4 "
<i>Note</i> : Carried forward from 1945 : 6 patients ... ..	66 "
Remaining on 31.12.46 : 5 patients ... ..	81 "
Diphtheria : All cases (14)... ..	55 "
Patients remaining over 56 days (6) ... ..	105 "
Patients remaining under 56 days (8) ... ..	14·1 "
<i>Note</i> : Carried forward from 1945 : 4 patients ... ..	69 "
Remaining on 31.12.46 : 2 patients ... ..	29 "
Whooping Cough : (9) ... ..	34·1 "
Patients remaining over 56 days (2) ... ..	77·1 "
Patients remaining under 56 days (7) ... ..	21·7 "
<i>Note</i> : Carried forward from 1945 : None ... ..	— "
Remaining on 31.12.46 : None ... ..	— "
Scabies : All cases (6) ... ..	31·1 "
Patients remaining on 31.12.46 : None ... ..	— "
Other diseases : All cases (21) ... ..	12·2 "
Patients remaining on 31.12.46 : None ... ..	— "

## 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 8.

## Sick Staff.

TABLE M

	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>
Number off duty for 24 hours or more ... ..	4	3
Total number of days off duty ... ..	109	88
Casual conditions :—		
Rheumatism... ..	16 days	—
Chill ... ..	—	20 days
Nervous debility ... ..	—	40 days
Enteritis ... ..	27	—
Pyelitis ... ..	59	—
Influenza ... ..	7	28 days

## 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 : 4 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 10,379.

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

## Eradication of Bed Bugs.

TABLE N

Statistics for the year :—

(a) Number of Council houses							} Total : 36
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	9	
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	...	...	9	
(b) Number of other houses							
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	27	}
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	...	...	27	

## Canal Boats.

Visits were paid to the canal and 11 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 mortuary, situated in Havelock Road, provides adequate accommodation for the Borough. Five bodies were deposited in the mortuary during the year.

## Petroleum and Carbide.

During the year 56 applications for licences to store petroleum were granted and 4 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 are 2 licences in force for the purpose of stripping and making celluloid solution from cinematograph films. Fire damage repair work was carried out at one factory. A new factory on a new site was built after destruction of the old premises by fire.

## Housing.

One thousand and twenty-four investigations revealed 104 cases of overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936). Other cases of overcrowding were given individual attention and special recommendations for medical reasons. Work was commenced on an overcrowding survey, but was not completed by the end of the year.

For statistics see Table XXXIV in the Appendix.

## Administration of the Shops Acts.

Standards were maintained, and war-time deficiencies in natural lighting were made good. The continued co-operation with shopkeepers rendered closing hours supervision of small account.



## Milk. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Licences.

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were granted during 1946 :—

for the sale of Tuberculin Test Pasteurised ... ..	I
for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk ... ..	10
for the sale of Accredited milk ... ..	—
for the sale of Pasteurised milk... ..	13
for Pasteurisation ... ..	1
Supplementary Licences ... ..	3

a total of 28 licences being in force at the end of the year.

### Sampling.

Eighty-eight 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.

### Food Sampling.

The chemical or bacteriological analyses of 117 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 1946 are not available.

### Food Inspection.

Inspections are made of the carcasses of slaughtered animals at St. Bernard's Hospital (L.C.C.) Slaughterhouse and pig clubs, 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 (lbs.)	SOUND				UN SOUND			
		Total (lbs.)	Stock (lbs.)	Pro-duction (lbs.)	Con- sumption (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Animal Feeding (lbs.)	Bye-Products (lbs.)	Destruc- tion (lbs.)
Canned...	100,082	30,593	889	27,731	1,973	69,489	48,233	695	20,561
Raw ...	36,641	28,206	—	281	27,925	8,435	844	2,894	4,697
Totals ...	136,723	58,799	889	28,012	29,898	77,924	49,077	3,589	25,258

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919

### Infestation Order, 1943

The Southall Borough Council continues to act as statutory authority for rats and mice destruction in accordance with the Infestation Order, 1943.

Initial deratisation of sewers was completed during the year. Factories employ their own deratisation agents. Individual infestations were checked by the District Sanitary Inspectors. Work remained in progress on certain open spaces.

By whom provided	Day and Time	Services Provided	Location
The Council	Tuesday 2 p.m. Thursday 10 a.m. Thursday 2 p.m.	Medical Supervision	Manor House
	Tuesday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m. First and third Wednesdays at 10 a.m.	Medical Supervision	Branch Centre
The Council	Tuesday 2.30 p.m.	Teaching of Mothers	Manor House
	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Teaching of Mothers	Branch Centre
The Council	The second and fourth Mondays at 10 a.m.	Birth Control Advice	Manor House
	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Dental Inspection and Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under 2 years	North Road School
The Council	New Cases: Friday 10 a.m. Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m.	Supervision of mothers and children under five years	Manor House
	New cases: Thursday 2 p.m.	Branch Centre	Branch Centre
The Council	First and third Wednesdays 10 a.m.	Medical Inspection of pre-school children	Manor House
	Second and fourth Wednesdays 10 a.m.	Branch Centre	Branch Centre
The Council	Wed. and Friday 10 a.m. Monday 2 p.m.	Remedial exercises for Mothers and Toddlers	Branch Centre
	Thursday 2-4 p.m. Monday 2-4 p.m.	Dispensary treatment	Manor House
The Council	Daily 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children	Weston Road School and North Road School
	Daily 7.30 p.m.	Examination and Treatment (age 10 years & above)	Various County and Hospital
The Council	Mon. and Thurs. 1.30 p.m. Wed. and Fri. 10 a.m.	Dispensary treatment and supervision	Uxbridge Chest Clinic, High Street, Uxbridge
	Sundays: Mon. and Thurs. 10 a.m. Tues. and Fri. 10 a.m.	Treatment of Scabies, etc. and cleaning of verminous conditions	Croft House, Garsy Park Road
The Council	Tue. and Fri. 10 a.m. Wed. and Fri. 2 p.m.	Artificial Suction	Manor House, Branch Centre

# APPENDICES

**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. Thursday 2 p.m.	The Council
	Branch Centre	Medical Supervision	Tuesday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m. First and third Wednesday at 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 Monday at 10 a.m.	The Council
M. and C.W. Dental Clinic	North Road School Featherstone Road School	Dental Inspection and Treatment of Expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years	Wednesday 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 10 a.m. Re-visits : Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m.	The Council
	Branch Centre	ditto	New cases : Thursday 10 a.m. Re-visits : Monday 10 a.m. 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.	
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 and North 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
Ultra-Violet Light Clinics	Manor House, Branch Centre	Artificial Sunlight	Tues. and Fri. 10 a.m. Wed. and Fri. 2 p.m.	The Council

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE II

					Total	Male	Female	Comparative figures for 1945
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1034	538	496	750
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	56	32	24	60
Stillbirths—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	25	12	13	} 22
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	488	240	248	462
Birth rate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of estimated population					20.51			16.88
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					...	...	24.18	26.42
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population					...	...	8.96	9.26
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	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	} 0.00
No. 30. Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
Total	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—								
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	33.94		30.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	30.94		29.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	88.30		50.0
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	83
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4

TABLE III

	Male.	Female.	Total 1946.	Total 1945.
1. Typhoid fever, etc. ... ..	—	I	I	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	I	—	I	—
3. Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough ... ..	3	I	4	I
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..	14	10	24	24
7. Other tuberculosis ... ..	—	3	3	7
8. Syphilitic diseases ... ..	2	2	4	7
9. Influenza... ..	I	3	4	—
10. Measles ... ..	—	—	—	I
11. Ac. poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
12. Ac. inf. encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
13/16. Cancer (all forms) ... ..	40	54	94	83
17. Diabetes ... ..	3	4	7	4
18. Intra-cran. vasc. lesions ... ..	14	21	35	42
19. Heart disease ... ..	58	53	111	131
20. Other circulatory diseases ... ..	13	22	35	20
21. Bronchitis ... ..	12	18	30	30
22. Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	10	7	17	29
23. Other respiratory diseases ... ..	3	I	4	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	5	I	6	I
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	2	I	3	4
26. Appendicitis ... ..	3	—	3	2
27. Other digestive diseases ... ..	5	8	13	7
28. Nephritis... ..	6	2	8	7
29. Puerperal sepsis... ..	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ... ..	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth... ..	7	I	8	5
32. Congenital malformations, etc. ... ..	9	7	16	12
33. Suicide ... ..	I	3	4	—
34. Road traffic accidents ... ..	2	—	2	2
35. Other violence ... ..	7	8	15	9
36. All other causes ... ..	19	17	36	40
TOTAL DEATHS	240	248	488	462

## Deaths in Wards.

TABLE IV

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor ... ..	32	36	68
Northcote ... ..	26	34	60
Hambrough... ..	49	40	89
Dormers Wells ... ..	29	36	65
Glebe ... ..	53	60	113
Norwood Green ... ..	51	42	93
Total ... ..	240	248	488

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 1946. (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	
<b>BIRTHS :</b>					
Live ... ..	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	20.02
Still ... ..	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.05
<b>DEATHS :—</b>					
All Causes ... ..	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	8.96
Typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07
Diphtheria ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza ... ..	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.07
<b>NOTIFICATIONS :—</b>					
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	1.23
Diphtheria ... ..	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27
Typhoid fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas ... ..	0.22	0.45	0.22	0.27	0.02
Pneumonia ... ..	0.39	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.79
Measles ... ..	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	0.03
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07
Whooping cough ... ..	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	2.24
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age ... ..	43	46	37	41	33
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	2.7
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
<b>NOTIFICATIONS :—</b>					
Puerperal fever ... ..	8.50	10.35	7.63	{ 1.62 *9.68 }	} 7.1
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..					

## MATERNAL MORTALITY (England and Wales).

Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other
0.13	0.06	0.18	1.06

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

With Sepsis	Without Sepsis
11	5

\*Including Puerperal Fever

### Monthly Registration of Births.

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

TABLE VI

	Waxlow Manor	Northcote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total
January ... ..	2	6	2	5	8	7	30
February ... ..	1	7	1	3	6	3	21
March ... ..	8	4	3	2	10	8	35
April ... ..	8	1	5	1	7	10	32
May ... ..	2	5	4	8	6	7	32
June ... ..	11	4	1	3	12	6	37
July ... ..	4	4	7	4	12	6	37
August ... ..	8	5	4	3	10	4	34
September ... ..	3	8	7	2	11	12	43
October ... ..	5	5	10	3	4	5	32
November ... ..	8	2	5	4	5	10	34
December ... ..	3	6	8	10	9	5	41
	63	57	57	48	100	83	408

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. ... ..	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	1
Congenital Malformations, etc. ... ..	11	1	1	1	12	1	1	2	1	16
Gastro-enteritis, Diarrhoea, etc. ... ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
Prematurity ... ..	8	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	8
Accidental (Suffocation) ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	3	2	1	25	3	4	5	1	37

*Live Births.* Legitimate ... 1,034      *Infant Deaths.* Legitimate ... 32  
 Illegitimate ... 56                      Illegitimate ... 5

TABLE VIII

### SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITING WORK FOR THE YEAR 1946

Visits to infants—	
First visits ... ..	1,019
Re-visits ... ..	3,449
Visits to children—	
First visits ... ..	147
Re-visits ... ..	4,987
Visits to expectant mothers ... ..	1,598
Visits for infectious disease ... ..	468
Visits to schools ... ..	58*
Child Life Protection visits ... ..	163
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	893
Removals ... ..	226
No access ... ..	2,105
Re adoptions ... ..	108

Total ... 15,221

\*At these visits 489 children were examined.

TABLE IX

(1) Number of foster parents on register—	
(a) At the beginning of the year ... ..	49
(b) At the end of the year ... ..	46
(2) Number of foster parents receiving foster children—	
(a) At the beginning of the year ... ..	21
(b) At the end of the year ... ..	14
(3) Number of children on the register—	
(a) At the beginning of the year ... ..	25
(b) At the end of the year ... ..	15
(4) Number of children received by foster parents during the year	14
(5) Number of foster children—	
(a) Reached the age of 9 during the year ... ..	2
(b) Removed during the year to different foster parents or to children's societies ... ..	3
(c) Adopted ... ..	1
(d) Returned to parents ... ..	4
(e) Removed at request of the medical officer of health ... ..	—
(f) Evacuated with foster mother ... ..	—
(g) Died during the year ... ..	—
(h) On whom inquests were held ... ..	—
(6) Total number of visits made during the year ... ..	235
(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.

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939

(a) Number of persons who gave notice under Sec. 7 (3) during the year... ..	12
(b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Sec. 7 (3) during the year ... ..	14
(c) (1) Number of children under supervision at end of year ...	2
(2) Number who died ... ..	1
(3) Number on whom inquests held ... ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings taken during year ... ..	Nil

TABLE X

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

	First visits	Re-visits	Average number of re-visits per patient	Total number of births in the District (Live & Still)	Percentage of new cases to total births (Live & Still)
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
1944 ...	710	3184	4.48	935	76.74
1945 ...	719	2815	3.91	832	86.42
1946 ...	940	3921	4.16	1117	83.43

Of the 4,861 total attendances, 2,614 occurred at the Manor House Centre and 2,247 at the Branch Centre.



TABLE XI

## ANTE-NATAL—ABNORMALITIES FOUND

(a) Abnormalities of the foetus—							
(i)	twins	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii)	abortions...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(iii)	stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	12
(iv)	congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	...	5
(v)	faulty presentation	...	...	...	...	...	9
(vi)	prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	32
(vii)	other conditions...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Abnormalities of the mother—							
(i)	unsatisfactory measurements	...	...	...	...	...	17
(ii)	post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iii)	ante partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	5
(iv)	high blood pressure (exceeding 140 systolic or 90 diastolic other than on the first attendance)	...	...	...	...	...	46
(v)	disproportion or displacement of foetus	...	...	...	...	...	65
(vi)	pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	30
(vii)	other conditions...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Neo-Natal Deaths (before the seventh day) (included in above)...							5

TABLE XII

## ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CLINICS

## Manor House—

## Seen by Medical Officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,634
Children at ordinary clinics...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629
Children at toddlers' clinics...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363

## Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,690
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	481

## New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

## Branch Centre—

## Seen by Medical Officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,869
Children at ordinary clinics...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691
Children at toddlers' clinics...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350

## Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,896
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	294

## New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

Total attendances ... .. 13,953

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

1941	...	...	11,109	1944	...	...	11,013
1942	...	...	13,346	1945	...	...	14,070
1943	...	...	12,852	1946	...	...	13,953

TABLE XIII  
ATTENDANCES OF NEW CASES TO NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS :

	(1) New Infant Cases	(2) Total live births	(3) Percentage of (1) to (2)*
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
1944 ... ..	724	914	79
1945 ... ..	646	810	79
1946 ... ..	826	1090	75

\* 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 ... ..	62	92	154
2 years ... ..	85	96	181
3 years ... ..	66	78	144
4 years ... ..	65	61	126
Total Routine ... ..	278	327	605
Other inspections ... ..	64	68	132
Total ... ..	342	395	737

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

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months ... ..	7	3	10
2 years ... ..	23	4	27
3 years ... ..	29	6	35
4 years ... ..	37	14	51
Total ... ..	96	27	123

TABLE XVI

NUMBER REQUIRING DENTAL TREATMENT :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months ... ..	—	—	—
2 years ... ..	2	—	2
3 years ... ..	4	4	8
4 years ... ..	17	8	25
Total ... ..	23	12	35

TABLE XVII  
NUTRITION

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total			
			A	B	C	D
18 months ... ..	A	72	115	36	3	—
	B	20				
	C	—				
	D	—				
2 years ... ..	A	73	136	36	9	—
	B	19				
	C	4				
	D	—				
3 years ... ..	A	56	97	40	7	—
	B	15				
	C	7				
	D	—				
4 years ... ..	A	43	88	37	1	—
	B	17				
	C	1				
	D	—				
Total ... ..	278	327	436	149	20	—

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 ... ..	-	1	1
3. Impetigo ... ..	1	-	1
4. Other diseases (non-tubercular) ... ..	2	2	4
Total 1-4 ...	3	3	6
<i>Eye</i>			
5. Blepharitis ... ..	-	-	-
6. Conjunctivitis ... ..	-	-	-
7. Keratitis and opacities ... ..	-	-	-
8. Other conditions (excl. defective vision and squint)... ..	-	2	2
Total 5-8 ...	-	2	2
9. Defective vision ... ..	-	-	-
10. Squint ... ..	1	-	1
<i>Ear</i>			
11. Defective hearing ... ..	-	-	-
12. Otitis media ... ..	1	-	1
13. Other ear diseases ... ..	-	-	-
<i>Nose and Throat</i>			
14. Chronic tonsils and/or adenoids ... ..	36	17	53
15. Other conditions... ..	5	-	5
16. Enlarged cervical glands (non-tubercular) ... ..	1	-	1
17. Defective speech ... ..	-	1	1
<i>Heart and Circulation</i>			
18. Organic heart disease ... ..	2	1	3
19. Functional heart disease... ..	2	-	2
20. Anæmia ... ..	-	-	-
<i>Lungs</i>			
21. Bronchitis... ..	-	-	-
22. Other non-tubercular diseases ... ..	1	-	1
23. Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	-	-	-
<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
24. Glands ... ..	-	-	-
25. Bones and joints ... ..	1	-	1
<i>Nervous system</i>			
26. Chorea ... ..	-	-	-
27. Other conditions ... ..	-	-	-
<i>Deformities</i>			
28. Rickets deformities ... ..	1	1	2
29. Genu valgum 18 months ... ..	1	2	3
2 years ... ..	9	1	10
3 years ... ..	7	1	8
4 years ... ..	5	-	5
30. Other forms ... ..	-	2	2
31. Other defects and diseases ... ..	14	11	25
32. Dental diseases 18 months ... ..	-	-	-
2 years ... ..	2	-	2
3 years ... ..	4	4	8
4 years ... ..	17	8	25

TABLE XIX

NOTIFICATION FROM MIDWIVES

Laying-out dead body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Death of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

The reasons for sending 133 notifications for medical help were as follows :—

TABLE XX

During pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
For miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
During labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
During puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infant conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

TABLE XXI

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

*Expectant and Nursing Mothers :—*

Number sent to the dentist for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Number of completed dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Number of local anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total number of attendances and re-attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800

*Children under five years of age :—*

Number sent for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Number of local anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Total number of attendances and re-attendances to dentist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268

TABLE XXII  
VACCINATIONS

Year	Live Births	Vaccination Certificates	Exemptions	Percentage of vaccinations to live births
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
1944	914	353	185	38.6
1945	810	185	221	22
1946	1090	265	270	24

TABLE XXIII  
DEATHS FROM CANCER

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated population	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1941	34	37	71	50,280	1.41
1942	34	38	72	50,350	1.43
1943	51	46	97	49,730	1.95
1944	37	32	69	48,970	1.41
1945	39	44	83	49,880	1.88
1946	40	54	94	54,440	1.64

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...	-	-	-	3	11	14	11	1
Female	-	-	1	10	7	18	11	7
Total	-	-	1	13	18	32	22	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	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 ...	10	17	19	20	16	35	3	1	—	—	1	—	122	4
Scarlet fever ...	—	3	3	3	4	23	21	8	2	—	—	—	67	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	2	—	—	14	—
Measles ...	1	6	4	1	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	21	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	8	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	2	11	—
Pneumonia ...	1	2	—	1	1	6	2	2	6	7	14	1	43	17
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Cerebro-spinal fever, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	4	20	—

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	Total deaths
Scarlet fever ...	67	19	8	9	15	14	2	—
Diphtheria ...	14	2	2	—	3	—	7	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	—
Pneumonia ...	43	10	6	4	11	6	6	17
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	98	12	23	19	10	22	12	34
Erysipelas ...	11	—	2	5	2	1	1	—
Measles ...	121	7	2	2	6	1	3	—
Whooping cough ...	22	40	9	15	30	12	16	—
Cerebro-spinal fever, &c.	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Totals	391	94	54	56	80	58	49	52

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

TABLE XXVII

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Beaconsfield Road ... ..	2	—
County School ... ..	—	—
Clifton Road ... ..	1	1
Dormers Wells ... ..	4	—
Featherstone Road ... ..	7	—
Western Road... ..	3	1
North Road ... ..	2	1
St. Anselms ... ..	3	—
Tudor Road ... ..	2	1
Lady Margaret Road... ..	8	—
Other Schools ... ..	4	1
	36	5

TABLE XXVIII

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1 ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1-5 ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-10 ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ... ..	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	1
15-25 ... ..	13	13	1	5	2	3	—	1
25-35 ... ..	5	14	—	2	3	4	—	—
35-45 ... ..	9	10	1	—	6	—	—	—
45-65 ... ..	5	4	2	—	3	2	—	—
65+ ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	47	6	10	14	10	—	3

Of the 27 deaths, all were of notified cases.

The occupations of the new cases were as follows :—

TABLE XXIX

Occupations	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Building and decorating trades ... ..	8	—	—	—
Schoolchildren ... ..	2	4	3	1
Clerical work ... ..	1	4	1	1
Domestic duties ... ..	—	22	—	2
Factory hands ... ..	6	5	1	—
No occupation ... ..	6	2	—	2
Various ... ..	12	10	1	4
Totals	35	47	6	10



TABLE XXX

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—ISOLATION HOSPITAL

	Remaining on 31.12.45	Admitted during year as	Subsequently diagnosed as	Discharged recovered as	Died	Transferred	Remaining on 31.12.46
Scarlatina ... ..	6	59	59	60	-	-	5
Diphtheria ... ..	4	25	14	17	-	-	1
Measles ... ..	-	2	3	3	-	-	-
Pneumonia and Whooping Cough ...	-	9	9	7	2	-	-
Rubella ... ..	-	3	2	2	-	-	-
Chickenpox ... ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Jaundice ... ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Mumps ... ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Scabies and Impetigo	2	6	6	8	-	-	-
Bronchitis ... ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vincent's Angina ...	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, etc. ...	-	1	9	8	-	-	1
Enteric ... ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Others ... ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE XXXI

## MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—ISOLATION HOSPITAL

	NUMBER ADMITTED Final Diagnosis											NUMBER DISCHARGED											DEATHS							
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Rubella	Chickenpox	Mumps	Scabies	Tonsillitis	Jaundice	Enteric	Vincent's	Bronchitis	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Rubella	Chickenpox	Mumps	Scabies	Tonsillitis	Jaundice	Enteric	Vincent's	Bronchitis	Others	Whooping Cough	Enteric	
January	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	59	14	3	9	2	1	1	6	8	1	1	2	1	60	17	3	7	2	1	1	8	8	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	

TABLE XXXII

Houses, Public Health Act, 1936 ... ..	6,654
Houses, Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	98
Overcrowding ... ..	1,024
Disinfestation... ..	365
War Damage ... ..	9
Vans and Sheds ... ..	6
Shops Acts ... ..	16
Food Shops ... ..	480
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	13
Cafes, etc. ... ..	90
Factories (Mechanical) ... ..	63
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ... ..	13
Outworkers ... ..	2
Food Factories ... ..	337
Smoke... ..	20
Bakehouses ... ..	15
Dairies ... ..	46
Water Sampling ... ..	23
Milk Sampling ... ..	89
Other Foods Sampling ... ..	52
Schools ... ..	29
Stables ... ..	15
Accumulations ... ..	26
Slaughterhouses ... ..	10
Rats and Mice ... ..	96
Building Material Permits ... ..	724
Petrol ... ..	52
Offensive Trades ... ..	7
Canal Boats ... ..	11
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	10,379

TABLE XXXIII

Nuisances caused by the keeping of animals ... ..	11
Accumulation of refuse, etc. ... ..	28
Offensive smells ... ..	20
Vermin ... ..	118
Choked drains ... ..	214
Dampness ... ..	103
Defective roofs, gutters, etc. ... ..	263
Defective sanitary fittings ... ..	237
Rats and mice ... ..	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	201
Other defective conditions of houses ... ..	272
Overcrowding ... ..	176
Air-raid shelters ... ..	1
War-damaged houses ... ..	3
Smoke... ..	18
Food ... ..	107
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	1,775

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) ... ..	1,543
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	6,752
(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 ... ..	7
(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 ... ..	735
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 ... ..	618
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 ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By owners ... ..	—
(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 ... ..	322
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By owners ... ..	343
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ... ..	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
(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 ... ..	7
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement room having been rendered fit ... ..	—

TABLE XXXIV—continued.

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4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	96
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	161
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	584
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	104
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	64
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	460
(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

## INDEX.

<p>Ambulance facilities ... .. 9</p> <p>Ante-natal clinics ... .. 11, 24, 29, 30</p> <p>Antitoxin... .. 15</p> <p>Area of Borough... .. 6</p> <p>Assisted Services ... .. 14</p> <p>Bed bugs ... .. 21</p> <p>Birth Control ... .. 11</p> <p>Births and birth rate ... .. 7, 25, 28</p> <p>Canal boats ... .. 21</p> <p>Cancer ... .. 16, 35</p> <p>Causes of death ... .. 7, 26</p> <p>Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Act 21</p> <p>Child life protection ... .. 10</p> <p>Clinics ... .. 8, 9, 10, 11, 24</p> <p>Consultant aid ... .. 10</p> <p>Deaths and death rates ... .. 7, 25</p> <p>Dental treatment ... .. 15, 34</p> <p>Diphtheria ... .. 17, 19</p> <p>Diphtheria prevention clinic ... .. 17, 24</p> <p>Disinfection ... .. 16</p> <p>Food ... .. 22</p> <p>Foster children ... .. 29</p> <p>Health Services, General provision of... 8</p> <p>Health visiting ... .. 9, 28</p> <p>Houses—Number inhabited ... .. 6</p> <p>Housing ... .. 21, 40</p> <p>Infant mortality ... .. 7, 28</p> <p>Infant welfare clinics ... .. 8, 11, 24, 29, 30</p> <p>Inspection and Supervision of Food ... 22</p> <p>Isolation Hospital ... .. 18, 19, 38</p> <p>Laboratory facilities and work... .. 8</p> <p>Maternal morbidity and mortality ... 8, 27</p> <p>Maternity and Child Welfare ... .. 12</p> <p>Maternity and Child Welfare Committee 3</p> <p>Maternity and Nursing Homes ... .. 14</p> <p>Meat and other foods ... .. 22</p> <p>Medical help ... .. 34</p>	<p>Midwives... .. 13, 34</p> <p>Milk supply ... .. 22</p> <p>Milk grants ... .. 14</p> <p>Mortuary... .. 21</p> <p>Moral Welfare ... .. 10</p> <p>Notifiable diseases ... .. 15, 36</p> <p>Nursing in the Home ... .. 8</p> <p>Ophthalmia neonatorum ... .. 17</p> <p>Petroleum Acts ... .. 21</p> <p>Physical feature of district ... .. 6</p> <p>Poor Law medical relief ... .. 9</p> <p>Population ... .. 6</p> <p>Pre-school medical inspection ... 12, 31, 32, 33</p> <p>Public Health Committee ... .. 3</p> <p>Puerperal pyrexia ... .. 8</p> <p>Rats and Mice ... .. 22</p> <p>Rateable value ... .. 6</p> <p>Remedial exercises ... .. 13, 24</p> <p>Sanitary circumstances ... .. 20</p> <p>Sanitary inspection ... .. 21, 39</p> <p>Scabies clinic ... .. 9, 24</p> <p>Scarlet Fever ... .. 16, 18</p> <p>Shops ... .. 21</p> <p>Social conditions ... .. 6</p> <p>Staff ... .. 5, 20</p> <p>Statistics—General and Vital ... .. 6, 7, 25</p> <p>Stillbirths ... .. 7, 25</p> <p>Tuberculosis ... .. 18, 37</p> <p>Ultra-Violet Light clinic ... .. 10, 24</p> <p>Unfit houses ... .. 40</p> <p>Vaccination ... .. 16, 35</p> <p>Venereal disease clinics, etc. ... .. 18, 24</p> <p>Verminous persons ... .. 9</p> <p>Vital statistics ... .. 6, 7, 25, 27</p> <p>Voluntary help ... .. 13</p> <p>Wartime nurseries ... .. 15</p> <p>Water supply ... .. 20</p>
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(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1915:—

(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 rooms having been rendered fit ... ..



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