

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

Contributors

Southall (London, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

[1948?]

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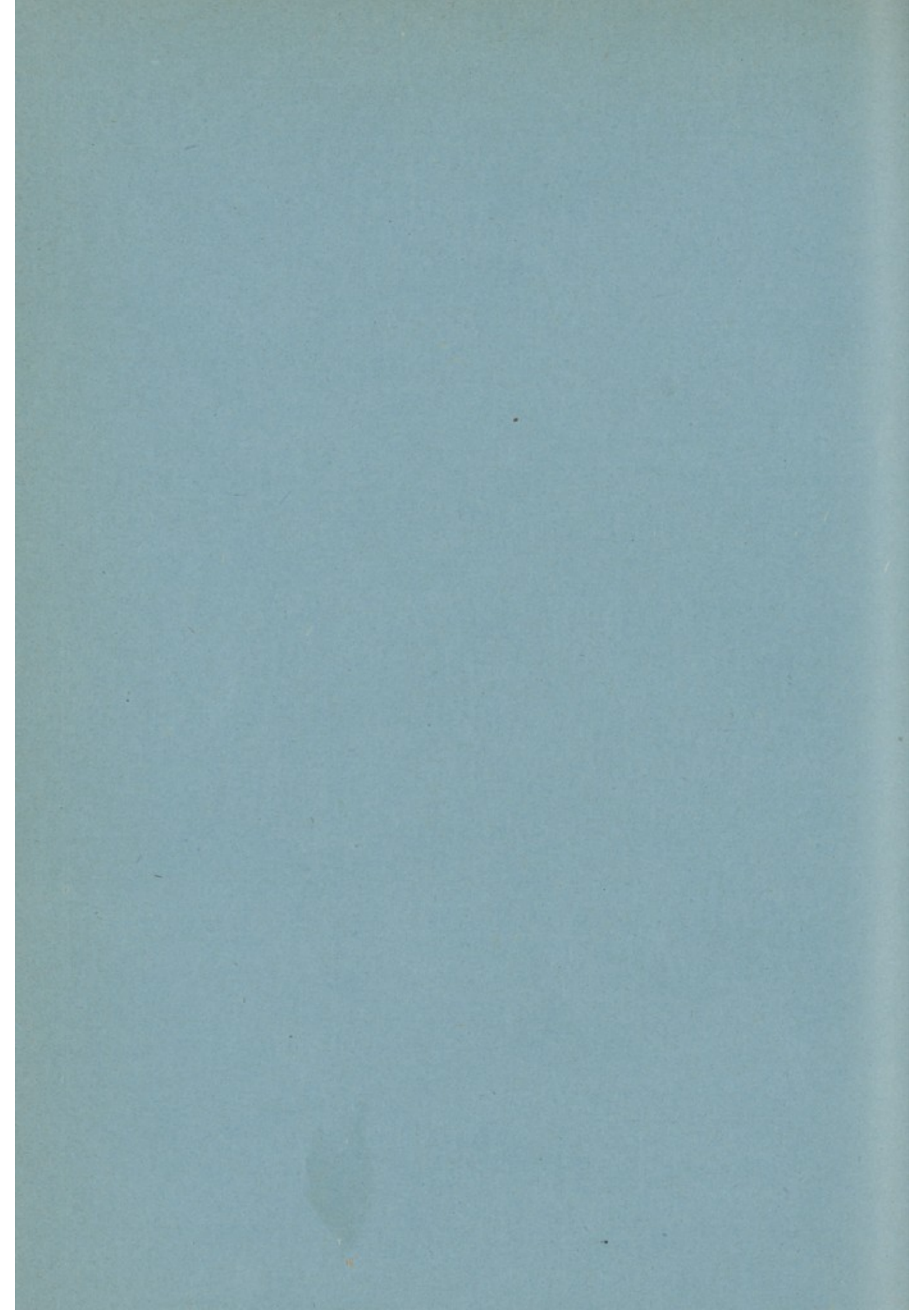
BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1947

MARGARET A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health





BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

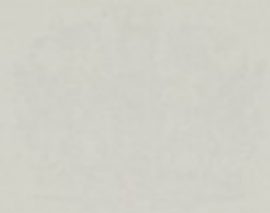
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THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1947

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 W. H. HOPKINS, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

*Councillor A. T. DANE, J.P.

Aldermen :

*GARDNER, F. E.

HAMBLIN, E. B.

LUCKETT, F. H.

NEIGHBOUR, D. C.

*SMITH, F. G.

Councillors :

*BRAY, W. D.

LAWN, P. A.

*SALMON, J.

CULLINGWORTH, F. A.

LOVE, P. J.

SHEPHERD, A. H.

*DOUGLAS, H. C.

*LYE, A. E.

*TOOKE, MRS. M. M.

DORMER, J. G.

*MARKS, F. J. (*Chairman,*

*WARD, E.

JENNINGS, F. H.

Public Health Committee)

WARD, J. H.

*LEWIS, J. F.

*ROBINSON, G. T.

Co-opted for Maternity and Child Welfare Purposes only :

MRS. D. BRADLEY and MRS. C. E. HARLEY

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 51st Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1947. This is the last year in which the report is likely to be quite in the present form as, with the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, the Southall Borough Council will no longer be in control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the Borough. These services will become part of, and be administered by, a larger area. The Borough's Isolation Hospital will become separated as a result of its transference to the Regional Hospital Board for administrative purposes.

The health of the population continued to be good ; the birth rate was 20.16 ; the death rate was 8.67, a decrease from 8.96 in 1946 and 9.26 in 1945. The infant mortality rate, which had been declining steadily for the previous eight years, showed a slight increase in 1947 to 38.8. There was a notable rise in the figures of attendances at clinics and treatment centres, attendances being particularly heavy at infant welfare clinics, especially at the Manor House.

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.

In the early part of 1947 there was a considerable number of measles notifications. The disease was of a little more severe type than in 1946 and several cases developed pneumonia, but there were no deaths.

The Borough's Ambulance Service continued to provide free conveyance to Southall ratepayers during the year.

The Cleansing Station continued to be available for the treatment of such cases as required it. Many cases of various skin conditions were treated, in addition to the normal cases of scabies and vermin infestation.

The Day Nurseries continued to care for the children of women in employment, and the demand for these services was very heavy, the waiting list being greatly increased, so much so that during the year three more nurseries could have been filled had they been available.

The Isolation Hospital continued to admit infectious disease cases, a noteworthy point in this connection being that only one confirmed case of diphtheria occurred in Southall during the whole of 1947. There can be no doubt that the Isolation Hospital figures, as presented to you during the years since immunisation against diphtheria commenced, seem to demonstrate that anti-diphtheria immunisation is the complete answer to the problem of the control of this disease.

Although the number of children immunised against diphtheria in Southall is high it is not yet 100% and parents of young children who avoid having this simple and painless treatment provided are doing their children a very great dis-service.

Work in the Sanitary Inspector's Department continued throughout the year with steady watch over the food and housing of the people, and patient investigation and eradication of nuisances.

This seems to me a suitable time for a brief review of the Public Health work in Southall for the past 50 years to be made. In 1897 the population of Southall was approximately 8,000; in 50 years the little village has grown into a Borough with a population of 56,000. The birth rate that year was 32.1 per thousand, and in 1947 it was 20.16; the death rate was 11.3 per thousand, as compared with 8.67 in 1947. Deaths from infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, were .7 per thousand, and in 1947 they were .007. Infant mortality was at the rate of 110.2 per thousand, and in 1947 it was 38.8. (In a population of approximately 8,000 there were 88 cases of diphtheria compared with our 1 case out of 56,000 in 1947.) It may here be noted that if the figures for the previous year, 1896, were taken, the infant mortality rate was 149.7 per thousand, and the death rate for infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, was 2 per thousand.

An infant welfare centre was established at the Manor House in 1915, and a health visitor was appointed. During that year the infant mortality rate was 110.3, and it is noteworthy that there was a gradual but steady decrease in the infant mortality rate from that time onwards.

The statistics shown in the following pages, when compared with the corresponding figures of the past 50 years, show that the standard of service for the care of the health and prevention of disease of its citizens given by Southall Borough Council in the past is not one to be decried, and it is to be hoped that the smoothly working services which will be transferred to other authorities will not suffer during the passage, but that the wealth of the larger authorities may be used for the benefit of your Borough's health.

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 willingly given.

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 1947

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Deputy Medical Officer :

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

Assistant Medical Officer :

E. M. CUMMING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.12.47.)

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.

Sanitary Inspectors :

H. GATEHOUSE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A. (Resigned 28.2.47.)

W. BOWLES, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., M.S.I.A.

L. PEARSON, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F. (Appointed 12.2.47.)

E. G. DRAYSON, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F. (Appointed 1.8.47.)

General Assistants :

C. E. KNIGHT.

R. STOCKLEY. (Returned from War Service, 7.7.47.)

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. (Resigned 20.12.47.)

Miss F. KEYNES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. R.S.I. (Resigned 8.8.47.)

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.

Miss F. HYMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1.10.47.)

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. B. POLLARD. (Resigned 22.11.47.)
Miss J. GREENHILL.	T. BUCHANAN. (Called up for H.M. Forces 2.7.47.)
Mrs. K. JONES.	A. EAST.
Mrs. E. RICHARDS.	D. CHAMPION. (Demobilised 13.10.47.)
Miss P. MEPHAM.	G. EGGLESTON. (Appointed 30.6.47.)

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 1947)	...	...	...	...	56,240
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	...	...	...	...	14,133
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£429,228
Sum produced by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,700

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
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	...	...	...	...	108 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, 262 ; Females, 226.)

Crude Death Rate, 8.67.

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

Deaths.

The death rate, which fell in 1946, showed another decrease in 1947 to 8.67 as against 8.96 in 1946. The highest numbers of deaths were again caused by heart disease and cancer, as in the two previous years.

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 240 (males 132 and females 108). 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 248 in number (males 130 and females 118). 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 146 (males 62 and females 84).

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 1946 are given in brackets).

The total number of births notified to the Health Department under the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1,244 (1,229). The total number of registered births in the district (under the Births and Deaths Registration Act—included in the notified births above) was 471 (408). The total number of live births belonging to the district whether occurring within or outside the district was 1,108 (1,090). The illegitimate live births were 53 (56). There were 22 stillbirths (27), and these were legitimate, with two exceptions.

There was very little alteration in the birth rate in 1947 when it was 20.16 as compared with 20.51 in 1946. The corresponding rate for the whole country was 20.5 so that the birth rate for Southall was very slightly lower than the rate for England and Wales.

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 1947 are to be found in Appendix, Table XI.

Total Confinements (live births and still births), 1,130.

No. born in Hillingdon County Hospital	...	...	...	...	435 or 38%
No. born in nursing homes or other hospitals	...	...	...	...	306 or 28%
No. confined in their homes by midwives or doctors	...	...	...	...	389 or 34%

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 43. The rate per 1,000 live births was 38.8. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 41, for London 37, and for the 148 small towns 36 per 1,000.

The rate of 38.8 is only fairly satisfactory. There was an increase in the number of infant deaths in 1947, for the first time since 1938. The increase was from 33.9 in 1946, to 38.8 in 1947. It is agreed by most authorities that a rate of 25 infant deaths in 1,000 live births should be obtainable, and, as scientific knowledge progresses, it is hoped that this figure, to which we may aspire now, can be lowered still further. Certain causes of infant deaths, such as congenital malformations, are not sufficiently understood for them to be considered preventable at the present time, but deaths from prematurity, of which

there were 11 in Southall, are considered to be preventable, and every effort is made in the Public Health Service to eliminate prematurity as a cause of death. Persistent propaganda and ante-natal care has reduced deaths from prematurity, respiratory diseases and gastro-enteritis, to a very low figure, compared to that of 20 years ago, but the fact that there are still a higher proportion of infants dying from these causes than from congenital defects means that the work of treatment and teaching of expectant and nursing mothers must continue and increase.

Premature Infants.

Seventy infants were born prematurely during the year, of whom 53 survived at the end of one month.

For cases born prematurely equipment is available to be supplied to the homes, consisting of draught-proof cots, electric blankets, hot-water bottles, catheters, thermometers, etc. Arrangements have been made to obtain supplies of breast milk at short notice from the Queen Charlotte Hospital in cases where there is not sufficient mother's milk. Premature infants born in hospital are given every care in the way of warmth, special feeding, and protection from infection.

Maternal Morbidity and Mortality.

During the year 18 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, there was 1 maternal death but no deaths associated with abortion. Sixteen of the cases occurred in institutions. It will, therefore, be noted here that only two of these cases occurred in the midwives' districts.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

Nursing in the Home.

General Nursing :

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

During 1947 the total number of visits made by the nurses was 9,790. A certain number of these patients were referred to the Nursing Association from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

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

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 afforded facilities to all medical men practising in the district for the examination of pathological specimens. This work was 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

					<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2	213
Sputa for tubercle	...	...	...	...	19	6
Fæces ...	...	...	...	...	2	16
Other ...	...	...	...	...	12	81
					—	—
					35	316
					—	—

Scabies Clinic.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic for treatment of scabies and other skin conditions during 1947 was 1,767. Details of the cases were as follows :—

Scabies	First Visits 198, Re-attendances 291, Total 489
Other skin conditions...	„ „ 164 „ 586 „ 750
Verminous heads	„ „ 327 „ 201 „ 528
Baths ... ..	... .. 222

Attendances at the Cleansing Station decreased during 1947. The total number—1,989—compares with a total number of 3,978 in 1946.

The drop in the number of persons treated for scabies or vermin infestation was extremely satisfactory, and is to be considered a genuine improvement in the incidence of these cases, as there were continuous inspections of school children in the schools at least once every term, and sometimes twice during the same term, which gives a fairly good check on adult infestation, as cases found to be affected are followed up and adult contacts persuaded to attend for cleansing.

Ambulance Service.

During 1947 the ambulance vehicles were stationed at Salisbury Road Civil Defence Depot, and were manned by specially appointed driver-attendants.

This service was provided free by the Southall Borough Council, and was very much appreciated by the general public. During the two years that this free service was provided, the number of cases moved increased steadily. In 1947 the total number of cases removed was 5,800 compared with 5,470 in 1946.

All users of the civil ambulance service were 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	4,300
Accidents	483
Other removals	860
Mutual assistance provided for other Local Authorities	157
Total	5,800
Miles travelled in the period	43,383

Poor Law Medical Relief.

The Relieving Officer issued 423 Medical Orders during 1947. Some of these cases also received outdoor relief or institutional treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Health Visiting.

During 1947 the Southall Borough Council provided the services of eight health visitors for the purpose of home visiting and clinic attendance. The Borough was divided into eight districts, and each health visitor was responsible for one of these areas, with the duty of visiting and advising expectant mothers, mothers of young children, and studying the welfare of infants and school children. As far as possible, each visitor was allocated clinics to which the mothers and children of her own district attended so that definite contact could be kept. The schools in Southall were also divided up amongst the health visitors so that, as far as possible, each health visitor would have direct contact with the teachers of the school children of her own area. The work also included the following up of infectious diseases in her area ; the following up of defaulters from Dental and Ophthalmic Clinics,

and from the Cleansing Station, and she also had certain duties in connection with Special Clinics, such as the Artificial Sunlight or Anti-Diphtheria immunisation sessions.

The Senior Health Visitor was responsible for child life protection, including the visiting of foster children and children to be adopted, and one health visitor had special duties in connection with moral welfare. To carry out these duties satisfactorily, it seems that at least one health visitor to a population of 5,000 is desirable. The amount of time each health visitor can give to her home visiting is limited if the number of clinics increase, or if the clinic attendances are so heavy that more health visitors are required per session, and it will be noted from Table XII that the total attendances at infant clinics during 1947 increased by 1,472 over the number in 1946. There was a corresponding increase in the number attending the School Minor Ailments Clinics which the health visitors attended as part of their duties, and there is no doubt that the employment of at least one further health visitor would be of advantage to the Borough. When the proposed new clinic is built, the number of clinic sessions there will probably justify the employment of yet another health visitor, which would still keep the total number of health visitors below what appears to be the desirable number for a borough of this size.

The increase in the number of attendances at the various clinics (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.

Child Life Protection.

The Senior Health Visitor was specially appointed to deal with child life protection work. This work continued during 1947 and consisted 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 was required to report on and to keep under observation all persons who wished to adopt children, and children who were 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 was the duty of one member of the health visiting staff, who was designated Moral Welfare Officer, to deal with all cases of unmarried expectant mothers referred from all districts in Southall, and she endeavoured 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, 9 cases were dealt with under this scheme.

The Moral Welfare Officer also assisted with the various social problems arising from cases of this nature, and every assistance possible was given to unmarried mothers who were willing to continue to look after their own children.

There was a slight reduction in the number of illegitimate live births during 1947. The number was 53 as compared to 56 in 1946, and in 1947 the proportion of illegitimate live births to legitimate was 53 to 1055, i.e., 5.2%.

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics.

Four sessions per week for treatment of ultra-violet light were held during 1947—two for expectant mothers and children under five years of age attending the Manor House Clinics, and two for those attending the Branch Centre Clinic.

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. It is difficult to obtain the attendance of expectant mothers to this clinic, but special efforts will be made to bring the usefulness of this treatment to the notice of suitable cases and to emphasise the value of it both to themselves and to their expected children.

TABLE C

Number of sessions held : 115.

Number of attendances :—

						<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>
Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	158	1,596

Post-Natal and Birth Control Clinic.

TABLE D

Number of sessions held : 24.

Number of attendances :—

						<i>Post-Natal</i>	<i>Birth Control</i>
First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	96	81
Re-attendances	...	...	...	...	...	106	72

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of new patients seen at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year was 812, and the total number of attendances was 4,704 (2,898 at the Manor House and 1,806 at the Branch Centre).

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

							<i>No. of Cases</i>
One attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Two attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Three attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Four attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Five attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Six or more attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	443

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

Although there is a slight drop in the figure for attendance at the Ante-natal Clinic, i.e., 4,704 in 1947 as compared with 4,861 in 1946, this figure means that individual sessions averaged 20.5 attendances and were very often overcrowded with an attendance of 25 to 30. Further ante-natal clinic provision remains an urgent need.

TABLE E.I

Completed cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	786
Uncompleted cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Non-pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Removals from district	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

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	243	413	78	206	164	206
Abnormal cases	75	57	7	10	68	47

Of the cases dealt with, therefore, 40 per cent. were primiparae (against 44 per cent. in 1946), and of these 73 per cent. (against 72 per cent. in 1946) were confined in hospital, while 55 per cent. (which was the same percentage as in 1946) 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 1947 are shown in Table XII in Appendix.

The total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics during 1947 was 15,453, as compared with 13,897 for 1946.

It will be noted that the attendance at the Infants' and Toddlers' Clinics during 1947 increased by 1,472. Approximately 80 per cent. of all infants born in Southall in 1947 were brought for consultation at least once.

Children attending Day Nurseries are medically examined at least once every month at the nursery and so were not required to attend clinics.

The large figure of attendance shown here means that many infant sessions at the Manor House were extremely overcrowded, the numbers rising to as many as 110 in one afternoon session. It is impossible in these circumstances for all healthy children to be seen as frequently as would be desirable and the need for further infant welfare sessions becomes more and more urgent each year. With the numbers as heavy as these there is also bound to be a good deal of waiting to be done by the mothers attending, and it is to their credit that, in spite of these difficulties, the attendances for advice and treatment continue to be so good.

Pre-School Medical Inspection (Toddlers' Clinics).

Toddlers' Clinics are held fortnightly at each centre. The total attendances at these clinics were 642, 369 at the Manor House, and 273 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 was, on the whole, satisfactory. No infants were found to be in the classification D (bad), and nine only in classification C (slightly sub-normal). The defects found were mostly of a minor character and the total number of children found to be suffering from minor defects was much lower than in 1946. There were fewer children found during 1947 with defective tonsils and adenoids. The number of toddlers found to have some degree of dental decay was not reduced but formed a reasonably low percentage of the total number of children inspected.

Children found at these Toddlers' Clinics with bone defects or adenoids were referred for treatment to the Remedial Exercises Clinic, and, in many cases, excellent results were obtained. The difficulty reported in 1946 of obtaining treatment for children requiring removal of tonsils increased during 1947, and it is quite usual in cases which are not considered to be emergencies to have to wait from 2 to 2½ years for operation. Efforts were made to improve the situation by referring cases for treatment to both the Hillingdon County Hospital and the King Edward Hospital, Ealing.

TREATMENT.

Cases of acute illness, and of chronic illness, where indicated, were referred to their own doctors for treatment. For certain illness the following arrangements were in operation with London and local hospitals :—

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Hospital</i>
Tonsils and adenoids	Hillingdon County Hospital and King Edward Hospital, Ealing.
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.

In cases where defects were discovered the health visitors kept families under observation, making enquiries to see if the treatment recommended was accepted and if it had not been obtained to help the parents, or, in some cases, to persuade them to seek a remedy for the defect.

Voluntary Workers.

The work done by members of the Voluntary Workers' Association at the various clinics was of great assistance to the Health Department staff and the fact that these ladies were always willing to give so generously of their time and energies has been most warmly appreciated, and it is to be hoped that their valuable services will be obtainable and even expanded under the new regime.

Remedial Exercises.

Two afternoon sessions of special Margaret Morris movement exercises were held each week at the Branch Health Centre, part of each session being devoted to remedial exercises for children and the other part for exercises for expectant and nursing 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	24	10
Re-attendances	208	29

Health Propaganda.

At clinics, in the homes, in the nurseries, in the hospital, and in the schools there was a continual and persistent education in health matters in progress ; children learnt the reasons for being clean, for having correct diet, and how to prevent disease, and parents were 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 were displayed on the Council's posterboards and in clinics and libraries.

Mothercraft sessions were held at both clinics where mothers were 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 received a greeting card with a reminder that anti-diphtheria immunisation should now be undertaken, was continued during 1947.

Midwives.

Arrangements in the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service remained unchanged and leaflets were issued describing the services provided. These were available at the Manor House and the Branch Health Centre.

Midwives attended regularly at the Ante-natal clinics, where, in consultation with the doctor, any anticipated difficulties can be discussed.

The year's total of midwives' bookings for 1947 was slightly increased to 331, as compared with 316 in 1946.

Mothers were encouraged to arrange for home confinements in normal cases as, with the heavy attendances at the Hillingdon County Hospital, the length of stay of normal cases had to be reduced, and mothers returned home a few days after their confinements to finish their immediate post-natal period in their own homes. But the social circumstances in very many cases made it impossible even for normal cases to have their babies at home because there was not accommodation or facilities in the houses for the undertaking of safe delivery of the mothers.

(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	4	10	10	7	3	34
February	3	8	7	6	3	27
March	5	9	8	9	5	36
April	7	3	3	6	5	24
May	9	8	6	5	7	35
June	5	5	4	9	7	30
July	3	5	7	5	1	21
August	4	8	10	5	4	31
September	4	3	6	8	5	26
October	3	6	6	5	5	25
November	3	6	5	5	2	21
December	3	5	5	5	3	21
Totals ...	53	76	77	75	50	331

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 1947	...	...	...	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 were 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 Oster-milk instead of National Dried Milk, were supplied through the Council's clinics. National Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets were also supplied under the Ministry of Food scheme, and were obtained at the clinics during the usual clinic session hours.

There were eight 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
1947	—	—	6	2

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 were enabled to have dental treatment and advice, including, if necessary, the provision of dentures.

The number of attendances—1,075—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.)

Day Nurseries.

The three Day Nurseries continued to care for the children of working mothers and certain mothers in distressed home circumstances.

The number of children on the waiting list for places in these nurseries increased very rapidly during 1947, and by the end of the year amounted to about 150. The Day Nurseries were very much appreciated by the mothers of children who were admitted, as the benefits of a day nursery stay were plain to see in both physical and mental outlook of the children.

School teachers have reported that children from day nurseries, entering school for the first time, are usually better behaved and frequently of more educational knowledge than children going from their own homes direct.

The opportunity for training young girls in the care and management of children and the further opportunity of training them in their responsibilities as future mothers of young children are very valuable social assets.

During the year three members of the Day Nurseries' staff obtained the diploma of the National Society of Children's Nurseries.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1947 there was a considerable rise in the incidence of measles. 334 cases were notified during the year. Measles is a characteristic complaint which occurs in bi-annual waves, and 1947 was the year when a larger number of notifications were likely to occur. In 1946 there were only 21 notifications of measles. The type of case was, on the whole, mild and no deaths were reported as being due to measles or any complication of measles.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified was nine and of these only one was confirmed as being clinical diphtheria, this compares to 14 in 1946. There were no deaths and no complications.

A considerable number of cases of dysentery occurred in St. Bernard's Hospital. This is a disease to which patients with mental disease are particularly prone, but the epidemic in hospital was soon got under control and there was no spread outside the hospital.

In 1947 there was a considerable epidemic of poliomyelitis in England. Southall was fortunate in having only three notifications with only one case of paralysis and no deaths.

Provision of Antitoxin.

The Council provided 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 were obtainable 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 21 people were supplied during 1947, either free or at part cost.

Vaccination.

The total number of successful vaccination certificates received during the year was 498, and the number of certificates of exemption issued was 520.

Table XXII in Appendix gives details of the percentage of children successfully vaccinated during the last 11 years.

There was an improvement during 1947 in the number of children who were successfully vaccinated. 45 per cent. of infants under one year of age were vaccinated, as compared with 24 per cent. for 1946. Propaganda for vaccination against smallpox was continued by the doctors and nursing staff.

Disinfection.

In cases of infectious disease, rooms, clothing, etc., were disinfected—rooms by sealing and fumigating with formalin or a formalin preparation; clothing, bedding, etc., and infected articles which could 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	102	Covers	52
Beds	196	Eiderdowns	21
Blankets	310	Pillows	263
Bolsters... ..	70	Sheets	154
Books	49	Miscellaneous	29
Scabies Clinic : Bags of clothing	91	Total	1,337

The following articles were destroyed : 8 mattresses, 1 bolster, 1 pillow and 29 articles of clothing.

Cancer.

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 28) that in 1947 83 cases (45 males and 38 females) died from cancer. (See Appendix, Tables XXIII and XXIV.)

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 1947, but 3 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 89, as compared with 67 for the previous year.

Of these, 88 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Nine cases of diphtheria were notified to the Health Department and admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1947. Of these, eight were not confirmed as diphtheria and therefore there was only one confirmed case.

The other type of the case was naso-pharyngeal and there was temporary palatal paralysis which resolved during hospital stay and the case was discharged cured.

Diphtheria Prevention.

The total number of attendances at the Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic during 1947 were 2,246 but a number of the children who attended the Clinic came for one injection only, a booster dose to re-enforce previous immunisation. The number of children for the booster dose has steadily increased as the result of persistent propaganda by word of mouth by the doctors and health visitors, and by posters displayed at the clinics.

The number of children receiving a complete course of injections during the year was 730.

Diphtheria immunisation was 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 ...	...	...	...	...	2,246
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	...	...	24
Highest attendance at a session ...	...	...	...	...	81
Lowest attendance at a session ...	...	...	...	...	3
During 1947 the number of new cases was ...	...	...	...	...	764
Numbers attending for reinforcing single injections ...	...	...	...	...	208

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified in 1947 and all recovered during the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Three cases were notified in the Borough during the year.

During 1947 there was a considerable outbreak of poliomyelitis throughout the county and a fairly high number of cases of the disease were in neighbouring boroughs, but Southall was fortunate in this year in having only three notifications. One of these cases developed a considerable degree of paralysis which was treated at Stanmore Orthopædic Hospital.

There were no deaths from this disease.

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 458 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. 57 swabs were taken. The total number of children examined by the health visitors in the schools was 705.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions in School Children.

Number of children on roll at 31st December, 1947	...	...	...	7,500
Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the school nurses	...	...	...	29,736
Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	785
Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	451

The number of school children inspected for cleanliness was higher in 1947 by about 3,000 than in the previous year, and it is very satisfactory to know that the number of children found to require cleansing was 370 less than in 1946.

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 93.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 12.

Of the total notifications 46 were notified from institutions (sanatoria 4, County Council hospitals 24, general hospitals 18).

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 27 ; other forms, 3.

For details of new cases notified and deaths in 1947, see Appendix, Table XXVIII, and the occupation of new cases, see Appendix, Table XXIX.

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.

Irradiation Experiment.

In January, 1947, an experiment on the control of the spread of infectious diseases amongst school children by means of irradiation of the upper air in classrooms and school halls was commenced. This experiment was to be carried out by the Medical Research Council with the authority of the Ministry of Health and with the co-operation of the Statistical Department of the School of Tropical Hygiene and the Middlesex County Council Education Department.

Southall was chosen for this experiment because it was a compact urban area, fairly well separated from surrounding districts by canals and railway lines and had pairs of schools suitable for the carrying out of the experiment.

It will not be possible in this report to give any results of the experiment as the Medical Research Council and the Statistical Department of the School of Tropical Hygiene wish to have a picture of the experiment over a considerable period before offering an opinion as to whether the air treatment is or is not of value.

Similar experiments have been carried out in America and the results found there will be compared with the findings shown by the Southall experiment.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL

During the year 140 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, as compared with 109 in 1946. Of these 96 were sent in as scarlet fever (16 being from Ealing District), 10 as diphtheria (1 from the R.A.F. Station, West Drayton), 15 as measles, 6 as whooping cough and pneumonia, and 13 as other diseases. Of the cases sent in as scarlatina 8 were unconfirmed and diagnosed as suffering from other diseases. Similarly of the cases sent in as diphtheria 9 were unconfirmed.

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

Scarlatina.

Of the 96 cases notified as scarlatina, 88 were finally diagnosed, and the following table shows the incidence in age groups of the 88 cases which were nursed in the hospital :—

TABLE K

Age (years) ...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	22	57	7	1	1

There was one return case.

Anti-scarlet fever serum was administered to all patients.

Complications of the cases of scarlatina were :—

Septic finger ...	...	1	Otitis Media ...	...	7
Cardiac irregularity, etc.	2		Adenitis ...	...	5
Myocarditis ...	...	1	Rhinorrhea ...	...	3

Diphtheria.

Ten cases notified as diphtheria were admitted to the hospital. Only one of these was confirmed as naso-pharyngeal 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	—	—	—

Enteric.

Two cases were admitted as query typhoid, one was finally diagnosed as acute urticaria complicated with synovitis and the other was diagnosed as enteritis (non-specific).

Other Diseases.

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

Toxic Erythema ...	1	Tonsillitis ...	2
Urticaria ...	1	Thrush Tonsillitis ...	1
Measles ...	2	Rubella ...	1

Diseases Notified as Diphtheria.

Vincent's Angina ...	3	Strepto-coccal Pharyngitis	1
Tonsillitis ...	5		

Stay in Hospital.

The average stay in hospital was as follows :—

	Total	Average
Scarlatina : All cases (88) ...	2,678 days	30.4 days
Patients remaining over 56 days (1) ...	59 "	
Patients remaining under 56 days (87) ...	2,619 "	30.1 "
Note : Carried forward from 1946 : 5 ...	76 "	
Remaining on 31.12.47 : 12 ...	146 "	
Diphtheria : All cases (1) ...	60 "	
Carried forward from 1946 : 1 ...	54 "	
Remaining on 31.12.47 : None ...	—	
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia : All cases (6) ...	187 "	31.1 "
All under 56 days.		
Measles and Pneumonia : All cases (17) ...	392 "	23 "
Remaining over 56 days (1) ...	68 "	
Remaining under 56 days (16) ...	324 "	21.7 "
Other diseases : All cases (26) ...	361 "	13.8 "

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	2
Total number of days off duty	...	...	...	...	207	59
Casual conditions :—						
Appendicitis (not confirmed)	...	...	...	...	22 days	—
Chill	...	...	...	...	—	59 days
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	90	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	44	—
Operation	...	...	...	...	51	—

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 & 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 7,534.

Table XXXII shows an analysis of the number and nature of such inspections.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

TABLE N

Statistics for the year :—

(a) Number of Council houses						
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	...	7	} Total : 25
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	...	7	
(b) Number of other houses						
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	...	18	}
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	...	18	

Canal Boats.

Visits were paid to the canal and seven 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. Nine bodies were deposited in the mortuary during the year.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following tables give details of the work done in connection with the mechanical and non-mechanical factories and outworkers in the Borough :—

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	11	23	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	185	62	14	Nil
Totals ...	196	85	14	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	—	13	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	15	—	15	—

OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	8	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	—	—	—	—	—

Petroleum and Carbide.

During the year 57 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 two licences in force for the purpose of stripping and making celluloid solution from cinematograph films.

Housing.

Two hundred and forty-three investigations revealed 73 cases of overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936). Other cases of overcrowding were given individual attention and special recommendations for medical reasons. Work became continuous on overcrowding reviews.

For statistics see Table XXXIII in the Appendix.

Administration of the Shops Acts.

The full-scale execution of the duties under these Acts is delayed by staff shortages. That so much remedial work was done is due to the ready co-operation of local shopkeepers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

Licences.

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were granted during 1947 :—

for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	1
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	...	...	...	...	4
					—
			Total	...	29
					—

Sampling.

One hundred and eight samples of milk, designated and undesignated, were sent during the year for bacterial count. The examinations are carried out at the Public Health Emergency Laboratory.

Food Sampling.

The chemical or bacteriological analyses of 135 food samples taken during the year were carried out by the Public Health Emergency Laboratory.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the County Council. The figures for 1947 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				UNSOUND			
		Total (lbs.)	Stock (lbs.)	Pro- duction (lbs.)	Con- sumption (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Animal Feeding (lbs.)	Bye- Products (lbs.)	Destruc- tion (lbs.)
Canned...	112,378	15,416	702	14,614	100	96,962	44,084	2,308	50,570
Raw ...	42,976	23,996	—	1,840	22,156	18,980	1,066	2,392	15,522
Totals ...	155,354	39,412	702	16,454	22,256	115,942	45,150	4,700	66,092

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919

Infestation Order, 1943

Maintenance checks on sewers were carried out during the year. Factories employ their own rodent operators. Individual infestations were checked by the District Sanitary Inspectors. Work continued in progress on surface infestations.

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. Post-Natal and Birth Control Clinic	Manor House	Medical Supervision	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

							Comparative figures for 1946
				Total	Male	Female	
Live Births—Legitimate				1,055	548	507	1034
Illegitimate				53	30	23	56
Stillbirths—Legitimate				20	15	5	} 27
Illegitimate				2	—	2	
Deaths				488	262	226	488
Birth rate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of estimated population							20.09
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births							19.46
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population							8.67
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :							
				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	1	0.88		} 0.00
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	1	0.88		
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :—							
All infants per 1,000 live births							38.83
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births							38.86
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births							37.73
Deaths from cancer (all ages)							83
Deaths from measles (all ages)							—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)							—
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)							5

Causes of Deaths, 1947.

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total 1947	Total 1946
1. Typhoid fever, etc.	—	—	—	1
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	1
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—	4
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	17	10	27	24
7. Other tuberculosis	2	1	3	3
8. Syphilitic diseases	2	—	2	4
9. Influenza	1	3	4	4
10. Measles	—	—	—	—
11. Ac. poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
12. Ac. inf. encephalitis	1	—	1	—
13/16. Cancer (all forms)	45	38	83	94
17. Diabetes	—	1	1	7
18. Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	14	24	38	35
19. Heart disease	72	54	126	111
20. Other circulatory diseases	7	11	18	35
21. Bronchitis	23	13	36	30
22. Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	17	10	27	17
23. Other respiratory diseases	7	1	8	4
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	2	5	6
25. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	5	5	3
26. Appendicitis	1	—	1	3
27. Other digestive diseases	5	5	10	13
28. Nephritis	6	3	9	8
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	1	1	—
30. Other maternal causes... ..	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	6	5	11	8
32. Congenital malformations, etc.	9	9	18	16
33. Suicide	4	2	6	4
34. Road traffic accidents	5	1	6	2
35. Other violence	6	11	17	15
36. All other causes	9	16	25	36
TOTAL DEATHS	262	226	488	488

Deaths in Wards.

TABLE IV

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor	35	34	69
Northcote	30	23	53
Hambrough	46	40	86
Dormers Wells	36	33	69
Glebe	76	47	123
Norwood Green	39	49	88
Total ...	262	226	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 1947. (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	20.50	23.30	22.20	22.70	20.16
Still	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.39
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.00	13.00	11.90	12.00	8.67
Typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Scarlet fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	1.58
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.16
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.97
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	5.93
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.24
Whooping cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	1.28
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	41	47	36	37	33
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	4.51
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal fever	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21	15.9
Puerperal pyrexia				*6.94	

MATERNAL MORTALITY (England and Wales).

Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths.

Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other
0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85

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

With Sepsis	Without Sepsis
9	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	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total
January	4	3	6	8	4	5	30
February	8	8	7	5	8	7	43
March	11	3	7	8	12	3	44
April	7	7	4	7	9	8	42
May	6	9	3	4	6	8	36
June	6	5	9	8	9	6	43
July	6	3	7	6	10	4	36
August	3	5	5	10	5	8	36
September	10	2	7	8	10	9	46
October	4	4	8	7	8	4	35
November	4	3	9	7	9	5	37
December	5	3	13	8	9	5	43
	74	55	85	86	99	72	471

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. ...	5	3	1	—	9	1	1	1	—	12
Congenital Malformations, etc. ...	8	2	—	—	10	2	—	—	1	13
Gastro-enteritis, Diarrhoea, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	6
Prematurity	8	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Murder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	22	8	1	—	31	5	4	2	1	43

Live Births. Legitimate ... 1,055
 Illegitimate ... 53

Infant Deaths. Legitimate ... 41
 Illegitimate ... 2

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITING WORK FOR THE YEAR 1947

Visits to infants—									
First visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081
Re-visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,560
Visits to children—									
First visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Re-visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,425
Visits to expectant mothers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315
Visits for infectious disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
Visits to schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49*
Child Life Protection visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Removals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
No access ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
Re adoptions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,231

* At these visits, 705 children were examined.

TABLE IX

(1) Number of foster parents on register—						
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	14
(2) Number of foster parents receiving foster children—						
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	12
(3) Number of children on the register—						
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	15
(4) Number of children received by foster parents during the year						15
(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	...	...	...	...	...	3
(d) Returned to parents	...	...	...	...	...	13
(e) Removed at request of the Medical Officer of Health...						0
(f) Evacuated with foster mother	...	...	...	...	...	1
(g) Died during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
(h) On whom inquests were held	...	...	...	...	...	0
(6) Total number of visits made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	139
(7) Number of cases in which court proceedings were taken	...	...	...	...	...	0

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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Sec. 7 (3) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) (1) Number of children under supervision at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(2) Number who died	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number on whom inquests held	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(d) Proceedings taken during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

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)
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
1947	...	819	3885	5.79	1130	71.80

Of the 4,704 total attendances, 2,898 occurred at the Manor House Centre and 1,806 at the Branch Centre.

TABLE XI

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL—ABNORMALITIES FOUND

(a) Abnormalities of the foetus—

(i) twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) abortions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(iii) stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(iv) congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(v) faulty presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(vi) prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(vii) other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

(b) Abnormalities of the mother—

(i) unsatisfactory measurements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(ii) post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(iii) ante partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iv) high blood pressure (exceeding 140 systolic or 90 diastolic other than on the first attendance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
(v) disproportion or displacement of foetus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
(vi) toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(vii) other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Neo-Natal Deaths (before the seventh day) (included in above) ... 10

TABLE XII

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CLINICS

Manor House—

Seen by Medical Officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923
Children at ordinary clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Children at toddlers' clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369

Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,493
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320

New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Branch Centre—

Seen by Medical Officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,238
Children at ordinary clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
Children at toddlers' clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273

Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,344
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388

New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

Total attendances

...	15,425
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

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

1942	...	...	13,346	1945	...	...	14,070
1943	...	...	12,852	1946	...	...	13,953
1944	...	...	11,013	1947	...	...	15,425

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)*
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
1947	903	1108	81

* 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	61	38	99
2 years	80	84	164
3 years	73	70	143
4 years	57	69	126
Total Routine	271	261	532
Other inspections	98	12	110
Total	369	273	642

TABLE XV

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

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	10	3	13
2 years	15	11	26
3 years	15	17	32
4 years	17	16	33
Total	57	47	104

TABLE XVI
NUMBER REQUIRING DENTAL TREATMENT :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	—	—	—
2 years	3	2	5
3 years	4	5	9
4 years	12	12	24
Total ...	19	19	38

TABLE XVII
NUTRITION

				Manor House	Branch Centre	Total			
						A	B	C	D
18 months	A			9	2	}	11	87	1
	B			52	35				
	C			—	1				
	D			—	—				
2 years	A			7	3	}	10	150	4
	B			72	78				
	C			1	3				
	D			—	—				
3 years	A			9	—	}	9	130	4
	B			63	67				
	C			1	3				
	D			—	—				
4 years	A			6	1	}	7	119	—
	B			51	68				
	C			—	—				
	D			—	—				
Total ...				271	261	37	486	9	—

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

TABLE XIX

NOTIFICATION FROM MIDWIVES

Laying-out dead body	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Death of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

The reasons for sending 131 notifications for medical help were as follows :—

TABLE XX

During pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
For miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
During labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
During puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Infant conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

TABLE XXI

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Expectant and Nursing Mothers :—

Number sent to the dentist for inspection	...	...	...	...	105
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	138
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	...	...	...	83
Number of completed dentures	...	...	...	...	60
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	194
Number of local anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	41
Number of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	71
Total number of attendances and re-attendances	...	...	...	...	647

Children under five years of age :—

Number sent for inspection	...	...	...	...	53
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	270
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	...	...	...	138
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	188
Number of local anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	2
Number of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	63
Total number of attendances and re-attendances to dentist	...	...	...	...	428

TABLE XXII
VACCINATIONS

Year	Live Births	Vaccination Certificates	Exemptions	Percentage of vaccinations to live births
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
1947	1108	498	520	44

TABLE XXIII
DEATHS FROM CANCER

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated population	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1947	45	32	77	56,240	1.36

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	10	10	15	8	1
Female	...	—	1	2	2	3	7	13	4
Total		—	1	3	12	13	22	21	5

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
	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 ...	9	12	12	9	7	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	3	7	8	6	37	20	7	1	—	—	—	88	—
Diphtheria ...	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—
Measles ...	14	25	47	39	55	144	2	3	2	2	1	—	334	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	2	—	—	18	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	9	—
Pneumonia ...	5	2	2	3	1	9	4	1	6	5	14	3	55	27
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cerebro-spinal fever, &c.	3	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	12	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	14	36	31	91	3
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

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 ...	88	22	19	10	19	5	13	—
Diphtheria ...	8	—	3	1	—	1	3	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	18	1	4	2	7	1	3	—
Pneumonia ...	55	11	7	4	10	9	14	27
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	105	17	22	12	25	14	15	30
Erysipelas ...	9	2	—	1	6	—	—	—
Measles ...	334	81	35	51	34	52	81	—
Whooping cough ...	72	30	6	8	11	8	9	—
Cerebro-spinal fever, &c.	12	1	2	2	1	3	3	1
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	705	166	98	93	114	93	141	58

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

TABLE XXVII

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Beaconsfield Road	1	1
County School	—	—
Clifton Road	6	1
Dormers Wells	8	—
Featherstone Road	4	—
Western Road... ..	—	—
North Road	9	—
St. Anselms	—	—
Tudor Road	10	1
Lady Margaret Road... ..	4	—
Other Schools	8	—
	50	3

TABLE 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	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
5-10	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
10-15	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
15-25	8	17	2	1	2	—	—	—
25-35	12	14	2	—	4	4	1	—
35-45	7	9	—	—	3	2	1	—
45-65	11	5	1	1	4	4	—	—
65+	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	45	48	7	5	17	10	3	—

Of the 30 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	6	—	1	—
Schoolchildren	2	2	1	3
Clerical work	4	3	—	—
Domestic duties	—	18	—	—
Factory hands	7	8	2	—
No occupation	13	9	3	2
Various	13	8	—	—
Totals	45	48	7	5

TABLE XXX

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

	Remaining on 31.12.46	Admitted during year as	Subsequently diagnosed as	Discharged recovered as	Died	Trans- ferred	Remaining on 31.12.47
Scarlatina	5	96	88	81	-	-	12
Diphtheria	1	10	1	2	-	-	-
Measles	-	15	17	17	-	-	-
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	-	6	6	6	-	-	-
Rubella	-	2	3	3	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis...	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Vincent's Angina ...	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Tonsillitis	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
Enteric	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cellulitis	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
Urticaria	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pharyngitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Toxic Erythema ...	-	1	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE XXXI

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

	NUMBER ADMITTED Final Diagnosis															NUMBER DISCHARGED														
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	Rubella	Pneumonia	Infectious Hepatitis	Vincent's Angina	Tonsillitis	Erysipelas	Cellulitis	Urticaria	Toxic Erythema	Enteritis	Pharyngitis	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	Rubella	Pneumonia	Vincent's Angina	Tonsillitis	Erysipelas	Urticaria	Cellulitis	Toxic Erythema	Enteritis	Pharyngitis	
January	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
February	4	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
March	15	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
April	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
May	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
June	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
July	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
August	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
September	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
October	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
November	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
December	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
	88	1	17	6	3	1	1	3	8	2	4	3	1	1	1	81	2	17	6	3	1	3	8	2	3	4	1	1	-	

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Building Material Permits	148
Petrol	65
Canal Boats	7
	<hr/>
	7,534

TABLE XXXIII

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)	1,276
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,198
(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	733

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	555
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3. Action under statutory powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(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	207
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	211
(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	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement room having been rendered fit	—

TABLE XXXIII—*continued.*

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	100
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	155
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	683
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	73
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	76
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	313
(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

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