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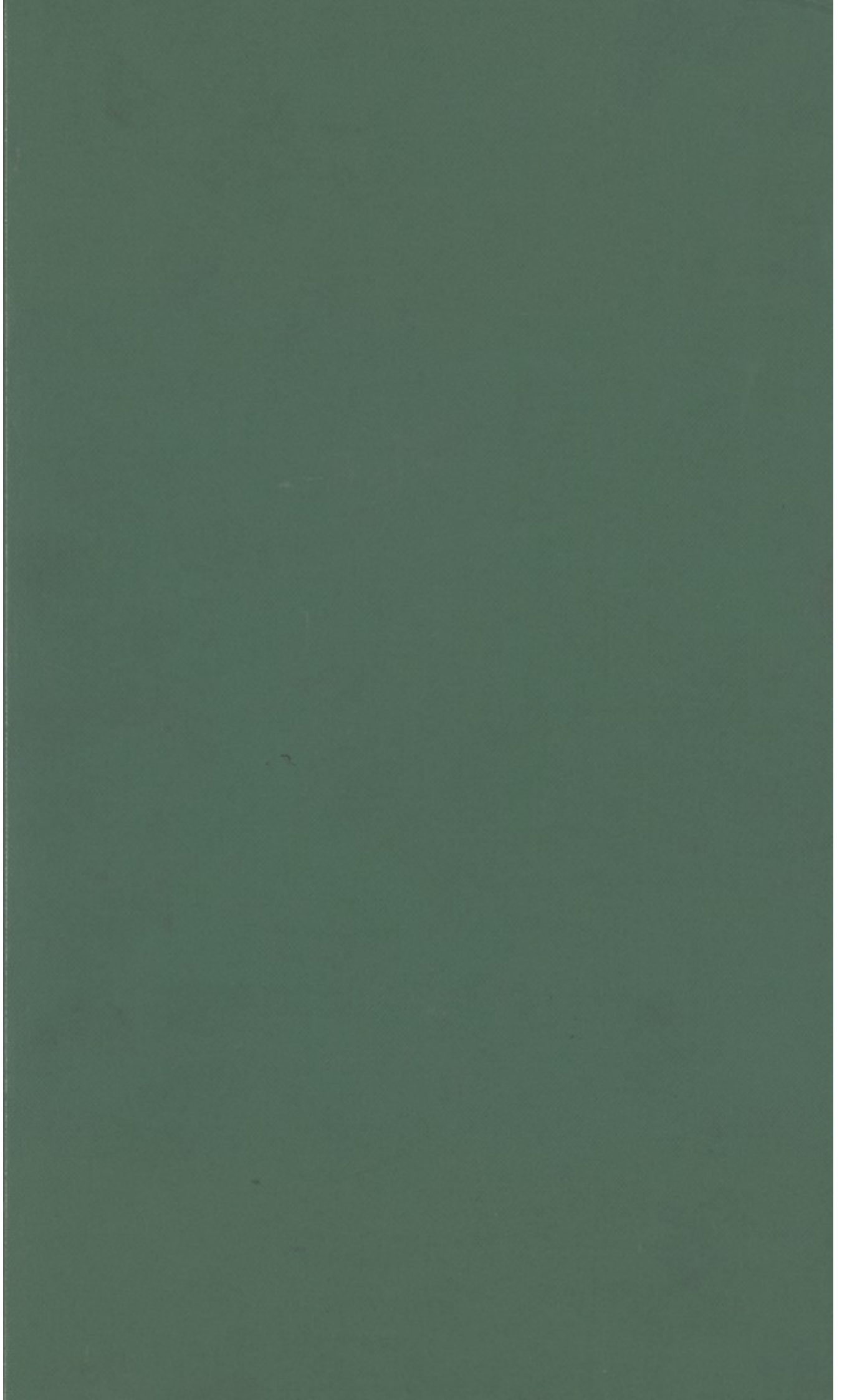
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BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

R E P O R T

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR - 1939

R.C. LEANING, M.B., B.S. (London),
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.C.S., (Eng.)

Medical Officer of Health

School Medical Officer.

68608



R. C. LAMMIM, M.B., B.S. (London)

M.S.C., D.P.H., D.R.C.P., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Medical Director of Health

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Alderman DAVIS	Councillor W. DAVIES
" EDWARDS	" FULLERTON-BUSTARD
" HOWARD	" GROGAN
Councillor BOWIE	" HOLMAN
" MRS. BURDEN	" PALMER
	" SINCLAIR

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and Councillor CLELAND

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Councillor BRENTON	Mrs. M.E. DAVIES
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" DAVIES	Mr. H. HYDE-JOHNSON
" MRS. HILL	Major H.W. JENKS, M.B.E.
" KITCHINGMAN	Mrs. D. JOPP
" PENNY	Mrs. M. LANGFORD
" SINCLAIR	Mr. C. PENDLEBURY, M.A.
	County Alderman Mrs. BARNES, J.P.
	" " MILLS
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	JOHNSON, J.P.

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" LEAHY, J.P.	" HOLMAN
Councillor BOWIE	" PALMER
" BRENTON	" SINCLAIR
" CLELAND	
" CONNER	
" COURT	

Co-opted Members: Mrs. E.A. BIRD, Mrs. HARVEY, Mrs. KING,
Mrs. MOUNTFORD, Mrs. RAINBIRD, Mrs. STROUD, and Mrs. WRIGHT.

MILK SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor MRS. BURDEN	MRS. KING
" MRS. HILL	MRS. MOUNTFORD
" SINCLAIR	MRS. RAINBIRD
MRS. E.A. BIRD	MRS. STROUD
MRS. HARVEY	MRS. WRIGHT

VOLUNTARY LADY HELPERS AT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Brentford Clinics

MRS. E. BIRD	MRS. JONES
MRS. G. BURDEN	MRS. MILES
MRS. S. BURDEN	MRS. MOUNTFORD
MRS. DAVIS	MRS. RAINBIRD

VOLUNTARY LADY HELPERS AT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS
(CONTD)

Chiswick Clinics

MISS BARKER
MISS BATES
MRS. G. BROWN
MRS. BUTCHER
MRS. FORD

MRS. FROWLOW
MRS. GENTRY
MISS GOODE
MRS. HARVEY
MRS. KING

MRS. LITTLE
MISS PHILLIPE
MRS. TURNER
MRS. WRIGHT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF
(Including Staff for School Medical Service)

Male

- * R.C. LEANING, M.B., B.S. (Lond) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.C.S. (Eng), Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. (Whole time).
- * ED. MICKLEWRIGHT, M.R. San.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods etc., Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector for Petroleum Acts, Shops Acts, Factory Acts and Canal Boats. (Whole time).
- * L.C. WEBB, A.R. San. I., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods etc., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Sanitary Inspector, Inspector for Shops Acts, and Canal Boats. (Whole time).
- * T.M. JOHNSON, A.R. San.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods etc., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Sanitary Inspector, Inspector for Shops Acts. (Whole time).
- * A.G. ROBINSON, A.R. San. I., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods etc., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Sanitary Inspector, Inspector for Shops Acts. (Whole time).
- G.W. BURDEN, A.R. San. I., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods etc., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, General Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Whole time) (Resigned January 1939)
- R.A.G. JAMES, Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute, General Assistant Sanitary Inspector. (Whole time).
- P.G. SMITH, Senior Clerk. (Whole time).
- B.C. SMITH, Clerk. (Whole time).
- J. FRIAR, Clerk. (Whole time).

Female

- * MISS S.P. BRIFFITHS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer. (Whole time).
- * MISS. M.M. LORETZ, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng), Senior Dental Surgeon (Whole time).
- * MISS A.S. STEWART, L.D.S. (St. Andrews), Assistant Dental Surgeon. (Whole time) Appointed May 1938.
- * MISS H. CHITTY, Trained Nurse; Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time). Resigned July 1939.
- * MRS. F. THOMPSON, Trained Nurse; Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, New Health Visitor's Certificate, Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time). Resigned April, 1939.

* MISS M.E. CATHERWOOD, Trained Nurse; New Health Visitor's Certificate, Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time).

* MRS. R.E. CLARKE, Trained Nurse; Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute; New Health Visitor's Certificate; Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time).

*MISS B.C. BROUGHTON, Trained Nurse; New Health Visitor's Certificate Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time).

* MISS C.E. JENKINS, Trained Nurse; New Health Visitor's Certificate Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time).

* MISS A.M. EDWARDS, Trained Nurse; New Health Visitor's Certificate Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time). Appointed May, 1939.

* MISS M.A. BRADSHAW, Trained Nurse; New Health Visitor's Certificate; Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Whole time). Appointed August, 1939.

* MISS M. MARSHALL, Clerk of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Chiswick Centre. (Whole time).

* MISS J. GOLLEY, Clerk to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Brentford Centre. (Whole time).

* MISS M.E. REEVE, Clerk to School Medical Service, Chiswick Centre. Appointed May, 1939. (Whole time).

* MISS B.J. COPP, Clerk to School Medical Service, Brentford Centre (Whole time).

* MISS L. KING, Assistant to the Dental Surgeon, Brentford Centre. (Whole time).

* MISS M. MALDEN, Assistant to the Dental Surgeon, Chiswick Centre. (Whole time).

* MISS K. FREEMAN, Clerk to the Dental Surgeon (Whole time).

* MISS P. EVESTAFF, Clerk to the Dental Surgeon. (Whole time).

* MISS E. WALTERS, Matron - Day Nursery. (Whole time).

PART-TIME MEDICAL STAFF

* H.J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to the Orthopaedic Clinic.

* G. SLOT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Consulting Physician to the Rheumatism Clinic.

* W.C. KING-BROWN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer - Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.

* T.M. TYRRELL, M.B., B. Chir. (Cantab), F.R.C.S., (Eng).Ophthalmic Surgeon.

* Contribution is made to the salaries of Officers so marked.

MRS. M. E. ...
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BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, CHISWICK.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Brentford and Chiswick.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting the Annual Report for 1939, the work undertaken in this Department cannot be gaged if no mention is made of the large amount of A.R.P. we undertook.

Up to June, all duties were carried out normally, but we were then instructed to concentrate on organising Stretcher Parties, Ambulances and First Aid Posts. This necessitated some re-arrangement of our routine, but we were able to do so without curtailing the Social & School Services.

When the war broke out, however, everything was changed, for the evacuation with closure of schools resulted in the shutting-down of all special clinics and a great diminution of work in the M & C. Welfare Centres. The Civil Defence work became intense and arduous and the staff generally put in many hours ungrudgingly on their new duties. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was Ambulance Officer and my Chief-of-Staff, sharing duties in the Report Centre. The other Sanitary Inspectors and the Dental Surgeons served long shifts at the Ambulance Stations. The Health Visitors took charge of the First Aid Posts and fitted (with some difficulty) this work with their diminished M & C.W. and School Medical work, for M & C.W. Clinics and Minor Ailments Clinics had still to be kept open. One Health Visitor went to help in a reception area. Of the Clerical Staff, one was seconded to the Report Centre, one became an Ambulance Driver and another Ambulance Attendant. Others did shifts at First Aid Posts and others were engaged long hours in clerical work connected with enrollments and equipment etc. I have reported on this at some length as I would like to put on record my great appreciation of the invaluable work cheerfully undertaken by all, for while all this new work was being performed there was no neglect of urgent and essential matters connected with their normal duties.

The figures for vital statistics were of course somewhat upset owing to the abnormal state of the population during the last quarter of the year, but never-the-less it can be stated that the general health of the Borough was satisfactory.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R.C. LEANING.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS, 1939.

Area in acres (including 116 acres of foreshore of River Thames and 24 acres of inland water).....	2449.5
Population - Census 1931	62,617
Registrar-General's estimate for area mid 1939 .(a)	61,100
	(b)58,200

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births;				Birth Rate per 1,000 of
Legitimate	686	356	330	estimated resident popu-
Illegitimate	45	20	25	lation, 11.96
Stillbirths:	20	12	8	Rate per 1,000 total (live
				and still)births 26.6
Deaths:	703	346	357	Death Rate per 1,000 of
				estimated resident popu-
				lation 12.08
				Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total
				(live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal causes:				
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	
Other puerperal causes	2			2.66
	TOTAL	2		2.66

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	41
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	35
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	133
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	110
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6
Zymotic Death Rate	0.22

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
Brentford and Chiswick	11.96	12.08	42
England and Wales	15.0	12.1	50
126 County Boroughs and Great			
Towns, including London.....	14.8	12.0	53
London	12.3	11.9	48

(a) Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the total population of the Borough for the year 1939 is 61,470, which shows a decrease of 550 from that for 1937 and a decrease of 1,147 from the Census figure. The decrease of 550 is no doubt largely accounted for by plans for the extension of the Great West Road, which cuts through the residential part of Chiswick and has caused so many houses of the better class type to be vacated and their occupants to move out of the Borough.

The excess of births over deaths during the past eight years is 1,058, but this of course is only one factor taken into account when forming the estimate.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL INDICATORS OF THE AREA

DEATHS AND MORTALITY

in 1937... (text describing mortality statistics)

Table with columns for age groups (e.g., 0-4, 5-14, 15-64, 65+) and rows for various mortality indicators.

Table with columns for different regions (e.g., London, Home Counties, etc.) and rows for mortality statistics.

Table with columns for 'Rate per 1,000' and rows for various mortality categories.

The excess of deaths over births during the year... (text discussing population trends and mortality estimates)

BIRTHS.

There were 731 births registered as belonging to the area during the year (376 male and 355 female). Of these 45 were illegitimate (20 male and 25 female). In addition there were 20 stillbirths registered, 2 of which were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for the Borough for 1939 was therefore 11.96.

DEATHS.

Table 1 on page 7 shows the causes of the 703 deaths of residents of the area, which is equivalent to a Recorded Death Rate of 12.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a Corrected Death Rate of 12.32 for the purposes of comparison with other areas.

A perusal of Table 1 appended, which sets out the causes of death, will show that Cancer accounted for 110 deaths and Tuberculosis (all forms) for 41 deaths. In the preceding year these diseases were responsible for 122 and 42 deaths respectively.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

This rate is calculated from the number of deaths occurring from the seven principal zymotic disease, viz. small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Fever (Typhus, Typhoid and Continued), Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea. The total number of deaths from these causes was 13, which gives a zymotic death rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the population.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 30. Of this number, 6 were illegitimate children. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 41 per 1,000 live births. Analysing this figure, one finds that the Infantile Mortality Rate among legitimate children was 35 while that among illegitimate infants was 133.

The low Infantile Mortality Rate of 41 compares very favourably with the figures for all other parts of the country.

Of the 30 infant deaths, 24 occurred outside the area, while 17 were neo-natal, i.e., occurring during the first four weeks of life.

The following sets out the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates during the past ten years:-

Year	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1930	16.6	11.31	48
1931	14.27	10.42	49
1932	13.93	10.45	49
1933	13.39	11.75	46
1934	12.48	11.37	61
1935	13.43	10.31	41
1936	13.35	12.24	49
1937	12.12	11.74	52
1938	13.26	11.14	42
1939	11.96	12.08	41

(b) Social Conditions

There is little to add to my remarks in many of my previous reports relative to the social conditions of the Borough.

As pointed out last year, there are now many large and important industries carried on in the area, particularly in the Great West Road area. These industries include scientific instrument makers, manufacturing chemists, card box manufacturers, knitting mills,

TABLE 1

Table 1 on page 7 shows the cause of the 707 deaths of residents of the Borough during the period 1910-1919. The rate of 12.00 per 1,000 of the population and a corresponding death rate of 12.12 for the purpose of comparison with other boroughs.

TABLE 2

Table 2 on page 7 shows the cause of the 707 deaths of residents of the Borough during the period 1910-1919. The rate of 12.00 per 1,000 of the population and a corresponding death rate of 12.12 for the purpose of comparison with other boroughs.

TABLE 3

Table 3 on page 7 shows the cause of the 707 deaths of residents of the Borough during the period 1910-1919. The rate of 12.00 per 1,000 of the population and a corresponding death rate of 12.12 for the purpose of comparison with other boroughs.

TABLE 4

Table 4 on page 7 shows the cause of the 707 deaths of residents of the Borough during the period 1910-1919. The rate of 12.00 per 1,000 of the population and a corresponding death rate of 12.12 for the purpose of comparison with other boroughs.

TABLE 5

Table 5 on page 7 shows the cause of the 707 deaths of residents of the Borough during the period 1910-1919. The rate of 12.00 per 1,000 of the population and a corresponding death rate of 12.12 for the purpose of comparison with other boroughs.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	15.8	11.7	11.7
1911	14.7	10.4	11.31
1912	14.9	10.4	10.4
1913	13.3	11.7	10.4
1914	12.4	11.7	11.7
1915	12.4	10.4	10.4
1916	12.4	10.4	10.4
1917	12.4	10.4	10.4
1918	12.4	10.4	10.4
1919	12.4	10.4	10.4
1920	12.4	10.4	10.4
1921	12.4	10.4	10.4
1922	12.4	10.4	10.4
1923	12.4	10.4	10.4
1924	12.4	10.4	10.4
1925	12.4	10.4	10.4
1926	12.4	10.4	10.4
1927	12.4	10.4	10.4
1928	12.4	10.4	10.4
1929	12.4	10.4	10.4
1930	12.4	10.4	10.4

(b) Social Conditions

There is little to add in my remarks in any of my previous reports relative to social conditions in the Borough. As pointed out last year, there are now many large and important industries as pointed out in the report for the year 1929. These industries have brought about a corresponding increase in the population of the Borough. The social conditions are generally good, but there are still many social ills which are being met by the Borough Council.

(b) Social Conditions (contd)

aeroplane accessories, motor and marine engineers, transport and railway works, and many others.

TABLE 1.
PARTICULARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Cause of Death	Males	Females.		
All Causes	336	347		
1. Typhoid Fever, etc.....	-	-		
2. Measles	-	-		
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-		
4. Whooping Cough	-	2		
5. Diphtheria	2	-		
6. Influenza	3	4		
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-		
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-		
9. Respiratory Tuberculosis	18	18		
10. Other Tuberculosis diseases	2	3		
11. Syphilis	2	-		
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc..	2	-		
13. Cancer	49	61		
14. Diabetes	4	5		
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage	12	18		
16. Heart Disease.....	102	107		
17. Aneurysm	2	1		
18. Other circulatory diseases	16	26		
19. Bronchitis	10	7		
20. Pneumonia	21	9		
21. Other respiratory diseases	-	2		
22. Peptic Ulcer	8	3		
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)....	2	4		
24. Appendicitis	2	-		
25. Cirrhosis of liver	4	1		
26. Other liver diseases	-	3		
27. Other digestive diseases	8	8		
28. Nephritis	7	8		
29. Puerperal Sepsis	-	-		
30. Other Puerperal causes.....	-	2		
31. Congenital causes. etc	9	7		
32. Senility	7	15		
33. Suicide	5	4		
34. Other violence	19	13		
35. Other defined diseases	28	26		
36. Ill-defined causes	1	-		
37. Diarrhoea, 2 years and over.....	1	2		
Special Causes (included in No.35 above) -				
Small-pox	-	-		
Poliomyelitis	1	-		
Polioencephalitis	-	1		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year -				
Total	14	16		
Legitimate	11	13		
Illegitimate	3	3		
Live Births -	For I M R etc.,		For Birth Rate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	364	348	376	355
Legitimate	346	323	356	330
Illegitimate	18	25	20	25
Still-births -				
Total			12	8
Legitimate			10	8
Illegitimate			2	-
POPULATION			(a) 61,100	
			(b) 58,200	

TABLE 11.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 - 3 months.	3 - 6 months.	6 - 9 months.	9 - 12 months.	Total under 1 year.
1. Small-pox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Chicken-pox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
6. Diphtheria or Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Tuberculosis Meningitis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Abdominal Tuberculosis....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Other Tuberc. Diseases ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Meningitis (non T.B.)....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Convulsions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Laryngitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Pneumonia (all forms)....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
16. Diarrhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
17. Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
18. Gastritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Rickets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Suffocation, overlying ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Injury at Birth	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
22. Atelectasis	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
23. Congenital Malformation ..	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
24. Premature Birth	7	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	7
25. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
26. Pemphigus Neonatorum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
27. Other Causes	1*	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
TOTALS	13	1	2	1	17	5	5	1	2	30

* Murder.

BIRTHS:- Legitimate 686 DEATHS:- Legitimate 24
 Illegitimate 45 Illegitimate 6

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 Births = 41

TABLE II
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1939.
 Not deaths from stated causes of various ages under one year.

Cause of Death	Males		Females		Total
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1. Cholera	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
2. Chicken-pox	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
3. Measles	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
4. Scarlet fever	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
5. Whooping Cough	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
6. Diphtheria or Group	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
7. Typhoid	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
8. Tuberculosis meningitis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
9. Tuberculosis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
10. Other Tuberc. Disease	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
11. Meningitis (non T. B.)	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
12. Convulsions	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
13. Tetanus	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
14. Botulism	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
15. Pneumonia (all forms)	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
16. Bronchitis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
17. Pertussis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
18. Enteritis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
19. Diarrhea	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
20. Dehydration overlying	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
21. Injury at Birth	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
22. Sepsis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
23. Congenital Malformation	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
24. Strangulated Hernia	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
25. Atrophy, Dehiscence, Necrosis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
26. Septicæmia Neonatorum	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
27. Other causes	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
TOTAL	30	3.0	30	3.0	60

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS = 41
 ALL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS = 52
 DEATHS - Infantile 41
 DEATHS - All 52
 BIRTHS - Legitimate 488
 BIRTHS - Illegitimate 83

SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following information is included and set out in such form as required by the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1728, relative to the preparation of Annual Reports for the year 1938.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

A list of all health officers employed by the Council is incorporated at the beginning of the Report.

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES IN CERTAIN SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

No change has taken place in the arrangements for the examination of clinical material submitted by medical men for bacteriological examination. Details of the work carried out in the Council's laboratory will be found set out on page 34.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance arrangements for the Borough are both adequate and up-to-date. Four motor ambulances for public use are maintained, and all are now equipped with outfits for the administration of morphine sulphate by medical men in cases of urgency.

The use these ambulances were put to during the year is reflected in the following figures:-

Number of public calls dealt with during 1939	786
Number of private calls dealt with during 1939	490

The Joint Hospitals Committee maintain their own motor ambulances for the removal of infectious patients to hospital, and in addition the Middlesex County Council have a special motor service for the removal of the many patients of the Borough using the County Hospitals.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

No change has taken place in this service. The Brentford and Chiswick Nursing Association, in affiliation with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, still continues to function, and employs two nurses for work in the district.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

A Table showing a complete list of Clinics and Treatment Centres, giving particulars of establishment and control, will be found appended at the end of this sub-section.

(e) Hospitals - Public and Voluntary.

Two voluntary Hospitals exist within the Borough boundaries, viz., the Chiswick Hospital, and the Brentford Hospital. The former Hospital, which has undergone extensive reconstruction, has not been re-opened to the public. The proximity of the Borough to London renders the large Metropolitan Hospitals available to residents, and many take advantage of this fact as well as of the Hospital in the Royal Borough of Richmond.

The Middlesex County Council Hospital, - mainly the West Middlesex Hospital situated in the adjoining Borough of Heston and Isleworth - deal with large numbers of patients requiring hospital treatment, including many maternity cases unable to obtain accommodation in the Maternity Hospital of the Joint Hospitals Committee.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The health services in this area are provided by the Ministry of Health through the Regional Health Services for the Area.

(1) HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The health services for the area are provided by the Ministry of Health through the Regional Health Services for the Area.

(2) REVISIONS TO THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) General Principles

The health services for the area are provided by the Ministry of Health through the Regional Health Services for the Area.

(b) Specific Principles

The health services for the area are provided by the Ministry of Health through the Regional Health Services for the Area.

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(c) Health Services for the Area

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(d) Health Services for the Area

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(e) Health Services for the Area

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TABLE OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS	WHEN HELD	PROVIDED BY
1. M. & C.W. Clinics (consultation and simple treatment).	Health Centre, Albany Road, Bfd.	Twice weekly on Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Council, under control of M. & C.W. Committee.
2. Ditto.	Heathfield Terrace, Chiswick.	Thrice weekly, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Ditto.
3. Ante-Natal Clinic.	Health Centre, Albany Road, Bfd.	Once weekly on Wednesdays at 10.30 a.m.	Ditto.
4. Ditto.	Heathfield Terrace.	Once weekly on Tuesdays at 1.30 p.m.	Ditto.
5. Minor Ailment Clinic.	Health Centre, Bfd.	Each weekday at 9 a.m.	Education Committee.
6. Ditto.	Heathfield Terrace.	Ditto.	Ditto.
7. Dental Clinic.	Health Centre, Bfd.	Mondays to Fridays at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. for elementary school children, as required for patients from M. & C.W. Clinics.	Education Committee by arrangement with the Council for M. & C.W. patients.
∅ 8. Ditto.	Heathfield Terrace.	Daily for elementary school-children. As required for patients from M. & C.W. Clinics. Mondays and Tuesdays at 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. for Secondary School Children.	Ditto.
∅ 9. Eye Clinic.	Health Centre, Bfd.	One session weekly on Thursdays at 9.30 a.m. for elementary school children.	Education Committee.
10. Tonsils & Adenoids.	≠ Chiswick Hospital.	For elementary school children as required.	Ditto.
11. Ringworm (X-Ray).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
12. Rheumatism Clinic.	Health Centre, Bfd.	Once weekly, on Thursdays at 11.30 a.m.	Ditto.
13. Artificial Sunlight Clinic.	Ditto.	Once weekly, on Wednesdays at 2 p.m.	Ditto.
14. Orthopaedic Clinic.	Ditto.	Twice weekly on Mondays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.	Education Committee and M. & C.W. Committee.
X 15. Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.	Heathfield Terrace.	One session weekly on Mondays at 2 p.m.	Brentford and Chiswick Town Council.
16. Day Nursery.	Bennett Street, W.4.	Weekdays.	Ditto.
* 17. Tuberculosis Dispensary.	14 Heathfield Terrace.	Once weekly on Thursdays at 10.0 a.m.	Middlesex County Council.
18. Venereal Disease Clinic.	No Clinics established within the District, but patients may attend the Special Clinic at the West London Hospital in the neighbouring Borough of Hammersmith.		

- N.B. ∅ Arrangements have also been made for treating school-children from Secondary Schools at these Clinics.
 ≠ This hospital was closed during 1938 and other arrangements have been made until the Hospital re-opens.
 X Closed since outbreak of war.
 * Transferred to 28 Bell Road, Hounslow, in September, 1939. Attendance daily.

SUMMARY OF WORK AT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, 1939.

	BRENTFORD AREA			CHISWICK AREA				Grand Totals 1939	Grand Totals 1938
	Monday Clinics	Wednesday Clinics	Total	Wednesday Clinics	Thursday Clinics	Friday Clinics	Total		
Number of new Members enrolled during the year:									
Under 1 year	71	103	174	30	192	116	338	512	571
Over 1 year	27	20	47	5	50	38	93	140	194
TOTAL:	98	123	221	35	242	154	431	652	765
Number of children attending and weighed:									
Under 1 year	1098	1967	3065	520	2712	2067	5299	8364	9017
Over 1 year	948	1666	2614	124	760	1314	2198	4812	5659
TOTAL:	2046	3633	5679	644	3472	3381	7497	13176	14676
Number of children seen by Doctor:									
Under 1 year	369	459	828	99	810	724	1633	2461	3004
Over 1 year	332	342	674	62	423	471	956	1630	2108
TOTAL:	701	801	1502	161	1233	1195	2589	4091	5112

STATION	DATE	TIME	TYPE	CLASS	STATUS	REMARKS
101	1938	10:00	101	101	101	101
102	1938	10:05	102	102	102	102
103	1938	10:10	103	103	103	103
104	1938	10:15	104	104	104	104
105	1938	10:20	105	105	105	105
106	1938	10:25	106	106	106	106
107	1938	10:30	107	107	107	107
108	1938	10:35	108	108	108	108
109	1938	10:40	109	109	109	109
110	1938	10:45	110	110	110	110
111	1938	10:50	111	111	111	111
112	1938	10:55	112	112	112	112
113	1938	11:00	113	113	113	113
114	1938	11:05	114	114	114	114
115	1938	11:10	115	115	115	115
116	1938	11:15	116	116	116	116
117	1938	11:20	117	117	117	117
118	1938	11:25	118	118	118	118
119	1938	11:30	119	119	119	119
120	1938	11:35	120	120	120	120
121	1938	11:40	121	121	121	121
122	1938	11:45	122	122	122	122
123	1938	11:50	123	123	123	123
124	1938	11:55	124	124	124	124
125	1938	12:00	125	125	125	125
126	1938	12:05	126	126	126	126
127	1938	12:10	127	127	127	127
128	1938	12:15	128	128	128	128
129	1938	12:20	129	129	129	129
130	1938	12:25	130	130	130	130
131	1938	12:30	131	131	131	131
132	1938	12:35	132	132	132	132
133	1938	12:40	133	133	133	133
134	1938	12:45	134	134	134	134
135	1938	12:50	135	135	135	135
136	1938	12:55	136	136	136	136
137	1938	1:00	137	137	137	137
138	1938	1:05	138	138	138	138
139	1938	1:10	139	139	139	139
140	1938	1:15	140	140	140	140
141	1938	1:20	141	141	141	141
142	1938	1:25	142	142	142	142
143	1938	1:30	143	143	143	143
144	1938	1:35	144	144	144	144
145	1938	1:40	145	145	145	145
146	1938	1:45	146	146	146	146
147	1938	1:50	147	147	147	147
148	1938	1:55	148	148	148	148
149	1938	2:00	149	149	149	149
150	1938	2:05	150	150	150	150

(3) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The remarks made in former reports regarding these Clinics might be repeated here in respect of the policy followed and the scope of work undertaken.

There are special Clinics for Dental, Eye, Orthopaedic, Rheumatism, and cases requiring Artificial Sunlight, each of which is attended by a Specialist skilled in the particular treatment indicated. It should be mentioned that all these Clinics, together with that for treating Minor Ailments, are available for both the Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Services, and for children attending Day Nurseries.

From the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics the following were sent to our own treatment Clinics:-

Dental Clinic: 164 mothers, 143 children.

Orthopaedic Clinic: 41 children.

Artificial Sunlight: 52 children.

Rheumatism Clinic: 3 children.

Eye Clinic: 12 children.

Immunisation Clinic: In all cases, mothers bringing their children to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are asked to have them immunised against Diphtheria.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

41 children attended this clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. A classification of the conditions found and treated will be found in the "Schools" section of this report.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC:

Dealt with 52 cases for treatment referred from Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

DENTAL CLINIC:

Miss Loretz, the Dental Surgeon, gives the following table of work done for mothers and children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics:-

	<u>Chiswick</u>	<u>Brentford</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sessions devoted to treatment	50	47	97
Patients treated:	Mothers	53	164
	Children	55	143
	Totals	<u>108</u>	<u>307</u>
Attendances:	Mothers	502	980
	Children	260	465
	Totals	<u>762</u>	<u>1445</u>
Teeth filled:	Permanent	156	327
	Temporary	61	176
	Totals	<u>217</u>	<u>503</u>
Teeth extracted:	Permanent	356	706
	Temporary	169	348
	Totals	<u>525</u>	<u>1054</u>
Teeth treated with AgNO ₃	108	81	189
Administrations of Nitrous Oxide ..	214	174	388
Dentures	10	13	23
Repairs	2	1	3
Scalings	27	38	65
Dressings	53	58	111

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Two sessions are held weekly, one in Brentford and one in Chiswick.

During the year 470 expectant mothers made 2,206 attendances. As 751 births were notified, this number represents 62.6 per cent of these births; the percentages in 1938 and 1937 were 64.7 and 53.4 respectively.

At her first attendance each mother is given a general systematic examination and a blood test is done if there is any indication that such an investigation is necessary. She is asked to attend the Clinic each month during the earlier periods, and weekly during the last month of pregnancy, unless it happens that more frequent examinations are required. If a patient does not keep her appointment and in certain conditions of health, she is visited by one of the Nurses. 650 ante-natal visits were made during the year, which included visits in connection with the investigation of home conditions.

POST NATAL CLINICS.

These are held once weekly in each district, at the end of the Ante-Natal Session. All mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics are invited to these Clinics after their confinements, but only a small percentage attends. During the year 56 mothers made 92 attendances, or 7.5 per cent of the notified births.

The conditions found and treatments adopted were similar to those referred to in previous reports.

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD:

The following information was given to the Ministry on Form M. & C.W.96.-

Terms of Supply	Milk			Meals supplied at Dining Centres.			* Other Foods		
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers,	Children under 5 yrs
Free, or at less than cost price in necessitous cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes
At cost price, in other cases (e.g.) sale of dried milk at Centres	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Virol, Bemax, etc.,

Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:-

	Liquid Milk (gallons)	Dried Milk (lbs.)
(i) By the Council...	943	11149
(ii) By voluntary associations operating in area of the Council...	Nil	Nil
TOTALS .	943	11149

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

DISTRICT	Number of clinics held during year.	Number of expectant mothers attending for the first time.	Total number of expectant mothers attending.	Number of post-natal mothers attending.	Total number of attendances made.	Average attendance per session.
Brentford	57	150	194	12	865	15
Chiswick	46	275	276	44	1341	28
TOTALS	103	425	470	56	2206	21

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following two deaths connected with pregnancy were reported during the year, as under:

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Where died.</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>If attended Ante-Natal Clinic.</u>
1). 25	West Middx. Hospital.	Acute dilation of stomach and peritonitis following self-induced abortion.	
2). 26	Queen Char- lotte's Hosp.	Post-partum hæmorrhage. Severe toxemia of pregnancy.	

The following table shows the number of deaths connected with pregnancy during the last ten years:-

Year	Died from Sepsis.	Died from other causes connected with pregnancy.
1930	4	2
1931	1	3
1932	1	1
1933	3	2
1934	1	3
1935	-	-
1936	2	3
1937	-	-
1938	2	2
1939	-	2
TOTAL	14	18

This shows an average of 3.1 per year for the last ten years.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN:

Other than the Maternity Hospital under the control of the Joint Hospitals Committee, the Council make no actual provision for institutional treatment for mothers and children. Such requirement is, however, adequately met by the Hospitals under the control of the Middlesex County Council, as well as the local voluntary Hospitals, who are always willing to accept recommended cases.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The Middlesex County Council is the Supervising Authority for the Borough, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital undertakes the Domiciliary treatment of Midwifery.

A Nurse from this Hospital attends each Ante-Natal Clinic in the Borough, so that all necessary arrangements can be made with those mothers wishing to engage their services, and also so that they may obtain reports on the health and special conditions of the prospective patients.

The service has five auto-bicycles and two small cars which enable the Nurses to reach their patients quickly at any time of the day or night. It also enables them to carry a Gas and Air Analgesic Apparatus to each case.

HEALTH VISITORS:

Six Nurses are engaged in this work, but as each Nurse is also half-time School Nurse, the equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to Health Visiting (including attendances at Infant Welfare Centres) is three.

The following table shows the number of deaths connected with pregnancy during the year 1920.

Year	Deaths from pregnancy	Total
1919	1	1
1920	1	1
Total	2	2

The following table shows the number of deaths connected with pregnancy during the last ten years.

Year	Deaths from pregnancy	Total
1910	1	1
1911	1	1
1912	1	1
1913	1	1
1914	1	1
1915	1	1
1916	1	1
1917	1	1
1918	1	1
1919	1	1
1920	1	1
Total	10	10

This shows an average of 1.1 per year for the last ten years.

PREVENTIVE PROVISION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Other than the voluntary hospital under the control of the Joint Hospital Board, the Council makes no special provision for maternity treatment for women and children. Local treatment for women and children is provided by the hospitals under the control of the Midsex County Council, and by the voluntary hospitals, who are also a source of maternity treatment.

THE MIDSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

The Midsex County Council is the governing authority for the Council, and under the Council's control the Council provides maternity treatment of Midsex.

A nurse from the hospital attends each Maternity Clinic in the district, so that all necessary arrangements can be made with those women who are engaged in their work, and also so that they may obtain reports on the health and progress of their patients.

The service has five midwives and two small care which enable the nurses to reach their patients at any time of the day or night. It also enables the Council to provide maternity treatment for women.

THE MIDSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Six nurses are engaged in this work, but as each nurse is a full-time worker, the amount of whole-time services provided by the Council is limited. The Council also provides maternity treatment for women.

A brief summary of their work during the year is shown in the following Table:-

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:-

(a) To expectant mothers:		
First Visits	431	
Total Visits		650
(b) To children under 1 year of age:		
First Visits	619	
Total Visits		1852
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:		
Total Visits		2741
(d) Other Visits:		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		14
Whooping Cough		16
Epidemic Diarrhoea		-
Infant Life Protection Visits		235
	TOTAL	<u>5508</u>

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION (UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936).

The six Health Visitors and School Nurses employed by the Council are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under the above-mentioned Act, and as will be seen from the summary of visits made as shown above, combine the work with that of Health Visiting.

In addition to the visits from the Health Visitors, the majority of the foster-parents are required to bring foster-children to the Child Welfare Clinics for periodical medical examination.

The following table sets out particulars of registration during the year:-

1). Number of foster-parents on the Register:	
(a) At the beginning of the year	29
(b) At the end of the year	26
2). Number of children on the Register:	
(a) At the beginning of the year	37
(b) At the end of the year	31
(c) Who died during the year	-
(d) On whom inquests were held during the year	-

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, situated in Bennett Street, Chiswick, was established in 1910 by private enterprise and handed over to the Local Authority in 1923.

The following details may be noted here:-

Hours of opening: Mondays to Fridays, 7.45 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Saturdays, 7.45 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.

Parents or Guardians are responsible for conducting the children to and from the Day Nursery.

Age Limits of Children accepted: From day of birth to school age.

Accommodation provided: Playrooms, bathrooms, nurses' pavilion (separate from Day Nursery), kitchens, etc.

Capacity of Nursery: 42 children in winter and 45 in summer.

Number of visits made during the year is shown in the following

Number of visits made during the year by all Health Visitors:	
(a) In accordance with the	
First Visits	431
Total Visits	520
(b) To children under 1 year of age:	
First Visits	212
Total Visits	1872
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 7 years:	
Total Visits	2743
(d) Other Visits:	
Optometrist Examinations	14
Whooping Cough	14
Epidemic Diseases	-
Infant Life Protection Visits	207
TOTAL	3506

THE INFANT LIFE PROTECTION (UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1914)

The six Health Visitors and School Nurses employed by the Council are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under the above-mentioned Act and as will be seen from the summary of visits made as shown above, during the year with that of Health Visiting.

In addition to the visits from the Health Visitors, the majority of the doctor-parents are required to bring their children to the Child Welfare Clinics for periodical medical examination.

The following table sets out particulars of registration during the year:-

Number of doctor-parents on the Register:	
(a) At the beginning of the year	22
(b) At the end of the year	22
Number of children on the Register:	
(a) At the beginning of the year	27
(b) At the end of the year	27
(c) Who died during the year	-
(d) On whom inquiries were held during the year	-

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, situated in Bennett Street, Chiswick, was established in 1910 by private enterprise and handed over to the Local Authority in 1914.

The following details may be noted here:-

Hours of opening: Mondays to Fridays, 7.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturdays, 7.45 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.

Parents or Guardians are responsible for conveying the children to and from the Day Nursery.

The limits of Children accepted: From day of birth to school age.

Facilities provided: Playroom, bathrooms, nurses' pavilion (separate from Day Nursery), kitchen, etc.

Capacity of Nursery: 48 children in winter and 45 in summer.

Charge to parents: 9d per day, and 5d per half day.

The Staff of the Day Nursery consists of one Matron, one Staff Nurse, and five probationers.

The attendances made during 1939 were as follows:-

Whole days	9,984
Half days	987

The site on which the Nursery stands is required in connection with the Great West Road extension scheme, so it is necessary to re-build elsewhere. An admirable site has been obtained, and plans for a new Nursery have been submitted. (Owing to the outbreak of war nothing further has been done in this matter.)

charge to purchase 50 per cent of the stock of the company, and the Board of Directors of the company, one-half of the stock, and five shareholders.

The shareholders were notified by letter as follows:

Dear Sirs:
The Board of Directors of the company, one-half of the stock, and five shareholders.

The stock on which the company stands is required in connection with the stock of the company, so it is necessary to re-organize the company. An agreement has been obtained, and plans for a new company have been made. (Being so the outcome of our meeting that has been done in this matter.)

SECTION 'C'

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY:

Direct from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board throughout the Borough, with the exception of one small private house and three factory premises, which draw their supplies from private wells. Samples from the latter were quite satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:-

Particulars of drainage works carried out in the Borough will be found in the attached tables. No main sewerage works were carried out during the year. The soil sewerage system of the Borough is connected up with the West Middlesex Scheme, with its sewage works in the neighbouring Borough of Heston and Isleworth.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS:

No serious complaints dealt with during the year.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION :

All houses etc., supplied with water-closets connected with the sewerage system, except in three cases.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Under the supervision of the Borough Engineer's Department. Weekly collection of house refuse with more frequent collection from the large blocks of residential flats.

The Borough refuse is disposed of by barging to a site on the lower reaches of the Thames.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA:

Tabular Statement of the Work of the Sanitary Department, 1939.

INSPECTIONS.

Number of premises inspected on complaint	821
Number of premises inspected in connection with infectious disease	163
Number of primary inspections	2573
Number of re-inspections	2100
Total number of inspections and re-inspections	4673

ACTION TAKEN (other than Housing Act, 1936).

Cautionary or intimation notices served	733
Statutory Orders issued (under Public Health Acts).....	3
Summonses served	-
Number of Certificates under Rent &c. (Restrictions) Acts issued to Tenants	5
Number of Clearance Certificates issued to owners	1

Particulars of Sanitary Defects referred to in Notices served
and other Matters.

(a) DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

New W.C's provided, repaired, supplied with water or otherwise improved	180
Percentage of houses provided with waterclosets	100%
Tested (smoke).....	37
Unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc	78
Waste pipes, rainwater pipes disconnected, repaired, etc ..	48
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	37
New sinks provided	39
Disconnecting traps and chambers inserted	32

ANNEXURE III

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YEAR

1951-52

During the year the work of the Department was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Government. The main activities were the carrying out of the year-long survey of the working conditions of the employees of the Government and the carrying out of the survey of the working conditions of the employees of the private sector.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

The work of the Department was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Government. The main activities were the carrying out of the year-long survey of the working conditions of the employees of the Government and the carrying out of the survey of the working conditions of the employees of the private sector.

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The work of the Department was carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Government.

181	Number of employees covered in the survey
182	Number of employees covered in the survey (Government)
183	Number of employees covered in the survey (Private)
184	Total number of employees covered in the survey

185	Number of employees covered in the survey (Government)
186	Number of employees covered in the survey (Private)
187	Total number of employees covered in the survey

Number of employees covered in the survey in 1951-52

(a) IN CASE OF EXISTING EMPLOYEES

188	Number of employees covered in the survey
189	Number of employees covered in the survey (Government)
190	Number of employees covered in the survey (Private)
191	Total number of employees covered in the survey
192	Number of employees covered in the survey (Government)
193	Number of employees covered in the survey (Private)
194	Total number of employees covered in the survey

(a) DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS (Contd).

Reconstructed (whole system).....	7
Reconstructed (connections)	29
Percentage of houses draining into sewers	99.9
Surface water drains reconstructed	3
Surface water drains repaired	4

(b) WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

Draw taps on main	17
Percentage of houses supplied from Public Water Service	99.9

(c) REFUSE.

New bins provided	40
Frequency of refuse removed from each house	Weekly
Number of Complaints received -Death with by Engineer's Department.	
Method of disposal: Barging away to controlled tip.	

(d) SUNDRY NUISANCES.

Overcrowding	
Urgent cases reported to Housing Committee.	
Smoke - Minor complaints only	3
Accumulation of refuse	3
Foul ditches, ponds, etc., and stagnant water.....	7
Dampness	251
Yards repaired or repaved	34
Leaky roofs and eaves guttering	301
Premises repaired and cleansed	526
Other nuisances	509

(e) DISINFECTION.

Premises disinfected:	
Ordinary notifiable diseases.....	139
Phthisis	26
Cancer	20
Other diseases	12
Rooms stripped and cleansed (Section 167, Public Health Act, 1936).....	-
Premises treated for vermin	84
Premises treated for other pests	32

(f) SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number on Register (including one Knacker's Yard)....	5
Inspections made periodically at time of slaughter.	
Contraventions of bye-laws	-
Number of animals slaughtered in district during the year:	
Oxen	229
Sheep and Lambs	1307
Pigs	521

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933:

Number of licences to slaughter animals issued during the year:

New Licences	1
Renewed Licences	9
MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.	
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.	
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.	

Number of premises registered:

(a) Selling loose milk	13
(b) Selling in bottles and sealed containers	36
(c) Selling in sealed cartons only (B.D.Milk).....	31
TOTAL	<u>80</u>

Number of Licences issued to sell:

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	7
(b) Accredited Milk	1
(c) Pasteurised Milk	17

B.A.KEHOUSES.

Number in district in use	20
Contraventions of Factory Acts	-

UNSCOUND FOOD.

MEAT:

Beef	89 lbs.
Lambs' Liver.....	10 lbs.
Bacon	46 lbs.
Chicken	17½ lbs.

FISH..... 1 cwt.

PEAS (57 bags)..... 1 tn, 1 qr.12lbs

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of premises in district	18
Nature of trades:	
One soap boiler, two rag and bone dealers and fifteen fried fish shops .	
Number carried on under yearly licence	3
Number of inspections made	38

CANAL BOATS.

Number registered during the year:

Motor propelled boats	-
Other boats (wide).....	Nil
Registration Certificates cancelled.....	Nil
Number of Duplicate Copies of Registration Certificates issued	Nil
Number of boats inspected	Nil
Number of complaint notes signed	Nil
Number of boats on Register:	
Motor propelled boats	97
Other boats	418

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Number of applications received for licences to store and sell petroleum spirit	107
Number of applications received for licences to store and sell petroleum mixture	19
Number of applications received for licences to store and sell carbide of calcium	9
Number of gallons of petroleum spirit covered by licences	194,178
Number of gallons of petroleum mixture covered by licences	1935
Quantity of carbide of calcium covered by licences.	
16 tons 15 cwts 24 lbs.	

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of inspections.	Number of written notices.	Number of prosecutions.
Factories (including factory laundries).....	86	-	-
Workshops (including workshop laundries).....	13	-	-
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises).....	-	-	-
TOTAL	99	-	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of prosecutions.
	Found.	Re-medied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
* NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:				
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Want of ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage of floors .	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	5	5	-	-
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:				
Insufficient	1	1	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
OFFENCES UNDER FACTORY ACT, 1937:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Sec.54)..	-	-	-	-
OTHER OFFENCES, excluding offences relating to outwork, and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Power Order, 1921).....				
	-	-	-	-
TOTALS....	6	6*	-	-

* Remedy secured by personal visit or letter.

7. **SMOKE ABATEMENT:**

See preceding tables.

Little trouble was experienced in this connection during the year, and it was not found necessary to issue any statutory notices under the Public Health Act, 1936.

8. **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS:**

There are no privately owned swimming baths ^{open} to the public within the Borough.

The Council have their own open air baths, situated at Chiswick and a covered bath at Brentford.

In both cases the water is subject to constant filtration and cleansing. Samples are taken periodically by the Engineer's Dept, for examination, and no complaints as to the quality of the water were received.

REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Location	Number of Inhabitants	Number of Buildings	Number of Acres
Washington (including Georgetown)	100,000	10,000	10,000
Rockville (including Rockville)	10,000	1,000	1,000
Beltsville (including Beltsville)	10,000	1,000	1,000
Other (including other)	10,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	130,000	13,000	13,000

2. INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Location	Number of Inhabitants	Number of Buildings	Number of Acres
Washington (including Georgetown)	100,000	10,000	10,000
Rockville (including Rockville)	10,000	1,000	1,000
Beltsville (including Beltsville)	10,000	1,000	1,000
Other (including other)	10,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	130,000	13,000	13,000

The water supply of the District of Columbia is derived from the Potomac River, the Rappahannock River, and the Chesapeake Bay. The water is pumped to the city and distributed through a system of pipes and conduits.

The water supply of the District of Columbia is subject to constant fluctuation and is not always sufficient to meet the demands of the population. The water is pumped to the city and distributed through a system of pipes and conduits. The water is subject to constant fluctuation and is not always sufficient to meet the demands of the population.

9. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:

This problem is one that requires the careful consideration of every Local Authority, and during 1939 the Housing Committee of the Council have given and at the time of writing are still giving the matter special consideration.

(a) The number of houses found to be infested by and treated for bugs by the Public Health Department is as under:-

(i) Council Houses	11
(ii) Other Houses	73

The figure under (i) above does not, however, reflect the true position, as where Council houses undergoing redecoration are found to be infested, disinfection is carried out by the Works Department, and only in really bad infestations is this Department called in to help.

(b) The method employed in disinfection is mainly that of a contact insecticide.

In bad cases all removable woodwork - such as picture rails, architraves and skirting boards - is taken down and burnt and the premises thoroughly sprayed with a proved insecticide. The woodwork is not replaced, but the walls are made good and a skirting formed with Keen's Cement. One or more sprayings may be necessary.

(c) The Council now have the services of a very efficient Housing Manager, who I understand is doing valuable work by way of supervision and education of the tenants in the fight against this pest.

10. SCHOOLS:

The general hygiene and sanitation of the schools throughout the area is very good.

Owing to the evacuation of school-children after the outbreak of war some of the schools were closed down. Two schools, Beverley Road and Hogarth Girls' School were utilised as Ambulance Stations.

The problem is one that requires the careful consideration of every local authority, and during 1959 the Housing Committee of the Council has given and at the time of writing are still giving the matter special consideration.

- (a) The number of houses found to be infested by and treated for bugs by the Public Health Department is as follows:-
- (i) Council House
- (ii) Other House

The figure under (i) above does not, however, reflect the true position as where Council houses undergoing renovation are found to be infested, disinfection is carried out by the Works Department, and only in really bad infestations is the Department called in to help.

(b) The method employed in disinfection is mainly that of a contact insecticide.

The bug does not penetrate woodwork - such as picture rails, window frames and skirting boards - is taken down and treated and the frame thoroughly covered with a proved insecticide. The woodwork is not replaced, but the walls are made good and skirting fitted with Klean's Cement. One or two sprayings by necessity.

It is hoped that the above few lines may assist in the Housing Committee's work and I understand is doing valuable work by way of supervision and attention of the Council in the fight against this pest.

10. SCHOOLS

The general hygiene and sanitation of the schools throughout the area is very good.

On the occasion of school outbreaks of the outbreak of varicella the schools were closed down. The schools, Beverley Road and Northgate School were utilized as isolation stations.

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING.

The following statistics have been supplied to me by the Borough Engineer:-

	Number of new houses etc., erected during the year 1939:-	
(1)	Total number of new houses and flats erected within the Borough	41
(2)	Number of new houses erected by the Local Authority with State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
	(a) Within the Borough (included in (1) above)	8
	(b) Outside the Borough area	Nil

N.B. - The Council have a Differential Rent Scheme in operation whereby necessitous cases are enabled to enjoy a lower rental than the normal during periods of unemployment or other distress.

Appended is a tabular statement of the work carried out under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1925. From this it will be seen that 509 houses were inspected under the above-mentioned Regulations during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Dealing with the progress made with the putting into effect of the scheme prepared by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health in connection with "Slum Clearance," etc., as required by the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930 (now incorporated in the above-mentioned Act), the following summary sets out the actual position at the end of 1939:-

(a)	Number of Clearance Orders (including Compulsory Purchase Orders) made by the Borough Council and confirmed or awaiting confirmation by the Minister of Health	35
(b)	Number of houses actually demolished in Clearance Areas.....	268
(c)	Number of houses where Clearance Orders have been confirmed but houses not yet demolished.....	-
(d)	Number of individual houses demolished under Demolition Orders	8
(e)	Number of houses where Demolition Orders have been made but houses not yet demolished	-
(f)	Number of houses demolished by owners in anticipation of action by the Local Authority	31
*(g)	Number of houses scheduled for demolition, but where official action is still to be taken	34

* This number is likely to be augmented considerably as and when the Council are in a position to re-house the displaced tenants.

The following Table is a copy of the Quarterly Return (Form H.256) to the Ministry of Health and sets out the work under the Housing Act, 1930, and the corresponding provisions in the Housing Act, 1936, from its commencement to the end of 1939. The figures referred to in the above summary, however, are not clearly reflected therein, as only such figures are included as relate to completed transactions under the Act,

HOUSING

The following statistics have been supplied to me by the Housing Department:

- (1) Total number of new houses and flats erected within the borough.....
- (2) Number of new houses erected by the Local Authority with State assistance under the Housing Act, 1936 (a) within the borough (including in (1) above).....
- (b) Outside the borough area.....

2.2. The Council have a Differential Rate System in operation whereby necessitous cases are enabled to enjoy a lower rental than the normal during periods of unemployment or other distress.

Appended is a tabular statement of the work done and other statistics (including the number of houses) during the year 1936-37. It will be seen that 709 houses were completed during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

During the year progress made with the Housing Act 1936 and the various provisions of the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health in connection with the Housing Act, 1936, are regulated by the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936 (now incorporated in the Housing Act, 1936) the following summary sets out the actual position at the end of 1936:-

- (a) Number of Clearance Orders (including Compulsory Purchase Orders) made by the Housing Council and confirmed or confirmed by the Minister of Health.....
- (b) Number of houses actually demolished in Clearance Areas.....
- (c) Number of houses where Clearance Orders have been confirmed but houses not yet demolished.....
- (d) Number of individual houses demolished under Clearance Orders.....
- (e) Number of houses where Clearance Orders have been made but houses not yet demolished.....
- (f) Number of houses demolished by order in execution of order by the Local Authority.....
- (g) Number of houses where Clearance Orders have been made but houses not yet demolished.....

* This number is likely to be augmented considerably as and when the Council are in a position to re-house the displaced tenants.

The following table is a copy of the statistics furnished to the Ministry of Health and approved by the Housing Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1936, from the commencement to the end of 1936. The figures referred to in the above table are not necessarily correct during the year 1936-37, as the figures are not yet final.

WORK UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, 1930 AND 1936
(COPY OF OFFICIAL RETURN)
SHOWING POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER 1939

	Number of dwelling-houses demolished		Number of persons displaced up to 31st Dec.1939.	Number of dwelling-houses made fit
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses		
PART A:-				
Clearance Area -				
(i) Land coloured pink	268	-	868	-
(ii) Land coloured Grey	-	-		-
PART B:-				
Improvement Areas	-	-	-	-

PART C.- Insanitary houses not included in Clearance Areas or Improvement Areas.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section II	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section II	31
(3) Number of dwelling-houses closed, but not demolished, as a result of undertakings (which have not been cancelled) by owners under Section II not to use Houses for human habitation	-
(4) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	-
(5) Number of persons displaced as a result of action:	
Under (1) above	46
Under (2) above	No record.
Under (3) above	-
Under (4) above	-
(6) Number of dwelling-houses made fit:	
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12	76
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12	3,845.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts)	769
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (primary)	769
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidation) Regulations, 1925.....	293

- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
(primary) 293
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state
so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit
for human habitation Nil
(*Houses in Clearance Areas and Individual
Unfit Houses)
- (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 741
- 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 733
- 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 5
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered
fit after service of formal notices:
 - (i) by owners 5
 - (ii) 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 3
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects
were remedied after service of formal notices
 - (i) by owners 3
 - (ii) 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 made in 1937 7
 - (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 or room having been
rendered fit -

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	122
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	123
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	938
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	14
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	35
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	238
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	Other information regarding statistics for 1939:	
(1)	Number of overcrowded families at beginning of the year	143
(2)	New cases of overcrowding reported during 1939:	
	(i) Families overcrowded before "Appointed Day" (not previously reported)	4
	(ii) Families overcrowded since "Appointed Day" due to natural increase etc.....	8
	(iii) Families committing offences by overcrowding	2
	Total new cases of overcrowding	14
(3)	Overcrowding relieved during the year:	
	(i) Families overcrowded before "Appointed Day"	
	(a) Re-housed by Council	10
	(b) Abated by removal, decrease in family or extra accommodation taken over, etc	14
	(ii) Families overcrowded due to natural increase:	
	(a) Re-housed by Council	2
	(b) Abated by removal, decrease in family or extra accommodation taken over etc	8
	(iii) Overcrowding Offences:	
	Self-abated after notice	1
	(1) Total cases re-housed by the Council during 1939	12
	(2) Total cases relieving own overcrowding by removal, decrease in family or extra accommodation being taken over, etc.	23
	Total cases relieved	35

(4) Abatement of overcrowding in Council properties (included in (3) above:-	
(i) Number of cases relieved by transfer to other Council properties	4
(ii) Number of cases who relieved their own overcrowding by removal, decrease in family or extra accommodation being taken over	9
Total cases relieved	<u>13</u>

(5) Position of Overcrowded Families at end of 1939:	
(i) Number of cases still overcrowded who overcrowded on "Appointment Day".....	102
(ii) Number of cases still overcrowded due to natural increase etc	19
(iii) Number of cases committing offences	2
Total cases existing at end of 1939	<u>123</u>

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR 1939

STREET OR ROAD	Number of Inspections.				Number of Inhabitants			Number of Living Rooms.	Number of Sleeping Rooms.	Average Number of		NUISANCES AND SANITARY DEFECTS.																										
	Houses let in two Tenements.	Houses let in three Tenements.	Houses let in four Tenements.	TOTAL	Adults	Children	Persons per House, including Children.			Living and Sleeping Rooms per House.	Defective Drains.	Defective Connections.	Choked Drains.	Defective Soil Pipes and Drain Ventilators.	Defective Fresh Air Inlets.	Absence of, and Broken Manhole Covers, etc.	Absence of, and Leaky and Defective Sinks.	Defective Water-Closets.	Water Supply to W.C.s.	Leaky Roofs.	Defective Eaves Guttering.	Defective Waste, Rainwater Pipes, etc.	Dampness in Walls, Floors, etc.	Insufficient Ashpits.	Defective Paving of Yards, Outhouses, etc.	Improper Situation of or Contamination of Drinking Water Cisterns.	Premises requiring Repairing and Cleansing.	Overcrowding.	Nuisances from Keeping Animals, etc.	Accumulations of Stagnant Water.	Accumulations of Offensive Matter, Manure, etc.	OTHER DEFECTS						
																																	Number of Living Rooms.	Number of Sleeping Rooms.				
EASTERN DISTRICT:																																						
Alkerden Road	22	15	1		107	19	126	66	71	5.7	6.2																											
Coombe Road	28	15	6	1	168	51	219	87	104	7.8	6.8																											
Duke Road (Part of)	72	26			294	40	334	215	219	4.6	6.0																											
Ma nor Gardens	5				12	4	16	10	10	3.2	4.0																											
TOTALS	127	56	7	1	581	114	695	378	404	5.5	6.2																											
CENTRAL DISTRICT:																																						
Belmont Grove	42	11			174	31	205	129	117	4.9	5.9																											
Mills Cottages	5				13	2	15	5	10	3.0	3.0																											
Mills Row	20				58	13	71	20	40	3.6	3.0																											
TOTALS	67	11			245	46	291	154	167	4.3	4.8																											
WESTERN DISTRICT:																																						
Braemar Road	54				165	12	177	109	135	3.3	4.5																											
Green Dragon Lane	45				140	11	151	92	102	3.4	4.3																											
TOTALS	99				305	23	328	201	237	3.3	4.4																											
GRAND TOTALS	293	67	7	1	131	183	1473	33	808	4.5	5.3																											

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The following statistics relate to the sale of milk in the area:

Registration particulars:

Number of premises registered:

(a) Selling loose milk	13
(b) Selling in bottles and sealed containers	36
(c) Selling in sealed cartons only (B.D.Milk)	31

TOTAL	80
-------	----

In addition to the above, 11 persons are registered as "purveyors of milk" working from registered premises outside the Borough.

There are no cowkeepers or farms within the Borough.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were issued by the Council under the above-mentioned Order:

Number of Dealers' Licences to sell:

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	7
(b) Accredited Milk	1
(c) Pasteurised Milk	17

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The major portion of the meat supply to the Borough comes through the Central Meat Market of London, but in addition there is one wholesale distributing depot located in the Brentford Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market.

There are only four private slaughter-houses operating in the Borough in a small way, and in two only are cattle slaughtered in very moderate numbers.

(c) and (d) Adulteration etc.

This Work is in the hands of the Middlesex County Council, and no samples were submitted to the County Analyst by this Authority.

(e) Nutrition - Dissemination of Knowledge.

No special action was taken in this respect beyond that the nutritional value of various foods is taught to children at the Domestic Subjects Centres and lectures are given to mothers attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by the Health Visitors and to School Children by the Dental Surgeons.

SECTION 'F'

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND

OTHER DISEASES.

The following Tables set out the particulars of the incidence of notified diseases within the Borough during 1939, including their classifications in "age" and "ward" distribution.

A. - NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospitals.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	123	101	-
Diphtheria	30	29	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).....	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	-
Pneumonia	32	4*	4
Erysipelas	6	2	-
Dysentery	2	1	-
Poliomyelitis	2	2	-
Measles ∅	1	1	-
Whooping Cough ∅	1	1	-

* Full details of other patients suffering from Pneumonia who received hospital treatment are not available.

∅ Notifiable since 23rd October, 1939.

B. - OPTHALMLIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases treated in Hospital.	Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.- AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1939.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED - At Ages - Years.												
	At All Ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over.
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	123	-	2	5	10	11	63	14	3	8	5	2	-
Diphtheria	30	-	1	2	6	4	13	2	1	1	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	32	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	8	11	4
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Measles *	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough*	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* NOTIFIABLE SINCE 23RD OCTOBER, 1939.

D.- CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1939. CLASSIFIED IN WARDS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								
	Brentford East.	Brentford Central.	Brentford West.	Bedford Park.	Chiswick Park.	Grove Park.	Gunners-bury.	Old Chiswick.	Turnham Green.
Scarlet Fever	9	14	14	1	18	26	16	21	4
Diphtheria.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	2	-	6
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	4	8	2	3	4	4	5	2
Erysipelas	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -									
Respiratory	4	9	10	3	10	7	9	10	7
Non-respiratory	1	2	2	2	-	3	-	2	4

The Hospital accommodation available for the Borough both for notifiable and non-notifiable infectious cases, is not only ample but up to date in every way.

The Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Joint Hospital, under the control of the Ealing and Brentford Hospitals Committee, was submitted to that Committee in the form of a special report and is therefore not included in this report. No doubt after the termination of the war, the Medical Superintendent will issue a comprehensive report dealing with the Hospitals' activities during the whole war period.

Notes on the incidence etc., of the principal notifiable diseases:-

(1) Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified during year	=	123
Attack rate per 1,000 of population	=	2.0
Number of cases receiving hospital treatment	=	101

(2) (a) Diphtheria:-

Number of cases notified during year	=	30
Attack rate per 1,000 of population	=	.49
Number of cases receiving hospital treatment	=	29

(b) Diphtheria Immunization Clinic.

This Clinic operated over a period of 7 months only up to the time of the Mid-Summer school holidays.

Number of Clinics held	=	25
Number of children attending	=	400
Number of attendances made	=	1560
Average attendance per clinic	=	61
Number of certificates issued	=	290

No child immunized during this or previous years was notified as suffering from Diphtheria.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Tuberculosis.

No action was necessary or taken by the Authority under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following Table gives particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, notified during 1939, as well as particulars of deaths which occurred as a result of the disease.

... ..
... ..
... ..

The annual reports of the Medical Superintendent of the
Joint Hospital,
Hospital
form of a special report
report.
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

(1) Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified during year 523
Attack rate per 1,000 population 1.0
Number of cases receiving hospital treatment 100

(2) Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified during year 30
Attack rate per 1,000 population 0.6
Number of cases receiving hospital treatment 25

(3) Tuberculosis (consumption).

Tuberculosis
... ..

Number of cases notified during year 25
Attack rate per 1,000 population 0.5
Number of cases receiving hospital treatment 20
Number of cases receiving sanatorium treatment 5

... ..
... ..

(4) Meningitis.

... ..
... ..
... ..

(5) Typhoid.

... ..
... ..
... ..

The following table gives a summary of the cases of
Tuberculosis
... ..
... ..

E. - TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
5 to 15 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years ...	10	9	4	1	1	5	-	-
25 to 35 years ...	7	12	2	2	3	4	-	2
35 to 45 years ...	7	4	1	2	5	4	-	-
45 to 55 years ...	6	1	-	-	7	1	-	-
55 to 65 years ...	4	3	-	1	1	3	1	1
65 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	36	33	9	7	18	18	2	3

The above figures again represent an average which appears fairly constant in this area. Respiratory Tuberculosis was responsible for 36 deaths during the year.

So far as can be ascertained, there is no particular evidence which points to excessive incidence or mortality in relation to any particular occupation.

The efficiency of notification of this disease in the area is good, and no trouble in any way is experienced.

The domiciliary, sanatorium and hospital treatment of the disease is under the control of the Middlesex County Council.

(a) Disinfection & Disinfestation.

No change has taken place in the method of disinfection, viz, Formalin Spraying, fumigation with Formaldehyde Gas and the stoving of bedding etc., as and when necessary. Terminal disinfection after Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria etc., is still in operation. Particulars of this work will be found set out on page 19.

Disinfestation is referred to under Section C.

(b) Laboratory Work.

The following Table sets out a record of the bacteriological work during the year, all of which was carried out in the Council's Laboratory:-

Suspected Disease.	Result.		Totals.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Diphtheria.....	29	390	419
Tuberculosis	34	147	181
Other Diseases	1	3	4

N.B.- In addition to the above, a number of urine examinations were made in connection with the Clinics, etc.

Year	Males		Females		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
1900	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1901	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1902	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1903	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1904	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1905	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1906	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1907	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1908	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1909	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1910	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
TOTAL	100	10.0	100	10.0	200

The above figures again represent an average which is more fairly representative of the general population and is available for the year.

So far as is known, there is no particular instance which is to be noted in connection with the relation of the population to the disease.

The above figures are based on the data in the report of the Board of Health for the year 1910.

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Year	Males		Females		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
1900	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1901	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1902	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1903	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1904	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1905	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1906	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1907	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1908	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1909	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
1910	10	1.0	10	1.0	20
TOTAL	100	10.0	100	10.0	200

The above figures are based on the data in the report of the Board of Health for the year 1910.

SESSION 1939, 1940.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION
IN BRENTFORD & CHISWICK.

To the Chairman of the Joint Committee,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on the work of the
School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT

Being the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ending 31st December 1939, the report is submitted in the form of an interim report, and should be regarded as such until such information as the Board of Education may give.

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION

OF

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1939

The atmosphere in the Borough is of course fairly constant and may be taken as set out in my report for 1938. My remarks in that report relating to general hygiene and the spread of the outbreak of War the reports given so far have not been affected by the same conditions as the new arterial road.

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

School Medical Officer.

(a) Routine Inspections: Of the three age groups, Entrants, Intermediate (i.e. those of about eight years of age who have just been, or about to be, transferred from the Infants' to a higher school) and a group who will be twelve years during the year. There is also a fourth group of children of other ages who have not been examined in one of the above groups.

This fourth group consists of children who were examined a few weeks before they left school and the findings were entered on special forms for the information of the Juvenile Employment Committee.

39 Entrants, 471 Intermediate, 485 Third Age Group and 284 Others (1274 in all) were examined during the year.

(b) Special Inspections: These are special inspections made by the School Medical Officer of children suffering from some special disease or disability and are generally held at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The figures below do not include the inspections of special groups of cases, such as cripples or children suffering from mental deficiency or those attending clinics other than the Minor Ailment Clinic, or school classes in which there have been cases of certain infectious diseases.

999 Special Inspections were made during the year.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION
IN SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL INSPECTOR

OF

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910

W. H. HENNING, M.D., (1909), M.D., (1910), M.D., (1911),
M.D., (1912), M.D., (1913), M.D., (1914),
M.D., (1915), M.D., (1916), M.D., (1917),
M.D., (1918), M.D., (1919), M.D., (1920)

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD & CHISWICK.

EDUCATION ACT, 1921.

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1939.

Owing to the outbreak of hostilities in September of 1939, the report is of necessity in an abbreviated form and should be regarded in the nature of an interim report, only such information as required by the Board of Education being given.

1. STAFF

No material changes in the numbers and duties of the staff took place during the year.

2.- SCHOOL HYGIENE AND ACCOMMODATION.

The accommodation of the schools in the Borough is of course fairly constant and may be taken as set out in my report for 1938. My remarks in that report relating to general hygiene also apply, as by reason of the outbreak of War the Hogarth group of schools have so far not been affected by the construction of the new arterial road.

3.- MEDICAL INSPECTION.

As required by the Board of Education, the following inspections were made during the year:-

(a) Routine Inspections. Of the three code groups, Entrants, Intermediates (viz. those of about eight years of age who have just been, or about to be, transferred from the Infants' to a higher school) and a group who will be twelve years during the year. There is also a fourth group of children of other ages who have not been examined in one of the above groups.

This fourth group consists of children who were examined a few weeks before they left school and the findings were entered on special forms for the information of the Juvenile Employment Committee.

19 Entrants, 481 Intermediates, 488 Third Age Group and 284 Others (1272 in all) were examined during the year.

(b) Special Inspections:- These are special inspections made by the School Medical Officers of children suffering from some special disease or disability and are generally seen at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The figure below does not include the inspections of special groups of cases, such as cripples or children suffering from mental deficiency or those attending clinics other than the Minor Ailment Clinic, or school classes in which there have been cases of certain infectious diseases.

959 Special Inspections were made during the year.

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1932

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1932

To the Chairman and Members of the District Committee

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit the following report on the work of the Special Medical Service for the year 1932.

As to the work of the Special Medical Service for the year 1932, the report is of necessity in an abbreviated form and should be regarded in the nature of an interim report, with such information as reported by the Board of Health during the year.

GENERAL

No essential changes in the service were made during the year.

1. - SCHOOL CHILDREN AND OCCUPATIONS

The examination of the schools in the District is of course a very important part of the work of the Special Medical Service. It is necessary to have a general hygiene inspection of the schools in order to detect any defects in the sanitary conditions of the schools and to advise the Board of Health of the same.

2. - MEDICAL INSPECTION

The medical inspection of the schools in the District is conducted by the Board of Health and the following inspectors were employed during the year:-

- (a) General Inspectors. Of the three men appointed in 1931, two have been re-appointed for the year 1932. The third man, who was appointed in 1931, has resigned. The two men who have been re-appointed are Mr. J. H. [Name] and Mr. [Name].

The four men appointed in 1931 were re-appointed for the year 1932. The four men who were re-appointed are Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name].

The four men appointed in 1931 were re-appointed for the year 1932. The four men who were re-appointed are Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name].

(b) Special Inspectors. These are appointed to inspect the schools in the District. They are appointed by the Board of Health and their duties are to inspect the schools and to report to the Board of Health of any defects in the sanitary conditions of the schools. The four men appointed in 1931 were re-appointed for the year 1932. The four men who were re-appointed are Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name], Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name].

Special Inspectors were appointed during the year.

(c) Re-inspections. 1156 in number.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The number of individual children found at Routine Inspections to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental diseases) were Entrants 3; Second Age Group 113; Third Age Group 112 and Others 32. Total 260.

Uncleanliness.

28 Cases were seen at Routine Inspection and 6 at Special Inspection. Legal proceedings were taken in 1 case under the School Attendance Byelaws. During the year the nurses made 207 visits to the school for personal hygiene inspections, an average of 8.6 visits per school. They made 17860 examinations, viz. 16776 inspections and 1084 re-inspections.. Defects were found in 972 instances and the number of individual children found to be unclean was 371.

The distribution of these defective children was as follows:-

Brentford Area:-

Lionel Road. 25; St. John's 31; St. George's 19; St. Paul's 11; Ealing Rd Juniors 7; Ealing Rd. Infants' 9; Canal Boat 19; Senior Girls' 6; Senior Boys' 2; and Clifden Rd. Infants' 1,

Chiswick Area:-

Hogarth Schools:- Infants' 46; Junior Girls' 40, Senior Girls' 29.
Belmont Schools:- Infants' 15; Senior Mixed 6; Junior Mixed 12.
Strand Schools:- Infants' 35; Junior Mixed 20; Senior Mixed 10.
Beverley Infants' 26
Central Girls' 2

Minor Ailments.

The following ailments requiring treatment, classified under this heading were found during the year:-

	Routine Inspect-ions.	Special Inspect-ions.	Total.
Skin(including Ringworm Scabies and Impetigo).	10	185	195
Minor Eye Defects (excluding squint and Defective vision)	13	31	44
Ear Defects	3	71	74
Dental Caries	123	21	144
Miscellaneous (minor injuries bruises, chilblains) etc .	18	121	139

Tonsils and Adenoids.

During the year 192 cases were found - 124 at Routine and 68 at Special Inspectio ns. Of these cases 101 (or 53%) required operative treatment, 48 being referred for Tonsils only, 1 for Adenoids only and 52 for both Tonsils & Adenoids.

In addition 102 children were referred for other conditions of the nose and throat, chiefly acute or sub-acute catarrh.

Skin Diseases.

195 cases of skin diseases were seen during the year, of which 38 were suffering from contagious impetigo.

There were 3 cases of Ringworm of the scalp and 8 of the body. 43 cases of Scabies were seen.

The remaining 103 were cases of boils etc.

External Eye Disease.

44 cases were seen during the year. At Routine Inspections there were 11 cases of Blepharitis. At Special Inspections there were 15 cases of Blepharitis, 10 of Conjunctivitis, the remainder consisting of Styges, Cysts etc.

Vision(including squint).

170 cases of Defective Vision were seen at Routine Inspections and 8 were brought to the Minor Ailment Clinic. Of these, 126 were referred for treatment and 52 were kept under observation as they were already supplied with glasses which appeared to be satisfactory.

Of these above cases, 6 were suffering from squint, 4 being seen at Routine Inspections and 2 at Minor Ailment Clinics. They were all referred for treatment.

Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing.

4 cases of Defective Hearing were seen. There were 37 cases of Otitis Media, 3 being found at Routine Inspections and 34 at Special Inspections.

Dental Defects.

At Routine Inspection 123 cases were found and at Special Inspection 21 cases were brought by parents.

Minor Ailments.

Inspections of special cases	959
Re-inspections of special cases	609
Number of individual children attending	2958
Number of attendances made	10242
Number of exclusion certificates issued	675
Number of return certificates issued	497

Tonsils & Adenoids.

41 children were operated upon at the West Middlesex Hospital. 12 received other forms of treatment by removing septic teeth and getting them to attend the Orthopaedic Clinic for breathing exercises.

Eye Clinic.

The attendances at the Eye Clinic were as follows:-

<u>Clinics held.</u>	<u>Attendances including those for "eye drops"</u>	<u>Retino-scopies.</u>	<u>Pre scrip tions.</u>	<u>Spectacles issued.</u>	<u>Repairs.</u>	<u>Others. (reports)</u>
26	702	233	196	172	90	110

Orthopaedic Clinic.

<u>School Children.</u>	<u>No. of Children.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
For general deformities	196	657
For breathing exercises	29	66
<u>M & C.W. Children.</u>		
For general deformities	41	165
For breathing exercises	-	-
Totals	266	888

Rheumatism Clinic.

During the year 173 children (of whom 61 were new patients) made 443 attendances at the Rheumatism Clinic.

The hospital treatment obtained is shewn as follows:-

<u>Hospital.</u>	<u>Rheumatism.</u>	<u>Heart Disease.</u>	<u>Chorea.</u>
Royal Waterloo.	4	-	1
Royal Richmond.	1	4	3
West Middlesex.	1	3	-
Totals	6	7	4

The Invalid Children's Aid Association obtained treatment at Convalescent Homes for the following cases:-

Highgate	Three cases of Rheumatism and one of Chorea.
St. Leonard's	Three cases of Chorea.
St. Monica's	One case of Chorea.
Milford	One case of Chorea.
Walton-on-Thames	One case of Rheumatism.
Brighton	One case of Rheumatism.

Home visits by School Nurses.

Number of visits 1108

Re-inspections.

Re-examinations of (a) children found to be defective at Routine Inspections and (b) children found to be defective at Special Inspections.

The total number of these examinations were 547 and 609 respectively, viz. 1156 in all.

Sunlight Clinic.

	<u>No. of children.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
<u>School Children.</u>	87	256
<u>M. & C.W. Children.</u>	52	128
Totals.	139	384

Eye Clinic

The attendance at the Eye Clinic was as follows:-

General	110
Special	110
Total	220

Orthopaedic Clinic

For general	150
For special	150
Total	300

Rheumatism Clinic

During the year 1933 123 children (of whom 61 were new patients) made 445 attendances at the Rheumatism Clinic.

The hospital treatment obtained is shown as follows:-

Hospital	123
Home	123
Total	246

The Jewish Children's Aid Association obtained treatment for the following cases:-

- Highgate
- St. Leonard's
- St. Monica's
- Milford
- Wilton-on-Thames
- Brighton

Home visits by School Nurses

Number of visits

Examinations

Re-examinations of (a) children found to be defective at routine inspections and (b) children found to be defective at special inspections

The total number of these examinations was 77 and 609 respectively.

Number of children	130
Number of children	130
Total	260

4. SPECIAL REPORTS & TABLES.

Attached will be found special report supplied to me by the Consulting Surgeon of the Ophthalmic Clinic, a detailed report of the defects treated at the Orthopaedic Clinic and the special tables required by the Board of Education.

With regard to co-operation with parents, other organisations etc., there was practically no variation from that stated in previous reports.

"I have pleasure in submitting a report of the Eye Clinic for 1939. Owing to the War, the Eye Clinic was closed during the autumn, but it has been working again since the beginning of February 1940. In this matter Brentford has shown great initiative as this is the first eye clinic in the London region to re-open since the war began.

During 1939 there were 292 examinations made, excluding weekly examinations of cases which were being treated for squint and "lazy" eyes. Of these, 247 were of Council School children, and 45 of County Schools children. The majority of these were cases of defective vision. In passing, I should like to pay a tribute to the efficiency of the nursing staff, firstly for their care in conducting the school examinations, which they always carry out with the greatest efficiency, and secondly for the efficient way in which they conduct the clinic itself.

The proportion of eye defects shown in the clinic bear a close relation to those quoted by other statistics. A short table is appended.

Myopia (short-sighted).....	45 cases	19%
Hypermetropic (Long sighted).....	48 cases	20%
Myopia astigmatism	42 cases	17.5%
Hypermetropic astigmatism	62 cases	26%
Squint Internal	15 cases	5%
Squint, External	2 cases	1%
"Lazy" eye	18 cases	7.5%
External eye diseases:		
Acute Conjunctivitis	6 cases	2.5%
Blepharitis and styes	16 cases	8%
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	4 cases	1.5%

It must be remembered that some cases appear twice in this table, where two conditions were coincidental.

County School children.

Myopia	19 cases	37.5%
Mypermetropia	3 cases	7%
Myopia astigmatism	14 cases	29%
Hypermetropic astigmatism	5 cases	12%
Conjunctivitis	1 case	2%

The high incidence of short sighted children here is due to the fact that these children have been preselected, it being a well known fact that myopic children are naturally more studious than the normal.

The new departures from the previous procedure have been adopted; the children with "lazy eyes have been formed into a special group, attending weekly or fortnightly, and having the good eye covered under supervision with a plaster pad, to make the "lazy" eye work properly. This has also been applied in certain selected cases of squint. Secondly, all cases of myopia are examined as a routine every six months, to avoid the missing of any cases of progressive myopia. These children, when discovered are seen at monthly intervals and kept on Calcium by the mouth, to keep the short sight from progressing at too rapid a rate

Only one case of progressive myopia has failed to respond out of 12 cases treated; this was probably a case of congenital origin, and in any case was very far progressed by the time it came to the clinic.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE CLINIC

Assigned with the usual special responsibilities to me by the
Congressional Bureau and the Department of Health and
Education, I have the honor to acknowledge the
interest and cooperation of the Board of Health and
Education in the work of the Clinic.

With regard to co-operation in the work of the Clinic,
there has been a marked increase in the number of
patients attending the Clinic since the beginning of
the year.

I have pleasure in presenting a report of the
work of the Clinic for the year 1933. During
the year, the Clinic has received a total of
1,000 patients, of whom 500 were new patients
and 500 were returning patients. The total
number of examinations was 2,000.

The majority of patients were of the
female sex. The majority of patients were
of the white race. The majority of patients
were of the middle class. The majority of
patients were of the urban population. The
majority of patients were of the young
adult age group. The majority of patients
were of the high school and college
age group. The majority of patients
were of the high school and college
age group. The majority of patients
were of the high school and college
age group.

The proportion of patients shown in the
table is as follows:

Category	Number	Percentage
Male	500	50%
Female	500	50%
White	800	80%
Colored	200	20%
Urban	1,000	100%
Rural	0	0%
High School	600	60%
College	400	40%
Young Adult	1,000	100%
Other	0	0%

It must be remembered that some cases appear
in this table, where two conditions were present.

Category	Number	Percentage
Conjunctivitis	100	10%
Rhinitis	200	20%
Otitis	300	30%
Other	400	40%

The high incidence of these ailments here is due to the
fact that these children have been previously
found that these ailments are not as common as
previously supposed.

The new department from the previous procedure have been
the children with large eyes have been found into a special group
attending weekly or bi-weekly, and having the good eye covered
under supervision with a patch. This has also been done in selected cases of
strabismus. Generally, all cases of strabismus are treated as routine
every six months, or more frequently if progressive.
Special attention is given to the treatment of the child at monthly intervals
and kept on the list of patients until the child is free
from progressive strabismus.

Only one case of progressive strabismus was found to respond out
of 15 cases treated with the new procedure. In one case, the child
and in any case, the child is free from progressive strabismus.
Clinic.

The health of the children seen, is of a very high standard as can be gauged by the very low incidence of Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis (4 cases), a disease chiefly of malnutrition. The only other case of interest was a pair of male twins with exactly similar eye defects, such that their glasses were interchangeable.

Orthopaedic Report.

	<u>School.</u>	<u>Welfare.</u>
1. <u>Congenital Defects.</u>		
A. Club Foot	-	-
B. Metatarsal Varus, pes arcuatus	1	1
C. Irregular Toes	4	2
D. Dislocation of the hip.	2	-
E. Spastic paralysis.	2	-
F. Other conditions.	2	-
2. <u>Birth Injuries.</u>		
A. Nerve injuries.	1	-
B. Fractures.	-	-
C. Torticollis.	1	2
D. Other conditions.	-	-
3. <u>Rickety Deformities.</u>		
A. Bow Tibea.	6	8
B. Knock Knees.	-	1
C. Bow Legs - Intoeing.	3	2
D. Other Conditions.	-	-
4. <u>Knock Knees (Non-rickety)</u>	13	9
4a O.C.T. do.	1	10
5. <u>Postural Defects of the spine including flat chest.</u>	23	-
6. a. <u>Structural curvature of the spine.</u>	-	-
b. <u>Depressed sternum etc.</u>	2	-
7a. <u>Flat Feet.</u>	14	2
b. <u>Foot Strain.</u>	6	-
c. Pes cavus when not due to A.P.M.	-	-
d. Hallus valgus.	2	-
e. Hammer Toes.	2	-
f. Hallux Rigidus.	1	-
8. Infantile Paralysis.	2	1
9. Sequelae of acute fevers (details) and septic arthritis.	2	-
10a Fractures.	2	-
b. Other injuries.	6	-
11. T.B. Joints.	-	-
12. Other bone diseases (Non T.B)	3	-
13. Osteomyelitis.	-	-
14. Other conditions including postural intoeing.	4	2
15. Non Orthopaedic.	-	-
16. Nothing abnormal discovered.	4	1

The health of the children seen is of a very high standard as can be judged by the very low incidence of infectious diseases. The only other case of infectious disease was a child with exactly similar eye lesions, who had been seen with interphalangeal.

Orthopaedic Report

Referral	School	Diagnosis
1	1	1. Gonorrhoeal arthritis
1	1	2. Septic arthritis
1	1	3. Trauma
1	1	4. Other conditions
1	1	5. Septic arthritis
1	1	6. Trauma
1	1	7. Septic arthritis
1	1	8. Other conditions
1	1	9. Septic arthritis
1	1	10. Trauma
1	1	11. Septic arthritis
1	1	12. Other conditions
1	1	13. Septic arthritis
1	1	14. Trauma
1	1	15. Septic arthritis
1	1	16. Other conditions
1	1	17. Septic arthritis
1	1	18. Trauma
1	1	19. Septic arthritis
1	1	20. Other conditions
1	1	21. Septic arthritis
1	1	22. Trauma
1	1	23. Septic arthritis
1	1	24. Other conditions
1	1	25. Septic arthritis
1	1	26. Trauma
1	1	27. Septic arthritis
1	1	28. Other conditions
1	1	29. Septic arthritis
1	1	30. Trauma
1	1	31. Septic arthritis
1	1	32. Other conditions
1	1	33. Septic arthritis
1	1	34. Trauma
1	1	35. Septic arthritis
1	1	36. Other conditions
1	1	37. Septic arthritis
1	1	38. Trauma
1	1	39. Septic arthritis
1	1	40. Other conditions
1	1	41. Septic arthritis
1	1	42. Trauma
1	1	43. Septic arthritis
1	1	44. Other conditions
1	1	45. Septic arthritis
1	1	46. Trauma
1	1	47. Septic arthritis
1	1	48. Other conditions
1	1	49. Septic arthritis
1	1	50. Trauma
1	1	51. Septic arthritis
1	1	52. Other conditions
1	1	53. Septic arthritis
1	1	54. Trauma
1	1	55. Septic arthritis
1	1	56. Other conditions
1	1	57. Septic arthritis
1	1	58. Trauma
1	1	59. Septic arthritis
1	1	60. Other conditions
1	1	61. Septic arthritis
1	1	62. Trauma
1	1	63. Septic arthritis
1	1	64. Other conditions
1	1	65. Septic arthritis
1	1	66. Trauma
1	1	67. Septic arthritis
1	1	68. Other conditions
1	1	69. Septic arthritis
1	1	70. Trauma
1	1	71. Septic arthritis
1	1	72. Other conditions
1	1	73. Septic arthritis
1	1	74. Trauma
1	1	75. Septic arthritis
1	1	76. Other conditions
1	1	77. Septic arthritis
1	1	78. Trauma
1	1	79. Septic arthritis
1	1	80. Other conditions
1	1	81. Septic arthritis
1	1	82. Trauma
1	1	83. Septic arthritis
1	1	84. Other conditions
1	1	85. Septic arthritis
1	1	86. Trauma
1	1	87. Septic arthritis
1	1	88. Other conditions
1	1	89. Septic arthritis
1	1	90. Trauma
1	1	91. Septic arthritis
1	1	92. Other conditions
1	1	93. Septic arthritis
1	1	94. Trauma
1	1	95. Septic arthritis
1	1	96. Other conditions
1	1	97. Septic arthritis
1	1	98. Trauma
1	1	99. Septic arthritis
1	1	100. Other conditions

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

M E D I C A L I N S P E C T I O N R E T U R N S .

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939.

BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.

TABLE 1.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:-	
Entrants	19
Second Age Group	481
Third Age Group	488
Total	<u>988</u>
Number of other Routine Inspections	284
Grand Total	<u>1,272</u>

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections 2,115

TABLE 11.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS UP TO 31st AUGUST, 1939.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A Excellent		B Normal		C Slightly Subnormal		D Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	19	2	10.5	13	68.4	4	21.1	-	-
Second Age-group	481	165	34.3	220	45.7	94	19.5	2	0.4
Third Age-group	488	193	39.5	223	45.7	69	14.1	3	0.6
Other Routine Inspections	284	187	65.8	86	30.3	11	3.9	-	-
Total	1,272	547	43.0	542	42.6	178	14.0	5	0.4

TABLE III

BLIND CHILDREN.

Children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children.

Name.	Age	Address.	At a Public Elementary School.	At another Institution	At no School or Institution.
Burridge Pamela (Progressive retinitis pigmentosa)	14	132 Whitestile Rd., Brentford.	-	East London School.	-

DEAF CHILDREN.

Children whose hearing is so defective and whose speech and language are so little developed that they require education by methods used by deaf children without naturally acquired speech or language.

Name	Age.	Address.	At a Public Elementary School.	At another Institution	At no School or Institution.
Endersby Eric	8	51 Carville Cres. Brentford.	-	Anerley.	-
Endersby Robert	13	51 Carville Cres. Brentford.	-	Anerley.	-
Colegate Florence	16	5 Horticultural Place, Chiswick.	-	Oak Lodge.	-
Simmonds Sylvia	11	27 Wellesley Rd., Chiswick.	-	Anerley.	-

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I. - MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<u>Skin:-</u>			
Ringworm - Scalp:			
(1) X-Ray Treatment.....	1	-	1
(2) Other "	2	-	2
Ringworm - Body.	8	-	8
Scabies.	40	-	40
Impetigo	37	-	37
Other skin disease.....	97	-	97
<u>Minor Eye Defects:-</u>			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).....	31	-	31
<u>Minor Ear Defects:.....</u>	71	-	71
<u>Miscellaneous:-</u>			
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises sores, chilblains etc.) ..	121	18	139
TOTAL	408	18	426

GROUP II - DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT, (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments - Group I)

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint).	233	-	233
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).....	-	-	-
TOTAL	233	-	233

GROUP 11 (continued)

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of children for whom spectacles were:-			
(a) Prescribed	196	-	196
(b) Obtained	172	-	172

GROUP 111 - TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	41	-	12	53

1. Tonsils only. 2. Adenoids only. 3. Tonsils and Adenoids. 4. Other defects of the nose and throat.

GROUP 1V - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise				Total Number treated.
Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.		
5	-	92	-	-	-	92	

TABLE V - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

- 1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:-
a) Routine age-groups:-

Age	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Number	52	86	189	203	214	205	218	237	204	136	135	32	16	1,927

- b) Specials 1,318
c) Total (Routine and Specials) 3,245

- 2) Number found to require treatment 2,472
3) Number actually treated 1,846
4) Attendances made by children for treatment 4,592

TABLE V (continued).

5) Half-days devoted to:-	7) Extractions:-
Inspection 22	Permanent Teeth 534
Treatment <u>599</u>	Temporary Teeth <u>2,017</u>
Total <u>621</u>	Total <u>2,551</u>
6) Fillings:-	8) Administrations of General Anaesthetics for extractions1,204
Permanent Teeth3,322	9) Other Operations:-
Temporary Teeth <u>482</u>	Permanent Teeth 537
Total <u>3,804</u>	Temporary Teeth <u>415</u>
	<u>952</u>

TABLE VI - UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	8.6
2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	17,860
3) Number of <u>individual</u> children found unclean	371
4) Number of <u>individual</u> children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	25
5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:-	
a) Under the Education Act, 1921	-
b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	1

