

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

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THE SOUTHALL-NORWOOD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1920.

J. D. WINDLE

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman of the Southall-Norwood Council.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report upon the health of the district for 1920. In accordance with your wish, I have written briefly and excluded recurring details in order to reduce cost of printing. The statistics for the year are in all respects satisfactory. The gross death-rate is only 8·2 per 1,000, which is well below the average for recent years and is an unusually low one for a working-class population. The death-rates from the various specified diseases are less than for last year, except that from cancer, which has increased of late years.

The most satisfactory feature of the statistics is the low rate of infant mortality, 66·8 per 1,000 births, the lowest ever recorded for the district. It compares with 68·8 for last year, when the climatic conditions were exceptionally favourable for infant health, and the birth-rate was much lower. I am confident that the continued lowering of infant mortality during the last few years is largely due to the preventive work at the Welfare Centre and in the homes by the Health Visitors.

In conclusion I beg to express my grateful appreciation of the support and assistance I have received from the members of the Council in carrying out the various measures I have had to ask them to adopt to cope with the unusual prevalence of notifiable illness during the year. I take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Public Health and Hospital staffs for their loyal co-operation and consistent good work under circumstances of unusual stress.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. D. WINDLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

April 29th, 1921.

The Southall-Norwood Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1920.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1920.

Area : Land, 2,575 Acres ; Water, 50 Acres.

Population :—

Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,323
Estimates for 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,787

Number of Houses on Rate Book :—

Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,854
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,402

Births :—

Males (Legitimate)	...	...	...	...	328	
„ (Illegitimate)	...	...	...	...	17	
					—	345
Females (Legitimate)	...	...	...	...	357	
„ (Illegitimate)	...	...	...	...	14	
					—	371
						—
Total Births	...	...	...	...		716

Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	23·4
Total Deaths belonging to District (Civilians only.)	...	...	...	237
Males	...	...	...	103
Females	...	...	...	134
Death-Rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	8·2
Number of Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	...	...	...	45
Legitimate	...	...	...	41
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	= 66·8
Still Births notified	...	...	...	13
Death-Rate from :—				
Zymotic Disease	...	...	...	0·3
Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	0·1
Cancer	...	...	...	0·3
Tubercular Disease	...	...	...	0·7

POPULATION.

The population of the district for 1920, estimated by the Registrar-General and used for the calculations in this report, is 28,787, not including inmates of Public Institutions in the District. This figure is approximately correct as checked by the number of houses in rating (5,402) and allowing a normal number of inmates (5·3) a house = 28,630. It is probable, however, that our population is much larger than this, for in 1919 a house-to-house inspection gave a population of 35,865; an average of nearly seven persons a house then in rating. On this basis our population for 1920 would be 37,814, which, together with the inmates of the Hanwell Asylum (2,897), gives a total of 40,711.

For the statistical purposes of the report I estimate the population of the East Ward at 12,137 and of the West Ward 16,650.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

In calculating the birth-rate and the rates of mortality and morbidity, the figures furnished by the Registrar-General are used ; the totals differ slightly from those on the local registers, because ours are uncorrected, whereas the official figures are corrected for inward and outward transfers.

The total number of births belonging to the district was 716 ; the number registered in our books, however, was 674. The birth-rate per 1,000 population is 23·4.

The birth-rate is 23·4 per 1,000 as compared with 16·5 for last year ; it is the highest rate since 1914. The rate for the East Ward is 27·1 and the West Ward 20·7. The number of illegitimate births was 31, as compared with 46 for last year.

Distributed in Wards, the births are as follows :			
EAST.		WEST.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
168	161	165	180
329		345	
674			

MONTHLY REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

	East Ward.		West Ward.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	22	17	17	28	84
February	18	23	18	19	78
March	12	19	14	5	50
April	14	6	7	16	43
May	18	14	13	22	67
June	14	12	14	16	56
July	12	11	15	13	51
August	13	13	16	13	55
September ...	10	12	16	8	46
October	13	11	10	12	46
November ...	10	11	5	9	35
December.....	12	12	20	19	63
Totals	168	161	165	180	674

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Year.	Births.	Rate.	Population.
1904	578	36.7	15737
1905	576	32.6	17712
1906	621	33.6	18777
1907	677	31.2	21352
1908	660	29.4	22371
1909	686	29.4	23291
1910	664	27.6	24000
1911	689	29.2	23522
1912	660	25.5	25860
1913	711	26.5	26736
1914	698	25.7	27095
1915	610	22.2	27366
1916	625	22.4	27863
1917	491	16.5	29602
1918	517	15.5	33282
1919	443	16.5	28838
1920	674	23.4	28787

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

Whole District.

Total, 237 (Males, 98 ; Females, 139) ; *Rate*, 8.2 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths registered of persons dying within the district at all ages and from all causes was 175 (males, 72 ; females, 103).

For statistical purposes it is necessary to add to this figure the deaths of persons from your district who died in the Hillingdon Infirmary, the various London Hospitals, and Middlesex County Asylums. These "outside" deaths were 62 in number (males, 26 ; females, 36).

The total number of deaths, therefore, belonging to the district is 237, and the death-rate 8.2 per 1,000. The deaths in Hanwell Asylum were 167 (males, 83 ; females, 84).

Deaths and Death-rates—East and West Wards.

In the East Ward the deaths registered in the district were 82 (males, 36 ; females, 46). The "outside" deaths numbered 19 (males, 5 ; females, 14). Total deaths belonging to this Ward, 101. Rate, 8.8 per 1,000. In the West Ward the deaths registered in the district were 93 (males, 36 ; females, 57). The "outside" deaths were 43 (males 21 ; females, 22). Total deaths belonging to this Ward are 136. Rate, 8.1 per 1,000.

For the purpose of comparison the following table is shown, giving the birth and death-rates and the rates of infantile mortality in England and Wales during the year 1920, the figures being provisional :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table.)

—	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	—	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.48	8.3	80
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000).	26.2	12.5	0.01	—	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.43	10.4	85
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000–50,000).	24.9	11.3	0.02	—	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.38	7.8	80
London	26.5	12.4	0.01	—	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.47	9.5	75
Southall-Norwood ...	23.4	8.2	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	0.31	0.21	66.8

The Ages and Causes of Death are shown in the subjoined Tables for the whole District, and separately for the East and West Wards, 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	Over 65.	East.	West.	Outside Deaths.	Sana- torium.	Hanwell Asylum.
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	28	1	—	—	1	1	1	12	12	10	16	2	—	5
Phthisis	23	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	3	6	8	9	—	21
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	6	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	1	2	—	—
Cancer	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	10	8	8	4	—	9
Bronchitis	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	6	1	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .	21	6	—	1	2	2	5	2	3	9	10	2	—	2
Other Diseases of respiratory organs ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .	9	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	3	—	8	1	—	8
Diseases of Parturition .. .	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Premature Births	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	1	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides ..	9	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	—	2	1	6	—	1
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	65	2	—	—	2	2	6	12	41	25	15	25	—	106
Ill-defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Convulsions	8	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
All Causes	237	45	3	3	11	19	29	50	77	82	93	62	1	167

Deaths, and Death Rates distributed into Wards, 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	EAST WARD.							CAUSES OF DEATH.	WEST WARD.																
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		Over 65.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	Over 65.								
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Pneumonia (all forms)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diseases of Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diseases of Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Premature Births	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Premature Births	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature Births	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accident	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	Defined Diseases	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Defined Diseases	5	—	1	1	1	2	3	Ill-defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ill-defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill-defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	TOTALS	21	2	2	3	5	6	19	35	TOTALS	21	2	2	3	5	6	19	35

DEATHS—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

DEATHS.	1919.	1920.	Increase over 1919.	Decrease	Comparative Table.		
					Sana- torium.	Hanwell Asylum.	Outside Deaths.
Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup...	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Heart Disease	27	28	1	—	—	5	2
Phthisis	17	23	6	—	—	21	9
Tubercular Meningitis	1	3	2	—	—	—	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	5	6	1	—	—	—	2
Cancer	18	20	2	—	—	9	4
Bronchitis	17	10	—	7	—	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)...	23	21	—	2	—	8	2
Respiratory Diseases ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1	6	5	—	—	—	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Alcoholism	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	9	2	—	—	8	1
Parturition	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
Premature Births.....	11	15	4	—	—	—	1
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicides	8	9	1	—	—	1	6
Suicides	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	62	65	3	—	—	106	25
Ill-defined Diseases ...	2	—	—	2	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	19	1	—	18	—	—	—
Marasmus	4	5	1	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	8	6	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

The chief differences in the number of deaths from specified causes compared with last year are : Decrease of 6 deaths from the Zymotic diseases, of 18 from Influenza and 9 from various respiratory diseases. There is an increase of 5 deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, and of 4 from premature birth. The death-rate of 8·2 per 1,000 is a very low one, and if properly corrected it would probably be higher than this, but the data are not available. Compared,

however, with the gross rates of previous years, the steady decline which has taken place is an evidence of improved and sanitary circumstances generally. This is borne out by the small number of deaths under one year of age, and the low child mortality, only 6 deaths occurring between the ages 1 to 5 years. Of the 29 deaths at ages 25 to 45, 16 were due to infective diseases (Tuberculosis 9, Pneumonia 5, Influenza 1, Puerperal Fever 1), and 2 to accidents. Indeed, the tables show that more than half the total deaths are due to essentially preventable diseases.

The death-rates in the Wards are so nearly alike as not to call for comment.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1920.—Whole District.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 45. Rate per 1,000 births, 66.8. The rate in England and Wales was 80, and for the 148 smaller towns, 80 per 1,000.

Tables of Infant Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Premature Birth ...	12	—	1	1	14	1	—	—	—	15
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6
Diarrhœa ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	5
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
General Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other defined diseases ...	3	1	1	1	6	4	1	—	1	12
Heart Failure ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	15	2	2	3	22	7	8	6	2	45

EAST WARD.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1920,
63.8 per 1,000.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One
Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Premature Births ...	7	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	8
General Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	5
Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Totals	8	1	—	1	10	4	1	4	2	21

WEST WARD.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1920,
66.4 per 1,000.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One
Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Heart Failure	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Births ...	5	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	7
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	2	1	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	7
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	1	2	2	12	3	7	2	—	24

Comparative Tables.
Whole District.

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Infant Mortality Rate
1892	27	193	37.2	139.8
1893	14	189	34.6	74.0
1894	27	184	31.9	146.7
1895	26	188	28.1	139.5
1896	31	207	28.1	149.7
1897	28	254	32.1	110.2
1898	32	258	30.2	112.3
1899	51	325	34.8	156.1
1900	44	353	31.4	124.6
1901	65	360	34.3	180.5
1902	62	465	36.6	133.3
1903	64	476	34.4	134.4
1904	85	578	36.7	147.0
1905	58	576	32.5	100.6
1906	96	621	33.6	154.0
1907	64	677	31.2	94.3
1908	63	660	29.4	95.4
1909	65	686	29.4	94.7
1910	63	664	27.6	94.8
1911	81	689	29.2	129.3
1912	73	660	25.5	110.6
1913	70	711	26.5	98.4
1914	50	698	25.7	71.6
1915	69	610	22.2	110.3
1916	41	625	22.9	65.6
1917	55	491	16.5	112.0
1918	39	517	15.5	75.4
1919	33	479	16.5	68.8
1920	45	716	23.4	66.8

The infant mortality rate is the most reliable statistical evidence of healthiness of surroundings; the figure is always accurate because it is calculated on known numbers and not on estimates. To some extent the rate rises and falls with the birth-rate, and it is largely influenced by epidemic measles, whooping-cough and diarrhoea, but over a series of years it is an indication of bad sanitary circumstances if the rate exceeds that for England and Wales.

The next table shows the steady fall in your district since 1892, from an average of 135.3 to 86.4 per 1,000.

Years.	Average Rate of Infant Mortality.	Average Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.
1892-1901	135.3	32.2
1902-1911	117.7	32.2
1910-1914	100.4	26.9
1915-1919	86.4	18.7

The rate for the present year (66·8) is the lowest recorded for the district ; it compares with 80 for the country generally. We aim, however, at a standard rate of about 50 per 1,000, and with extension of infant welfare work I believe this will be accomplished in the near future.

As in previous years the greater number of deaths from prematurity and enteritis occurred in those areas and particular streets where the domestic circumstances are least favourable, and the illegitimate births had a similar distribution. Turning to the cause of death, there were 5 deaths from enteritis, which together with one between 1—2 years, gives an enteritis rate of 8·3 per 1,000 births, which is somewhat higher than should be considering the low general rate. Sixteen deaths were due to prematurity and 5 to enteritis ; that is more than proof the deaths were due to preventable causes. It is noteworthy that one-half the deaths occurred within the first month of life and one-third within the first week of birth.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Summary of Infant Welfare Work for 1920.

(MISS BOYD, MISS RICE OXLEY and MISS STANBRIDGE.)

Number of Births Notified :—	
Males	220
Females	231
Number of Illegitimate Births Notified	21
Number of Still-births Notified	13
Number of Births not Notified :—	
Males	105
Females	106
Number of Visits paid to :—	
Infants (1st)	601
Children (1st)	19
Re-visits :—	
Infants	1,852
Children	2,502
Ineffectual Calls	2,306
Method of Feeding :—	
Breast...	526
Bottle	38
Breast and Bottle	33
Spoon	4
Total number of Visits paid during year :—	
Mothers and Infants	4,637
Attendances at Infant Clinic	2,445

SUMMARY OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE VISITS.

(MISS PERRETT.)

Visits paid to Infectious Cases :—

Scarlet Fever	128	Antitoxin	20
" " Contacts	1,039	Swabs Taken	252
Diphtheria	20	Whooping-Cough	14
" Contacts	190	Eyes	7
Chicken-Pox	24	Small-Pox Contacts	4
Measles	527	Erysipelas	19
Tubercular	205	Miscellaneous Visits	686
Discharging Ears	20		
Scabies	72	Total Visits paid during	
Pneumonia	24	year	3,271
Sore Throats	202		

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.

Details of the administration of the Centre are the same as in the report for 1919 except that there are now three infant consultation days a week, on one of which new cases only are seen.

The number of notified births during the year was 471, the number of births on the register was 675. The number of babies attending the Centre during the year was 199. This proportion of 1 to 3.3 births is lower than would have been expected, and effort is needed to increase the attendance of children from 1—5 years. The number in the district as ascertained by a house-to-house visitation was 1,271, whereas the number attending was only 254, and of these most between 1—2 years.

Some idea of the valuable preventive work done at the Centre can be obtained by comparing the mortality of the babies regularly taken to the Centre with that of the babies not under the supervision of the Centre.

Of the babies whose names were on the Register of the Clinic 8 died during the year. The cases are summarised in the following table :—

DEATHS OF BABIES ATTENDING CENTRE DURING THE
YEAR 1920.

Name.	Age.	Cause of Death.	No. of Attendances at Centre.
A. W.	7 mths.	Measles	1
G. A. ...	6 ,,	Pneumonia	12
S. O'C.	1 ,,	Inanition	1
F. B. ...	6 wks.	Convulsions	1
R. C. ...	4 mths.	Bronchitis and Heart Failure	6
M. L. ...	7 ,,	General T. B.	4
C. T. ...	5 ,,	Convulsions	8
W. H. ...	3 ,,	Pneumonia	2

The mortality is therefore only 40 per 1,000 births, a rate lower than the ideal of 50 per 1,000, which it has been your aim to attain. But this figure needs correction since four of the babies were brought to the Centre as emergency cases of illness, so that the mortality rate of babies regularly attending the Centre was only 20 per 1,000, or no more than one-third of the rest of the infant population.

The crucial test, however, of the value of infant welfare work is furnished by the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases. The rate for babies attending the Centre regularly was *nil*, whereas that for babies not attending the Centre was 9.6 per 1,000 births, or corrected for cases not under the health visitor's observation, 7.5 per 1,000.

INFANT DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA FOR 1920.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Feeding.	No of home visits paid by Health Visitor.	Remarks.
T. S. ...	12/3/20	26/7/20	Breast	5	
C. T. ...	4/3/20	4/8/20	Do.	11	
A. H. ...	30/11/20	20/12/20	Breast & Artificial	2	
M. C. ...	17/7/20	8/9/20	Breast	1	
D. H. ...	31/7/20	31/8/20	—	—	Birth <i>not notified</i> . Birth and Death registered same week
D. H.	12/11/18	23/1/20	Artificial	6	Died in Hillingdon Infirmary.
J. D. ...	12/6/20	19/8/20	Do.	6	Died in Hospital.

SUPERVISION OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

No. Notified	Mother Living.	Baby Living.	Cause of Death.	Occupation of Mother.	Remarks.
1	Mother Living ...	Baby Living ...	—	Housework ...	Child with Mother.
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. ...	Do. do.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. ...	Do. do.
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. ...	Do. do.
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. ...	Do. do.
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. at Home	Do. do.
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
9	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
10	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
11	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
12	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. Factory	Do. do.
13	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
14	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. Service	Do. do.
15	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Do. do. ...	Child in care of Grandmother.
16	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	Needlework ...	Child in care of Foster Mother
17	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	—	Mother since married.
18	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	—	Removed from district.
19	Do. ...	Do. ...	—	—	Child born in Institution.
20	Do. ...	Died ..	Malformation of Mouth	—	—
21	Do. ...	—	Still-born	—	—

VOLUNTARY WORKERS AND THE SUPPLY OF MILK.

I am indebted to Mrs. Richardson for the following particulars:—

Early in 1920 a memorandum was received by the Council from the Ministry of Health, pointing out how necessary it was that a Welfare Centre should have a managing committee, containing voluntary workers, and including working women. Their assistance, it said, both on the Committee and in the practical work of the Institution, creates an atmosphere of human sympathy and friendship, which is eminently desirable.

The value of disinterested work of this kind is immeasurable. The voluntary workers will only be of use if they are competent, can attend regularly, and have definite duties allotted to them.

Such work as the keeping of records, preparing babies for weighing, showing model garments and giving simple instructions as to their making, may properly be undertaken by voluntary workers.

On receipt of this memorandum, all women's organisations in the district were invited to submit names of suitable women, who duly met and commenced their duties by arranging for the Annual Baby Day and Garden Party in the Manor House grounds in July. All matters connected with the competitions for babies were under the care of the staff at the Centre, but an attractive programme, with an address suitable to the occasion by Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, of Harrow, was arranged by the voluntary workers.

The profit resulting was devoted partly to form the nucleus of a fund for needy mothers, and partly to the purchase of materials—to which the Council added a grant of £5—with which to start a sewing class for mothers, in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry.

At this sewing class model hygienic garments are made by the mothers—the material being supplied at cost price and cut out by the voluntary workers, who also give instruction and assistance, if desired, with the needlework.

The Ministry also advise collective teaching and health talks, which are given on the same afternoon by Nurse Boyd. It has been found best to hold the sewing class and health talk for mothers on Clinic afternoons, when voluntary workers attend to relieve the mothers of the care of the babies while waiting to see the doctor.

The model garments have proved very attractive to mothers, who also welcome the assistance given to them. The voluntary workers are also prepared to provide cut-out paper patterns.

The voluntary workers number 16, and each has her special duty. Some admit the mothers on Clinic days, prepare teas for them, and serve the drugs, oil and malt, and dried milk ordered by the doctor.

Others are responsible for the organisation and management of the sewing class, and those who are members of the Infant Welfare Committee attend on Mondays and Wednesdays to deal with the applications for the supply of milk to necessitous mothers.

In the New Year all united to give a delightful tea and social evening to over eighty mothers and as many babies, and have also created a small fund to provide for any special need of necessitous mothers, such as railway fares to take their children to Hospital.

THE SUPPLY OF MILK.

At the end of 1919, the Ministry of Health advised the Council as to the importance to the health of the nation of supplying milk at a reduced price to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers, and children under 5, and this was undertaken by the Committee in January, 1920.

All mothers receiving milk are expected to bring their children to the Clinic. Milk is only granted *free* to (1) Poor widows, (2) Single girls, (3) Out-of-works, (4) Special cases of sickness and poverty.

All other grants are made on a contributory basis of 4d. and 6d. a quart, according to the *net income* per head of the family on a fixed scale of income.

The *net income* is defined as: The income, *less* the outgoings, divided by the number in family.

The *outgoings* are: (a) Rent, (b) Insurance, (c) Fares to and from work.

Applicants in giving all particulars are required to state their income from all sources, including pensions and wages of such children as are earning.

More than half of these are nursing and expectant mothers and most of the remainder have children under 3 years of age.

An analysis of the 110 cases in September shows:—

Nursing Mothers	...	...	48
Expectant Mothers	...	...	14
Widows	...	...	10
Single Girls	...	...	4
Out-of-work	...	...	10
Large Families	...	...	12
Poverty or Sickness	...	...	12

It was found that many of the applicants had not been in the habit of having cow's milk, and many have testified to the great benefit they have derived, being now better able to continue nursing their babies.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SUPPLY.

1920.	Cases.	Free.	Contrib. 4d. a Quart.	Contrib. 6d. a Quart.	Dried Milk at Half Cost.
January ...	36	36	—	—	—
February ...	38	13	23	—	2
March ...	79	13	62	—	4
April ...	101	15	80	—	6
May ...	92	13	75	—	4
June ...	102	30	69	—	3
July ...	109	35	70	—	4
August ...	100	31	64	—	5
September ...	110	29	78	—	3
October ...	113	33	76	—	4
November ...	116	32	76	5	4
December ...	112	30	48	28	6

SUMMARY OF ANTE-NATAL WORK.

(Miss BOYD.)

Visits paid :—

Ante-Natal 136

Number of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinic ... 183

More than half the confinements in the district are now attended by midwives. There are five in practice in the district; four live on the South side, while for the equally large population on the North side there is only one midwife. Of the notified births the midwives attended 261 cases; in three of these doctors were called in to apply forceps. There were 26 forceps deliveries in the 414 doctors' cases. The forceps rate for midwives' cases is 1·1 per 100, and for doctors' cases 6·1. Last year the rates were 1·2 and 17·5 respectively.

SALE OF DRIED MILK.

Cost.	Amount Received.	Amount Sold.
£318 2 0.	£318 2 0.	2,909 lbs.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The number of notifications was 295, as compared with 591 for last year. The decrease was due to Scarlet Fever (49), Diphtheria (28), Enteric (9), Chicken-pox (116). Sixty-seven of the notifications were from Hanwell Asylum, so that the number belonging to the district was 228.

NOTIFICATIONS CLASSIFIED IN LOCALITIES
FOR 1920.

Diseases.	Total for District.	East Ward.	West Ward.	London County Asylum.
Scarlet Fever	141	57	84	—
Diphtheria	22	9	13	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—
Malaria	4	1	3	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	51	23	28	6
Dysentery	4	2	2	58
Membranous Croup	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	12	5	7	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	2	—
Chicken-pox	28	8	20	—
Encephalitis-Lethargica	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	22	8	14	2
„ Non-Pulmonary	8	4	4	—
	295	117	178	67

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases reported during the year is 141. The incidence is 4·8 per 1,000 population. Forty-six cases occurred on the North side of the railway and 95 on the South. Cases treated in the sanatorium were 112, the rest were isolated at home for

special reasons. The following table shows the monthly number of cases, and their distribution North and South of the railway :—

Month.	North Side.	South Side.	Total.
January ...	12	16	28
February ...	4	14	18
March ...	1	10	11
April ...	1	4	5
May ...	2	11	13
June ...	3	3	6
July ...	—	4	4
August ...	2	1	3
September ...	4	3	7
October ...	1	5	6
November ...	9	19	28
December ...	7	5	12
	46	95	141

The excess of cases on the South side is due to the greater density of population in those streets and areas from which the majority of the cases came. In most of the houses the crowding limit is reached, and in many exceeded. This rendered control difficult, as evidenced by the fact that in this part of the town by far the greater number of multiple cases in one house occurred. Here, too, street infection and house-to-house infection seemingly played a greater part in the spread of the complaint than elsewhere.

TABLE OF AGES.

	1-5 Years.	5-15 Years.	15-25 Years.	25-45 Years.	Total.
East Ward ...	8	41	6	2	57
West Ward ...	14	55	11	4	84
	22	96	17	6	141

While the incidence was mainly on children of school age, the number of adult cases shows an excess as last year.

DIPHThERIA AND CROUP.

Twenty-two cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 51 last year.

Month.	North Side.	South Side.	Total.
January ...	1	1	2
February ...	—	—	—
March ...	2	—	2
April ...	1	—	1
May ...	—	1	1
June ...	—	—	—
July ...	2	—	2
August ...	—	1	1
September ...	1	3	4
October ...	—	2	2
November ...	1	1	2
December ...	2	3	5
	10	12	22

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

TABLE OF AGES.

1-5 Years.	5-15 Years.	15-25 Years.	25-45 Years.
4	14	3	1

Seventeen of the patients were treated in Hospital, and 5 were isolated at home. Two of the notified cases, both adults, proved negative on repeated tests. There was only 1 fatal case, an adult admitted in April. One patient admitted in May was a visitor from Cardiff, and there is no doubt he had the complaint when he came here.

Four of the cases occurred in two houses; but there was no grouping of cases in any particular street or locality, nor incidence among the scholars of any school. Only 9 of the patients attended school, 6 of these were attending 4 different schools on the South side, 2 one school on the North side, and 1 a London school. Out of the large number of tests taken from the throats of contacts of the notified cases only 2 were returned positive.

I have related our routine method of administration in cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in other reports. It would take too much space to record here the detailed enquiries into the different groups of cases during the year. The summary of the work is as follows :—

As the result of examination of children in the different schools in the district, public and private, it was found necessary to exclude 414 scholars. Of these 142 had rhinorrhœa, 24 were desquamating, 105 had sore throats and 7 enlarged glands. Absentees visited at home for suspicious illness were 404, and children inspected before return to school after exclusion were 310. The total number of swabs taken from diphtheria contacts was 322. House-to-house visitation was made in certain streets to search for overlooked cases. Approximately the families in about 200 houses were examined and in this way a number of children with suspicious symptoms of previously overlooked illness were discovered.

As regards the incidence of Scarlet Fever on school children, 60 of the notified cases attended elementary schools on the South side, and of these 27 were infant scholars. On the North side there were 19 elementary school scholars (7 infants). Two scholars attended the County School and 7 private schools.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There were 132 patients admitted during the year. Of these 112 were sent in as Scarlet Fever and 20 as Diphtheria. The following table gives the numbers admitted and discharged each month :—

	NUMBER ADMITTED.		NUMBER DISCHARGED.		DEATHS.	
	Sc. Fev.	Diph.	Sc. Fev.	Diph.	Diph.	Sc. Fev.
Jan. ...	16	1	14	—	—	—
Feb. ...	14	—	27	4	—	—
Mar. ...	8	2	21	1	—	—
April ...	4	1	3	2	—	—
May ...	11	1	11	1	1	—
June ...	6	—	3	1	—	—
July ...	4	2	9	3	—	—
Aug. ...	3	1	5	1	—	—
Sept. ...	6	3	6	—	—	—
Oct. ...	5	3	4	1	—	—
Nov. ...	27	1	6	4	—	—
Dec. ...	8	5	10	1	—	—
Total ...	112	20	119	19	1	—

EXPENDITURE FOR HOSPITAL.

I am indebted to Mr. Burwell, the Accountant Clerk, for the following particulars of expenditure in connection with the Hospital for the year 1920, £4,098 12s. 9d., compared with £3,274 6s. 4d. for 1919 :—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries, Wages, etc.	1,277	8	4
Provisions	959	16	3
Fuel, Light, and Cleaning	501	19	10
Dispensary, Medical and Surgical	137	17	3
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	82	17	3
Establishment Charges	207	16	3
Furnishing, Repairs and Maintenance	446	14	4
Repayment of Loans and Interest	484	3	3
	<hr/>		
	£4,098	12	9
	<hr/>		

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

The Council afford facilities to all medical men practising in the district for the gratuitous examination of pathological specimens. The examinations are made at the Lister Institute. The following are the figures for the year :—

Swabs for Diphtheria, etc.	323
Sputa for Tubercle	44
Blood Count	2
Blood for Typhoid	1
Urine Examinations	1
Hair for Ringworm	7
Pus—for presence of Gonococci	4
	<hr/>
Total	382
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HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) Total number of houses in the district is 5,402 ; 5,102 are occupied by working-class people, and 300 are " residential " houses. There were 31 new houses erected for the working classes during the year ; in course of erection, 95.

(2) It is anticipated there will be a great increase in population in the near future, because of the new industries which are springing up in the town and neighbourhood.

(3)—(a) The extent of the shortage of houses in the district is given as 300 ; (b) Measures have been taken to meet the shortage by the scheme now before the Ministry.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

(1) The number of houses overcrowded, as shown from the report of a house-to-house inspection, is 45 in East Ward and 31 in West Ward. The number of houses built for one family and occupied by two or more families is 632. In East Ward the average number of persons per house is 12·11. The average number of persons per bedroom is 4. Allowing a standard of 2 children under 14 years of age as one person, the average per bedroom is 3·11. The number of families per house is as follows :—

Overcrowded houses of 1 family per house	2
" " " 2 families " ...	38
" " " 3 " " ...	5
Total Number of Families 	93

The number of houses let in tenements or flats is 26 ; registered as flats and comprise 6 rooms. The number of houses containing 5 rooms is 15, and the number of 6-room houses is 4, both of which were originally intended as one house. In West Ward the average number of persons per house is 11·22. The average number of persons per bedroom is 3·8. Accepting the standard of two children under 14 years of age as one person, the average number per bedroom is 2·94. The number of families per house is as follows :—

Overcrowded houses of 1 family per house	4
" " " 2 families " ...	19
" " " 3 " " "	8
Total Number of Families	66

The number of houses let in tenements or flats is one registered as a flat, and comprises 6 rooms. The number of houses containing 5 rooms is 26, and the number of 5-room houses is 4, both of which were originally intended as one house.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1)—(a) The general standard of houses in the district is satisfactory, being in the main erected within the last twenty years and built of brick and slate; (b) The number of unfit houses is small, and the defects found to exist consist chiefly of defective roofs, floors, and walls.

(2) The action taken to remedy the defects of unfit houses was to serve Cautionary Notices upon the owners under the Public Health Act, 1875, and Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(3) No great difficulty was experienced in remedying defects. Some delay was occasioned at times through the shortage of labour and materials. Owners express a readiness in most cases to carry out the necessary repairs.

(4) The conditions prevailing generally throughout the district so far as they affect housing are good. The water supply is good and plentiful. Closet accommodation efficiently meets the requirements, and, in the absence of a Refuse Destructor, all refuse is dumped at a place far removed from dwelling houses.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

(1) There are no certified unhealthy areas in the district; no action therefore is necessary to be taken.

(2) None.

(3) There were no complaints made during the year.

V.—BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC. :—

(1) Bye-laws relating to the above are operative in the district, and efficiently meet the requirements for dealing with tents, vans, sheds. There are no houses let in lodgings.

(2) The Building Bye-laws are under revision for the last five years, the delay being in consequence of the war.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK.

Compiled by Mr. T. A. DREW, C.R.S.I., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces,
and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.)

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	26	3	—
WORKSHOPS... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	204	—	—
WORKPLACES		—	—
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	26	—	—
Total	256	3	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>	Found.	Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness	13	13	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	—
Other Nuisances	6	6	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodations:—</i>			
Insufficient	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective... ..	1	1	—
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—</i>			
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses (S. 101)	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	2	2	—
Failure as regards List of Outworkers (S. 107)	—	—	—
<i>Giving out work to be done on Premises which are:—</i>			
Unwholesome (S. 108)	—	—	—
Infected (S. 110)	—	—	—
<i>Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises Infected by Scarlet Fever or Small-pox (S. 109)</i>			
Total	25	25	—

III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H. M. Inspectors of Factories :—			Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133)			—
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspectors as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	...	...	3
Notified by H. M. Inspector	...	...	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector	...	...	3
Other	...	...	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—			
In use during 1914	...	...	—
Homework :—			
List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—		Number of	
Lists received	...	Lists.	Outworkers.
		17	17
Addresses of Outworkers :—			
Forwarded to other Authorities	...	—	7
Received from other Authorities	...	—	17
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists	...	—	3
Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises :—		Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices Prohibiting Homework in Unwholesome Premises (S. 108)	...	—	—
Cases of Infectious Disease notified in Homeworkers' Premises	...	—	—
Orders Prohibiting Homework in Infected Premises (S. 110)	...	—	—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1913 :—			
Workshops and Workplaces (2)	...	—	51
Laundries	...	—	5
Bakehouses	...	—	11
Domestic Workshops	...	—	4
		---	---
Total Number of Workshops on Register	...	...	71
INSPECTIONS :—			
Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	108
" " " " in connection with Infectious Disease...	...	...	175
Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection	...	...	51
" " Houses inspected from House to House	...	...	279
Total number of Inspections	...	...	3,834
NOTICES :—			
Number of Cautionary Notices served, P.H. Act	...	...	143
" " Statutory Orders issued, H.T.P. Act, 1909	...	...	407
" " Summonses served	...	...	—
" " Convictions obtained	...	...	—
DWELLING HOUSES :—			
Number of Houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to Health (Section 17)	...	...	75
" " closed as Unfit for Habitation, H.W.C. Act	...	...	—
" " made Habitable without Closing Orders	...	...	75
" " demolished	...	...	—
" " illegal Underground Dwellings vacated	...	...	—

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS:—	
Number Registered under Bye-laws	—
„ of Contraventions...	—
CANAL BOATS:—	
Number Registered under Acts	—
„ of Contraventions of Regulations	4
MOVABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, CARAVANS, ETC.:—	
Number observed during the Year	2
„ of Nuisances therefrom abated	—
„ removed from the District	2
BAKEHOUSES:—	
Number in District	11
„ of Contraventions of Factory Acts	3
SLAUGHTERHOUSES:—	
Number on Register	4
„ of Inspections and Frequency of Inspections (weekly)	208
„ „ Contraventions of Bye-laws	1
COWSHEDS:—	
Number on Register	8
„ of Inspections and Frequency (half-yearly)	96
„ „ Contraventions of Regulations	—
„ „ Milch Cows in District	197
DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS:—	
Number on Register	17
„ of Inspections and Frequency (half-yearly)	408
„ „ Contraventions of Regulations	1
UNSOOUND FOOD:—	
Number (A) Animals Seized: (B) Articles or Parcels seized	—
„ Condemned by Magistrates	51
„ Articles or Parcels surrendered	7,931 lbs.
ADULTERATED FOOD:—	
Number of Samples taken (if any) by the District Authority	55
„ Found Adulterated	2
OFFENSIVE TRADES:—	
Number of Premises in District	—
„ „ Inspections made	—
„ „ Contraventions of Bye-laws	—
WELLS:—	
Number New Sunk	—
„ Cleaned and Repaired	—
„ Closed as Polluted	1

CISTERNS, ETC., WATER SUPPLY AND SERVICE :—

Number of Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Supply	...	...	...	...	...	99.6
„ „ New Provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Cleansed, Repaired, Covered	...	..	...	...	...	12
„ „ Draw Taps placed on Mains	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System	...	...	...	...	...	99.6
„ „ Samples obtained from Public Supply Wells	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ Main Supply	...	...	...	...	...	2

WATER CLOSETS :—

Number of Water Closets substituted for dry receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Repaired, supplied with Water, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	27

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS :—

Drains.

Number of Percentage of Houses with Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	99.6
„ examined, tested, exposed, etc.	...	..	...	...	...	42
„ unstopped, repaired, trapped	...	...	...	...	...	80
„ Waste Pipes, Rain Pipes disconnected and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ New Soil Pipes or Vent Pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ existing Soil and Vent Shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ disconnecting Traps and Chambers inserted	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	1

Cesspools.

Number rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ abolished and Drain connected to the Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ of Percentage of Houses draining into Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	99.6

DISINFECTION :—

Number of Rooms disinfected: (a) ordinary Infectious Disease (192); (b) Phthisis (22)	...	...	...	...	...	187
„ Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ Articles destroyed or disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Ordinary Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1,439
„ Phthisis	...	..	..	..	...	53

DUST :—

Number of New Bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	350
How frequently is dust removed	...	...	...	...	...	Weekly
Number of complaints of non-removal	...	...	...	...	...	12
Methods of disposal	...	...	...	...	...	Tipping
(a) destructor, (b) tipping.						

SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED:—

Accumulation of refuse	17
Foul ditches, stagnant water, etc.	3
Foul pigs and other animals	5
Dampness	162
Yards repaired and repaved	77
Other Nuisances	86

SANITARY STAFF:

T. A. DREW, CERT.R.S.INST.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector ;

Inspector of Factory and Workshops ; Inspector of Canal Boats ; Inspector of Petroleum ; Inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Act ; Inspector under Shops Acts ; Inspector Housing and Town Planning Acts.

GEORGE W. STEVENS, C.R.S.INST.,

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

—

Adoptive Acts in Force in the District.

- (1) Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- (2) Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
- (3) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- (4) Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (excepting Part IV of this Act).
- (5) Public Libraries Act, 1892 and 1893.
- (6) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as to Parts II, III, and IV (except Sections 61 and 66, V, VI, VIII, IX, and X).
- (7) Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Bye-laws of this Authority, recently revised, are based on the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board and relate to—

- (1) Cleansing of Earth Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.
- (2) For the prevention of Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.
- (3) Common Lodging-houses.
- (4) New Streets and Buildings.
- (5) Slaughterhouses.

BYE-LAWS—*Continued.*

- (6) Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, a register of which is now kept
 - (7) Removal of Offensive Matter or House Refuse.
 - (8) Keeping of Animals.
 - (9) Public Baths and Washhouses.
 - (10) Open Spaces.
 - (11) Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.
 - (12) Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops.
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New Streets and Buildings.

Slaughterhouses.

Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, a register of which is now kept.

Removal of Offensive Matter or House Refuse.

Keeping of Animals.

Public Baths and Washhouses.

Open Spaces.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR,
1920.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES, SOUTHALL.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Southall-Norwood Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report dealing with the inspection of your District and other work connected with the Public Health Department, during the year 1920.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Inspection of the District has been carried out during the year both systematically and at intervals as occasion required; in order to comply with the General Orders of the Ministry of Health, the Public Health Acts, and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and Housing (Town Planning) Acts, 1909-1919, all necessary measures have been taken to secure the immediate abatement of any nuisances which were found to exist.

The general sanitary condition of the district is good.

Four-hundred-and-seven dwelling-houses have been cleansed, repaired and restored to a satisfactory condition as applying to their fitness in every way for human habitation. Notably among the particulars of the report the mortality rate (8.2 per 1,000) for a thickly populated industrial district stands out pre-eminently.

Vigorous measures have been employed in the effort to prevent fly breeding. Circulars have been issued to all keepers of cattle, horses, pigs, etc., requesting the removal of all manure twice a week; the application of dry powdered lime to all fermentative material; the use of formalin sprays and fly traps in houses, meat and food shops, and protective covers for meat, milk, fruit, etc. The measures referred to have proved very effective in the way of ensuring a pure food supply and the prevention of the possibility of the spread of disease. Similar vigorous measures have been extended in the direction for the extermination of rats.

In all, 3,834 visits to houses and inspections of premises have been made during the year, these include houses from which complaints of nuisances have been received, houses in which cases of infectious diseases have occurred, inspection of works in progress, also inspections—house-to-house, food shops, dairies, cow-sheds, bakehouses, slaughter-houses, piggeries, workshops, petroleum stores, canal boats, etc.

Every effort has been made to remedy all nuisances or insanitary conditions where found to exist.

The number of houses inspected from house-to-house is 279. Cautionary notices served to abate nuisances under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, numbered 143, and the Housing (Town Planning) Acts 407. In each instance the works, both of repairs and general cleansing, have been carried out satisfactorily, and in the main expeditiously.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

During the year the number of stopped drains opened and cleansed was 80. The drains of 14 premises were entirely reconstructed, 9 inspection chambers, 1 soil pipe, 27 pedestal closets and 4 intercepting traps were built.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING 1920.

Defective Plaster, Ceilings and Walls	...	...	...	...	197
„ Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	73
„ Waste Pipes of Sinks	...	...	...	...	17
„ Joints of W.C. Pans	...	...	...	...	14
„ Roofs	...	...	...	...	84
„ Water Fittings	...	...	...	...	23
„ Lavatory Cisterns	...	...	...	...	54
„ Grates	...	...	...	...	88
„ Back Yards and Front Approaches Repaired	...	...	...	...	77
„ Staircases and Steps Repaired	...	...	...	...	15
„ Gutters and Spouting	...	...	...	...	75
„ Coppers	...	...	...	...	9
„ Water Cisterns in Sculleries	...	...	...	...	12
„ Waste of Bath	...	...	...	...	1
„ Masonry of Coppers	...	...	...	...	40
Damp Walls and Floors	...	...	...	...	162
Broken Pans of Lavatories Repaired and Renewed	...	...	...	...	27
Stopped Drains Unstopped and Repaired	...	...	...	...	80
Rubbish Accumulations	...	...	...	...	25
Earth Closet Pails Renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty Rooms Cleansed	...	...	...	...	254
Soil Pipe Renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Drains Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	14
Insufficient Water Supply	...	...	...	...	6
Lavatory Seats Renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Window Fasteners and Sash Cords Renewed	...	...	...	...	29
Ventilating Shafts Renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Chimney Pots and Brickwork Repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	86
					<hr/>
			Total	...	1,494
					<hr/>

INSPECTION : SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, MEAT AND FOOD.

There are four Slaughter-houses in the district, three of which are registered and one subject to annual renewal. The slaughter-houses are kept under constant observation ; inspections, usually

once a week, and if possible at the time of slaughtering. The necessary steps have been taken to secure proper compliance with the Bye-laws, special attention being given to the conditions regarding cleanliness, water supply, accumulations, and limewashing, etc. The number of inspections was 208.

One animal was found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis and was seized and destroyed. There have been 122 cases in which unsound meat and other foods were dealt with ; in fifty-one instances seizures were made in accordance with the Public Health Acts, and the articles submitted to a Justice of the Peace, and an order in each case was obtained to destroy the food, so as to prevent it being used for the food of man.

UNSOUND FOOD SEIZED AND SURRENDERED DURING 1920.

Article of Food.	Result of Examination.	Weight.				
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Beef ...	Diseased, Unwholesome and Unsound	1	6	—	6	By burying and chemically treated.
Mutton ...	Unwholesome and Unsound	—	4	1	9	Chemically treated.
Bacon ...	Do.	—	13	—	9	Do.
Butter ...	Do.	—	1	1	1	Do.
Corned Beef	Do.	—	—	3	9	Do.
Fish ...	Do.	—	8	2	1	By burying.
Fruit ...	Do.	—	9	2	14	Do.
Rabbits ...	Do.	—	1	2	2	Do.
Tinned Milk	Do.	—	—	2	14	Do.
Preserved and Specially Prepared Foods	Do.	—	—	1	15	Do.
Jam ...	Do.	—	—	—	18	Do.
Onions ...	Do.	—	1	—	—	Do.
Lard ...	Do.	—	—	—	9	Do.
Offal ...	Do.	—	2	2	18	Do.
Cheese ...	Do.	—	—	1	8	Do.
Ham ...	Do.	—	—	—	18	Do.
Lamb ...	Do.	—	—	—	24	Do.
Oranges ...	Do.	—	—	—	—	630 in Number. By burying.
	TOTAL ...	3	10	3	7	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 8 cowkeepers, 19 dairymen and 14 purveyors of milk on the Register. Inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops have been made throughout the year, to the number of 514.

The general sanitary state of the premises and surroundings is on the whole satisfactory. They are well lighted, ventilated, and drained, and all have a sufficient supply of water.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Fifty-five samples of milk were purchased and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst's certificate showed one of the samples submitted to contain 18 per cent. of added water. This sample was taken in the course of delivery at the Southall Railway Station. The hearing of the case was a lengthy one and the opinion expressed by the Clerk to the Court was that it was a highly technical point to decide and one for the Supreme Court. The Bench thereupon dismissed the case. The second prosecution was concerned in the adulteration of a sample of milk taken from a local farmer. The analysis showed 7 per cent. of added water and deficiency in fat to the extent of 21 per cent. This being the first offence and the defendant pleading guilty, the case was dismissed, defendant paying costs, amounting to two guineas.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Sixty-seven inspections of bedding were made during the year and 4 samples of bedding flock submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst. All of these samples were genuine.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades as scheduled under the Public Health Acts are carried out in the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

FACTORIES.

Factories are not registered with the Council. H.M. Inspector is responsible for the sanitary circumstances generally, and in case of default he reports to the Sanitary Authority any matters coming to his notice which are remediable under the Public Health Acts. Three reports have been received during the year and dealt with.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

During the year 14 applications for renewals of licences to keep petroleum were received and granted. Two new licences were granted. The number of licences now in force within the District is 16 for petroleum and 2 for carbide of calcium, and the number of gallons of petroleum covered by the licences is 13,100.

CANAL BOATS.

During the year 54 canal boats have been inspected. The general condition of the boats and their occupants was satisfactory. The infringements of the Acts and Regulations were as follows :—

Cabin leaking, 1 ; marking, 1 ; painting required, 3 ; boat found not registered, 1 ; certificate not produced, 1.

No legal proceedings were taken in respect of any infringements. Notices to comply with the Acts and Regulations were served upon the owners whose boats did not comply with the Acts and Regulations. The complaint notes on return showed that the requirements had been attended to.

No cases of infectious disease have been notified upon any of the boats during the year. No boats were detained for cleansing and disinfection.

This is not a registration authority.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED DURING 1920.

The Number of Rooms Disinfected was	...	...	...	187
Rooms Stripped and Cleansed as required by the Provisions (Section 5) of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890				24
Beds	...	...	...	186
Blankets	...	...	...	336
Bolsters	...	...	...	103
Books	...	...	...	5
Covers	...	...	...	17
Eiderdowns	...	...	...	29
Mattresses	...	...	...	17
Pillows	...	...	...	296
Quilts	...	...	...	130
Rugs and Shawls...	...	...	...	9
Sheets	...	...	...	189
Wearing Apparel...	...	...	...	175
Total Number of Articles Disinfected	...	...	...	1,492

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. DREW,

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

and District Inspector, Food and Drugs Act.