

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Ealing].**

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Ealing (London, England). Council.

**Publication/Creation**

[1950]

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# Borough of Ealing.



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

1949

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**WILLIAM G. BOOTH, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,**  
 Medical Officer of Health,  
 Joint Area Medical Officer,  
 Medical Superintendent of the  
 Isolation and Maternity Hospitals.





*August, 1950.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report to you for the year 1949.

The focusing of interest upon the growing incidence of food poisonings throughout the country has led to a development of a scheme of food protection in Ealing. This is aimed at ensuring that every food handler in the Borough knows of the dangers that lie in carelessness when food is served or prepared. The success of the courses of lectures organised for this purpose has been a tribute to the energy and enthusiasm of the Sanitary Inspection Department, and we are sure that 1950 will show further strides in this educational and preventive work. The success of this Ealing scheme can be largely attributed to the judgment and sound advice of your former Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. Stevens. His long experience of conditions in Ealing was the basic consideration in devising the scheme and we are grateful to him for setting us on the right road. The policy adopted cannot be short term and it may be some years before the full benefits of the work being done will show, but our continual programmes on educational lines must inevitably give results, and to those in closest touch with the work, some of these results are already apparent.

February 1950 saw the end of the long association of the Borough of Ealing with the Clayponds Isolation Hospital, as the Medical Officer of Health was no longer required to act as Medical Superintendent. I have no hesitation in asserting, as a result of my considerable experience of work with every type of local authority, that the dissociation of local health services from the control of any hospital beds is the most serious injury that has been inflicted upon the health services of the country in this generation. It may well lead to the disintegration of local authority control of preventive medicine, and to those who have given a lifetime to its service, this may well appear to be a matter of serious concern. It has happened to dental services and as the local authority representatives appear to be unable to negotiate salary scales for medical staff, there may be no other course open, if complete destruction is to be avoided, but the absorption of the preventive services into some other side of the National Health Service Scheme. In this way the local authorities are gradually dissipating services carefully built up by their predecessors and the machine of central administration swallows and slowly digests into an amorphous mass, completely lacking in any individuality or local interest, the whole structure of local preventive and curative



health services, churning out in their stead a mass of rules and regulations apparently devised for the guidance of a world of "robots."

Until we get back to true local government in a new redistribution of boundaries and functions, it would seem to be useless to oppose the trend of government policy, since there is no reply to the criticisms of the present administrative arrangements in the greater part of this country. Ealing, with its high tradition of health services, is being swept along with the rest of the local authorities into a stagnant backwater. It is my duty to warn you that in my view the loss of your hospitals is only the beginning of the degradation of your services, and that it is inevitable that the dental services, the tonsil and adenoid services, the treatment of minor ailments, women's conditions and other services will be lost to local control. Unless strong action is taken there seems no alternative to the loss of all the health services by the local to some other body.

This might not be to the disadvantage of the officers, but as an old local government officer, I cannot believe that it would be of advantage to the community as a whole.

The figures and details regarding infectious diseases are in the body of the report but the loss of Clayponds Hospital must inevitably take a great deal of interest out of the returns which now are shown as a statistical rather than an administrative and personal problem.

The rise in the birth rate after the war has ceased and we are fast returning to conditions of the 1930's when the falling birth rate and the ageing population gave rise to so much concern. In 1949 the birth rate was the lowest since 1935, namely 14.4 compared with 15.7 for 1948. This has been accompanied by another fall in the Infant Mortality rate and it is my pleasure to be able to inform the Council that the Infant Mortality rate was 21 per 1,000 births compared with 26 per 1,000 for 1948. This figure of 21 is a record for Ealing and would have been considered astonishing only a few years ago. If there is any truth in the assertion that the health of a borough can be best assessed by its Infant Mortality rate, then Ealing has good cause for self congratulation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BOOTH,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM G. BOOTH,				Medical Officer of Health
M.D., B.S., D.P.H.	..			(also Joint Area Medical Officer of Area 7 (Ealing and Acton), Middlesex County Council)
				Medical Superintendent of the Isolation and Maternity Hos- pitals
G. R. TAYLOR,				Deputy Medical Officer.
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.				
G. T. H. BLACKIE	..	..		Chief Sanitary Inspector
E. BELFIELD	..	..	..	Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector
C. P. H. MEADOWS	..	..		Sanitary Inspector
E. H. EVANS	..	..	..	" "
J. A. CUMMINS	..	..	..	" "
C. W. BAXTER	..	..	..	" "
E. W. BUDD	..	..	..	" "
E. S. HERBERT	..	..	..	" "
(commenced 20/6/49)				
D. J. HUGGINS	..	..	..	" "
(commenced 27/6/49)				
HARRY M. BIRRELL	..	..		Chief Administrative Assistant
R. S. LEGGATT	..	..		Senior Clerk
J. J. RICE	..	..	..	Clerk
R. ANGELL	..	..	..	"
Miss D. E. MCKENZIE	..	..		Shorthand-Typist
Mrs. M. G. BYFORD	..	..	..	" "
Mrs. D. BARKER	..	..		Clerk and Typist
R. S. COX	..	..	..	Rodent Operative



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	8,783
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	117,707
Population (estimated middle of 1949)	..	..	..	..	..	188,700
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	£1,863,472
Net Product of a Penny Rate, 1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	£7,600
Live Births :—						
Legitimate Males,	1,334	Females,	1,252	Total,	2,586	
Illegitimate Males,	60	Females,	70	Total,	130	
					—	2,716
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	14.4
Still-Births :—						
Males, 23	Females, 20	..	..	..	Total	43
Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still-Births)						15.6
Deaths : Males, 919	Females, 953	..	..	Total	1,872	
Death-Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—						
Legitimate Males,	29	Females,	25	Total,	54	
Illegitimate Males,	2	Females,	—	Total,	2	
					—	56
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—						
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	21
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	21
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	15
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth :—						
From Sepsis	2	Death-Rate	1,000	Total Births	0.73	
From other Causes	1	..	..	..	0.36	
	—				—	
Total	..	3	..	..	1.09	
	—				—	
						Total Deaths
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	13
Tuberculosis of Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	70
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	7

## Causes of Death, 1949

Cause of Death	Deaths, 1949			Total Deaths 1948
	Male	Female	Total	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	43	27	70	61
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	4	2	6	5
Syphilitic Diseases .. ..	4	7	11	16
Influenza .. ..	8	5	13	6
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio Encephalitis .. ..	1	—	1	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	2	2	4	—
Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph. (M.), Uterus (F.) .. ..	9	20	29	26
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	27	25	52	56
Cancer of Breast .. ..	—	39	39	36
Cancer of all other Sites .. ..	131	94	225	220
Diabetes .. ..	3	9	12	14
Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions .. ..	96	110	206	185
Heart Disease .. ..	264	298	562	474
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	35	53	88	76
Bronchitis .. ..	52	55	107	96
Pneumonia .. ..	40	51	91	72
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	16	14	30	25
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	20	4	24	20
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. ..	4	3	7	4
Appendicitis .. ..	3	—	3	3
Other Digestive Diseases .. ..	13	16	29	24
Nephritis .. ..	24	12	36	33
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis..	—	2	2	1
Other Maternal Causes .. ..	—	1	1	3
Premature Birth .. ..	4	2	6	17
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases .. ..	21	18	39	35
Suicide .. ..	4	2	6	11
Road Traffic Accidents .. ..	15	6	21	21
Other Violent Causes .. ..	24	17	41	48
All other Causes .. ..	52	59	111	126
Total ..	919	953	1,872	1,721



Table showing Birth-Rate, Death-Rate and Infant Death-Rate  
for the Borough of Ealing.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Birth-Rate</i>	<i>Death-Rate</i>	<i>Infant Death-Rate</i>
1931—1935	14.2	10.1	46
1936—1940	14.7	10.1	45
1941	14.5	10.9	49
1942	17.2	10.3	48
1943	18.8	11.2	40
1944	19.4	10.9	41
1945	17.2	10.1	40
1946	19.7	10.1	27
1947	19.9	10.5	37
1948	15.7	9.2	26
1949	14.4	9.9	21

Maternal Mortality per Thousand Births.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ealing</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1931—1935	4.10	4.12
1936—1940	2.18	2.95
1941	1.53	2.23
1942	1.79	2.01
1943	2.95	2.29
1944	0.97	1.93
1945	—	1.79
1946	0.84	1.06
1947	0.80	1.17
1948	1.36	1.02
1949	1.09	0.98



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

The number of cases of infectious disease notified in the Borough in the past twelve years is shown in the following table.

### Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough.

Disease	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	142	92	33	48	28	13	17	14	29	11	13	16
Scarlet Fever .. ..	383	303	116	166	180	448	228	340	232	133	204	176
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	5	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	46	40	30	30	39	41	42	47	35	27	25	27
Pneumonia :												
Primary .. ..	83	50	66	97	105	123	142	110	114	127	189	163
Influenzal .. ..	18	26	10	27	17	40	9	14	16	3	6	10
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	6	1	1	9	2	2	2	3	4	46	10	34
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	7	15	5	1	—	6	6	10	2	14
Malaria .. ..	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Dysentery .. ..	12	2	—	3	6	5	24	60	10	5	7	23
Erysipelas .. ..	41	37	29	26	36	41	30	26	31	38	32	13
Polio-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	3
Tuberculosis :												
Pulmonary .. ..	142	149	156	195	223	233	173	194	275	204	206	205
Non-Pulmonary ..	33	38	30	28	38	51	30	23	33	25	27	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	16	5	2	8	4	3	3	3	5	—	5
Total .. ..	924	759	488	653	689	1004	700	840	788	641	730	706

The number of cases of infectious disease originally notified sometimes varies due to changes of diagnosis and the following table is therefore given to show the final numbers after correction.

Disease	1949	Disease	1949
Smallpox .. ..	—	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	8
Diphtheria .. ..	—	Malaria .. ..	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	175	Dysentery .. ..	20
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) .. ..	5	Erysipelas .. ..	12
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	26	Polio-Encephalitis .. ..	3
Pneumonia :		Tuberculosis :	
Primary .. ..	164	Pulmonary .. ..	205
Influenzal .. ..	10	Non-Pulmonary .. ..	32
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	19	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4
		Total .. ..	660

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1949, showing Age Distribution.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Deaths	Ages of Cases Notified											
			Under One Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	2	2	4	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	176	—	—	1	12	17	21	97	15	7	4	2	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	8	—	—
Pneumonia : Primary .. .. .	164	89	7	2	8	3	9	25	4	4	14	16	43	30
Influenzal .. .. .	10	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis .. .. .	37	1	3	1	4	1	1	4	13	1	6	3	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	14	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	1
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	23	—	—	1	8	2	2	4	1	—	1	3	1	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	4
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary .. .. .	205	70	—	—	2	2	1	2	7	21	95	34	34	7
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	32	6	—	2	—	—	2	1	4	2	9	5	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	1450	—	57	127	226	167	218	614	10	6	22	3	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	303	—	28	30	48	47	43	94	10	1	1	—	1	—
Totals .. .. .	2483	170	101	167	312	240	299	851	67	48	180	79	95	44

### Ages at Death from Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Under One Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards	Totals
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia : Primary .. .. .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	26	54	89
Influenzal .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Acute Polio Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	10	29	11	70
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	24	13	58	65	170



### DIPHTHERIA.

The wisdom of immunising children against diphtheria has now been fully justified. In recent years as the immunisation rate increased the diphtheria rate has decreased. In 1949 there were 16 notifications of suspected diphtheria but in none was the diagnosis confirmed. Thus the first objective, the prevention of diphtheria in the Borough, has been reached. This is no time for complacency, however, as it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the final objective, the maintenance of this immunity, cannot be approached unless the immunisation rate is kept high.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 175 cases of scarlet fever. This is slightly fewer than last year and compares favourably with previous years. Sixty-two cases were removed to hospital, the remainder were nursed at home. Although the incidence is fairly steady the severity of the disease is slight. Most doctors and many parents now appreciate that, if home circumstances permit, scarlet fever can be nursed at home.

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

As anticipated there was an outbreak of infantile paralysis although it occurred later in the autumn than expected. It would appear that this infection is becoming endemic and is tending to lose its seasonal prevalence. Of 34 notifications, 19 were proved to be cases of poliomyelitis.

There were 3 cases of polio-encephalitis and one of them, a man aged 20 years, died.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases of Typhoid Fever and two of Para-typhoid Fever were notified. One of the typhoid cases was a seaman taken ill on his return from Russia, another was admitted to hospital as a case of pneumonia and discovered during routine laboratory tests; the third was diagnosed after admission to hospital for a continued pyrexia.

The two cases of paratyphoid although unrelated, both became ill on their return from holidays in France.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Twenty-six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred. Of this number 23 were in Perivale Maternity Hospital, one in Queen Charlottes Hospital and two in the patients own home.



## PNEUMONIA.

There were 164 cases of Primary Pneumonia and 10 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, 89 patients died from the former and 2 from the latter.

## MALARIA.

No case of malaria occurred.

## DYSENTERY.

Of the 23 cases of Dysentery recorded, 22 were of the Sonne type and of these 14 occurred in an outbreak at a day nursery. Exhaustive laboratory investigations failed to trace the origin of the outbreak.

## ERYSIPELAS.

Only 12 cases of Erysipelas occurred compared with an average of 33 over the past eleven years. The universal use of sulphonamides and antibiotics undoubtedly accounts for this fall in incidence.

## FOOD POISONING.

Notifications for 21 cases of Food Poisoning were received.

In 3 of these cases the causative agent was identified but in no cases was the source of infection traced.

It is certain that a larger number of cases occur than are notified. Some with symptoms such as diarrhoea and vomiting clear up rapidly and are not seen by a doctor, and others which are seen by a doctor soon respond to treatment and are not identified as cases of food poisoning.

Food poisoning and its prevention are becoming increasingly important problems in Public Health practice. Owing to the increase in communal feeding and consumption of prepared foods, the risk of mass infection is greater than ever before.

## MEASLES.

During the year 1,450 cases of measles were notified, 71 more than in the previous year.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

This is the most serious and one of the most distressing of children's maladies and efforts are being made to popularise immunisation against it. It is too soon to expect any statistically significant lowering of the notification figures. Nevertheless in 1949 there were 303 cases, 80 less than the previous year. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that when immunisation does not prevent the onset of whooping cough it at least materially modifies its severity and usually prevents the dreaded complications.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and the number of deaths which occurred were as follows :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulm'y		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'y	
	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	2	3	1	3	—	—	1	—
5—10	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	5	2	1	3	—	—	1	—
15—20	10	12	1	1	—	1	—	—
20—25	17	27	2	—	1	4	1	1
25—35	25	25	5	2	4	8	—	—
35—45	17	17	1	3	5	3	1	—
45—55	15	5	1	2	15	3	—	1
55—65	14	—	3	1	12	3	—	—
65 upwards	7	—	—	1	6	5	—	—
Total ..	114	91	16	16	43	27	4	2

The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified was 205 compared with 206 in the previous year, while the number of cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 32 compared with 27 in the previous year. There was a total of 76 deaths (70 Pulmonary, 6 Non-Pulmonary) compared with 61 Pulmonary, 5 Non-Pulmonary in the previous year.

### MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1949 there were 20 establishments in the Borough licensed for massage and special treatment under the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944.

In addition to these there were four establishments granted exemption from licensing by virtue of being conducted either by medical practitioners or by members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists.

In 1943 the Council made it a condition of registration that an applicant's name should be on the Register of the Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries which admits only those persons who have trained with a qualifying body recognised by the Board.

These establishments are inspected twice a year by the Sanitary Inspectors and licences are renewed annually subject to satisfactory compliance with the Council's Byelaws.



## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for permanent appointment to the Council's service are required to pass a medical examination on appointment as are manual staff for admission to the Sickness Pay scheme of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services.

During the year the following examinations were carried out :  
Administrative, Technical and Clerical

Staff	..	..	..	..	..	47
Manual Staff	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sickness Pay Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	146
Total						<hr/> 200 <hr/>

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

### WATER.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. There are three sources of supply in the Borough. The Greenford North, Greenford South, Greenford Central, and Perivale Wards are supplied by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company with the exception of five roads in Perivale Ward which are served by the Colne Valley Water Company. The remainder of the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board.

2. No samples were taken by my Department from any public supply either for bacteriological or chemical analysis.

3. No plumbo-solvent action occurs in any of the water supplies.

4. No action was taken in respect of any form of contamination.

5. Water from public mains is supplied to 49,303 houses with an estimated population of 188,700.

There are eight factories in the Borough using water from deep borings ranging in depth from 300 feet to 600 feet. The water is used for general factory purposes and in four of them it is also used for drinking. Samples were taken from these four wells during the year and the results of the analyses showed that the supplies were satisfactory and suitable for drinking purposes. Four other deep borings exist but are at present unused.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A complaint was received towards the end of the year regarding the condition of a stream in the North Greenford area. A sample was taken and the result of the analysis indicated pollution by sewage. Further samples were taken in an effort to trace the source of the pollution and it was eventually established that the stream was polluted before entering this Borough. The matter was taken up with the Authority through whose area the stream passes prior to entering Ealing, and active steps were immediately taken by this Authority to ascertain the source of the pollution. At the close of the year no definite results had been obtained but the neighbouring Authority was pursuing its efforts to trace the source of pollution.

No other complaints were received regarding the River Brent or its tributary streams.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

During the year eleven houses, previously connected to cess-pools, were connected to the Council's sewer and arrangements were in hand for a further five houses to be connected during 1950.

Apart from twenty-one houses in the Northolt Ward, one in Perivale Ward, three in Greenford North Ward, two in Hanger Hill Ward and three in Drayton Ward, all houses in the Borough are connected to the sewerage system.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

One hundred and forty-five smoke observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and in four instances it was necessary to make representations regarding the emission of black smoke for a longer period than that allowed by the Bye-Law.

In one instance the factory owners went to considerable expense in fitting automatic stoking apparatus to their furnaces but found that this was not fully effective owing to the low grade fuel being supplied to them. Representations were made to the Ministry of Fuel and Power and after an inspection by their representative a better quality fuel was authorised and this was effective in abating the nuisance.

In two other cases also representations were made to the Ministry of Fuel and Power who sent an official to inspect and report on the plant, fuel, etc. As a result of these reports and the improvements suggested in them, one factory succeeded in overcoming the emission of black smoke and in the other factory the improvements suggested in the report were in hand at the end of the year.



In the fourth instance the nuisance was caused by the use of an incinerator for burning trade waste. Other arrangements were made for the disposal of the trade waste and the use of the incinerator discontinued.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The increasing numbers of moveable dwellings of a semi-permanent type in the Northolt area necessitated action being taken under Section 345 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944. The tenants of seventeen of these dwellings were refused permission by the Council to use land in the Borough as sites for their moveable dwellings. Seven tenants appealed against this decision to the Ealing Magistrates Court. Two of these appeals were withdrawn before the hearing and in the remaining five cases the appeals were dismissed by the Magistrates. The tenants were given until 31st March, 1950 in which to find other accommodation.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the very large numbers of gypsy caravans entering the Borough, particularly in the Northolt area. During the year action had to be taken in respect of three hundred and seventy-five of these caravans. In many cases informal action by the Sanitary Inspector was sufficient to persuade the occupants to move their caravans out of the district. In nine cases proceedings were taken against the occupants at the Ealing Magistrates Court and Orders were made in eight cases for the removal of the caravans from the district. In the remaining cases the caravans were removed from Council land on to the public highway with the assistance of the Police. Notwithstanding unceasing action by the Sanitary Inspector in securing the temporary removal of gypsy caravans from the Borough, there appears to be no permanent solution to this question. Until the Northolt area has been fully developed or until the many pieces of open land in this area have been fenced so as to prevent access by gypsy caravans it is practically certain that caravans of this type will continue to come into this Borough.

#### BATHS AND SWIMMING POOLS.

Two of the Council's four swimming baths were in use during the year, namely, a first class mixed bath and a second class mixed bath.

These swimming baths are equipped with pressure filters for continuous filtration and the water is treated with chlorine under strict supervision.

There are three privately owned swimming pools in the Borough, two of which are maintained by the Staff Recreation Clubs of two large factories; the other is provided in connection with several blocks of flats. Chlorine treatment is carried out at each of them.



## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The arrangement made with the Acton Council for the use of the Acton mortuary was continued during the year. Two hundred and twelve bodies were taken to this mortuary and post-mortem examinations were carried out in two hundred and six cases.

It should again be stressed that the provision of a public mortuary is an urgent necessity in a Town the size of Ealing.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Under Section 50 of this Act which places the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person found dead in the area of a local Authority where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are likely to be made by any other person, the burials of nine persons were carried out. In two cases, payment was recovered in full and in one case, in part. As there was no estate on which to claim in the remaining seven cases the cost was borne by the Local Authority.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

### GENERAL.

Number of Premises inspected on Complaint .. ..	2,971
Number of Nuisances observed by Inspectors .. ..	70
Number of Premises visited in connection with Infectious Disease .. .. .	636
Number of Premises visited by Periodical Inspection (Dairies, Food Premises, Factories, etc.) .. ..	2,574
Number of houses inspected under House-to-House Survey .. ..	—
Food Inspections .. .. .	1,324
Inspections of Caravans and Moveable Dwellings .. ..	918
Other Inspections .. .. .	1,514
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	10,168
Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections .. ..	20,175
Number of Intimation Notices given .. .. .	1,449
Number of letters written .. .. .	2,099
Number of Statutory Notices served .. .. .	468
Proceedings before Magistrates .. .. .	45

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93.

Non-compliance with Statutory Notices.

In sixteen cases legal proceedings were taken to enforce compliance with Notices requiring the abatement of nuisances. In thirteen cases orders were made by the Magistrates for the necessary work to be carried out within a stated period. Costs amounting to £26. 5s. 0d. were awarded and in one case a fine of £5 was imposed. In three instances the hearings were adjourned and the summonses later withdrawn upon the work being carried out.

Nine cases were taken against the occupants of gypsy caravans and in eight instances orders were made by the Magistrates for the abatement of the nuisances. In the other case the caravan had left the district before the summons could be issued. A fine of £1 was imposed in each of two cases.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 75.

The owners of two properties upon whom notices had been served to provide dustbins appealed against these notices to the Ealing Magistrates Court. In both cases the appeals were allowed. The Ealing Council did not appeal against this decision.



(It should be mentioned that in February, 1950 the same owners again appealed to the Ealing Magistrates Court against notices to provide dustbins at two similar properties. On this occasion also the appeals were allowed. The Ealing Council appealed against this decision to the Middlesex Quarter Sessions. The appeals, which were heard on the 19th and 20th April, 1950, were allowed and ten guineas costs were awarded to the Council).

#### Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, Section 345.

The occupants of seven caravans of a semi-permanent type in the Northolt area, appealed to the Ealing Magistrates Court against the Ealing Council's decision refusing them permission to continue to use land in the Borough as sites for their moveable dwellings. Two of the appeals were withdrawn before the hearing and in the remaining five cases, the appeals were disallowed.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS, ETC.

Inspections of Milk Purveyors Premises	..	..	..	168
Contravention of Act or Orders	..	..	..	1
Samples of Milk taken	..	..	..	80
Inspections of Food Premises	..	..	..	1,678
Contraventions found	..	..	..	68
Inspections of Ice Cream and Synthetic Cream Premises				255
Samples of Ice Cream and Synthetic Cream taken	..			115

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 9.

The following eleven cases relating to the sale of unsound food were the subject of legal proceedings :

1. Bread containing cigarette ash .. Fined £21 (£5/5/0 costs)
2. Razor blade in bread .. Fined £10 (10/6 costs)
3. Cigarette end in bread .. Fined £5 (10/6 costs)
4. Glass in milk .. Case dismissed
5. Cockroach in bread .. Fined £5
6. Insect in bread .. Fined £5
7. Unsound minced beef .. Case dismissed
8. Nail in loaf .. Fined £5 (£2/2/0 costs)
9. Glass in milk .. Fined £10 (£5/5/0 costs)
10. Unsound meat pie .. Fined £5 (£5/5/0 costs)
11. Unsound sausage rolls .. Fined £5 (£2/2/0 costs)



### MILK SUPPLY.

On the 1st October, 1949, the following Acts and Regulations relating to milk came into force.

- (1) Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.
- (2) Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.
- (3) Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
- (4) Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.
- (5) The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Briefly, the effect of this new legislation was to place the responsibility for the supervision of milk production at the dairy farm directly on the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities and Food and Drugs Authorities are now in no way concerned with milk production and are not required to keep registers of dairy farms or dairy farmers. The Middlesex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority are now the licensing Authority for Pasteurising and Sterilising establishments, but the Ealing Borough Council are still required to register the premises and enforce the operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations as to the buildings, infection and contamination of milk, cleaning and storage of vessels, conveyance and distribution of milk. It is also the duty of the Ealing Borough Council to register dairymen as distributors of milk.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, "Sterilised" Milk became a special designation and dairymen wishing to sell "sterilised" milk required a licence to do so from the Ealing Borough Council.

At the commencement of the year, there were 76 purveyors of milk on the register and under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946, 66 licences were granted, 20 for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and 46 for Pasteurised Milk.

As a result of the new legislation the following additional licences were issued towards the end of the year :

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	4
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	4
Sterilised Milk	..	..	43

The number of dairymen registered as distributors of milk remained at 76.

80 samples of pasteurised or heat treated milk were taken and submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for the methylene blue and phosphatase tests. Six samples failed the methylene blue test and three the phosphatase test. These were all processed in other Boroughs. The Local Authorities concerned were communicated with and appropriate action taken. Subsequent samples from the retailers concerned were satisfactory.



## ICE CREAM.

102 Samples of ice cream were obtained during the year and were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Churchfield Road, Ealing.

The results, in accordance with the provisional grading scheme recommended by the sub-committee of the Public Health Laboratory Service appointed for the purpose, were as follows :

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Presumptive Coliforms Present</i>	<i>Faecal Coliforms Present</i>
1 .. ..	49	1	1
2 .. ..	44	20	Nil
3 .. ..	4	4	Nil
4 .. ..	5	4	Nil
Totals .. ..	102	29	1

The reports of the sub-committee point out that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. The majority of samples from any one producer should fall into Grades 1 and 2 (50% in Grade 1 and 80% in Grades 1 and 2). In those cases where unsatisfactory samples were taken from local producers or retailers, further visits were paid to the premises and advice was given by the Sanitary Inspectors on questions of hygiene. Further samples were afterwards taken and it was found that improvement had taken place, resulting in the samples reaching the required standard. Where the source of manufacture lay outside the Borough, the Public Health Departments of the districts concerned were notified and similar steps were taken by them.

## SYNTHETIC CREAM.

13 Samples of synthetic cream were taken during the year from local manufacturers and all received satisfactory bacteriological reports.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following foodstuffs were condemned by the Sanitary Inspectors as unfit for human food in the course of their inspections of the various food premises in the Borough :—

	<i>lbs.</i>
Bacon .. .. .	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef .. .. .	1455 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brawn .. .. .	509 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter .. .. .	127 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cake .. .. .	8400 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cereals .. .. .	955
Cheese .. .. .	373
Chicken .. .. .	404 $\frac{1}{2}$
Condensed Milk .. .. .	12544
Confectionery .. .. .	9080
Cooking Fats .. .. .	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef .. .. .	1030 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corned Mutton .. .. .	56
Dried Fruits .. .. .	423 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish .. .. .	10781 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour and Bakery Waste, etc. .. .. .	8430 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit and Vegetables .. .. .	236
Jam, Syrup, etc. .. .. .	1185 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jellied Beef .. .. .	8
Luncheon Meat .. .. .	215 $\frac{1}{4}$
Margarine .. .. .	122 $\frac{3}{4}$
Minced Beef Loaf .. .. .	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton and Lamb .. .. .	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oats .. .. .	446
Offal .. .. .	523
Pork .. .. .	94
Rabbit .. .. .	513
Sausages and Sausage Meat .. .. .	579 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar .. .. .	255
Tongue .. .. .	51
Veal .. .. .	221
Veal Loaf .. .. .	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Other Foodstuffs .. .. .	1513 $\frac{1}{2}$

In addition, the following other articles of food were also condemned :

Eggs (shell) .. .. .	3,959
Milk (gallons) .. .. .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Synthetic Cream (gallons) .. .. .	14
Assorted Tins, jars and packets .. .. .	26,971

There are two private slaughterhouses in the Borough but no slaughtering has been carried out in them since 1939.



## FOOD HYGIENE.

A Clean Food Campaign in the Borough was inaugurated by the holding of a Clean Food Exhibition in the Ealing Town Hall from 26th September to 1st October.

The Exhibition was opened by His Worship the Mayor of Ealing (Alderman H. C. Rash, J.P.) supported by Councillor S. Allenby, representing the Public Health Committee.

The Exhibition was open to the public for five and a half days and attracted an attendance of 8,000. This number included representatives from the Ministries of Health, Food and Agriculture & Fisheries; Members and Officers of many Local Authorities; Members of the British Medical Association and other Professional Organisations; representatives from the Food Trade Organisations in Ealing and surrounding districts; Members of the Women's Organisations in Ealing and about 500 senior girls from the Ealing Schools who were conducted round the Exhibition in small organised parties by the Sanitary Inspectors. In view of the technical nature of the Exhibition, children under 14 years of age were not admitted unless accompanied by an adult.

A representative from the B.B.C. visited the Exhibition and broadcast the following impressions in "Women's Hour" on the 27th September:

"This business of dirty food isn't a pleasant subject and the Public Health Committee of Ealing, in putting on this exhibition, haven't at all gone out of their way to disguise its unpleasantness. There's a model, for example, of a provision shop—the wrong kind of provision shop. Behind the counter is a wax dummy of a woman assistant. She wears a grimy overall; greasy, tousled hair tumbles down over her face; one finger is wrapped in a dirty bandage; uncovered sausages and pies and other foodstuffs are littered about the dusty counter; and it's just as well the assistant is a dummy, because on the floor on the other side of the counter from her, in between some open sacks of groceries, is a large rat. It's a stuffed rat, as it happens, but just in case you think that's a sign of squeamishness—there's a glass case around the corner showing a section of a sewer, and inside that is a real live rat. Then there are live mice and dead rabbits and doomed cockroaches and things—all there not for their horrific value but to show the public how and by what agents food can become poisoned.

There's a fly's eye view of the dinner-table targets presented to the ever-hungry fly on the ceiling—the fly that would be thwarted if the food dishes were covered. The exhibition's cleverly devised lessons are as simple as that. The organisers



justifiably believe that there's no longer any excuse for the poor food hygiene which wartime difficulties made unavoidable. So they demonstrate dozens of simple, uncostly ways by which the standard could be raised—many of them things that are so obvious that they're not observed—for example, wash your hands before handling food; don't handle the business ends of knives and forks; don't shake dirty handkerchiefs over plates of food, and so on.

One rather startling exhibit is of particular interest to housewives. It shows two tea-towels, both of which have just been washed. Both look perfectly clean, but scientific examination has shown that one cloth contains harmful bacteria while the other doesn't. The one that's really clean has been washed in water that had a sprinkling of a new disinfectant that sterilises but doesn't taste.

Another stand tells the story of milk, from cow to consumer; and it goes on to show what happens to many milk bottles before they're returned to the milkman. Dairies have to smash thousands of bottles every week because they come back so filthy that it's impossible to clean them properly again. There's a model of an ideal ice-cream bar, whose equipment includes a new machine that eliminates the temptation to the server to handle the rim of an ice-cream cone. Many of the stands have any amount of advice to shopkeepers, restaurant owners, cooks and canteen staffs; and there's a good deal of emphasis on that desirable improvement, wrapped food—a simple bit of hygiene in which this country lags so much behind many others. Among the more scientific exhibits, there are some fingerprints taken from dirty hands and they've been analysed to show what germs were on those fingers and the diseases which they could have encouraged.

The whole exhibition proves that Ealing is well alive to these aspects of public health, and what's even more important, there are facts and photographs on view that show that in its own area this local authority practises what it preaches."

The various lectures, talks and film shows held during the Exhibition attracted a good attendance of local food traders and members of the general public.

Following on the Exhibition, a series of lectures were arranged for members of the local food trades. The course consists of five lectures:

1. General aspect of Food Hygiene.
2. Food Infections and Food Poisoning.
3. Hygiene of Food Premises and Food Preparation.
4. The Individual Food Handler and his part in Food Hygiene.
5. The Law and Food.



In addition, two lectures on the Hygiene of Milk Processing were arranged for local milk distributors.

The first lecture in each series is given by a prominent bacteriologist, the second by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 by three of the District Sanitary Inspectors. Lectures 3 and 4 are illustrated by film strips. Each person completing the course is supplied with a Certificate of Attendance signed by the Medical Officer of Health.

71 Local food traders enrolled for the first series which commenced in December and at the close of the year, we had a sufficient number of food traders on our waiting list to justify the holding of lectures throughout the winter months.

I am confident that the education of food trade employees in clean food handling is of the utmost importance if the Council's Food Hygiene campaign is to be successful, and it is encouraging to report such a good start in this direction.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	2,608
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936 .. .. .	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	2,038

### 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 ..	1,732
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

#### A.—Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	—



## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	438
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	314
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owner .. .. .	1

## 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 .. .. .	2
(3) Number of houses concerning which action has been taken by the Local Authority under Section 19, and with respect to which owners have given an undertaking that they will not be used for human habitation .. .. .	—

## 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 .. .. .	—

Two houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders in 1948, were demolished in 1949.

During the year 54 houses were built in the Borough by private enterprise, the majority of these being houses which were rebuilt after destruction by enemy action.

The Town Council completed 268 permanent dwellings, comprising 150 with three bedrooms, 20 with two bedrooms, 64 flats with two bedrooms and 34 flats with one bedroom.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES**

Number of Factories with Mechanical Power .. .. .	372
Number of Factories without Mechanical Power .. .. .	257
Number of Inspections of Factories and Workplaces .. .. .	469
Number of Defects concerning which notices were served .. .. .	28
Proceedings before Magistrates .. .. .	—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).



Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ..	373	15	—
Factories without mechanical power	81	13	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ..	15	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	469	28	—

## 2. Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness .. ..	11	11	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient .. ..	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
Other offences .. ..	4	4	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
TOTAL .. ..	28	28	—	—

### Outwork in Unwholesome Premises. Section 108

Nature of Work	Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making, etc. ..	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	—	—	—

### Shops Act, 1934

In co-operation with the Shops Act Inspector, improvements under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934 were carried out in twenty-seven instances.

Improved means of maintaining a reasonable temperature were secured at four premises, improved sanitary accommodation at fourteen premises, lighting was improved in one case and washing facilities were improved in eight cases.

### Summary of Sanitary Defects remedied as a result of Notices served and Letters written.

Animals—nuisances from abated .. .. .	24
Caravans—nuisances from abated .. .. .	375
Cesspools—abolished .. .. .	11
Cesspools—cleansed .. .. .	34
Drains—connected to sewer .. .. .	11
Drains—cleared and cleansed .. .. .	289
Drains—reconstructed .. .. .	36
Drains—repaired .. .. .	183
Drains—new soil and ventilating pipes provided .. .. .	32
Damp-proof courses inserted in walls .. .. .	24
Dampness—other forms remedied .. .. .	315
Floors—sub-floor ventilation provided .. .. .	31
Floors—repaired .. .. .	186
Dustbins—provided .. .. .	176
Food premises—improvements carried out .. .. .	81
Food cupboards ventilated .. .. .	2
Refuse—accumulations removed .. .. .	86
Roofs, eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired .. .. .	755
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	82
Walls and ceilings repaired and cleansed .. .. .	1,684
Water supply reinstated .. .. .	73
Water supply—draw taps fixed to main supply .. .. .	14
Water closets—repaired, reconstructed or improved .. .. .	210
Yards paved or repaired .. .. .	49
Other defects or nuisances remedied .. .. .	829



## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919

### Infestation Order, 1943

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Operative acting under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector :

Complaints .. .. .	547
Premises inspected .. .. .	718

Premises found to be infested with :

(1) Rats .. .. .	441
(2) Mice .. .. .	149
Re-visits to infested premises .. .. .	1,294
Fees received for treatment	£633. 1s. 0d.
Premises treated free of charge .. .. .	140

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Infestation Control Division, maintenance treatments of the soil sewers in the Borough were carried out during January and July.

A total of 1,068 sewer manholes were dealt with and of these 422 were found to be rat infested. Poison Baits were used in the infested manholes and from observations of the takes, it was evident that the number of rats in the Ealing sewers must have been considerably reduced.

### DISINFECTION

Rooms disinfected by spray :

(a) Ordinary Infectious Disease .. .. .	17
(b) Tuberculosis .. .. .	136
(c) Other conditions .. .. .	89
Rooms treated for vermin .. .. .	124

Articles Disinfected by steam :

(a) Ordinary Infectious Disease .. .. .	38
(b) Tuberculosis .. .. .	191
(c) Other conditions .. .. .	391
Articles voluntarily destroyed .. .. .	180

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The administration of the School Health Service continues to be a function of Middlesex County Council. Broadly speaking, arrangements for medical examinations, etc., are delegated to the local Education Divisional Executive, while treatment and disposal are the responsibility of the local Area Health Committee.

It is interesting to note that the school population served by this department has more than doubled in 20 years.

**TABLE I.**  
Periodic Medical Inspections.

	No. on register	Entrants	2nd Age Group	3rd Age Group	Total
1929	10,442	1,172	1,568	849	3,589
1949	21,690	3,108	1,841	1,936	6,885

**TABLE II.**  
Classification of the General Condition of Pupils.

Age Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1) Entrants .. ..	(2) 3,108	(3) 1,083	(4) 34.8	(5) 1,941	(6) 62.5	(7) 84	(8) 2.7
Second Age Group ..	1,841	475	25.8	1,320	72.2	46	2.0
Third Age Group ..	1,936	500	25.8	1,403	72.5	33	1.7
TOTAL ..	6,885	2,058		4,664		163	

As required by the Ministry of Education pupils are classified as "A" (above average), "B" (Average), or "C" (below average). It is an expression of the examining doctor's opinion of each pupil's general physical and mental make-up. It has little value, then, as a scientifically accurate assessment.



TABLE III.

Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTION	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin .. .. .	41	11	860	73
Eyes—				
(a) Vision .. ..	203	10	206	12
(b) Squint .. ..	31	13	20	8
(c) Other .. ..	43	11	224	29
Ears—				
(a) Hearing .. ..	15	9	30	9
(b) Otitis media ..	7	19	35	—
(c) Other .. ..	16	11	115	13
Nose and Throat ..	248	433	341	89
Speech .. .. .	26	9	44	2
Cervical Glands ..	3	55	8	3
Heart and Circulation..	4	27	10	15
Lungs .. .. .	19	85	82	65
Developmental—				
(a) Hernia .. ..	9	6	6	6
(b) Other .. ..	14	60	11	18
Orthopaedic—				
(a) Posture .. ..	26	42	8	4
(b) Flat foot .. ..	68	66	46	6
(c) Other .. ..	53	60	100	39
Nervous System—				
(a) Epilepsy .. ..	1	5	2	1
(b) Other .. ..	23	29	53	17
Psychological—				
(a) Development ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Stability .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	80	112	823	190

Defects requiring treatment are directed to the appropriate agencies, viz.: pupils' own general practitioners, minor ailment clinics at the Health Centres, specialist clinics in the Health Centres or hospitals.

TABLE IV.

## Pupils found to require treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 14	Total individual pupils
Entrants .. .. .	38	343	381
2nd Age Group .. .. .	53	151	204
3rd Age Group .. .. .	112	119	231
Total (prescribed groups) ..	203	613	816
Grand Total .. .. .	203	613	816

TABLE V.

## Treatment—Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness).

Defects	Number of Defects treated or under treatment	
	1948	1949
SKIN .. .. .	—	50
Ringworm—Scalp :		
(1) X-ray treatment .. .. .	—	—
(2) Other treatment .. .. .	—	—
Ringworm—Body .. .. .	34	6
Scabies .. .. .	148	15
Impetigo .. .. .	67	28
Other Skin Diseases .. .. .	500	289
EYE DISEASE—		
(External and other but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital) .. .. .	220	84
EAR DEFECTS—		
(Treatment of Serious disease of the ear, e.g. operative treatment in hospital should not be included) .. .. .	263	141
MISCELLANEOUS—		
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) .. .. .	895	283
TOTAL .. .. .	2,127	896
TOTAL number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinics .. .. .	9,505	3,877

The number of attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics has dropped considerably since last year. This is a not unexpected (but possibly temporary) effect of the National Health Service Act which has provided children with free treatment by general practitioners. In those clinics much time is devoted to dealing with special cases, e.g. ascertainment of handicapped pupils, as distinct from medical treatment.



### OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

Mr. Freeman Heal, Consultant Ophthalmologist, continues to examine children with eye complaints. If spectacles are advised a prescription is issued to be dispensed by an optician of the patient's choice. There are signs that the delay in the supply of spectacles is being steadily shortened although it still is considerably longer than when they were supplied by the local authority.

TABLE VI.

Defective Vision and Squint (excluding those included in Table V).

			Number of Defects dealt with
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	..	..	1,455
Other defect or disease of eyes	..	..	8
			<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	1,463
			<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	..	..	1,004
			<hr/>

### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE

Mr. Arthur Miller, Consultant Otologist, conducts special clinics at Mattock Lane and Ravenor Park Health Centres on alternate weeks. An intensive effort was made to clear the waiting list for removal of tonsils and adenoids. When the epidemic of poliomyelitis developed 322 operations had been performed and it was considered advisable to suspend treatment. When the risk of poliomyelitis had passed it was still impossible to resume tonsillectomy sessions because of the nursing shortage in Clayponds Hospital. The responsible body, South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee, were unable to offer any alternative accommodation.

### ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

TABLE VII.

Clinic	Number of new Cases	Number of cases receiving Treatment	Total Attendances
Mattock Lane .. ..	104	45	355
Ravenor Park .. ..	103	63	260
			<hr/>
TOTAL .. ..	207	108	615
			<hr/>

Mr. J. A. Cholmeley, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, attends Mattock Lane and Ravenor Park Health Centres on alternate weeks. Six cases were admitted to hospital and the others (as shown above) received corrective treatment at clinics by the two physiotherapists.



### DENTAL SERVICE

There are 3 full-time dentists and one part-time orthodontist who works five sessions per week. A statistical summary of their work appears below.

The orthodontic service commenced at Cherington House Health Centre on 13th September. By the end of the year 173 cases were receiving treatment. Radiography was carried out at North Road Clinic, Southall, until arrangements were made with Central Middlesex and Hillingdon County Hospitals.

Owing to shortage of staff it was found impossible to maintain routine examination and treatment services at their previous high level. Thus only those in infants' departments of schools and those about to leave school receive full conservative attention. In all cases of toothache and other acute or serious conditions priority treatment is given.

TABLE VIII.  
Dental Inspections and Treatment.

Age Groups				(1) Number Inspected	(2) Number found to require Treatment
Age 5	..	..	..	630	209
6	..	..	..	1,026	411
7	..	..	..	1,090	434
8	..	..	..	1,117	416
9	..	..	..	1,085	481
10	..	..	..	1,118	466
11	..	..	..	1,231	542
12	..	..	..	1,488	662
13	..	..	..	1,537	773
14	..	..	..	1,271	653
15	..	..	..	529	295
16 and +	..	..	..	279	127
Specials	..	..	..	1,903	1,748
TOTAL .. ..				14,304	7,217
Number of pupils commenced treatment .. ..				..	4,363
Number of attendances made for treatment .. ..				..	12,985
Number of half days devoted to—					
(a) Inspection	..	..	..	..	66
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	1,240
TOTAL .. ..				..	1,306
Fillings : Permanent Teeth .. ..				..	3,537
Temporary Teeth .. ..				..	1,369
TOTAL .. ..				..	4,906
Extractions : Permanent Teeth .. ..				..	1,076
Temporary Teeth .. ..				..	6,746
TOTAL .. ..				..	7,822
Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions .. ..				..	2,565
Other Operations : (a) Permanent Teeth .. ..				..	1,509
(b) Temporary Teeth .. ..				..	2,252
TOTAL .. ..				..	3,761



TABLE IX.

## Special Treatment undertaken by the Dental Officers.

## School Dental Service.

## Orthodontic Treatment.

Number of pupils commenced treatment	..	..	..	..	185
Number of attendances made for treatment	..	..	..	..	1,449
Number of Impressions taken, etc.	..	..	..	..	788
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	33
Number of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	128
Number of permanent teeth extracted for orthodontic purposes	..	..	..	..	378

TABLE X.

## Special Conservative Treatment.

Number of Impressions taken, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of Dentures fitted	..	..	..	..	..	44
Number of Crowns or Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	19
Number of Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	12

**Speech Therapy.**

There are 1 full-time and 1 part-time speech therapists serving the Borough schools. 93 new patients were seen. Altogether 383 patients attended on 2,985 occasions for treatment.

**Employment of Children and Young Persons.**

203 pupils were medically examined to determine if they were fit to be employed outside school hours. Only one child was found to be unfit. 12 pupils were examined and found to be fit to take part in entertainments.

**Education Act, 1944, Section 57(3) and 57(5).**

12 cases were notified to the Education Committee as being ineducable and 7 mentally retarded children who had reached school-leaving age were considered to require continued supervision. Both categories were accordingly reported to the Mental Health Authority.

**Examination of Teachers.**

80 teachers were medically examined on appointment to determine their physical fitness to perform their duties.

**Infestation with Vermin.**

Last year's new record for cleanliness has been beaten already. Out of 48,381 examinations only 455 cases were infested and in no instance was it found necessary to issue a compulsory cleansing order.



## CHILD GUIDANCE REPORT

Dr. P. Holman, psychiatrist, reports on the year's work of her section as follows :

### CASES REFERRED AND WAITING FROM 1948.

164 new cases were referred to the Child Guidance Centre during the year, and there were 99 cases from 1948, making 263 in all. Of these, 15 were withdrawn before investigation, 178 were dealt with in the course of a year, leaving a waiting list of 70. The number referred was, however, 97 less than in 1948, and it is disappointing not to have been able to make a bigger reduction in the waiting list and so lessen the time that each individual has to wait.

The number of new cases seen (178) is 15 less than in 1948. This may not seem altogether satisfactory, but there are a number of factors to account for it.

- (1) In 1947 and 1948 we were under considerable pressure from the Educational Psychologist to see new cases, and consequently took on more work than it was possible for us to cope with satisfactorily. Consequently, many cases remain in 1949 in urgent need of further work and attention.
- (2) There was an increase in the number of cases taken on and in the amount of time devoted in the Clinic to treatment. It will be seen from Table I that 16 more cases were taken on for treatment in 1949 than in 1948. This number very much more than balances the reduction of 15 sent for diagnosis. Each "treatment case" it must be remembered consists of two people—mother and child—who attend for 20-30 interviews. Thus a small number of extra cases treated means a very big addition in the number of hours worked.
- (3) The physical limitations of space have now begun to be felt. It will be noted from Table Ia that each full time worker is conducting from 600-800 interviews a year and all members of the staff must use their rooms for many other purposes besides interviews. Moreover, rooms are not to any extent interchangeable—Play Therapy cannot be conducted in a Psychiatric Social Worker's room and Psychiatric Social Workers cannot interview an adult in a playroom. A room used by young children cannot very well be used by older ones. Consequently, the very limited accommodation at 70, Uxbridge Road is now a severe handicap to further development.



## CHANGES IN STAFF.

There were several changes in 1949. Miss Marven gave up full time work in April and to our regret, gave up her Ealing work altogether in July. Mrs. Charlotte Carey came to us as part time play therapist in June and Mrs. Lowe in August. In addition we had the service of Mrs. Louise Bruce, Psychiatric Social Worker for three sessions a week for seven months.

The additional help thus provided has made it possible to clear up many of the arrears of previous years.

In Tables II-VI is given the analysis of the new cases seen in 1949 in the same form as in previous years. There is no significant change either in the type of case or the age range.

It is gratifying to note a distinct increase in the average Intelligence Quotient of those referred.

It is also satisfactory to note a higher proportion of pre-school children. Our work can be preventive in the truest sense of the word with this age group and their treatment is usually dramatically effective in a short time.

## CONCLUSION.

1949 has been a year of consolidation of previous efforts rather than one of new developments. Circumstances are against any big advance in our work, the greatest limitation at present being that of space.

PORTIA HOLMAN.

TABLE I.

## Analysis of Work.

Total number of cases referred to the Centre in 1949 ..	164	
Total number of cases brought forward from 1948 waiting list .. .. .	99	
	<hr/>	263
Total number of new cases dealt with by the Psychiatrist ..	<div>Boys .. .. 48</div> <div>Girls .. .. 35</div>	
	<hr/>	83
Cases withdrawn before investigation .. .. .	15	
Cases investigated by Psychiatric Social Worker and advised by her .. .. .	95	
Remaining on waiting list for interview at Centre ..	70	
	<hr/>	263

## Analysis of New Cases seen at Centre.

Analysis of New Cases seen at Centre.						83
Total number of new cases seen by Psychiatrist .. ..						
A.	Diagnosis and advice	..	..	..	17	
	Special recommendations	..	..	..	22	
	Further hospital investigation	..	..	..	3	
B.	TREATMENT—					
	(1) Psychiatrist	..	..	..	4	
	(2) Play Therapist	..	..	..	23	
	(3) Remedial Teaching	..	..	..	2	
					12	
On waiting list for treatment in 1950 .. ..						83

**Analysis of All Treatment Cases.**

Number of cases carried over from 1948 .. .. .	39	
"    "    "    taken on in 1949 .. .. .	29	
Playgroup for under 5's .. .. .	21	89
Discharged, much improved .. .. .	14	
"    improved .. .. .	12	
Treatment broken off... .. .	9	35
Number of cases current on December 31st, 1949 .. .. .	54	89
Special recommendation of old cases from 1948 .. .. .	7	

**TABLE Ia.****DIVISION OF WORK.****Psychiatrist.**

Interviews with parents .. .. .	107
Diagnostic interviews .. .. .	92
Treatment interviews .. .. .	101
Interviews with others .. .. .	16
School visits .. .. .	9
Other visits .. .. .	6

**Psychologists.***Miss Marven (4 months—full time, 3 months—4 sessions per week)*

Tests .. .. .	53
Coaching interviews .. .. .	100
Treatment interviews .. .. .	286
Interviews with others .. .. .	3
School visits .. .. .	12

*Miss Holt (5 sessions per week)*

Treatment interviews .. .. .	386
Tests .. .. .	7
Interviews with others .. .. .	4
School visits .. .. .	7

*Dr. Carey (7 months—6 sessions per week)*

Treatment interviews .. .. .	338
School visits .. .. .	3

*Mrs. Lowe (5 months—4 sessions per week)*

Tests .. .. .	83
Treatment interviews .. .. .	30

**Psychiatric Social Workers (full time).**

	Miss GAME	Mrs. HALMOS	Mrs. BRUCE 7 months part-time (3 sessions per week)
Interviews with parents .. .. .	529	727	130
"    with others .. .. .	15	24	3
Group interviews .. .. .	—	46	—
School visits .. .. .	14	14	4
Home visits .. .. .	66	21	12
Other visits .. .. .	14	12	—

**Clerk—full-time.****Temporary Clerk—4 months.**



TABLE II.

## TABLE OF SYMPTOMS.

(Including those for which the children were referred and others which were discovered at the diagnostic interview)

<b>1. Nervous Disorders.</b>							15	
Fears and anxiety	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Solitariness and unsociability	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Depression and lethargy	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	23
<b>2. Habit Disorders.</b>							28	
Enuresis	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Sleep disorders	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Habit spasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Feeding difficulties	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Hysterical symptoms	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Speech disorders	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Faecal incontinence	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Migraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	70
<b>3. Behaviour Disorders.</b>							26	
Delinquency (including stealing and lying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Difficult to manage at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
" " " school	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Aggression	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Truancy and absconding	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Sex difficulties	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Temper tantrums	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Bizarre symptoms—pre-psychotic?	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	111
<b>4. Educational Difficulties.</b>							22	
Backward	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
School failure	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Advice on school placement	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	
" " work	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	35
							—	239

TABLE III.  
Home Conditions—53 Cases.

<b>MOTHER</b>				<b>FATHER</b>			
Dead	..	..	3	Dead	..	..	3
Very dull or defective	..	..	—	Delinquent	..	..	2
Psychotic or borderline	..	..	1	Psychotic or borderline	..	..	3
Chronically neurotic	..	..	5	Chronically neurotic	..	..	5
<b>STEPMOTHER</b>				<b>PARENTS</b>			
Psychotic	..	..	—	Divorced	..	..	9
Cruel	..	..	1	Separated	..	..	5
				Pronounced marital disharmony	..	..	7
<b>CHILD</b>							
Illegitimate	..	..	1				
Adopted	..	..	8				
Care and Protection or Care of County	..	..	5				
In a Home	..	..	2				

**TABLE IV.**  
**Analysis of Intelligence of 164 Children.**

60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120-129
3	3	27	22	41	19	14
	130-139	140-149	150-159	160-169		
	8	8	1	1		
3—untestable.			Untested—10 (under 5)			
			4 (withdrawn before investigation)			
Average I.Q.—106			—			
			14			

**TABLE V.**  
**Analysis of Ages of Children Referred.**

1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
—	—	11	8	5	14	18	15	17	21	12
	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19			
	12	17	7	3	1	2	1			
	Total		..	..	164	Average age 9.1 years.				
	Boys		..	..	106					
	Girls		..	..	58					

21 pre-school, 92 primary, 33 secondary, 8 grammar, 8 private, 1 aged 15 plus

**TABLE VI.**  
**Special Recommendations—Children.**

Number recommended for schools or hostels for maladjusted children	24
Number recommended for—	
Ordinary boarding schools .. .. .	5
Schools for educationally sub-normal children .. .. .	—
Camp Schools .. .. .	2
Change of Day School .. .. .	—
Farm training .. .. .	—
Care of County .. .. .	3
School for Physically handicapped .. .. .	—
Hospital in-patient treatment .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>



## SUPPLEMENT—FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

### Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

In Middlesex the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act is the Middlesex County Council. They have formed ten Areas in the county and delegated to them most of the functions for which they are responsible. Ealing and Acton form Area No. 7 and in Ealing the local administration is carried out at the Town Hall, Ealing.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The following are the addresses of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in Ealing :

#### *Ante-Natal Clinics.*

<i>Address</i>	<i>Times</i>
Cherington House, Cherington Road, Hanwell	Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., 10 a.m.
Greenford Green, Wadham Gardens, Greenford	Tues., Fri., 10 a.m.
Islips Manor, Eastcote Lane, Northolt	Mon., Thurs., 10 a.m.
Mattock Lane, 13 Mattock Lane, Ealing	Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 10 a.m.
Perivale, Horsenden Lane, Greenford	Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m.
Ravenor Park, Oldfield Lane, Green- ford	Mon., Wed., Fri., 10 a.m.

#### *Child Welfare Clinics.*

Cherington House, Cherington Road, Hanwell	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 2-4 p.m.
Greenford Green, Wadham Gardens, Greenford	Tues., Fri., 2-4 p.m.
Islips Manor, Eastcote Lane, Northolt	Mon., Thurs., 2-4 p.m.
Mattock Lane, 13 Mattock Lane, Ealing	Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 2-4 p.m.
Perivale, Horsenden Lane, Greenford	Mon., Thurs., 2-4 p.m.
Ravenor Park, Oldfield Lane, Green- ford	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 2-4 p.m.
Kingshill Community Centre, Northolt	Tues., 2-4 p.m.
St. Mary's Church Hall, West Twyford	Tues., 2-4 p.m.
St. Christopher's Church Hall, Bordars Road, Hanwell, W.7	Thurs., 2-4 p.m.

### **Domiciliary Midwifery Service.**

An expectant mother can obtain the services of a "general practitioner obstetrician" for her confinement in her own home. As an alternative she can obtain the services of a County Council midwife who will attend her in the home either as a midwife, delivering the child herself, or as a maternity nurse when the mother is arranging for her doctor to attend the confinement. If the services of one of these midwives is needed, application should be made through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

### **Home Nursing Service.**

Free nursing service in the home to cover all types of sickness is now available for everyone for as long as it is necessary. There are a number of nurses in the Area whose services are made available at the request of the medical practitioner and they work under his instruction. Further details regarding this service can be obtained from the Area Medical Officer, Town Hall, Ealing.

### **Home Help Service.**

In addition to the arrangements made to provide domestic help during confinement at home domestic help is also provided in other cases of emergency such as sickness, aged people in need of help, cases of tuberculosis and sickness in the home where there are very young children. Applicants needing Domestic Help should apply to the Area Health Office, Town Hall, Ealing. A charge of 2/6 per hour is made for this service, although this may be reduced in case of hardship.

### **Day Nurseries.**

There are seven Day Nurseries in the Ealing portion of the area for the care of children under five years of age. Admission is restricted as a general rule to children whose mothers are at work, although in exceptional circumstances a child can be admitted during the mother's illness or other emergency. The nurseries are open from 7.30 to 6 p.m., and the charge for admission is 2s. per day.



