

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

Contributors

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The Health of Ealing

in the year

1960

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM G. BOOTH, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,
Ealing, W.5.
Telephone: Ealing 3030.

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

William G. Booth	Medical Officer of Health
M.D., B.S., D.P.H.			
I.H. Seppelt	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
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E. Belfield	Chief Public Health Inspector
E.H. Evans	Public Health Inspector
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E.W. Budd	" " "
A.E. Pooley	" " "
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J.A. Crisp	" " "
A.S.M. Pratt	Chief Administrative Assistant
Barrister-at-Law			(Part-time)
Miss D.E. McKenzie	..		Secretary to Medical Officer of Health
D.E. Storr	Appointed May		Senior Clerk
R.S. Leggatt	..	..	Clerk
D.R.A. Smith	..	..	"
Miss S. Fox	..	..	"
Mrs. D. Barker	..	..	Clerk and Typist
Mrs. M.G. Byford	..	..	Shorthand Typist
M.L. Aldridge	..	..	Trainee Public Health Inspector
L.H. Jones	Appointed August		Trainee Public Health Inspector
R.S. Cox	..	..	Assistant Rodent Officer
R. Lazzolo	..	..	Rodent Operative
F. Bedley	..	..	" "
L.B. Radford	..	..	Driver/Disinfecter
E. Sheldrick	..	..	" "

Madam Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

It is with some satisfaction that I have again to report to the Council that the general picture of health in the Borough during the past year is one of which we can be well pleased. The following basic figures give us cause for some congratulation, Infant Mortality Rate 16 per 1,000, Maternal Mortality 0.3. Anyone aware of the comparable position (Infant Mortality Rate 55 and Maternal Mortality 2.3) a generation ago (1926) will understand the significance of this in terms of human misery, apart from the cost of services provided to deal with the problems we then faced.

Education of the population has undoubtedly been one of the greatest factors in the general improvement of nutrition and health amongst the community as a whole and the Council's health services have persistently and patiently pursued the path of the dissemination of knowledge on health matters through clinics, schools and house to house visitation of health visitors. These services so well established in the 30's and 40's have now been broadened into the environmental services of the Local Sanitary Authorities by the agency of the Councils staff of Health Inspectors. More and more their work has become educational, and in Ealing we have found their great value. All of them are keenly interested in the patiently progressive programme of education in the important fields of Clean Food and Clean Air, and Infectious diseases. It is indeed a token of the high standard of work done in the Clean Food field that we have a constant flow of visitors from overseas health departments to see the novel methods and materials used in your health department.

I am well aware of the fact that the Public Health Committee are very appreciative of the work done in this department, and the loss that has been sustained by the reduction of senior staff by the retirement of the Chief Health Inspector and the loss of the post of Deputy Chief Health Inspector. Not only did this mean the losing of an opportunity to provide some administrative training for a chief technical officer within our own service, but also placed an extremely heavy burden upon the Chief Inspector's shoulders. This loss is still being felt, and it is hoped that the Borough Council will appreciate the desirability of making such an appointment

again in view of the wide field covered by the health inspectorate in a borough with a population of nearly 200,000 people, and the changes that will be necessary in the department within the next few years.

One of the problems which has developed during the last year has been that of the multiple occupation of large houses, of which there are many examples in the Victorian residences of Ealing. The crippling increase in rating placed upon houses properly converted into flats has no doubt played a substantial part in the movement to let the houses in separate rooms and so avoid a revision of the rating potential. Houses with a reasonable rating can be increased five fold or more as soon as they are properly converted into self-contained flats and this has no doubt been one reason for the buying of large houses and the continuing letting in multiple occupation. It should not be impossible for the rating position to be related more closely to size rather than self contained occupancy and thus encourage proper flat conversion of larger properties.

The Health Inspectors have been keeping a close watch on the situation wherever our limited powers in connection with over-crowded properties are brought into play, and it is hoped that our powers will be strengthened ere long, since the influx of overseas and continental immigrants are making many problems for the department.

May I take this opportunity of reminding the Council of the magnificent service being given to the community, particularly in the public health field, by the Voluntary bodies in the Borough.

Meals on Wheels, Holidays for the Aged, Social Clubs, Workshops for the Elderly, Chiropody and many other philanthropic ventures are carried on in Ealing without public acknowledgment. I hope that all those people who are giving so generously of their time to help in these activities will accept my sincere thanks for the great help they are providing in the promotion of happiness for so many ageing and lonely people in Ealing. The work they are doing cannot be done by the Council themselves owing to the lack of legal powers, but we are singularly fortunate in Ealing in having so many people prepared to help this greatly needed work.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Council for their consideration to the staff of the department and in their appreciation of their work, and to assure the Council of their desire to continue to give the Council as heretofore, efficient and conscientious service.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BOOTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CONTROL

The diseases notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1936, are smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, enteric and relapsing fever. The Minister of Health has also made regulations under this Act whereby the following diseases are notifiable: plague, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, acute encephalitis and meningococcal infection. Food Poisoning is notifiable under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of 1955, and Gastroenteritis under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, made under this Act.

On December 1st the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960, came into operation and provided for the notification by medical practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health of all cases of Anthrax.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no cases of Diphtheria.

During 1960, 2,108 children under one year of age were immunised against diphtheria. This represents approximately 78% of children in their first year of life who were immunised in Ealing. Diphtheria immunisation is now normally combined with that against whooping cough and tetanus.

DYSENTERY.

261 cases were notified, an increase of 67 compared with 1959. None of these was serious in character.

ERYSIPELAS.

17 cases were notified.

FOOD POISONING.

20 cases were notified, and the causative organism was identified as Salmonella Typhimurium in 5 of these cases.

MALARIA.

There were no cases notified.

MEASLES.

The incidence of measles was extremely low even allowing for the fact that 1960 was not an expected epidemic year. Only 50 notifications were received.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

Two cases were notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases occurred which satisfactorily cleared up.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 46 cases notified compared with 154 cases in the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis has continued, arrangements being made for this to be done by family doctors, at clinics, or at places of work, whichever is the most satisfactory arrangement.

The number of persons who completed a course of three injections during the year is as follows:-

Children born in the years 1943 - 1960	4,144
Young persons born in the years 1933 - 1942	5,463
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	2,304
Others	92
Totals	12,003

By the end of the year a total of 47,224 persons in Ealing had completed a course of immunisation against poliomyelitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

63 notifications were received. 7 occurred in home confinements and the remainder in hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER.

117 cases were notified. In 1959 there were 269 cases.

SMALLPOX.

No cases occurred but 12 persons were kept under surveillance as possible contacts of a case which arrived by air from Colombo.

In 1960, 1,495 infants under one year of age were vaccinated against smallpox representing approximately 55% of this age group.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 87 pulmonary notifications, 48 male and 39 female. There were 18 non-pulmonary cases, 6 male and 12 female. The pulmonary notifications continued the downward trend which has been apparent in recent years and compares with 105 notifications last year. The number of notifications of non-pulmonary cases represents a small increase over the figures of the last few years but this does not appear sufficient to be of any significance.

There were 10 pulmonary deaths and 1 non-pulmonary death compared with 5 pulmonary deaths and one non-pulmonary death in 1959.

WHOOPING COUGH.

258 notifications were received compared with 80 in 1959.

1,744 children under a year were immunised against whooping cough which represents 65% of this age group.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases																			
	Pulmonary												Non-Pulmonary							
	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	1	-	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
5 - 14	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	4	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	16	14	14	21	16	12	16	10	10	10	9	5	2	3	2	-	1	1	1	1
25 - 44	21	26	22	21	18	12	20	12	24	11	13	22	2	4	1	4	2	6	3	1
45 - 64	23	7	29	9	26	5	23	5	31	4	21	6	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	1
Over 65	6	3	4	4	12	2	4	2	3	5	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total	68	51	73	61	80	33	65	32	73	32	48	39	10	14	8	5	6	9	5	3

Age Periods	Deaths																			
	Pulmonary												Non-Pulmonary							
	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 44	3	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	5	-	11	2	6	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	6	1	5	2	6	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total	4	3	17	4	13	7	5	5	2	3	8	2	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-

SECTION 2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER.

There are three sources of supply in the Borough. The Northolt North, Northolt South, Greenford North, Greenford Central and Greenford South Wards, most of Perivale Ward and part of Hanger Hill Ward are supplied by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company with the exception of four roads (in part) in the Perivale Ward and one road (in part) in the Hanger Hill Ward which are served by the Colne Valley Water Company. The remainder of the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. These supplies are not subject to plumbo-solvent action and have been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Water from public mains is supplied to 53,770 houses with an estimated population of 183,390.

15 samples were taken from wells at 5 factories in the Borough using water from deep borings ranging in depth from 300 - 600 feet. Three samples were not completely satisfactory but 1 further sample taken from the same source proved to be satisfactory. The other two doubtful samples were receiving attention at the end of the year.

Two samples taken from the mains supply to a school following the receipt of a complaint were found to be satisfactory.

Water Samples 1960

	Samples	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
Wells Supply	15	10	4	1
M.W.B. Supply	2	2	-	-
Swimming Baths	3	3	-	-
	20	15	4	1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The soil sewerage from the district flows to the West Middlesex Drainage Works at Mogden. The surface water finds its way out of the district by the various water courses.

21 premises are still not connected to the Council's sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No. of inspections	332
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

No. of samples taken:							
-----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1) By County Engineer	24
------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(a) Satisfactory	8
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

(b) Unsatisfactory	16
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(2) By Public Health Inspectors	3
---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

(a) Satisfactory	1
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

(b) Unsatisfactory	2
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

No. of drainage defects remedied:							
-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(a) In factories	6
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

(b) In houses	25
---------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(c) In shops	4
--------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

The sources of pollution can be analysed as follows:-

Sinks and handbasins and baths	28
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

W. Cs.	-
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Industrial Wastes	6
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Soil sewers and drains	1
------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.**Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control Areas.**

The Smoke Control programme approved by the Council in June, 1959, showed that it is proposed to include the whole Borough in Smoke Control Orders by 1974, covering a total of 8,781 acres and 59,280 premises.

It was estimated that 8,659 premises would be included in Orders made up to the end of 1960. As the following table shows, the actual number of premises dealt with is 8,079. Preliminary surveys of two further areas are in progress.

In the case of No. 5 Smoke Control Area final confirmation was held up because two objections to the Order were received from residents in the area. These objections were subsequently withdrawn after interviews with the objectors.

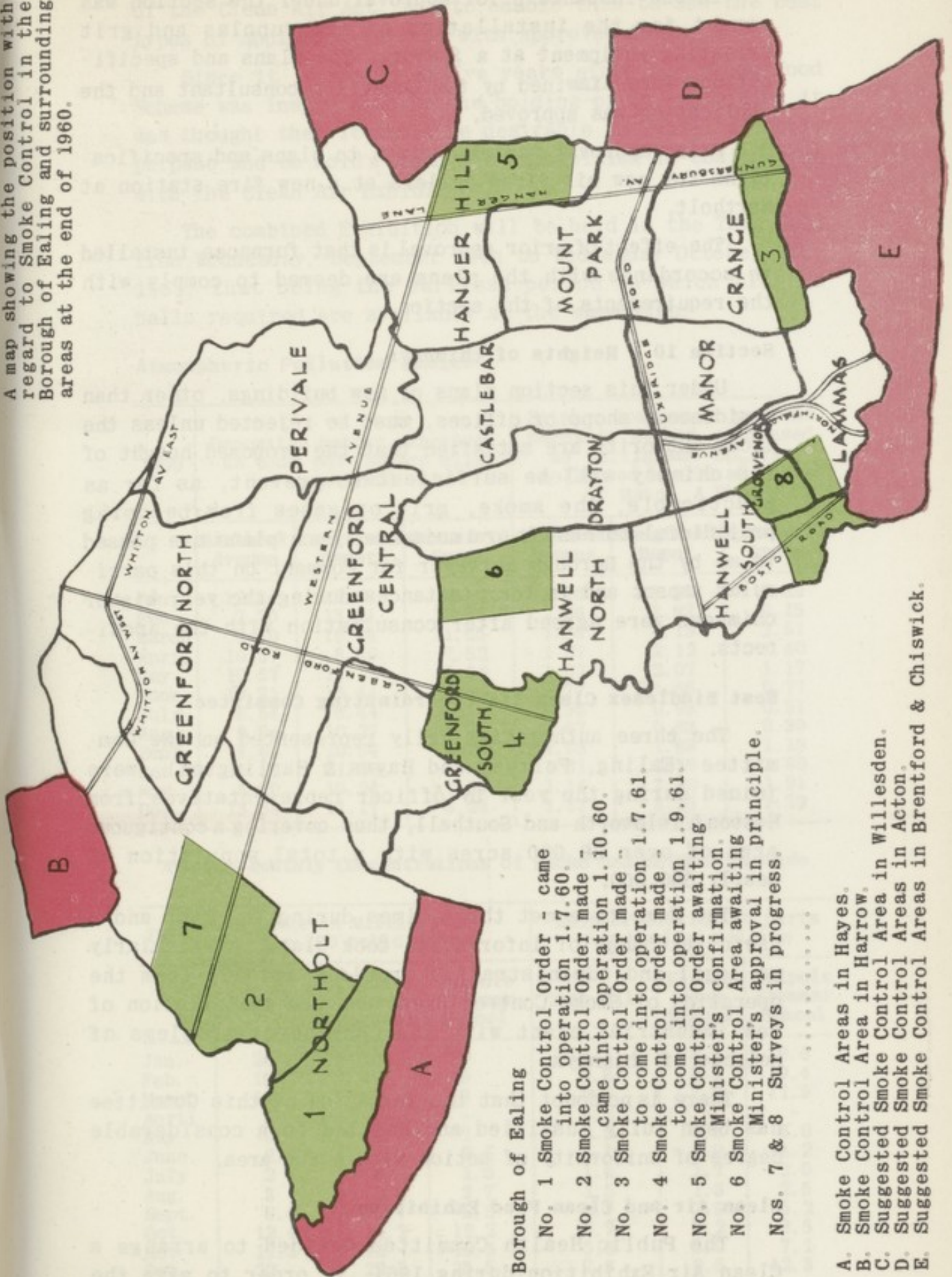
Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 3 - New furnaces.

During the year 18 notifications were received of the installation of new furnaces. The specifications were checked by the Public Health Inspectors and the Council's consultant and all were found to comply with the requirements of the Act that the plant must be capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning the correct fuel for which the plant was designed.

Progress of Smoke Control Programme

	No. of Smoke Control Orders	Acres	No. of dwellings involved		Other buildings involved	Total premises covered
			Private	Local Authority		
In operation	2	661	836	1,379	52	2,267
Confirmed, but not yet in operation	2	384	1,495	970	141	2,606
Awaiting confirmation	1	167	1,421	14	58	1,493
Approved by Council for submission to Minister	1	133	6	1,682 (L. C. C.)	25	1,713
Totals	6	1,345	3,758	4,045	276	8,079

A map showing the position with regard to Smoke Control in the Borough of Ealing and surrounding areas at the end of 1960.



Borough of Ealing

- No. 1 Smoke Control Order - came into operation 1.7.60.
- No. 2 Smoke Control Order made - came into operation 1.10.60.
- No. 3 Smoke Control Order made - to come into operation 1.7.61.
- No. 4 Smoke Control Order made - to come into operation 1.9.61.
- No. 5 Smoke Control Order awaiting Minister's confirmation.
- No. 6 Smoke Control Area awaiting Minister's approval in principle.
- Nos. 7 & 8 Surveys in progress.

- A. Smoke Control Areas in Hayes.
- B. Smoke Control Area in Harrow.
- C. Suggested Smoke Control Area in Willesden.
- D. Suggested Smoke Control Areas in Acton.
- E. Suggested Smoke Control Areas in Brentford & Chiswick.

In one instance prior approval under the section was sought for the installation of new cupolas and grit arresting equipment at a foundry. The plans and specifications were examined by the Council's consultant and the application was approved.

Prior approval was also given to plans and specifications for new oil fired boilers at a new fire station at Northolt.

The effect of prior approval is that furnaces installed in accordance with the plans are deemed to comply with the requirements of the section.

Section 10 - Heights of chimneys.

Under this section plans of new buildings, other than residences, shops or offices, must be rejected unless the local authority are satisfied that the proposed height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent, as far as practicable, the smoke, grit or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Such plans are passed to me by the Borough Surveyor for comment on this particular aspect and in four instances during the year higher chimneys were agreed after consultation with the architects.

West Middlesex Clean Air Co-ordinating Committee.

The three authorities fully represented on the Committee (Ealing, Feltham and Hayes & Harlington), were joined during the year by officer representatives from Heston & Isleworth and Southall, thus covering a contiguous area of over 28,000 acres with a total population of nearly 500,000.

The Committee met three times during the year and a useful exchange of information took place, particularly on legal and administrative problems arising from the operation of Smoke Control Areas and the installation of new industrial plant with the consequent problems of heights of chimneys.

There is no doubt that the formation of this Committee has been fully justified and has led to a considerable degree of uniformity of action within the area.

Clean Air and Clean Food Exhibition.

The Public Health Committee decided to arrange a Clean Air Exhibition during 1961, in order to give the public the fullest possible information on the requirements

of the Clean Air Act, and to enable them to see the best types of appliance for use with approved fuels.

Since it is nearly twelve years since our Clean Food Scheme was inaugurated by the holding of an exhibition it was thought that it would be desirable to fulfil a double purpose and to hold a Clean Food Exhibition in conjunction with the Clean Air Exhibition.

The combined Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall from Wednesday, September 27th to Wednesday October 4th, 1961, that being the earliest period in which all the halls required are available at the same time.

Atmospheric Pollution Gauges.

1960	Deposited matter expressed as tons per square mile per month			Sulphur compounds by lead peroxide method expressed as milligrams SO ₂ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO ₂		
	Birkbeck Avenue	Longfield Depot	Greenford Green	Birkbeck Avenue	Longfield Depot	Greenford Green
Jan.	12.84	12.67	9.16	1.16	3.90	1.39
Feb.	7.70	13.21	10.04	2.66	3.83	2.15
March	9.10	16.34	11.65	1.86	4.15	2.51
April	10.57	8.60	7.52	1.07	2.12	1.40
May	10.57	14.11	8.04	1.02	2.07	1.17
June	19.31	13.44	10.54	0.77	1.65	0.77
July	8.54	6.44	4.14	0.35	0.98	0.51
Aug.	9.94	10.27	5.60	0.67	0.93	0.39
Sept.	11.84	10.64	4.74	1.03	1.69	1.16
Oct.	10.51	11.07	5.67	1.31	2.80	1.80
Nov.	8.70	10.24	7.54	1.14	3.28	1.91
Dec.	13.54	11.17	6.24	1.33	3.20	1.79

Average Monthly Concentrations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide

1960	Smoke in Milligrammes per 100 cubic metres			Sulphur Dioxide in parts per hundred million		
	Town Hall	Eliots Green School	Walpole Grammar School	Town Hall	Eliots Green School	Walpole Grammar School
Jan.	24	16	20	9.1	8.4	9.6
Feb.	19	17	19	9.8	8.1	9.4
March	14	10	13	9.5	7.6	11.9
April	9	* -	* -	5.2	* -	* -
May	8	5	7	8.5	4.0	6.0
June	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.9	4.2
July	2	2	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0
Aug.	3	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.5
Sept.	6.6	5.7	5.6	2.7	2.9	5.2
Oct.	12.4	14.2	12.2	6.7	7.2	8.5
Nov.	11.3	12	14.5	5.8	6.0	7.1
Dec.	22	22.3	25.5	7.8	9.5	12.3

* No returns due to Easter holidays.

FOOD HYGIENE.

The Clean Food policy of the Ealing Council is a long term one based on regular inspections of food premises, together with talks to food handlers, school leavers and women's organisations. This lecture scheme is regarded as of vital importance and is being pursued with the same energy as during the past 11 years. There is every indication that these talks are appreciated and that they are showing beneficial results.

During 1960, 37 lectures were given to food handlers and 197 received Certificates of Attendance upon completing the course. In addition 24 talks on Food Hygiene were given by the Public Health Inspectors to approximately 960 school-leavers at the Grammar and Secondary Modern Schools in the Borough.

The current holders of these 62 certificates are:-

School Meals Service.

23 school kitchens.

Factory Canteens.

Aladdin Industries Ltd., Western Avenue, Greenford.

Hoover Ltd., Bideford Avenue, Perivale.

Metal Box Co. Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale.

Optrex Limited, Wadsworth Road, Perivale.

Sanderson A. & Sons, Horsenden Lane, Perivale.

Taylor Woodrow, Limited, Ruislip Road, Northolt.

Taylor Woodrow Services Ltd., Western Avenue, W.5.

Food Factories.

Quality Foods Ltd., Park Avenue, N.W.10. - Confectionery

Quality Foods Ltd., Park Avenue, N.W.10. - Synthetic
Cream

Thomas & Evans Ltd., Corona Works, N.W.10. - Mineral
Waters

Restaurants.

Bentalls, Limited, The Broadway, W.5.

British Home Stores, Ltd., 104/8 Broadway, W.13.

Baker's Shop.

Champion Tea Co., 141 Little Ealing Lane, W.5.

Confectioner.

Joy Day, 5 Bond Street, W.5.

Provision Merchants.

J. Sainsbury Ltd., 1/4 High Street, W.5.

-do- 51 The Broadway, W.5.

-do- 87 Broadway, W.13.



The Council's Food Hygiene Certificate is held in high esteem by shop keepers in the food trade and by their customers

FOOD HYGIENE

The Clean Food policy of the ruling Council is a long term one based on regular inspections of food premises, together with talks to food handlers, school leavers and women's organisations. This is done in order to ensure that food is prepared and served in a clean and hygienic manner. The Council also ensures that food is stored in a clean and hygienic manner.

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Provision Merchants:
J. Bainsbury Ltd., 1/4 High Street, W.1
40 St. Giles Broadway, W.1
40 St. Giles Broadway, W.1

Grocers.

Champion Tea Co., 366/8 Windmill Lane, W.5.

H. Cradock Ltd., 52/3 Manor Road, W.13.

United Dairies (London) Ltd., - 11 shops

Williams Bros. Ltd., 24 Broadway, Greenford.

Butchers.

W. Hopkins, 48 Boston Road, W.7.

R. Mathews Ltd., 165 Boston Road, W.7.

G.A. Scott & Son, 2 Eastmead Avenue, Greenford.

L. Shaw, 4 Mandeville Road, Northolt.

L. Shaw, 6 Station Parade, Ealing Road, Northolt.

Sutton & Sons, 34 Haven Green, W.5.

-do- 7 The Green, High Street, W.5.

-do- 1 Station Parade, Uxbridge Road, W.5.

2,464 inspections of food premises were made and 596 repairs and improvements were carried out.

The film-strip on Food Hygiene made by the Council in 1954 is still in demand, a further 11 copies having been sold during the year. This makes a total of 138 copies sold.

During the year the Clean Food Booklet, which is distributed to food traders, was extensively revised. This Booklet gives an account of the principles of Food Hygiene for all those concerned with food, but particularly shop keepers, school leavers, restaurant workers and housewives and those who handle food at home. It also gives information to food traders regarding the Council's Food Hygiene lectures and how to gain a Food Hygiene Certificate. It is felt that an attractive Booklet, which we hope this is, is likely to be of considerable assistance in the Clean Food Campaign.

It has been increasingly clear during the last few years that the film used for Clean Food lectures has become very out of date. Indeed, it was made during the days of food rationing. It has therefore largely lost its impact. The provision of a replacement for this had become a necessity and the Council have agreed that negotiations should be begun to see if other interested organisations would co-operate in the production of an up-to-date colour film of high quality. The Central Council for Health Education are interested in this project and I have approached a commercial organisation in the field of sterilising fluids. This firm has itself made excellent films but the emphasis has, of course, been on advertising

their particular product. This restricts our use of it and I am hoping that they will be agreeable to co-operate in the making of a film which reduces the advertising to an acceptable level.

The forthcoming combined Clean Air and Clean Food Exhibition is referred to elsewhere in this report.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Closing Order.

- 11 The Grove, W.5. These premises were occupied as a shop with living accommodation attached. An Undertaking was given by the owner that the premises would not be used for human habitation.

Basement Dwellings.

- 47 Grange Road, W.5. The works agreed in the owners Undertaking to render the premises fit for human habitation were completed satisfactorily.
- 43 The Avenue, W.13. A Closing Order was made in April, 1959 on the basement flat at these premises. A specification of works was submitted by the owner for rendering the basement fit for habitation and was accepted by the Council. The works are in hand.

BATHS AND SWIMMING POOLS.

The Council's baths in Longfield Avenue contain four indoor swimming pools. The water is drawn from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board and is supplied to the pools by continuous coagulation and filtration through four high pressure filters, combined with continuous chlorination. Tests for chlorine are applied at frequent intervals throughout each day to maintain an approved level of residual chlorine. The water in all four pools is completely circulated every four hours.

Three samples taken for bacterial tests proved to be satisfactory.

There are two privately owned swimming pools in the Borough, both of which are equipped with filtration and chlorination plants.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The arrangement with the Acton Council for the use of the Acton Mortuary was continued during the year. 326 bodies were taken to this Mortuary and post-mortem examinations were carried out in every case.

Arrangements were also made with the Uxbridge Council for the use of their mortuary and 38 bodies were taken to this mortuary for post-mortem examination.

SECTION 3**SANITARY INSPECTION****THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS IN 1960**

I append a report to the Medical Officer of Health by the Chief Public Health Inspector giving details of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936**Inspections.**

Premises inspected on complaint	.. .. .	2,220
Other nuisances observed by Inspectors	.. .. .	96
Premises inspected in connection with infectious disease	.. .. .	600
Smoke observations	.. .. .	280
Houses without water supply	.. .. .	115
Inspections of moveable dwellings	.. .. .	291
Other inspections	.. .. .	2,119
Re-inspections	.. .. .	5,543
Intimation Notices served	.. .. .	1,039
Statutory Notices served	.. .. .	242
Letters written	.. .. .	3,173
Proceedings before Magistrates	.. .. .	2

Legal Proceedings.**Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 75 and 93****Non-compliance with Statutory Notices**

In 2 cases legal proceedings were taken to enforce compliance with notices requiring the abatement of nuisances. In one case a Statutory Notice was served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 on the owner of a house to supply a new dustbin. He appealed to the Magistrates Court on the grounds that he considered the tenant responsible. The Appeal was dismissed and the new bin was subsequently supplied by the owner. In the other case, a Nuisance Order and costs were obtained against the occupier of a caravan on land in Western Avenue, Greenford.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Inspections in connection with proposed Smoke Control Areas	9,325
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955****Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954**

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Inspections of Milk Purveyors' Premises	..	..					88
Contravention of Regulations	..	..	..	..			"
Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..				239
Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
Inspections of other Food Premises	..	..	..				2,137
Contraventions found	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Proceedings before Magistrates	..	..	..	..			6
Samples of Milk and Cream taken	..	..	..	..			17
Samples of Ice Cream taken	..	..	..	..	..		78
Samples of Synthetic Cream taken	..	..	..				37
Samples of other foods taken	..	..	..	..			6
Samples of tea taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	944
Samples of water taken	..	..	..	..	..		15

Legal Proceedings.**Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

In the following 6 cases proceedings were instituted under this Act:-

- Fruit fly larvae in milk - £20 fine, £5.5.0. costs.
- Metal screw in loaf - £10 fine, £7.7.0. costs.
- Glass in milk - dismissed.
- Foreign matter in bread - £10 fine, £2.10.0. costs.
- Foreign matter in orange juice - £10 fine, £6.6.0. costs.
- Wasp in bread - £5 fine, £3.3.0. costs.

List of Food Premises in the Borough of Ealing

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Bakers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Canteens - factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Canteens - school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
Dairies and Milk Sellers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310
Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Public Houses	63
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	117
Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream ..	401

Milk Supply.

There are 49 registered distributors of milk in the Borough.

During the year licences for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960 were granted as follows:-

	Dealers' Licences	Supplementary Licences	Total
Tuberculin Tested Milk	62	9	71
Pasteurised Milk	74	10	84
Sterilised Milk	53	11	64

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1951, all milk sold by retail in the Borough must be "designated milk", i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk.

17 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests at the Public Health Laboratory, Ealing.

The results were as follows:-

Designation	Samples	Phosphatase		Methylene Blue	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	10	10	-	10	-
T.T. Pasteurised	5	5	-	5	-
T.T.	2	-	2	-	2

In addition 111 samples of Pasteurised Milk from processing plants in the Borough were taken by the Officers of the County Council who are the licensing authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

As from January 1st, 1961, the issue of licences for the sale of designated milks, passed to the Middlesex County Council.

Ice Cream.

There are 401 premises in the Borough registered for the sale of ice cream.

There are only 3 registered premises in the Borough manufacturing ice cream, all are equipped in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

Ice cream is obtained from these three manufacturers in the Borough or from 5 manufacturers outside the Borough. Samples from each of these manufacturers were taken once or more during the year, a total of 78 samples of ice cream and ice cream constituents being submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results were as follows:-

Commodity	Samples	Grade				Not Graded
		1	2	3	4	
Ice Cream - Local Manufacture	59	42	13	1	3	-
Ice Cream - Other Manufacturers	10	2	1	3	4	-
Ice lollies	9	-	-	-	-	9
	78	44	14	4	7	9

The 3 local samples placed in Grade 4 were followed up by an inspection of the factory and plant, and repeat samples proved to be satisfactory.

The 4 Grade 4 samples manufactured outside the Borough were reported to the Local Authority concerned and subsequent repeat samples proved satisfactory.

The 9 ice lollies, though not graded were satisfactory.

Synthetic Cream.

37 samples of synthetic cream were taken from local manufacturers. 36 were found to be satisfactory; 1 was doubtful. A repeat sample subsequently proved to be satisfactory.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

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

				lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	18
Beef	..	..	..	902½
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	24

	lbs.
Beef & lamb trimmings ..	16
Cheese	14
Chicken	189 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corned beef	42
Currants	45
Dripping	90
Eggs (frozen)	30
Fish	154
Flour	179
Ham	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hearts	22
Jam	29
Kidneys	55
Lamb	185
Liver	32
Loganberries	1
Melts	85
Mutton	114
Oatmeal	22
Ox heart	14
Ox tongue	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums	9
Pig offal	28
Pork	252 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork Luncheon Meat	6
Prunes	270
Rabbit	18
Steak	104
Suet	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sultanas	13
Tea	115, 168
Tea sweepings	3,042
Tripe	30
Turkey	12
Veal	12

Foodstuffs not calculated by weight:-

Assorted tins, packets and jars	3,212
Articles: Chickens	8
Steak & kidney pies	2
Pork pies	2
Apple Pies	3

Tea.

For very many years the sampling of tea on importation, for the detection of adulteration and unfitness, was carried out by H.M. Customs & Excise, but this was discontinued from 1st January, 1959.

The powers and duties of Port Health Authorities, Food and Drugs Authorities and other Local Authorities to inspect food for adulteration and unfitness remained unaffected.

H.M. Customs and Excise connection with this work dates from the latter years of the last century. At that time, it appears, there was special concern as to impurities in Chinese tea and the work of checking it was no doubt laid to that Department because, inter alia, tea was then a major revenue producer and already extensively examined for Customs purposes. Nowadays the revenue interest in it has much declined as most tea imported is admitted free of duty.

There is a very large tea packing factory and bonded warehouse in the Borough to which, by arrangement with the Commissioners of Customs & Excise, large quantities of tea are delivered direct from the docks. The initial point of inspection in this Country is therefore at the bonded warehouse. This places on the Council the responsibility of inspecting this tea to ensure that it is fit for human consumption, in accordance with the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.

During 1960, 939 samples of tea which were representative of all consignments received at the warehouse were taken by the District Public Health Inspector. This entailed three to four visits a week to the warehouse for routine testing for unfitness or adulteration with foreign matter. Experience has now shown that teas originating from certain Countries are more likely to be contaminated than others and therefore greater attention is given to these. The main forms of contamination of tea have been found to be:

1. Metallic dust and mineral matter, this apparently occurring during the processes of collection and preparation of the tea.
2. Moulds, which arise where the tea has become damp during transport to this Country. Their presence adversely affects the quality and flavour of the tea.

3. Lead is another known contaminant of tea but none of our samples has shown this to be present in excess.

Of the 939 samples taken by the Inspector during the year, 175 were of doubtful quality after the initial tests were carried out and were referred for further examination to the Public Analyst. He reported that 95 samples were from consignments of tea considered to be unfit for human consumption mainly because of the presence of excess quantities of magnetic metallic dust.

Tea that has been certified as unfit is re-exported under guarantee, usually to Holland, for industrial purposes. The Medical Officers of Health for the Port of London and the Port of Rotterdam are notified to enable them to check this procedure.

Many of these teas could be blended with large quantities of other good tea and the analyst would regard the resultant product as satisfactory.

A fairly large amount of the time of an Inspector has been taken up by this work but I feel that as we have now become responsible for this testing it must be carried out in the thorough way in which other foodstuffs are controlled.

Other Food Samples.

Six other food samples were submitted for testing after receiving complaints and all proved to be satisfactory. These included cooked meats, confectionery and cabbage water.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1950, SECTION 11

Under this Section, 1 person was registered during the year for the sale of food from carts, barrows, other vehicles etc. There were 38 persons on the Register at 31st December, 1960.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,244
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1957 ..	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	1
(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	1,251



Public Health Inspector engaged in Tea Testing

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 891

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A - Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

- (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 Act:

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 118
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:
 - (a) by Owners 78
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owner 8

C - Proceedings under Sections 16, 23 and 24 of the Housing Act, 1957

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -
- (3) Number of houses concerning which action has been taken by the Local Authority under Section 16, and with respect to which Owners have given an undertaking that they will not be used for human habitation 1

D - Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957

- (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 -

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

In common with most authorities in the London Area, we are finding an increasing tendency for houses in the Borough to be let to a number of families without proper conversion into self-contained units. Many of the larger houses lend themselves particularly to this type of occupation, but smaller houses also are being used in this way, owing largely to the influx of numbers of immigrants from the Commonwealth and from Ireland. In addition to overcrowding there arise problems of providing adequate and suitable facilities such as water closets, sinks and cookers for each separate family.

Sections 36 and 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, contain provisions designed to deal with these problems. Section 90 gives a local authority power to fix the number of persons who can occupy a room for sleeping purposes in houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family. Section 36 enables a local authority to require the provision of suitable amenities. In default of executing such works the owner may choose to reduce the number of occupants in the house. This option to obtain possession against the occupiers makes the section difficult to apply in some cases. Most of the families occupying these houses are unlikely to be favourably placed on the Council's housing list, not having lived in the Borough long enough. Any abrupt legal action in such a case would possibly create an even greater hardship. Informal action has in the long run been successful in many cases.

The Act does not itself lay down specific standards to be applied to these houses. The Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee has suggested a code of practice for general use in the Metropolitan area and the Council have resolved to use this as a guide for the time being and to ask the Middlesex Borough and District Councils Association to consider standards for use by Middlesex authorities, with a view to securing uniformity of action throughout the County. This is still under consideration.

An important fact about overcrowding in general, is that it is not always realised that the overcrowding clauses of the Housing Act, 1957, are not so restrictive as might be thought in fixing the total number of occupants for a dwelling-house. With its standard of two units per room, with allowances for smaller rooms and with children between 1 year and 10 years of age counting as half units, the average five roomed house has a permitted number of $8\frac{1}{2}$ units. All living rooms and bedrooms have to be included in arriving at the permitted number. Our larger houses, with a dozen or more habitable rooms, can legally house quite large numbers of people, especially with children. We receive quite a number of complaints alleging overcrowding, which on investigation are found not to be justified on the legal standard. Have we become so used to houses being occupied by small families that a fully occupied house calls for adverse comment and complaint? Admittedly, the official standard might not be thought to be a good one, but there would have been no point in an unduly severe legal standard which was not capable of attainment for some years to come.



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Roadside Gipsy Encampment in Ealing

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

This Act came into force on 29th August, 1960. Its objects are to control the location of caravan sites and to improve conditions on sites. It is an offence, punishable by a fine of up to £100, for anyone to permit land to be used as a caravan site without a site licence. The Council have delegated to the Public Health Committee the powers relating to site licences, but these can only be issued if the planning authorities first give planning permission. If that permission is given, a site licence cannot be refused, but will impose conditions to secure that sites are properly laid-out, equipped and maintained. There are certain exemptions from these requirements such as travelling showmen, agricultural and building site workers and sites with occasional and limited use. It was found that nine sites were in use in the Borough and applications in respect of these are being considered by the planning authorities.

It does not appear that the Act will be of much assistance in dealing with our main problem, that of the itinerant or gipsy type caravan dweller who encamps on any available plot of land, road verges, etc. The habits of these people are only too well known and are a constant cause of complaint. Our only legal remedy is in establishing a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Acts, but the nomadic nature of these people makes the correct service of notices and summonses a virtual impossibility. Formal and informal action by the Public Health Inspectors over past years, under powers contained in the Ealing Corporation Act, 1905, has led to practically all available privately owned land in the Greenford and Northolt areas being fenced as a protection against the entrance of these caravans. The Council employ a warden to keep Council owned land free and the constant harassing of these caravan dwellers by the warden and the Public Health Inspectors, who work in close co-operation, has met with a reasonable degree of success. Towards the end of the year, however, there were signs that the problem was likely to be intensified along road verges, unused service roads, etc. owing, no doubt, to the still further restricted availability of suitable land in West Middlesex.

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	24
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	"

(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	14
(b) in respect of all defects	10
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	16
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of Certificates issued	8

Part II - Applications for Cancellations of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlord to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	12
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	-
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ..	11

NEW DWELLINGS, 1959

Completion figures for the 12 months period ending 31st December, 1960 were:

Houses (1 bedroom)	-	-
Houses (2 bedrooms)	-	-
Houses (3 bedrooms)	-	62
Flats (Bedsitters)	-	18
Flats (1 bedroom)	-	22
Flats (2 bedrooms)	-	55
Flats (3 bedrooms)	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	79	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	431	325	15	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	510	327	15	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector		By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	12	7	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	3	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-workers)	4	3	-	1	-
Total	29	22	-	6	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110	Section 111
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
Wearing apparel:		
Making, etc.	300	-
Cleaning and Washing	1	-
Furniture and upholstery	2	-
Artificial flowers	6	-
Paper bags	10	-
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	6	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	42	-
Stuffed toys	30	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	43	-
Lampshades	3	-
Brass and Brass articles	1	-
Woodwork	1	-
Total	445	-

During the year, 234 inspections of Outworkers premises were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Improvements under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to the health and comfort of shop workers were carried out in 158 instances:

Lighting and ventilation improved	54
Heating improved	29
Sanitary accommodation improved	51
Washing facilities provided	24

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Operatives acting under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Complaints	770
Premises inspected	1,104
Premises found to be infested with:	
1. Rats	886
2. Mice	161
Re-visits to infested premises	3,317
Fees received for treatment	£692.6.0d.

A Statutory Notice was not complied with and the work was done by the Council in default.

Rodent Control in Sewers

Maintenance treatments of soil sewers in the Borough were carried out during May, but the second treatment which should have been done in November had to be postponed because of acute staff shortages in the sewers department.

598 manholes were treated in May, of which 65 were found to be rat infested.

In an effort to overcome future difficulties of this kind the Council have purchased manhole cover lifting equipment which will cut down the amount of labour required. They have also agreed to the new system recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture of using fluoroacetamide as a direct poison bait.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Seven premises in the Borough were registered under the Act and in only three of these premises is work within the scope of the Act being carried on, and in all cases only materials carrying the Certificate of the British Standards Institution are used.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

15 licences were renewed by the Council during the year after the premises had been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors. There was one new application and the licence was issued.

DISINFECTION

Number of houses where disinfection was carried out	113
Number of houses disinfested of vermin	52
Number of articles disinfected by steam	20
Number of articles disinfected by formalin spray ..	257
Number of articles voluntarily destroyed	62

The arrangement made with the Hammersmith Metropolitan Borough Council in 1952, whereby articles to be disinfected by steam are dealt with at the Scotts Road Depot, W.12, was continued during the year.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED AS A RESULT OF NOTICES SERVED AND LETTERS WRITTEN

Animals - nuisances abated	10
Caravans - nuisances abated	7
Cesspools - cleansed	-
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	9
Dampness - other forms remedied	107
Drains - connected to sewer	-
Drains - cleared and cleansed	442
Drains reconstructed	43
Drains - repaired	207
Drains - new soil and ventilating pipes provided ..	47
Dustbins provided	156
Firegrates - repaired or renewed	95
Floors - sub-floor ventilation provided	29
Floors - repaired or renewed	110
Food cupboards ventilated	8
Rainwater eaves gutters, downpipes repaired ..	186
Refuse - accumulations removed	101
Roofs repaired	227
Sinks repaired or renewed	40
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	77
Staircases repaired	30
Walls and ceilings repaired or cleansed	187
Water supply reinstated	115
Water supply - draw taps fixed to main supply ..	5
Water closets - repaired, reconstructed or improved	91
Windows and doors repaired	198

Yards paved or repaired	37
Other defects remedied or nuisances abated	174

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AND IMPROVEMENTS
CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES**

Walls and ceilings repaired and cleansed	158
Floors repaired	45
Lighting and ventilation improved	22
Washing facilities provided	12
Hot water provided	27
Sinks provided	14
Storage accommodation improved	21
Water supply provided	-
Water closets cleansed or repaired	25
Refrigeration installed or improved	6
Shop heating facilities improved	-
Equipment improved	23
Other defects remedied	138
First Aid Equipment provided	3
Clothing accommodation provided	1
Water heater repaired	2

SECTION 4**GENERAL****MEALS ON WHEELS.**

The entire Borough is covered by a Meals on Wheels service to deliver hot meals to old people who have difficulty in providing them for themselves. Meals are cooked centrally and delivered by van in heated containers.

In the Ealing and Hanwell area this is operated by the British Red Cross Society. Meals are delivered from two to five times weekly and the number of old people served is 75. The total number of meals delivered last year was 14,000.

In the Greenford, Perivale and Northolt areas the service is operated by the Womens Voluntary Service. The number of old people being so helped at the end of the year was 72, each receiving two meals per week. The total number of meals delivered last year was 7,488.

CHIROPODY.

There has been a Chiropody Service for the elderly in the Borough since 1956, and it has been operated by the British Red Cross Society since February, 1958. This has been done with the assistance of a grant from the Borough Council under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act.

The scheme has functioned extremely satisfactorily and a large number of old people receive treatment throughout the Borough. At present Chiropody is available as follows:-

Clinics.

Cherington House, Cherington Road, Hanwell, W.7.
Greenford Green, Wadham Gardens, Greenford.
Islip Manor, Eastcote Lane, Northolt.
Laurel House, Windmill Road, Ealing, W.5.
Mattock Lane, 13 Mattock Lane, Ealing, W.5.

Community Centres.

Northolt - Manor House, Church Road, Northolt,
Greenford.
Northfields - 71 Northcroft Road, Ealing, W.13.
Perivale - Horsenden Lane South, Perivale,
Greenford.

Almshouses.

St. Mary's Almshouses, Church Gardens, Ealing, W.5.

Old People's Home.

Greater Ealing Old People's Home, Northolt House,
Haydock Avenue, Northolt.

Private Surgeries.

120 Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W.7.

234 Northfield Avenue, Ealing, W.13.

25b Church Road, Hanwell, W.7.

129a Greenford Avenue, Hanwell, W.7.

49 Little Ealing Lane, Ealing, W.5.

In addition, treatment is given in their homes to housebound patients. There is a considerable demand for this service but it has been possible to avoid a waiting list. The charge to the patient is 2/6d. for attention to both feet where necessary.

The total attendances were as follows:-

Total number of individual patients	465
Total number of treatments	2,000
Number of patients receiving domiciliary treatment	284
Number of domiciliary treatments	1,200

In April of this year the County Council formulated its policy with regard to a Chiropody Service which it is to run under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. The County Council decided to replace the existing scheme, run by the British Red Cross Society, by a scheme employing County Council Chiropodists working at Clinics. It has been arranged that there shall be a gradual run down, the British Red Cross Society agreeing not to accept new patients, but to refer requests to the Area Health Office.

It is hoped that this transition will work smoothly. However, certain difficulties have already arisen. Whereas the charge has, until now been 2/6d. for both feet, the charge under the new scheme is 8/-. Although it is true that this is reduced, and even waived in necessitous cases, difficulty has been experienced in explaining the reason for the increased charges to those patients who are now having to pay them.

The second difficulty which has arisen is in respect of domiciliary treatments. These represented a large proportion of the British Red Cross Society service and are not available under the County Council's scheme. Although it is appreciated that domiciliary treatment is expensive

the alternative of giving treatment to housebound old people by taking them to clinics in ambulances does not commend itself to me.

The Ealing Borough Council have given a grant to cover the existing service until March, 1961, but it is anticipated that thereafter the County Council scheme will be functioning and the need for a grant from the Borough Council will cease.

OLD PEOPLE'S WORK CENTRES.

There are two Work Centres in the Borough organised by the Ealing Committee for the Employment and Recreation of Elderly Citizens.

At present there are 40 workers at the West Ealing Centre and 25 at the Greenford Centre. The South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee are negotiating for the use of the Drill Hall as a temporary out-patients department during building operations at King Edward Memorial Hospital. This would necessitate alternative accommodation for this Centre and various approaches have been made. It is hoped to increase the numbers of workers gradually but there are limiting factors, the two most important of these being the need to find more voluntary helpers to supervise the work and the ever present difficulty of finding suitable work.

Northolt Workshop.

In January it was decided that a third workshop should be opened in Northolt so that the old people living in that area could benefit from this scheme. Various sites were visited and it was decided that the Northolt Memorial Hall was the most suitable. The Trustees of the Memorial Hall were approached with a request that the Council be allowed to administer the Trust and grant a lease to the Ealing Committee for the Employment and Recreation of Elderly Citizens. It is hoped that alterations can be made and the Workshop opened early next year.

HOLIDAYS FOR OLD PEOPLE.

During the year holidays for old people were arranged by the Womens Voluntary Service and the Greenford Philanthropic Society. The Womens Voluntary Service party consisted of 240 old people who were taken to Bexhill-on-Sea for one week's holiday. The Greenford Philanthropic Society party numbered 45 old people, who were taken in two parties, for a week's holiday to Ramsgate.

These holidays are of great benefit. I have no doubt that an old person can often be kept in good health and even out of hospital by a timely holiday of this nature.

PROPOSED REST AND TREATMENT CENTRE.

During the year plans have gone ahead for a Rest and Treatment Centre for the elderly and an inaugural meeting to form a voluntary organisation to administer the scheme was held in July. An Association called the Ealing Day Treatment Centre Association was formed with Alderman Mrs. L. Stowell as its Chairman. The Committee consisted of six members of the Ealing Borough Council, three representatives of the West Middlesex Division of the British Medical Association and one representative from each of three voluntary organisations in the Borough, namely the British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Womens Voluntary Service. The Mayor of Ealing was asked to become President.

The scheme has been made financially possible by contributions to the Association from various sources. The Council have made a grant, Messrs. Taylor Woodrow Ltd., are providing and erecting a very suitable hut rent free for five years, and Honeywell Brown Controls are providing the necessary electrical equipment. Glaxo Laboratories Limited have made a generous grant towards the equipping of the Centre, and the British Bath Company have offered to loan a bath specially designed for use by old people.

During the year various sites have been under consideration, several of which have had to be abandoned in the end, due to one or other difficulty. Finally in October a plot of land in Green Lane, Hanwell, was offered to the Association and accepted. Building Byelaw approval has been received for the erection of this building and it is hoped that Town Planning approval will be to hand early in the New Year so that the scheme can commence by the middle of 1961.

Committee

Alderman Mrs. L. Stowell, O.B.E.)	
Alderman Mrs. E.M. Stephens)	
Councillor J.F. Barlow	)	Council Representatives
Councillor H.G. Brewster)	
Councillor G.W. Hill)	
Councillor Miss J.I. Lawford)	
Dr. Barbara Bailey)	
Dr. C.A. Osborn	)	West Middlesex Division of the
Dr. F.H. Scoones	)	British Medical Association
Mrs. D.M. Collins	-	British Red Cross
Mr. G.E. Hoskings	-	St. John Ambulance Brigade
Miss E.C. Tippetts	-	Womens Voluntary Service

OLD PEOPLE'S LIAISON COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which consists of representatives of the Public Health Committee and those voluntary organisations which run services with grants from the Council under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, met on 8th November this year. It again proved most useful in giving the Council members a chance to explain their overall plan for old people's welfare to the voluntary organisations and at the same time gave the representatives of the voluntary organisations the opportunity to bring their various difficulties to the notice of the Council. The representatives for the year were as follows:-

Committee Members:

Alderman Mrs. L. Stowell, O.B.E.	}	Council Representatives
Chairman		
Councillor J.F. Barlow		
Councillor J.T. Bartlett		
Councillor H.G. Brewster		
Councillor J. Fullwood		
Councillor B.H. Silverman	}	British Red Cross Society
Mrs. D.M. Collins		
Mrs. E.M. Doughty	}	Ealing Committee for the Employment and Recreation of Elderly Citizens
Mrs. H. Corbyn		
Mr. L.R. Feltham	}	Greenford Philan- thropic Society
Mr. F.W. Tomlin		
Mr. L. Ward	}	Womens Voluntary Service
Mrs. H.W. Corey		
Miss E.C. Tippetts		

LAUNDRY SERVICE FOR THE INCONTINENT.

This service has continued its useful work during 1960. Arrangements have remained unchanged during the year, namely collections twice weekly by public health transport and an initial cleansing by the Health Department's Driver/Disinfectors. Subsequent laundering is in the Baths Laundry, separately from its normal work. The Catholic Womens Guild has very kindly continued to undertake the auxiliary service of repairing worn garments and bed linen.

The following table shows the use made of the service during the last six years.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
No. of cases dealt with during the year	84	78	70	56	67	83
No. of cases remaining at end of year	44	47	39	38	39	42
No. of cases that died	39	26	48	35	31	48
No. of cases removed to hospital	39	28	14	22	41	30
No. of cases where other arrangements were made	7	5	4	2	3	-
Total number of articles dealt with	34,259	36,755	44,466	36,723	59,004	48,847
Total number of collections	3,347	3,086	3,333	2,766	4,822	2,954
Average number of articles per collection	10.2	11.9	13.3	13.3	12.2	16.5

MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Twenty-four establishments remained registered at the end of the year, and four exemptions were granted to members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists.

One application for registration was refused because the applicant did not possess the technical qualifications required by the Council.

During the year Parliament passed The Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act, 1960, but this has not yet come into operation.

The Act provides for the establishment of Boards to promote a high standard of professional education and conduct for Chiropodists, Dietitians, Medical Laboratory Technicians, Occupational Therapists, Physiotherapists, Radiographers and Remedial Gymnasts. These Boards will have the function of maintaining a Register of those who have attended courses of training approved by the Board, or in the case of existing practitioners those who are considered suitably qualified by reason of practical experience before the appointed day. Registered persons will be entitled to use the title of State Registered Chiropodist etc. A Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine is to co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the Boards.

At present the Borough Council is responsible for registration of establishments for Massage and Special Treatments under the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, and may refuse to license all those who do not possess such technical qualifications as may be reasonably neces-

sary. Doubtless, therefore, the decision of these Boards as to suitable qualifications will be of great assistance to the Council in its administration of this provision of the Middlesex County Council Act.

NURSING HOMES.

These were inspected as usual and no new homes were registered.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Council have been particularly active this year in the field of Health Education.

A revised Clean Food Booklet has been published; arrangements are going ahead for a combined Clean Air and Clean Food Exhibition and negotiations have begun for the production of a new Clean Food Film. In addition there has been an increasing interest in Health Education in schools.

Mention of all these items is made elsewhere throughout this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47.

This section provides for the removal to a suitable hospital or other place of persons who:

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It has fortunately not been necessary to use these powers this year. In all instances either the assistance of the Home Help, Home Nursing, Health Visiting and Laundry Services have proved successful in keeping the old person satisfactorily at home or persuasion has succeeded in obtaining agreement to admission to hospital or Old Persons Home when necessary.

Section 50 - Burial of the Dead.

Seven burials were carried out for which the Council accepted financial responsibility. In two of these burials the total cost was recovered and in the remaining five the cost was irrecoverable.

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	62
Sickness Pay Scheme (Servants)	126
Gunnersbury Park Joint Committee Employees	6
	<hr/>
	194
	<hr/>

During the year the Council have amended the Sickness Pay Scheme so that staff who would previously have been excluded from benefit due to some particular condition may now be passed with reservations. These employees are paid for all absences due to conditions other than the disability specified at their examination. This arrangement appears to have worked satisfactorily during the year. The results of the examinations have been as follows:-

No. examined	Passed without reservation	Passed with reservations
126	100	26

The conditions for which these reservations have been made are as follows:-

- Arthritis
- Bronchitis
- High Blood Pressure (5)
- Epilepsy and Dental Sepsis
- Eye injury
- Hernia (2)
- Heart Disease and Hernia
- Mental illness (2)
- Middle ear disease
- Miscellaneous conditions likely to require surgical operations in the near future (4)
- Peptic ulcer
- Peptic ulcer and skin disease
- Skin disease
- Recent severe internal operation
- Torn cartilage
- Tuberculosis
- Varicose Veins

SECTION 5

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area (in Acres)	.. .. .	8,781
Population (Census, 1951)	.. .. .	187,323
Population (estimated middle of 1960)	.. .. .	183,390
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1960	.. .. .	£3,712,498
Net Product of a Penny Rate, 1960/61 (Est.)		£15,400

Live Births:-

Legitimate Males	1,356,	Females	1,241,	Total	2,597
Illegitimate Males	82,	Females	79	Total	161

Birth-Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population 15

Still-Births:- Males 21, Females 26, Total 47

Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still-Births) 17

Deaths:- Males 1,046, Females 1,001, Total 2,047

Death-Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population 10.9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:-

Legitimate Males	23,	Females	19,	Total	42
Illegitimate Males	2,	Females	-,	Total	2

Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	16
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	16
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	12

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth:-

From Sepsis	-	None
From other Causes	-	1

Death-Rate per 1,000 Live Births 0.36

Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases notified in the Borough

Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	16	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	176	294	203	402	238	287	108	159	95	232	269	117
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	8	5	3	2	3	5	7	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	24	38	70	61	54	44	71	77	67	37	63
Pneumonia:												
Primary	163	173	162	100	157	152	135	113	72	94	97	30
Influenzal	10	6	38	28	74	52	56	48	99	57	57	16
Acute Poliomyelitis	34	42	10	21	13	5	61	46	2	2	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	14	9	2	-	-	6	3	2	2	3	2	2
Malaria	-	4	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	23	24	542	179	132	225	149	193	252	244	194	261
Erysipelas	13	24	17	26	18	18	12	12	13	19	9	17
Tuberculosis:												
Pulmonary	205	209	210	211	205	132	119	134	113	97	109	89
Non-Pulmonary	32	41	24	29	20	17	24	13	16	8	10	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	3	6	-	-	2	2	2	5	6	3	3
Measles	1,450	1,016	3,296	993	2,558	132	2,422	726	1,854	975	1,928	50
Whooping Cough	303	274	550	77	491	116	156	67	131	85	90	258
Food Poisoning	21	23	86	26	31	78	36	26	20	18	39	20
Totals	2,503	2,174	5,190	2,165	4,004	1,284	3,335	1,612	2,752	1,908	2,844	945

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		Disease	
Smallpox	-	Malaria	-
Diphtheria	-	Dysentery	247
Scarlet Fever	116	Erysipelas	17
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	Tuberculosis:	
Puerperal Pyrexia	63	Pulmonary	87
Pneumonia:		Non-Pulmonary	18
Primary	30	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Influenzal	16	Measles	50
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	Whooping Cough	258
Food Poisoning	15		
Meningococcal Infection	1	Total	922

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases Classified in Age Groups

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Poliomyelitis				Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified	60	57	124	134	-	-	-	-	27	23	-	-	134	127	-	2
FINAL numbers after correction																
Under 1 year	1	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-
1 -	1	1	15	10	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	6	6	-	-
2 -	4	3	14	15	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	8	9	-	-
3 -	4	3	11	11	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	6	5	-	-
4 -	10	4	9	15	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	10	2	-	1
5 - 9	33	36	48	46	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	25	17	-	-
10 - 14	4	7	15	17	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	12	16	-	-
15 - 24	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	-	-
25 and over	2	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	50	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59	57	124	134	-	-	-	-	27	23	-	-	124	123	-	1

	Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
					Infective		Post-Infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	8	10	10
FINAL numbers after correction																
Under 5 years	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5 - 14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 44	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5
45 - 64	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	3
65 and over	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	8	6	9

	Tuberculosis						Other notifiable diseases			
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Original		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified	49	40	-	-	6	12				
FINAL numbers after correction										
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5 - 14	-	3	-	-	1	-				
15 - 24	9	5	-	-	-	2				
25 - 44	13	22	-	-	2	8				
45 - 64	21	6	-	-	3	2				
65 and over	5	3	-	-	-	-				
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	48	39	-	-	6	12				
							Puerperal Pyrexia			
							M	F	M	F
							-	63	-	63
							Ophth. Neonatorum			
							-	3	-	3

DEATHS

Causes of Death, 1960

Cause of Death	Deaths, 1960			Total Deaths 1959
	Male	Female	Total	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	8	2	10	5
Tuberculosis, Other	1	-	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	4	-	4	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	3	5	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	29	24	53	60
" " Lung, Bronchus	89	20	109	104
" " Breast	-	45	45	38
" " Uterus	-	17	17	10
Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasms	108	106	214	181
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	6	7	13	14
Diabetes	2	4	6	12
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	108	155	263	226
Coronary Disease, Angina	225	144	369	341
Hypertension with Heart Disease	17	22	39	28
Other Heart Diseases	114	175	289	221
Other Circulatory Disease	41	48	89	76
Influenza	-	3	3	29
Pneumonia	44	43	87	123
Bronchitis	86	25	111	141
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	3	13	21
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	11	22	23
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	5	8	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	3	9	13
Hyperplasia of Prostate	9	-	9	11
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1	-
Congenital Malformations	7	12	19	17
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	64	79	143	145
Motor Vehicle Accidents	26	8	34	28
All other Accidents	11	24	35	35
Suicide	13	14	27	27
Homicides and Operations of War	2	1	3	1
Totals	1,046	1,004	2,050	1,982

SECTION 6

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The figures relating to the School Health Service do not reveal any unexpected alteration in the normal pattern. Probably the best general guide to health of the school child is the proportion of children found to be in an unsatisfactory condition compared with those who are in a satisfactory state of health.

The percentage this year is .36.

The handicapped school child requiring special educational facilities can now be placed without undue delay.

Although it has long been acknowledged that Health Education carried out in schools by Health Visitors is of value, recently Head Teachers in Ealing have become increasingly interested in the idea. This is encouraging, for to be of value this service must have been requested by a school rather than pressed upon it. The work has been done in one Ealing school for the last five years but it has been extended recently and courses are now given in four Secondary Modern Girls Schools. It is felt, not least by the Health Visitors doing this work, that apart from a wide knowledge of health matters a grasp of the technique of Health Education is essential if the interest of young listeners is to be held. We have therefore made it a rule that all Health Visitors in Ealing doing this work should hold the Woman Public Health Officers Certificate in Teaching Methods in Health Education.

The purpose is essentially preparation for adult life and includes the following:-

Physical and emotional development in adolescence.

Courtship and Marriage.

Budgeting.

Parentcraft (the physical and mental development of children and their care).

Prevention of accidents.

Meaning of good health.

Human relations (stressing the idea that all are members of a community, having responsibility to and for others).

The response, both of Head Teachers and the girls themselves has shown that the courses are appreciated and suggests that there is a wider scope still for this work.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS.

The examinations carried out at these clinics include a variety of cases in which medical opinion is required. Cases of poor school attendance, freedom from infection examinations, recommendations for recuperative treatment, etc., are among the many things dealt with. They also provide a means for a more detailed investigation into any defect observed at the school inspection.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics

1958	1959	1960
9,996	5,040	5,185

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Details of school children offered B.C.G. vaccination through the approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, during the year ended 31st December, 1960, are as follows:-

1. Number of children whose parents consented to participate	2,143
2. Number of those who were tested and found to be	
(a) negative	1,784
(b) positive	135
3. Number of those who were given B.C.G. vaccination	1,784

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

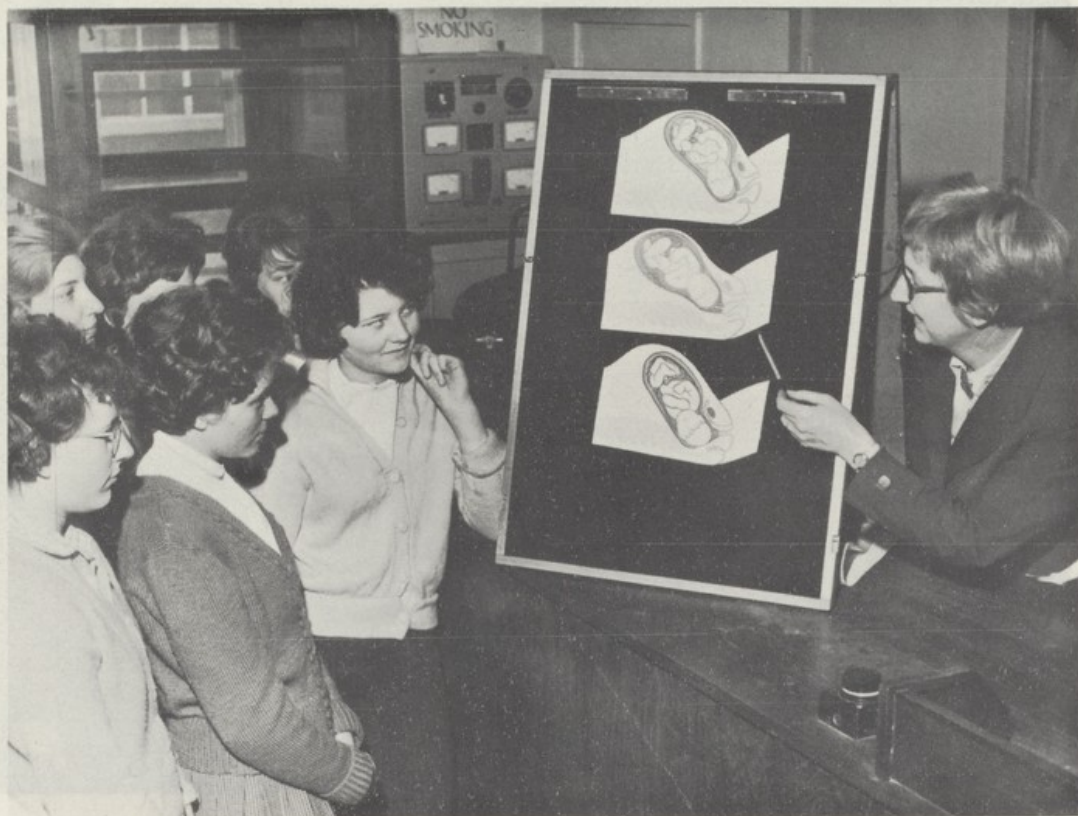
Details of the three routine medical inspections carried out in schools are set out below. These are normally carried out during the first and last years at school and at the last year in primary school.

Numbers Examined

	1958	1959	1960
First age group	2,050	2,375	1,763
Second age group	2,419	1,998	2,369
Third age group	1,991	2,268	2,136
Total	<u>6,460</u>	<u>6,641</u>	<u>6,268</u>

Classification of General Condition

Satisfactory	6,245
Unsatisfactory	23
	<u>6,268</u>



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Health Education in a Secondary Modern Girls' School



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Health Education in a Secondary Modern Girls' School

**Defects requiring Treatment found at Routine
Medical Inspection**

	1958	1959	1960
Skin Diseases	846	724	712
Defective Vision	438	320	433
Squint	26	22	22
Defects of Hearing	114	31	41
Middle Ear Diseases	8	6	8
Nose and Throat Diseases	141	78	69
Speech Defects	28	25	28
Enlarged Glands	2	2	1
Heart - Circulation conditions	7	9	8
Lung Diseases	74	32	41
Hernia	-	5	2
Postural Defects	32	20	15
Orthopaedic Foot Defects	68	54	73
Epilepsy	-	4	2

ASTHMA CLINIC.

A variety of different types of breathing disability continue to be presented at the Asthma Clinic. Some cases are emotional in origin, some are infective and some allergic; many are a combination of all three causes.

The greatest seasonal incidence of conditions necessitating absence from school occurs in December and January, which coincides with maximal air pollution. In May and June, when air pollution is low, but there are high concentrations of fungus spores and pollens, absences from school by children attending the Asthma Clinic are very similar to those by normal control children. The interesting thing is that all these different types of chest trouble respond so well to simple encouragement and re-assurance, and regular breathing exercises.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE IN EALING.

The general pattern of the School Dental Service in Area 7 during the year 1960 has followed the same trends as in previous years.

Part-time dental officers have come and gone and the usual anomaly of officers leaving just as they are beginning to understand the requirements of the service has continued. Whilst the transient part-timers enable us to meet something of the demand for treatment, the lack of continuity, and the uncertainty of the parents and patients as to who is to do the treatment leads to a lack of confidence and interest. Part-time officers who remain with us and have regular commitments, and who are in effect "permanent dental officers" are the ones who do the most valuable work.

One part-time orthodontist, who had been with us seven years, left during August owing to ill health and as it has not been possible to replace him we have a considerable waiting list for orthodontic treatment. There seems little likelihood of securing more orthodontic help until the sessional remuneration is raised to a figure commensurate with that in the hospital service.

The process of modernising the equipment in the dental surgeries has continued and 2 air-turbine dental engines have been installed during the year and are proving very popular with patients as causing much less discomfort in cavity preparation than conventional equipment.

In the central part of Ealing there has been an increase in the number of dental practitioners over the past few years and many more children are now receiving complete treatment privately. If this trend should continue, as evidenced at school dental examinations, it should be possible to re-dispose our available forces to deal with some of the considerable arrears of inspection and treatment that exist in other districts of the Borough. But we are always faced with the difficulty that part-time officers are reluctant to travel towards the Western boundaries of the borough unless they live fairly near.

Attendances	Completing Treatment	Fillings Permanent Teeth	Fillings Temporary Teeth	Extractions Permanent Teeth	Extractions Temporary Teeth	Orthodontic treatment New cases
17,339	6,065	12,290	3,517	800	2,878	99

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE.

Mr. Savege, Consulting Otologist, reports:-

Many of the children attending this clinic, are referred because of some degree of hardness of hearing, detected by the School Doctors and confirmed by the Audiometrician. In most cases, the condition is the result of infected adenoids, causing eustachian obstruction and catarrh. Fortunately, treatment, in some cases surgical and in others, conservative - restores the hearing to normal.

The statistical report relating to the general work of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic is as follows:-

	1959	1960
Number of new cases	151	194
Number of re-inspections	213	398
Total attendances	364	592
Medical treatment advised	174	306
Surgical treatment advised	95	87

Audiometry Report

	1958	1959	1960
Number of schools visited	32	49	54
Number of children tested	5,498	7,451	6,338
Number of children with hearing loss	193	271	289
Number referred to E.N.T. Specialist	53	104	101

FOOT HEALTH.

We have during the year continued our comprehensive system of foot inspections and the figures reveal a very consistent pattern.

The cases of verrucae remain pretty much the same as in previous years, the condition responds to treatment, but it can be very time consuming necessitating return visits to chiropody sessions.

Our efforts to persuade the senior schoolgirls to adopt a more sensible type of footwear have proved unavailing and in the opinion of the school nurse carrying out inspections, no less than 2,438 children were found to be wearing shoes which were in some respects unsatisfactory.

Hitherto the wearing of unsatisfactory shoes has been largely confined to the senior girls, but with the introduction of "Italian" style shoes for boys we may find that the incidence of Hallux Valgus will increase. There has already been a slight increase but it is too early to decide whether this is related to the extended use of shoes with pointed toes.

The figures given below relate to the special foot inspections carried out at all schools and does not include foot-skin defects found at routine medical examinations.

Foot Inspection - Defects

Total number examined	10,929
Referred to Medical Officer	234
Referred to Chiropodist	122
Verrucae	102
Defective shoes	2,438
Everted Ankles	189

Hallux Valgus	2,557
Tinea	136
Number of children treated by the chiropodists	592

During the year a report was published by one of my Assistant Medical Officers of a survey of retail shoe shops in the Borough. We have long realised that not only must school children be persuaded of the need for suitable shoes but these must be readily available in the shops. The survey which deals with this problem has been reproduced below by kind permission of the Editor of "The British Medical Journal".

SHOES FOR CHILDREN

A Survey of Retail Shoe-Shops in the Borough of Ealing

By Catherine Hollman, M.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., Assistant Medical Officer, Middlesex County Council Area No. 7.

Doctors and health workers can readily describe suitable designs of children's shoes which promote the growth of healthy feet, but are these shoes in fact to be obtained in the shops? Parents tell of the difficulty experienced in finding shoes of correct style and size, but how true is this? and to what extent can the blame be with the manufacturers for not making such shoes, or with the retailers for not stocking them? If the retailers have them, do they stock a sufficient range of sizes and fittings? How often do the retailers stock other girls' shoes of inferior design as, for example, the fashionable casual style? Again, if well-designed shoes are stocked in the shoe-shops, is it the fitting by the assistants that is at fault? Can it be that the poorly designed shoes are cheaper than the well-fitting ones?

To try to find the answer to some of these questions, an inquiry, by means of a questionnaire, was made in the Borough of Ealing during the period January-June, 1958. Ealing has long been concerned about the damage done to children's feet by ill-fitting shoes, and has produced much valuable and original research in the past 10 years. Surveys carried out by Dr. D.A. Craigmile in Ealing revealed the incidence and variety of foot defects in children, many of which are known to cause foot pain in adults. The Ealing Contributory Shoe Scheme clearly showed that many of these acquired foot defects can be cured or improved by well-fitting shoes alone. At the present time in this area a foot health nurse visits the schools, inspects the children's feet, and records her findings. Children with early foot defects and in need of advice are asked to attend the foot clinics at which the particular problem can be discussed with the parents. Ealing can thus be regarded as having a high standard of foot care.

In this inquiry the visits to the shoe-shops were carried out by the foot health nurse and myself only, in order to keep the personal error as small as possible. The questionnaire was completed in each case by one of us in the shop at the time of the interview with the manager, who was on the whole most interested and helpful. Occasionally the manager thought he should

first seek permission to answer the questions from his employer, in which case the questionnaire was left with him for completion and was subsequently collected or returned by post.

A list of footwear retailers in the Ealing area was obtained from the Public Health Inspectors Department. Out of 49 shops selling shoes, 39 sold children's shoes. Of these 39 shops 3 were multiple stores - for example, Woolworths. Some of these 39 shops were branch shops of one particular firm, but as their stocks of shoes were found to differ with the individual manager's choice, they were counted as separate shops in this survey.

In two shops the managers were unwilling to co-operate. In 15 shops the questionnaire had to be left with the manager concerned; of these, four were never recovered though a letter of reminder was sent, and in eight cases the questionnaire was incomplete or inaccurate. These were discarded and the final analysis was made with the results from 25 shops.

At the time of the questionnaire (mid-year, 1958) the population of Ealing was 183,000, and the number of children aged 1 - 15 years was estimated at 34,000.

Description of Questionnaire

The questionnaire was devised in the form of a series of questions, followed by the possible answers, of which the pertinent answer was ringed by the questioner in each case. For example: (1) Do you stock shoes with rounded toes and straight inner borders?.....Yes./No. (2) Are all or some or none of your assistants trained to fit children's shoes?

The questionnaire was in seven main parts.

Part I - This ascertained whether suitable children's shoes were stocked and, if so, whether they were in half-sizes and width-fittings. How many width-fittings? Were these shoes of a lace-up style or bar-instep style,* or both? Were they stocked for toddler aged 1 - 3 years, infant aged 3 - 7 years, junior aged 7 - 11 years, and senior aged 11 - 18 years? Were these shoes stocked in large sizes - that is, size 7, 8, 9, and 10 for boys and girls?

Part II - Besides these well-shaped shoes, what other styles for girls were stocked in the shop? That is, did the shop stock (1) double ankle-bar, (2) high-cut casual, (3) low-cut casual shoes?

Part III - Did the shop recommend or sell only one make of shoe, or several?

Part IV - Did the shop carry a stock of the good shoes with (a) half-sizes and (b) width fittings in all, or some, or none of the shoes? The manager was then asked to show a narrow-fitting shoe (10c child's shoe) and a large-size shoe (8 girl's shoe) as a check of the shop's stock at the time of the survey. Could the shop obtain shoes out of stock in one day, two or three days, one week, or several weeks? Did they try to do this?

Part V - Four shoes were specified and the prices asked. For example, a request was, "Quote the price of size 5 toddler's shoe in brown leather and composition sole."

*Bar-instep style denotes a shoe with a strap across the instep.

Part VI - In this shop do all or some or none of the assistants fit children's shoes during busy periods? By whom are the assistants trained? Do they attend a refresher course of training once, or periodically, or never?

Part VII - Did the shop employ an x-ray machine for fitting; if so, did they rely on it a great deal or a small amount when fitting children's shoes.

Results

Part I - Table I shows the results of Part I of the questionnaire. All 25 shops stocked a well-shaped shoe - that is, with rounded toe and straight inner border. Of these, 17 shops had half-sizes in all these shoes and five had half-sizes in some of them. Fifteen shops stocked width-fittings in all these shoes; two stocked width-fittings in only some of these shoes. Yet of the 17 shops with these shoes in width-fittings, only four stocked four width-fittings, seven stocked three width-fittings, and six stocked two width-fittings. A lace-up style of shoe was common to all 25 shops, but 19 also stocked a bar-instep style. These well-shaped

Table I - Details of Well-shaped Shoes in 25 shops

	No. of Shops
Good shoe stocked	25
Half-sizes (All)	17
(Some)	5
Width-fittings (All)	15
(Some)	2
(4)	4
No. of width-fittings (3)	7
(2)	6
Lace-up style	25
Bar-instep style	19
(1 - 3 years)	15
Age (3 - 7 years)	21
(7 - 11 years)	23
(11 - 18 years)	14

Large Sizes		B	G
Boys	Girls		
7	7	14	11
8	8	8	7
9	9	5	0
10	10	2	0

shoes were well stocked for infant age range (3 - 7 years) and junior age range (7 - 11 years), but less so for toddler age range (1 - 3 years), and only 14 shops had these shoes for age range 11 - 18 years. The range of large sizes in these shoes was very poor, particularly for girls.

Parts II and III - Table II shows how many shops stocked other inferior designs of girls' shoes. All 25 stocked a high-cut casual style and 17 shops stocked the low-cut casual style. Eight shops stocked one make of shoe. Yet of these eight shops only four carried an adequate range of half-sizes and three width-fittings.

Table II - Details of Badly Designed Girls' Shoes in 25 Shops

	No. of Shops
Double ankle-bar	7
High-cut casual	25
Low-cut casual	17
One make stocked	8

Part IV - Table III shows the extent of the stock of well-made shoes in the 25 shops. Only six shops stocked half-sizes in all their well-shaped shoes, and 15 shops stocked half-sizes in some of these shoes. Five shops had three width-fittings or more in all their stock of well-shaped shoes. Twelve shops had width-fittings in some of the well-shaped shoes, but only five of these stocked three or more width-fittings.

Table III - Number of Shops Having a Comprehensive Stock of Half-Sizes and Width Fittings, and Time Taken to Obtain Shoes Out of Stock

	No. of Shops
Half-sizes in (All)	6
(Some)	15
(None)	4
Width-fittings in (All)	5
(Some)	12
(None)	8
Able to show (10c shoe)	12
(Girls 8)	8
Time to (2-3 days)	3
obtain shoes (1 week)	19
out of stock (2-3 weeks)	2
No. which did this	22

On asking to see two selected shoes as a check on the stock of the shop at the time of the visit, only 12 shops could show a narrow-fitting child's shoe, size 10c, and only eight could show a large-size girl's shoe, size 8. Nineteen shops took one week to obtain shoes out of stock; three shops took only two or three days. Twenty-two shops tried to obtain shoes out of stock for their customers.

Part V - Four children's shoes were described to obtain the price. The results showed two basic price ranges. The more expensive range was that in which the shoes had width-fittings. In the cheaper range the shoes had no width-fittings. These results are analysed in Table IV.

Table IV - Details of Price Range of Four Specified Shoes According to Whether Width-fittings were Stocked

	Shops with Width-fittings	Shops with No Width-fittings
Size 5 toddlers	14s. 6d. - 21s. 9d.	8s. 0d. - 15s. 11d.
12½ brown leather, composition sole	24s. 11d. - 37s. 6d.	21s. 9d. - 26s. 9d.
12½ brown leather, leather sole	26s. 11d. - 43s. 6d.	21s. 9d. - 27s. 11d.
7 boys' brown leather, crepe rubber sole	31s. 11d. - 55s. 0d.	26s. 9d. - 39s. 6d.

Part VI - Table V shows that out of the 25 shops, 14 allowed all their assistants to fit children's shoes; eight allowed only some of their assistants to do so, and one shop had one assistant only who did the fitting of children's shoes; 16 shops trained all their assistants to fit children's shoes, and six trained some of them. Eight shops allowed untrained assistants to fit children's shoes at busy periods. The training in 16 shops was done by the manager and by a firm in four shops. None of the 25 shops sent their assistants to a

shoe-fitting training course. Eleven shops gave their assistants refresher courses in shoe-fitting from time to time, but nine never did.

Table V - Details of the Fittings of Children's Shoes in 25 Shops

	No. of Shops
Fitting by assistants (All)	14
(Some)	8
(None)	1
Whether trained (All)	16
(Some)	6
Untrained assistants fitting in busy periods	8
Training by (Manager)	16
(Firm)	4
(Course)	0
Refresher course (Periodically)	11
(Once)	1
(Never)	9
X-ray machine used	8
Value of machine (Great)	0
(Little)	8

Part VII - Eight shops used an x-ray machine for fitting, but they all agreed it was of little value.

Discussion

Though there are many criteria that can be used to define a well-designed shoe, only two were used in this survey. A suitable children's shoe was defined as having a rounded toe and a straight inner border. All the 25 shoe-shops stocked such a shoe.

Other surveys have shown that to fit a high proportion of children's feet there must be at least three width-fittings to every half-size (Craigmile, 1953). The Somerset survey, carried out with the co-operation of Clarks shoe firm, stated that with their multi-fitting range of shoes, 92% of girls and 87% of boys could be properly fitted in winter, and 98% of girls and 95% of boys with summer sandals (County Medical Officer, Somerset, 1953). The Satra House Research Report (RR98), "Dimensions of Children's Feet," showed that a range of five width-fittings would cover 95% of children's feet and three width-fittings 91% of children's feet. This Ealing survey shows how poor is the stock of width-fittings in the shoe-shops, for less than half of them stocked three or more width-fittings.

Though well-designed shoes were found to be adequately stocked for the age-group 3 - 11 years, fewer shops catered for the 11-18 age-group. This infers that men's and ladies' styled shoes are usually sold to this age-group.

A very poor stock of shoes of the larger sizes was found in the shops. This obviously adds a further difficulty to the parents of children with big feet, and, in the case of girls, encourages the purchase of a ladies' style shoe.

Inferior Styles of Girls' Shoes - A girl's shoe is made to look "pretty" or "fashionable" by altering the basic details of a well-designed shoe in one of the following ways:

(a) The site of the strap in a bar-instep style is changed from the side of the shoe to the back, doubled, and fastened by a button across the front of the instep. The toe shape remains unchanged, but because of the

inadequate grip of the double strap at the instep the shoe fits poorly. Luckily, this double-ankle-bar style is a dying fashion, but it can still be found in the toddler age-group. Seven shops stocked this style.

(b) The toe shoe is altered by curving the inner border of the shoe inwards to meet the outer border at a point of varying degree. The straight inner border and generous rounded toe shape are thus lost. The upper of the shoe is made to fit tightly across the metatarsal arch of the foot, and this, plus the "digital wedge" effect described by Haines and McDougall (1954), keeps the shoe applied to the foot. This design of shoe is much in favour with parents of older girls and with the shoe-fitters. Twenty-five shops stocked this style of shoe.

(c) It is surely true to say that the low-cut casual style of shoe has no residual good features of design at all. These shoes have pointed toes, low-cut sides, and low-cut fronts. They stay on the foot because they are "short-fitted" in length, narrow in width, and use the toes as a "digital wedge." Seventeen shops stocked such a shoe. The results of this survey show how often the shoe-shops cater for the fashion-conscious girl by stocking these casual shoes. These sell well, and can be shown to parents when the shop itself has not got the correct fitting in a well-shaped shoe, or when the parents want a more grown-up style, or when the girl is allowed to choose her own shoes.

Eight shops stocked and recommended one make of shoe. Yet of these only four had the adequate range of half-sizes and three width-fittings to cover accurate fitting of children's feet.

Size of Stock - The results as expressed in Table III show how poor was the extent of the stock of well-shaped shoes. Only 12 shops could show a narrow-fitting child's shoe, and only eight could show a large size for girls. The present custom of selling children's and adult shoes together from any one shop limits the size of the stock. The retailers claim that in order to stock a comprehensive range of half-sizes and three width-fittings in children's shoes, their shops would have to be enormous. There is an obvious need for the establishment of shoe-shops in which only children's shoes will be sold and where a sufficient range of sizes and width-fittings can be stocked. However, even with the existing system of selling children's shoes, the size of the stock would be relatively unimportant if the time taken to obtain shoes not in stock was one or two days. This survey shows, however, that the usual time to obtain these shoes is one week, which is far too long an interval. Shoes out of stock could be obtained in 48 hours if the manufacturers were contacted immediately.

Price Range of Four Specified Shoes - The prices quoted by the managers had, of course, a wide range, but on analysis were found to fall into two groups. The more expensive were those of shoes with width-fittings, but the two price-ranges show an overlap, clearly demonstrating that all shoes for children could be multi-fitting and yet reasonably priced.

Fitting of Children's Shoes - The fitting of any shoe is a skill requiring training and experience, and particularly is this true with children's shoes. Many firms have their own foot-gauges, which are very useful, but in addition a trained assistant should be able to fit by hand.

Table V shows that the training of shop assistants is not nearly good enough. Much selling of children's shoes takes place unfortunately on a Saturday, when the shops are very busy; some shops employ young unskilled girls on that day as a source of extra help. In fact, eight managers admitted that they allow untrained assistants to fit children's shoes in busy periods.

The training of assistants was found to be usually done by the managers themselves. Only four shops used training by a shoe firm, and none of the 25 shops sent their assistants to a training course in shoe-fitting. Less than half the shops allowed their assistants to attend a refresher course.

Only a third of the shops used x-ray machines, and all agreed that these machines were of little use in the fitting of children's shoes.

Summary

A survey of 25 shops selling children's shoes is described. All the shops were found to stock well-designed shoes for children. Very few shops, however, stocked a comprehensive range of half-sizes and three width-fittings in these shoes, and such a range is essential to fit the majority of children's feet. Only half the shops kept these shoes for children of 11-18 years. Stocks of larger shoes, of size 7 and over, were also limited.

Yet all 25 shops stocked the inferior-styled girls' shoe known as the "casual."

There was an unnecessary time-lag in obtaining shoes out of stock. Adequate training of shop assistants in the art of fitting children's shoes was lacking. The few shops that employed an x-ray machine found it of little value in shoe-fitting.

It was shown that all well-designed children's shoes could be multi-fitting and yet be reasonably priced.

The need to establish shops which sell only children's shoes is discussed.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Mr. J.A. Cholmeley, the Orthopaedic Consultant, reports:-

The number of cases seen and treated at the orthopaedic clinics varies very little although a change in the type of case seen is occurring. Fortunately the number of recent cases of poliomyelitis is now very small but there is no decrease in the number of cases of cerebral palsy. There are, of course, a large number of minor conditions as occur in all out-patient departments. For many of these all that is needed is advice as to suitable footwear and minor adjustments to boots and shoes in order to reduce excessive and uneven wear. This not only often improves the function of the children but is of economic benefit to their parents. Letters are written to the general practitioners of all patients referred to the orthopaedic clinics, with whom therefore we are building

up a most desirable liaison. As a result of this, children are also referred direct to the clinics by general practitioners for advice and treatment.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The following table sets out in their various categories the number of handicapped pupils as at 31st December, 1960.

Category	In Special Day Schools		In Special Residential Schools		In maintained Primary & Secondary Schools		Not at School		Total	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Blind Pupils	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	4	2
Partially-Sighted Pupils	7	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	6
Deaf Pupils	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	6
Partially Deaf Pupils	8	4	2	-	1	1	1	2	12	7
Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	39	26	14	8	4	4	5	5	62	43
Epileptic Pupils	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Maladjusted Pupils	7	3	49	18	8	5	2	-	66	26
Physically Handicapped Pupils	8	12	4	-	1	3	4	7	17	22
Pupils with Speech Defects	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	8	3
Delicate Pupils	15	2	8	7	2	2	3	-	28	11
Pupils with Multiple Defects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	89	56	81	38	24	19	17	14	211	127

OPHTHALMIC SERVICE.

Mr. G. Freeman-Heal, Consultant Ophthalmologist, reports:-

The total number of cases seen was 1,366 (1959 - 1,483) of which 414 (1959 - 462) were new cases and 952 (1959 - 1,021) were re-inspections. The number of pairs of glasses prescribed was 868 (1959 - 961).

Abnormal Eye Conditions other than Errors of Refraction were as follows:-

Congenital Abnormalities	New Cases	Old Cases
Squint	48	159
Congenital Nystagmus	1	3
Nasal duct obstruction	3	1
Abnormalities Extra-ocular muscle	-	2
Ptosis	1	1

Abnormalities due to Infection					New Cases	Old Cases
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	3	0
Meibomian cyst	..	..	..	..	3	0
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	1	0
Mucocele	..	..	..	..	0	1

Abnormalities of Unknown Etiology

Retinitis	..	..	..	..	0	2
Herniation of orbital fat	..	..	..	..	1	0

SPEECH THERAPY.

There has been a slight but not significant rise in the number of children under treatment during the past year.

The figures are as follows:-

Number on roll at 1st January, 1960	..	..	214
New cases during the year	..	..	87
Number discharged	..	..	77
Number on roll at 31st December, 1960	..	..	224
Number of attendances at Speech Therapy Clinics			3,711

The types of speech defect were classified as follows:-

(1) Dyslalia - Mixing or missing out of consonants	126
(2) Developmental aphasia - Delayed or absent speech	43
(3) Stammering	32
(4) Aphasia associated with mental subnormality	12
(5) Dysarthria - Defects due to disorders of the muscles of articulation	10
(6) Disorder arising from deafness	1

Speech therapy may be begun, when necessary, at the age of three and a half years and any child of this age or older whose speech appears to be abnormal or backward for his age should be referred for an opinion. Referrals are made to the Area Health Office from School Medical Officers, General Practitioners, School Teachers and Educational Psychologists.

Each child is medically examined at his first attendance and any necessary investigations e.g. hearing tests are arranged.

Speech therapy sessions are held regularly at most of the clinics within the area for the individual treatment of children. Some pre-school children are best treated in a group and such play-groups are held at the Mattock Lane and Ravenor Park clinics.

The Speech Class at Stanhope Infants School continues to cater for 10 pupils with severe speech defects and all the available places have been kept filled since its inception in 1954. A further 4 pupils were admitted during the year and 6 were discharged.

EALING CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE.

Dr. P. Holman, Consulting Psychiatrist reports:-

126 patients were referred to the Centre in 1960: 26 fewer than last year.

The total number of patients attending for some form of treatment was 219 (18 more than in 1959) and 59 cases were "under supervision".

17 children were placed in residential schools in 1960.

Members of the Child Guidance Clinic have continued to work with health visitors towards the prevention of mental ill-health in pre-school children. We have, as in the past, had close but informal contacts with school medical officers, the Area Children's Officer and her staff, probation officers, education welfare officers and others. It is now generally agreed that co-operation with other welfare services for children is as important a part of the Child Guidance Clinic's task as its direct work with parents and children. We hope to increase our contacts with other services in the new year.

The cases referred to us continue to be the same types and to come in almost the same proportion as in previous years. The average I.Q. of children referred to the Centre continues to be 5 points above the national average, whilst the average age has increased a little. This is accounted for in part, by seeing fewer pre-school children in the Clinic as more are seen informally or discussed with health visitors by psychiatric social workers, and in part, it is due to a real increase in referrals of children of secondary school age. Nine referrals came in 1960 from grammar schools and included two pupils of seventeen. There is inevitably an increased tendency to maladjustment in adolescence and we are glad to be able to help this age group.

Aston School.

Mr. R.B. Laslett took up his appointment as headmaster in May. Two teachers (Miss Banks and Miss Steptoe) and the necessary non-teaching staff were appointed shortly

afterwards. Unfortunately, it was only possible to move into the building, (even then far from ready) in November. Up to that time Mr. Laslett and his staff had had a class of twelve children at North Ealing School. These twelve settled in well at Aston which will be building up its numbers in the next few terms. It is already giving most valuable help in the resettlement of unhappy and difficult children.

The opening of Aston School is a most important aid in helping difficult and unhappy children of primary school age. The increasing number of secondary school children coming to us suggests the need for a comparable development for their benefit.

EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

Sections 57(3), 57(4) and 57(5).

Cases dealt with under Section 57, Education Act, 1944:

Sub-Section 3	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sub-Section 4	..	..	..	..	..	-
Sub-Section 5	..	..	..	..	..	3

Cases de-notified under Section 8, Education
(Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948 -

The sections referred to above are those that were in operation prior to the amendments to this Act made by the Mental Health Act.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Number of Teachers examined as to fitness for appointments	39
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INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

Number Examined	31,636
Number Infested	68

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, Ealing and Acton forming Area No. 7. In Ealing the local administration is carried out at the Town Hall, Ealing.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Regular sessions for expectant mothers are held at 10 Health Clinics by doctors and midwives. Arrangements are made for blood testing, chest X-ray and for distribution of iron and vitamins. Mothers are also given the opportunity of attending ante-natal exercises and mothercraft classes. During the year 2,666 expectant mothers attended clinics in Ealing. Advice to mothers on the care of their children is given at Health Clinics by doctors and health visitors. Children are weighed at each attendance and a careful watch kept on all aspects of their progress. Welfare and other foods are distributed. During the year 6,861 children attended clinics in Ealing.

The following are the addresses of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in Ealing. There are 20 Health Visitors in Ealing. In addition to the clinic work, home visiting to advise mothers on the care of their children forms a useful link with the Clinic, 8,623 families being visited during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

(Interview by Appointment)

Address	Times
Abbey Parade, North Circular Road, Ealing, W.5.	Tues. mornings.
Brentside, Westcott Crescent, Hanwell, W.7.	Thurs. mornings.
Cherington House, Cherington Road, Hanwell, W.7.	Mon. Tues. mornings.
Greenford Green, Wadham Gardens, Greenford.	Tues. Fri. mornings.
Islip Manor, Eastcote Lane, Northolt.	Wed. mornings.
Laurel House, Windmill Road, Ealing, W.5.	Wed. Thurs. mornings.
Mattock Lane, 13 Mattock Lane, Ealing, W.5.	Mon. Wed. Fri. mornings.
Northolt Grange, Edward Road, Northolt.	Fri. mornings.

Address	Times
Perivale, Horsenden Lane, Greenford.	Wed. mornings.
Ravenor Park, Oldfield Lane, Greenford.	Mon. Thurs. mornings.

Child Welfare Clinics

Address	Times
Abbey Parade, North Circular Road, Ealing, W.5.	Tues. 2 - 4 p.m.
Brentside, Westcott Crescent, Hanwell, W.7.	Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m.
Cherington House, Cherington Road, Hanwell, W.7.	Mon. Tues. Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m.
Greenford Green, Wadham Gardens, Greenford.	Tues. Fri. 2 - 4 p.m.
Islip Manor, Eastcote Lane, Northolt.	Mon. Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m.
Laurel House, Windmill Road, Ealing, W.5.	Mon. Wed. Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m.
Mattock Lane, 13 Mattock Lane, Ealing, W.5.	Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. 2 - 4 p.m.
Northolt Grange, Edward Road, Northolt.	Tues. Fri. 2 - 4 p.m.
Perivale, Horsenden Lane, Greenford.	Mon. Thurs. 2 - 4 p.m.
Ravenor Park, Oldfield Lane, Greenford.	Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri. 2 - 4 p.m.

In December, the new Northolt Grange Clinic came into operation. There has long been a need for a clinic in this area where there is a Council estate of 1,379 houses as well as 838 private dwellings. Provision of a clinic was under consideration as long ago as 1948, but until now we have had to suffice with an improvised clinic held in a Community Centre in the area. In addition to provisions for ante-natal and infant welfare sessions the Clinic has facilities for dental treatment, including orthodontics. A Child Guidance Clinic is incorporated. I am confident that the provision of this Clinic will enable us to give a much better service to the families in the area.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

There is a staff of 12 midwives in Ealing.

There were 851 home confinements in Ealing in 1960 compared with 725 in 1959, which is in keeping with the National trend. The number of pupil midwives who received district training during the year was 25.

All midwives are trained in the use of Trilene and gas and air Analgesia for mothers in labour, and in the use of small oxygen cylinders should any baby have

respiratory difficulty. The early ambulation of patients after delivery has shown good results and most mothers easily return to normal routine by the tenth day of the puerperium. In accordance with the 1960 rules of the Central Midwives Board, the care of those mothers who progress normally is now handed on to Health Visitors after ten days' nursing.

Following the recommendations of the Cranbrook Maternity Services Committee a Maternity Liaison Committee based on Perivale Maternity Hospital held an inaugural meeting in April. Matters of mutual interest to the three branches of The Midwifery Service were discussed, in particular the criteria for hospital booking and methods of exchange of information. This resulted in the introduction of a co-operation card on which both the doctor and the midwife report findings at examinations made. The card is kept by the patient so that it is available at any time and in particular when labour starts. In addition, local clinical meetings to which midwives and general practitioner obstetricians are invited have been introduced and the one held in 1960 was interesting and instructive.

Applications for the services of a midwife should be made through a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service provides domestic help in time of illness. All normal household duties, including shopping, cooking, washing, cleaning, and looking after children are undertaken. There is an equivalent of 126 full-time home helps in Ealing. At the end of the year there were over 867 cases receiving help. The order of priority is acute sick, maternity cases, tuberculosis and chronic sick and aged. Nevertheless, over 84% of those helped were old people. Payment is based on the patient's resources and ranges from no charge to 4/- per hour. The object of the service is to supplement assistance available from relatives etc., and to tide patients over in emergency rather than supply permanent domestic help. During the year the night service was continued. Attendance is from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and the duties of the helper consist of sitting with and giving general care to the patient. This has proved most valuable.

Applications for the services of either a day or night home help should be made, accompanied by a medical

certificate, to the Area Medical Officer, Town Hall Annexe, Ealing, W.5.

FAMILY HELP SCHEME.

This service was inaugurated in May, 1959, to deal with 3 categories of cases.

- (1) The family help takes the place of the mother in her absence, assumes responsibility for the home, the children and the finances and resides at the home.
- (2) The family help takes the place of the mother in her absence, assumes responsibility for the home, the children and the finances in the day time only, but is non-resident. The father or other relative takes over at night.
- (3) The family help is employed for some part of the day to assist and advise the mother who, although resident with her family, requires to be taught how to manage her household affairs and to budget sensibly.

The total number of cases dealt with since the inception of the service is 11 and these have been made up as follows:-

In category (1)	2
In category (2)	8
In category (3)	1

A charge is made on a weekly basis according to the applicant's income and expenditure.

Applications for the service should be made to the Children's Officer, 4 Newburgh Road, Churchfield Road, Acton, W.3.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are two Day Nurseries in Ealing for the care of children under five years of age. One nursery is situated in Culmington Road, and has accommodation for 40 children. The other nursery is in Greenford and has accommodation for 50 children. Both the Day Nurseries are recognised training centres and girls of sixteen are accepted for a two years' training for the National Nursery Examination Board's Diploma. Admission of children is restricted to:-

- (i) Those whose mothers have of necessity to go out to work because they are the sole supporters e.g. if they are widowed, divorced, separated or unmarried.
- (ii) Where the home conditions are unsatisfactory.

- (iii) Admission has now been extended to include children who are physically handicapped, particularly those who are deaf or partially deaf, maladjusted, or partially sighted. Similarly, children whose parents are deaf or dumb and who would therefore lack the normal talking environment in the home, are admitted. In all these instances there is no charge to the parents.

The nurseries are open from 7.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. A charge is made for this Service on a sliding scale based on the parents' income.

All applications for admission to a Day Nursery should be made to the Area Medical Officer, Town Hall Annexe, Ealing, W.5.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

There are 23 full-time Home Nurses and 8 part-time Home Nurses in Ealing, including two male nurses. During the year a total of 67,241 visits was made to 1,799 patients. The object of the service is to enable those patients whose illness does not require hospital admission to be nursed at home. The duties carried out comprise general nursing, blanket bathing, giving of enemata and injections of antibiotics, etc. Hydraulic hoists are available for lifting of patients and orthopaedic walking aids are supplied. An increasing proportion of the work is concerned with old people. The number of patients nursed and visits made has continued to fall each year since 1947, but this fact must be viewed in the light of the changing character of the work involved. The introduction of drugs which in the past have been given by injection and which now can be administered orally means that treatment frequently does not require a visit by a nurse. However, several factors have operated to increase the amount of time spent on each patient. The foremost of these is the increasing number of old people requiring treatment. Last year 57% of patients were over 65 years of age and this, together with the increasing number suffering from cardio-vascular disabilities has resulted in the need for lengthier visits. A further time consuming, although rewarding task, is the rehabilitation of disabled patients, a task which has increasingly fallen to home nurses.

The services of a home nurse are available at the request of the patient's medical practitioner or hospital medical officer. Application should be made to the Area Medical Officer, Town Hall Annexe, Ealing, W.5.

