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BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1953

MARGARET A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health





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THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1953

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

*COUNCILLOR J. G. P. DORMER, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

COUNCILLOR J. SALMON.

Aldermen:

*DANE, A. T.
DOUGLAS, H. C.

*GARDNER, F. E.
HOPKINS, W. H.

†*LOWE, J. (*Chairman*).
MARKS, F. J., J.P.

Councillors:

*BARRETT, J.
†*BIDWELL, S. J.
*CAVELL, MRS. I., J.P.
DORMER, J. G. P., J.P.
*ERRINGTON, F. G.
GODMAN, A. S.

HAIGH, J.
HOOK, R. E.
LOVE, P. J.
LYE, A. E.
*SALMON, J.
†*SHEIL, E. J.

SHEPHERD, A. H.
SOUTHEY, P. G.
STEELE, T. J.
*WARD, J. H.
WHITE, H. J.
*WILLIAMS, MRS. V. G. I.

*Members of the Public Health Committee.

†Members of the Area Health Committee (Area No. 9).

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 57th Annual Report on the health and circumstances of the population of the Borough of Southall for the year 1953. The health of the people continued to be good.

The birth rate, which has been falling annually since 1946, rose in 1953 to 13.22 from 12.94 in 1952. The death rate fell from 9.33 in 1952 to 9.18 in 1953. Both of these rates are exclusive of deaths occurring within the long-stay institutions inside the Borough. Heart disease, coronary disease and cancer were the principal causes of death.

There was an increase in the number of infant deaths in 1953, giving an infant mortality rate of 29.45 per thousand live births, as against 19.83 the previous year. The fact that 9 of these infants were born prematurely, one died of birth injury, and one of whooping cough, combined with the fact that there was an increase in the number of premature still births, and of premature infants born alive, suggests that more ante-natal care, and more instruction in pre-natal hygiene and in the prevention of infectious disease are required for expectant mothers.

The total number of infectious disease notifications was higher than during the previous year. This was principally due to measles and whooping cough. No case of diphtheria has been notified in the Borough of Southall since 1950. The number of notifications of scarlet fever has increased for the second year in succession, and it was noteworthy that in 10 instances secondary cases occurred where the child was nursed at home, home isolation having been insufficient to prevent the spread of the infection. There was a decrease in the number of cases of poliomyelitis, only four occurring, but of these two were rapidly fatal. A nation-wide outbreak of influenza occurred during the early part of 1953, and nine deaths from this cause were reported in Southall.

The number of infants brought for vaccination showed a considerable increase during 1953, and arrangements were made by Middlesex County Council for the provision of facilities for vaccination at County Clinics. The anti-diphtheria immunisation figures remained steady, showing neither an increase nor a decrease.

There was a fall in the number of notifications of tuberculosis from 123 in 1952 to 91 in 1953; the number of deaths, however, from this cause rose from 9 in 1952 to 12 in 1953.

During the latter part of the year, a very successful visit was paid by the Mass X-ray Unit to Southall. During the three weeks of their visit, 9,929 persons were X-rayed, and thanks were due to the many voluntary associations who gave help in various ways before and during this visit.

Two schemes of investigation and research concerning tuberculosis, one inaugurated by the Medical Research Council on the usefulness of B.C.G. vaccination for school leavers, and the other by the Mass X-ray Unit for the investigation of the occurrence of tuberculosis in adolescent workers, have been begun and in each of the schemes Southall has been allowed to take part. The work is done on volunteers from amongst the children about to leave school, and the response has been very good.

Requests for help in the safeguarding of the welfare of old people have continued to come in during the year, and the work of the Department in this connection has been made lighter by the increasing facilities available, through the visits and schemes of the Old People's Welfare Committee, for the discovery and rehabilitation of old people before they develop into cases requiring hospital attention. The work done in providing holidays, meals, chiropody and home visiting increased during the year, and a new scheme was instituted for the provision of S.O.S. cards to be used in the windows of homes where old people living alone might become suddenly in need of help.

Particular features of the health propaganda programme for the year were the Anti-Litter Campaign designed to educate the public in maintaining the cleanliness of the district, particularly from the public health point of view, the Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign, which was part of a nation-wide scheme for the improvement of the attendance for immunisation of the parents of young children, and the Mass X-ray publicity in preparation for the visit of the Unit.

It appears from the statistics concerning infestation with vermin or scabies that it may be reasonable to assume a great improvement in the amount of infestation throughout the district.

Atmospheric pollution has been much in the public mind since the occurrence of the great fog of December, 1952, and complaints with regard to offending chimneys necessitated a considerable amount of investigation, as will be seen from the table of sanitary inspections.

The problems of overcrowded houses, of increasing dilapidation of property through neglect because of the cost of repairs, and of maintaining a high standard of hygiene in food shops and catering establishments, continued to absorb the major part of the time of the sanitary inspectorate, while the high number of visits paid in connection with rat infestation suggests that, since the end of rationing, not enough care is being taken by members of the community, whether householders or food factory or shop employees, with regard to food waste or spillage, and so our gardens and yards and even our streets begin to supply the nourishment which could attract vermin and encourage their breeding.

Acknowledgements are due to those who have so kindly supplied information for use in this Report—the County Medical Officer, the Area Medical Officer, the Secretary of the Uxbridge Group of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Superintendent of St. Bernard's Hospital, the Physician of Uxbridge Chest Clinic, the County Public Control Officer, Chief Officers of the Borough Council, the directors of many local organisations devoted to social service, officers of the Fuel Research Station, and the general practitioners of Southall. I should also like to extend my sincere thanks to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and to all members of the Departmental Staff in acknowledgment of their help in the preparation of this Report, and also for their loyal support at all times.

I am, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Margaret A. Glass

MANOR HOUSE, SOUTHALL.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

for the year 1953

Medical Officer of Health:

MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.(Glasgow), D.P.H.(Cantab.).

Sanitary Inspection Staff:

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

R. W. McDONALD, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

S. SADLER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., R.S.I. Smoke Certificate.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

R. STOCKLEY, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., R.S.I. San. Sc.

D. G. MARTIN, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F. (Resigned 31.5.53.)

F. G. S. HILL, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., Cert. I. San. E., R.S.I. San. Sc.

B. J. PARSONS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F. (Promoted District Sanitary Inspector from 1.6.53.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

B. J. PARSONS, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F. (Until 1.6.53.)

General Assistant:

B. J. TOLWORTHY. (Resigned 17.10.53.)

B. E. COLEMAN. (Appointed 19.10.53.)

Clerical Staff:

Senior Clerk:

MRS. K. JONES.

Clerks, Shorthand-Typists:

MRS. W. M. CROSFIELD.

MISS S. McALLISTER. (Resigned 2.5.53.)

MISS K. M. THORPE. (Resigned 16.5.53.)

MISS J. E. CASTELL-EVANS. (Appointed 15.6.53.)

MR. N. D. TARSEY. (Appointed 13.7.53, resigned 30.11.53.) (National Service.)

MRS. K. N. MALAM. (Appointed 23.11.53.)

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area (acres)	2,607·762
Population—Registrar-General's estimate (Mid-1953)	54,910
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	14,536
Average number of occupants per house	3·78
Sum produced by a penny rate	£1,725

The Council control the following parks and open spaces:—

Brent Meadow	4·70 acres
Cranleigh Gardens	2·00 acres
Dormers Wells Housing Site	2·99 acres
Dudley Road Island	0·13 acres
Durdans Park	29·55 acres
Football Ground, Western Road... ..	3·51 acres
Frogmore Green	0·35 acres
Jubilee Park	11·13 acres

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH—continued.

Lady Margaret Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25 acres
Lea Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13 acres
North Road Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35 acres
Norwood Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.25 acres
Queens Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13 acres
Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.00 acres
Southall Municipal Sports Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.78 acres
Southall Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.77 acres
Swimming Bath Site, Dormers Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.50 acres
The Manor House	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 acres
Viaduct Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.22 acres
West Middlesex Golf Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	108.00 acres
Western Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17 acres
Wolf Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.33 acres
Wolf Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18 acres
							Total
							250.71 acres

For general administration purposes and for the main statistical purposes of this report, the district is divided into six wards, Waxlow Manor, Northcote, Hambrough, Dormers Wells, Glebe and Norwood Green.

The majority of the houses in the district are occupied by good-class working people, chiefly engaged in the local factories and workshops. These include food, jam, and chemical works, engineering, medical and toilet preparations, paint, dye, and wood works, laundries, etc. There are no trades carried on which are at present scheduled as offensive trades.

Southall Borough Council maintains a swimming bath situated in the Recreation Ground, Southall, which is one of the public parks. The surface area of the bath is 3,600 square feet (120 feet by 30 feet), cubic capacity 16,500 cubic feet (110,000 gallons). The water is treated by break point chlorination, and a normal chlorine content of 1.0 parts per million at the shallow end, and 0.7 at the deep end is maintained. During peak periods this is increased to 4.0 parts per million at the shallow end in order to obtain 2.0 parts per million at the deep end. Three samples of the water are taken daily by the staff for chlorine and other chemical testing. As this bath is an open one, the attendance varies to a great extent according to weather conditions. During 1953, the total number of persons using the bath was 39,020. The average number of persons attending per day (wet or fine) was 255. The maximum number at any one session was 500.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

Through the Uxbridge Group Management Committee this authority maintains two hospitals in Southall, the Southall-Norwood Hospital (30 beds) for treatment of general medical and surgical cases and casualties, and Mount Pleasant Hospital (79 beds) for the treatment of male patients suffering from tuberculosis.

St. Bernard's Hospital is managed by its own Committee and is for the reception of cases of mental and nervous disorders; it has 2,421 beds and takes patients from an extensive area, comprising parts of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Middlesex, including the Borough of Southall. Voluntary, temporary and certified patients of all types are admitted, and all modern forms of treatment are carried out.

Other hospitals outside the Borough which are used to a considerable extent by patients from Southall are Hillingdon Hospital, West Middlesex Hospital, and King Edward Hospital, Ealing.

The Uxbridge Chest Clinic is the regional centre to which residents of the Borough of Southall may be referred regarding chest disorders. It is also the regional centre for the diagnosis, treatment, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary). Persons may be referred there by their own doctors, from Borough Clinics, etc. Special "X-ray only" Clinics are available without appointment, otherwise persons are seen by appointment. There are female beds under the surveillance of clinic physicians at Hillingdon Hospital and male beds at Mount Pleasant Hospital. At this latter Hospital special treatment clinics are available for the convenience of Southall patients.

County Council of Middlesex—Health Department

The County Council of Middlesex is the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the Borough.

(a) *Care of Mothers and Young Children*

Ante-Natal Clinics	}	Jubilee Gardens Centre, Northcote Avenue, and Featherstone Road School Clinics.
Infant Welfare Clinics		
Diphtheria Immunisation, Vaccination and Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinics	}	Jubilee Gardens Centre and Featherstone Road School Clinics.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic		
Day Nurseries	}	No. 2. Recreation Ground. No. 4. Spikes Bridge, Municipal Sports Ground.

Priority Dental Service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age.

(b) *Midwifery Service*

Certified Midwives are employed, for attendance on women in their homes in the Borough, as midwives or as maternity nurses during childbirth.

(c) *Health Visitors*

Health Visitors are employed to undertake home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children, to persons suffering from illness, to expectant and nursing mothers, and on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. (The Health Visitors also act as school nurses.)

(d) *Home Nursing and Nursing Equipment*

Home Nurses are employed to undertake the nursing of persons in their own homes. (This work was formerly undertaken by "District Nurses.")

Where nursing equipment is required for use in the home, it is available on loan through the British Red Cross Society.

(e) Vaccination and Immunisation

In addition to the vaccination and immunisation of infants and young children carried out at the clinics already referred to, vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria is carried out by those general practitioners who have agreed to co-operate in the County Council scheme.

(f) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

The County Council's scheme includes provision for the admission of suitable cases to recognised recuperative homes. (Such cases should not be in need of medical or nursing care.)

The care and after care of tuberculous persons is dealt with through the Welfare Officer at the Chest Clinic.

(g) Domestic Helps

Home Help for householders where this is required owing to the presence of a person who is ill, lying in, an expectant mother, mental defective, disabled or aged, or a child not over compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944, is provided under the County Council's scheme.

(h) Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Service is provided for the removal to hospital, where necessary, of accident and sickness cases. This service is organised in association with the Fire Service. There is one Ambulance Sub-Station situated in Southall beside the Town Hall.

(i) Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Service deals with persons suffering from mental deficiency or mental illness.

(j) School Medical Service

Medical inspection and dental inspection of school children are arranged by the County Council through the Southall Divisional Executive. Medical treatment and dental treatment are provided by the County Council in the Borough as follows:—

Minor ailments treatment ...	Northcote Avenue and Featherstone Road School Clinics.
Orthopaedic treatment ...	Northcote Avenue Clinic and Jubilee Gardens Centre.
Ophthalmic treatment ...	Northcote Avenue Clinic.
Physiotherapy ...	Northcote Avenue Clinic and Jubilee Gardens Centre.
Ultra Violet Light treatment	Northcote Avenue Clinic.
Speech therapy	{ Northcote Avenue Clinic. 13 King Street. Talbot Road School.

County Council of Middlesex—Children's Department

The County Council, through the Children's Department, is also concerned in caring for children deprived of a normal home life. Area Children's Officers have been appointed to deal locally with such cases as they arise.

VITAL STATISTICS

Whole District

Total deaths, 731. (Males 337; Females 394.)

Crude Death Rate, 13.31 (including deaths in St. Bernard's Hospital, Norwood Hall and Vine Cottage); 9.18 (excluding these deaths).

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

Deaths and Death Rate

A new system of allocation by the Registrar-General of deaths in districts commenced on the 1st January, 1953. Deaths occurring in long stay hospitals are now included as local deaths, even though the persons concerned may still have private addresses in other districts or in other parts of the country.

As we have in Southall a very large mental hospital and two homes for chronic sick or aged persons, the new allocation causes a large increase in the calculated death rate, and there are no means of comparing this with figures for previous years. However, by subtracting these institution deaths from the total, a reasonably accurate figure can be obtained for the purpose of comparison with the 1952 crude death rate of 9.33, and this figure was 9.18, therefore, there was a reduction in the death rate for Southall residents other than those in institutions.

Heart disease, coronary disease and cancer were the principal causes of death, and, owing to the inclusion of institution deaths, there was a substantial increase in the figures for each of these, but it must be remembered that the average age of the occupants of St. Bernard's Hospital, of Norwood Hall, and of Vine House, is likely to be well above that for the rest of the Borough, and, in fact, deaths from these causes occurring in the institutions amounted to 48 heart disease, 24 coronary disease and 14 cancer, respectively.

It is pleasing to be able to record another year without a death from diphtheria. Less happy is it to note that measles and whooping cough each claimed one victim by death, that one mother died in hospital following her confinement, and that the number of deaths from tuberculosis rose from 9 in 1952 to 12 in 1953. Two died of poliomyelitis, both deaths occurring shortly after hospital admission, and after sudden onset of the disease.

There were 7 who died after involvement in accidents on the roads, 1 more than last year.

The number of outside deaths, *i.e.* of Southall residents who died in Hillingdon Hospital, other Middlesex hospitals and hospitals outside the County boundaries, including various London Hospitals, was 231 (males 135 and females 96).

Deaths of institution inmates (including patients from Southall addresses and from outside areas) number as follows: St. Bernard's Hospital, 190 (males 69 and females 121); at Mount Pleasant Hospital, 2 (all male); Southall-Norwood Hospital, 9 (5 male and 4 female); Norwood Hall, 35 (2 male and 33 female); Vine House, 3 (all female); in addition 21 deaths (17 male and 4 female) occurred of persons belonging to other districts and residing temporarily in Southall.

Of the 5 persons killed in road accidents in Southall during 1953, 2 were pedal cyclists, 2 motor cyclists and 1 a pedestrian. Although there was no particular black spot in which several fatal accidents occurred, it was noteworthy that of the 5, 4 happened on the main arterial road from east to west, and 3 of these at sections of the road where the dual carriage way would seem to offer more prevention, because of one way traffic and islanding of the road.

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole, the crude death rate is multiplied by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. This then gives a comparative death rate of 14.24 including institutional deaths, or 9.82 excluding these, compared with the rate for England and Wales as a whole, *i.e.* 11.4.

For distribution of deaths in the various wards, see Appendix, Table III, and for the comparison of general birth and death rates and rates of maternal mortality, see Appendix, Table IV.

Births and Birth Rate. (Figures for 1952 are given in brackets.)

The total number of registered births in the district (as notified under the Births and Deaths Registration Act) was 145 (136). The total number of live births belonging to the district, whether occurring within or outside the district was 713 (706). The illegitimate live births were 31 (26). There were 13 stillbirths (11), of these 10 were legitimate and 3 illegitimate.

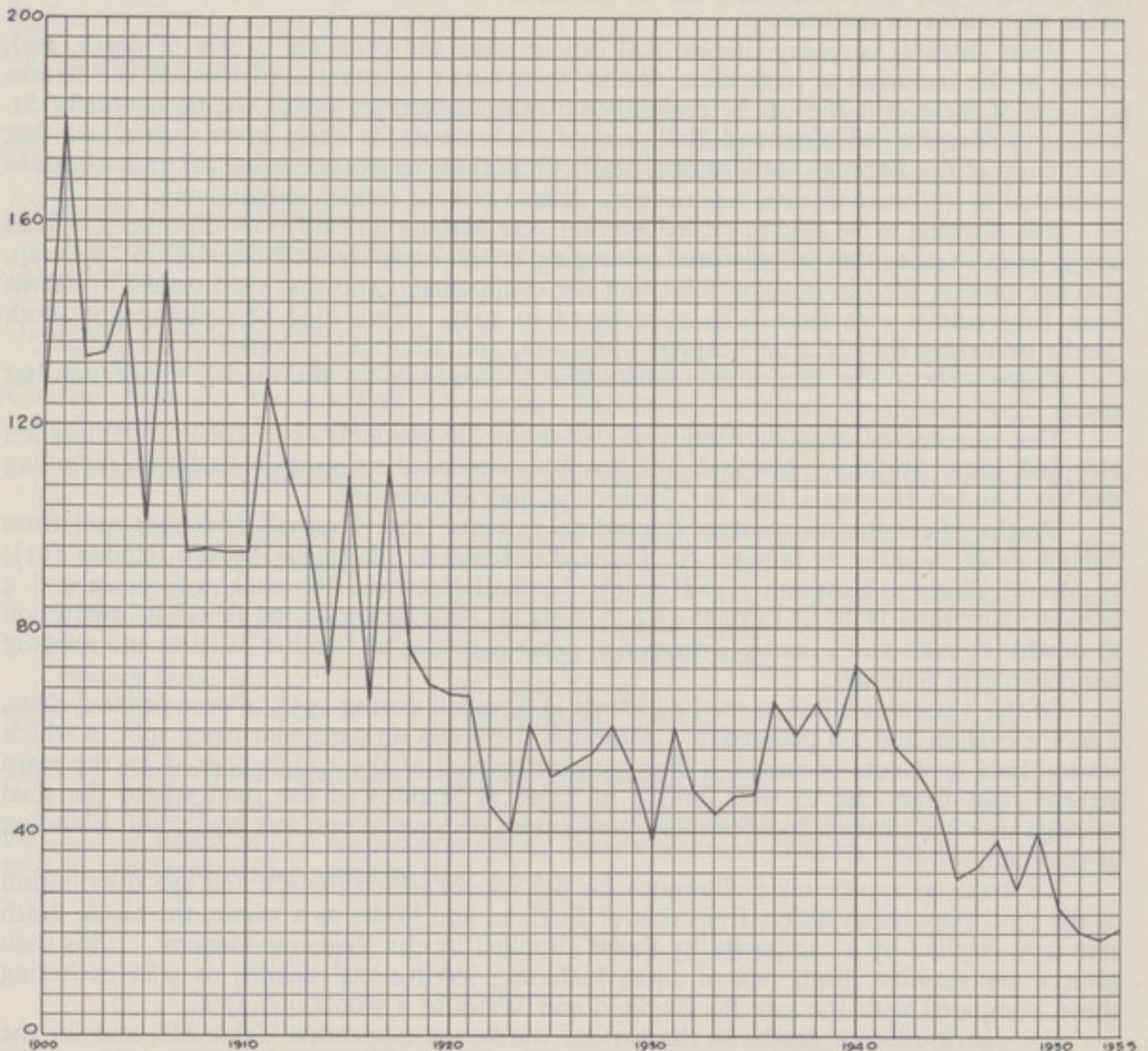
A slight rise in the birth rate (live and still births) is recorded from 12.94 in 1952 to 13.22 in 1953. This is the first increase in a rate which has been falling annually since 1946.

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole, the birth rate is multiplied by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. This gives a live birth rate of 12.85 to compare with the corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales, which was 15.5.

Infant Mortality

The fall in the infant mortality which was so noteworthy and so gratifying in previous years has suffered an abrupt check during 1953. 21 infants died during that year, as

GRAPH A



INFANT MORTALITY RATE FROM 1900 TO 1953

compared to 14 during 1952, giving an infant mortality rate of 29.45 per 1,000 live births, as against 19.83 in 1952. Of these 21 deaths, 3 died at home and 18 in hospital. 16 infants (8 male and 8 female) died within the first 4 weeks after birth. In Table VI, which gives the causes of infant deaths under the age of 1 year, it can be seen that 9 of these infants were born prematurely, 1 died of birth injury and 1 died of whooping cough. All of these cases can be considered as preventable. 2 infants who died from other causes had also been born prematurely and the question arises with regard to the premature infant deaths as to whether ante-natal care had been insufficient to prevent this occurrence. Graph A, on infant mortality rates, shows the trend of the infant mortality rate since 1900. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole was 26.8.

Premature Infants

Forty-eight premature infants were born during the year and there were 9 premature still births. 38 of these premature infants were surviving at the end of 1 month. Out of the 48 born alive, 44 were born in hospital, 3 at home and 1 in a nursing home. Of the premature still births, 7 were born in hospital and 2 at home. The classification of a premature infant is given to a child born prematurely or which weighs less than 5½ lbs. at birth.

Maternal Morbidity

Seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. There was 1 maternal death, post-operative, the first since 1950, and no deaths associated with abortion.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1953, the only new legislation with regard to infectious disease was the issue of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953. The purpose of these Regulations was to amplify the precautionary measures to be taken in cases of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning; to give increased power with respect to persons who are carriers of these diseases as well as to persons suffering from them; to prevent the entry into employment involving the handling of food of such carriers, and to empower the Medical Officer of Health to issue emergency notices when a risk of the spread of these diseases seems likely.

The total number of infectious disease notifications received during the year was higher than in 1952, being 1,836 compared with 844 the previous year. This year's figure is practically identical with that for 1951—the main part of the increase being due to measles and whooping cough in both years.

An increase in the number of notifications from scarlet fever was observed for the second year in succession. Infection was not severe but secondary cases occurred in 10 instances where children were nursed at home, and in each of 3 homes 2 cases of secondary infection occurred. It seems reasonable to consider that some of the secondary infection might not have occurred if hospital isolation had immediately been available for the primary cases.

Notifications of puerperal pyrexia were 7, as compared with 7 in 1952.

Particulars with regard to measles and poliomyelitis are mentioned specially under separate headings.

Monthly Bulletins of Incidence of Infectious Disease

These bulletins were circulated monthly to all general practitioners in the Borough, and, in addition to information with regard to infectious diseases occurring during the previous month, any topical matter, or incident of mutual interest to general practitioners and the Public Health Service, was also included; for instance, Home Accidents statistics, Old People's Welfare information, advance notice and request for assistance with Mass X-Ray Unit visit, etc.

Measles

Notifications of measles rose during the year 1953, being 931 as compared with 528 the previous year. There was 1 death from measles. The following table shows the trend of notifications during the past 10 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
1944	367	...	...	—
1945	500	...	...	1
1946	21	...	...	—
1947	334	...	...	—
1948	825	...	...	1
1949	194	...	...	—
1950	701	...	...	—
1951	1,129	...	...	—
1952	528	...	...	—
1953	931	...	...	1

Poliomyelitis

Six notifications were received of acute anterior poliomyelitis; of these 4 were subsequently confirmed as poliomyelitis, 2 paralytic and 2 non-paralytic. 2 deaths occurred from this disease, 1 of a notified paralytic case and 1 of a notified non-paralytic case. Particulars of the paralytic cases notified in 1953 and of those notified during the past 5 years and known to be still showing paralysis in 1952 are as follows:—

1953: Case A.	Paralysis of left leg.	Girl aged 9.	Full recovery.
1952: Case B.	Paralysis of both legs.	Adult male.	Full recovery.
Case C.	Paralysis of left leg.	Boy now aged 2 years.	Paralysis persists and growth of leg is retarded. Continuing physiotherapy.
Case D.	Paralysis of both legs.	Boy now aged 4 years.	Very great improvement. Full recovery of power. Some shortening of right leg and foot for which a special boot is to be made and physiotherapy continued.
Case F.	Paralysis of limbs and trunk.	Adult female.	Continues to make progress, but slowly. Both legs paralysed, both arms weak. Attends hospital for physiotherapy.
Case G.	Paralysis of both legs.	Boy now aged 13 years.	Continues to make progress. Walks well. Wears caliper for right leg.
1950: Case A.	Paralysis in left leg.	Adult male.	Residual partial paralysis left leg. At work.
Case B.	Paralysis in both legs.	Boy now aged 6 years.	Continues to improve. Still slight weakness left leg.
Case C.	Paralysis in arms, etc.	Girl now aged 18 years.	Continues to make slight progress. Residual paralysis in legs—but has increased muscle tone in toe muscles, quadriceps. Continues physiotherapy treatment and travels in motor wheel chair.
1949: Case B.	Paralysis anterior tibials, etc.	Girl now aged 13 years.	Almost full recovery. Physiotherapy not required.

Influenza

There was a considerable amount of influenza during the early part of the year 1953, many cases being known to be due to Virus A and of serious character. 9 deaths from influenza were reported, 3 male, 6 female. The ages at death varied from 41 to 84, and these deaths occurred between 21st January, 1953, and 12th March, 1953. It is likely that this was yet another sequel to the great fog of December, 1952, in that lowered resistance and resultant bronchitis or pneumonia made the patients succumb to the further attack by influenza virus.

Smallpox (Variola)

No patients with smallpox, but 2 contacts of cases of smallpox were notified to the Department from the Port Authorities during the year. Observations were maintained on the 2 contacts during the incubation period in which symptoms of the disease might develop.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

It is very satisfactory to be able to report, for 1953, a considerable improvement of the vaccination figures. The details are shown in the table below with the comparative table for 1952, and from this it will be seen that the rise in the total number of primary vaccinations amount to 66% over the 1952 figure. Of 713 children born, 310 received vaccination during the first year of life, and this is the highest figure recorded for many years. It is interesting to speculate how much of this increase may have been due to the nation-wide publicity campaign carried out by the Ministry of Health in co-operation with the local health authorities and local sanitary authorities, and how much to the institution of facilities at County Council Clinics for the vaccination of children. Figures supplied by the Area Medical Officer show that 135 children under the age of 5 received primary vaccination at County Council Clinics in Southall from April to December, 1953.

1953

	AGE GROUPS					TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	
Primary Vaccination ...	310	24	22	33	24	413
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	4	9	88	101

	AGE GROUPS					
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL
Primary Vaccination ...	195	8	15	25	30	273
Re-vaccination ...	3	1	2	20	94	120

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)

The number of notifications received during the year was 131 as compared with 104 for the previous year. 16 cases were admitted to hospital for isolation and treatment, and 115 were nursed at home. Secondary cases occurred in 13 instances where the first case was nursed at home, 3 of these households had each 3 members suffering from scarlet fever.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified to the Department.

The following information supplied by the County Medical Officer shows the number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year.

Number of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in Southall during the year				Number of Children who were given Secondary or Reinforcing Injection during the year (<i>i.e.</i> having in a previous year received a complete full course)
AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION				
Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	
235	274	27	536	585

In the following table is shown the number of children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria at any time before that date:—

Age at 31.12.53:	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
Number immunised	83	1,939	3,868	2,982	8,872

The number of children immunised for the first time during 1953 was 536 as compared with 540 in 1952. The percentage of children receiving primary immunisation against diphtheria appears not to have fallen as compared with 1952, although the figure is not so high as in years previous. The number of children obtaining reinforcing injections increased considerably from 317 in 1952 to 585 in 1953, and the figures as a whole are satisfactory, though an increase in the number of children protected by immunisation against diphtheria is still desirable.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

Distribution of Infectious Disease Notifications

For the incidence of various infectious diseases notified during the year, under age groups and locality see Appendix, Tables VIII and IX.

Infectious Disease Visits

During the year, the Sanitary Inspectors paid 423 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. In addition, the County Health Visitors did a certain amount of home and school visiting in connection with infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The number of new cases notified during the year was 88.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis

The number of new cases notified during the year was 3.

Of the total notifications 6 were received from Medical Practitioners; 63 from the Uxbridge Chest Clinic; 7 from General Hospitals; 2 from Special Hospitals; 12 from St. Bernard's Hospital; and 1 from Hammersmith Chest Clinic.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 12; other forms, nil.

For details of new cases notified and deaths in 1953, see Appendix, Table X, and for the occupation of new cases see Appendix, Table XI.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172

Action under these powers was not necessary during the year.

The number of new notifications fell from 123 in 1952 to 91 in 1953. This, while a considerable improvement, did not constitute a record low figure for notifications—as in 1951, the number was down to 80.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 12, 4 of which occurred in St. Bernard's Hospital, the corresponding number for 1952 being 9, excluding St. Bernard's Hospital deaths. Of the 12 deaths 3 had not previously been notified as cases of tuberculosis. It appears, therefore, that there are still cases of tuberculosis who seek treatment or are discovered too late for medical skill to be effective in saving their lives, and the use of the Mass X-ray Unit for periodic review should limit the likelihood of this occurring.

The Mass X-ray Unit of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board paid a visit to Southall from 28th September until 15th October, in 1953. Careful and extensive preliminary publicity was arranged for, the first step in this being to convene a meeting of representatives of voluntary organisations in the Town Hall with the Mayor as Chairman, and with the Medical Director and Liaison Officer of the Mass X-ray Unit as speakers. At this meeting, the representatives were asked to assist in every way they and their organisations could with publicity of the forthcoming visit, in order that the greatest attendance possible of the general public should be obtained during the Unit's stay. The local Press was extremely generous with its space both in reporting this meeting and in giving publicity at other times prior to and during the visit of the Unit. Propaganda leaflets were delivered into each household by members of the various organisations and poster publicity was also used. A number of booking offices were made available by the Borough Council, by voluntary organisations, namely the British Red Cross, the Women's Voluntary Service, the Church Army, and the authorities of St. George's Parish Church and also by the Middlesex County Council, whose Clinics were made available for booking purposes.

The effect of this advance publicity and the making of convenient centres for booking was that a splendid response was obtained and during the visit of the Mass X-ray Unit there was an unprecedented number of bookings obtained, so that the Unit carried out more work per session than it had previously been required to do in any district. The total numbers attending at the King's Hall, which was used for the actual work of the Unit,

and kindly made available by the authorities of the King's Hall Methodist Church, was 7,234, 3,168 male and 4,066 female.

Of these, 85 in all were recalled for further investigation and out of this number positive cases found were 3 male and 6 female. Cancer of the lung was also discovered in 4 cases, 3 male and 1 female. At the end of the visit, the Unit went to the Associated Equipment Company's premises in Southall in order to carry out a survey of employees of that factory; 2,695 persons were examined there in all, 2,425 male, 270 female; and 1 male was found to be positive. It will be seen that the total number of persons examined during the 3 weeks was, therefore, 9,929, and the number of cases of active tuberculosis found amongst Southall residents and people working in Southall was 10, *i.e.* less than 1 per thousand. This is quite a satisfactory figure.

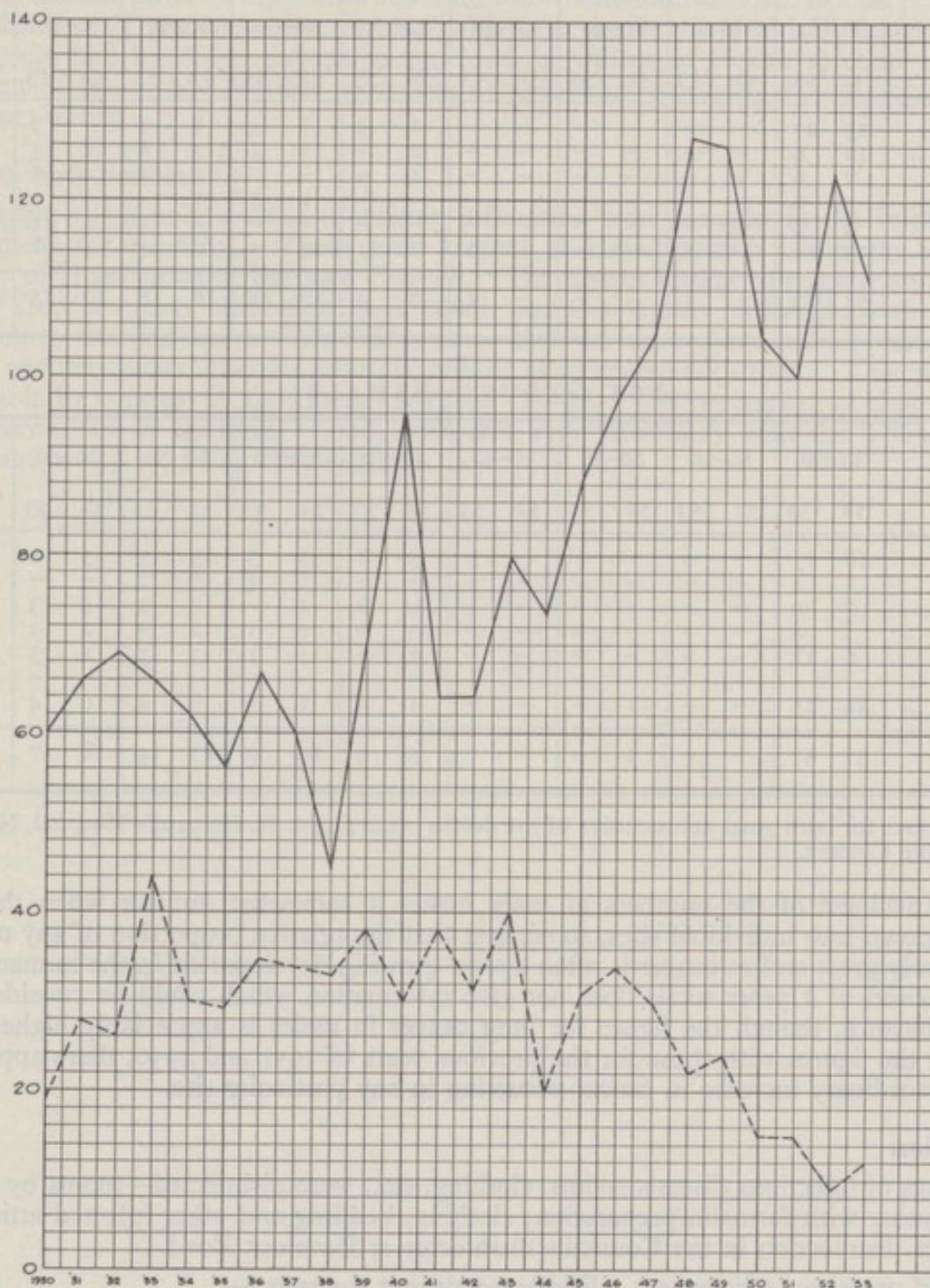
The analysis of the housing conditions of new cases shows that in 70 of 78 notified patients living in Southall, exclusive of the St. Bernard's Hospital notifications, housing conditions were good in 59 instances. 8 patients were living in overcrowded homes, in 4 cases amounting to statutory overcrowding, and 3 were found to be living in houses affected with dampness of a remedial nature, to which attention was given at once. In 9 instances the homes of the newly notified cases already contained cases of tuberculosis, in 3 of these homes there were already 2 cases, and in 1 the new notification was the fourth in the same household. In 2 of these cases of multiple notifications overcrowding was present. The housing conditions of the remaining 8 notified cases were not available, either because the case was an inward transfer from another district, or because removal occurred too soon for a visit to be paid by the Chest Clinic Officer, or for some other similar reason.

Tuberculosis Vaccine Clinical Trial—Medical Research Council Scheme. At Easter, 1951, young people attending secondary schools in Southall were invited to volunteer to join this trial which was for the purpose of determining the value of tuberculosis vaccines if used for the general population in the same way as diphtheria immunisation. Until Easter, 1952, all young people in their last two terms at the secondary modern schools were invited to join, and if they agreed each volunteer was given an X-ray, and skin test, and those giving unsatisfactory results were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. All the young people concerned are being followed up to determine the value of the vaccine. The follow up consists of a postal form sent to each volunteer once a year, a visit from the Health Visitor, and an annual chest X-ray. Those who moved to other districts are followed up if possible, and even those who emigrate can be kept in touch. This is all part of a larger scheme for volunteers in London, Birmingham and Manchester and including 54,000 young people. It is too early yet to obtain results from the follow-up of these cases, but it is hoped that much interesting information will be available for a subsequent report.

Research into incidence of new tuberculosis in the adolescent. A trial scheme for the investigation of high incidence of tuberculosis amongst young adults, by means of an examination of school leavers, and an annual review of those subsequently volunteering to enter the scheme, was begun in October, 1952, by the staff of the Mass X-ray Unit. Part of the scheme also consists in preliminary propaganda in the schools and the distribution of explanatory letters to parents. Ten education areas in Middlesex were brought into this scheme, including Southall, and in this Borough 855 school leavers were invited to take part (440 boys and 415 girls). Of these, 523 consented to do so (258 boys and 265 girls). This response is very good indeed and is much higher than that obtained in any other of the education areas concerned. The full results of this scheme will not, of course, be available for a number of years as it is designed to cover a ten year age group, *i.e.* 15 to 24, and the incidence of tuberculosis morbidity during the 10 years after leaving school, and the value of these results will depend, to a great extent, on the continued co-operation of the individuals concerned in the survey.

Graph B is a pictorial representation of the statistics of tuberculosis in the Borough from 1930 to 1953.

GRAPH B



TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM 1930 TO 1953

————— Notifications
 - - - - - Deaths

Cancer

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 40) that in 1953 120 cases (63 males and 57 females) died from cancer. (See Appendix, Table VII.)

Below is set out in tabular form a classification of the cancer deaths according to the site of the primary growth and in ages.

AGE GROUPS—MALE

SITE	TOTAL		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80+	
	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53
Lung ...	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	9	7	7	-	7	-	1
Stomach ...	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	3	2	2	3	-	-
Intestine ...	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Bladder ...	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Prostrate ...	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	3
Other ...	13	16	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	5	2	4	4	2	1	2
Totals ...	54	63	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	4	17	18	16	16	10	15	5	8

AGE GROUPS—FEMALE

SITE	TOTAL		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80+	
	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53
Breast ...	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	3	3	3	5	4	2	2
Lung ...	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1
Stomach ...	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	4	3	-	3
Uterus ...	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	2
Intestine ...	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	1	5	1	3
Bladder ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ...	18	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	6	4	6	4	1	1
Totals ...	57	57	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	10	9	17	14	18	17	6	12

The figures for both years are inclusive of the deaths occurring at St. Bernard's Hospital, Norwood Hall and Vine Cottage.

The smallness of the numbers of cases makes it somewhat difficult when the total is broken down into individual sites, to suggest that the relative proportion of any one site is particularly great and as cancer is often a slow-growing development in the human body, the comparison of 2 years totals does not give information which could be considered of great significance, though the figure for lung cancer in males is appreciably higher. On comparing the figures with those for the previous years of 1951 and 1950, there appears to be no extraordinary increase in cancer occurring in any particular site.

Disinfection

In cases of infectious disease, rooms, clothing, etc., were disinfected—rooms by sealing and fumigating with formalin preparation; clothing, bedding and other infected articles by removal for disinfection in the Council's disinfector at Havelock Road.

List of premises, articles, etc., disinfected during the year:—

Rooms ...	...	...	20	Eiderdowns ...	...	...	9
Beds ...	...	...	17	Pillows ...	...	...	8
Blankets ...	...	...	57	Plimsolls (routine disinfection			
Mattresses ...	...	...	15	during holiday for Feather-			
Sheets ...	...	...	38	stone School) (pairs) ...			50
Books ...	...	...	131	Miscellaneous articles ...			7

Smallpox Disinfection. In the event of smallpox occurring within the district and disinfection being required on a considerable scale, arrangements have been made whereby this could be carried out. An agreement was made with the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board whereby in such an event the staff of St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge, would carry out this work.

Provision of Antitoxin and Vaccine Lymph

The Council provides diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin free to local practitioners in the district. These antitoxins are obtainable from the Public Health Department during office hours and by direct request to the Medical Officer of Health at other times. In the event of emergency supplies of vaccine lymph being required, they are obtainable at very short notice.

Vermin and Scabies

During 1953, only 2 cases of vermin infestation were brought to the Public Health Department for cleansing. These were treated at Hammersmith Cleansing Station by courtesy of Hammersmith Borough Council. The figures appear to suggest a satisfactory state of freedom from infestation in Southall, and this is also indicated by the fact that according to the findings in Table XII, more children were examined for vermin in the schools and very many fewer found to be infested as compared with 1952. This information is available by courtesy of the County Medical Officer. The percentage of children found to be verminous in Southall, *i.e.* .18, compares very favourably with the overall County percentage of .55 requiring cleansing.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The needs of 20 cases of old people living in difficult circumstances were investigated during 1953, and the action taken is recorded in the following list:—

Removed to hospital	3
Removed to hospital (under National Assistance Act powers) ...	—
Removed to mental institution	—
Removed to old people's home	1
Died at home	2
Remained at home	14
(a) Home Help provided	3
(b) Refused to enter home or accept Home Help ...	6
(c) No help required	5

The difficulties of the old persons recorded on this list were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department either by interested relations, neighbours or friends, or by complaint by one or other of the statutory authorities.

Following the receipt of a complaint, a visit would be made by the District Sanitary Inspector or the County's Home Help Organiser, in order that the needs of the particular individual could be ascertained. These needs vary in the same individual from time to time, as at one time the requirement might be for provision of Home Help, District Nursing or Home Comforts, while later in the same year the need might be for urgent removal to a home or to a hospital. The number actually brought to our attention during 1953 was lower than during the previous year, and this may be attributed possibly to the work, which is reported later, done by the Old People's Welfare Committee, but each case involves the Department staff in many visits and telephone calls. On one particular emergency case alone, in one day 4 visits and 9 telephone calls were required.

Of the 20 cases reported above, it can be seen that 6 were persistent in their refusal throughout the year to accept any type of help whatever, and these cases required to be kept under fairly frequent supervision in order to judge of any deterioration of the home or of the old person.

It has been ascertained from the Area Medical Officer that 302 Southall people were given Home Help during the year and of these 217 consisted of chronic sick or aged persons.

There was a great increase in the amount of voluntary work carried out to help the aged during 1953, and many voluntary associations contributed to provide Christmas parcels or special comforts for old people.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service, very ably controlled by the Women's Voluntary Service Association, continued to provide meals to old people at a cost of 9d. per meal to the recipient. Those in necessitous circumstances were able to have their meals free of charge. The members of the Women's Voluntary Service cooked and transported the meals to the persons receiving them, and during the year 2,351 meals were supplied to 55 individual persons. This is an increase over the numbers in 1952, when 1,832 meals were supplied to 51 individual persons. Up till now it has been impossible to obtain provision of these meals for more than one a week per person, but it is hoped that this will be substantially increased during 1954—the purpose of these meals being to prevent malnutrition in persons who are unable to obtain cooked meals by their own efforts, a one day a week service, while better than nothing, is unlikely to be sufficient to provide full nourishment and a balanced diet.

Old People's Welfare Committee

During 1953, this Committee carried out a survey on approximately half of the Borough in order to obtain information regarding all the persons of pensionable age living in the area covered by the survey, and to ascertain also the needs, if any, of these people.

Following the visit by volunteers to the old people of this part of the Borough, a card index system was set up in order that the information could be maintained, and renewed from time to time as further visits were paid. The number of old people covered by the canvass was 760, of whom 489 required no help, 83 asked for a further call to be made after 6 months, and 192 required help, details of the help asked for or seeming to be necessary in these cases, are as follows:—

Chiropody	64	Old people's clubs... ..	3
Home visiting	33	Old people's bungalows	3
Home Help service	30	Employment	2
Mobile Library	15	Medical appliances	2
Meals on Wheels	10	District Nurse	3
Shopping	6	Gardening	1
General welfare	9	Financial relief	5
Transport	6	Holidays	2
Alternative accommodation	4		

Chiropody Service for Old People

This service was continued throughout 1953, and during the year a total of 33 house-bound people received 143 visits in their homes for chiropody, and 111 old people attended on 783 occasions the establishments of the chiropodists taking part in the scheme for provision of cheap or free chiropody.

Holidays for Old People

The holiday scheme whereby old people could get a seaside holiday during off season months of May and September, at reduced rates, continued during 1953, and, in addition, the Old People's Welfare Committee sent 10 individuals for a holiday recommended by their doctors. This was the Coronation tribute given by the Committee.

S.O.S. Cards Scheme

The Borough Council gave consideration to a scheme whereby S.O.S. cards could be prepared and given out to old people living alone, for their use in emergency. These cards were to be completed with any important information, such as name of next-of-kin, name of doctor, ambulance, police, telephone numbers, name of Old People's Club attended, if any. On distribution of these cards, old people would be instructed in their completion and use in emergency. The Council are agreed that this scheme is likely to be a useful one and suggested that the working out of detail of the distribution of the cards should be undertaken by the Old People's Welfare Committee if they were willing to take on the work, while the Borough Council would pay for the cost of preparing the cards. These cards were then printed and then passed over to the Old People's Welfare Committee and distribution was begun at the time of the survey referred to above in the report.

It is hoped that by the use of these cards in emergency help may be obtained for old people in sudden distress or illness more quickly than might otherwise be the case.

Home Visiting

A special sub-committee of the Old People's Welfare Committee arranges for visits to be paid to lonely and house-bound old people who desire such attention. This is a very valuable service and much appreciated by the persons visited. During 1953 approximately 1,000 visits were paid in this way by a number of visitors totalling about 20. This work is a very fine one and it is hoped that the number of persons volunteering to carry it out will increase during the years.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

No case was dealt with under these powers during 1953.

WELFARE—GENERAL

A considerable amount of Welfare Work is carried out by the organisations of the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Association.

The local headquarters of the *St. John Ambulance Association* are situated at Hartington Road, Southall, and the honorary officers are Dr. C. J. P. Seccombe, 20, Western Road, Southall, Divisional Surgeon; Miss F. M. Gibbs, 41, Waxlow Crescent, Divisional Superintendent; and Mr. H. S. King, 44, Northcote Avenue, Southall, Divisional Superintendent, Ambulance Division.

The work carried out is as follows:—

Home Nursing and Nursing Equipment. The St. John Ambulance Nursing Division has been trained in Home Nursing. It also loans out nursing equipment for use in the home from its Medical Comforts Depot in Hartington Road.

Ambulance Services. The St. John Ambulance Brigade maintains an ambulance that is available for private hire, and which is also used on public duties in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Welfare—General. Medical Comforts Depot, Hartington Road, Southall. The St. John Ambulance Nursing Division has voluntarily staffed, without pay, this depot every weekday evening for the past 25 years. During the year 534 articles—chairs, crutches, bed-pans, back rests, bed tables, rubber sheets, etc., were loaned to the general public. Calls for help in providing equipment were received and answered from hospitals and individuals in many parts of London and the home counties. Every article loaned is cleaned and disinfected on return to the depot. A small loan charge is made to cover this service and the cost of repairs and replacements.

The Nursing Division exists for service to others, and throughout the years has taken an interest in the welfare of the sick. It teaches the art of home nursing and spreads a knowledge of First Aid and accident prevention. During the year some 9,000 cases were treated by members who had had their training in the Southall Division. The Division was able to send trained members to help in the flood disaster at Canvey Island, as well as to cover the First Aid requirements of many public gatherings. In addition to this it provided voluntary aid in hospital wards.

The headquarters of the *British Red Cross Society*, Ealing Area Division, which includes Southall, is Florence Nightingale House, 85, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.

The Divisional Director is Mrs. E. V. Bruce, and the work carried out is as follows:—

Training Red Cross Juniors and Seniors in First Aid and Home Nursing, and also training candidates for the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Occupational Therapy when requested for the disabled ex-service pensioners and for Chest Clinic cases.

Hospital duty during epidemics.

Provision and carriage of books to T.B. home-bound patients.

Welfare visits which are increasing.

Hospital Library facilities and Picture Library.

Nursing Aid.

Nursing in the home.

Escort duty to and from hospitals for the sick, aged, blind people and children.

Medical loan, providing comforts for sick people.

Transport for the sick when requested.

Blood transfusion.

Civil Defence basic first aid training.

Accommodation in Red Cross Homes for chronic aged and sick.

Club for Disabled Persons. An interesting project commenced during the latter part of 1952 continued and increased its usefulness during 1953. This was the formation of a club for disabled persons, at first organised by the warden of the Community Centre, but later managed almost completely by the members of the Club. This Club is a social and recreational one, and transport is provided for those members who are unable to make their own way to the Club premises, which are at the Southall Community Centre. The membership has grown and now has reached the number of 24, testifying to the appeal of the Club.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

The importance of the education of the public in matters of health has become increasingly realised during the past few years, and there are many new methods of propaganda which have been devised to reach the public ear or eye.

Throughout the year the Staff of the Department continued this work and poster publicity, talks to individuals, talks to small groups, talks to larger groups, some of them illustrated with film strip pictures, were continuous throughout the year. Special subjects for poster publicity were influenza, smoke abatement, anti-diphtheria immunisation and clean food, as these points became topical.

A campaign in the spring of the year was organised by the Ministry of Health for a nation-wide drive for anti-diphtheria immunisation, because of the dangerous drop in the numbers of parents bringing their children to be immunised. The local health authority co-operated with the local sanitary authority in this, and new posters, film slides, and leaflets on the subject were given as wide distribution as possible.

The question of smoke abatement having become very urgent as a result of the great fog of December, 1952, part of the year was devoted to special work in the education of the public against unnecessary smoke emission, the use of smokeless fuel and special appliances for burning this material were advocated and advice given to boiler house stokers and railway engine firemen in an effort to reduce smoke from factories and railway sidings.

There was a continued drive for the improvement of the food handling and distribution in the Borough, and shops, canteens, catering establishments, and hawkers were encouraged to bring their standards not only up to those recommended in the bye-laws for this purpose but beyond.

At a seminar held by the Central Council for Health Education in London, Medical Officers from all types of authorities gathered to exchange information and ideas on the subject of health education in a sanitary authority. It was interesting to compare the results obtained by different methods of approach to health education and many helpful suggestions have since been adopted within this Borough. It is believed that certain ideas of our own were useful to other authorities.

Public Health information continued to be published in the Council's Civic News Sheet in the form of an alphabet of hygiene. This magazine, which is issued free of cost, has a considerable circulation, as it is sent to all voluntary organisations in addition to being available to those members of the public who wish to receive it.

For the Mass X-ray Unit visit publicity was concentrated during some weeks prior to the date of commencement to give notice of the facilities offered; handbills were delivered to every household, poster publicity and newspaper publicity were also used for this campaign.

The very high figures for home accidents which had been recently publicised gave rise to concern about this matter. As all home accidents are preventable, this seemed a very important subject for health education, and a request was made to the local medical practitioners, to the medical directors of local hospitals and to other persons likely to have knowledge of accidents occurring in the home and resulting in disability of slight or serious nature or even in death to notify the Public Health Department of such cases coming to their knowledge. The response was fair but rather uneven and it would be difficult to express any opinion on the results of the notifications supplied as yet. Of 42 home accidents reported, no less than 13 were burns or scalds, mostly due to pulling over a teapot or boiling kettle or milk saucepan, 11 were fractures caused by falls in the home, and 3 of these resulted in death. 3 were drug poisoning cases. It seems most probable that every one of these burns and fractures and several of the other accidents, as detailed in the home accidents table, page 49, were due to a little carelessness or a little haste, too much polish on a floor causing someone to fall down stairs, or some other easily preventable occurrence, and it seems there is a considerable need for continuous education in this field.

An Anti-Litter Campaign was suggested by the Public Health Committee as a suitable method of obtaining cleaner streets. The gross carelessness of the public with regard to the keeping of the streets clear from litter, while not always likely to cause danger to health, may do so in a number of ways, as cartons and paper wrappings of food dropped

may drift into corners where they may escape notice for long enough for putrefaction to commence and fly breeding to take place, while the dropping of skins of fruit and other slippery objects may, and very often does, become a source of danger to disabled or elderly persons and may result in loss of life or increased disablement. It was decided that a public appeal should be made by the Mayor and Chairman of the Public Health Committee, letters were inserted in the Press and in the Civic News Sheets and an individual letter was sent to every class in each of the schools in the Borough exhorting the children to help in the maintenance of cleanliness in the streets. This campaign is one which will require to be kept continuously to the forefront as a temporary improvement was observed following the mass appeal, but this could not be said to have really been maintained for a lengthy period. National publicity on the same theme was instituted shortly after the commencement of the Southall campaign and this, no doubt, assisted to remind the public of Southall of the appeal which had been made to them previously.

Care of the feet. As the health of the feet plays a major part in the well-being of the individual, and as information concerning the foot defects in adult life is difficult to obtain, a request was made to the local chiropodists to co-operate in an investigation into the causes of foot defect as found by them. Several chiropodists very kindly supplied figures concerning the persons coming to them for the first time during 1953, the figures are not in a sufficiently uniform pattern for a real statistical analysis to be made, but a rough deduction which can be made from them is that out of 298 new patients attending chiropodists in Southall, approximately 33% were suffering from hallux valgus, 53% corns and callouses, and 8.7% from infections of the feet, including plantar warts, athletes foot, etc. The remaining 5.3% consisted of hammer toes, soft corns, dropped metatarsal arches, metatarsalgia, and ankle strains. These complaints are mostly of a preventable nature, the corns and callouses having been caused by faulty footwear, the hallux valgus, though to a certain extent possibly a congenital condition, being aggravated by faulty footwear, and infections of the feet, such as athletes foot, being caused by insufficient care in the hygiene of the feet. There is here a fruitful field for health propaganda not only amongst the general public, but amongst the shoe manufacturers, and shoe fitters in particular. A great responsibility lies on those who have the task of fitting the feet of small children, as untold damage may be done by the provision of shoes which are too tight, too narrow, too short, or which have been made in such a flimsy manner that nails or sewing of the material can cause corns or pressure.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

Ten establishments were inspected for licence under this heading and all were found satisfactory for the purpose which was intended.

Details are as follows:—

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>No. of Licences</i>
Chiropody only	5
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	5

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF BOROUGH COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

During 1953, a total of 83 medical examinations were carried out on members of the Borough Council staff. These examinations were carried out with regard to suitability for employment on the Council's permanent staff, for entry into the Sickness Pay Scheme, and Temporary Superannuation Scheme, or Sickness Pay Scheme Regulations.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply and Water Services

Water is supplied to nearly the whole of the district by the South-West Suburban Water Company. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies a small area in the southern part of the district, and the Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company a small area in the northern part. The supply is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity. Reports on sampling carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board are issued from time to time. Five samples of drinking water were taken from 2 premises during the year for bacteriological and chemical examination and reported as satisfactory. All inhabited houses are supplied from public water mains and there are no standpipes in use on mains.

Sanitary Inspections of the District

The total number of inspections of premises made during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors was 10,239. Notable differences in figures from 1952 are those for atmospheric pollution and food hygiene. The increase of inspections for atmospheric pollution was due to concentration on observations and analyses of smoke emission to obtain sufficient information to use in an effort to secure the maximum reduction in pollution. The reduction in the number of inspections in food hygiene points to improvements already established, as a result of former work done by the Inspectors, now requiring fewer visits.

Table XIII gives an analysis of the number and nature of such inspections.

School Sanitation

Routine inspections were carried out during the year of sanitary accommodation in schools, often in conjunction with inspections of school canteens. Verbal notices were given to school caretakers with regard to any deviation from maintenance of full cleanliness.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Statistics for the year:—

(a) Number of Council houses					
(1) Found to be infested	...	...	...	6	} Total 17
(2) Disinfested during the year...	...	...	...	6	
(b) Number of other houses					
(1) Found to be infested	...	...	...	11	}
(2) Disinfested during the year...	...	...	...	11	

Canal Boats

Visits were paid to the canal, and 3 boats were inspected. The condition of boats and occupants was satisfactory.

There were no complaint notices issued by other authorities.

Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room

The mortuary, situated in Havelock Road, provides adequate accommodation for the Borough. Four bodies were deposited in the mortuary during the year.

Factories Act, 1937

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

INSPECTIONS

Factory Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	13	30	—	—
Mechanical	163	177	13	—
Totals ...	176	207	13	—

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	9	8	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	4	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	18	27	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	2	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	34	44	—	1	—

OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—Making ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
Toys—Making	2	—	—	—	—	—
Loose Covers... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough subject to registration or licence under this Act.

Premises where upholstery is reconditioned and secondhand articles are sold are included in the list of general inspections.

Petroleum and Carbide

During the year licences were in force in respect of 61 installations for petroleum, and 4 for carbide of calcium.

Celluloid and Cinematograph Films Act, 1922

There are 2 licences in force for the purpose of stripping and making celluloid solution from cinematograph films. Inspections have revealed no infringements.

Housing

Rehousing of the occupiers of the 8 houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made in 1952 was not provided by the end of 1953.

Steps taken to abate overcrowding show a marked improvement over previous years, the number finding rehousing being well in excess of new cases, *i.e.* 64 overcrowding cases known to the Public Health Department were rehoused as against 55 new cases found to be living in conditions of statutory overcrowding.

No Demolition Orders were made during the year.

The following details have been supplied by the Borough Engineer, detailing the complete amount of house building for Southall since the end of the war.

BUILT BY SOUTHALL BOROUGH COUNCIL

	DURING THE YEAR 1953		SINCE THE END OF THE WAR (INCLUDING 1953)	
	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough
Old People's Dwellings...	8	—	35	—
Houses	1	—	101	40
Flats	80	12	193	48
Prefabs	—	—	299	—

BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

	DURING THE YEAR 1953		SINCE THE END OF THE WAR (INCLUDING 1953)		
	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough	Within the Borough		Outside the Borough
			New	Rebuilds	
Old People's Bungalows	—	—	13	—	—
Houses	2	—	140	70	—
Flats	—	—	44	4	—
Prefabs	—	—	—	—	—

Administration of the Shops Acts

Detailed improvements were secured in the prescribed amenities for workers and fuller compliance with records and notices was enforced.

Markets

The general sanitary conditions at the livestock market, held once weekly, were kept under supervision. There is no other market in the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Seven establishments were licensed during the year. Compliance with the schedule of conditions of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was secured and no formal action was necessary.

HYGIENE OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

One episode occurred in which staff and children attending a school in the Borough developed symptoms suggesting food poisoning. The symptoms were vomiting and diarrhoea occurring 6 to 12 hours after the mid-day meal. All the cases were mild in character lasting at the most 48 hours. It was suggested that meat minced and reheated and subsequently used as meat pie and cornish pasty was the likely source of infection. Out of 300 consumers at risk 175 developed the symptoms to a greater or lesser degree. At the school canteens samples of all foods are retained for inspection for 48 hours after each meal and specimens were taken from the suspect meat and the other foods consumed on that day and investigated for pathogenic organisms, but all returned a negative result. In addition faeces specimens were taken from four of the cases and from all the canteen workers, 13 in number, but no pathogenic organisms were discovered, and no case was notified by medical practitioners as food poisoning. In addition to faeces specimens, throat and nose swabs were taken from the canteen workers, and each was medically examined to make certain that there were no cuts or sores or infectious symptoms. No other outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Borough during 1953. The total number of persons notified as cases of food poisoning by general practitioners was 66, and, of these, 6 were discovered subsequently to have faeces containing food poisoning organisms, these were: In 4 cases salmonella typhi murium, in 1 salmonella newport and in 1 salmonella thompson.

Personal Hygiene

The free washing facilities in the public conveniences, which were brought into operation in September, 1950, continued to be available throughout 1953. During that period, 5,600 paper towels were issued free, and also 3,804 linen towels, which are provided at a cost of 2d. per person. The total issue of towels is much lower than in 1952, and the use of paper towels is half the number used during that year. The linen towel issue has, however, increased from 3,161 in 1952. The drop in the total figure is somewhat disappointing and indicates that further publicity of the free washing service appears to be necessary.

Examination of Food Handlers

During the year synthetic cream became suspect in certain areas of the country as a possible source of food poisoning and paratyphoid fever. In order that the purity of the local product should be above suspicion, an examination was made of all the employees working in the factory making this cream. Investigations included examination of the throat and nose, with the taking of swabs for bacteriological testing; tests were taken from under the nails of each worker; and specimens of faeces and urine were also sent for investigation. Information on results obtained was kept entirely confidential to the employee concerned, and, while no dangerous infective organisms were found, in one or two cases common cold organisms were found in the nose or throat and in others the nail scrapings produced a few organisms. Those found to have any bacterial infection whatever were re-examined until they could be pronounced completely clear, and the opportunity was taken for renewed propaganda on personal hygiene for food handlers. This cream is also subject to weekly routine bacteriological examinations, and the results obtained from these frequent investigations, done without previous arrangement, and from any part of the factory concerned, have been uniformly good.

Milk

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, were issued:—

for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	12
for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	22
for the sale of Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	20
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	25
				Total	79

Food Sampling

The bacteriological analyses of 313 food samples taken during the year were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Ninety-eight of these specimens were ice-cream samples, covering 18 makes of ice-cream, and following bacteriological analyses the ice-creams were graded as follows:—

Grade I	...	...	...	...	90
Grade II	...	...	...	...	4
Grade III	...	...	...	...	4
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	—

Ice-cream was manufactured locally at 3 premises during the year. Premises and plant were inspected and checked and no infringement of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52, was recorded.

Closer liaison has been maintained during the year with the County Public Control Department and the report on the work carried out in Southall by the staff of that Department is as follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Total Samples procured</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Milk (various)	75	7
Milk, New	195	48
Arrowroot	2	—
Baking Powder	1	—
Cakes	11	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	2	—
Cooked Meat	1	—
Cream	3	—
Dried Milk	1	—
Drugs (various)	5	—
Fish	17	—
Fruit Cordial	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	—
Ice-Cream	3	—
Ice-Cream Mix	1	1
Lemon Curd	1	—
Marzipan	2	—
Meat Pie	1	—
Milk Chocolate	1	—
Minced Meat	11	—
Mincemeat	1	—
Pineapple	1	—
Sausages and Sausage Meat ...	12	—
Soups (tinned)	2	1
Sweets	2	—
Suet	1	—
Tinned Milk	2	—
Tomato Sauce	2	1
Victoria Plums	10	—
Vinegar	16	2
Whisky	3	—
Totals	387	60

Milk. The 7 unsatisfactory samples were all of hot milk obtained from 3 cafes. Samples from 1 of these were found to contain added water and the Company was prosecuted but was given an absolute discharge on payment of 5 guineas costs. The other 4 unsatisfactory samples were all deficient in milk-fat and subsequent follow-up samples were all genuine.

New Milk. The 48 unsatisfactory samples of new milk were obtained from churns of milk sent by 7 various farmers into Southall. All these samples were deficient in milk fat content and letters were addressed to 5 of the farmers concerned, drawing their attention to the deficiencies and suggesting they may wish to seek technical advice to improve the quality of the milk produced from their cows. No further action was taken in respect of the remaining 2 farmers since the unsatisfactory samples were from a small proportion of the churns of milk delivered.

Ice-Cream Mix. This sample contained no milk-fat although called "Milkream." A follow-up sample was procured early in 1954.

Soups. A sample of cream of tomato soup was found to be 78% deficient in fat and a letter of warning was addressed to the retailer, who undertook to amend, suitably, the description of this food as given on the containers.

Tomato Sauce. This sample contained 50% of apple puree and an official caution was despatched to the manufacturers.

Vinegar. In both cases non-brewed condiment was supplied and the retailer was prosecuted and fined £5 and 3 guineas costs.

The following brief notes relate to other activities of Middlesex County Council by virtue of their duties as Food and Drugs Authority.

Special Designated Milk. During the year 2 dealer processors were licensed to use the special designation "pasteurised" in connection with milk processed at their premises. 23 inspections were made of these premises and 104 samples of "pasteurised" milk were procured, all of which passed the prescribed tests.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1926. During the year particular attention has been paid to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, which require certain imported foodstuffs, when exposed for retail sale, to bear a clear indication of the country of origin. 175 premises were visited and 1,397 head of poultry, displays of meat, and stacks of apples, tomatoes and dried fruits were examined. One trader was prosecuted in respect of imported poultry not marked with the country of origin and he was fined £5 and 3 guineas costs.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953. 11 premises were visited during the year and 47 different articles of food were examined to ensure compliance with this Order. No infringement of substance was discovered.

Meat Inspections

Inspections are made of the carcasses of slaughtered animals at St. Bernard's Hospital slaughterhouse and pig clubs, and of premises where meat and other foods are sold or prepared for sale. There is no registered slaughterhouse or public abattoir in the district, and most of the meat supplied comes from the Ministry of Food Distribution Centre.

FOOD INSPECTIONS

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the Borough by type of business is shown as follows:—

Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Premises required to be registered are as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Fish Curing	9
Manufacture of Sausages or Preserved Food	54
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	5
Sale only of Ice-Cream	125
Manufacture and sale of Iced Lollies	5

Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, Section 11.

Premises of Street Traders	24
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Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Dealer/Processors	2
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The number of inspections of registered food premises during the year was 715. Standards found on inspection are high, with the exception of storage premises of street traders, which require constant checking.

No new educational activity was inaugurated during 1953. Established methods of education in food handling were pursued. Frequent inspections and direct talks take the place of clean food guilds. Up-to-date film strips were shown. Canteens in schools and certain factories were supplied with bacteriological sampling jars for each meal component to be kept 48 hours and so be available for analysis in the event of food poisoning symptoms in consumers being reported.

The following table shows the quantity of food examined and the disposal of condemned food.

	Total Inspected (lbs.)	SOUND				UN SOUND			
		Total (lbs.)	Stock (lbs.)	Pro-duction (lbs.)	Con- sumption (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Animal Feeding (lbs.)	By-Products (lbs.)	Destruc- tion (lbs.)
Canned ...	107,948	544	544	—	—	107,404	86,715	—	20,689
Raw ...	46,439	5,227	49	2,711	2,467	41,212	35,791	1,500	3,921
Totals ...	154,387	5,771	593	2,711	2,467	148,616	122,506	1,500	24,610

The following table shows items of unsound food which were investigated during the year.

Article	Vendor	Condition	Action
Cheese cake	Local baker	Mice excreta (slight) ...	Warning letter to baker
Bread loaf	Local baker	Particle seed oil ...	No action
Sliced bread loaf ...	Outside Southall ...	Mice excreta (slight) ...	Warning letter to baker
Australian beef ...	Local shop	Tuberculosis	Representations to Ministry of Food and Trade Commissioner, Commonwealth of Australia
Pork pie	Local shop (made outside Southall)	Mould	Warning letter to local shop
Bread loaf	Local baker	Grease	Warning letter
Chocolate marshmallow tea cakes	Supplied by local shop (made and sold outside Southall)	Mould	Surrender of 51 dozen cakes at local shop
Haricot beans	Delivered to local factory	Dead beetles (spermo-phagus)	Referred to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Chocolate cake ...	Local shop (made outside Southall)	Mould	Prosecution: Fine £5 and £3 costs
Butter	Local shop	Embedded false tooth	Letter to packers
Shelled nuts	Local shop	Fragments of glass ...	Stock surrendered and destroyed
Bread loaf	Local baker	Piece of wood	Warning letter
Irish beef	Local shop	Tuberculosis	Referred to Smithfield Market and Ministry of Food
Jelly sweets	Local shop	Piece of needle ...	Letters to wholesalers and manufacturers
Mincemeat	Local factory	Human hair	Not confirmed—no action
Chocolate powder ...	Local shop (made outside Southall)	Maggot	Letter to manufacturers
Fruit pie	Local cafe	Alleged rodent hairs ...	Allegation not confirmed

RODENT CONTROL

There was no change during the year in the Council's policy of carrying out work free of cost at domestic premises; offering technical services to business and industrial premises where a commercial operator is retained, or carrying out the work at economic charge where it was within the scope of the Council staff.

Sewers were test baited twice during the year, in June and December. 10 per cent. of the total sewer manholes were tested and maintenance (*i.e.* pre-baiting and poisoning) treatments were carried out immediately after each test. Infestation of the sewers by rats remains slight.

Opportunity was taken throughout the year to extend the area of inspection to cover neighbouring properties when investigating infestations of rats or mice at both domestic and business premises.

NOISE NUISANCE

During 1953 complaints of noise nuisances were received concerning 5 firms. In 2 cases no nuisance was established, in 2 cases the nuisance was remedied, and in 1 case (stonemason's yard), although a nuisance was confirmed, no remedy was possible.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The figures on atmospheric pollution in the Borough of Southall, as obtained from the lead peroxide gauge at Jubilee Gardens, the lead peroxide gauge at Recreation Ground, and the deposit gauge at Hortus Cemetery, are not very satisfactory for 1953. It appears that although there was only one high peak of pollution as recorded at Hortus Cemetery in March of 1953, the general average of pollution there was considerable, and there was an increase in the maximum pollution results recorded on both the Jubilee Gardens and the Recreation Ground gauges. Again these peaks were in March, which appears to have been a very bad month for atmospheric pollution. One reason for this will have been the fact that there was an abnormally low rainfall for that month, *i.e.* 10 mm. of rain for the whole month as compared with 56 for the corresponding month in the previous year.

It is, however, rather disturbing to note that for all the work that is done in this district, with regard to atmospheric pollution following on complaints received concerning particular sites, the net result is on the whole poor.

It is particularly unsatisfactory to have to report this after two years of gradual but noticeable improvement in the figures, and the reasons for the deterioration must be sought.

The number of complaints concerning individual factories and railway sidings has increased during the year, and particulars of the observations kept on various sites are to be found in the table on page 38.

Conditions in the north side of the Borough are recorded by the apparatus in Jubilee Gardens, and are obviously considerably worse than in the south side of the Borough, although the latter is more industrialised, but this is probably due to the fact that the prevailing winds in this area are westerly or south-westerly, and smoke from the more industrial parts of the town is likely to drift into the north part of the Borough.

It would seem, however, that there is without doubt a good deal of blame to be attached to private households still, as the mid-summer drop in pollution reported in previous years is again apparent, though not so marked on the Hortus Cemetery results as in former years.

The weather was extremely cold in March, and it is possible that coal dust was still being used to bank up fires in households, also a considerable number of persons were installing all night burning grates, as a result of publicity for these appliances.

The use in these grates of ordinary fuel instead of smokeless fuel is likely to exaggerate the amount of atmospheric pollution, particularly by night.

The following table gives an analysis of the results as compared with those obtained in 1952.

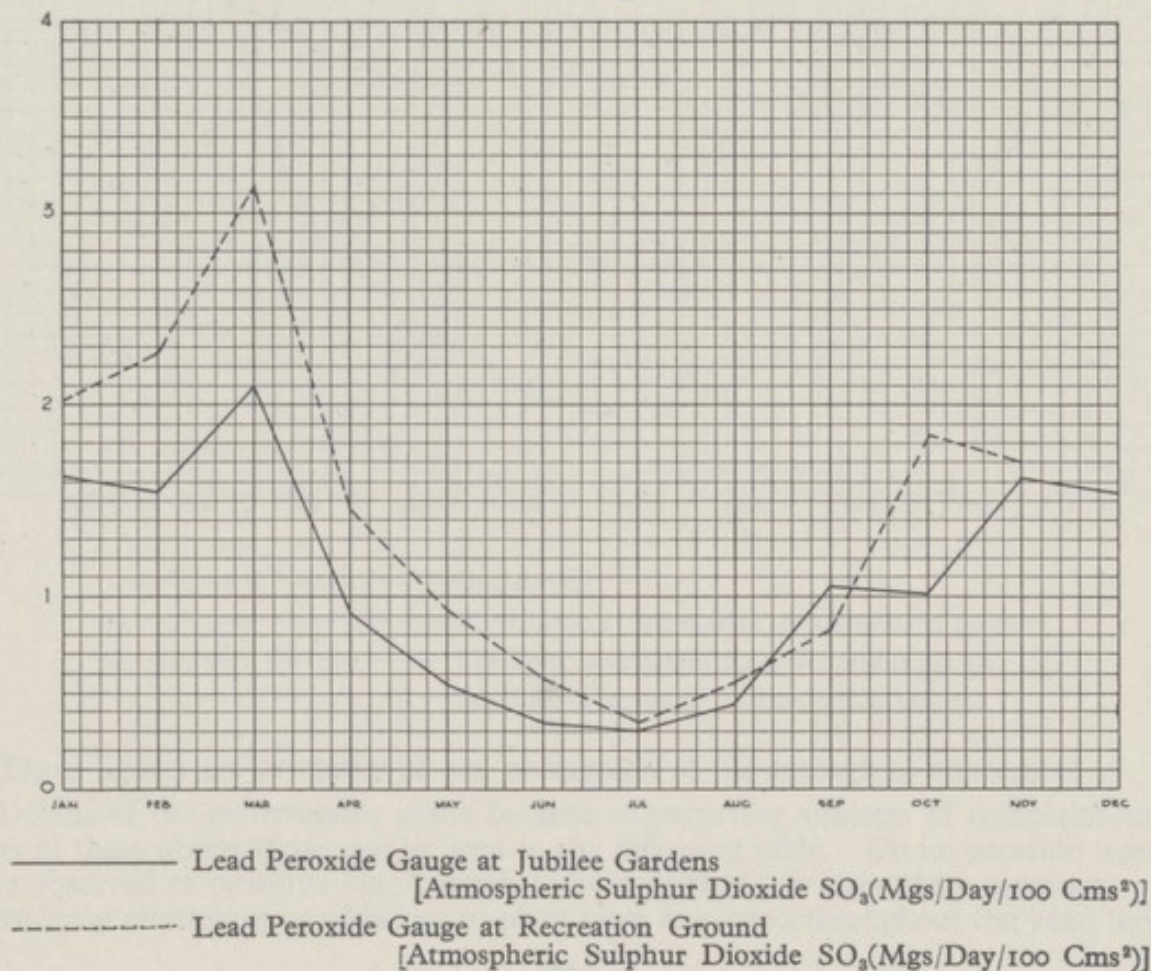
Graph C and Graph D demonstrate results pictorially, and Graph E is a representation of the comparative figures for pollution with oxide of sulphur for Southall, Central London, a northern industrial town and Godalming, Surrey, which constantly returns the best figures throughout the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION

Years 1953/1952	Sulphur Trioxide-Lead Peroxide method. Milligrams per day per 100 square centimetres				DEPOSIT GAUGE							
					HORTUS CEMETERY							
Month of Year	Jubilee Gardens		Recreation Ground		Rainfall		Tons per square mile per month					
					mms.		Insoluble		Soluble		Total	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
January	1.62	1.75	2.03	1.76	21	45	4.23	4.26	2.80	3.98	7.03	8.24
February	1.56	1.91	2.29	1.27	31	19	9.19	8.59	3.59	3.15	12.78	11.74
March	2.09	1.49	3.17	1.76	10	56	11.66	11.45	4.88	4.96	16.54	16.41
April	0.93	0.87	1.48	1.07	59	42	8.06	2.04	4.69	5.08	12.75	7.13
May	0.56	0.73	0.92	0.97	31	29	6.76	6.46	3.55	3.44	10.31	9.90
June	0.34	0.46	0.58	0.58	47	41	6.42	11.67	2.72	5.66	9.14	17.33
July	0.30	0.57	0.31	0.31	77	10	8.00	3.20	4.44	2.45	12.44	5.65
August	0.45	0.46	0.55	0.60	52	62	7.43	10.08	3.26	6.07	10.69	16.15
September	1.07	0.59	0.83	0.99	51	68	7.54	9.30	3.41	4.87	10.95	14.17
October	1.01	0.99	1.88	1.66	88	58	7.01	6.64	5.04	5.06	12.05	11.70
November	1.63	2.80	1.70	2.83	14	81	2.89	6.82	3.11	6.02	6.00	12.84
December	1.54	1.88	No figures available	2.91	14	67	3.48	6.94	3.92	4.94	7.40	11.88
Average for Year	1.09	1.21	1.43	1.39	41	48	6.89	7.29	3.78	4.64	10.67	11.93

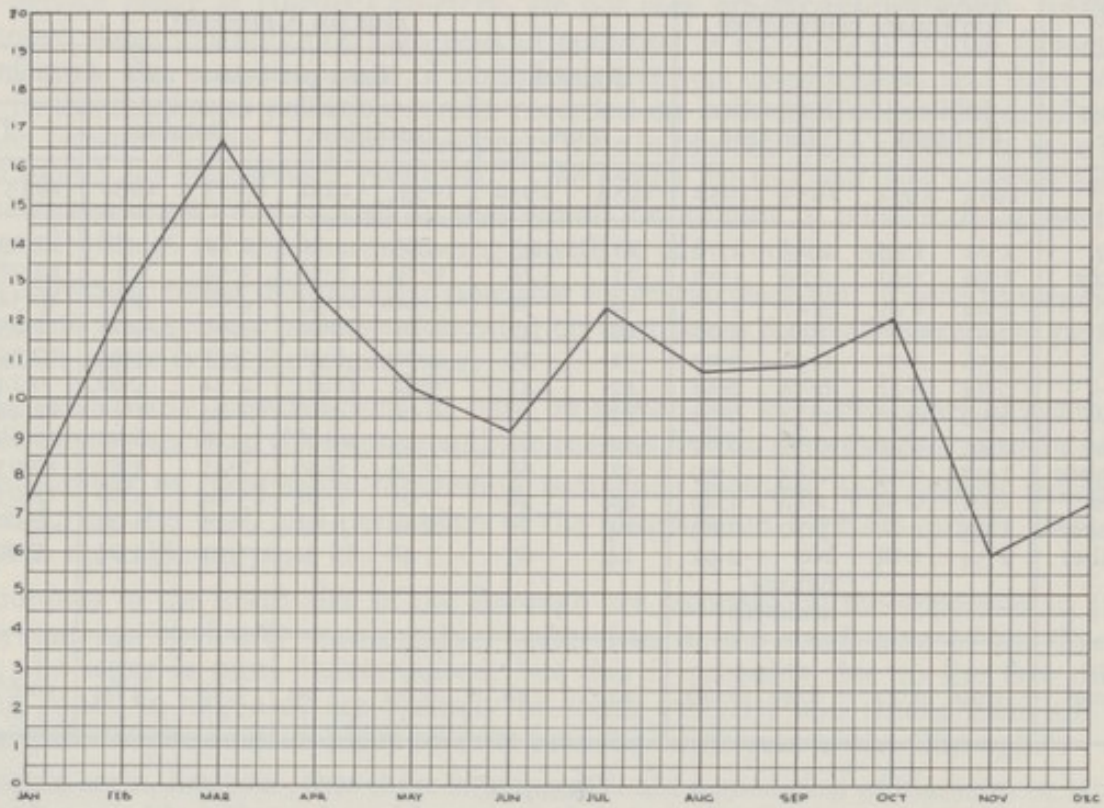
GRAPH C

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES (LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD)



GRAPH D

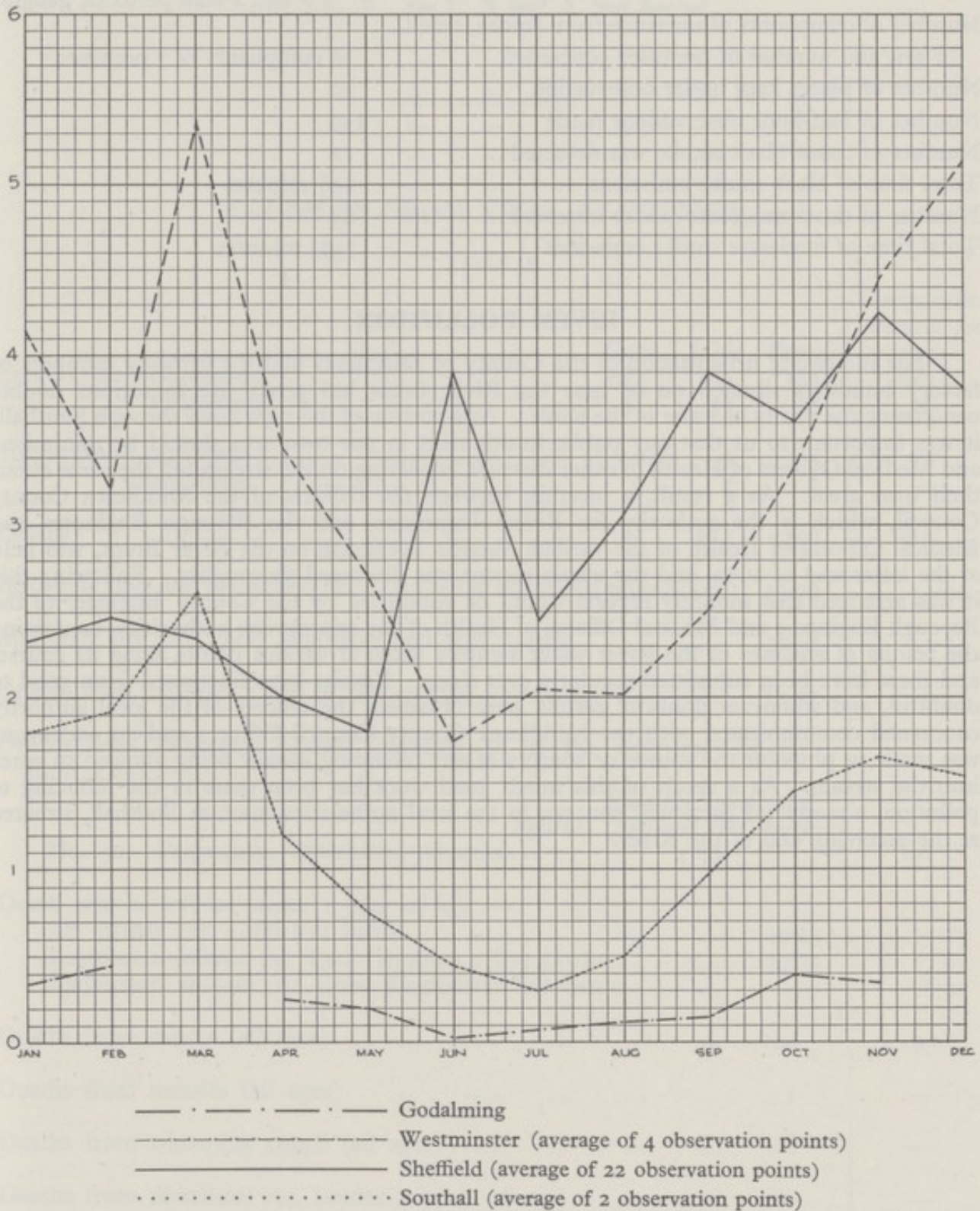
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION—DEPOSIT GAUGE AT HORTUS CEMETERY



————— Total Solids, Soluble or Insoluble (Tons per Square Mile)

GRAPH E

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES DETERMINED BY THE LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD COMPARISON WITH OTHER DISTRICTS (YEAR 1953)



These figures are printed with the permission of the authorities concerned.

Details of the observations made because of particular subjects of complaint and the results of these observations can be seen in the following table. On no occasion was black smoke observed to continue long enough to be considered as a statutory nuisance. While no structural alterations or additions to plant were requested throughout the year, technical

advice to boiler house stokers, and discussions with managements of factories on individual causes of pollution had some good effect.

Number of sites of observation	... ..	3 (1 atmospheric pollution gauge and 2 lead peroxide gauges)
Number of complaints of nuisance from smoke, smell or grit and number of premises concerned	... ..	26 complaints <i>re</i> 7 premises
Number of places kept under observation	... ..	20
Number of half-hour observations made	... ..	159
Number of times black smoke was detected	... ..	12
Total time of black smoke emissions	... ..	12½ minutes
Number of times moderate smoke observed	... ..	65
Total time of moderate smoke emissions	... ..	759¼ minutes

RIVER POLLUTION

The increasing urbanisation of the County of Middlesex and the growing numbers of factory buildings situated on or near the River Brent has given rise to serious doubts concerning the purity of water of the River. As a portion of the river flows through Southall, it was important to us that any public health risks in our own area should be minimised and Medical Officers of Health of other districts bordering on the stream felt the same about their own areas. As a result, a meeting between the Officers of the Middlesex County Council, which is the authority for Rivers Inspection and the Borough Engineers and Medical Officers of Health of the various districts bordering on the River Brent, was held at the latter end of 1952, and the whole matter was discussed thoroughly. Following this it was arranged that monthly reports would be submitted by the County Engineer to the Borough Engineers and Medical Officers of Health of the appropriate authorities, containing the results of analyses of the River water samples taken at various points along its course, and these have been submitted regularly ever since. Results have fluctuated from good to doubtful, and whenever doubtful results were obtained, the officers of the local authority concerned communicated with the Middlesex County Council Officers and an endeavour was made to pinpoint the source or sources of any offending matter being allowed to enter into the stream. As a result of this much good work has been done in the reducing of pollution, a matter of particular concern to the local authorities, such as Southall, situated at the receiving end of the River.

APPENDICES

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I.

							Total	Male	Female	Comparative Figures for
										1952
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	682	359	323	680	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	31	13	18	26	
Stillbirths—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5	16	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	—	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	731	337	394	517	
Birth rate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of the estimated population								13.22	12.94	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births								...	17.91	15.34
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the civilian population								...	13.31	9.33
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—										
							<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total</i>		
								<i>(live and still) births</i>		
No. 30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion				I		1.38		—	
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :—										
All infants per 1,000 live births							...	29.45	19.83	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births							...	30.79	17.65	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births							...	—	76.92	
Deaths from cancer (all ages)							...	...	120	95
Deaths from measles (all ages)							...	...	1	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)							...	...	1	—
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)							...	...	—	—

Causes of Deaths, 1953

TABLE II

	Male	Female	Total 1953	Total 1952
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	4	12	8
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	2	1	3	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	1	—	1	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	2	—
8. Measles	1	—	1	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	3
10/15. Cancer (all forms)	63	57	120	95
16. Diabetes	—	5	5	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	49	75	71
18. Coronary disease, angina	50	31	81	68
19/20. Heart disease	45	88	133	80
21. Other circulatory disease... ..	18	39	57	36
22. Influenza	3	6	9	1
23. Pneumonia	20	30	50	35
24. Bronchitis	34	23	57	33
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	4	5	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	—
31. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc.	6	5	11	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	31	25	56	41
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7	6
34. All other accidents	9	13	22	11
35. Suicide	3	4	7	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS ...	337	394	731	517

* The 1952 figures in this table are exclusive of long stay hospital deaths.

Deaths in Wards

TABLE III

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor	44	29	73
Northcote	32	36	68
Hambrough	43	59	102
Dormers Wells	119	146	265
Glebe	63	41	104
Norwood Green	36	83	119
Total ...	337	394	731

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics compared with other Areas

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953.

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Southall
Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
BIRTHS :					
Live	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	12.85
Still... ..	{ 0.35	{ 0.43	{ 0.34	{ 0.38	{ 0.23
	22.4(a)	24.8(a)	21.4(a)	21.0(a)	18.05(a)
DEATHS :					
All causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	14.24
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.23
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Pneumonia... ..	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.97
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) :					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	2.39
Whooping cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	10.25
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.36
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	22.78
Pneumonia... ..	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	2.28
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) :					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.24
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	9.64(a)
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
DEATHS :					
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	29.45
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

Figures in Southall column have been converted from crude rates by the use of the comparability factor.

TABLE V

Monthly Registration of Births.

The monthly registration of births classified as to Wards is given in the following table :—

	Waxlow Manor	Northcote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total
January ...	4	1	3	3	2	1	14
February ...	1	1	2	1	1	—	6
March ...	1	3	2	1	2	4	13
April ...	1	5	2	5	—	3	16
May ...	4	3	—	1	4	2	14
June ...	1	1	1	—	3	3	9
July ...	4	5	4	1	3	2	19
August ...	2	—	—	2	4	2	10
September ...	—	2	3	1	5	1	12
October... ..	—	2	—	4	1	1	8
November ...	2	1	1	3	2	2	11
December ...	3	1	2	4	3	—	13
Total ...	23	25	20	26	30	21	145

TABLE VI

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Certified Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	4	1	—	1	6	2	—	—	1	9
Gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Birth injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	13	2	—	1	16	2	2	—	1	21

Live Births. Legitimate ... 682
 Illegitimate ... 31

Infant Deaths. Legitimate ... 21
 Illegitimate ... —

TABLE VII
DEATHS FROM CANCER

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated Population	Rate per 1,000 population
1928	18	27	45	35,340	1.27
1929	12	10	22	35,370	0.62
1930	17	29	46	37,560	1.22
1931	20	28	48	39,280	1.22
1932	22	23	45	41,530	1.08
1933	23	28	51	44,780	1.13
1934	22	27	49	46,693	1.04
1935	30	27	57	48,270	1.18
1936	22	30	52	49,550	1.05
1937	42	28	70	51,560	1.35
1938	27	30	57	52,400	0.51
1939	33	41	74	52,430	1.41
1940	28	36	64	51,670	1.23
1941	34	37	71	50,280	1.41
1942	34	38	72	50,350	1.43
1943	51	46	97	49,730	1.95
1944	37	32	69	48,970	1.41
1945	39	44	83	49,880	1.88
1946	40	54	94	54,440	1.64
1947	45	32	77	56,240	1.36
1948	48	36	84	56,130	1.49
1949	46	54	100	56,350	1.77
1950	52	38	90	56,310	1.60
1951	48	46	94	55,620	1.69
1952	46	49	95	55,430	2.01
1952 { including long stay hospital deaths	54	57	111		
1953 {	63	57	120	54,910	2.19

TABLE VIII
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Diseases	Ages												Total cases notified	Deaths
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over		
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	12	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	3	14	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	3	3	2	2	10	4	7	10	9	10	6	66	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	26	73	126	117	124	449	11	3	2	1	1	1	931	1
Meningococcal Infection...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	3	3	6	5	2	11	2	6	7	10	28	20	103	50
Poliomyelitis:														
Paralytic	1	1	1	1	†1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	*2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	7	1
Scarlet Fever	1	4	7	11	8	87	9	3	1	1	1	1	131	1
Whooping Cough	37	37	41	46	66	300	13	6	9	8	1	1	563	1
Total	66	121	183	182	203	863	41	33	34	31	46	33	1,836	54

*One case diagnosed subsequently as intra cranial tumour.

†Not confirmed.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (including Tuberculosis) notified during the year, according to the locality, are shown below :—

TABLE IX

Diseases	Total	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total Deaths
Dysentery	12	1	1	1	7	2	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	3	4	—	1	4	2	—
Food Poisoning	66	2	4	6	28	16	10	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	931	218	159	108	156	187	103	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	103	5	12	5	20	50	11	50
Poliomyelitis:								
Paralytic	3	—	†1	1	1	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	3	—	*1	2	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	1	3	1	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	131	22	15	24	35	28	7	—
Tuberculosis	91	11	10	19	28	14	9	12
Whooping Cough	563	100	93	80	108	110	72	1
Total	1927	363	301	249	386	412	216	66

*One case diagnosed subsequently as intra-cranial tumour.

†Not confirmed.

TABLE X

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS—AGES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	18	13	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	9	7	—	1	1	2	—	—
45-65	10	4	—	—	5	—	—	—
65+	3	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
Total	52	36	1	2	8	4	—	—

TABLE XI

The occupations of the new cases are as follows :—

Occupation	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Apprentice Plater Riveter	I	—	—	—
Assistant Nurse	—	I	—	—
Blind Patient	—	I	—	—
Book-keeper	I	—	—	—
Butcher	I	—	—	—
Cabinet Maker	I	—	—	—
Canteen Assistant	—	I	—	—
Carpenter	I	—	—	—
Cine Film Printer	I	—	—	—
Clerk	2	2	—	—
Driver's Assistant	I	—	—	—
Engineer	2	—	—	—
Engineering Inspector	I	—	—	—
Ex-Army	I	—	—	—
Electrician's Mate	I	—	—	—
Fashion Artist	I	—	—	—
Fitter... ..	2	—	—	—
Greengrocer	I	—	—	—
Housewife	—	12	—	I
Inspector	I	—	—	—
Jam Jar Washer	I	—	—	—
Jelly Wrapper	—	I	—	—
Labourer	4	—	—	—
Lorry Driver	I	—	—	—
Manageress, Public House... ..	—	I	—	—
Medical Officer	I	—	—	—
Mental Patient	6	6	—	—
Motor Mechanic	I	—	—	—
Music Teacher	—	—	—	I
National Serviceman	2	—	—	—
Packer	—	I	—	—
Postman	I	—	—	—
Pre-schoolchild	—	I	—	—
Printer	I	—	—	—
Quantity Surveyor	I	—	—	—
Retired	4	—	—	—
Road Sweeper	I	—	—	—
Sawmill Checker	I	—	—	—
Schoolchild	I	4	—	—
Schoolteacher	—	2	—	—
Self-employed	I	—	—	—
Shop Assistant	—	I	—	—
Shorthand-typist	—	I	—	—
Storekeeper	I	—	—	—
Trolley-bus Inspector	I	—	—	—
Turner	I	—	—	—
Unknown	3	I	I	—
Total	52	36	I	2

TABLE XII

EXAMINATIONS FOR VERMINOUS CONDITIONS AND CHILDREN FOUND TO BE VERMINOUS ATTENDING MAINTAINED SCHOOLS IN SOUTHALL DURING 1952 AND 1953.

School	Total number of examinations		Total number of individual pupils found to be infested for the first time during the year		Total number of instances of infestation among pupils		Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued		Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Beaconsfield Road, J.M.	1,087	1,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaconsfield Road, I. ...	543	832	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-
Clifton Road, J.M. ...	910	1,033	8	7	11	9	8	5	4	3
Featherstone Road, J.M.	1,012	1,037	4	1	6	1	4	1	3	-
Featherstone Road, I. ...	704	842	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-
Lady Margaret Road, J.M.	1,497	1,616	8	-	11	-	7	-	3	-
Lady Margaret Road, I.	1,190	1,257	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
North Road, J.M. ...	1,374	1,375	11	1	11	1	10	1	4	-
North Road, I. ...	866	777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Anselm's R.C., J.M.	1,195	1,417	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	-
Tudor Road, J.B. ...	421	702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tudor Road, J.G. ...	405	723	1	4	1	7	-	5	-	3
Tudor Road, I. ...	1,213	1,236	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Western Road, J.M. & I.	1,183	1,099	9	4	9	4	8	4	5	2
Dormers Wells, S.B. ...	963	1,386	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Dormers Wells, S.G. ...	1,614	1,592	15	4	18	4	11	2	5	-
Featherstone Road, S.B.	978	995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Road, S.G. ...	686	969	3	1	3	1	3	-	1	-
Talbot Road, Special ...	379	360	2	3	6	4	2	3	2	1
Clifton Road, I.... ...	756	859	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	-
George Tomlinson ...		222		-		-		-		-
Routine Medical Inspections	5		5		5		3		-	
Total ...	18,981	21,638	82	32	97	39	69	27	38	10

TABLE XIII

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—CLASSIFICATION OF VISITS

Houses, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,520
Houses, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vans, Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Factories (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ice-cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Other Foods Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Petrol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
									<hr/>
									10,239
									<hr/>

TABLE XIV

HOUSING—GENERAL

Statistics

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—		
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,171
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,165
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	221
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	242
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	644
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	540
3. Action under statutory powers during the year:—		
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	164
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners	206
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement room having been rendered fit	—
4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—		
(a)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year ...	109
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	55
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	64
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	372
(d)	Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

TABLE XV

HOME ACCIDENTS, 1953

Age	Nature of Injury	Cause of Injury	Known to have Died, <i>i.e.</i> in hospital, at home
4 years	Burn	Iron	
4 years	Burn	Poker	
2 years	Scald	Teapot	
1 year	Burn	Milk	
1 year	Burn	Tea	
2 years	Injury to left eye	Crockery	
75 years	Burn	Clothes caught fire...	
16 years	Burn	Fire	West Middlesex Hospital
80 years	Cut head	Fell down stairs ...	
3½ years	Concussion	Fall	
80 years	Fractures	Fell down stairs ...	
68 years	Fractures	Fell out of bed ...	Hillingdon Hospital
81 years	Fractures	Fall	
4 years	Foreign body in ear ...	Not known	
80 years	Fractures	Fell out of bed ...	
90 years	Fractures	Fell down stairs ...	Hillingdon Hospital
69 years	Haemorrhage of brain ...	Fall	King Edward's Hospital
70 years	Burn	Saucepan of water...	
72 years	Injured back	Fall	
63 years	Fractured skull	Fall	
86 years	Concussion	Fall	
3 years	Burn	?	
2 years	Scratched by dog...		
3½ years	Lacerated lip	Fall	
77 years	Fractured femur	Fall	
2 years	Camphorated oil poisoning		
15 years	Fracture	Fall	
56 years	Scald	Cup of water	
1 year	Burn	Electric iron	
92 years	Bruising	Fall	
34 years	Scald	Boiling kettle	
71 years	Fractured femur	Fall	
5 years	Cut head	Fall	
63 years	Fracture	Fell on stairs	
3 years	Fracture	Fell on kerb	
9 years	Barbiturate poisoning ...		
48 years	Barbiturate poisoning ...		
1 year	Burn	Fell on electric fire...	
65 years	Bruise	Fall	
86 years	Dislocation	Fall	
73 years	Wound of hand	Chopping firewood	
14 months	Burn	Electric fire...	

TABLE XV

Flow Account, 1933

Year	Amount of Loans	Year of Loans	Known to have been in hospital at death
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
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