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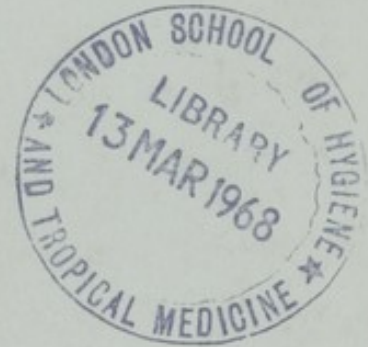
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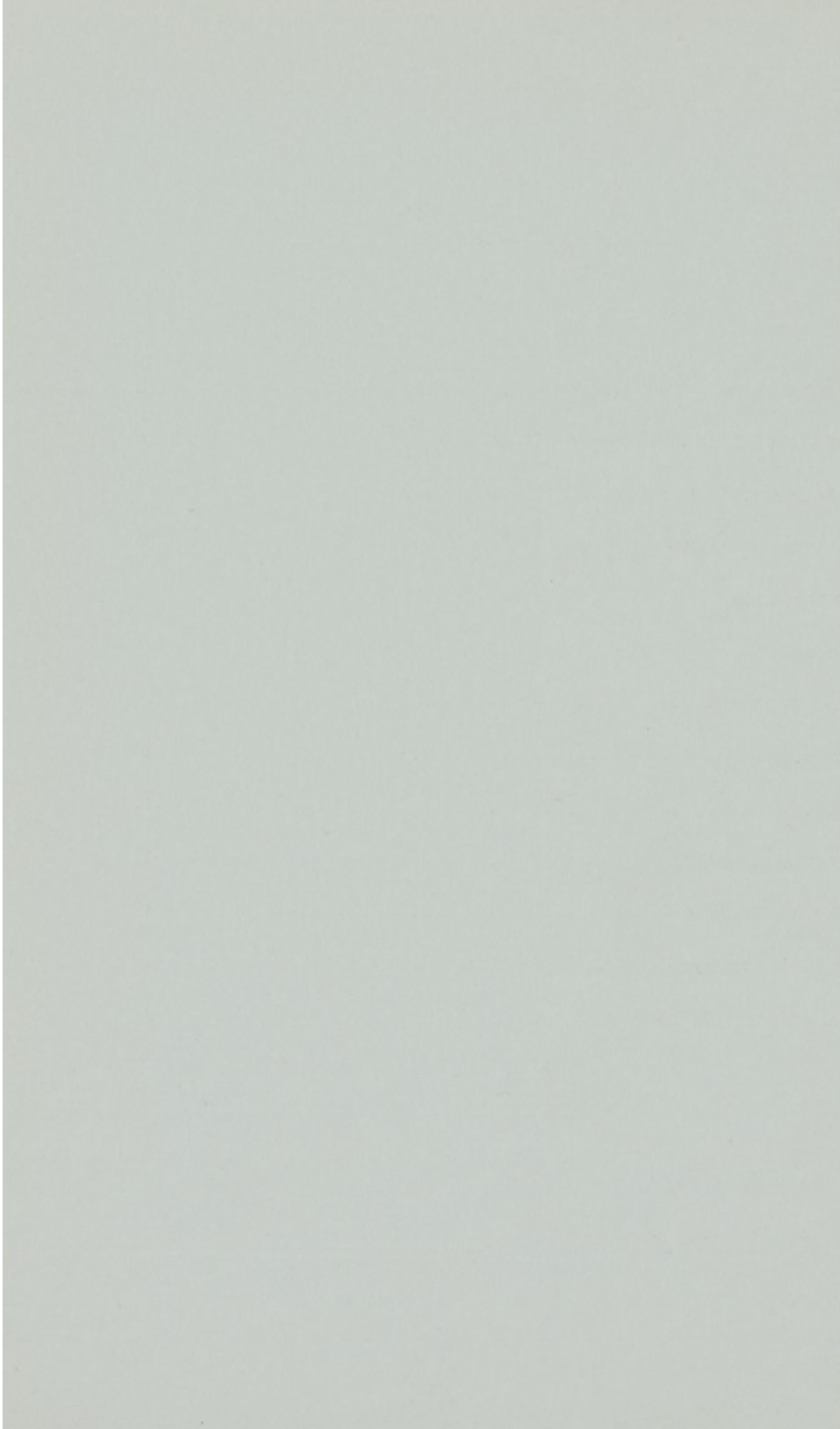
II

GOOD HEALTH IN TWICKENHAM



The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

JOHN MADDISON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELMFIELD HOUSE,
HIGH STREET,
TEDDINGTON.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Twickenham*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department; the statistical tables refer to the calendar year 1963.

Development of the Services.

I have been your Medical Officer of Health for 26 years and this is my twenty-sixth report; it is the last but one. For the last 16 years I have been the Area Medical Officer for Twickenham, Feltham, Sunbury and Staines with a total population bordering on a quarter of a million. With one or two minor exceptions the County Council have delegated the management of all their personal health services to the Area Committee, so that it has fallen to me with the able co-operation of my medical, professional, and administrative colleagues in the Health Department of both Borough and County to manage these services and a staff of over 400. When I took over in 1948 some of the clinic services in the South-West part of the area were very primitive. During the years we built four new clinics at Hanworth, Bedfont, Stanwell, and Shepperton; purchased and converted two houses for clinics at Sunbury and Staines; added extensions to two clinics at Ashford and Spelthorne; built a new day nursery at Feltham; and purchased a mobile clinic which goes round the area on different days serving 15 rather inaccessible parts of the area. The services and staff were correspondingly increased. Almost every clinic is now working to near full capacity; infant welfare attendances can often reach over 70. We have developed special techniques for preventive medicine for older people at Church Road, Teddington, and these clinics have already been extended to Whitton and Hampton.

Training the Doctors.

We have trained our medical staff in the advanced techniques for the early detection of disabilities in young babies to a far more accurate degree than ever hitherto was thought possible.

The deaths of infants went up to 37 in 1963 whereas in previous years it has generally been round about 16. No parent likes to lose a baby. When I first came to Twickenham there used to be about 70 babies die each year. More than half of them died of infections such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and enteritis. In 1963 we had 5 deaths from these causes, more than usual which is disappointing; but the hard core of congenital malformation remains the same today as it was years ago. The need for a solution to this problem is manifest.

This year for the first time the Society of Medical Officers of Health together with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical

Medicine will hold a six weeks course in child health designed to give a comprehensive training in developmental paediatrics to experienced doctors in the maternity and child welfare and school health services. This indicates that the doctors are keen to prepare themselves to meet a new challenge - the early diagnosis of congenital abnormalities and the co-ordination of medical care and supporting services for children suffering from handicapping conditions of all kinds. These doctors require a deep understanding of the psychiatry of childhood and of preventive psychiatry; of the causes of congenital abnormalities and be highly trained in screening techniques and developmental diagnosis.

Keep them Fit.

Our attitude towards the handicapped child and the older person has undergone a profound change during this last decade. To place a child or an old person in an institution for long term care should be the final solution offered to relatives rather than the first one. Instead every effort should be made to enable either a child or an older person to remain as long as possible with the family and as independent as possible; by providing day care, or short term care which can relieve relatives of strain; and to take advantage of group technique applicable to both types of patient. We have come to realise that the ante-natal and obstetric services which have largely gone from the local authorities are more than ever important in the prevention of childhood and permanent disability both mental and physical.

Research.

We are following the advice of the Ministry of Health in organising schemes for the notification by maternity hospital and domiciliary midwives of adverse factors occurring in pregnancy, labour, and the puerperium which might place the baby at risk of developing a handicap and we are building up these "at risk" registers. Eventually we should have a comprehensive knowledge of all the handicapped children in our area and still more important be in a position to indicate possible lines of research.

Attachments.

We are being told even by such an eminent body as the Working Party on General Practice that attachment of health visitors to general practitioners will improve our remedies for medico-social care, protection, and prevention. At a medical conference recently I heard Dr. John Fry tell the audience that practitioners as a group had neither the time, facilities, nor experience to do screening and preventive work in the fields of infant welfare, school health, or older people. If it requires special training for our own medical officers who have already had years of experience, how much more so for those doctors who have never worked in this field. There has been no research as yet to find out the most effective method of using our health visiting and other ancillary services; such a measure is urgently necessary before we accept ex-cathedra pronouncements. The essential difference is this: the practitioner traditionally waits for a sick person to ask for his attention;

these sick persons comprise possibly only one quarter of those needing medical attention. The health visitor is concerned with the promotion and maintenance of health and the prevention of breakdown in everybody - especially the three quarters who rarely if ever visit their practitioner and yet still need medical attention. Initially she makes the contact and offers her professional skill, seeking to create attitudes of mind which take a positive and active interest in maintaining health and developing individual and family potential and resources to the full. She works in the school health service, is a link between home and school, is a contact with the hospital, gives group health education lectures, contacts societies and clubs, is engaged in training others, and takes part in research. We may seriously ask ourselves whether the three-quarters who receive services other than through practitioners would do better or worse by "schemes of attachment." In one experimental attachment in this area we have given a group of doctors the clinic medical officer and all the ancillary services part-time for the needs of their practice. We have thus preserved the expertise of the health team for the use of this practice and the remainder of their time to the needs of the authority services.

Progress in the Prevention Clinic for Older People.

In the prevention of disability in older people we have made important advances. The techniques at our experimental clinic have been vastly improved this last few years. We have come to understand much better the causes of failing health in later life and how to detect them at an earlier stage. These disabilities are partly due to defective diets and partly to the deterioration of the endocrine glands with diminution of the output of the body hormones. We have devoted intense study to this problem and believe we have made important contributions to the techniques of replacement therapy. This work shows the urgent need for a vast expansion of this service to the whole of the aged population in the same way as the school health service and the infant welfare service were brought in to look after the special needs of children. If we were to do this there need be no retiring age at all; a worthy contribution would be made towards the solution of the problem of mental health and the prevention of mental deterioration which so frequently comes on in later life; and substantial savings would be made on the vast expenditure on supporting services for the elderly both private and public.

Unifying the Service

Dr. N. Coghill and Dr. J. D. B. Andrews have recently commented on the inadequacy of the provision of beds for older people at the West Middlesex Hospital. At a recent meeting of the British Geriatric Society, a speaker put forward the view that the hospital beds and the places in the Part III homes should be under the charge of the hospital consultant geriatrician. I would go further than this and say that the provision of hospital facilities for older people, places in Part III homes, the provision of day treatment centres, the prevention clinics for older people and certain special screening techniques should all be in the hands of a unified medical team.

Screening.

In 1963 there were 14 deaths from cancer of the uterus. On an estimated population of 40,000 women this gives a rate of 1 case in 2,860. These are mostly women in early and middle life. So that each death is a tragedy, often to a young family. Over the years the numbers are considerable. The demand for routine screening for early detection of cancer is now increasing. The medical and nursing resources will be substantial if we are required to screen 40,000 women per year in this Borough alone; or even one tenth of that number. In screening trials in this country, America, and elsewhere, it has been found that only about five per cent of women avail themselves of the service when it is offered; and these come mainly from the professional social classes. With suitable health education methods, this proportion can be increased.

There is a type of cancer which develops very slowly - maybe over 20 years - in the cervix of the uterus which can be detected by screening methods. Although the techniques are by no means certain as yet, they can pick out potential cases. We should be getting on with offering this service and by ensuring that the gynaecological backing for treatment is sufficient and satisfactory.

In older people about one-third have got anaemia; great numbers have defective eyesight, the wrong glasses, deformities of the feet, endocrine deficiencies and many other defects. Our clinic has shown that most of these can be screened for; there is urgent need to expand our screening clinics, and similarly to back these up with treatment facilities. In Bedford Dr. C.L. Sharp has shown that the number of diabetics in a population is far greater than is commonly supposed. We are screening our school children for defective eyesight and hearing by completely new methods and with far greater efficiency.

There are lots of other diseases capable of being ascertained by screening methods. We have seen how tuberculosis was enormously reduced by mass X-ray screening. I think much of the work of the Health Department will in future consist of carrying out screening methods on large sections of the population in clinics properly equipped with the modern apparatus required to do it.

Other Needs

The problems facing the public health service are enormous. I had hoped to suggest introducing an entirely different form of school health inspections which would deal with those mostly in need rather than a multitude of healthy ones. We have made some progress in our clean air campaign but we still have more than two-thirds of the Borough still untouched. The consumption of smoke is an important danger to health. In 1963 there were 70 deaths from cancer of the lung; this rate is rising and will continue to do so until we have convinced people that cigarette smoking is an important cause and, like spitting, an evil social habit. We have 10 deaths from motor accidents and 15 from other accidents, and 18 suicides. Accidental death and injury is the most important factor in childhood mortality and morbidity. Diseases of the arteries - stroke and coronary thrombosis exact the biggest toll of all - 707 deaths. In our

experimental clinic we found some slight evidence that animal fats - butter, cream, and meat fats - contribute to the cause; and there is some evidence that refined sugar and sugar products are also implicated; but the problem still remains unsolved.

Working for the new Borough.

Over this last year we have been under intense pressure in this department by reason of the changes inherent in setting up the new London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. We have had to work out schemes for anticipating the movements of staff; for preparing for the Feltham and Bedfont part of the area to be transferred to Hounslow; for the Staines and Sunbury part to be transferred to Surrey; and for a judicious balance of staff and administrative arrangements to be retained for Twickenham in anticipation of the change-over. We have given much consideration and have prepared reports for the Joint Committee of London Borough 24. In particular we gave anxious thought to the position of the health and welfare departments. These activities caused much extra work in all sections of the department. We had to search through 150,000 records to extract those for transfer to the take-over authorities. A great deal of this burden has fallen on the shoulders of Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Durey, Mr. George and Mr. Mallaband.

We here in Elmfield House perhaps do not see as much of you Mr. Mayor and your colleagues, the Aldermen and Councillors of this Borough as we would like. Nevertheless we need your constant help, support and encouragement. I am more than grateful for the constant kindness I receive from our Chairman, Alderman F. J. Edwards and the Health Committee. I would like also to thank the other members of our staff here and my colleagues in the other departments of the Corporation.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN MADDISON,

Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ex-Officio members:

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR J.E. WOODWARD, O.B.E., J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR, COUNCILLOR D.G. HARRIS

Chairman:

ALDERMAN F.J. EDWARDS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. M.B. DAVIES

Alderman L. Defries-Porter, LL.B., M.B.I.M.	Councillor R.H. Mitchison
Alderman J.H. Knaggs, J.P.	Councillor G.J. Samuel, M.A.
Councillor P. Blackmore	Councillor G.W. Sewell, M.A., F.R.Econ.S.
Councillor F.D. Gilday-Fox	Councillor B.J. Stops, B.A.
Councillor W.P. Letch, LL.B., B.Com., A.C.I.S.	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	Dr. J. Maddison, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
(Also Area Medical Officer, Twickenham, Feltham, Staines and Sunbury)	
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Dr. Megan E. Wilkinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Also Deputy Area Medical Officer, Twickenham, Feltham, Staines and Sunbury)	
Chief Public Health Inspector	Mr. H. G. Easter
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ...	Mr. H. D. Smith
Public Health Inspectors ...	Messrs. K. W. Clement, K. E. Evans, N. J. Rogers, E. L. Taylor, A. E. G. Walker
Technical Assistants ...	Messrs. H. E. Carter and J. L. Tunnicliff
Pupil Public Health Inspector	Mr. S. H. Waller

All the Inspectors hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, and the Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Chief Clerk ...	Mr. H. J. Pugh
(Also Area Administrative Officer, Twickenham, Feltham, Staines and Sunbury)	
Senior Clerk ...	Mr. R. N. Himson
Clerical Staff ...	Mrs. J. Hodgson, Vacancy Mrs. M. G. Bateman (Part-time) Mrs. E. B. Paisley (Part-time)
Senior Rodent Operative ...	Mr. H. T. Jackman
Rodent Operative ...	Vacancy
Disinfector/Drain Tester ...	Mr. E. G. Cooper
Mortuary Attendant ...	Mr. G. Chase

NEW LEGISLATION - 1963

Radioactive Substances Act, 1960 - Appointed day 1/12/1963

The Act is concerned with control of the accumulation and disposal of radioactive wastes. As from the appointed day persons who keep or use radioactive material, are, unless exempted, required to be registered with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and obtain authorisation from him for the accumulation or disposal of radioactive wastes.

The control of radioactive wastes is a central government and not a Local Authority responsibility but the Minister can under certain circumstances require a Local Authority to accept and deal with this material when sent to their refuse tip, if that is the best method of disposal.

Alkali etc. Works Order, 1963 - Operative day 1/4/1963

This Order extends and varies the list of works scheduled under the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906 and extends the list of noxious or offensive gases mentioned in it.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1963. They make provision that meat must not be removed from the place of slaughter until it has been inspected and passed as fit for human consumption.

Public Lavatories (Turnstiles) Act, 1963

This Act which received Royal assent on the 31st July 1963, imposes a duty on Local Authorities to abolish within 6 months turnstiles in public lavatories and sanitary conveniences.

KEEPING THE BOROUGH CLEAN

I am obliged to A.S.Knolles, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., . . . M.I.Mun.E., Chartered C.E., the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following report of Drainage and Sewerage and Refuse Disposal.

Drainage and Sewerage

The construction of the new gravity sewer in the Hampton area has now commenced. This will replace most of the old pumping equipment.

Sewage disposal in the Borough is the responsibility of the Middlesex County Council Main Drainage Department.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse disposal plant at Charlton continues to operate satisfactorily.

The composting plant is now completed and has started operating.

WATER SUPPLY

All the dwellings in the Borough are supplied from the Metropolitan Water Board's main, and I am indebted to Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, for the following report:

"The source of water is the River Thames which is stored in the Thames Valley reservoirs at Staines, Littleton and Walton. After storage the water is filtered and chlorinated at the Board's works at Hampton, Ashford Common, Hanworth Road and Kempton Park. Samples of water are collected at all stages of the purification process at least five times a week and the summary of the analyses showing the quality of the treated waters from the Hampton and Ashford Common group of works are set out on page 22.

The supply is not plumbo-solvent and there have been no important extensions to trunk mains nor changes in the general scheme of supply to your area during 1963. New mains have been laid in Twickenham to the extent of 1,422 yards and all these new as well as repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine before being restored to supply and samples of water from them are tested to establish that its quality is up to that normally supplied."

FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The table on page 34 gives details of the work carried out under these regulations.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the following 7 cases.

1. Greengrocer fined £15 with £3.3s.0d. costs for smoking whilst handling food.
2. Greengrocer fined £50 with £7.7s.0d. costs for smoking whilst handling food.
3. Baker fined £50. with £10.10s.0d. costs for selling a loaf of bread with tobacco embedded in it.
4. Delicatessen keeper fined £10 with £7.7s.0d. costs for selling scotch eggs infested with maggots.
5. Butcher fined £20 with £5.5s.0d. costs for selling a mouldy pie.
- 6.&7. Due to conflicting evidence the cases brought against two bakers for selling mouldy bread were dismissed.

Thirty two complaints were received about unsound food purchased from retailers in the Borough.

A complaint was received from a local resident about smoking by customers in food shops. There are, of course, no legal powers to prevent smoking under these circumstances, but many of the more

enlightened food firms exhibit "no smoking" notices in their shops.

It was decided to distribute to food shops suitable notices requesting shoppers to refrain from smoking in the interests of public health.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

A complaint was received from a headmaster of a school regarding a $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of a pint milk bottle which was badly stained on its internal surface. The analyst to whom the bottle was submitted reported that "the substance examined was a residue from a water coloured paint such as is used by children in school. The green dye is organic and unlikely to be harmful or to have contaminated the milk in any way". A letter was received from the Dairy expressing their concern at the misuse of milk bottles by sections of the public, and explaining the measures in force to try to prevent occurrences such as this. A warning letter was sent to the firm.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories

All factory premises are inspected periodically to ensure that suitable sanitary accommodation is provided. Factory premises where mechanical power is not used are inspected to see that they are kept clean, are not overcrowded, are sufficiently ventilated and that floors are adequately drained.

Most of the 322 factories in the Borough are engaged in light industry. The number of persons employed ranges from 679 in the largest to one or two in the smallest.

Outworkers

Under Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, the occupier of every factory has to submit to the local authority twice a year lists of outworkers directly employed by him in the business, outside the factory. The number of outworkers in the Borough in 1963 was 109.

HOUSING

Although the three year slum clearance programme, which was commenced in January 1961, was not completed by the end of the year, further progress was made and only individual unfit houses now remain to be dealt with.

Closing Orders involving 5 houses and Demolition Orders involving 9 houses were made; undertakings not to use 4 houses for human habitation were accepted; and a Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of 4 houses.

Notices were served under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961 on the owners of 4 houses which were found to be not reasonably suitable for occupation by the number of persons accommodated. None

of the notices were complied with. As distinct from the now repealed section of the Housing Act, 1957, no provision was made in the present Act for penalties for non-compliance with such notice and the only remedy available was for the Corporation to carry out the work and recover the cost. The Corporation decided to ask the Association of Municipal Corporations to approach the Minister of Housing with a view to the re-instatement of the penalty provisions.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year 9 applications were received for certificates of disrepair. 4 certificates were issued and in 3 cases an undertaking was given by the landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule. There were no applications for cancellation of certificates.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

Owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to adhere to the proposed Smoke Control programme.

In October 1963, Smoke Control Order No.2 came into force. This Order covers an area of 460 acres and contains 3272 private dwellings, 413 Corporation dwellings and 130 industrial commercial and other buildings. The total estimated cost of carrying out conversions in the area was £33,054, (£30,822 private and £2,232 Corporation). Claims for grant are still coming in but following the pattern set by Smoke Control Order No.1, it is unlikely that the total cost of conversions will come to more than a third of the estimated cost.

In December 1962 the Minister confirmed Smoke Control Order No.3 and in January, 1963, letters and pamphlets were distributed to all householders affected by the Order. In October 1963 the Coal Utilisation Council's mobile exhibition spent a week in the area.

Smoke from Furnaces

Section 3 of the Act deals with the installation of new furnaces and the requirement that new furnaces shall be so far as possible smokeless. During the year 1963, 3 applications to instal furnaces were received and approved.

PEST DESTRUCTION

Rats and Mice

The service provided by the department is free in respect of residential premises but work carried out at business premises is paid for by the firm concerned and is not a charge on the rates.

Insect Pests

Residents of the Borough are able to have insect pests identified and advice is given as to the best methods for their

eradication. Unusual specimens are sent to the British Museum (Natural History section) for identification and I am most grateful to them for their willing and valuable assistance.

Control of Birds

The Local Authority are given power under Section 74 of the Public Health Act, 1961, to take steps to abate nuisances caused by the congregation in built up areas of doves, pigeons, starlings or sparrows. One complaint only was received during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year I gave a number of talks on health topics to various associations in the Borough. Many more were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and by the doctors, health visitors and nurses in all parts of the area. Where appropriate, films and filmstrips are used; propaganda by posters and leaflets has been continued.

In March 1962 and again in June 1963, posters stressing the health hazard of smoking, especially cigarette smoking, were sent to all the larger factories in the Borough. A contribution of £14.6s.0d. was made by the Corporation to the Central Council for Health Education.

GENERAL MATTERS

Typhoid Fever - Imported Cases

Cases of typhoid fever were reported in England and Wales among persons who had left Zermatt, Switzerland, during the last week of February, 1963.

In view of the threat of a possible typhoid epidemic in the Borough, all establishments handling food were notified and requested to contact the Public Health Department if any of their employees had recently returned from Switzerland so that the necessary arrangements for investigation could be put in hand without delay. All medical practitioners were also alerted to be on the look out for suspicious cases or possible contacts.

No cases were notified in the Borough in 1963.

Noise Nuisance

Complaints were received from many residents about noise from a car-cleaning plant situated on a main road in Twickenham. Through the generosity of the Wimbledon Public Health Department a sound level indicator was borrowed, and the readings which were produced were submitted to the Accoustics Section of the National Physical Laboratory. From the conclusions which they reached and after further consultation with the owners of the plant, additional sound proofing measures were carried out to reduce the noise. Complaints, however, were still being received and it was decided to refer the matter to an accoustics expert for guidance.

It should be remembered that Section 1(3) of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, provides that it shall be a defence in any proceedings for the defendant to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing and counteracting the effect of noise or vibration. Following a survey of the premises and after examination of the installation the accoustics expert reached the conclusion that whilst the modifications which had already been carried out might be expected to have provided a worthwhile reduction, they did not constitute "the best practical means for preventing and counteracting the effects of the noise". On the advice of the accoustics expert further measures were carried out by the firm and no further complaints were received.

Shops Act, 1950

Section 38 of this Act deals with provisions for the health and comfort of staff employed in shops. Shop premises are required to be properly ventilated, adequately warmed, sufficiently lighted and to have toilet and washing facilities; if the staff take meals on the premises there must be suitable arrangements made for them.

Occasionally it happens, as in the case of a small lock-up shop, that it is impossible for the occupier to provide a separate toilet on the premises. Provided that alternative arrangements are made to use a nearby toilet, a certificate of exemption can be granted from the requirements of the Act. There are 22 exemption certificates in force.

Schools

Inspections of the sanitary arrangements and canteens at schools within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Executive were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year. The general standard of the canteens is good. It was not necessary to close any schools on account of infectious disease amongst the children.

Complaints

There were 899 complaints on general matters of health received during 1963.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

No person is allowed to keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act. There are 10 licences in force in the Borough and 24 visits were made for the purpose of securing compliance with the licensing conditions.

Petroleum Installations

Regular inspections are made of all premises where petroleum or petroleum mixtures are stored and in the year 237 visits were made to the 102 premises licensed.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and Their Premises

A strict watch is kept on all street traders selling food. Both the person and the storage premises have to be registered, and if conditions are unsatisfactory registration can be refused. During 1963, 2 persons were registered and 35 visits were made by Inspectors.

Establishments for Massage, Chiropody, Electrical and Special Treatment

7 licences in respect of establishments were issued during the year 1963.

Hairdressing Establishments

The Corporation have made Byelaws under the Middlesex County Council Act for "the purpose of securing the cleanliness of any premises used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber and of the instruments, towels, equipment and materials, used in such premises." During the year 3 inspections were made of these premises. It was not found necessary to take any action for contraventions.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

Swimming Baths

Excellent facilities are provided for swimming at the Corporation's three open air baths.

Twickenham Bath is the largest with a capacity of 280,000 gallons; Hampton Bath has a capacity of 206,000 gallons, and Teddington Bath 180,000 gallons. Water for all three baths is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board's Main and is purified by continuous sand filters with marginal chlorination. The Teddington and Hampton Baths have venturi-induced aeration and the Twickenham Bath has cascade aeration. The whole of the bath water is completely changed at both Twickenham and Teddington every 6½ hours and that at Hampton every 4 hours.

During the 1963 season 21 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and all the samples proved satisfactory.

Laboratory Work

The usual arrangements continued during the year and worked satisfactorily.

Type of Sample or Specimen

No. Taken

Result

Ice Cream (Including Ice Lollies) 56 54 - Grade I) Satisfactory
2 - Grade II)

Water 35 31 - Satisfactory
4 - Unsatisfactory

Faeces 195

Throat Swabs 50

Miscellaneous 8

**National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951**

It was not necessary during 1963 to remove to suitable premises any person in need of care and attention.

Mortuary

The number of bodies admitted to the Mortuary during the year was 429.

	Total	M.	F.
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			
Total Live and Still Births	1823		
Infant Deaths (Under 1 year of age)			
Legitimate	54	17	37
Illegitimate	2	2	1
Total	57	19	38
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	30.97		
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.09		
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	22.07		
Non-Natal Deaths			
Under 4 weeks of age			
Total	20	8	12
Legitimate	16	8	8
Illegitimate	4	2	2
Totals	20	10	10
Under 1 week of age			
Total	12	10	2
Legitimate	10	10	0
Illegitimate	2	0	2
Totals	12	10	2
Non-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.94		
Early Non-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.29		
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	23.51		
Maternal mortality (including abortion) deaths	2		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	1.22		
Deaths	1894	802	892
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated civilian population	12.97		
Adjusted death rate	11.80		

STATISTICAL TABLES

for the year 1963

Table 1

Summary

Area in acres	...	...	...	7,078
Population (census 1961)	...	...	...	100,971
Civilian population - estimated to mid-year (as supplied by the Registrar-General)	...	...	...	102,110
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	31,679
Rateable value	...	...	...	£5,029,097
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£20,800

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births-Legitimate	1512	748	764
Illegitimate	92	43	49
Total	<u>1604</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>813</u>

Live Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated Civilian Population	15.71
Adjusted Live Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated Civilian Population	16.02
Illegitimate Live Birth per cent, of total Live Births	5.74

	Total	M.	F.
Still Births-Legitimate	15	8	7
Illegitimate	3	2	1
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>

Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	11.10
Total Live and Still Births	1622
Infant Deaths (Under 1 year of age)	

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	34	17	17
Illegitimate	3	2	1
Total	<u>37</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	23.07
Legitimate Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.49
Illegitimate Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32.61

Neo-Natal deaths	Under 4 weeks of age			Under 1 week of age		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	20	9	11	16	8	8
Illegitimate	3	2	1	3	2	1
Totals	<u>23</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>

Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14.34
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.84
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	22.81
Maternal mortality (including abortion) deaths	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	1.23

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	1324	663	661	
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated civilian population				12.97
Adjusted death rate				11.80

Table 1

Table 2

Population 1938-1963

Year	Population	Population trend			Migration excess	
		Total increase or decrease	Percentage proportion	Natural increase or decrease	Inward	Outward
1938	96,550	+ 2,320	+ 2.46%	+ 363	1,957	-
1939	97,440	+ 890	+ 0.92%	+ 383	507	-
1940	94,070	- 3,370	- 3.46%	- 15	-	3,355
1941	91,820	- 2,250	- 2.39%	+ 38	-	2,288
1942	92,460	+ 640	+ 0.70%	+ 450	190	-
1943	92,780	+ 320	+ 0.35%	+ 502	-	182
1944	88,660	- 4,120	- 4.44%	+ 507	-	4,627
1945	91,920	+ 3,260	+ 3.68%	+ 424	2,836	-
1946	102,850	+ 10,930	+ 11.89%	+ 835	10,095	-
1947	105,930	+ 3,080	+ 2.99%	+ 918	2,162	-
1948	106,700	+ 770	+ 0.73%	+ 621	149	-
1949	106,900	+ 200	+ 0.19%	+ 399	-	199
1950	107,600	+ 700	+ 0.65%	+ 246	454	-
1951	106,300	- 1,300	- 1.28%	+ 91	-	1,391
1952	106,500	+ 200	+ 0.19%	+ 144	56	-
1953	105,300	- 1,200	- 1.13%	+ 250	-	1,450
1954	104,700	- 600	- 0.57%	+ 167	-	767
1955	104,300	- 400	- 0.38%	+ 105	-	505
1956	104,000	- 300	- 0.29%	+ 146	-	446
1957	103,600	- 400	- 0.39%	+ 217	-	617
1958	103,500	- 100	- 0.10%	+ 198	-	298
1959	103,600	+ 100	+ 0.10%	+ 115	-	15
1960	103,450	- 150	- 0.14%	+ 212	-	362
1961	101,650	- 1,800	- 1.77%	+ 293	-	2,093
1962	102,500	+ 850	+ 0.84%	+ 417	433	-
1963	102,110	- 390	- 0.38%	+ 280	-	670

Distribution of Deaths by Age and Cause
Registrar General's Official Returns, 1963

Cause of Death	Age Group																Total	Grand Total	
	Under 1		1 - 4		5 - 14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	5	4	2	1	7	14	28	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	26	4	17	5	11	3	57	13	70	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	9	1	2	1	24	25	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	6	-	14	14	
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	4	17	17	21	12	20	19	64	52	116	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	13	13	15	32	73	53	102	155	
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	69	24	55	31	51	56	178	112	290	
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	4	11	11	13	24	
Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	4	3	9	12	45	86	62	102	164	
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	15	17	29	25	49	74	
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	
Pneumonia	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	8	5	24	33	38	45	83	
Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	3	17	5	27	12	58	20	78	
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	4	6	10	8	18	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	4	4	8	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	5	
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Congenital malformations	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	11	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	10	6	7	9	7	19	38	46	84	
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	9	1	10	
All other accidents	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	9	6	15	
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	8	10	18	
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	19	18	3	-	-	1	19	3	29	14	174	112	171	137	258	376	663	661	1324

Table 4

Main Causes of Death

An analysis of the death returns reveals the following main causes of death:

Disease	Percentage of total deaths	Death rate per 1,000 of the population
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	41.69	5.41
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11.71	1.52
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases	13.89	1.80
Cancer	19.71	2.55
Accidents, Violence	1.89	0.24

Table 5

Review of the Comparative Vital and Mortality Statistics for the Borough of Twickenham, together with those for England and Wales for years 1938-1963 inclusive						
Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	
	Twickenham	England and Wales	Twickenham	England and Wales	Twickenham	England and Wales
1938	14.4	15.1	(a) 9.91 (b) 9.81	11.6	45.8	53
1939	14.2	15.0	(a) 10.46 (b) 10.35	12.1	26.4	50
1940	14.67	14.6	(a) 14.8 (b) 14.9	14.3	45.8	55
1941	13.4	14.2	13.0	12.9	70.95	59
1942	16.49	15.8	11.6	11.6	53.1	49
1943	17.7	16.5	12.3	12.1	47.99	49
1944	18.5	17.6	12.8	11.6	37.1	46
1945	16.76	16.1	12.15	11.4	48.02	46
1946	19.01	19.1	10.89	11.5	26.09	43
1947	19.72	20.5	11.05	12.0	40.21	41
1948	15.86	17.9	10.04	10.8	20.69	34
1949	14.99	16.7	(a) 11.26 (b) 11.03	11.7	21.21	32
1950	(a) 13.34 (b) 12.54	15.8	(a) 11.05 (b) 10.72	11.6	20.10	29.8
1951	(a) 12.82 (b) 12.05	15.5	(a) 11.97 (b) 11.61	12.5	24.98	29.6
1952	(a) 12.54 (b) 11.79	15.3	(a) 11.18 (b) 10.84	11.3	20.22	27.6
1953	(a) 13.26 (b) 13.53	15.5	(a) 10.88 (b) 10.01	11.4	20.06	26.8
1954	(a) 12.73 (b) 12.98	15.2	(a) 11.14 (b) 10.25	11.3	14.25	25.5
1955	(a) 12.13 (b) 12.37	15.0	(a) 11.12 (b) 10.23	11.7	22.92	24.9
1956	(a) 12.77 (b) 13.15	15.7	(a) 11.37 (b) 10.92	11.7	10.54	23.8
1957	(a) 12.86 (b) 13.25	16.1	(a) 10.76 (b) 10.33	11.5	16.52	23.0
1958	(a) 13.29 (b) 13.69	16.4	(a) 11.38 (b) 10.81	11.7	17.44	22.5
1959	(a) 13.23 (b) 13.63	16.5	(a) 12.12 (b) 11.51	11.6	16.78	22.0
1960	(a) 13.91 (b) 14.33	17.1	(a) 11.86 (b) 11.39	11.5	13.20	21.9
1961	(a) 14.75 (b) 15.34	17.4	(a) 11.86 (b) 11.15	12.0	16.68	21.4
1962	(a) 15.83 (b) 16.46	18.0	(a) 11.77 (b) 11.18	11.9	16.02	21.4
1963	(a) 15.71 (b) 16.02	18.2	(a) 12.97 (b) 11.80	12.2	23.07	20.9

(a) Crude
(b) Adjusted

Table 6

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE BOROUGH OF TWICKENHAM IN 1963
Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	No. of Samples	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Chlorides as Cl.	Oxygen abs. from $KMnO_4$ 4hrs. at $27^{\circ}C.$	Turbidity units	Colour (Burgess) scale	Hardness (total)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH value	Phosphate as PO_4	Silicate as SiO_2	Sulphate as SO_4	Magnesium as Mg.	Natural Fluoride as F.	Surface active material as Manoxol OT	Sodium as Na.	Potassium as K.	Electrical Conductivity ((micromhos)	
Hampton	52	0.165	0.076	3.9	32	1.22	0.3	11	276	68	7.8	1.3	12								560
River Thames derived, North of River	206	0.180	0.080	3.8	32	1.20	0.3	11	282	68	7.9	1.3	12	60	5	0.30	0.07	25	5.2		570

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1963

Source of Supply	Number of Samples	After Treatment			
		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
		20-24 hours at $37^{\circ}C.$	3 days at $22^{\circ}C.$	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
Hampton	1,091	10.6	-	100.0	100.0
Thames-derived, North of River	1,930	14.4	-	99.43	99.43

Table 7

Analysis of Complaints Received

Nature of Complaint	Number Received
Housing defects	211
Choked and defective drains and sewers	377
Accumulation of offensive matter	40
Unsound Food	99
Verminous and other Infested premises	
(a) Bugs	14
(b) Rats and Mice	460
(c) Wasps	20
(d) Others	35
Keeping of Animals	3
Unsatisfactory milk supplies	3
Smoke nuisances	33
Noise nuisances	17
Fumigation of rooms following Infectious diseases	5
Miscellaneous	42
Total	<u>1,359</u>

Table 8

Summary of Visits, Inspections, etc.

	Number
Housing Acts:	
Clearance Areas	225
Individual Unfit Houses	270
Underground Rooms	2
Overcrowding	27
Housing Applications	236
Rent Act Certificates	28
Houses Let in Multiple Occupation	73
Public Health Act:	
Drain testing	76
Provision and maintenance of drainage systems	656
Public Sewers	767
Septic Tanks and Cesspools	-
Provision of dustbins	3
Dirty/verminous premises and articles	177
Verminous persons and clothing	9
Wasps, flies and insects	132
Sanitary accommodation at Licensed Premises	7
Statutory nuisances relating to Premises	1,728
" " " " " Animals	25
" " " " " Accumulations	206
" " " " " Dust and Effluvia	30
" " " " " Workplaces	-
Infectious Disease	469
Tents, Vans, Sheds	73
Outside Interviews	285
Miscellaneous matters	524
Factories Acts:	
Factories with mechanical power	85
Factories without mechanical power	7
Outworkers	-
Rodent Control	56
Clean Air Act	6,269
Clean Air Act Survey	-
Shops Acts	1
Water Act	28
Pet Animals Act	24
Rag Flock Act	-

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1961.

A. HOUSES DISCLOSED

In Clearance Areas Declared under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

No. of Houses	Deficit for human habitation	Estimated number of persons who would be housed
---------------	------------------------------	---

Table 8 continued

Petroleum Regulations	...	...	237
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	29
Noise Nuisances	...	...	262
Supervision of Food Supplies:			
Inspection of Meat	...	...	15
Inspection of Other Foods	...	...	253
Manufacturing and Wholesale premises			
Bakehouses	...	...	45
Butchers Shops	...	...	260
Grocers Shops	...	...	215
Fishmongers Shops	...	...	36
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	27
Sweet Shops	...	...	21
Bakers Shops	...	...	43
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	110
Restaurants	...	...	294
Licensed Premises	...	...	30
Factory and School Canteens	...	...	30
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	35
Preserved meat and fish preparation premises	...	...	3
Sampling:			
Ice-Cream	...	...	21
Domestic water supplies	...	...	14
Swimming bath water	...	...	8
Middlesex County Council Act:			
Places of public entertainment	...	...	34
Hawkers, Vehicles and Premises	...	...	35
Hairdressing Establishments	...	...	3
Total number of visits and inspections			14,580

Other works carried out	Under Secs. 16(1), 17(1) & 20(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 20, Housing Act, 1961
Displaced	Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) & 20(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 20, Housing Act, 1961
Displaced	Under Secs. 17(2) & 20, Housing Act, 1957
Displaced	From houses to be closed
Displaced	Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) & 20(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 20, Housing Act, 1961
Displaced	Under Secs. 17(2) & 20, Housing Act, 1957
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED UNDER S. 18, HOUSING ACT, 1957:	
Number of houses	...
Number of persons displaced	...
Number of facilities displaced	...

Table 9

Sanitary Improvements Effected

	<i>Number</i>
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Nuisance from keeping of animals remedied ...	-
Chimney flues repaired	2
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Dampness to walls remedied	21
Downspouts repaired	5
Drains repaired	10
Drains unstopped	9
Dustbins provided	-
Eavesgutters repaired	22
Filthy condition of premises remedied	3
Fireplaces repaired	1
Floors repaired	13
Gullies repaired	8
Plaster to walls and ceilings repaired ...	21
Roofs repaired	55
Sashframes and sashcards repaired	3
Sinks provided and repaired	-
Sink waste pipes repaired	4
Soil pipes repaired	4
Stairs repaired	2
Walls (external) repaired	3
Water closets repaired	23
Water closet cisterns and fittings repaired	16
Water closet accommodation provided ...	-
Yard paving repaired	1
Private sewers repaired	-
Pail closets renewed	-
Other works carried out	59

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE		
Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1963.		
A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED		
In Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957		
No. of Houses Demolished	Unfit for human habitation	31
	Included by reason of bad arrangement	-
	On land acquired under S.43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-
Persons Displaced	From houses unfit for human habitation	22
	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-
	From houses on land acquired under S.43(2), Housing Act 1957	-
Families Displaced	From houses unfit for human habitation	8
	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-
	From houses on land acquired under S.43(2), Housing Act 1957	-
Not in Clearance Areas		
No. of Houses Demolished	As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-
	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-
	Houses included in unfitness orders made under para.2 of the 2nd Schedule to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959	-
Persons Displaced	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-
	From houses included in unfitness orders	-
Families Displaced	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-
	From houses included in unfitness orders	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED		
No. of Houses	Under Secs.16(4), 17(1) & 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 26 Housing Act, 1961	10
	Under Secs. 17(3) & 26, Housing Act, 1957	-
Persons Displaced	From houses to be closed: Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec.26 Housing Act, 1961	4
	Under Secs. 17(3) & 26, Housing Act, 1957	-
Families Displaced	From houses to be closed: Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec.26, Housing Act, 1961	1
	Under Secs. 17(3) & 26, Housing Act, 1957	-
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under S.18, Housing Act, 1957:		
	Number of houses	-
	Number of persons displaced	-
	Number of Families displaced	-

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND FITT HOUSES ELSEWHERE
Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1957.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

No. of Houses Demolished	On land acquired under S. 42(1), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(2), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(3), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(4), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(5), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(6), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(7), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(8), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(9), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(10), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(11), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(12), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(13), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(14), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(15), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(16), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(17), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(18), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(19), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(20), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(21), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(22), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(23), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(24), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(25), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(26), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(27), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(28), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(29), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(30), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(31), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(32), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(33), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(34), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(35), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(36), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(37), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(38), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(39), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(40), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(41), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(42), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(43), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(44), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(45), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(46), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(47), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(48), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(49), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(50), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(51), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(52), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(53), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(54), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(55), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(56), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(57), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(58), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(59), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(60), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(61), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(62), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(63), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(64), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(65), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(66), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(67), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(68), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(69), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(70), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(71), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(72), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(73), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(74), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(75), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(76), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(77), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(78), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(79), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(80), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(81), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(82), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(83), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(84), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(85), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(86), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(87), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(88), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(89), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(90), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(91), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(92), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(93), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(94), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(95), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(96), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(97), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(98), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(99), Housing Act, 1957	...
	On land acquired under S. 42(100), Housing Act, 1957	...

Table 10 continued

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

After informal action by local authority:	by owner	137
After formal notice under Public Health Acts:	(a) by owner	12
	(b) by L.A.	-
After formal notice under Secs. 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957:	(a) by owner	-
	(b) by L.A.	-
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:	by owner	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Retained for temporary accommodation		
Under Section 48	Number of houses	...
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	...
Under Section 17(2)	Number of houses	...
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	...
Under Section 46	Number of houses	...
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	...
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 of houses		No

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses	-
	Number of occupants	-

Prevention of Nuisance by Public Act, 1949
 Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1953

2	Type of Property				1
	3	4	5	6	
Total of Agricultural	Total of Cols 3 & 4	All other (incl. Business Premises)	Dwellings (incl. Council Houses)	Public Buildings (incl. Council Houses)	Local Authorities
14	27,224	1,708	21,522	41	Number of properties in Local Authority's District
-	483	48	435	-	2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notices served

Table 11

Notices Served

Administrative action was taken during the year to secure abatement of nuisances and to enforce the appropriate statutory enactments, as follows:

Subject of Notice	Public Health Act	Food and Drugs Act
Number of Informal Notices served ...	252	77
Number of Informal Notices complied with	161	65
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	34	-
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	19	-

Table 12

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				5 Agricultural
	1 Local Author- ity	2 Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	3 All other (incl. Business Premises)	4 Total of cols 1, 2 & 3	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	41	31,665	5,548	37,254	14
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	13	401	48	462	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	9	224	25	258	-
Ship rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	3	62	12	77	-
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	34	2,949	664	3,647	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	11	254	7	272	-
Ship rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	6	10	1	17	-
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	4	1	2	3	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	1	1	2	-
5. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	211	5,397	1,337	6,945	-
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 & 4) treated by L.A.	29	551	49	629	-
7. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	29	551	31	611	-

Disinfections, etc.

Table 12 continued

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				5 Agricultural
	1 Local Authority	2 Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	3 All other (incl. Business Premises)	4 Total of cols 1, 2 & 3	
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
10. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

affected in accordance with the following table:

	Number
Persons registered as distributors	1
Business registered as distributors	1
Persons registered as distributors	1
Business registered as distributors	1
Persons registered as distributors	1
Business registered as distributors	1

TABLE 13

Table 13
Eradication of Insect Pests **D.D.T. and Other Special Treatments**
Number of Infestations Treated

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Ants</i>	<i>Bugs</i>	<i>Mosquitoes</i>	<i>Fleas</i>	<i>Wasps</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Dwelling-houses	-	12	1	5	7	3	28
Workplaces	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Food Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2	-	2	-	4	-	8
Totals	2	13	3	6	11	3	38

Total income for D.D.T. and other special treatments £42,17s.11d.

Table 14

Disinfections, etc.

	<i>Number</i>
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases	2
Premises disinfected after other diseases	-
Persons (children and adults) treated for Scabies at cleansing station	-

Table 15

Housing Act, 1936, Overcrowding

	<i>Number</i>
New cases of overcrowding referred to the Housing Committee during the year	9
(1) Cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(2) Persons concerned in such cases	17

Table 16

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The necessary registration of persons and premises, has been effected in accordance with the following table:

	<i>Number</i>
Persons registered as distributors	51
Premises registered as dairies (not being dairy farms)	14

Table 17

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food and Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 89

Public Health Act, 1961, Section 80

INSANITARY CONDITIONS IN FOOD PREMISES

Number of premises found with insanitary conditions ...		77
Number of premises remedied		65
<i>Insanitary conditions found in premises above</i>	<i>Number of defects</i>	<i>Number of defects remedied</i>
Equipment not kept in good order ...	9	17
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	3	5
Food placed within eighteen inches of the ground and not adequately protected ...	2	2
Absence of personal cleanliness ...	-	-
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to W.C.	2	4
Absence of "Wash your Hands" notices to W.C.s	11	6
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash-hand-basins	5	5
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash-hand-basins	14	6
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc. near wash-hand-basins ...	9	5
Absence of first aid materials ...	1	-
Absence of accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours	3	2
Absence of suitable and sufficient sinks for the washing of food and equipment ...	1	-
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over sinks	3	1
Absence of soap, clean cloths, etc. at sinks	2	1
Absence of suitable and sufficient lighting in food room	1	-
Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation in food room ...	-	-
Walls, etc., in food room not kept clean	15	16
Walls, etc., in food room not kept in good order	12	9
Walls, etc., in other rooms not kept in good order	35	31
Accumulation of refuse, etc. ...	-	-
Defective floor covering ...	8	11
Yard not kept in good order ...	1	2
Miscellaneous ...	56	42
Returnable containers not protected ...	3	3
Totals ...	196	168

Factories Act, 1937 to 1957 Part I of the Act.

(a) Meat

Diseased and unsound conditions found in meat caused the detection and surrender for destruction of:

Table 18

(a) Meat-Carcases Inspected and Findings at Private Slaughter-houses in the Borough

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number inspected ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Other Carcasses Inspected

Nil

Table 19

(a) Meat

Diseased and unsound conditions found in meat caused the detention and surrender for destruction of:

	<i>lbs</i>
Ham	26
Pork	17
Other Meats	37
Total	80

(b) Other Foodstuffs

The following other foodstuffs, being unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

	<i>lbs</i>
Bacon	226
Cheese	54
Dough	224
Fish	21
Offal	22
Poultry	7
Sausages	2
Total	556
	<i>Jars</i>
Paste	39
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	77
Preserves	27
Total	143
	<i>Tins</i>
Cream	9
Fish	155
Fruit and fruit juices	1475
Meat	452
Meat (cooked)	3
Milk	82
Puddings	70
Soups	117
Vegetables	564
Other	42
Total	2969
	<i>Pkts.</i>
Frozen foods	1286
Flour	23
Chocolate	38
Other	15
Total	1362

Table 20

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS, FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	280	85	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	302	92	9	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedi- ed	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	8	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	5	6	-	-	-
Totals	21	17	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act, Outwork

Nature of Work	Lamp- shades	Wearing apparel	Electric Fuse Makers
Section 110: Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	19	47	43
Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council	-	-	-
Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	-	-	-
Section 111: Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	-	-	-
Notices served	-	-	-
Prosecutions	-	-	-

Table 21

Infectious Diseases, Incidence and Mortality

DIPHTHERIA, SCARLET FEVER AND ENTERIC FEVER

1938-1963

Year	Diphtheria				Scarlet Fever				Enteric Fever			
	No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 pop.
1938	70	0.72	5	0.05	274	2.83	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
1939	25	0.25	3	0.03	93	0.95	-	-	2	0.02	-	-
1940	18	0.19	3	0.03	38	0.41	-	-	2	0.02	-	-
1941	25	0.27	3	0.03	78	0.85	-	-	7	0.07	-	-
1942	7	0.08	1	0.01	125	1.35	-	-	-	-	1	0.01
1943	4	0.04	1	0.01	238	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944	5	0.06	3	0.03	121	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	4	0.04	1	0.01	97	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	4	0.04	-	-	60	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	4	0.04	1	0.01	60	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	1	0.01	-	-	99	0.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	128	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	115	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	64	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	135	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	100	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	64	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	97	0.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	51	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	17	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	38	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	116	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	49	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	32	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	21	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	34	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, years 1938-1963

The following table shows the number of cases notified and result of treatment:

Year	Cases notified	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
		At home	In hosp.				
1938	12	11	1	12	-	-	-
1939	7	7	-	7	-	-	-
1940	4	3	1	4	-	-	-
1941	5	2	3	5	-	-	-
1942	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
1943	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
1944	8	8	-	8	-	-	-
1945	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
1946	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
1947	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
1948	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
1951	8	6	2	8	-	-	-
1952	4	3	1	4	-	-	-
1953	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
1954	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
1955	5	2	3	5	-	-	-
1956	4	-	4	4	-	-	-
1957	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
1958	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
1959	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 23

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the year 1963

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED AT VARIOUS AGES (YEARS)														Total Cases Noti- fied	Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Age not known		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Dysentery	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	5	1	-	16	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	28	103	109	130	137	487	19	4	1	7	2	-	-	-	1027	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	1	12	8	-	29	83
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	-	12	-
Scarlet Fever	-	4	-	6	3	17	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	34	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Typhoid & Para- Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-
Whooping Cough	-	8	8	4	5	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-
Totals	31	117	118	140	146	518	28	6	6	20	4	20	11	-	1165	83

Table 24
 Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases during the Year 1963

Diseases	NUMBER OF CASES												TOTAL
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	16
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	94	170	232	282	119	71	42	14	1	1	1	-	1027
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Pneumonia	6	8	3	-	2	1	3	3	-	-	2	1	29
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	1	-	12
Scarlet Fever	1	3	5	5	2	3	8	3	1	1	2	-	34
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Whooping Cough	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	12	3	6	13	1	41
Totals	104	184	241	289	133	84	54	37	8	10	19	2	1165

Table 25

Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1963

Diseases	Heathfield	Whitton	West Twickenham	Central Twickenham	South Twickenham	East Twickenham	Hampton	Hampton Hill	Upper Teddington	Lower Teddington	Hampton Wick	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Dysentery	1	2	4	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	16
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	51	32	41	68	31	85	200	183	137	107	92	1027
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Pneumonia	1	1	3	-	2	2	8	6	4	1	1	29
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	1	12
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	1	-	1	16	6	3	3	1	34
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Whooping Cough	1	3	5	2	2	2	6	3	6	5	6	41
Totals	57	40	53	74	37	96	237	201	152	116	102	1165

Table 26

Tuberculosis

The following tables have been compiled from the notifications received.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	6	1	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	23	13	3	4	-	2	-	-

Table 27

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS 1938-1963 INCLUSIVE

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary	100	106	114	127	112	119	133	118	120	132	117	115	96	107	79	105	88	70	58	57	54	31	45	35	32	36
Non-Pulmonary	30	19	12	14	18	18	18	18	19	11	17	5	15	14	20	14	12	11	3	7	7	5	3	4	9	7
Totals	130	125	126	141	130	137	151	136	139	143	134	120	111	121	99	119	100	81	61	64	61	36	48	39	41	43

Table 28

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning Notifications: 1963				
1st Quarter Nil	2nd Quarter Nil	3rd Quarter Nil	4th Quarter Nil	Total Nil
OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS:				
		Nil	Number of cases	Nil
Outbreaks due to:				
Chemical Poisons				
Salmonella organisms				
Staphylococci (inc. toxin)				
Cl. Welchii				
OUTBREAKS DUE TO UNDISCOVERED CAUSE				
		Nil	Number of cases	Nil
SINGLE CASES:				
		Nil	Number of cases	Nil
Due to identified agents:				
Chemical Poisons				
Salmonella organisms				
Staphylococci				
P. Morgani				
DUE TO UNDISCOVERED CAUSE				
		Nil	Number of cases	Nil
			Total all cases	Nil

Premises concerned with Health Services in Area 10

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| A - Ante-natal and post-natal care of mothers | D - Dental | H - Headquarters Personal Health | O - Orthopaedic |
| B - Baby Welfare | E - Eye testing | I - Vaccination and Immunisation | P - Family Planning (provided by Voluntary Organisation) |
| C - Chiropody (Middlesex County Council and/or Voluntary Organisations) | F - Distribution of Welfare Foods | J - Geriatric | S - School Health |
| | G - Child Guidance | L - Local Doctors' Clinic | T - Talking and Speech Therapy |
| | | M - Mental Health | V - Environmental Health |

Enquiries should be made at the appropriate address for particulars as to persons eligible, special conditions as to services and the time the premises are open.

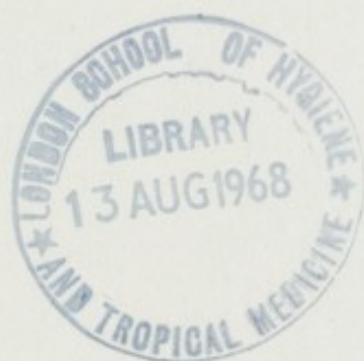
Elmfield House High Street, Teddington	H V	Council Offices Bridge Street, Staines	V	Council Offices, Green Street, Sunbury	V
Church Road, Teddington	B D F J I	Stanwell Road, Ashford	B C D E F I O S T	Duddington House, Green Street, Sunbury	A B C D F I S T
Hospital Bridge Road, Whitton	A B C F I J S D	The Grange, Gresham Road, Staines	A B D E F G I M O P S T	Chertsey Road, Ashford Common	A B D F I S T
20 Seymour Road, Hampton Wick	B D F I P S O C	12 Tilley's Lane, High Street, Staines	F	Laleham Road, Shepperton	B C D F I S T
Stanley Road, Teddington	A C E I S	Council Offices Hanworth Road, Feltham	V	New Hall, Upper Halliford	A B F I
24 Station Road, Hampton	B C D F I J S	Cardinal Road, Feltham	B C D E F I S P T	1 A Staines Road West, Sunbury	F
York House, Richmond Road, Twickenham	A B C D E F I S	Grove Crescent, Hanworth	A B C D F I S T	Hadrian Way, Stanwell	B C D F I L S T
58 Hampton Road, Twickenham	G T	Imperial Road, Bedfont	A B C D F I S T		

In addition to the premises listed above a mobile clinic visits the following sites:-

Twickenham:
Dean Road, Hampton
St. James's Avenue, Hampton Hill
Rosslyn Road, Twickenham
Meadway, Twickenham
Colonial Avenue, Whitton

Feltham:
Finch Drive, Feltham
Spring Road, Lower Feltham
Wigley Road, Hanworth

Staines:
Wheatsheaf Lane, Penton Hook, Staines,
Moor Lane, Staines
Hithermoor Road, Stanwell Moor, Staines
Chattern Hill, Ashford
Edinburgh Drive, Laleham
Opposite Village Hall, Laleham



2/2/88

