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Borough of Brentford and Chiswick

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REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

DURING 1950

MARGARET A. GLASS,

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Cantab.)

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR
1950

MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Cantab.),
Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF DISTRICT OF CHICHESTER

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REPORT

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

CONTAINING THE

1890

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PRINTED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL, CHICHESTER

1891

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BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the 23rd Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the population of the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick.

The health of the people continued to be good.

The birth rate fell from 16.19 in 1949 to 14.82 in 1950. This figure has continued to fall since 1946 and is this year lower than the average for the whole of England and Wales, which is 15.8.

The death rate rose from 10.98 in 1949 to 11.75 in 1950. The principal increase during this year appears to be in deaths from circulatory diseases. The corresponding national figure was 11.6.

The infant mortality rate which has been falling since 1947 showed a drop from 23.78 in 1949 to 22.37 in 1950 and is the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in this Borough. Graph A in the text shows in pictorial form the dramatic fall in this rate during the last 50 years.

The figures for tuberculosis do not give rise to so much satisfaction however. While the number of new notifications has dropped from 110 to 108, the number of deaths occurring during the year has risen from 25 in 1949 to 34 in 1950. In 6 cases the disease had not been notified before death and it is possible that these patients did not seek advice with regard to their health until it was too late for curative treatment to be of any effect. Of the 34 deaths 14 were aged over 55 and 3 had reached the age of 70 or over. Of these 5 had been suffering from the disease for periods of from 6 to 20 years. Reference to the text will show an analysis of the new notifications of 1950 in occupations and with regard to housing conditions and overcrowding in the homes of the patients. Neither overcrowding nor any single type of occupation can be seen as a predominating factor in the incidence of new cases of tuberculosis during this year although statistical conclusions cannot be fairly drawn on one year's figure analysis. More intensive work is being carried out in the department in order to obtain more information with regard to the occurrence of multiple cases in individual premises and it is hoped that fuller information with regard to this matter may be available for next year's Annual Report.

The incidence of infectious disease was less during 1950, the number of notifications being 414 as compared with 652 in 1949. This was principally due to the smaller number of measles notifications. Points of note from the infectious disease figures are that one case of typhoid fever, presumably infected abroad, developed the disease here, but no second case of infection occurred; the number of cases of poliomyelitis occurring was 9, 4 of whom developed some degree of paralysis requiring after-treatment.

With regard to the Hygiene of Food the Borough Council adopted the new Bye-Laws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air. The amount of food poisoning in the Borough was limited to 6 notifications of isolated cases and one small outbreak involving 20 persons but of a minor nature, no persons concerned being ill more than 4 days. A start was made on the complete survey of all Catering Establishments in the Borough to ascertain the sanitary conditions maintained on these premises and to effect such improvements as might be required.

Health propaganda was continuous throughout the year by means of personal communications, talks to groups and displays of topical posters on health subjects. The film on Poliomyelitis was shown to a large representative audience.

In connection with the care of Old People it is of interest to note that provision of a Meals on Wheels Service was begun at the latter end of the year. This should be of considerable value to the aged and chronic sick especially if later the number of meals should be extended to more than one a week as is the present provision.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors continued to be heavy throughout the year, both as a result of complaints received in the department concerning defective housing, overcrowding, nuisances, unsound food etc., and in their routine inspections of the sanitary conditions of the Borough. A great deal of improvement was made without reference to Statutory authority although legal enforcement had to be used in six cases for repairs to defective properties and in three cases with regard to unsound food.

A station for the investigation of atmospheric pollution was brought into operation at the Public Health Department in August, 1950, and regular observations have been taken from that date. Provision was made for a further station to be set up in the Brentford district to commence operation in January, 1951. In the text will be found graphs demonstrating the results of these observations and also comparisons with the results of other districts. The most interesting fact that appears from these graphs is the great drop in pollution during the summer months when domestic fires are at a minimum, although factories are working at near normal pressure.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the Health Department staff not only for their assistance in the preparation of this report but for all their efficient and willing service throughout the year.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Margaret A. Glass

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH, 1950

Area in acres (including 116 acres of foreshore of River Thames and 24 acres of inland water)	2,449.5
Population - Census 1931	62,617
Population - Registrar-General's Estimate for area (mid 1950)	60,320
Population - Census 1951	59,354
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	15,269
Rateable Value at 1.4.1950	£702,992
Sum produced by 1d. Rate	£2,835

The Borough is divided into nine Wards:

<u>Brentford:</u>	Brentford East Brentford West Brentford Central
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<u>Chiswick:</u>	Chiswick Park Grove Park Bedford Park Gunnersbury Old Chiswick Turnham Green.
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The houses in the district are occupied by a mixed type population including artisans, factory workers, clerical and professional people of all grades, and the types of dwelling vary from small working class property to detached residences of fair size.

Some of the old property has deteriorated partly through age and partly through effects of war damage to such an extent that it will require to be demolished when the housing situation will allow. The proportion of this type of home is not great.

The problem of overcrowding in the Borough while still presenting some difficulties, is not of the very distressing nature found in certain other parts of London. It will be noted that on population figures the average number of persons per inhabited house amounts to 4.

Parks and Open Spaces controlled by the Council

	<u>Area in Acres</u>
Boston Manor Park and Island	40.7
Carville Hall Park South	5.8
Carville Hall Park North	10.3
St. Paul's Recreation Ground	4.3
The Ham recreation Ground	1.3
Chiswick Common South	8.7
Chiswick House	65.9
Stamford Brook Common	2.5
Homefields recreation Ground	10.2
Strand Open Space	2.5
Turnham Green Common	7.5
Duke's Meadows Sports Ground	19.9
Embankment Promenade	12.5
Future Embankment Promenade	15.3

Swimming Baths Controlled by the Council

Brentford Indoor Swimming Baths:-

Area	2,430 sq.ft.
Capacity	12,049 c.ft.
Total number of persons using baths in 1950 ...	49,517
Average number per day	153
Maximum number using baths on one day	470

Chiswick Open Air Pools:-

Large Pool Area	7,500 sq.ft.
Capacity	33,750 c.ft.
Small Pool Area	3,500 sq.ft.
Capacity	18,375 c.ft.
Total number of persons using baths in 1950 ...	76,300
Average number per day	489
Maximum number using baths on one day	3,376

The purification of the water of these pools is by intermittent chlorination and the amount of free chlorine aimed at is 0.6 parts per million. Water samples are taken daily throughout the season.

Public Baths and Washhouses

Brentford:-

In Clifden Road, Brentford, the Council maintains premises containing 21 slipper baths comprising:

8	first class	(male)
4	first class	(female)
6	second class	(male)
3	second class	(female)

Total number using baths 22,933

Chiswick:-

In Belmont Road, Chiswick, the Council maintains premises containing 31 slipper baths comprising:

14	first class	(male)
5	first class	(female)
8	second class	(male)
4	second class	(female)

Total number using baths 38,512

In these premises are also 30 washing compartments comprising 30 coppers, a rinsing section, 30 drying horses, hot air drying compartments and 2 mangling machines. Ratepayers are entitled to use these washing facilities at a small charge of 4d per hour, and during 1950, 2,350 persons took advantage of the service.

Health Services provided by Other Authorities

North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee

Brentford Hospital and Chiswick Maternity Hospital are two hospitals in the Borough administered by the South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The former is of the Cottage Hospital type with 33 beds dealing with general medical and surgical cases.

Chiswick Maternity Hospital which is an integral part of West Middlesex Hospital has 66 Maternity beds and 55 Maternity cots.

A considerable number of Brentford and Chiswick people receive their hospital treatment at the West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, which is also administered by the South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee.

County Council of Middlesex

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:

Brentford:-

Ante-Natal Clinics and Post-Natal Clinics))	Wednesday mornings 9 to 12 a.m.
Infant Welfare Clinics		Monday and Wednesday afternoons 2 to 4 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics		Tuesday afternoons 2 to 3.30 p.m.
Rheumatism Clinics		Thursday mornings 9 to 10 a.m.
Day Nursery		Portsdown House, The Butts, Brentford.

Chiswick:-

Ante-Natal Clinics and Post Natal Clinics))	Tuesday and Thursday mornings by appointment.
Infant Welfare Clinics		Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons 2 to 4 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics		Monday afternoons 2 to 2.30 p.m.
Day Nursery		Bennett Street, Chiswick, W. 4.

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, in the case of large items direct from the County Council, and in the case of smaller items through the British Red Cross Society.

(e) Vaccination and Immunisation:

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

(f) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care:

The County Council's scheme includes provision for the admission of suitable cases to holiday rest 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, 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.

(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 is arranged by the County Council through the Divisional Executive.

Medical treatment is provided by the County Council in the Borough at the following clinics:-

Minor Ailment Clinic
(Chiswick)

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday 9 to 10 a.m.
Wednesday 9 to 12 a.m. with
doctor.

Minor Ailment Clinic
(Brentford)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Saturday 9 to 10
a.m. Friday 9 to 12 a.m. with
doctor.

Orthopaedic Treatment Clinic
(Brentford)

With Surgeon - every first and
third Monday in each month from
2 to 5 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic
(Brentford)

Tuesday and Friday 9 to 12 a.m.

Physiotherapy Treatment
Clinic (Brentford)

Monday, Wednesday and Thursday
8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment
Clinic (Brentford)

Monday and Thursday 9 to 10 a.m.

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, 1950

Live Births.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Legitimate ...	851	461	390	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population = 14.82
Illegitimate ..	<u>43</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>	
TOTAL ...	<u>894</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>414</u>	

Stillbirths.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Legitimate ...	13	8	5	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births = 15.42
Illegitimate ..	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	
TOTAL ...	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	

Deaths.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
	709	357	352	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population = 11.75

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal Sepsis	-	Rate per 1,000 total
Other Puerperal Causes ...	-	(live and still) Births
		= NIL

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate ...	20	13	7
Illegitimate ..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ...	<u>20</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

Deaths and Death Rate.

The Death Rate has risen from 10.98 to 11.75, the National figure for this is 11.6. The principal causes of death were:-

Circulatory Diseases	184
Heart Disease	152
Cancer	112

During the year a new system of classification of causes of death was brought into use for Doctors and Coroners, the Registrar-General and Medical Officers of Health dealing with vital statistics. The system is an international one with much more detail than in the previous classification.

An interesting immediate result to be observed from the annual figures after the commencement of this new form of classification is a change of the principal cause of death in the statistics of this Borough.

In 1949, the largest number of deaths were classified as "Heart Disease". In 1950, the major cause is seen to be "Circulatory Disease". These two causes are obviously inter-related showing that a clearer definition of the primary factor of fatality has altered the proportion of the individual items.

The total number of deaths from heart diseases added to those from circulatory diseases gives a higher combined total in 1950, i.e. 336 as compared with 280 in 1949.

There is a drop of 10 in the number of deaths from cancer but the figure for tuberculosis deaths shows rather a disturbing rise from 25 in 1949 to 34 in 1950. 32 of these deaths were respiratory tuberculosis and two non-respiratory.

This rise, following on a dramatic fall during the previous year, is a serious set-back although the number of tuberculosis notifications during 1950 was not increased, being 108 as compared with 110 new notifications in 1949. Page 30 shows in graphic form the progress of tuberculosis in the Borough since 1930.

The local death rate compares with a national figure of 11.6.

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	22.37
Death Rate of all legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.5
Death Rate of all illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea or Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	112
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages)	34

TABLE I

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1950

Cause of Death	Males	Females
All Causes	357	352
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	19	13
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	9	10
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	23	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	8
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	27
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	4
16. Diabetes	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	29	48
18. Coronary disease, angina	58	26
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	20
20. Other heart disease	48	75
21. Other circulatory disease	8	15
22. Influenza	1	2
23. Pneumonia	13	19
24. Bronchitis	32	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	10	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	30
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	3
34. All other accidents	9	10
35. Suicide	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
ALL CAUSES	357	352

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate which has been falling since 1946 again shows a reduction from 16.19 to 14.82 in 1950. This compares with a National Birth Rate figure of 15.8.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of premature infants born in 1950 was 31. Of these 5 were born at home, all survived to the end of one month. 26 were born in hospital, of whom 20 survived to the end of one month.

There were 851 legitimate births and 43 illegitimate births in the Borough during 1950 and 20 deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS in 1950 is, therefore, 22.37.

The causes of death of the 20 infants under one year of age together with the actual ages at death are set out in Table II on page 21.

The infant mortality rate 22.37 shows again a reduction from the figure of the previous year which was 23.78.

This fall has been continuous for years now and this year's figure is the lowest yet recorded.

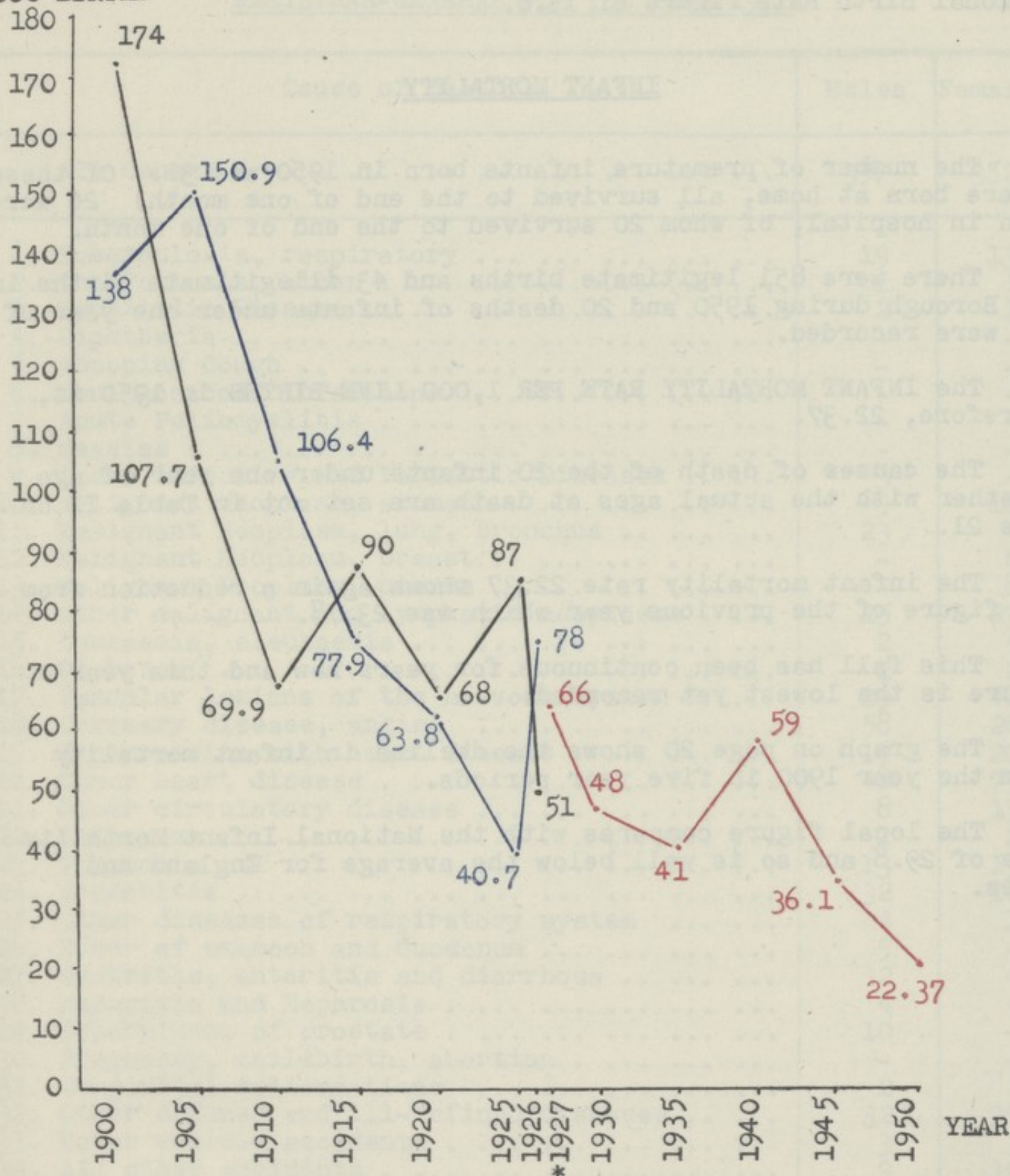
The graph on page 20 shows the decline in infant mortality from the year 1900 in five year periods.

The local figure compares with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 29.8 and so is well below the average for England and Wales.

GRAPH "A"

GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
DURING THE PERIOD 1900 - 1950

DEATHS PER
1000 BIRTHS



— Brentford U. D.

— Chiswick U. D.

— Brentford & Chiswick.

* Year of Amalgamation.

TABLE II

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year

	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 - 14 days	14 - 21	21 - 28	1 - 2 mths	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Chicken Pox ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
or Croup ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abdominal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberculous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meninigitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(Non-T.B.) ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Convulsions ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
forms) ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rickets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(Overlying) ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injury at Birth.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malformation ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atrophy, Debility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
and Marasmus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pemphigus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neonatorum ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Causes ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20

TABLE III

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal Sepsis NONE

Other Causes NONE

The following table shows the number of maternal deaths connected with pregnancy during the last 10 years:-

Year	Died from Sepsis	Died from other causes connected with pregnancy
1941	-	-
1942	-	2
1943	3	2
1944	-	2
1945	-	-
1946	-	3
1947	-	1
1948	-	-
1949	-	-
1950	-	-

During the year 18 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified; there were no maternal deaths.

It is satisfactory to note that for three years in succession there have been no deaths associated with child birth.

The figure for Puerperal Pyrexia notifications which appears very high is off-set by the fact that 13 of the notified cases were admitted from other areas to the local hospital. The actual figures for Puerperal Pyrexia cases belonging to the Borough is 5, all of whom made an uneventful recovery.

TABLE IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1950

Disease	Total cases notified		Cases admitted to hospital		Total deaths	
Scarlet Fever	50*	(64)	25	(39)	-	(-)
Whooping Cough	33	(45)	1	(8)	-	(-)
Diphtheria	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Measles	269†	(511)	8	(18)	-	(-)
Pneumonia (notifiable) . .	15	(22)	1	(14)	32‡	(31)‡
Typhoid Fever	1	(-)	1	(-)	-	(-)
Dysentery	9	(-)	6	(-)	-	(-)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . .	2	(-)	2	(-)	-	(-)
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	(3)	18	(3)	-	(-)
Smallpox	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Erysipelas	2	(2)	2	(2)	-	(-)
Meningococcal Infection .	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Food Poisoning	6	(1)	3	(-)	-	(-)
Malaria	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Acute Encephalitis:-						
Infective	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Post-Infectious	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Acute Poliomyelitis:-						
Paralytic	5)	(4)	5)	(4)	-)	(-)
Non-Paralytic	4 ‡)		3)		-)	
Totals	414	(652)	75	(88)	32	(31)

* In addition, one case originally notified and admitted to hospital was subsequently diagnosed not Scarlet Fever.

‡ In addition, one case originally notified and admitted to hospital was subsequently diagnosed not Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

† In addition, one case originally notified and admitted to hospital was subsequently diagnosed not Measles.

‡ Includes deaths from non-notifiable pneumonia.
 (1949 figures in brackets).

TABLE V

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases notified	Cases treated at home	Cases treated in hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
2	-	2	2	-	-	-

TABLE VI

AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1950

Disease	Number of Cases Notified												
	At all ages	At ages - years											
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65
Scarlet Fever	50*	-	-	3	5	3	33	4	1	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	33	3	3	3	5	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	269†	12	25	32	42	39	109	5	1	3	-	1	-
Pneumonia	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis:-													
Paralytic	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Non-Paralytic . . .	4‡	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-

* In addition, one case originally notified was subsequently diagnosed not Scarlet Fever.

‡ In addition, one case originally notified was subsequently diagnosed not Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

† In addition, one case originally notified was subsequently diagnosed not Measles.

TABLE VII
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1950
CLASSIFIED IN WARDS

Disease	Number of Cases Notified									
	Brentford West	Brentford Central	Brentford East	Bedford Park	Chiswick Park	Grove Park	Gunnersbury	Old Chiswick	Turnham Green	Total Cases
Scarlet Fever	9	6	4	1	7	5	9	5	4	50
Whooping Cough	6	6	5	3	3	4	3	1	2	33
Measles	46	26	40	16	11	32	33	25	40	269
Pneumonia	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis:-										
Paralytic	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	5
Non-Paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	13	-	18
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	6
Tuberculosis:-										
Respiratory	16	8	10	10	7	13	13	11	10	98
Non-respiratory	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	10

TABLE VIII

The following tables show the number of children excluded from school in respect of Infectious Disease during the year 1950, as notified by Heads of Schools:-

(a) Patients

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	4	3	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	2	24
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox ..	16	12	39	4	11	3	3	-	1	4	32	13	138
Measles	-	-	2	-	4	46	18	-	-	-	1	28	99
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	2	7	9	-	4	3	7	17	51
Mumps	-	-	12	20	8	33	23	-	7	7	17	29	156
Ringworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Eczema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Skin Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	1	-	3	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	15
Other Cases ..	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Totals	21	17	59	30	33	95	53	-	15	20	60	90	493

(b) Contacts

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	11
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chicken Pox ..	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ringworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eczema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Skin Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Cases ..	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
Totals	4	1	2	-	9	6	3	-	4	2	1	1	33

CONTROL OF LICE INFESTATION

By the courtesy of the School Medical Officer particulars regarding the cleanliness surveys in schools have been obtained and are as follows:-

Number of children examined:-

Primary Schools	8,806	
Secondary Modern Schools	<u>2,619</u>	
		11,425
Number of children requiring treatment		286
Number of formal cleansing notices issued		48
Number of children cleansed by Local Health Authority .		16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was lower during 1950 principally due to the decrease in the incidence of measles.

The principal items of interest in this table are the occurrence of one case of typhoid fever and nine cases of poliomyelitis. The typhoid fever patient was likely to have obtained his infection during a walking tour of the Pyrenees from which he returned shortly before developing the symptoms of this disease. During the year, notification was received of five persons who had been in contact with cases of smallpox. These were kept under supervision for the required period and no disease developed.

Of the nine cases of poliomyelitis notified, four were non-paralytic and uncomplicated and one case of paralytic poliomyelitis had the diagnosis subsequently changed to non-paralytic. The other four cases were affected with paralysis to a limited extent and all required subsequent physiotherapy, details being as follows:-

Case A (Adult). - Improved greatly - still weakness of left leg - having treatment and appliances from Stanmore Orthopaedic Hospital, and has resumed work in his former occupation as motor driver.

Case B (Adult). - Improved but developed tuberculosis and is now in hospital where treatment for limitation of movement of left arm and shoulder due to poliomyelitis is being carried out.

Case C (Schoolchild). - Improvement but still residual paralysis of right leg - attends Stanmore Orthopaedic Hospital.

Case D (Adult). - Practically complete recovery - no further treatment required.

Of the four cases of poliomyelitis in 1949 only one continued at the end of the year to show residual paralysis. The patient (an infant) continued to improve throughout 1950 under the care of the County Council Physiotherapy Department at Brentford.

TABLE IX

LABORATORY WORK

The following table sets out a record of the bacteriological work during the year 1950:-

Nature of Specimen	Result		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria - swabs	-	200	200
Tuberculosis - sputa	-	5	5
Scarlet Fever Contacts - swabs ...	1	21	22
Faeces etc.	2	3	5
Totals	3	229	232

TABLE X

TUBERCULOSIS - 1950

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years ...	4	2	1	3	-	-	1	-
5 - 15 years ...	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 - 25 years ..	10	13	1	-	2	2	-	-
25 - 35 years ..	18	10	2	3	3	3	-	-
35 - 45 years ..	11	7	-	-	1	2	-	-
45 - 55 years ..	7	1	-	-	3	2	-	-
55 - 65 years ..	3	2	-	-	6	3	-	1
65 yrs and over	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Totals ...	59	39	4	6	19	13	1	1

Of the 34 recorded deaths, 28 were previously notified as cases of Tuberculosis, 6 had not been so notified.

TABLE XI

TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN YEARS

Year	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1930	37	37	5	10	89	20	22	2	3	47
1931	38	34	7	6	85	24	17	1	7	49
1932	40	31	8	8	87	28	12	3	4	47
1933	34	44	10	2	90	33	26	5	1	65
1934	49	42	4	7	102	49	42	3	3	97
1935	46	47	3	5	101	21	15	5	1	42
1936	40	33	4	5	82	26	24	1	2	53
1937	38	46	9	9	102	22	13	1	3	39
1938	54	39	8	7	108	29	8	2	2	41
1939	36	33	9	7	85	18	18	2	3	41
1940	42	27	7	7	83	20	10	3	5	38
1941	52	25	3	3	83	23	12	5	2	42
1942	42	36	1	8	87	14	12	-	2	28
1943	52	29	3	5	89	25	11	-	1	37
1944	57	39	3	7	106	16	11	3	4	34
1945	46	41	9	6	102	18	11	1	2	32
1946	68	49	5	7	129	23	6	2	5	36
1947	62	36	4	4	106	30	8	-	-	38
1948	61	47	1	6	115	18	16	2	3	39
1949	53	44	6	7	110	13	7	3	2	25
1950	59	39	4	6	108	19	13	1	1	34

GRAPH "B"

GRAPH OF CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE PERIOD 1930 - 1950

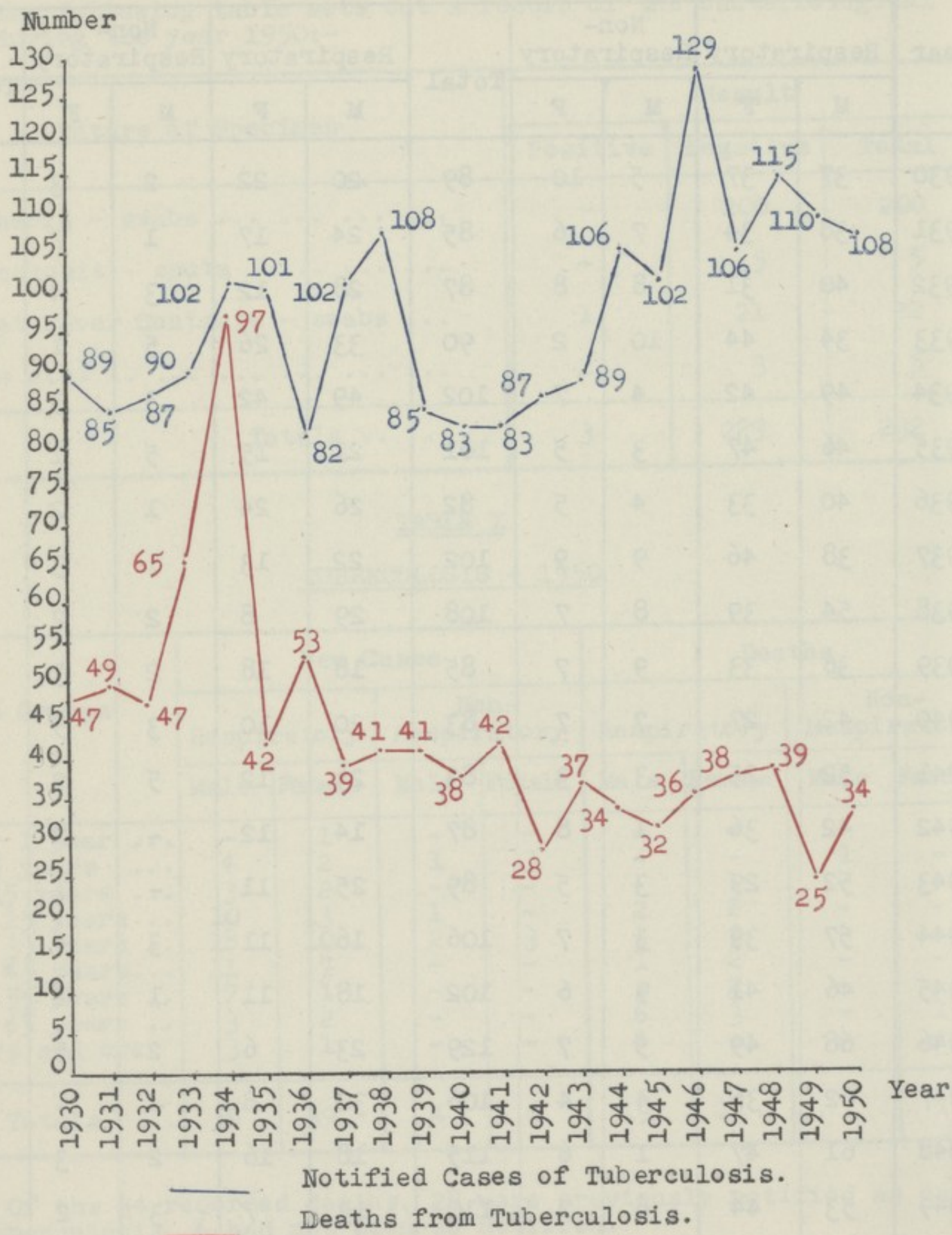


TABLE XII

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1950

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Buyer's Deputy	-	1
Chauffeur	1	-
Clerk	4	3
Commercial Artist	1	-
Compositor	1	-
Cook	1	-
Customs and Excise Officer . . .	1	-
Domestic	-	1
Dry Cleaner	1	-
Education Officer	1	-
Electrician	1	-
Engineer	5	-
Estate Agent	1	-
Factory Worker	3	1
Furniture Remover	1	-
Grocer	1	-
H. M. Forces	1	-
Housewife	-	18
Journalist	1	-
Labourer	2	-
Laundry Worker	1	1
Machinist	1	-
Medical Practitioner	1	-
Millinery Assistant	-	1
Motion Picture Engineer	1	-
Motor Mechanic	1	-
No Occupation	11	4
Nun	-	1
Painter	1	-
Post Office Employee	2	1
Printer	2	-
Salesman	1	-
Schoolchild	3	2
Shoe Repairer	1	-
Shop Assistant	-	1
Steel Erector	1	-
Storekeeper	1	-
Student	2	-
Tablet Maker	1	-
Teleprinter Operator	-	1
Typist	-	1
Under School Age	5	6
V. A. D. Duties	-	1
Waitress	-	1
Totals	<u>63</u>	<u>45</u>

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1950

The housing conditions of the 108 new cases of tuberculosis were found to be as follows:-

56 families lived in satisfactory housing accommodation, 33 of the flatted type, 21 in houses and 2 in basements or lodgings.

In 5 cases the housing was unsatisfactory or dilapidated and in 14 cases there was overcrowding.

Special attention was paid to the overcrowded houses and bad property to ascertain the incidence of secondary cases of infection which might be attributable to these conditions.

It is very interesting to note that on this year's notifications as far as can be ascertained from the information which we have been able to obtain up to the present time, no single family in which more than one member is a notified case of tuberculosis is living in housing conditions which are dilapidated, insanitary or overcrowded.

Of the 33 remaining cases of tuberculosis notified, 8 cases removed from the district and 2 died before information could be obtained, 6 cases were not notified until death, and of the remaining cases, information was unobtainable for reasons of no access to premises and unwillingness on the part of the patient or relative to communicate information, etc.

TABLE XIII

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks associated with each
<u>Outbreaks due to Identified Agents.</u>				
-	-	-	-	-
<u>Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.</u>				
1	20	-		Steak pie suspect(not proven)
<u>Single Cases.</u>				
-	6	-	Not identified	Not identified

HYGIENE OF FOOD

Food Poisoning:

There were six cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year. These were notified on symptoms alone and bacteriological examination revealed no causative organisms in any of the cases. The cases were widely separated and there was no article of food taken in common by the individuals concerned. All recovered rapidly and were more properly to be described as "cases of digestive disturbance".

On 5th October information was received that a number of children attending Staveley Road Schools were suffering from digestive symptoms suggesting food poisoning. Other cases occurred later, the total number amounting to 20. The main symptom was vomiting and 15 of the cases had recovered on 6th October. All were recovered by the 9th October. The only foods which had been partaken of by all the patients were steak pie and gravy. The steak pie had been completely consumed but a sample of the gravy, which had been prepared separately, was taken and bacteriologically examined, but showed no infective organisms. Investigations were made at the Cambridge Road Kitchen where school meals are prepared. It was ascertained that 390 to 400 persons were at risk of whom only 20 developed illness. Two food employees were excluded temporarily from work in the kitchen, one suffering from a cut finger - non-septic, and one from very slight nasal catarrh. There were no subsequent occurrences of intestinal trouble at the school.

Bye-laws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air:

On 13th November, 1950, these Bye-laws came into force in the Borough. They are based on Model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Food, and extend to a certain degree the local powers of the Council to punish persons offending against certain elementary rules of hygiene. While in exceptional cases it may be necessary to bring persistent offenders to court for judgment, the policy of the Health Department has been to improve by persuasion and example, and with the friendly co-operation of food traders and handlers of food of all grades, I am of the opinion that we have in the past obtained, and can continue to obtain, much more in the way of improvement of hygienic method than by the extensive use of legal power.

Unsound Food:

Certain articles of contaminated food were brought to the Department by ratepayers during the year. In all such cases the person exposing the unsound food for sale is considered responsible by law and three prosecutions for the sale of unsound food were instigated by the Council during 1950 - all were successful, the tradesmen concerned being fined. Ten other cases were investigated. Two warning letters were sent to the Firms concerned, and in eight cases the complaints were not substantiated.

During these investigations the Sanitary Inspectors were often able to procure in the establishments concerned improvements above statutory requirements, and this was very useful sanitary work.

Catering Establishments:

The complete inspection of all catering establishments and licensed premises in the Borough was commenced during 1950 and was still progressing at the end of the year.

A full report of the results obtained will be available for the 1951 report.

Free Washing Facilities in Public Conveniences:

Representations from the Public Health Committee were made to the Borough Council towards the end of the year for the consideration of free washing facilities in public conveniences. Although this would be for the use of all ratepayers the principle involved was that food handlers, such as milk roundsmen, delivery boys etc. should be encouraged towards personal cleanliness by the availability of this amenity. The Borough Council agreed to consider making provision for this service in its forthcoming estimates.

GENERAL HEALTH PROPAGANDA

During the year propaganda on Health was continuous. Members of the Staff gave lectures to Societies, also talks to individuals and small groups of persons during visits paid to homes, Schools, Factories, Catering Establishments, Food Shops, etc.

Posters dealing with health subjects of topical interest were displayed on Borough notice boards; a new supply with change of subject was obtained every two months.

A film on Poliomyelitis diagnosis and management was shown in January to the Public Relations Council of the Borough and representatives from the various Societies and Voluntary Associations. Dr. Bradley of the Ministry of Health attended in order to explain any technical matters of the film which might be a little advanced for a non-expert audience, and he answered all questions raised by viewers. The film appeared to arouse great interest.

An Industrial Exhibition was held in the Borough during April, 1950, in which the Borough Council took great interest and authorised preparation of departmental exhibits showing the appropriate activities of each department. A stand with an illustrated alphabet to cover the major types of work carried out by the staff of the Health Department was exhibited and a leaflet was distributed to the public containing further information. Certain pathological specimens were also displayed and members of the Staff were available during the period of the Exhibition to explain the exhibits to members of the public and to answer any questions concerning hygiene.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

During 1950 eleven cases of elderly people living in neglected conditions and likely to be in need of removal under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act were investigated.

In no case was it found that there was unwillingness on the part of the patient to accept hospital or hostel accommodation although one patient having been admitted to hospital had previously discharged himself against advice.

All cases were cleared by the end of the year, four having been admitted to hospital, two to a nursing home, one to the care of relatives, one was found dead in bed before removal could be effected, three were found capable of remaining in their homes provided adequate assistance of the nature of Home Help, District Nursing and Meals from the Meals Service was forthcoming. Excellent co-operation was obtained from the County Council Welfare Officer, hospital Almoners, and the County Council District Nursing and Home Help Staffs.

There is an active Old People's Welfare Committee in the Borough and when special requirements in the way of bedding etc. have been required for cases, it has been possible to obtain them through this Committee or through the Brentford Philanthropic or the Chiswick Philanthropic Societies.

The ready acquisition of these articles has in one or two cases meant that Home Help could succeed in carrying out immediate cleansing of the very dirty and/or verminous persons who might otherwise have required to be removed under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, Section 47, thus preventing the hold up of a hospital or hostel bed more appropriately of use for an infirm case.

In April, 1950, a scheme was started whereby Old Age Pensioners could obtain slipper baths at the Public Baths establishments at reduced charges, i.e. 2d per bath. 852 baths were taken under this scheme in Chiswick and 34 in Brentford.

Meals on Wheels:

In December, 1950, the Old People's Welfare Committee commenced a service of Meals on Wheels. The meals are prepared at the Corporation Staff Canteen and carried in containers to the homes of the aged or elderly chronic sick. Before the scheme came into operation the local medical practitioners, local hospitals, Area Medical Officer and those Voluntary Associations dealing specifically with the Care of the Aged were informed and asked to submit the names of suitable persons who would obtain benefit from the service. A charge of 1/- per meal was to be made but in necessitous cases the meal could be provided free. It is hoped that this service will be of great benefit to the home-bound aged.

CARAVANS AND OTHER MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The survey of Caravans and Moveable Dwellings commenced in 1949 was completed during 1950. A total of 20 barges and houseboats and 47 caravans were inspected.

The majority of the dwellings were found to have suitable and sufficient water supply, arrangements for refuse disposal and sewage disposal and to be in all respects suitable as temporary dwellings, though a number of them were not to be recommended for permanent accommodation for families with children. Where application for rehousing had been made by occupants this could be supported in many cases by the Health Committee on the grounds of Statutory overcrowding according to housing standards. (No definition has ever been laid down of the space requirements in dwellings of this type). Subsequently 4 families overcrowded in this way were rehoused, while 12 remain to be rehoused.

The Committee was asked to pay special attention to the conditions obtaining at Workhouse Dock, the dwellings there had no individual water supply, no arrangements for refuse collection, and there is no doubt that some of the sewage disposal is by tipping into the Dock. A bacteriological examination of the Dock water gave the following result:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Plate Count</u>	<u>Coliforms</u>	<u>Type</u>
Workhouse Dock East	Over 5 million	1800 plus	B. Coli II and B. Pyocyaneus
Workhouse Dock West	Over 5 million	1800 plus	Faecal Type 1

Both unsatisfactory.

Under Town and Country Planning it is likely that action will be taken for the total removal of all caravans in the Borough.

The nuisance at Workhouse Dock has not been abated as it has been impossible to ascertain the rightful owner of this property and it is still necessary to decide on the correct legal action to be taken.

Observations have continued and the tenants warned of the risk they are taking if they persist in fouling the Dock waters. It is hoped that stronger action can be taken before long.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During 1950 the first station for the investigation of atmospheric pollution was set up at the Health Department premises, Turnham Green. After a trial period routine observations were taken daily from 1st August.

Measurements of the smoke contamination and of the quantity of sulphur dioxide pollution of the air were recorded for each 24 hours period. The figures in addition to being reported to the Committee are sent to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research who thereupon compare the degree of pollution with those that obtain in all other areas of the country sharing in the experiment.

The second station at Clifden Road Baths, Brentford was prepared for recordings to be taken as from 1st January, 1951.

Results obtained for the last five months of 1950 from the Chiswick Station are as follows:-

		<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sep.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Highest Daily Average	Sulphur Dioxide	0.030	0.051	0.164	0.300	0.219
	Smoke	0.093	0.120	0.304	0.446	0.462
Monthly Average	Sulphur Dioxide	0.019	0.026	0.061	0.074	0.103
	Smoke	0.039	0.040	0.115	0.165	0.205

In these figures smoke is shown as milligrammes per cubic metre of air and sulphur dioxide as parts per million volumes of air.

The graph on page 38 shows the gradual rise in pollution during the latter months of the year which was to be expected.

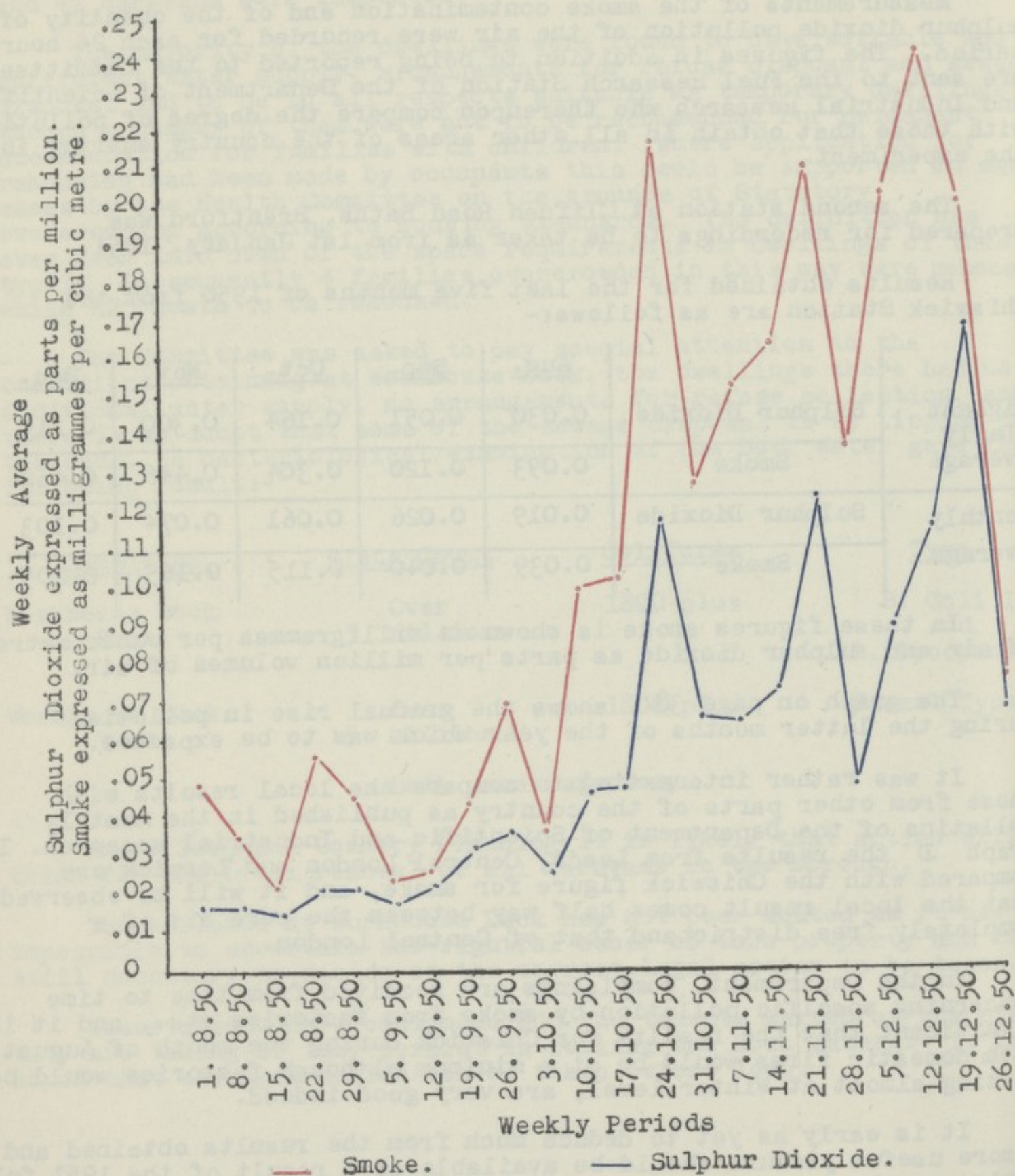
It was rather interesting to compare the local results with those from other parts of the country as published in the monthly bulletins of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In graph D the results from Leeds, Central London and Lerwick are compared with the Chiswick figure for smoke, and it will be observed that the local result comes half way between the pure air of a completely free district and that of Central London.

In the Department, complaints are received from time to time concerning specific pollution by smoke from factories etc., and it is significant that the results for Chiswick during the month of August, when domestic fires would be at a minimum although factories would be working almost at Winter level, are very good indeed.

It is early as yet to deduce much from the results obtained and a more useful picture should be available as a result of the 1951 full twelve months recordings at stations in separate parts of the Borough with different atmospheric pollution problems.

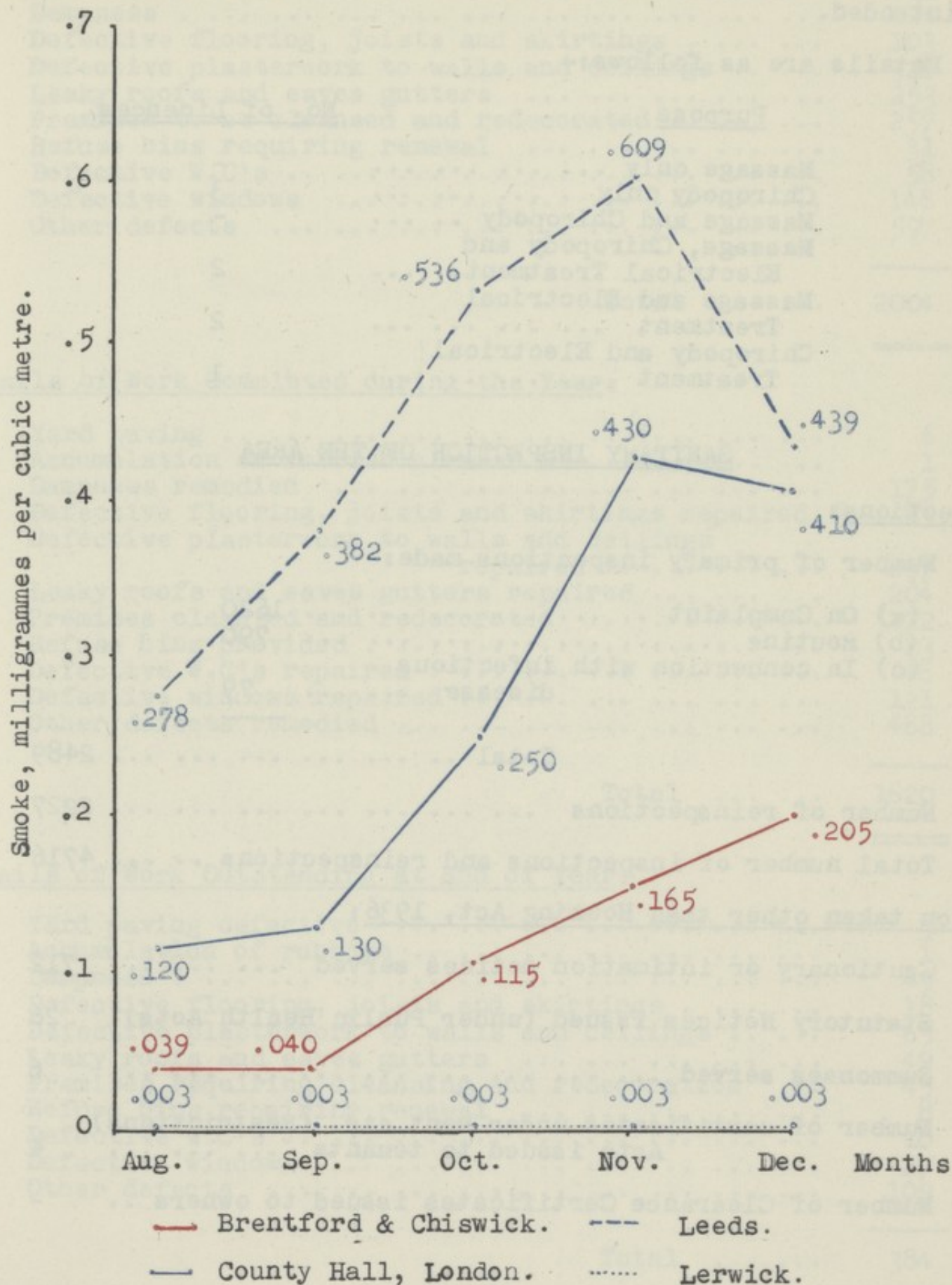
VARIATION IN AVERAGE WEEKLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN CHISWICK FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF INVESTIGATIONS
1ST AUGUST, 1950 UNTIL 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

GRAPH "C"



GRAPH "D"

COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE IN THE AIR
AT CHISWICK, CENTRAL LONDON, LEEDS AND LERWICK



ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

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

Details are as follows:-

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>No. of Licences</u>
Massage only	-
Chiropody only	3
Massage and Chiropody	-
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	2
Massage and Electrical Treatment	2
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections:

Number of primary inspections made:-

(a) On Complaint	1620
(b) Routine	790
(c) In connection with infectious disease	79

Total 2489

Number of reinspections 2227

Total number of inspections and reinspections 4716

Action taken other than Housing Act, 1936:

Cautionary or intimation notices served	712
Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts).	26
Summonses served	6
Number of certificates under Rent etc. (restrictions) Acts issued to tenants	4
Number of Clearance Certificates issued to owners ..	-

Details of Sanitary Notices Served:

Yard paving, defective	9
Accumulation of rubbish	2
Dampness	224
Defective flooring, joists and skirtings	103
Defective plasterwork to walls and ceilings	322
Leaky roofs and eaves gutters	253
Premises to be cleansed and redecorated	257
Refuse bins requiring renewal	31
Defective W.C's	58
Defective windows	148
Other defects	597
Total	2004

Details of Work Completed during the Year:

Yard paving	6
Accumulation of rubbish cleared	1
Dampness remedied	175
Defective flooring, joists and skirtings repaired	85
Defective plasterwork to walls and ceilings repaired	257
Leaky roofs and eaves gutters repaired	204
Premises cleansed and redecorated	212
Refuse bins provided	23
Defective W.C's repaired	48
Defective windows repaired	121
Other defects remedied	488
Total	1620

Details of Work Outstanding at End of Year:

Yard paving defective	3
Accumulation of rubbish	1
Dampness	49
Defective flooring, joists and skirtings	18
Defective plasterwork to walls and ceilings	65
Leaky roofs and eaves gutters	49
Premises requiring cleansing and redecoration	45
Refuse bins requiring renewal	8
Defective W.C's	10
Defective windows	27
Other defects	109
Total	384

The under-mentioned work was carried out during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Department:-

New W.C's installed	38
Drains tested (smoke)	9
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	3
New sinks provided	14
Disconnecting traps and chambers inserted	12
Manholes reconstructed	31
Reconstructed (whole system)	7
Soil drains repaired	51
Surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Percentage of houses draining into sewers	99.9%
Percentage of houses provided with water closets	100%

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICES

The whole of the district is supplied by Metropolitan Water Board Mains. There are no standpipes now remaining in the district for the supply of persons inhabiting dwelling houses. There are two wells in the Borough and the following is the position with regard to these wells:-

(i) Mr. A. Knapp, 21 Grove Park Gardens - well working but used for washing purposes only. Drinking water is obtained direct from mains.

(ii) Green's Boat House, Riverside Lands - well working but used for washing purposes only. Drinking water is obtained direct from mains.

The mains water supply is satisfactory both in quality and quantity and reports of the bacteriological and chemical analyses carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board are issued from time to time.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse is collected once per week from each house in the Borough and is disposed of by collecting freighters to a Controlled Tip outside the Borough.

HOUSING

34 inspections of cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated by the Department during the year - 15 on behalf of other authorities.

Of the remaining 19 cases, 16 were found to be Statutorily overcrowded or required rehousing for health reasons and were accordingly notified to the Housing Department in order that the claim for rehousing might be supported on hygienic grounds.

DISINFECTION

Premises disinfected:-

Ordinary notifiable diseases	46
Phthisis	16
Cancer	29
Other diseases	10
Rooms stripped and cleansed (Section 167 Public Health Act, 1936)	-
Premises treated for vermin	22
Premises treated for other pests (wasps, moths, ants and beetles)	29

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number on the register (including one Knacker's Yard)	5
Contravention of Bye-laws	-

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

(vide Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughter) Order, 1940)

Number of Licences to slaughter animals issued during the year:-

New Licences	-
Renewed Licences	-

MILK

During 1950 the following licences were issued under the Regulations mentioned:-

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealer's Licences	40
Supplementary Licences	19

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealer's Licences	20
Supplementary Licences	10

Routine inspection of dairies was carried out in order to maintain the standard laid down by the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, for the condition of such premises.

ICE CREAM

Sampling of Ice Cream:

83 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and examined bacteriologically. As a result of these tests the ice creams were graded as follows:-

Grade I	56
Grade II	16
Grade III	6
Grade IV	5

No cases occurred during the year of ice cream in such poor bacteriological condition as to require the stoppage of sale.

The Grades III and IV samples totalling eleven in all were obtained from one firm only. This firm was kept under observation and advice given. Sampling subsequent to mid-October produced only Grade I and Grade II results suggesting that the difficulty had been overcome.

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district in use	17
Contraventions of Factory Acts	-

There is one underground bakehouse in the Borough which is under observation and which is kept in satisfactory condition.

BRENTFORD MARKET

The Brentford Market which is a large centre for the wholesale distribution of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers, was kept under supervision by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During the year under review a total of 58 pigs were slaughtered in the Borough. These were all slaughtered under licences issued by the Ministry of Food, were inspected at the time of slaughter and were all found to be in good condition and passed fit for human consumption.

No beasts or sheep were slaughtered in the Borough during the year.

TABLE XIV

Carcases Inspected and Condemned:

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	-	-	-	-	58
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	58
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

A total of 549 inspections of Food Shops and places where food is prepared were carried out during the year.

Food Condemned During the Year 1950

Fruit and Vegetables	209 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts
Fish	94 $\frac{1}{4}$ stone
Meat	17 cwts
Perishable Goods	36 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts
Tinned Foods	5925 tins

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises in district 3

Nature of Trade:-

One Soap Boiler.

Two Rag and Bone Dealers.

CANAL BOATS

Number of Boats on Register:-

Motor Propelled Boats 94

Other Boats 408

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

TABLE XV

Inspections:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections made	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	153	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. .. .	310	70	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	463	80	3	-

TABLE XVI

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To HMI by HMI	
Sanitary Conveniences:- (Sec. 7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	5
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	-	2
Totals	7	6	-	7

TABLE XVII

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply list	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making etc. . . .	62	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen . .	1	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	1	-	-	-	-	-
Making of boxes etc. of paper . .	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc. . .	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys . . .	39	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas Crackers etc. .	4	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals . .	114	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

A staff of two Rodent Operators working under the control of the Rodent Officer and with the District Sanitary Inspectors is maintained by the Public Health Department for the control and clearance of rat and mice infestation. During the year 595 complaints of rat infestation were received. The premises were visited and, where infested, treatment was carried out or advice given.

Details of visits are as follows:-

New treatments commenced on private houses ...	272
New treatments commenced on factories	8
New treatments commenced on shops	23
New treatments commenced on schools	3
Total number of premises visited	595
Revisits	2,414

Two large scale sewer treatments were carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during the periods January to March, and June to August 1950.

The following table shows the number of manholes found to be infested during each treatment since the commencement of sewer disinfection work in this Borough.

Treatment	Date	Manholes found to be infested
Initial Treatment	June - Sept. '46	397
1st Maintenance	Dec. '47 - Mar. '48	390
2nd Maintenance	June - Sept. '48	260
3rd Maintenance	Jan. - Mar. '49	193
4th Maintenance	June - Aug. '49	135
5th Maintenance	Jan. - Mar. '50	179
6th Maintenance	June - Aug. '50	163

I N D E X

Area of Borough	10	Meat and Other Foods	44,45
Atmospheric Pollution 8,37,38,39		Milk (Special Designation)	
Bakehouses	44	(Pasteurised and Ster-	
Baths and Washhouses	12	ilised Milk) Regs. 1949	43
Births and Birth Rate . 7,16,19		Milk (Special Designation)	
Brentford Market	44	(Raw Milk) Regs. 1949 ..	43
Canal Boats	46	National Assistance Act,	
Cancer	17	1948, Sec. 47	35
Catering Establishments	34	Notifiable Diseases	23
Caravans and Moveable		Offensive Trades	46
Dwellings	36	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23
Causes of Death	17,18	Overcrowding	10,42
Clean Food Bye-laws	8,33	Parks and Open Spaces	11
Condemned Food	45	Poliomyelitis	8,27
Deaths and Death Rate . . 7,16,17		Population	10
Disinfection	43	Premature Infants	19
Factories Act, 1937	46,47	Public Health Committee	3
Food Poisoning	32,33	Puerperal Pyrexia	22
Food Shops	45	Rateable Value	10
Free Washing Facilities	34	Refuse	42
General Statistics	10	Rodent Control	48
Health Propaganda	8,34	Sanitary Inspection of	
Health Services provided by		the Area	40,41,42
Other Authorities .12,13,14,15		Sanitary Circumstances	40,41,42
Housing	42	Slaughterhouses	43
Hygiene of Food	8,33	Smallpox	27
Ice Cream Sampling	44	Smoke Pollution	37
Infant Mortality . . 7,16,19,20,21		Staff	5
Infectious Disease	27	Stillbirths	16
Infectious Disease		Swimming Baths	11
in Schools	26	Tuberculosis 7,17,28,30	
Infectious Disease, Pre-		Tuberculosis, Housing	
valence and Control of	23	Conditions of Newly-	
Infectious Disease, Ages		Notified Cases	32
of Cases	24	Tuberculosis, Occupations of	
Infectious Disease,		Newly-Notified Cases	30
Classified in Wards	25	Tuberculosis, Cases in	
Isolation Hospital,		Years	29
Admissions	23	Unsound Food	33
Laboratory Work	28	Vermin	43
Lice Infestation	27	Vital Statistics	16
Massage and Special		Water Supply and Water	
Treatment Establishments	40	Services	42
Maternal Morbidity and		Welfare of Old People	35
Mortality	22	Wells	42
Meals on Wheels	8,35	Workhouse Dock	36

