

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Brentford and Chiswick].**

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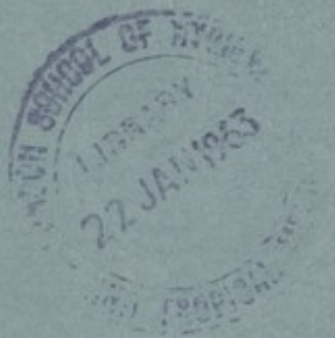
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Borough of Brentford and Chiswick



# ANNUAL REPORT

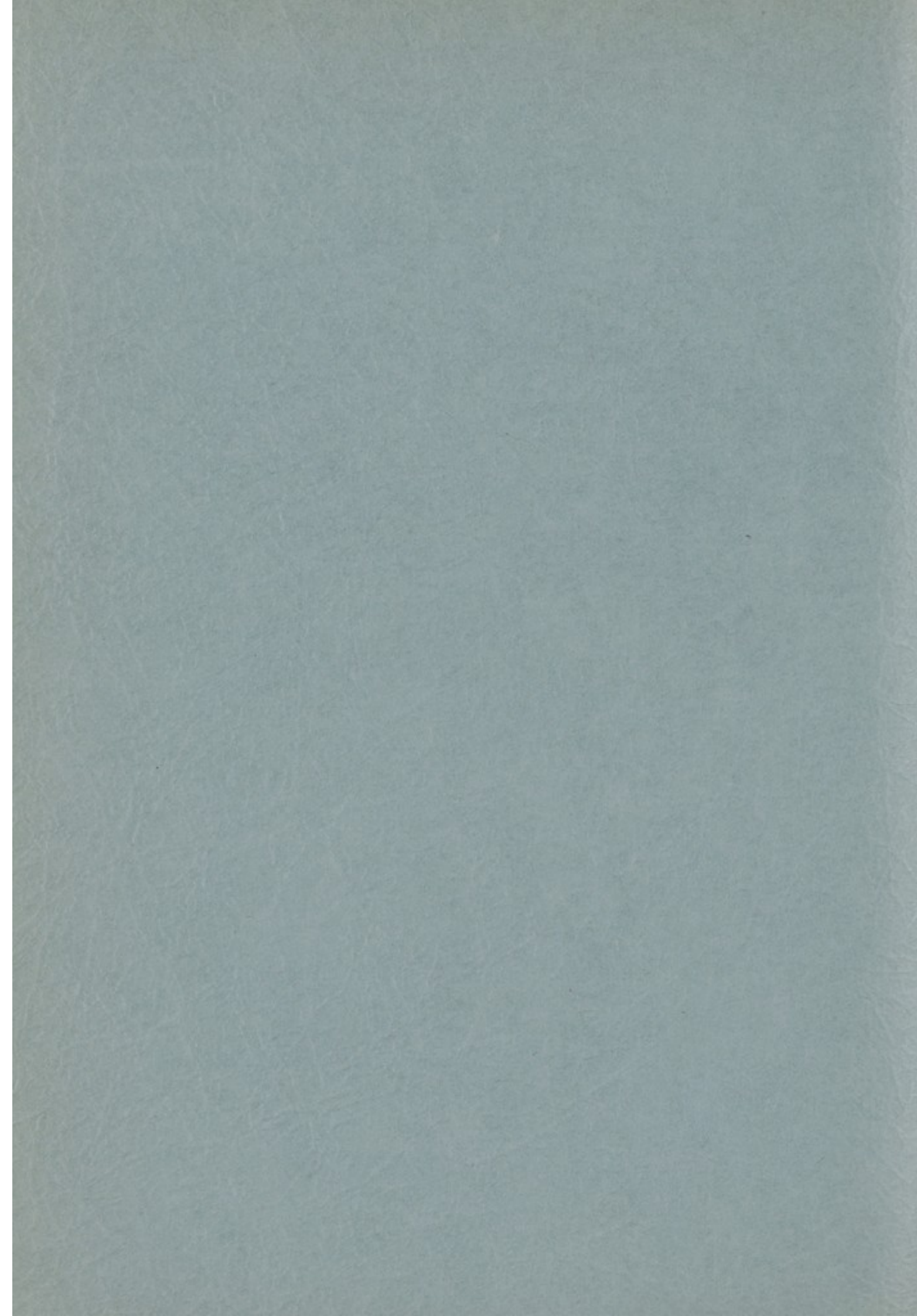
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957

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BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1957

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





**BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK**

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Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	Margaret A. Glass, B. Sc., M. B., Ch. B. (Glasgow), D. P. H. (Cantab).
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Administrative Assistant	...	...	...	R. P. Hill.
Senior Clerk	...	...	...	S. W. Trowbridge.
Clerks	...	...	...	Mrs. J. M. Edwards. Miss M. D. Comer, (apptd. 27.5.57)
Shorthand-Typist	...	...	...	Mrs. A. J. Clifford, (apptd. 21.2.57)
Junior Clerk	...	...	...	Miss M. R. Tindall.
Disinfector/Rodent Operative	...	...	...	C. Clark.
Rodent Operative	...	...	...	A. Scutchings.





# 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 30th Annual Report on the health of the people of Brentford and Chiswick.

The health of the population in general continued to be good, and the standard of hygiene maintained at a satisfactory level.

Work progressed, though slowly, in the demolition of slum dwellings and the provision of better sanitary facilities for those sections of the population living in conditions where such facilities were below modern standards.

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease of a serious nature, but measles notifications were numerous.

A slight rise occurred in the Death Rate, the principal causes of death being Circulatory Diseases, Heart Disease and Cancer, the figures for the latter disease, however, being well below those for 1956.

Notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis were both lower in 1957, there were no cases of diphtheria and two cases only of confirmed paralytic poliomyelitis.

The Birth Rate fell, but the number of infants born prematurely showed a considerable rise. More than twice the number of infants were born prematurely in 1957 than in 1950. This figure is, however, offset by a reduction in infant deaths and stillbirths, so there seems as yet no cause for alarm.

The County Council scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis began to develop during 1957, unfortunately this was accompanied by a fall in the numbers obtaining protection against diphtheria and a fall in infant vaccinations. Vaccination against tuberculosis is now being offered to 13 year old children in the schools - to protect them against the breakdowns frequently associated with entry into adult living and occupations in the adolescent period.

The Mass X-Ray Unit visited the Borough for several weeks during 1957 but the numbers attending for examination were very small compared with those for former visits. Of those attending 2.3 per thousand were found to be tuberculous - a similar figure to that obtained on the last survey.

Welfare work continued to expand, particularly for the aged and chronic sick, and the demand for meals for housebound old people continued to grow.

Atmospheric Pollution, while not a major problem in Brentford and Chiswick, continued to be kept under observation. The coming into operation of the Clean Air Act brought the question of the formation of smoke control areas into the deliberations of the Borough Council.

For various items of information in this report I am much indebted to a number of persons, listed overleaf, and offer them sincere thanks.



My thanks are also due to the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Chief Clerk and all the Department Staff without whose loyal co-operation, public health work would be less effective and this Report less satisfactory.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Margaret G. Glass*

Medical Officer of Health

Acknowledgements to:-

Dr. A. Anderson,	Area Medical Officer
P. R. J. Arnold, Esq.,	Group Secretary, South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee
Dr. G. Z. Brett,	Physician-in-Charge, Mass X-Ray Unit 5A
Mrs. E. V. Bruce,	British Red Cross Society
L. A. Franklin, Esq.,	County Welfare Officer
Dr. R. Heller,	Physician, Hounslow Chest Clinic
A. A. W. Jackson, Esq.,	Manager, Local Employment Exchange
J. A. O'Keefe, Esq.,	County Public Control Officer
Dr. A. C. T. Perkins,	County Medical Officer
Dr. T. M. Pollock,	Medical Research Council
H. S. Wright, Esq.,	Area Welfare Officer
Local Medical Practitioners	
Meals Organiser,	Invalid Meals for London
Chief Officers of the Council	



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH, 1957

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 - Census 1951	...	...	...	...	59,367
Population - Registrar-General's Estimate for area (mid 1957)	...	...	...	...	57,700
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (April 1957)	...	...	...	...	16,089
Rateable Value at 1.4.1957	...	...	...	...	£1,169,079
Sum produced by 1d Rate (1956-1957)	...	...	...	...	£5,006

The Borough is divided into nine Wards:

**BRENTFORD:** Brentford East  
Brentford West  
Brentford Central

**CHISWICK:** Chiswick Park  
Grove Park  
Bedford Park  
Gunnersbury  
Old Chiswick  
Turnham Green

In the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick the eastern half is mainly residential with a certain number of industrial buildings of the smaller type interspersed throughout, while in the western half there is a highly industrialised section chiefly situated along the Great West Road. There are 630 acres of open space within the Borough with ample facilities for refreshment and recreation both for the public in general and for the sporting activities of particular groups.

The proportion of open space to the total area of the Borough is approximately 25% a very reasonable proportion for an urban area.

The residents of the Borough are of mixed categories including professional and clerical people of all grades, artisans, factory workers etc., and the types of dwellings vary from flatted houses and cottages to large detached residences in their own surrounding grounds. The amount of slum property is not considerable and progress is now being made with the demolition of houses which are no longer fit for human habitation. The rehousing of the tenants in council houses, details concerning assessment of slum dwellings, demolition and the building of new houses are supplied later in this Report.

In the 1956 Annual Report it was possible to state that the number of known cases of overcrowding had diminished, and this can again be said in the present Report. There was a considerable increase in the number of new houses built by the Council and a slight rise in the number built by private enterprise in the Borough during 1957, but as the new houses built by the Council were urgently required for rehousing of tenants from slum clearance areas, no effect was



obtained from this on the overcrowded families waiting list.

The employment figures at the end of 1957 show that there was still a considerable pool of work available and a very low figure of unemployed persons. On 9th December there were 182 unemployed altogether, of which 140 were men and 42 women. This compares with 125 men and 59 women unemployed at the end of December, 1956, and 71 men and 44 women unemployed at the end of 1955.

On 4th December, 1957, the number of jobs vacant totalled 463 of which 210 were for men and 253 were for women.

Since a considerable proportion of these unemployed persons were probably in the course of changing work, the figures indicate that a condition of full employment existed in the Borough up to the end of the year.

### **Parks and Open Spaces controlled by the Council**

	Area in Acres
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	8.7
Strand Open Space	2.5
Turnham Green Common	7.5
Duke's Meadow Sports Ground	25.7
Embankment Promenade	12.5
Future Embankment Promenade	15.3
Chiswick Open Air Pools Site	1.2

10.4 acres of the above open space land is used as allotments.

### **Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools 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 1957	71,445
Average number per day	216
Maximum number using baths on one day..	525

#### **Chiswick Open Air Swimming 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 1957	91,981
Average number per day	657
Maximum number using baths on one day..	4,492



The figures for use of the swimming baths give a good indication of the type of weather prevalent during the summer months, and it can be seen that the use in 1957 was heavy, particularly in the open air pools where there was an increase over the previous year of approximately 50%.

The summer of 1957 although a fairly dry one was not outstandingly sunny, however, and it seems likely that in the event of a long hot summer, the increasing use of the swimming facilities may lead to overcrowding of the pools. Swimming is becoming increasingly popular as a recreation and is to be encouraged for its health giving qualities. The fact that the river, which is so near, cannot be considered ideal for bathing nowadays because of the pollution from upstream, probably means that more and more persons are deflected to municipal pools for their swimming.

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

Early in July, a breakdown in one of the motors operating the filtration plant at the open-air swimming pools resulted in some pollution of the bath water. This breakdown occurred during a very hot spell of weather and emergency action had to be taken to render the pools fit for the heavy use required of them during that period. Fortunately the necessary repairs were quickly carried out.

Following this breakdown, in addition to chemical sampling, bacteriological sampling was undertaken both at the Chiswick Pools and at the Brentford Baths, and the results showed the water completely sterile.

#### Paddling Pools - Duke's Meadows:-

Area (2 pools each 60' x 60') ... ..	7,200 sq. ft.
Depth ... ..	6" to 1' in middle

These paddling pools are filled daily from the mains supply and ½ pint of Chloros is added at each filling.

They are open from approximately 1st April to 30th September each year, according to weather condition.

#### Other Facilities in the Borough for Open Air Recreation

Privately owned open spaces and sports grounds ...	111.71 acres
Council owned open spaces and sports grounds	
leased to private clubs etc. ... ..	67.94 "
School playing fields ... ..	50.50 "
Gunnersbury Park (owned jointly by Acton, Brentford & Chiswick and Ealing Councils) ... ..	186.00 "

#### Public Baths and Washhouses

##### Brentford:-

In Clifden Road, Brentford, the Council maintains premises containing 21 slipper baths, 14 for men, and 7 for women. The total number using the baths during 1957 was 24,738 persons.

##### Chiswick:-

In Belmont Road, Chiswick, the Council maintains premises containing 31

slipper baths, 22 for men, and 9 for women.

In addition, 2 hip baths are available particularly for the use of elderly persons. The total number using the baths during 1957 was 42,269 persons.

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 6d per hour, and during 1957, 2,055 persons took advantage of the service.



# VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

## Live Births

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	741	383	358	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 13.80
Illegitimate	55	28	27	
TOTAL	<u>796</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>385</u>	

## Stillbirths

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	11	7	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - 16.07
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
TOTAL	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	

## Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	
	627	335	292	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 10.87

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes

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

## Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	11	4	7
Illegitimate...	2	2	-
TOTAL	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>



## Deaths and Death Rate

A slight rise in the death rate occurred in 1957, the figure for this year being 10.87 as compared with 10.85 in 1956. The lowest death rate ever recorded in the Borough was 10.16 in 1953.

The principal causes of death were:-

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Circulatory Disease ...	215	224	206	205	173	217
Heart Disease ...	82	91	96	98	100	113
Cancer ...	131	150	136	159	119	128
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	16.33
Death Rate of all legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.84
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea or Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	131
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	4

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole, the crude death rate is multiplied by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. This, then gives a comparative death rate of 10.97 compared with 11.5 the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Table I gives a list of Causes of Death as classified according to the International system agreed by the World Health Organisation and in operation since November, 1949.

The distribution of cancer deaths in sites and ages is shown below. Cancer of the lung accounted for nearly half the male deaths, but although slightly up on last year's figure, did not reach a record height as the same number died from this cause in 1954.

### Site of Primary Growth

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	1957	1956	1957	1956
Stomach ...	10	8	9	11
Lung, Bronchus ...	30	26	4	6
Breast ...	-	-	12	12
Uterus ...	-	-	5	6
Intestinal ...	10	18	10	13
Prostate ...	3	3	-	-
Bladder ...	3	2	1	3
Brain ...	-	2	2	-
Other ...	16	19	16	21
Totals	72	78	59	72

# Age Groups

						Male		Female	
						1957	1956	1957	1956
Between	10 - 14 years	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	1
"	15 - 19	"	...	...	...	-	-	1	-
"	20 - 24	"	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
"	25 - 29	"	...	...	...	1	2	-	1
"	30 - 34	"	...	...	...	-	-	1	2
"	35 - 39	"	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
"	40 - 44	"	...	...	...	-	2	2	3
"	45 - 49	"	...	...	...	5	7	6	8
"	50 - 54	"	...	...	...	6	5	3	7
"	55 - 59	"	...	...	...	6	12	6	4
"	60 - 64	"	...	...	...	9	11	7	5
"	65 - 69	"	...	...	...	14	8	12	8
"	70 - 74	"	...	...	...	12	12	5	15
"	75 - 79	"	...	...	...	10	8	6	7
"	80 - 84	"	...	...	...	5	7	7	5
"	85 - 89	"	...	...	...	2	4	3	3
"	90 - 94	"	...	...	...	1	-	-	1
"	95 - 99	"	...	...	...	-	-	-	2
Totals						72	78	59	72

There were no maternal deaths.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis in 1957, as compared with 6 in 1956, 7 in 1955 and 4 in 1954.

Year	Number of deaths from tuberculosis		
	Male	Female	Total
1950	20	14	34
1951	11	14	25
1952	9	6	15
1953	8	1	9
1954	3	1	4
1955	5	2	7
1956	5	1	6
1957	4	-	4

The total number of deaths from violent causes since 1950 is as follows:-

1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
23	26	27	27	17	21	23	28

Six residents died through involvement in road accidents. The ages of these cases were:-

Males: 12, 30, 48, 86

Females: 67, 84

Four of these died as a result of accidents within the Borough. In all, 10 persons, including residents of other places, died as a result of road accidents occurring in Brentford and Chiswick, 3 motor-cyclists, 5 motor car passengers, 1 pedal cyclist, 1 pedestrian. One child died on the roads of the Borough during 1957.



## Birth Rate

The Birth Rate fell from 14.13 in 1956 to 13.80 in 1957. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole, the birth rate is multiplied by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. This, then gives a comparative birth rate of 12.97 compared with 16.1 for England and Wales as a whole.

## INFANT MORTALITY

During 1957 the number of live births recorded was 796, 741 legitimate and 55 illegitimate. There were 13 still births, 8 male and 5 female.

There were 13 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, as compared with 15 in 1956, 10 in 1955 and 21 in 1954, giving an infant mortality rate of 16.33 for 1957. The local figure compares with an infant mortality rate of 23.0 for England and Wales.

The graph on page 17 shows the progress of Infant Mortality since the beginning of the century.

The number of premature infants born in 1957 was 68, including premature stillbirths. Of the 60 premature infants born alive, 6 were born at home, all of whom survived to the end of one month. 54 were born in hospital, of whom 48 survived to the end of one month.

The percentage of premature infants to total births (live and still) is 8.4. Thus an improved stillbirth figure i.e. from 19 in 1956 to 13 in 1957 is offset by the increase in the number of premature births, since the premature infant is at greater risk for at least part of its first year of existence. The following figures show the percentages of premature infants to total births (live and still) since 1950.

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
3.3	4.5	5.6	4.9	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.4

Causes of infants deaths are shown in Table II on page 61.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

There have been no maternal deaths in Brentford and Chiswick for the past five years, and from the year 1947 in which one was recorded, the only other occurred in 1952.

During the year 82 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, as compared with 97 in 1956. One case occurred after home confinement, 81 were mothers confined at Chiswick Maternity Hospital. 14 of the cases were residents of the Borough. No deaths occurred from this cause.

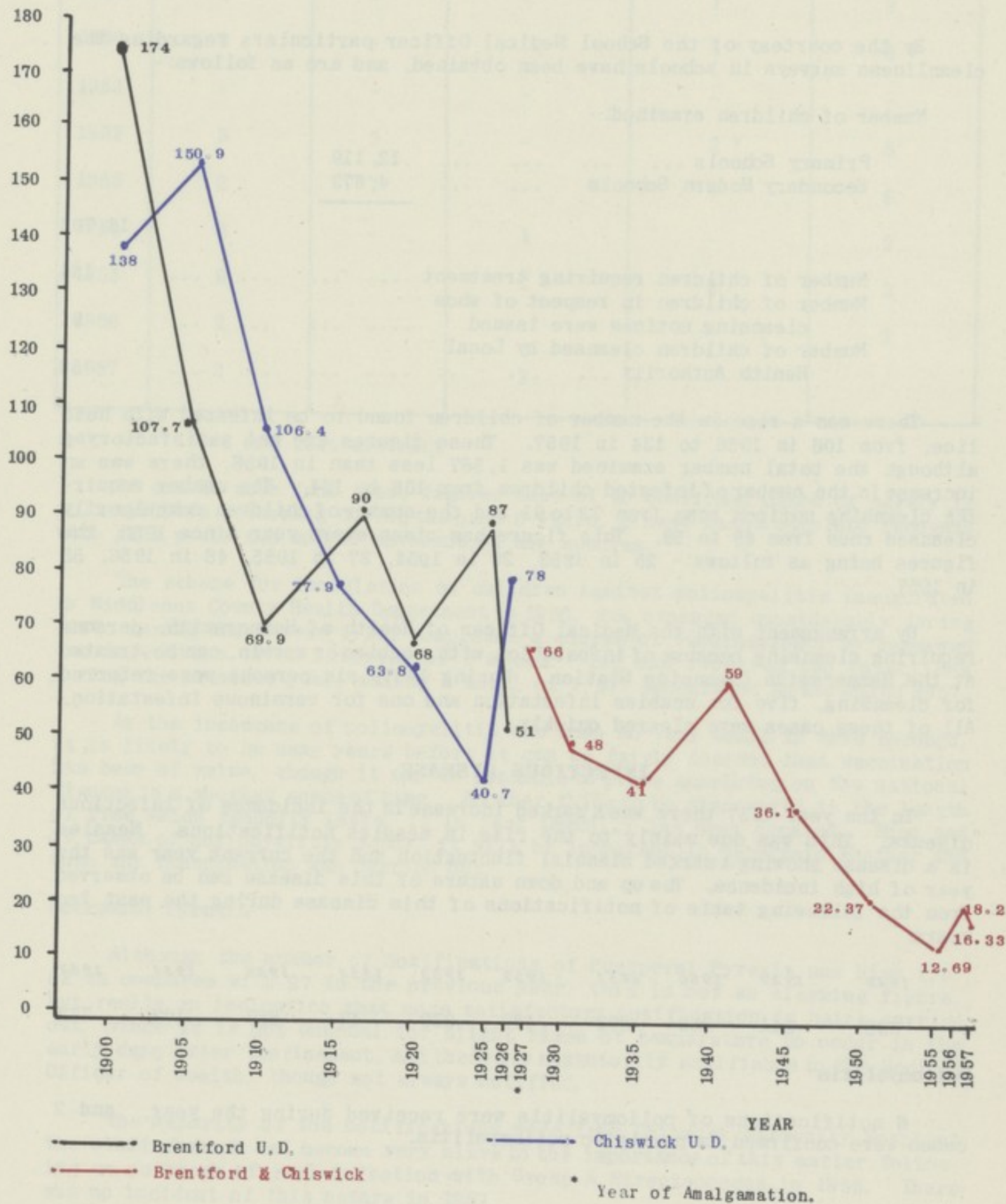
The definition of puerperal pyrexia for notification purposes is "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after child-birth or miscarriage".



GRAPH "A"

GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES  
DURING THE PERIOD 1900 - 1957

DEATHS PER  
1000 BIRTHS



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

## CONTROL OF VERMIN AND SCABIES

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 ... ..	12,119
Secondary Modern Schools ... ..	4,673
	<hr/>
	16,792
Number of children requiring treatment ... ..	134
Number of children in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued ... ..	91
Number of children cleansed by Local Health Authority ... ..	58

There was a rise in the number of children found to be infested with head lice, from 106 in 1956 to 134 in 1957. These figures are not satisfactory as although the total number examined was 1,567 less than in 1956, there was an increase in the number of infested children from 106 to 134. The number requiring cleansing notices rose from 72 to 91 and the number of children compulsorily cleansed rose from 48 to 58. This figure has risen every year since 1953, the figures being as follows:- 25 in 1953, 29 in 1954, 37 in 1955, 48 in 1956, 58 in 1957.

By arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health of Hammersmith, persons requiring cleansing because of infestation with scabies or vermin, can be treated at the Hammersmith Cleansing Station. During 1957, six persons were referred for cleansing, five for scabies infestation and one for verminous infestation. All of these cases were cleared quickly.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In the year 1957 there was a marked increase in the incidence of infectious disease. This was due mainly to the rise in measles notifications. Measles is a disease showing a marked biennial fluctuation and the current year was the year of high incidence. The up and down nature of this disease can be observed from the following table of notifications of this disease during the past ten years.

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
335	511	269	863	413	810	47	659	107	773

### Poliomyelitis

6 notifications of poliomyelitis were received during the year, and 2 cases were confirmed as paralytic poliomyelitis.



### Poliomyelitis Statistics since 1949

	<i>Confirmed cases</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Still making progress</i>	<i>Condition stationary</i>	<i>Fully recovered</i>
1949	4	-	-	1	3
1950	9	-	-	3 *	6
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	9	2	-	2 *	5
1953	6	1	-	-	5
1954	3	-	1	-	2
1955	5	-	1	2	2
1956	2	-	-	-	2
1957	2	-	2	-	-

\* 1 now left district

It can be seen from these figures that of 40 confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurring during the past 9 years, 25 have made a complete recovery with full power and normal movement of all muscles.

The scheme for inoculation of children against poliomyelitis inaugurated by Middlesex County Health Department in 1956, was expanded considerably during 1957, during which year 1,317 completed a course of vaccination, i.e. received two injections at an interval of 3 weeks. 190 had received two injections during the previous year, making a total of 1,507 inoculated by the end of 1957.

As the incidence of poliomyelitis has been so very small in this borough, it is likely to be many years before it can be fairly decided that vaccination has been of value, though it may be possible to prove something on the national figures in a shorter space of time. Another thing to be discovered is the length of time which immunity lasts, if in fact immunity has been created. When and if cases of poliomyelitis occur, it will be important to ascertain whether and when any immunisation was carried out.

#### Puerperal Pyrexia

Although the number of notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia was high i.e. 82 as compared with 97 in the previous year, this is not an alarming figure, but really an indication that more satisfactory notification is being carried out, since it is not unusual for slight rises of temperature to occur in the early days after confinement, and these are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, though not always notified.

The majority of the notifications were from Chiswick Maternity Hospital the staff of which had become very alive to the importance of this matter following an outbreak of real infection with Group A Streptococcus in 1956. There was no incident of this nature in 1957.



## Smallpox

During the year no cases of smallpox occurred in the Borough, nor were there any contacts of confirmed cases. Notification of smallpox contacts is always received as soon as, or before they enter the district. In April there was a small outbreak of smallpox in Middlesex and information was received in the department regularly as to the progress of the incident. No contacts from this Borough were ever traced.

In July the patient of a General Practitioner in the Borough was found to have a severe illness which was suspect. The case was visited and a tentative diagnosis of chicken pox made, but to make sure bacteriological investigation was done, and a negative result obtained. The case was confirmed as very severe chicken pox.

### Vaccination against Smallpox

The following information regarding vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during 1957 has been supplied by the Area Medical Officer.

Number of persons who during the year were:-	Age groups					Total
	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 & over	
vaccinated for first time	337	23	15	29	26	430
re-vaccinated	-	-	5	19	150	174
Total	337	23	20	48	176	604

### Total number of first vaccinations:-

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
298	373	548	487	438	418	430

Although there was a slight rise in the total number of first vaccinations during 1957, the really important figure, i.e. first vaccinations of infants under one year old, showed a further decline. This fall has been noticed every year for several years i.e. in 1953 - 55% of infants under one year of age were vaccinated, 1954 - 50%, 1955 - 47.5%, 1956 - 43.7%, 1957 - 42.3%.

It was expected that the occurrence of smallpox within 10 miles of the Borough might have resulted in an increasing demand for vaccination, but it seems that people are not able to appreciate the risk and the fact that infant vaccination provides a good background for those who may require vaccination in school or adult life, yet this becomes increasingly more necessary as the world becomes a smaller place through the availability of air travel to distant places. A rise of 55% in the number of adult re-vaccinations may indicate some awareness that smallpox was present in the County, but the majority of these adult vaccinations are for persons emigrating to countries where vaccination is a compulsory requirement before entry is permitted.



## Scarlet Fever

There was again a reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified and confirmed as such, the figures being 24 in 1957 as compared with 46 in 1956. 17 of these cases were admitted to hospital.

In two instances a second case occurred in the household in which a previous case had been notified, and three cases occurred in one family. All the first cases in these incidents had been admitted to hospital so the infection must have occurred simultaneously, i.e. no new case was occasioned by poor isolation at home.

## Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria occurred during the year. The last confirmed case of diphtheria in the Borough occurred in 1948.

Information concerning immunisation against diphtheria in the Borough during 1957 has been supplied by the Area Medical Officer, and is as follows:-

Number of children who	Age				Total
	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	
completed a full course of primary immunisation	277	111	46	5	439
received reinforcing injections	-	-	65	49	114

Number of children at 31.12.57 who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1.1.43).

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1956 - 53	5 - 9 1952 - 48	10 - 14 1947 - 43	Total under 15
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1953 - 57	144	1,808	2,355	1,523	5,830
B. 1952 or earlier	-	-	829	1,711	2,540

There was a considerable drop in the number of children receiving a full course of anti-diphtheria inoculations during 1957. This may have been partly due to the fact that the fear of poliomyelitis rather swamped the attention that parents were prepared to give to the dangers of diphtheria, also the fact that there was some publicity about the risk of any form of injection inducing poliomyelitis, may have discouraged parents. In order to combat this rather remote possibility, the County Health Department arranged that injections for prevention of diphtheria and whooping cough should no longer be given in combined form, but separately, and in April a scheme for young infants was put forward whereby the various injections and the smallpox vaccination for an infant under one year were spaced out as a rather lengthy course of treatment, so that many children having their first inoculation during the latter part of 1957 would be still continuing with the course uncompleted well into 1958.



In spite of the low figure for primary immunisation, the table showing the immunised state of all children under 15 against diphtheria indicates that the percentage of total school children carrying some immunity against diphtheria has not fallen from last year. On the other hand, last year this figure of 73% was considered to be below the safety margin for community protection, which has been laid down as 75%.

There was a very severe drop in the number of children receiving reinforcing injections from 348 in 1956 to 114 in 1957, and much of the reason for this must have been the demand for anti-poliomyelitis vaccination. This question of vaccination priorities is a serious one as diphtheria is still dangerous i.e. in Ireland in 1956 there were 12 deaths from diphtheria in Dublin, and 211 cases notified. This in one city alone and very close to this country, while in the whole of England and Wales the total number of deaths from poliomyelitis was 114 in the same year. Out of a Dublin population of approximately 584,000, 12 died from diphtheria, i.e. one in 48,000, while in England and Wales with a population of 44,600,000 - 114 died from poliomyelitis i.e. one in approximately 400,000.

Both diseases can cause lifelong disability and even in this country during the year under consideration, 1956, there were eight deaths from diphtheria, a figure which rose to 13 in 1957.

### **Whooping Cough**

65 cases of whooping cough occurred in 1957. No deaths occurred from this disease.

### **Food Poisoning**

Only four notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. The organism identified in one of these cases was *Salmonella typhi-murium*, but no bacterial origin was ascertained in the other cases, although specific foods were blamed by the patients in some cases. It was not possible, however, to obtain specimens of such food for bacteriological examination.

There were three outbreaks, details of which were ascertained other than by notification. One outbreak occurred in a factory canteen within the Borough, and 22 persons were affected out of a total of 75 persons at risk. The illness was mild, and all patients except one had recovered by the day after onset. No bacterial origin, however, was ascertained in any case.

Of the other two outbreaks, one occurred amongst members of a coach party who consumed a meal within the Borough, 34 persons in this instance were affected out of a total of 36 at risk, and the organism identified in three cases was *Clostridium welchii*.

The remaining outbreak affected, so far as could be ascertained, 6 persons employed in a factory outside the Borough who had, however, consumed a meal within the Borough. Faeces specimens were obtained from all persons, but no bacterial origin was discovered.

Specimens of suspect food were not available for investigation in any of these outbreaks.

### **Dysentery**

Seven persons were notified as suffering from dysentery, one case was subsequently not confirmed. In the other six, specimens taken after notification were negative for dysentery organisms. In addition, specimens of faeces were obtained from all contacts of these cases.



## **Tuberculosis**

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1957 was 78 as compared with 95 in the previous year, the pulmonary cases amounting to 76 and the non-pulmonary to 2. The number of deaths from this disease was four as compared with six in 1956, seven in 1955 and four in 1954.

The figure of 78 notifications includes 29 inward transfers i.e. cases notified because they had removed into the borough but who had previously contracted the disease elsewhere. This leaves a total of 49 new cases of tuberculosis occurring within the borough, and this compares with a figure of 59 in 1956. Therefore it can be seen that the total notification rate has fallen and the total number of cases occurring within the borough has also fallen.

The figures create a new low record for notifications in Brentford and Chiswick and the number of deaths i.e. 4, although not a low record, equals the lowest figure ever obtained before, which was in the year 1954.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis as well as prevention and after care are provided by the Hounslow Chest Clinic, and home visiting is carried out by Health Visitors attached to this Clinic. They are also responsible for the examination of contacts and for the B.C.G. inoculation for the prevention of tuberculosis. B.C.G. inoculation is now offered to all the Mantoux negative, i.e. susceptible, contacts of newly discovered tuberculosis cases; 49 residing in this Borough were inoculated during 1957.

A prominent part in the treatment is played by domiciliary chemo-therapy (i.e. treatment with suitable drugs or injections given at home) on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, with the aid of the Home Nurses (formerly District Nurses) provided by the Middlesex County Council.

Apart from institutional treatment provided by the local Hospital Management Committees of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in General Hospitals and in Chest Hospitals, there is also a Middlesex County Council Hostel for chronic ambulant male tuberculous patients.

Facilities for convalescence, rehabilitation and training are provided by the Middlesex County Council and the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The social side of the treatment and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis is dealt with by the Welfare Department of the Hounslow Chest Clinic.

### **Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial**

During 1957 the Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial continued.

This investigation began in 1951, its object being to determine the value of tuberculosis vaccines when used on a mass scale in this country. Twenty-two North London boroughs, including Brentford and Chiswick, and areas in the Midlands and North of England are co-operating with the Medical Research Council in the investigation.

During 1951/52 pupils aged 14 in Secondary Modern Schools were invited to join the scheme, and 60,000 children eventually took part. Of these approximately 200 at present live in Brentford and Chiswick. All the children had a chest X-ray and were given a skin test to decide whether or not they were eligible for vaccination. A proportion of these who were eligible were given either B.C.G. or vole bacillus vaccine. Since then it has been the task of those administering the scheme to keep in touch with all the participants to find out



if the protection conferred by the vaccines is sufficient to make mass vaccination worth while.

One of the ways this follow-up has been continued has been by annual visits to the homes of the participants. These visits have been carried out by health visitors on the staff of the local health authorities to obtain information about the health of the volunteers. The visits are also of great value in maintaining the interest which has been shown in the scheme by the participants.

Another important aspect of the investigation has been the provision of a routine annual chest X-ray for the participants. This examination has been done by a Medical Research Council mobile X-ray unit. Appointments are sent to the participants to attend the unit in the evenings after work. During 1957, two visits were made by the Unit to the Brentford Health Centre, Albany Road, Brentford, and of 172 young people invited, 131 attended for X-ray, that is, 76%. In addition, 17 who failed to attend the previous examination came for X-ray during 1957.

The first progress report of this investigation was published in 1956. The findings provided unequivocal evidence of the value of tuberculosis vaccines in the prevention of tuberculosis in young people for a 4-year period after vaccination. As a result, the many local health authorities who had not previously begun B.C.G. vaccination have been encouraged to initiate vaccination schemes. The results published in 1956, however, cover a relatively short period on which to assess the value of a preventive measure for a disease such as tuberculosis, because the manifestations of this disease are often slow to appear. It is hoped, therefore, to keep the young people under observation for a further period, and to continue the close co-operation in the investigation between the local health authorities and the Medical Research Council.

### Investigation of New Tuberculosis in the Adolescent

In the Annual Report for 1953 it was reported that a scheme for the investigation of the high incidence of tuberculosis among young adults was begun. The plan was to invite children leaving school to take part in a scheme when they would be X-rayed at once and each year sent for and another X-ray carried out.

These annual reviews are to be continued for 10 years from the time of the beginning of the experiment and during 1957, 266 altogether, 117 boys and 149 girls, attended for an X-ray under this scheme, i.e. 26% of the boys, and 17% of the girls.

This is the fourth year of the scheme and it appears that the numbers are dropping heavily. A proportion of the boys are in the Forces and no doubt a number have removed from the district, but it is rather disappointing that the response should have fallen so much.

One positive female case has now been found amongst these adolescents, the first since the survey started.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

As a result of the findings from the tuberculosis vaccinations clinical trial that a degree of protection could be afforded by the vaccination of school children with B.C.G., a scheme was inaugurated in the County of Middlesex for the tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination of school children at the age of 13. During 1957, 1,406 children were invited to take part in the scheme, 981 consents were received. These children were tuberculin tested, and those found to be positive, indicating a previous infection with tuberculosis of a



minor or major degree at some period in their lives, were referred to the Chest Clinic for thorough investigation. 212 positives were so referred. B.C.G. vaccination was carried out on 550 children.

It can be seen from the scope of the scheme that it will take about 10 years before a significant number of school children have been examined and treated in this way, but by that time there will be a higher percentage of immunity in the adolescent population.

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1957

The housing conditions of 59 of the 78 cases of tuberculosis were found to be as follows:-

58 patients lived in sufficiently satisfactory housing accommodation, 30 in flats, 21 in houses, 6 in lodgings or furnished rooms, and 1 in a prefabricated dwelling.

In no case was there overcrowding, but one case living in a flat was considered to have unsatisfactory housing conditions. The housing particulars of 19 cases were not obtainable either because of removal of patients to other districts or because of resistance of patients to home visiting.

4 new notifications came from homes already returning one or more cases of tuberculosis. None of these came from houses classed as unsatisfactory or dilapidated. There have been 7 notifications of tuberculosis from one house, 1 of them being submitted in 1957 and 3 notifications from another house, 1 of them being submitted in 1957.

29 cases were inward transfers from other districts and, therefore, had not developed their illness while resident in Brentford and Chiswick.

The position regarding cases living in unsatisfactory or overcrowded conditions, outstanding from previous years, is as follows:-

Year	Cases	No. where Conditions improved
1956	1	1*
1955	2	-
1954	1	-
1953	5	-
1951	1	-
1950	1	-

\* Houseboat now moved from district.

#### Mass X-ray Survey

In November, 1957, the Mass X-ray Unit returned to Brentford and Chiswick for a survey of the population. The officers of the Unit seemed to feel that in other boroughs a good response had been obtained without an appointments system and that general publicity and an open invitation to everyone to attend as and when they could, would probably bring as successful or perhaps even a more successful attendance. This did not, however, turn out to be the case in Brentford and Chiswick. Although the Unit was in the borough for seven weeks, the numbers eventually X-rayed were lower than on the previous visit of the Unit which lasted a shorter time.

The total number of persons X-rayed including general public, factory groups and certain school-leavers, was 8,788. Details of the persons making up this total are as follows:-

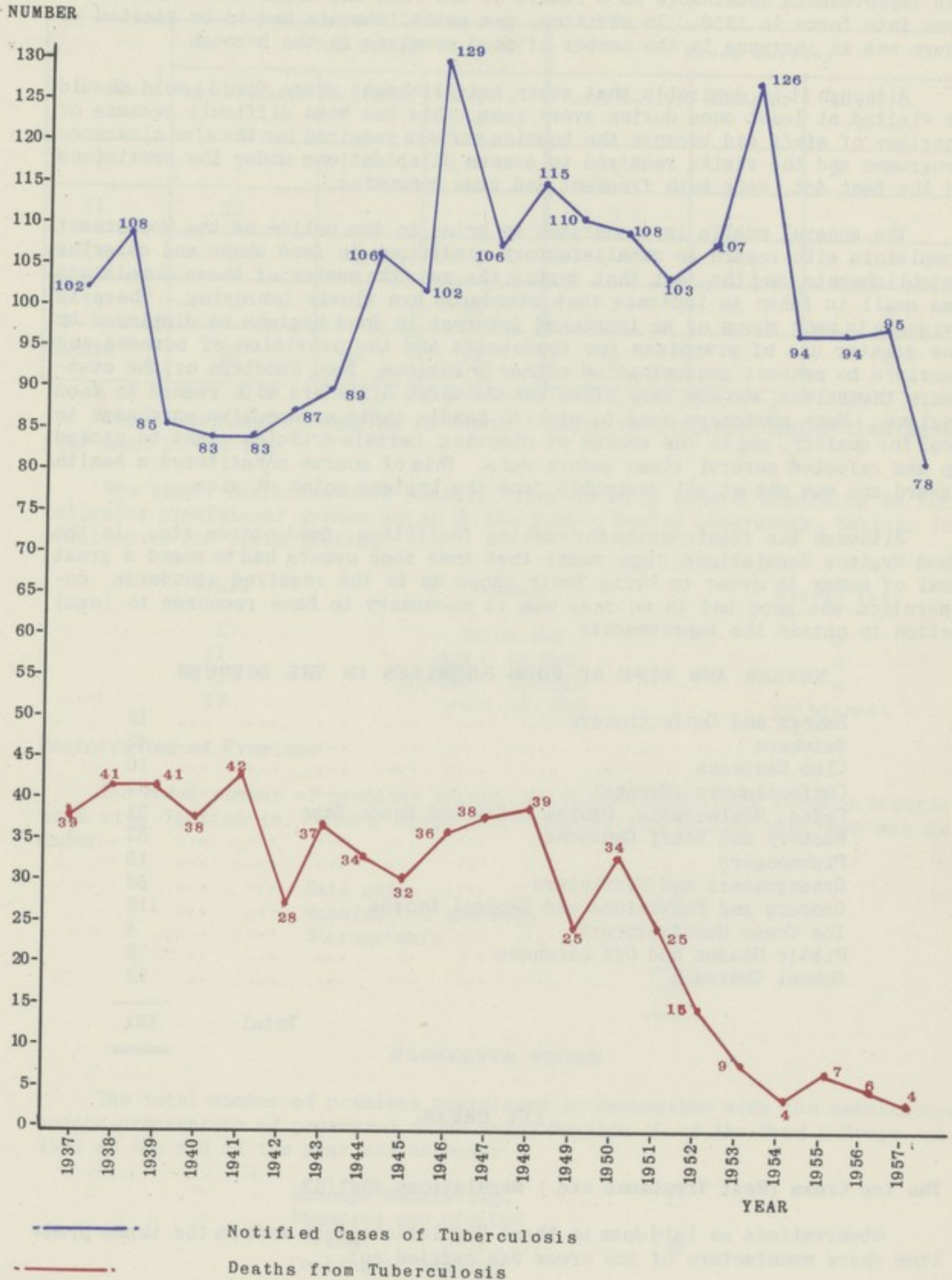
	Men	Women	Total
Organised Groups	4,155	2,670	6,825
General Public	762	935	1,697
Ex School Leavers	117	149	266
Total	5,034	3,754	8,788

The number of Brentford and Chiswick residents included in this total is 2,636 and during the rest of the year 324 Brentford and Chiswick residents were X-rayed during visits of the Unit to neighbouring boroughs. 19 Brentford and Chiswick residents were referred to Chest Clinics for further investigation, 17 of these having been found during the Unit's visit to the borough. A total of seven cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis was found, giving a rate of 2.3 per thousand as compared with a rate of 2.2 per thousand in the last survey in 1954. In addition, two cases of bronchial carcinoma were found, both men.



GRAPH "B"

GRAPH OF CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
DURING THE PERIOD 1937 - 1957





## FOOD CONTROL

There was no new major legislation on food and drugs control during 1957, and the main part of the work in this section was devoted to consolidation of the improvements obtainable as a result of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which came into force in 1956. In addition, new establishments had to be visited as there was an increase in the number of food premises in the borough.

Although it is desirable that every establishment where food is sold should be visited at least once during every year, this has been difficult because of shortage of staff and because the housing surveys required for the slum clearance programme and the visits required to assess dilapidations under the provisions of the Rent Act, were both frequent and time consuming.

The general public is encouraged to bring to the notice of the Department complaints with regard to unsatisfactory conditions in food shops and catering establishments, and the fact that during the year the number of these complaints was small is taken to indicate that standards are slowly improving. There is evidence in many shops of an increased interest in food hygiene as displayed by the greater use of wrappings for foodstuffs and the provision of screens and barriers to prevent contamination either by insects, food handlers or the customers themselves, who are very often now the worst offenders with regard to food hygiene. Many customers used to wish to handle their prospective purchases to feel for quality, and in the course of choosing, certain articles might be picked up and rejected several times before sale. This of course constituted a health hazard and was not at all desirable from the hygiene point of view.

Although the requirements for washing facilities, food stores etc., in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, meant that some shop owners had to spend a great deal of money in order to bring their shops up to the required standards, co-operation was good and in no case was it necessary to have recourse to legal action to obtain the improvements.

### NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

Bakers and Confectioners	18
Butchers	42
Club Canteens	10
Confectioners (Sweets)	101
Cafes, Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Snack Bars	71
Factory and Staff Canteens	52
Fishmongers	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	54
Grocers and Provisions and General Stores	116
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Public Houses and Off Licences	79
School Canteens	19
Total	<u>581</u>

### ICE CREAM

#### The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947/52

Observations as laid down in these Regulations were made on the three premises where manufacture of ice cream was carried out.



## Sampling

During the year 75 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results obtained are as under:-

Grade	Ice Cream			Cream Lollies		
	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
I	7	-	-	2	-	-
II	22	-	-	7	-	-
III	-	12	1	-	6	-
IV	-	-	12	-	-	6
Totals	29	12	13	9	6	6

The proportion of samples in Grade I (12%) is slightly higher than last year when it was 10%.

The above table has been compiled from results graded according to the following provisional grades setup by the Public Health Laboratory, Ealing, in relation to ice cream testing:-

Grade	Count	Faecal Coli
I	Below 500	0
II	500 - 20,000	0
III	20,000 - 100,000	0
IV	over 100,000	or present

## Registration of Premises

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream in accordance with Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955 at the end of the year was as under:-

Sale only	177
Manufacture and Sale	3
Storage only	1
	<hr/> 181 <hr/>

## PRESERVED FOODS

The total number of premises registered in connection with the manufacture and/or preparation of preserved foods under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 at the end of the year was as under:-

Sausage Manufacture	11
Sausages and pickled meat...	28
Cooking of ham and other meats...	<hr/> 2 <hr/>
	41 <hr/>

The total number of inspections of registered food premises made during the year was 80.

### CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Seventy-nine visits were made to catering establishments during the year and in 15 cases it was necessary to give written or verbal intimation that work was required.

### FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year 8 cases concerning food alleged to be unsound were received in the Department.

Four cases were substantiated, the details of which are as follows:-

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Fly in loaf of bread	Court action - £20 fine and £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Dirty milk bottle	No action
Dirty milk bottle	Court action - £10 fine and £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Mouldy meat pie	Court action - £2 fine and £1. 1s. 0d. costs

### FOOD SAMPLING

#### Food & Drugs Act, 1955

By the courtesy of the Chief Officer, Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council, the following details of food sampling within the Borough are available:-

<i>Article</i>	<i>Total samples procured</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Milk, various	66	1
Butter	13	-
Cakes	6	-
Cheese	6	2
Cream	7	-
Drugs	9	-
Fish and Fish Products	11	-
Fruit - Fresh and Canned	11	1
Ice-Cream	4	-
Liver	9	-
Meat and Meat Products	17	-
Peas (Canned)	8	-
Preserves	2	-
Sausages	3	-
Vinegar	7	-
Miscellaneous	25	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>4</b>



The total number of samples taken was slightly lower than during the previous year and the number of unsatisfactory samples was also lower. The results obtained from the sampling by Middlesex County Council suggest a reasonably satisfactory standard of food sales within this borough, though that must be qualified slightly in respect of the low figure of samples taken. The details of the unsatisfactory samples follow, and show that though technical offences had been committed, the foods themselves were sound and fit for consumption.

The following are the details from the Chief Officer's report on the 4 unsatisfactory samples and the action taken:-

#### *Milk*

Only one sample of milk was found to be unsatisfactory and this was a matter of glass splinters in a bottle of milk. The presence of the glass was drawn to the attention of the dairy company which had bottled the milk, but the evidence as to when the glass had entered the milk was not reliable beyond dispute, and accordingly no further action could be taken in the matter.

#### *Cheese*

The labelling of two samples of imported cheese was objected to, the substance of the fault in each case being a declaration of fat content which, in fact, was correct on the basis of calculation on the dry solids, but in each case it was expressed in such a way as likely to be understood as a percentage of the whole cheese. Complaints were made to the importers and the markings were corrected.

#### *Fruit*

A fruiterer was prosecuted for selling Giant Prunes as Victoria plums and fined £5. He was also fined £5 for falsely describing the plums by label as "Victorias".

### **Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953**

In pursuance of their duty as officers of the food and drugs authority, officers of my Department made 160 inspections of shops in the Borough to ensure that the Marking Orders relating to certain imported foodstuffs made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, were complied with. 873 separate displays of meat, apples, tomatoes, poultry, dried fruit and butter were examined. A firm of butchers was prosecuted in respect of each of two sales of Argentine beef not marked with an indication of origin. The firm was fined £4 and ordered to pay 3 guineas costs. Otherwise, no serious infringement was disclosed, verbal cautions being given in respect of such minor infringements as were detected.

### **The Labelling of Food Order, 1953**

At 105 premises 582 articles of pre-packed food were examined to ensure that they bore a label which gave a clear statement of the designation of the food and, in the case of compound foods, the ingredients, and also the name and address of the packer or labeller. No major infringements of this Order were discovered, minor errors of labelling were considered and dealt with.

### **False or Misleading Descriptions**

As in previous years a considerable amount of work has been done in the detailed scrutiny of advertisements and the labels on pre-packed foods. Where a label or advertisement contains a false or misleading description of the food to which it relates the action taken to correct the matter is of benefit to the



whole County irrespective of where within the County offences may be detected, for the distribution of the advertisements and labels is common to the County as a whole. During the year under review corrective action has been secured in respect of, amongst other things, salmon with potato salad, crystallised jelly pineapple slices, pure egg mundelech, cherry juice, lime juice, imitation cream-filled biscuits, cream-filled Easter eggs, and cheese. In all these matters suitable amendments to and corrections of the offending statements were effected. In no case was it necessary to institute proceedings.

### Special Designated Milk

No licences are issued by my Council in respect of dealer/pasteuriser or dealer/steriliser in your area. Three samples of special designated milk were taken from roundsmen in your Borough during the year and submitted for examination. They proved satisfactory.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in Brentford and Chiswick.

### FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR, 1957

Fruit and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	9 tons
Fish... ..	...	...	...	...	8½ stone
Meat and Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	6¾ cwts
Perishable Goods ...	...	...	...	...	3½ cwts
Tinned Goods ...	...	...	...	...	4,646 tins

Unsound food is disposed of by incineration, tipping or for animal feeding.

### MILK

During 1957, the following licences were issued under the Regulations mentioned:-

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Dealer's Licences ...	54
Supplementary Licences.	18

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

Dealer's Licences ...	22
Supplementary Licences.	9

### BAKEHOUSES

Number in district in use ... .. 7



## BRENTFORD MARKET

Brentford Market is a large wholesale market for the sale of fruit, vegetables and flowers. It covers an area of 11 to 12 acres and is under the control of the Borough Council. The Corporation employs a staff of 16 at the market and there are 450 holdings with 150 tenants. Roughly 1,500 vehicles pass through the market every day.

Modern sanitary conveniences are provided on the West side of the market and free washing facilities are available at this and other conveniences situated in the market.

The Public Health Inspectors pay frequent visits to the market to confirm the maintenance of good sanitation and the Corporation employ the services of a firm of pest exterminators who pay visits to the market every six weeks to ensure that it is kept free from rodent infestation.

Situated in the Market are also wholesalers who deal in groceries, tinned foods, etc., and in this connection the Public Health Inspectors visit for the condemnation of such goods as are reckoned to be unfit for human consumption.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, work on the education of the general public in matters of health and hygiene continued by means of personal communication between Public Health Department Staff and individuals, talks to Associations illustrated by topical film strips, poster publicity and leaflet distribution.

The main subjects on which publicity was concentrated during the year, were influenza in the Spring, food hygiene in the Summer and Mass Radiography publicity prior to the visit of the Mass X-Ray Unit. Health education is in some ways the most important work of the department and each member of the department staff is continually educating individual members of the public with regard to the prevention of ill-health, and how to lead full and healthy lives. By health education through conversation, discussions in groups, attendance at lectures, observation, however casual, of health publicity on hoardings, in newspapers, on the cinema, on the wireless, on television, the people are gradually coming to accept certain fundamental rules of healthy living.

The persistent emphasis on the elementary desirability of good nutritious food, adequate sleep, adequate but not excessive exercise, fresh air Winter and Summer, can be seen to have had a slow penetrating quality of efficiency which seems to be demonstrated by the findings in certain surveys of school children in London and elsewhere, who are shown on the average to be taller and heavier and therefore likely to have greater resistance to disease than the average of a corresponding number of children from the same schools 20 years ago.

The automatic provision of better housing, better schools, meals and milk in schools, no doubt have played their part in this increase in the stature of the generations, but in themselves, without a proper use of the facilities offered, and without attention to the four primary needs which have been stated, would not have produced this result. Health education must be gradual and carefully given in order to prevent resistance and revolt to what is, after all, an endeavour to change very often a whole way of living.



## WELFARE

### OLD PEOPLE

During 1957, 34 cases of old people in need of care and attention were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

No patient was found to be in such conditions as to require statutory action under the National Assistance Act.

Details of the 34 cases are as follows:-

Removed to Hospital	11
Removed to Old People's Homes	2
Remained at Home	
(a) with Home Help whilst awaiting entry to a Home	2
(b) with District Nursing assistance and Home Help	1
(c) with Invalid Meals and Home Help	1
(d) with Home Help	6
(e) awaiting admission to a Home	2
(f) medical assistance required and obtained	1
(g) comforts provided	1
(h) no help required	6
Died at Home	1

During the year a total of 287 aged persons or aged chronic sick persons in the Borough received help from the Home Help Service, and the Home Nurses dealt with 577 old people out of a total of 978 cases.

These figures compare with 284 aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service in 1956 and 575 old persons being visited by the Nurses out of a total of 1,084 cases.

Information supplied by the County Welfare Officer shows that during the year 32 old people from the Borough were admitted to Old People's Homes through the County Welfare Department, amongst them were those in special need of care and attention listed in the above table as having been removed to Old People's Homes, and four persons previously brought to our notice, one in 1955 and three in 1956.

The County Council has the duty, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, of providing residential accommodation for aged and infirm persons in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them, and it can do this by providing its own Homes or by arrangements with registered Voluntary Organisations. The County Council's Welfare Department administers the County Homes, and one such Home is situated in the Borough.



## **Chiropody**

A service was maintained throughout the year by the Middlesex County Council whereby old people could have their foot defects treated at reduced cost or free of charge.

Figures of the numbers taking advantage of this Service can be found on page 59.

## **Old Folks Friendship Club**

This is a specially built club house opened in April, 1955, for the use as a social and recreational centre of old age pensioners living in Brentford and Chiswick. The club is open Monday to Friday from 2 - 5 p.m. and there is a full-time organiser in attendance. The old people are enrolled as members at their first attendance, membership costs only one penny per week, and there are about 270 names on the register. The members can visit every day, if they wish, for rest room or reading room facilities, or just to meet their friends and talk, but many social occasions are provided for them in the way of concerts, whist drives, etc. A television set is installed in the lounge, and a radiogram in the concert hall. Light refreshments are available in the afternoon. This club also arranges four summer outings on which about 80 travel each time, and an annual Christmas party to which all the members are invited - the majority attend. The members have formed their own Concert Party which not only performs to the other members but goes to outside places and gives free performances.

Through this club the members are also able to obtain information about the special services at reduced rates which are available within the Borough for them, such as laundry, shoe repairs and hairdressing, and they can be given advice on any difficulties that occur in their private lives.

This is the only club premises open daily for the use of old age pensioners but there are 9 clubs meeting in different parts of the Borough once a week to which mobile old age pensioners become attached as members, for social and recreational purposes.

## **Slipper Baths**

Under the scheme for the provision at the reduced rates (2d. per bath) of slipper baths for old people at the Public Baths Establishments, 2,204 baths were taken in Chiswick and 656 in Brentford.

## **Meals on Wheels**

In the 1956 report it was stated that this service, so immensely useful in maintaining the health of old people living alone, was inadequate. The Borough Council was willing to pay for the provision of another van to be used by the Invalid Meals for London Association which would have doubled the service. For quite a large part of the year it was anticipated that as soon as the Invalid Meals for London Association had completed some extension to their Acton kitchens, the expanded service would become available. However, towards the end of the year it appeared that not only was it likely that the Association would not expand the service, but it became evident that very soon it would not be possible to obtain meals for old people other than recent hospital discharges or persons with acute illness, in other words short term supply of meals was going to be the policy in future.

At the end of the year discussions were taking place amongst various persons about finding a substitute for the Association in order that meals for the old and house-bound and neglected persons, who are our main concern, could be pro-



vided with this service. In the meantime, the waiting list continued to grow although names were not freely put forward because of the known difficulty in obtaining the meals, and at the end of the year amounted to 32 persons.

During the year 10,221 meals were provided for 60 old people.

### **Laundry for the Incontinent Aged**

The scheme for the provision of laundry facilities for the incontinent aged, started in the autumn of 1956, was carried on throughout the year. Old people in need of this service were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department staff from various sources, then arrangements were made for the Department's van to call each week to collect the soiled linen, deliver it to Spring Grove Laundry, and to transport the clean linen back again to the home of the old person. No charge was made for the service but for each case a certificate was submitted to the Public Health Committee.

During the year seven old persons had been recommended for, and obtained, this service.

### **Home Safety**

The North Thames Gas Board who in 1956 offered a free service of inspection of the gas appliances and service pipes in houses of old age pensioners living alone, continued to arrange for inspections during the year. The reason for this was in order to reduce the risk of gas poisoning, a frequent cause of home accidents and fatalities in old people.

The offer was to include free replacement of faulty pipes and the free repair of faulty appliances.

### **GENERAL**

The Superintendent of the local St. John's Ambulance Association and the Divisional Director of the British Red Cross Society have kindly supplied information concerning their welfare work in the Borough.

#### **St. John's Ambulance Brigade**

- (1) Attendance at sports meetings, public gatherings and entertainments to render first aid if required.
- (2) Conveyance of patients by ambulance to supplement the County Ambulance facilities.
- (3) Maintenance of Comforts Depot from which supplies of medical equipment can be issued on loan.
- (4) The provision of instructors for classes in first aid and home nursing to Civil Defence volunteers, adult and youth groups.
- (5) Voluntary aid in hospital wards, male and female.
- (6) Provision of nursing attendants for meetings and outings of old persons organised by the various Old People's Associations.
- (7) Courses of lectures on first aid to factory staffs and local factory fire brigade personnel.



## British Red Cross Society

- (1) The arrangement of sessions for the taking of blood for the transfusion service, and the provision of volunteer assistants during the periods of the blood transfusion service operations.
- (2) Ambulance transport for the sick to supplement the County Ambulance facilities.
- (3) The maintenance of a medical equipment loan depot at No. 16 Heathfield Terrace, Chiswick, W.4., open on Mondays and Wednesdays from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Emergency contact can be made with Miss Wallace - telephone No. Chiswick 2353.
- (4) Occupational therapy for the disabled ex-Service pensioners and for Chest Clinic cases.
- (5) The provision of a library service for home-bound tuberculous patients.
- (6) Home visiting in cases of distress and the provision of urgently required household articles or home nursing.
- (7) The provision of volunteer workers to travel to and from hospital with sick, aged, blind people or children, and to give regular blanket baths to the sick.
- (8) The supply of instructors in first aid for Civil Defence volunteers, adult and youth groups.
- (9) Red Cross Home for the aged. Administration of Red Cross Convalescent Home for Patients from the Geriatric Ward at West Middlesex Hospital.
- (10) Attendance at permanent and temporary First Aid Posts when required.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

The County Council is responsible, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the provision of welfare services for the blind and partially-sighted.

There are resident in the Borough 115 blind and 31 partially-sighted persons. 20 blind persons are in full-time employment; of these 3 are in Workshops for the Blind, and receiving augmentation and supplementation of earnings from the County Council, and 2 are working as Home Workers. These, also, receive from the County Council augmentation of earnings.

The majority of blind people are not available for, or are not capable of, training for employment, owing to age or infirmity or for some other reason.

The County Council provides a Home Teaching service for the visitation of blind and partially-sighted people in their own homes. The duties of the Home Teachers are to advise blind and partially-sighted persons on all problems relating to their welfare and of all the available social services, to assist them in overcoming the effects of their disabilities, to give instructions in Braille and Moon systems of raised type, in handcrafts, and, where appropriate, in the deaf-blind manual alphabet. A handcraft class is held fortnightly at the Area Welfare Sub-Office, 14a, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.



The object of the Home Teaching service is to enable blind people to lead as full and active lives as their severe handicap allows.

A number of the blind residents in the Borough attend the County Council Old Time Dancing Class for the Blind, which is held weekly in Ealing. The County Council works in close co-operation with Voluntary Organisations, including the Social Club for the Blind which meets fortnightly at the Christ Church Hall, Turnham Green, and the Middlesex Association for the Blind, who maintain a Holiday Home at Littlehampton, two Residential Homes for the Blind, and assist individual necessitous blind persons.

Blind persons are eligible for the loan of a wireless receiver through the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and the County Council has a scheme for assisting blind and partially-sighted persons in the maintenance of wireless sets.

Other services provided directly by the County Council or through a Registered agency, include facilities for the placement of blind persons in employment, courses of residential rehabilitation, training courses for mothers with blind babies, the supply of embossed literature, special equipment and handcraft materials, assistance in the disposal of handcrafts, and assisted holidays for those in need.

#### WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS OTHER THAN BLIND

Schemes for the welfare of handicapped persons other than blind and partially-sighted are operated by the County Council's Welfare Department under the National Assistance Act, 1948; these cover the deaf and dumb and hard of hearing, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by crippling diseases or congenital deformity.

Services to the deaf and dumb and the hard of hearing are provided by appropriate voluntary organisations, to whom the County Council makes grants in aid.

The County Council's Welfare Department has provided a Welfare Visitor for persons in the Borough who are suffering from substantial and permanent handicaps other than those already mentioned, and she works under the direction of the Area Welfare Officer. She visits such persons in their own homes, with a view to assisting them to obtain from statutory or voluntary sources (or both) facilities, appliances, etc., which may benefit them. The help afforded, may, for example, enable the disabled person to take part in social activities, attend handcraft classes, obtain a needed holiday, or by provision of ramps for mechanical chairs, handrails, and the like, give a previously non-existent measure of mobility to a person who was chair-bound or house-bound. Advice and guidance regarding personal problems is given, and membership of a voluntary organisation catering for a particular handicap is facilitated.

Residents of the Borough needing any of the County Welfare Services briefly referred to in this Report should apply to the Area Welfare Officer, Mr. H. S. Wright at the Local County Offices, Great West Road, Brentford.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

For part of 1957 there were three stations for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by the volumetric method. The sites were (i) Brentford Baths, (ii) Public Health Department laboratory (ground floor level) and (iii) a room on the second floor of a building adjacent to the Town Hall. In addition, two deposit gauges, one at the Metropolitan Water Board Works, Kew Bridge, and the other in Chiswick House Grounds, were used for the measurement of grit deposits from the atmosphere. During the year volumetric station (ii) was discontinued because all the information which could be usefully obtained by comparison of results taken at ground floor and second floor level, had been obtained. No evidence was obtained that pollution was greater at either level.

Each month reports of recordings and other relevant particulars were submitted to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, for comparison with the rest of the country, and assistance was given by the officers of the Fuel Research Station when special problems arose concerning readings of results or the breakdown of equipment.

Bulletins from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were received regularly and studied in the Public Health Department so that results could be compared with those in other areas. A brief summary of the year's recordings is to be found in tables XII and XIII at the end of the book, and in graphs "C" and "E" which have been prepared from these figures. In 1957, the figures for sulphur dioxide both in Brentford and Chiswick were well down on those for the previous year, and the figure for smoke was lower in Chiswick. There was, however, rapid deterioration after October, and the December figures both for smoke and sulphur dioxide in both parts of the borough were well above the corresponding figures for 1956, as estimated by the Volumetric Method.

The results received from the deposit gauges over the whole of the year show that for most months the deposit of grit and dust was considerably greater in Brentford than in Chiswick, at least in the sites selected. A curious feature of these results is that the high figures for smoke and  $\text{SO}_2$  obtained by the volumetric method in November and December are not repeated in the figures for grit and dust obtained by the deposit gauge method. There was no serious smog (smoke and fog) incident during 1957.

Graph 'D' shows the monthly rise and fall in the pollution figures for Brentford and Chiswick, also Leeds, Central London, and Lerwick. These latter places have been chosen in order to illustrate the varying amounts of pollution from a virtually smokeless atmosphere, i.e. Lerwick, to an industrial area, i.e. Leeds.

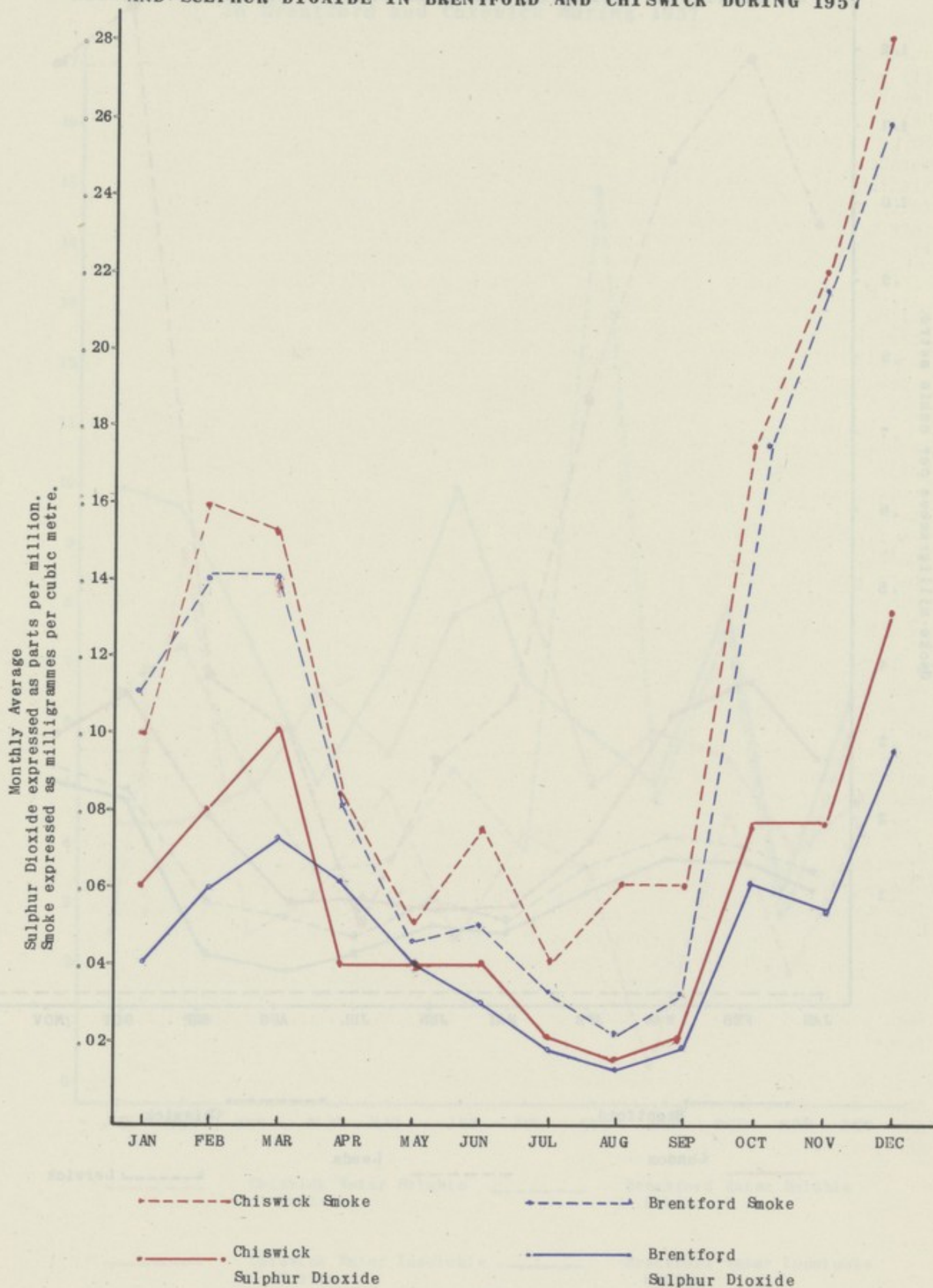
During the year, 88 visits or observations were made in connection with cases in which it was alleged that atmospheric pollution was taking place. Work was carried out where necessary, and advice on stoking methods given occasionally.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation in 1957 in part, and consideration was given by the Public Health Committee to the feasibility of creating smoke control areas within the borough. No decision was reached by the end of the year.



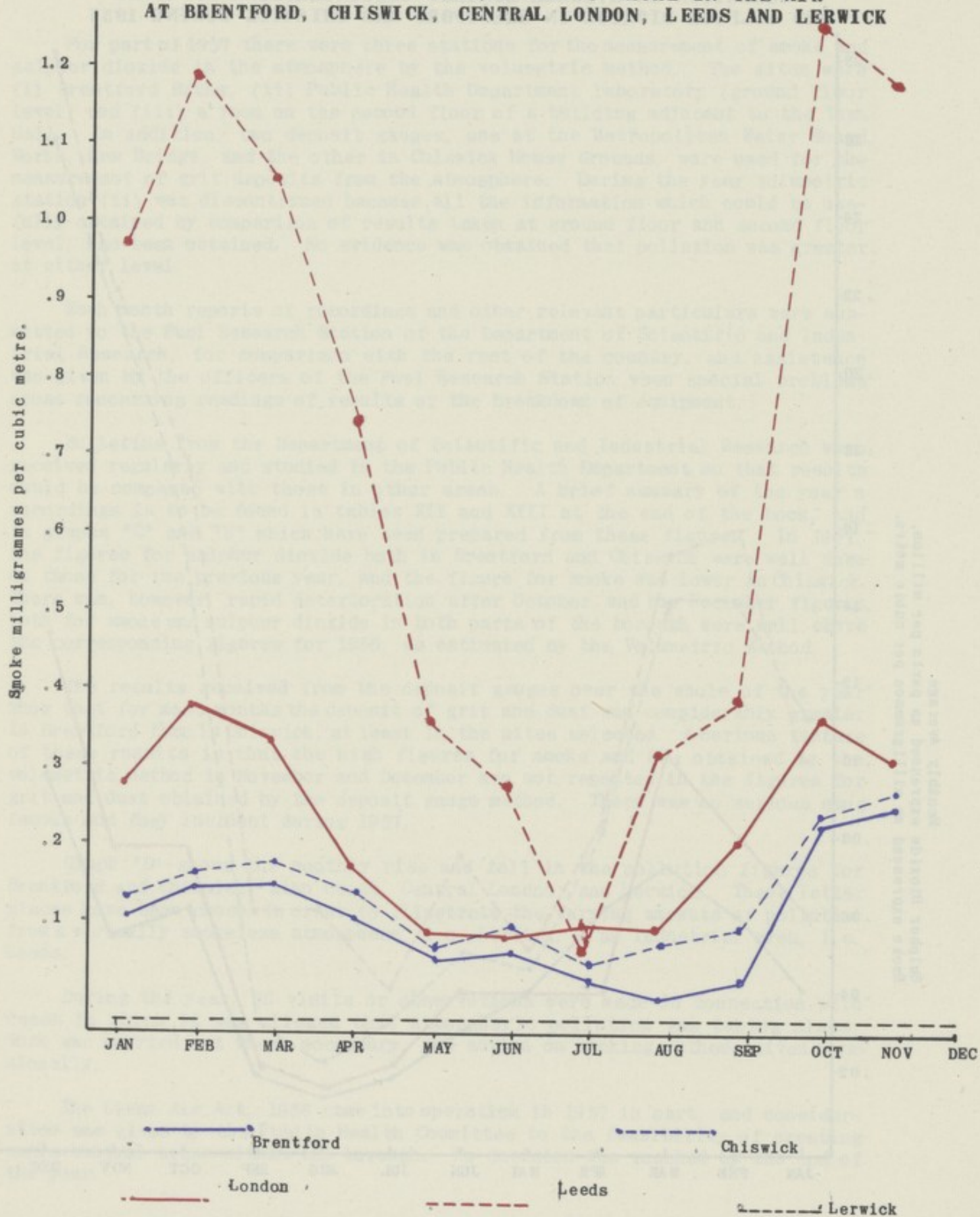
GRAPH "C"

VARIATION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE  
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1957



GRAPH "D"

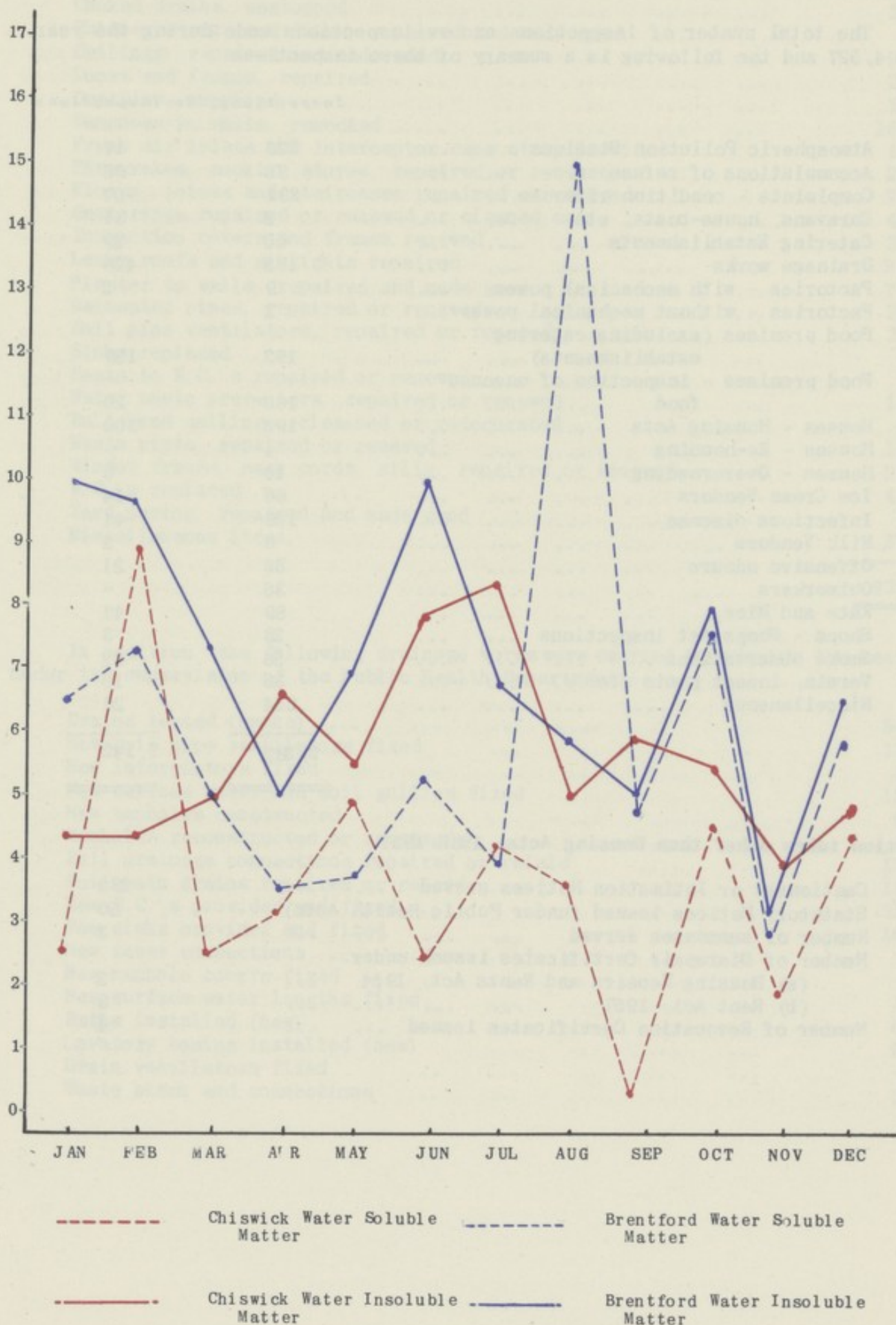
COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE IN THE AIR  
AT BRENTFORD, CHISWICK, CENTRAL LONDON, LEEDS AND LERWICK





GRAPH "E"

Monthly Deposits of Water Soluble and Water Insoluble Matter  
in Brentford and Chiswick during 1957



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Inspections

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year was 4,527 and the following is a summary of these inspections.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-inspections</i>
Atmospheric Pollution Stations ... ..	326	17
Accumulations of refuse ... ..	78	65
Complaints - condition of house... ..	391	907
Caravans, house-boats, etc. ... ..	3	31
Catering Establishments ... ..	50	29
Drainage works ... ..	195	428
Factories - with mechanical power ... ..	9	2
Factories - without mechanical power ... ..	2	-
Food premises (excluding catering establishments) ... ..	193	139
Food premises - inspection of unsound food ... ..	166	20
Houses - Housing Acts ... ..	193	300
Houses - Re-housing ... ..	4	-
Houses - Overcrowding ... ..	16	6
Ice Cream Vendors ... ..	66	14
Infectious disease ... ..	128	41
Milk Vendors ... ..	8	3
Offensive odours ... ..	58	21
Outworkers ... ..	36	-
Rats and Mice... ..	89	41
Shops - Shops Act inspections ... ..	28	3
Smoke observations ... ..	56	32
Vermin, insect pests etc... ..	36	15
Miscellaneous ... ..	254	28
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;"/>
	2,385	2,142

### Action taken other than Housing Acts, 1936/1957

Cautionary or Intimation Notices served ... ..	285
Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts)	50
Number of summonses served ... ..	3
Number of Disrepair Certificates issued under:-	
(a) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 ... ..	2
(b) Rent Act, 1957 ... ..	8
Number of Revocation Certificates issued ... ..	4



The following list shows the number of defects and other nuisances remedied during the year as a result of notices served:-

Brickwork, repaired	14
Choked drains, unstopped	21
Chimney stacks and flues, repaired and made good	3
Ceilings, repaired and made good	91
Doors and frames, repaired	21
Dustbins, supplied	12
Dampness in walls, remedied	160
Fresh air inlets and interceptor caps etc., provided	12
Firegrates, cooking stoves, repaired or renewed	26
Floors, joists and staircases repaired or renewed	71
Gutterings repaired or renewed or cleaned out	44
Inspection covers and frames renewed	31
Leaky roofs and skylights repaired	91
Plaster to walls, repaired and made good	72
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed	22
Soil pipe ventilators, repaired or renewed	21
Sinks replaced	-
Seats to W.C.'s repaired or renewed	3
Water waste preventers, repaired or renewed	16
Walls and ceilings, cleansed or redecorated	5
Waste pipes, repaired or renewed	17
Window frames, sash cords, sills, repaired or renewed	97
W.C.'s replaced	43
Yard paving, repaired and made good	5
Miscellaneous items	37
	<hr/>
	935

In addition, the following drainage works were carried out during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Department:-

Drains tested (smoke)	54
New soil pipe ventilators fixed	12
New interceptors fixed	3
New surface water and soil gullies fixed	12
New manholes constructed	9
Manholes reconstructed or repaired	4
Soil drainage connections repaired or relaid	17
Soil main drains repaired or relaid	11
New W.C.'s provided and fixed	23
New sinks provided and fixed	16
New sewer connections	-
New manhole covers fixed	-
New surface water lengths fixed	1
Baths installed (new)	8
Lavatory basins installed (new)	9
Drain ventilators fixed	-
Waste stack and connections	3



All premises in the Borough are provided with water closets and all drain into sewers with the exception of the following:-

1 boathouse and 1 railway signal box which have cesspools  
and 1 boathouse and 1 sports pavilion which have septic tanks.

Arrangements for the regular clearing of the cesspools are made with the Borough Engineer's Department of the Council.

#### **Enquiries - Outstanding Sanitary Notices**

During the year 944 letters were received from other Departments enquiring whether there were any outstanding sanitary notices with respect to certain properties in the district. The necessary searches were made and the required information furnished.

#### **SCHOOL SANITATION**

In previous Annual Reports reference has been made to the sanitary facilities provided for schools in the borough. During the year under review, in one school the first phase for the erection of sanitary blocks was completed, and arrangements for the carrying out of the second phase are in hand. In one other school, new sanitary accommodation together with washing facilities have been provided and in another case the school has been demolished and the scholars housed in a new building.

#### **WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICES**

The whole of the district is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board mains. There is one well still in use in the Borough at Green's Boathouse, Riverside Lands. This well is 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

## HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

### RENT ACT, 1957

During 1957:-

Number of Disrepair Certificates issued under:-

(a)	Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	8
	Number of Revocation Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	4

Grants for Improvements and Conversions:-

(a)	Conversions	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	Improvements	...	...	...	...	8

### HOUSING ACTS 1936/1957

Following the survey of unfit houses in the Borough reported in the years 1954 and 1955, it is now possible to state that work is proceeding in a reasonably rapid manner on the comprehensive inspection and representation of slum properties, with the re-housing of their tenants and with the demolition of the condemned properties.

Since the end of the Second World War, 214 unfit houses have been demolished in the Borough, and 1,387 new houses built either by the Borough Council or by private enterprise, and the following are details of the special work done on slum clearance during the year 1957.

#### Albany Road Re-development Area

##### Albany Road No. 4 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956

Nos. 51 - 67 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford.

Objections were received to the making of the above Order and an Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an Enquiry on the 18th July, 1957. The Order was confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 5th September, 1957.

Four families (17 persons) from these houses were rehoused by the Council during the year.

##### Albany Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1954

Nos. 1 - 18 (consecutive numbers) Caroline Place, Brentford.

Nos. 1 - 12 (consecutive numbers) Catherine Row, Brentford, and  
No. 5 Albany Road, Brentford.

Fifteen families (49 persons) were rehoused by the Council from these properties during the year.

##### Albany Road No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1954

Nos. 1 - 12 (consecutive numbers) Paradise Place, Brentford, and  
Nos. 15 and 17 Oliffe Cottages, Albany Road, Brentford.

The remaining four families from these houses were rehoused by the Council during the year and the properties will be demolished.



### **Albany Road No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1954**

No. 19A Albany Road, Brentford.

Nos. 3 - 8 (consecutive numbers) Mount Pleasant, Brentford, and

Nos. 1 - 12 Sussex Place, Brentford.

Six families (24 persons) were rehoused by the Council from these properties during the year.

### **The Ham, No. 1 Clearance Area, 1954**

Nos. 43 - 63 (odd numbers) The Ham, Brentford.

The remaining seven houses in this area were demolished during the year - Nos. 43 - 49 having been demolished in 1955.

### **The Ham, No. 1 Clearance Area, 1955**

Nos. 31 - 41 (odd numbers) The Ham, Brentford, were demolished during the year.

### **Old Spring Gardens, No. 1 Clearance Area, 1955**

Nos. 1 and 3 New Spring Gardens, Brentford, and

Nos. 7 - 15 (odd numbers) Old Spring Gardens, Brentford.

The two remaining houses, Nos. 1 and 3 New Spring Gardens, were demolished during the year. This site is now cleared as Nos. 7 - 15 Old Spring Gardens were demolished in 1956.

### **Walnut Tree Road, Clearance Area, 1955**

Nos. 12 - 22 (consecutive numbers) Walnut Tree Road, Brentford.

These houses were demolished during the year.

### **Chiswick Common Road, Clearance Area, 1955**

Nos. 21 - 28 (consecutive numbers) Chiswick Common Road.

Six families (13 persons) from these houses were rehoused by the Council during the year.

During the year under review, the undermentioned were declared Clearance Areas on representation to the Council that the houses were unfit for human habitation.

### **Albany Road No. 5 Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 69 - 77 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford.

### **Albany Road No. 6 Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 258 - 259 High Street, Brentford.

### **Albany Road No. 7 Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 265 - 272 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.



The Council determined that the dwellinghouses, lands and other buildings comprised in these three Areas should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, known as the Albany Road No. 5 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

#### **Albany Road No. 8 Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 19 - 25 (odd numbers) and 29 - 37 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford, and

Nos. 280 - 289 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

The dwellinghouses, lands and other buildings comprised in this area were made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, known as the Albany Road No. 6 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

#### **Cromwell Place and Back Lane Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Cromwell Place, Brentford, and  
No. 6 Back Lane, Brentford.

On the 5th November, 1957, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed, without modification, the Clearance Order. No objections had been lodged to the making of the Order.

#### **Brook Lane North Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Brook Lane North, Brentford.

On the 6th December, 1957, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed, without modification, the Clearance Order. No objections had been lodged to the making of the Order.

#### **Fisher's Lane No. 1 Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 24 and 26 Fisher's Lane, Chiswick.

#### **Fisher's Lane No. 2 Clearance Area, 1957**

Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Fisher's Lane, Chiswick.

Objections to these two Orders were lodged and an Enquiry held on the 5th November, 1957. The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed, without modification, the Orders on the 23rd December, 1957.

The total number of unfit houses included in the above mentioned Clearance Areas is 46.

During the year under review 26 unfit houses in Clearance Areas were demolished, as under:-

Nos. 31 - 41 (odd numbers) The Ham, Brentford (6 houses).

Nos. 35 - 63 (odd numbers) The Ham, Brentford (7 houses).

Nos. 12 - 22 (consecutive numbers) Walnut Tree Road, Brentford  
(11 houses).

Nos. 1 and 3 New Spring Gardens, Brentford (2 houses).

In addition, 18 unfit houses in the Hogarth Re-Development Area were demolished.



Thirty-seven families (109 persons) from unfit houses were re-housed by the Council during the year and a further 17 families (60 persons) were re-housed from houses acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### 1. *Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	584
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,791
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925...	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	50
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	230

### 2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:*

	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	272
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### 3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners ...	Nil
(ii)	by local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied...	40
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners...	48
(ii)	by local authority in default of owners...	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders...	Nil



(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding:*

(a)(i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at end of year ... ..	39
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	50
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	244
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	3
(c)(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year... ..	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	51
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Statement of (a) Rebuilt (war damage) and  
(b) New Dwellings erected by the Borough Council  
and Private Enterprise during 1957

Permanent Housing

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ... ..	-	81	76	-	157
				TOTAL	157
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ... ..	-	46	-	-	46
				TOTAL	46

Statement of (a) Rebuilt (war damage) and  
(b) New Dwellings erected by the Borough Council  
and Private Enterprise between the end of the  
Second World War and the 31st December, 1957

Permanent Housing

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds ...	23	11	2	-	36
(b) New ...	137	549	241	27	954
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>990</b>
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ...	116	135	15	2	268
(b) New ....	16	111	-	2	129
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>397</b>

Temporary Housing

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ...	-	-	-	150	150
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>

During 1957, 24 of the foregoing temporary bungalows were demolished, some to make way for permanent dwellings, and some to make way for the new arterial road, (the Cromwell Road Extension), eight having already been demolished in 1956.

It should be noted that the Borough Council's figures include a number of dwellings on the Syon Estate, Isleworth, which is in the adjoining Borough of Heston and Isleworth.

#### Conversion of Council Houses

In December, 1957, a plan was prepared for the conversion of 10 semi-detached houses and 16 end houses in larger blocks in Lionel Road, and six houses in Whitestile Road. The scheme was for the conversion of these 32 premises into flats to double the amount of housing accommodation available on these sites. The work was to commence in 1958.



## Overcrowding

Ten cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated by the Department staff during the year. Of these, three were found to be statutorily overcrowded, and were accordingly notified to the Housing Department for consideration by the Housing Committee. It will be seen from the Housing Statistics on page 51 that nine cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year.

Overcrowding is relieved in various ways, by private arrangements made by the families concerned, by Council rehousing, or by Council nomination under the Industrial Selection Scheme for housing in New Towns.

## DISINFECTION

### Premises disinfected:

Ordinary notifiable diseases ... ..	22
Tuberculosis ... ..	3
Cancer.. ... ..	3
Premises treated for vermin ... ..	12
Premises treated for other pests (wasps, moths, ants and beetles)... ..	6

An arrangement is in force whereby the South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee undertakes to carry out emergency disinfection of vermin infested or smallpox-infected clothing and bedding on demand.

Routine disinfection of blankets, bedding etc. were carried out on the premises in the above table as required - in addition certain articles of clothing, and parcels of clothing destined for countries abroad, were disinfected. When necessary, books for both public and private libraries are disinfected in the Public Health Department.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### RODENT CONTROL

During the year 3,126 primary visits and re-visits were made by the Rodent Operatives to premises in the district in connection with rodent disinfection. The number of premises where treatment was carried out is as follows:-

Private Houses	...	...	...	...	...	342
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	27
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	9

In addition to the above, two maintenance treatments to the sewers were carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during the months of April and September, and the following shows the number of manholes found to be infested.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Manholes found to be infested</i>
April, 1957	90
September, 1957	71

The work of Rodent Control is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector by two Rodent Operatives who have the assistance of a labourer during such time as the sewers are being treated.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act for the regulation of the sale of pet animals requires all premises in which animals are sold for pets to be licenced by the local authority. Two licences were issued during the year.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three premises in the Borough are registered for the purpose of the above Act, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2 thereof.

### ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

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

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>No. of Licences</i>
Massage only	-
Chiropody only	4
Massage and Chiropody	-
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	1
Massage and Electrical Treatment	2
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	1

### FREE WASHING FACILITIES IN PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Facilities for free hand washing are available in the Kew Bridge both "Ladies'" and "Men's", High Road "Men's" and Turnham Green "Ladies'" Public Conveniences, paper towels and liquid soap in tilting dispensers being available in each. In addition a wash hand basin is provided in the "Ladies'" convenience in Linden Gardens.



During the year 1957, 11,730 paper towels were issued showing a much improved use of the service. In addition those who preferred linen hand towels and tablet soap were able to hire these at a cost of 3d. In the same conveniences 6,774 of these towels were also used.

In one other convenience in the Borough - Market Place "Men's and Ladies'", free washing facilities are not available, but 37 linen towels were supplied for use. There is no longer an attendant at this convenience, but it is still kept open weekdays and Sundays from 7.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m. pending demolition. This convenience is planned to be demolished in connection with the plan for the redevelopment of the High Street (east of the Courthouse) but it is understood that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of another site in the rear of Thanet House on the west side of the Courthouse.

There are no free washing facilities available at the Edensor Road "Ladies' and Men's" nor at the Turnham Green "Men's" conveniences.

### RIVER POLLUTION

Reports continued to be received every three months from the Officers of Middlesex County Council regarding the condition of the River Brent. Samples were taken at points along the stream from Wembley to Brentford High Street; the two sampling points in the Borough being at Gallows Bridge and Brentford High Street.

The results of sampling in 1957 were unsatisfactory at the beginning of the year. There appeared to be some improvement in Spring, but after that the conditions deteriorated and subsequent reports showed fouling of the water. This apparently came from higher up the stream as no gross pollution was traced to a local source.

No action was required to be taken against persons using the River Brent for unauthorised discharge of sewage or trade effluents during the year.

### STREET TRADING

Certain prescribed areas in the district were allocated for street trading purposes, and were frequently visited to ensure that they were being maintained in good condition and in accordance with the Bye-laws.

Visits were also paid to the premises of street hawkers who deal in food-stuffs.

### CANAL BOATS

Number of boats on register:-

Motor propelled boats ... ..	93
Other boats ... ..	406



## HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

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

Brentford Hospital, Chiswick Maternity Hospital and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Clayponds Wing (formerly Clayponds Hospital) are situated within the Borough and are administered by the South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Brentford Hospital is a cottage type hospital, staffed by general practitioners and visiting consultants, and has 33 beds dealing with general medical and surgical cases. This hospital is now a Training School for assistant nurses in conjunction with South Middlesex Hospital.

Chiswick Maternity Hospital which is an integral part of the West Middlesex Hospital has 66 maternity beds and 55 maternity cots, but the actual bed complement is at present reduced to 53 in order that 13 single bedrooms may be available for the staff. It is hoped that this is a temporary expedient only.

King Edward Memorial Hospital, Clayponds Wing, has 140 staffed beds and is classified as dealing with orthopaedic, chronic, general medical and surgical cases. It is just within the Borough and is integrated with the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Ealing. The majority of the patients admitted to Clayponds come through the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the remaining patients are admitted through the West Middlesex and Central Middlesex Hospitals.

A considerable number of Brentford and Chiswick people receive their hospital treatment at the West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, and the majority of cases of infectious disease requiring hospital isolation are admitted to the South Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth.

Chest Clinic patients residing on the north side of the Borough attend the Ealing Chest Clinic for their examinations, X-rays and out-patient treatment, and the patients from the remaining area of the Borough attend the Hounslow Chest Clinic, which is administered by the Staines Group 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 )	Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinics	Wednesday and Thursday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Diphtheria, Whooping ) Cough, and Poliomyelitis ) Immunisation and ) Vaccination Clinics )	Friday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Day Nursery	Portsmouth House, The Butts, Brentford



Chiswick:-

Ante-Natal Clinics and )	Wednesday and Thursday mornings
Post-Natal Clinics )	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Infant Welfare Clinics	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Diphtheria, Whooping )	
Cough, and Poliomyelitis)	
Immunisation and )	Monday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Vaccination Clinics )	

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

(b) *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).

(c) *Home Nursing and Nursing Equipment:*

Home Nurses are employed to undertake the nursing of persons in their own homes. (This work was formerly undertaken by "District Nurses"). Where nursing equipment is required for use in the home, it is available on loan through the British Red Cross Society.

Number and classification of patients visited by the Home Nurses in the Borough during the year are as follows:-

Type of case	Under 5 years		5 - 64 years		65 years and over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Medical	7	4	108	203	178	367	293	574	867
Surgical	3	-	5	14	15	13	23	27	50
Infectious Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	1	21	30	3	1	24	32	56
Maternal Complications	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	5	134	252	196	381	340	638	978



(d) *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 and poliomyelitis are carried out by general practitioners who participate in the County Council's scheme.

(e) *Mental Health Service:*

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

There is a Divisional Office at the County Offices, Great West Road, Brentford (EALing 1801), where six mental welfare officers and a psychiatric social worker carry out the County's community duties under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts. A twenty-four hour emergency service is also provided.

At the Methodist Church Hall, Clifden Road, Brentford, the County provides an occupation centre with 75 places where mentally defective children attend daily from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Mental Health Sessions are held at the Brentford Clinic on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(f) *School Health Service:*

The County Council is also the authority responsible for providing the school health service under the provisions of the Education Act.

Medical inspection and dental inspection of school children is arranged by the County Council through the Divisional Executive.

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

Minor Ailment Clinic (Chiswick)	Monday to Saturday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Monday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon with doctor.
Minor Ailment Clinic (Brentford)	Monday to Saturday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon with doctor.
Orthopaedic Treatment Clinic (Brentford)	With Surgeon - every first and third Monday in each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Brentford)	Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Physiotherapy Treatment Clinic (Brentford)	Monday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Alternate Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Speech Clinic (Brentford)	Wednesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Speech Clinic (Chiswick)	Thursday 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.



Dental Clinic  
(Brentford)

Daily and alternate Saturdays by appointment. Children with toothache may obtain a form from the Head Teacher and attend on any day the Clinic is open at 11.30 a.m. (Saturdays excepted).

Dental Clinic  
(Chiswick)

Daily and alternate Saturdays by appointment. Children with toothache may obtain a form from the Head Teacher and attend on any day the Clinic is open at 11.30 a.m. (Saturdays excepted).

Orthodontic Clinic  
(Chiswick)

Tuesday and Friday 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Alternate Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment  
Clinic (Brentford)

Tuesday and Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
(Winter months only)

*(g) Care of children:*

In addition to the foregoing services 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.

*(h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care:*

The County Council's scheme includes provision for the admission of suitable cases to recuperative 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 Officers of the Chest Clinics. The Chest Clinics serving the Borough are situated at No. 28 Bell Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, and Green Man Passage, West Ealing, W.13.

*(i) 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, aged or a child not over compulsory school age, is provided under the County Council's scheme.

*(j) Ambulance Service:*

The County Ambulance Service is provided for the removal to hospital, where necessary, of accident and sickness cases. This service is combined with the County Fire Service.

*(k) Chiropody Service:*

Old Age Pensioners are referred to private chiropodists. An assessment scheme is in operation.

Number of persons treated during the year ... ..	128
Total attendances at Chiropodists ... ..	786

**Queen Charlotte's & Chelsea Hospitals Board**

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





Cause of Death	Rate	Number
1. Tuberculosis	1.0	100
2. Cancer	2.0	200
3. Heart Disease	3.0	300
4. Stroke	4.0	400
5. Influenza	5.0	500
6. Pneumonia	6.0	600
7. Diabetes	7.0	700
8. Kidney Disease	8.0	800
9. Liver Disease	9.0	900
10. Stomach Disease	10.0	1000
11. Intestinal Disease	11.0	1100
12. Other Diseases	12.0	1200
13. All other causes	13.0	1300
14. Total	14.0	1400
15. Male	15.0	1500
16. Female	16.0	1600
17. All causes	17.0	1700
18. Total	18.0	1800
19. Male	19.0	1900
20. Female	20.0	2000
21. All causes	21.0	2100
22. Total	22.0	2200
23. Male	23.0	2300
24. Female	24.0	2400
25. All causes	25.0	2500
26. Total	26.0	2600
27. Male	27.0	2700
28. Female	28.0	2800
29. All causes	29.0	2900
30. Total	30.0	3000
31. Male	31.0	3100
32. Female	32.0	3200
33. All causes	33.0	3300
34. Total	34.0	3400
35. Male	35.0	3500
36. Female	36.0	3600
37. All causes	37.0	3700
38. Total	38.0	3800
39. Male	39.0	3900
40. Female	40.0	4000

TABLE I  
PARTICULARS OF DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE  
REGISTRAR - GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1957

Cause of Death	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	4	-
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	3	1
4. Diphtheria ... ..	-	-
5. Whooping Cough... ..	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..	1	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-
8. Measles ... ..	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases...	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ... ..	10	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	30	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast .. ...	-	12
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus .. ...	-	5
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	29
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	3	1
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system...	31	40
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	58	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	9	11
20. Other heart disease ... ..	27	55
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	14	19
22. Influenza.. ... ..	2	2
23. Pneumonia ... ..	21	9
24. Bronchitis ... ..	35	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	9	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	6	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	3	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	21	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	5	2
34. All other accidents ... ..	5	4
35. Suicide ... ..	3	3
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	1	-
ALL CAUSES	335	292



TABLE II

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1957

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 days	21 - 28 days	1 - 2 months	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 - 12 months	Total under 1 yr.
Chicken Pox . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria or Croup . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (non-T. B.) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms) . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Atelectasis . . . . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Malformation . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Premature Birth . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

TABLE III

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1956 AND 1957

Disease	Total cases notified		Cases admitted to hospital		Total Deaths	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever ...	29(5)	49(3)	17	28	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	65	50	2	2	-	-
Measles ....	773(1)	107	26	2	-	-
Pneumonia (notifiable)	26	17	12	3	30†	27†
Dysentery... ..	7(1)	10	1	3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	82	97	81	95	-	-
Erysipelas.. ...	6	11	1	3	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	4	11	1	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	4	-	2	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic ...	4(2)	3(1)	4	3	-	-
Non-Paralytic...	2(2)	-	2	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	1(1)	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	1000	359	149	143	30	27

†Includes deaths from non-notifiable pneumonia.

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE IV

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

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



TABLE V

## AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED

DURING THE YEAR 1957

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	29(5)	-	1	1	3	3	16	4	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	65	4	13	4	5	14	21	3	-	1	-	-	-
Measles ...	773(1)	23	49	63	82	90	437	22	2	4	-	1	-
Pneumonia ...	26	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	4	8	6
Ac. Poliomyelitis													
Paralytic ...	4(2)	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	2(2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	7(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	61	12	-	-
Erysipelas ...	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1
Food Poisoning..	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE VI

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1957

## CLASSIFIED IN WARDS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases Notified</i>									
	Brentford West	Brentford Central	Brentford East	Bedford Park	Chiswick Park	Grove Park	Gunnersbury	Old Chiswick	Turnham Green	Total Cases
Scarlet Fever ... ..	7	1	1	1	6	1	6	2	4	29(5)
Whooping Cough... ..	2	9	11	5	11	6	-	13	8	65
Measles ... ..	62	57	24	60	96	116	146	103	109	773(1)
Pneumonia.. ... ..	3	9	-	1	2	5	4	1	1	26
Acute Poliomyelitis:-										
Paralytic ... ..	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4(2)
Non-Paralytic ... ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2(2)
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(1)
Dysentery ... ..	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	7(1)
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	81	-	82
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	6
Food Poisoning .. ...	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis:-										
Respiratory .. ...	11	6	6	13	7	7	6	8	12	76
Non-Respiratory ... ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.



**TABLE VII**  
**LABORATORY WORK**

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Result</i>		
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces ... ..	1	29	30
Swabs ... ..	3	12	15
Crusts, vesicle fluids (suspected smallpox)	-	1	1
Totals	4	42	46

**TABLE VIII**  
**TUBERCULOSIS - 1957**

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 " ...	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 " ...	11	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 " ...	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 " ...	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 " ...	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 years and over	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
Totals	44	32	2	-	4	-	-	-

Of the 4 recorded deaths, all had been previously notified as cases of Tuberculosis. In addition, 9 cases died from other causes, 8 of whom had been already notified.

**TABLE IX**  
**TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN YEARS**

Year	New Cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
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
1951	49	44	4	6	103	11	13	-	1	25
1952	58	43	1	5	107	9	4	-	2	15
1953	75	41	3	7	126	8	1	-	-	9
1954	53	37	-	4	94	3	1	-	-	4
1955	49	36	4	5	94	5	2	-	-	7
1956	46	40	4	5	95	4	-	1	1	6
1957	44	32	2	-	78	4	-	-	-	4



**TABLE X**  
**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - AS AT 31.12.57**

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ... ..	428	322	25	47	453	369
(b) Number of Cases notified for the first time during year under Regulations..	26	20	2	-	28	20
(c) Cases restored to Register during year	2	2	-	-	2	2
(d) Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:-						
(i) Transferred from other districts	17	12	-	-	17	12
(ii) Non-notified deaths ... ..	1	-	-	-	1	-
(e) Number of Cases removed from Register during year ... ..	47	21	1	2	48	23
(f) Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year ... ..	427	335	26	45	453	380

Cases removed from the Register shown under (e) are accounted for as follows:-

<i>Found not to be T.B.</i>		<i>Recovered</i>		<i>Lost sight of</i>		<i>Removed to another area</i>		<i>Died at home</i>		<i>Died at Sanatorium or other Institution</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
<b>P U L M O N A R Y</b>													
3	2	-	-	4	3	29	13	2	2	9	1	47	21
<b>N O N - P U L M O N A R Y</b>													
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1957 was 833, viz., pulmonary 762, non-pulmonary 71.

TABLE XI

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING  
THE YEARS 1955 - 1957

Occupations		1957		1956		1955	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Outdoor	(Transport ...	1	1	2	1	2	-
Occupations	(Other ...	2	-	5	-	3	-
Indoor	(Heavy Manual ..	7	-	6	-	2	-
Occupations	(Light Manual ..	11	8	9	3	16	1
	(Clerical or						
	( Sedentary ...	12	2	7	2	13	13
	(Other ...	8	-	9	4	7	1
Housewife and Domestic	...	-	20	-	29	-	20
Schoolchild	...	2	-	2	1	2	3
Shop Assistant.	...	-	1	-	-	3	-
Under School Age	...	-	-	2	4	-	-
Occupation Unknown...	...	3	-	8	1	5	3
Totals		46	32	50	45	53	41

TABLE XII

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1957

Volumetric Method

Month	Highest Daily Reading				Monthly Average			
	Sulphur Dioxide		Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide		Smoke	
	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.
Jan.	0.10	0.12	0.29	0.25	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.10
Feb.	0.18	0.19	0.35	0.41	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.16
Mar.	0.24	0.26	0.43	0.46	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.15
Apr.	0.13	0.09	0.26	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.08
May	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
June	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.21	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07
July	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
Aug.	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06
Sep.	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06
Oct.	0.26	0.27	0.56	0.46	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.17
Nov.	0.16	0.17	0.35	0.35	0.05	0.07	0.21	0.22
Dec.	0.44	0.46	0.65	0.59	0.09	0.13	0.26	0.28



TABLE XIII

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1957

## Deposit Gauge Method

Month	Rainfall (ins.)		Total Water Insoluble Matter*		Total Water Soluble Matter*		Total Solids *	
	Bt fd.	Chis.	Bt fd.	Chis.	Bt fd.	Chis.	Bt fd.	Chis.
Jan.	.98	1.38	10.07	4.39	6.42	2.62	16.49	7.01
Feb.	2.48	2.79	9.67	4.34	7.39	9.02	17.06	13.36
Mar.	.84	1.09	7.44	4.91	5.20	2.67	12.64	7.58
Apr.	.20	.24	4.91	6.60	3.59	3.16	8.50	9.76
May	.96	1.21	6.87	5.57	3.73	4.94	10.60	10.51
June	.59	.95	10.10	7.90	5.42	2.49	15.52	10.39
July	2.84	2.99	6.74	8.31	3.68	4.24	10.42	12.55
Aug.	2.76	2.56	5.63	4.80	14.76	3.64	20.39	8.44
Sep.	1.94	2.60	4.86	5.87	5.10	.51	9.96	6.38
Oct.	3.32	3.50	8.02	5.23	7.52	4.53	15.54	9.76
Nov.	.28	.28	3.20	3.78	2.65	2.02	5.83	5.80
Dec.	1.53	2.28	6.51	4.73	6.04	4.42	12.55	9.15

\* Tons per square mile.

**TABLE XIV**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Inspections:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections made</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	116	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A.	290	9	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A. (excluding outworkers premises).	21	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**TABLE XV**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel: Making etc. ...	8	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ...	6	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	10	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys ...	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# I N D E X

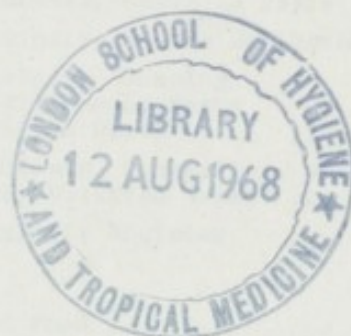
Accidents, Road ... ..	15	Health Services provided by..	
Allotments .. .. .	10	other Authorities .. ..	56, 57, 58, 59
Ambulance Service . . . .	59	Health Visitors .. .. .	57
Area of Borough ... ..	9	Heart Disease ... .. .	14
Atmospheric Pollution ...	40, 41, 42, 43, 68, 69	Home Helps .. .. .	35
		Home Nursing .. .. .	35, 57
		Home Safety .. .. .	37
		Hospitals .. .. .	56
		Housing .. .. .	47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53
Bakehouses .. .. .	32	Housing Repairs and	
Baths and Washhouses ...	11, 12, 36	Rents Act, 1954 .. ..	44, 47
Births and Birth Rate ...	13, 16	Housing Statistics .. ..	50, 51
Blind Persons .. .. .	38		
Brentford Market... ..	33	Ice Cream .. .. .	28, 29
British Red Cross Society	38	Infant Mortality .. ..	13, 14, 16, 17, 61
		Infectious Disease .. ..	18, 62, 63, 64
		Infectious Disease,	
		Ages of Cases .. ..	63
Canal Boats .. .. .	55	Infectious Disease,	
Cancer .. .. .	14, 15, 26	Classified in Wards ..	64
Care of mothers and children...	56, 59	Infectious Disease,	
Catering Establishments..	30	Prevalence and Control of	18
Causes of Death ... ..	14	Inspections .. .. .	44
Chest Clinics .. .. .	56, 59	Isolation Hospital, Admissions	62
Chiropody .. .. .	36, 59		
Circulatory Diseases ... ..	14	Labelling of Food Order, 1953	31
Clearance Areas .. .. .	48, 49	Laboratory Work .. .. .	65
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Condemned Food .. .. .	32	Mass X-Ray Survey .. ..	25, 26
		Massage and Special Treatment	
Deaths and Death Rate ...	13, 14, 15, 60	Establishments .. ..	54
Diarrhoea .. .. .	14	Maternal Morbidity and	
Diphtheria .. .. .	21, 22	Mortality .. .. .	15, 16
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	21, 58	Meals on Wheels .. .. .	36
Disinfection .. .. .	53	Measles .. .. .	14, 18
Domestic Helps .. .. .	59	Meat and Other Foods ..	32
Dysentery .. .. .	22	Mental Health .. .. .	58
		Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 .	31
Factories Act, 1937 .. ..	70	Midwifery Service .. ..	59
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	28, 30	Milk Regulations .. .. .	32
Food Hygiene .. .. .	28	Notifiable Diseases ... ..	62
Food Control .. .. .	28		
Food Hawkers .. .. .	55	Old People .. .. .	35, 36
Food Poisoning .. .. .	22	Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	62
Food Premises .. .. .	28, 29	Outworkers .. .. .	70
Food Sampling .. .. .	30	Overcrowding .. .. .	9, 51, 53
Free Washing Facilities ..	54, 55		
		Paddling Pools... .. .	11
Handicapped Persons .. ..	39	Parks and Open Spaces ..	9, 10
Health Education .. .. .	34	Pet Animals Act, 1951 .	54

Poliomyelitis ... ..	18, 19	Stillbirths ... ..	13, 16
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	19, 58	Street Trading . ...	55
Population ... ..	9	Swimming Baths . ...	10, 11
Premature Infants ... ..	16		
Preserved Foods .. ...	29		
Prevention of illness, Care and After-care . ...	59	Tuberculosis .. ...	14, 15, 23, 24, 27 65
Public Health Committee ...	3	Tuberculosis, B. C. G. Inoculations ... ..	23, 24
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	16, 19	Tuberculosis, Cases in years	66
		Tuberculosis, in the Adolescent	24
Rag Flock, etc. Act, 1951 ...	54	Tuberculosis, Housing Conditions of Newly Notified Cases ... ..	25
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Redevelopment Areas ... ..	47	Tuberculosis Register ...	67
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River Pollution .. ...	55	Unemployment ... ..	10
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