

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

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Borough of Brentford and Chiswick



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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#### ADDENDA

**Page 45**    **GRAPH "E"**

Monthly Deposits - tons per square mile.  
Figures for Chiswick in August excluded as results  
affected by unusual local conditions.

**Page 72**    **TABLE XII**

Sulphur Dioxide - parts per million.  
Smoke - milligrammes per cubic metre.

**Page 73**    **TABLE XIII**

Results for Chiswick in August affected by unusual  
local conditions.

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE



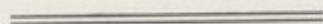
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR

1958



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

*Medical Officer of Health*





BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. M.G. Saint, Chairman

Alderman R.S. Howard, O.B.E.

" C.A. Pocock

Councillor G.R. Allridge

" J.F.T. Bishop

" J.C. Hamill

Councillor W.H. Johnson

" J.E. Miles

" Miss I.M.A. Naylor

" A. Russell

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Councillor A.W. Walker

Ex-Officio: Alderman F.G. Murray, J.P.

" M.J. Digby

" F.S. Brierley



# STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	Margaret A. Glass, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cantab).
Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector, Housing and Canal Boats Officer, and Rodent Officer	...	...	...	T.M. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. R.San.I., Cert.Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector	...	...	...	A.G. Robinson, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.San.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board, Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Public Health Inspectors and Shops Inspectors	...	...	...	R.A.G. James, Cert. R.San.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board, Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.  B.E. Martin, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.San.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.  A.E. Knight (died 12.6.58), Cert.R.San.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert.Insp.of Meat and Other Foods, Certs.of R.S.I. for Food Hygiene, Tropical Hygiene, School Hygiene and General Hygiene.  N.J. Rogers, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B.  S.W. Trowbridge (apptd.21.7.58) M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B.
Trainee Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	G.P. Gibaut (apptd. 21.4.58)
Smoke Control Areas Enquiry Officer	...	...	...	P.E. McConnell (apptd. 1.10.58)
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	R.P. Hill
Senior Clerk	...	...	...	A.B. Reynolds (apptd. 6.10.58)
Clerks	...	...	...	Mrs. J.M. Edwards Miss M.D. Comer



Shorthand-Typist	...	...	...	...	Mrs. A.J. Clifford
Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	Miss M.R. Tindall (resigned 18.5.58)
					Miss C.S. Clements (apptd. 5.8.58)
Disinfector/Rodent Operatives	...		...	...	C. Clark. A.F. Nelson (apptd. 1.12.58)
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 31st Annual Report on the health of the people of Brentford and Chiswick.

The health of the population in general continued to be good with no serious outbreaks of infectious disease, though measles and influenza incidence caused a good deal of loss of school and working time. Neither illness, however, assumed a virulent form.

The work on the reduction of slum conditions speeded up during the year and details of the progress of the five-year plan of slum clearance can be seen in the Report. The rate of actual demolition of unfit property has to depend on the availability of housing for the tenants, and so the endeavour is made to do the necessary surveys and representations just so far ahead as will allow for demolition soon after the legal processes have been completed.

The incidence of infectious disease was not high during 1958 and there were no outbreaks of any infection or of food poisoning. Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were confirmed as such. The scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis expanded greatly during the year and by the end of 1958 a great increase in the number of children who had had at least one injection to protect against this disease, had taken place. In addition, progress was being made with the provision of the second injection for children, and various classes of adults were being offered and were receiving vaccination. It will be seen from the Report that by the end of the year approximately half the children under 16 in the borough had received two injections of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine.

A rise occurred in both the birth rate and the death rate, principal causes of death being again circulatory disease, heart disease and cancer.

Although the notifications of tuberculosis were slightly lower than in 1957 the number of deaths rose being 7 as compared with 4 in the previous year.

There were no cases of diphtheria and no deaths from poliomyelitis.

Welfare work in general continued to expand and in particular the public interest in the welfare of the aged and chronic sick became more lively. During the year a new welfare organisation was formed which it was hoped in time would be competent to deal with all types of welfare problems arising within the borough. The first work carried out was the provision of a new Meals on Wheels service operated from the Public Health Department, and altogether during 1958, 3,000 more meals for the house-bound elderly were provided than during the previous year.

Work on the prevention of atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year, routine observations being taken at the various sites where instruments have been kept, and complaints of smoke nuisance being investigated and abated by voluntary action of the owners of industrial firms.



In this year the work began for the survey of the first Smoke Control Area in the borough, details of which can be found in the body of the Report. From this beginning it is hoped that the smoke-free area will expand in ever growing circles until the atmosphere is free at least from visible atmospheric pollution.

There is something quite stimulating about three items in this preamble as it gives rise to a vision of a borough without slums, with clear bright air and shining unpolluted buildings, and with every facility immediately available for the help of old people who have fallen on evil times. I consider that 1958 has been a good year for this borough.

I am grateful to many persons for material included in this Report and a list of their names is given below. I would like to thank also the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee without whose goodwill and enthusiasm progress could not be made, and also the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Chief Clerk and all the Staff of the Public Health Department for their work throughout the year and for all they have done to make this Report comprehensive and accurate.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Margaret A Glass*

Medical Officer of Health

Acknowledgements to:-

P.R.J. Arnold, Esq.,

Dr. T.M. Pollock,

Dr. G.Z. Brett,

Dr. R. Heller,

Dr. A.C.T. Perkins,

Dr. A. Anderson,

Mrs. D. Collins,

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L.A. Franklin, Esq.,

J.A. O'Keefe, Esq.,

A.A.W. Jackson, Esq.,

P.J. Lee, Esq.,

E.V. Reekie, Esq.,

Meals Organiser,

Local Medical Practitioners

Chief Officers of the Council

Group Secretary, South West Middlesex Hospital  
Management Committee

Medical Research Council

Physician-in-Charge, Mass X-Ray Unit 5A

Physician, Hounslow Chest Clinic

County Medical Officer

Area Medical Officer

British Red Cross Society

St. John Ambulance Brigade

County Welfare Officer

County Public Control Officer

Manager, Local Employment Exchange

Borough Education Officer

Youth Employment Officer

Invalid Meals for London



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH, 1958

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 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,150
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (April 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,179
Rateable Value at 1.4.1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,176,864
Sum produced by 1d. Rate (1957-1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,739

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 and 1957 Annual Reports it was possible to state that the number of cases of statutory overcrowding known to the Public Health Department had diminished, but in 1958 this was no longer the case and there was an increase both in the number of people coming to complain of living in overcrowded conditions and in the number actually proved to be statutorily overcrowded under the terms of the Housing Act.



The number of new dwellings built by the Council showed a slight drop over the previous year and there were very few built by private enterprise in the Borough during 1958.

The houses built by the Council were still required for rehousing of tenants from slum clearance areas, and the need for rehousing of families from requisitioned properties which would be due for release before 1960 meant that still the waiting list of overcrowded families could not be dealt with.

The unemployment figures for adult persons, i.e. aged 18 and over, in the Borough at the end of 1958, reflected the national general decrease in the number of jobs available due to a widespread readjustment of industry. On 8th December 1958, there were 283 unemployed altogether of which 223 were men and 58 women. This compares with 140 men and 42 women unemployed at the end of 1957 and 125 men and 59 women unemployed at the end of 1956.

On 3rd December 1958, the number of jobs vacant totalled 227 of which 93 were for men and 134 were for women.

Although the level of unemployment was higher in 1958 than in previous years, there was still a condition of fairly full employment existing in the Borough up to the end of the year bearing in mind that a considerable proportion of the numbers unemployed were men and women in the course of changing their jobs.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of young persons (other than school leavers) registered as unemployed on 31.12.58	11	10	21
Boys and Girls who left school at Christmas to enter employment	62	60	122
Totals	<u>73</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>143</u>
Vacancies outstanding at 31.12.58	69	128	197

The number of vacancies is a little deceptive since the Christmas leavers had still to be placed in work after 31st December, also a choice of work for boys leaving school was not so great as in recent years.

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

	<i>Area in Acres</i>				
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 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,312
Average number per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Maximum number using baths on one day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533

### 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 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,029
Average number per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547
Maximum number using baths on one day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714

The figures for use of the swimming baths are quite a good indication of the type of weather prevailing during the summer months, particularly those for the open-air pool. The summer of 1958 was cold, wet and there was very little sun, and the drop in use of the pools was considerable.

An interesting fact, however, emerges - that the drop in the open-air swimming pools was much less marked than in the indoor pool, 81,029 total in 1958 comparing with 91,981 total in 1957 were in Chiswick, whereas in the Brentford indoor bath the figures were 48,312 in 1958 as compared with 71,445 in 1957. This is the lowest figure for Brentford since 1953, but apparently a considerable amount of the drop was due to the occurrence of a strike of the omnibuses which lasted for some weeks during the early part of the summer and indeed at the time when the weather was at its best.

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.

### 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 1958 was 19,113 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 1958 was 41,349 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 1958, 1,815 persons took advantage of the service.



## VITAL STATISTICS, 1958

### Live Births

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	746	394	352	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 14.0
Illegitimate	54	23	31	
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	
TOTAL	800	417	383	
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	

### Stillbirths

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	9	4	5	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - 13.56
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	
TOTAL	11	5	6	
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	

### Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	
	641	320	321	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 11.22

### 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	7	4
Illegitimate	3	1	2
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
TOTAL	14	8	6
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>



## Deaths and Death Rate

A slight rise in the death rate occurred in 1958, the figure for this year being 11.22 as compared with 10.87 in 1957. The lowest death rate ever recorded in the Borough was 10.16 in 1953.

The principal causes of death were:-

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Circulatory Disease ...	222	215	224	206	205	173
Heart Disease ...	99	82	91	96	98	100
Cancer ...	127	131	150	136	159	119
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births ...						17.50
Death Rate of all legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...						14.75
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...						Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...						Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea or Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years) ...						1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...						127
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages) ...						7

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. In 1958, this factor is 1.0 and so the corrected death rate is the same as the crude death rate i.e. 11.22. The rate for the whole of England and Wales is 11.7, slightly higher than that for this Borough.

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.

### Site of Primary Growth

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
Stomach ...	10	10	6	9
Lung, Bronchus ...	29	30	4	4
Breast ...	-	-	12	12
Uterus ...	-	-	6	5
Intestinal... ..	7	10	9	10
Prostate ...	9	3	-	-
Bladder ...	5	3	4	1
Brain ...	-	-	-	2
Other ...	13	16	13	16
Totals	73	72	54	59

## Age Groups

					<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
					1958	1957	1958	1957
Between 10 - 14 years	...	...			-	-	-	-
" 15 - 19	"	...	...		-	-	-	1
" 20 - 24	"	...	...		-	-	-	-
" 25 - 29	"	...	...		-	1	-	-
" 30 - 34	"	...	...		2	-	-	1
" 35 - 39	"	...	...		-	1	1	-
" 40 - 44	"	...	...		4	-	4	2
" 45 - 49	"	...	...		4	5	4	6
" 50 - 54	"	...	...		6	6	6	3
" 55 - 59	"	...	...		7	6	5	6
" 60 - 64	"	...	...		11	9	9	7
" 65 - 69	"	...	...		9	14	6	12
" 70 - 74	"	...	...		11	12	5	5
" 75 - 79	"	...	...		10	10	9	6
" 80 - 84	"	...	...		8	5	3	7
" 85 - 89	"	...	...		-	2	1	3
" 90 - 94	"	...	...		1	1	1	-
" 95 - 99	"	...	...		-	-	-	-
Totals					73	72	54	59

There was one maternal death. This occurred in hospital.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis in 1958, as compared with 4 in 1957. This is the highest number since 1955.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of deaths from tuberculosis</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1958	3	4	7

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

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
23	23	26	27	27	17	21	23	28

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

*Males:* 26, 30, 34, 43, 85, 86

*Females:* 37, 78

Three of these died as a result of accidents within the Borough. In all, 11 persons, including residents of other places, died as a result of road accidents occurring in Brentford and Chiswick, 2 motor-cyclists, 3 motor vehicle



passengers, 1 motor assisted pedal cyclist, 5 pedestrians. No child died on the roads of the Borough during 1958.

### Birth Rate

The Birth Rate rose from 13.8 in 1957 to 14.0 in 1958. 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 13.16 compared with 16.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

### INFANT MORTALITY

During 1958 the number of live births recorded was 800, 746 legitimate and 54 illegitimate. There were 11 still births, 5 male and 6 female.

There were 14 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, (as compared with 13 in 1957, 15 in 1956, 10 in 1955 and 21 in 1954), giving an infant mortality rate of 17.5 for 1958. The local figure compares with an infant mortality rate of 22.5 for England and Wales.

The graph on page 18 shows the progress of Infant Mortality since the beginning of the century.

The number of premature infants born in 1958 was 59, including premature stillbirths. Of the 53 premature infants born alive, 2 were born at home, (one of these survived to the end of one month, the other died after being transferred to hospital), 51 were born in hospital, of whom 47 survived to the end of one month. There is some improvement in the survival rate of premature infants shewn here.

The percentage of premature infants to total births (live and still) is 7.3. There seems to have been this year some reversal of the rather alarming upward trend in the figures for premature confinement though the comparative rate is still more than double that for 1950. 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	1958
3.3	4.5	5.6	4.9	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.4	7.3

Causes of infants deaths are shown in Table II on page 65.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

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

There was one maternal death in Brentford and Chiswick, the first for six years. It occurred in the first weeks of pregnancy, in hospital, and was due to a cause not preventible by any methods known to medicine.

During the year, 58 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 82 in 1957. Four cases occurred after home confinement, 54 were notified from Chiswick Maternity Hospital. 12 of the cases were residents of the Borough. No deaths occurred from this cause.

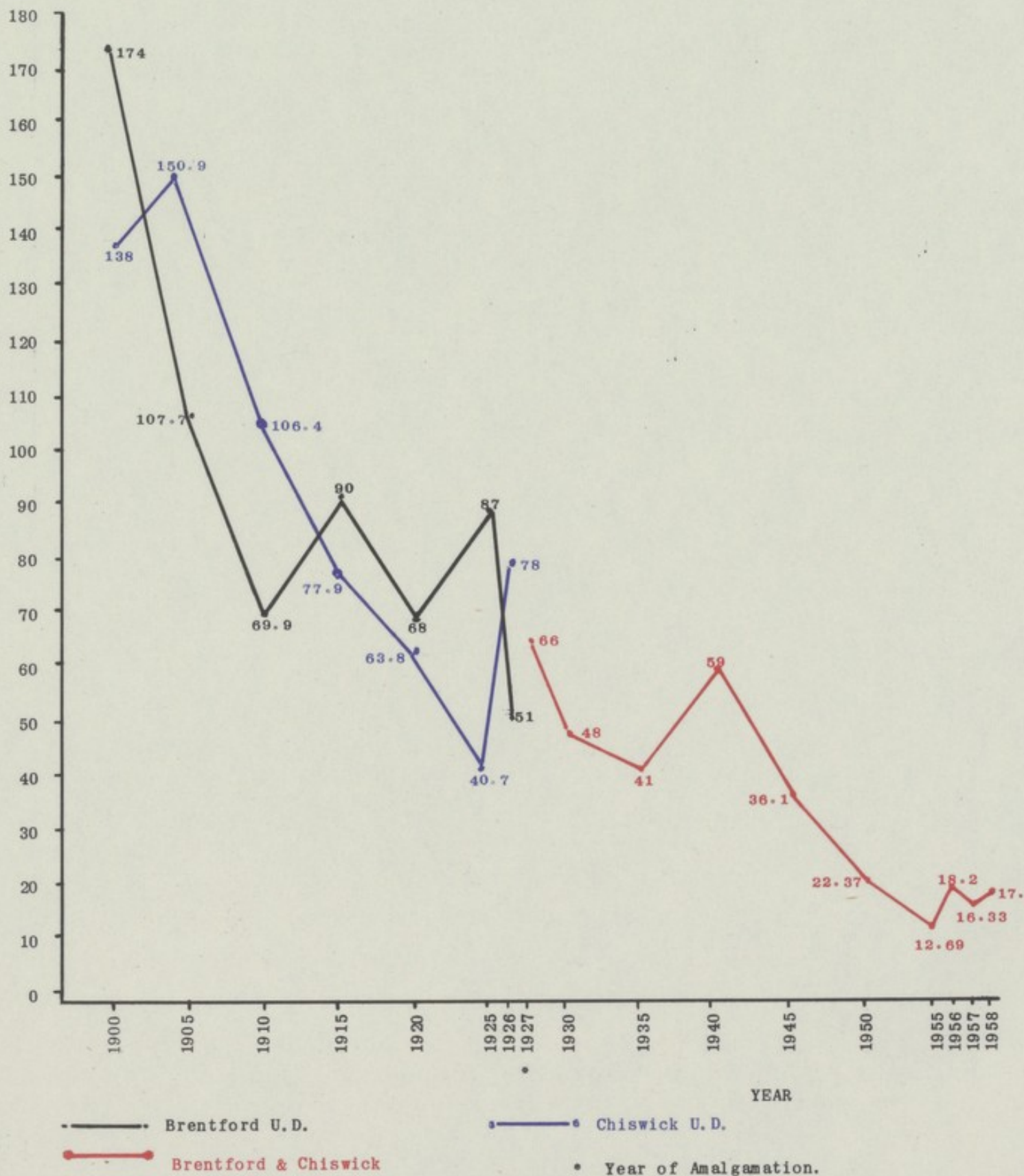
The definition of puerperal pyrexia for notification purposes is "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after child-birth or miscarriage."



GRAPH "A"

GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES  
DURING THE PERIOD 1900 - 1958

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	...	...	...	...	...	11,201	
Secondary Modern Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	5,271	
						<hr/>	16,472
Number of children requiring treatment	...	...	...	...	...		120
Number of children in respect of whom							
cleansing notices were issued	...	...	...	...	...		73
Number of children cleansed by Local Health							
Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

These figures all show an improvement over 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 1958, ten persons were referred for cleansing, seven for scabies, two for lice and one for bug infestation. All of these cases were cleared quickly.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In the year 1958 there was a considerable decrease in the incidence of infectious disease. This was due mainly to the fall in measles notifications. Measles is a disease showing a marked biennial fluctuation and the current year was the year of lower 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.

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
511	269	863	413	810	47	659	107	773	330

### Poliomyelitis

Two notifications of poliomyelitis were received during the year, and both 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	-	-	3 *	2
1956	2	-	-	-	2
1957	2	-	-	1	1
1958	2	-	1	-	1

\* 1 now left district

It can be seen from these figures that of 42 confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurring during the past 10 years, 27 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 1958. Other groups were also brought in, and vaccination offered to expectant mothers and later to adolescents.

Details of the year's work are as follows:-

## No. of persons who received two injections during the year

<i>Persons born</i>	<i>Children born</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>G.P's and families</i>	<i>Ambulance personnel</i>	<i>Hospital staff</i>
<u>1933-42</u>	<u>1943-58</u>				
57	4,718	191	13	4	-

Towards the end of 1958, a start was made to give persons three injections and details are given below of 1958 injections. They have already been recorded as having two injections.

<i>Persons born</i>	<i>Children born</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>G.P's and families</i>	<i>Ambulance personnel</i>	<i>Hospital staff</i>
<u>1933-42</u>	<u>1943-58</u>				
-	1,984	13	-	-	-

By the end of the year 6,225 children under 16 had obtained two injections, roughly 50% of the total for these ages.



## Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia fell from 82 in 1957 to 58 in 1958. There was no severe infection, these puerperal pyrexia cases were mild and mostly notified under the statutory requirement to notify any temperature rise to over 100° after confinement in the immediate post-natal period.

Some of the improvement in these figures, however, is without doubt due to the fact that Chiswick Maternity Hospital was able to accept fewer maternity cases because of the need for provision of nursing staff accommodation on the hospital premises, this provision meant that the number of patient beds was reduced by 13.

## 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 from Port or Airport authorities as soon as, or before they enter the district. One case of chicken pox in the Borough was under suspicion in June, and samples were taken for bacteriological investigation - these, however, proved that the case was not smallpox.

### *Vaccination against Smallpox*

The following information regarding vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during 1958 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	458	21	12	13	27	531
re-vaccinated	-	-	6	11	99	116
Total	458	21	18	24	126	647

### *Total number of first vaccinations:-*

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
298	373	548	487	438	418	430	531

There was a rise in the total number of first vaccinations during 1958, and the really important figure, i.e. first vaccinations of infants under one year old, also showed a considerable rise, the first since 1953. Taking the figure of the number of infants born during 1958 as a basis, the percentage vaccinated in the first year of life was 57.3%. This compares with 42.3% in 1957, 43.7% in 1956, 47.5% in 1955, 50% in 1954 and 55% in 1953.

## Scarlet Fever

There was a considerable rise in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified and confirmed as such, the figures being 44 in 1958 as compared with 24 in 1957. 19 of these cases were admitted to hospital.



In three instances a second case occurred in the household in which a previous case had been notified, and in one family three cases occurred.

In November, two schools were visited because of a rise in the numbers of notified cases of scarlet fever. Almost all the classes in each school were involved either directly or through sibling contacts, and throat and nose swabs were taken from 30 children in one school and 69 in the other. In the former case no bacterial positives were found, in the second, 10 were slightly infected with haemolytic streptococci and had treatment, but the occurrence of new cases stopped after the survey in both instances.

### 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 1958 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	349	135	32	3	519
received reinforcing injections	-	-	7	24	31

Number of children at 31.12.58 who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1.1.44).

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1957 - 54	5 - 9 1953 - 49	10 - 14 1948 - 44	Total under 15
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1954 - 58	136	1,756	2,349	1,903	6,144
B. 1953 or earlier	-	-	621	1,515	2,136

It is satisfactory to note that in 1958 there was a rise in the number of children receiving immunisation against diphtheria, and particularly that a higher proportion of infants under 2 years were immunised. The general immunisation state of the infant and school child community does not yet, however, show an increase and is again below the margin for safety which has been considered to be not less than 75% immune - the present figure is roughly 72%.

### Whooping Cough

7 cases of whooping cough occurred in 1958. No deaths occurred from this disease.



## **Food Poisoning**

Only three notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. The organism identified in one of these cases was Salmonella St. Paul, but no bacterial origin was ascertained in the other cases. One other case, notified as dysentery, was later confirmed as food poisoning - organism Salmonella Typhimurium.

In April and May respectively, reports were received from two schools in the Borough of an unusual number of absentees through stomach disorders. In one school a full bacteriological survey was made of all the food handlers as school meals had been suggested as a source of this illness, but the results obtained did not suggest that this had been the case. In the other school the proportion of sick children and staff taking school meals was only about 50% of the total sick, and full investigations of food handlers did not appear to be called for.

## **Gastro-enteritis**

During late March, an outbreak of gastro-enteritis amongst the babies in the Mother and Baby Home in Barrowgate Road required special investigation and a temporary stoppage on admissions to the Home. Continuous observations and bacteriological investigations were made and the Home was pronounced clear of infection on 16th May, 1958.

## **Dysentery**

Sixteen persons were notified as suffering from dysentery, one case was subsequently diagnosed as food poisoning - Salmonella Typhimurium. Specimens of faeces were obtained from all contacts of these cases. Although in four instances more than one member of the family was infected, there was no spread and this says much for the hygiene of the families concerned since Sonne Dysentery unfortunately is extremely easy to pass on to other people.

## **Influenza**

Towards the end of 1957 observations were being kept on the sickness statistics from the Ministry of Labour, the schools attendances and the reports of General Practitioners because of an outbreak of influenza which appeared to be drifting towards this country from the East.

This virulent type of influenza had not been traced in any case in the Borough at the end of that year, but for the first three months of 1958 the danger was still to be reckoned with, and the number of beds available in hospital during the first two months became very limited. Admissions of cases of influenza and bronchitis were high, but the real virulent "A" type of virus did not develop in any case and the situation cleared up by March of 1958.

Towards the end of the year it was felt that the poor resistance of the public to colds and mild infections, because of the lack of sunshine during the summer, might cause influenza to spread rapidly if it appeared and special watch was again maintained for the illness. Health education was directed towards the avoidance of influenza.

## **Tuberculosis**

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1958 was 76 as compared with 78 in the previous year, the pulmonary cases amounting to 67 and the non-pulmonary to 9. The number of deaths from this disease was seven. Deaths from tuberculosis were four in 1957, six in 1956, seven in 1955 and four in 1954.



The figure of 76 notifications includes 26 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 50 new cases of tuberculosis occurring within the borough, and this figure is only one more than in 1957.

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; 63 residing in this Borough were inoculated during 1958.

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 1958 the Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial continued. In the Autumn of 1950 the Medical Research Council, in conjunction with many local authorities in North London, the Midlands and the North of England began a national investigation into the value of vaccination against tuberculosis. In 1950 B.C.G. vaccine was known to be of mass value to those in contact with the disease for example nurses, and children living in the same home as a case of tuberculosis. However, there was disagreement as to whether the vaccine should be used on a wide scale for children who were not contacts.

A clinical trial was therefore begun to assess the contribution likely to be made to the prevention of tuberculosis by widespread vaccination. Children who at that time were aged fourteen and were in their last terms at Secondary Modern Schools were invited to take part in the trial. Between September 1950 and December 1952 approximately 60,000 of these children entered the scheme. All were X-rayed on entry and after preliminary skin-tests a proportion of the children were vaccinated with one of two tuberculosis vaccines. Since then these young people have been followed up to find out if the vaccines have in fact prevented tuberculosis. A regular postal enquiry form has been sent to each participant and a regular visit to the home has been made by one of the nurses on the staff of the Local Health Authority concerned. The visits by the nurses have been especially valuable since it has been possible to remind the volunteers and their parents of details about the scheme as well as to get essential medical information.



These home visits, which have been carried out in addition to the normal duties of the nurses, have been very successful; much credit is due to the nurses concerned for the able and conscientious way in which this work has been done. A further feature of the follow-up has been the provision made for the regular X-raying of the participants. A mass radiography unit from the Medical Research Council has visited the areas at regular intervals and participants have been invited to attend for X-ray in the evening.

By 1956 the findings showed that B.C.G. vaccine confers a substantial measure of protection against tuberculosis and the first report of the investigation was published in 1956. As a result Local Health Authorities in England and Wales have been encouraged to offer vaccination to thirteen year old children and it is probable that this measure will effect a considerable reduction in the frequency of tuberculosis in young people in future.

During 1958 one visit was paid to Brentford clinic by the mass radiography unit. 125 young people from Brentford and Chiswick were invited to attend and of these 73 attended and had an X-ray.

Although the investigation has shown the vaccine to be effective it is desirable to know whether protection only persists for a few years after vaccination or whether such induced resistance lasts for a considerable period. The investigation is therefore being continued for the present.

#### **Investigation of New Tuberculosis in the Adolescent**

On this subject there is nothing to add to the 1957 report. During 1958 no further reviews of volunteers under this scheme, started in 1953 for the investigation of the high incidence of tuberculosis among young adults, were carried out.

#### **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 1958, 421 children were invited to take part in the scheme, 271 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. 54 positives were so referred. B.C.G. vaccination was carried out on 188 children. In addition 11 contacts of cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Clinic.

#### **HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1958**

The housing conditions of 59 of the 76 cases of tuberculosis were found to be as follows:-

55 patients lived in sufficiently satisfactory housing accommodation, 24 in flats, 16 in houses, 15 in lodgings or furnished rooms.

Three patients came from damp or unfit houses and in 1 case there was statutory overcrowding. This overcrowding was abated during the year by the removal of the family out of the district.

The housing particulars of 17 cases were not obtainable either because of removal of patients to other districts or because of resistance of patients to home visiting.



Six new notifications came from homes already returning one or more cases of tuberculosis.

26 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:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>No. where Conditions improved</i>
1955	2	1
1954	1	-
1953	5	3

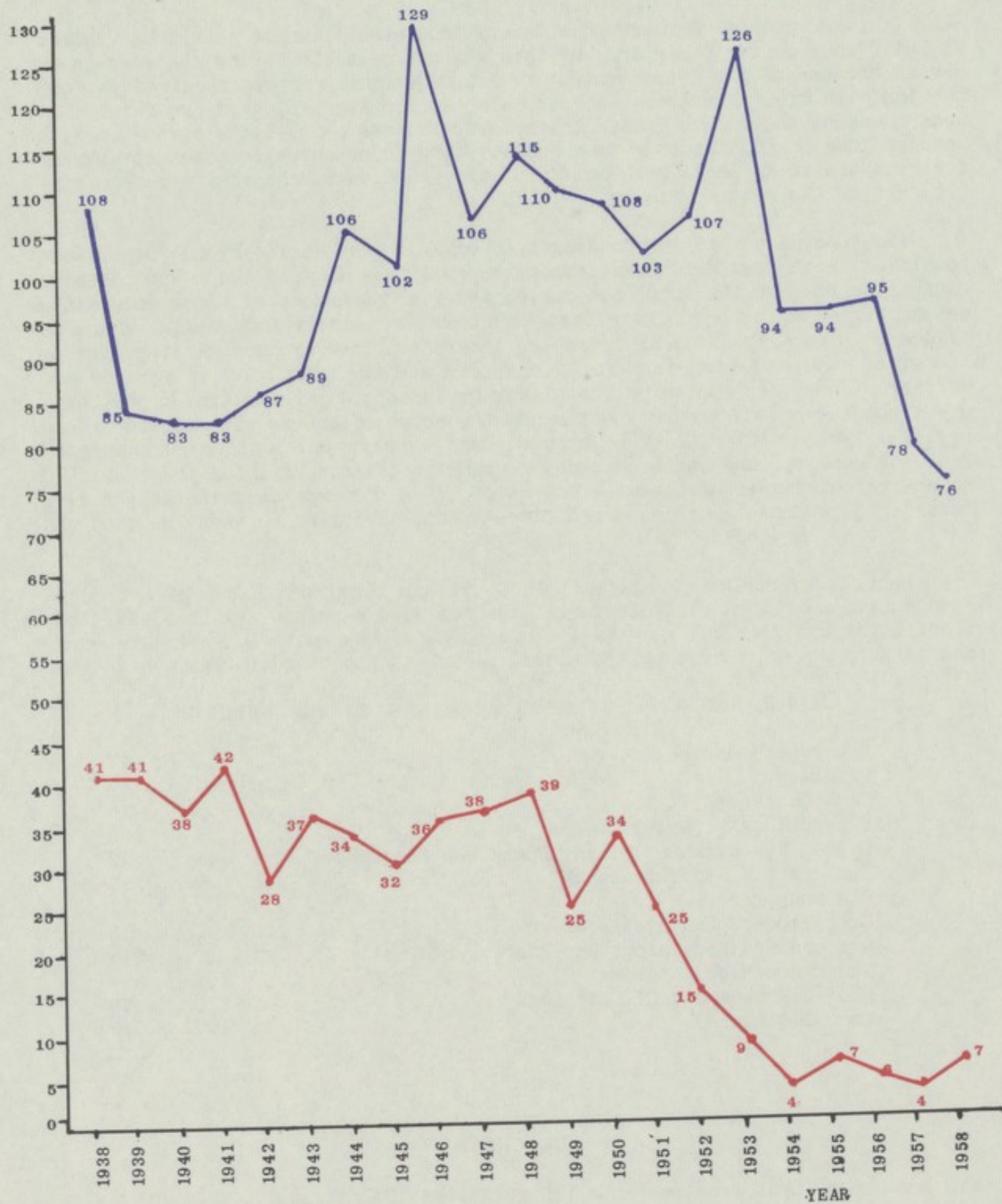
#### Mass X-ray

The Mass X-ray unit made a short visit to the Borough to Messrs. Pullins factory which had not entered in the Borough Survey in 1957. 432 were X-rayed there. One case of active tuberculosis was found - a male not resident in this Borough.

GRAPH "B"

GRAPH OF CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
DURING THE PERIOD 1938 - 1958

NUMBER



Notified Cases of Tuberculosis  
Deaths from Tuberculosis



## FOOD CONTROL

There was no new major legislation on food and drugs control during 1958, 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.

It is, of course, desirable that every food establishment should be visited at least once during the year, but this was not possible during the year under review because of the heavy work involved in housing surveys required in connection with Clearance Areas etc., and also due to the prolonged and fatal illness of one of the Public Health Inspectors. However, in visits connected with unsound food or complaints of food quality, the opportunity is taken to suggest improvements in hygiene, both equipment or method, and these visits act as supplements to the routine visits.

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 still wish to handle their prospective purchases to feel for quality, and in the course of choosing certain articles may be picked up and rejected several times before sale. This of course constitutes a health hazard and is a most unhygienic practice, so that a barrier between the food and the customer is needed.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it was required that mobile traders should have available suitable facilities for hand washing. By this year this requirement had been fully satisfied in respect of the mobile ice cream vendors, and work to bring other mobile traders' vehicles up to standard was continuing.

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

Bakers and Confectioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Butchers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Club Canteens...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Confectioners (Sweets) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cafes, Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Snack Bars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Factory and Staff Canteens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Fishmongers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Grocers and Provisions and General Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Houses and Off Licences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
School Canteens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total							583

### ICE CREAM

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

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



## Sampling

During the year 71 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results obtained are as under:-

Grade	Ice Cream			Ice Lollies			Cream Lollies		
	Satis- factory	Doubt- ful	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Doubt- ful	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Doubt- ful	Unsatis- factory
I	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
II	19	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
III	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	22	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	25	12	23	8	-	1	1	-	1

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

### Grade Classification

### Bacterial Count

I	Below 500
II	500 - 20,000
III	20,000 - 100,000
IV	If count is over 100,000 and/or Faecal Coli 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 ...	137
Manufacture and Sale. ...	4
Storage only.. ...	1
Total	<u>142</u>

## 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 ...	2
	<u>41</u>



Most of the registered premises were visited during the year.

### CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Ninety-five visits were made to catering establishments during the year and in 38 cases it was necessary to give written or verbal intimation that work was required.

### FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year 18 cases concerning food alleged to be unsound were received in the Department.

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Mouldy pork pies	Court action - £30 fine and £10.18s.0d. costs (including £7.15s.0d. analyst's fee)
Mouldy sausage rolls	Court action - £25 fine and £5.13s.0d. costs
Glass in milk bottle	Warning letter
Mouldy sponge pudding	Warning letter
Dirty milk bottle	Warning letter
Glass in cheese	Warning letter
Dirty milk bottle	Warning letter
Condition of packet of macaroni cheese	No action

### 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	75	1
Arrowroot	4	-
Butter	5	-
Cakes, etc.	6	3
Cheese	7	9
Cream	5	-
Drugs	15	-
Fish and Fish Products	4	-
Fruit - Fresh and Canned	12	2
Fruit Squash, etc.	4	-
Garden Peas	3	-
Ice-Cream	11	-
Margarine	5	-
Meat and Meat Products	11	-
Non-Brewed Condiment	6	1
Sausages	9	2
Spirits	6	-
Vinegar	18	-
Miscellaneous	17	-
Totals	223	18



The total number of samples taken was slightly greater than during the previous year and the number of unsatisfactory samples was increased from 4 in 1957 to 18 in 1958.

The following are the details from the Chief Officer's report on the 18 unsatisfactory samples and the action taken:-

#### *Milk*

The one sample of milk which was found to be unsatisfactory was from a  $\frac{1}{3}$  pint bottle sold to a school in the Borough. The milk contained splinters of glass and the evidence showed that this was in the bottle before it was capped at the processing depot. The processors were prosecuted and were fined £10. 0s. 0d. together with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

#### *Cakes, etc.*

A complaint was received from a private purchaser that two apple fruit pies purchased from a retailer had an unusual taste suggesting some contamination. Two similar fruit pies were purchased from the same shop by an officer of the Public Control Department. In respect of all these pies the public analyst certified that they were tainted with a hydrocarbon solvent resembling naphtha. Enquiries revealed that the trader had treated the floor of his shop on the previous evening with a proprietary floor dressing and it appeared likely that the pies had become contaminated with the vapour given off by this floor dressing. A sample of this dressing was also sent to the public analyst who expressed his opinion that it was undoubtedly the cause of the trouble. An official caution was sent to this trader in respect of his sales of these pies.

#### *Cheese*

Nine samples of cheese, all the product of the same manufacturers were purchased from various shops in the Borough. The cheese was pre-packed in cardboard cartons each of which contained an assortment of six different varieties. Offences were disclosed in respect of the labelling of these packets; some of the varieties were not correctly described and with some of the packets the prescribed labelling was not marked clearly and conspicuously. A letter of caution was sent to the manufacturers who immediately re-labelled all the stock of this particular food which they held.

#### *Fresh Fruit*

Two samples of fresh fruit, grown in the Lebanon, were purchased from a retailer and arsenic and lead was found on the skins of the fruit in each case very slightly in excess of the maximum recommended as being unobjectionable. The trader was cautioned and advised that adequate washing of such apples would substantially reduce if it did not entirely remove, the contamination which was probably the outcome of spraying by the growers.



#### *Non-Brewed Condiment*

A sample of non-brewed condiment was found to be slightly deficient in acetic acid content. A subsequent sample from the same source was found to be satisfactory and no further action was taken.

#### *Sausages*

Two samples of pork sausages were found to contain sulphur dioxide as an added preservative, although its presence was not disclosed. In each case the amount of preservative found was less than the maximum permitted namely 450 parts per million. An official caution was sent to the trader concerned.

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

The majority of the inspection work carried out under the provisions of the above Acts relates to ensuring that the requirements of the various Marking Orders made under the provisions of the Act of 1926, and which relates to the marking with an indication of origin of certain imported foodstuffs when exposed for sale or sold, are complied with. Inspections were made at 198 separate premises of 583 displays of meat, apples, tomatoes, poultry, dried fruit and butter.

A firm of butchers was prosecuted for five offences of exposing for sale imported meat not marked with an indication of origin. The defendant company summoned their shop manager as being the person who committed the offences in question. The employers were convicted but exempted from penalty and the shop manager was fined a total of £10. 0s. 0d.

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

This Order requires pre-packed food to be marked with the name and address, or with the registered trade mark, of the packer or labeller. It also requires such food to be labelled with its common or usual name (if any) and with the names of the ingredients of a compounded food. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed and prescribes specific labelling of certain foods.

A total of 725 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 122 premises to ascertain whether the above requirements were complied with; no serious infringements of this Order were detected.

#### **False or Misleading Descriptions**

As in previous years food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false or misleading statements and descriptions. Much of this scrutiny of food labels can be combined with inspection work under the Labelling of Food Order. No serious infringements were disclosed. Corrective action was secured in relation to descriptions applied to "milk block", "Double Tea", an imitation cream powder, cakes filled with a mixture of butter and sugar, canned mixed vegetables, raspberry syrup, powdered soup mixes, medium red salmon, gorgonzola cheese spread and cheese spread.

#### **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS**

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in Brentford and Chiswick.



## FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR, 1958

Fruit and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	7 tons
Meat and Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	12½ cwts
Perishable Goods..	...	...	...	...	1½ cwts
Tinned Goods ...	...	...	...	...	6,324 tins

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

### MILK

During 1958, the following licences were issued under the Regulations mentioned:-

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

Dealer's Licences ...	64
Supplementary Licences.	17

Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/54.

Dealer's Licences ...	23
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 approximately 11 acres and is under the control of the Borough Council. The Corporation employs a staff of 17 at the market and there are 450 holdings with 150 tenants. On busy days roughly 1,500 vehicles pass through the market.

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 the common cold, measles, food hygiene, home safety and the danger to health of the careless distribution of broken glass. 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.

Unfortunately the best propaganda for good hygiene habits seems still to be fear - warnings of what may happen never have the dramatic results which can be produced by one death from a preventable cause, or the occurrence of an outbreak of one of the more crippling infections, and the very fact that in Brentford and Chiswick for some years the health record has been good, tends to make the general public rather apathetic to appeals for good hygiene standards to be maintained by everyone. Still public opinion, formed because of good health education in the past, can be seen to have developed in many health matters, for instance, the man who spits in public is seldom seen, the grossly dirty and unkempt person is rare and usually avoided by others, the foulsmelling or maggot infested rubbish heaps are quickly reported to the Health Department, and so progress is made.

## WELFARE

### OLD PEOPLE

During 1958, 32 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 32 cases are as follows:-

Removed to Hospital ... ..	7
Removed to Old People's Homes ... ..	4
Remained at Home	
(a) meals on wheels provided ... ..	2
(b) special laundry service provided... ..	1
(c) with Home Help ... ..	2
(d) awaiting admission to Hospital ... ..	1
(e) rehoused in Old Person's Dwelling.. ...	1
(f) housing repairs carried out and/or cleanliness improved... ..	5
(g) no help required. ... ..	5
(h) all help refused ... ..	2
Died at Home ... ..	2

During the year a total of 306 aged persons or aged chronic sick persons in the Borough received help from the Home Help Service, and the Home Nurses dealt with 586 old people out of a total of 959 cases.

These figures compare with 287 aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service in 1957 and 577 old persons being visited by the Nurses out of a total of 978 cases.

Information supplied by the County Welfare Officer shows that during the year 36 old people from the Borough were admitted to Old People's Homes through the County Welfare Department, including one person previously brought to our notice in 1957.

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 63.

## **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 an organiser in attendance. The old people are enrolled as members at their first attendance, membership costs only one penny per week, and there are 250 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. This club also arranges summer outings of which there were three in 1958, on which about 80 - 100 travelled 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 5 other 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, 2,357 baths were taken in Chiswick and 722 in Brentford. There is a small increase in the use of these facilities in 1958, showing both that the need for them is present in the Borough, and that they are appreciated.

## **Meals on Wheels**

The provision of a hot dinner once a day for an old person living alone may make all the difference between health and malnutrition. It was with some concern therefore that it had to be reported last year that the Invalid Meals for London Association was not likely to be able to continue supplying meals for old people unless they were recent hospital discharges or persons still under medical treatment.

During 1958, after a meeting of representatives of local organisations convened by the Mayor, a new Welfare Organisation was formed and the first task undertaken by this organisation was to arrange for an alternative supply of meals for the aged housebound. A suitable van and containers to keep food hot were bought, a driver for the vehicle and a helper to distribute the meals were engaged on a salaried basis, and the new service came into operation on 29th September, 1958.



For the time being the majority of persons already supplied directly from the Invalid Meals for London were kept on by that Association. The meals for delivery by the new van were obtained from the Acton kitchen of that Association and it was thus possible to eliminate the waiting list, which had been growing throughout the year, because of the double service available.

All old persons supplied are recommended on medical grounds, although they are not necessarily suffering from any immediate and urgent illness, and the arrangement at the time of the commencement of the new service was that old people with medical certificates of treatable illness were still to be supplied direct from the Invalid Meals For London Association, other housebound elderly to come on the new service.

During 1958, 11,409 meals were provided for 58 old people by the Invalid Meals for London direct service and 1,727 for 34 old people by the Brentford and Chiswick Welfare Organisation vehicle. At the end of the year the new service was not yet extended to its fullest capacity and there was no waiting list. The total number of meals on wheels delivered in the year was nearly 3,000 more than in 1957.

### **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 six 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 District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Divisional Director of the British Red Cross Society have kindly supplied information concerning their welfare work in the Borough.

#### **St. John Ambulance Brigade**

There are 4 Divisions of St. John Ambulance Brigade in this Borough.

- No. 54 Brentford & Chiswick Ambulance Division
- No. 135 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Division
- No. 95 Brentford & Chiswick Ambulance Cadet Division
- No. 86 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Cadet Division



During 1958, the two adult Divisions did 1,808 hours Public and Transport duties and treated, during the course of Public duties 169 cases, and whilst off Public duty some 1,112 cases.

The No. 54 Brentford & Chiswick Ambulance Division own an ambulance which removed, during 1958, 101 invalids and covered 3,075 miles. This Division covers duties at the Brentford Football Ground, Chiswick Empire, at various Sports Meetings on the Riverside lands, at the Annual Charity Sports held by the Chiswick Savage Club, and also the Charity Cricket Match organised annually by the Turnham Green Cricket Club. They supply an Instructor for First Aid and organise St. John Ambulance Association classes for the local Civil Defence Corps and they also instruct in First Aid certain of the local Scout troops. They send attendants to Old People's gatherings and outings. Transport by motor ambulance is provided for several local polio victims to their monthly social gatherings.

So far as No. 135 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Division is concerned, 110 duties at local Sports Meetings, Public gatherings and Entertainments were carried out, one nurse being available at all times for duty on the local ambulance. Their Divisional Surgeon has given several courses of lectures in First Aid to the Brentford & Chiswick Civil Defence and various branches of Civil Defence in the surrounding district. They also have a Nursing Officer who has given lectures in Home Nursing to Civil Defence. All members of the Division are also members of the National Hospital Service Reserve and available for duty in the local Hospital when required by the Matron. One member is available at all times to assist in the Old People's Home in Chiswick and is often called on by the Matron of the Home at a minute's notice. Both First Aid and Home Nursing lectures have been given during the course of the year for the benefit of local factories, Fire Brigade and Ambulance Services.

With regard to the two Cadet Divisions, they attend Sports Meetings as messengers and have given a course in Home Nursing for the 1st Brentford Girls' Life Brigade. They have put in 30 hours duty at the West Middlesex Hospital and 212 hours duty at Belfairs Home for the Aged at Chiswick.

#### **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 104 blind and 28 partially-sighted persons. 16 of these are in full-time employment; 2 in Workshops for the Blind and 3 as Home Workers, receiving augmentation and supplementation of earnings from the County Council. The remainder are not available for, or are not capable of, training or employment, owing to age or infirmity or for some other reason. There are also 6 partially-sighted and 6 blind children under the age of 16 years, 10 of whom are at Special Schools. In addition, two partially-sighted persons between the ages of 16 and 20 are receiving further education and one blind person is in training.

The County Council provides a Home Teaching service for the visitation of blind and partially-sighted people in their own homes, the object of which is to enable partially-sighted and blind people to lead as full and active lives as their handicap allows. The duties of the Home Teachers include advising 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 instruction in the 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.

A County Council Old Time Dancing Class for the Blind is held weekly in Ealing and a number of blind residents in the Borough attend. 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.

The British Wireless for the Blind Fund supplies wireless sets to registered blind persons through the County Council which maintains all sets for blind and partially-sighted persons.

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 two Welfare Visitors for persons in the Borough who are suffering from substantial and permanent handicaps other than those already mentioned, and they work under the direction of the Area Welfare Officer. They visit 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, choral classes, dancing classes, attend handcraft classes, obtain a needed holiday, or by provision of ramps for mechanical chairs, handrails, lifting hoists 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.

A Home Work Organiser has also been appointed and suitable handicapped persons who cannot travel to work are provided with part-time employment at home.

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. J.F. Cronk, at the Local County Offices, Great West Road, Brentford.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During 1958, there were two stations for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by the volumetric method. The sites were respectively Brentford Baths and 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.

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 available from the officers of the Fuel Research Station if special problems had arisen 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.

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, 103 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.

### Clean Air Act, 1956

In 1953, the Government appointed a Committee on Air Pollution. In the report of this Committee certain areas were defined as "black" and Greater London was one of the areas included.

The Committee on Air Pollution recommended the establishment of Smoke Control Areas and during the year under review the Council decided to make investigations with a view to establishing a Smoke Control Area, and with this object in view appointed a Smoke Control Enquiry Officer who commenced duties with the department in October, 1958. The area chosen to be surveyed was in Chiswick, comprising 300 acres and bounded by Park Road (east side), from the junction of the Cromwell Road Extension to Burlington Lane and thence from Burlington Lane, eastward on the north side of the Southern Railway line to the River Thames boundary. Thence northwards to the northern boundary of Edensor Gardens, along the south side of Corney Road, across Burlington Lane, along the northern perimeter of Chiswick House Grounds to the junction with the Cromwell Road Extension.

This area contains some 706 dwellings and was selected because a large proportion are Council and private houses which do not require extensive adaptation and there are no major redevelopment proposals or necessity for slum clearance. There is only one large industrial firm concerned, and the area could be readily extended.

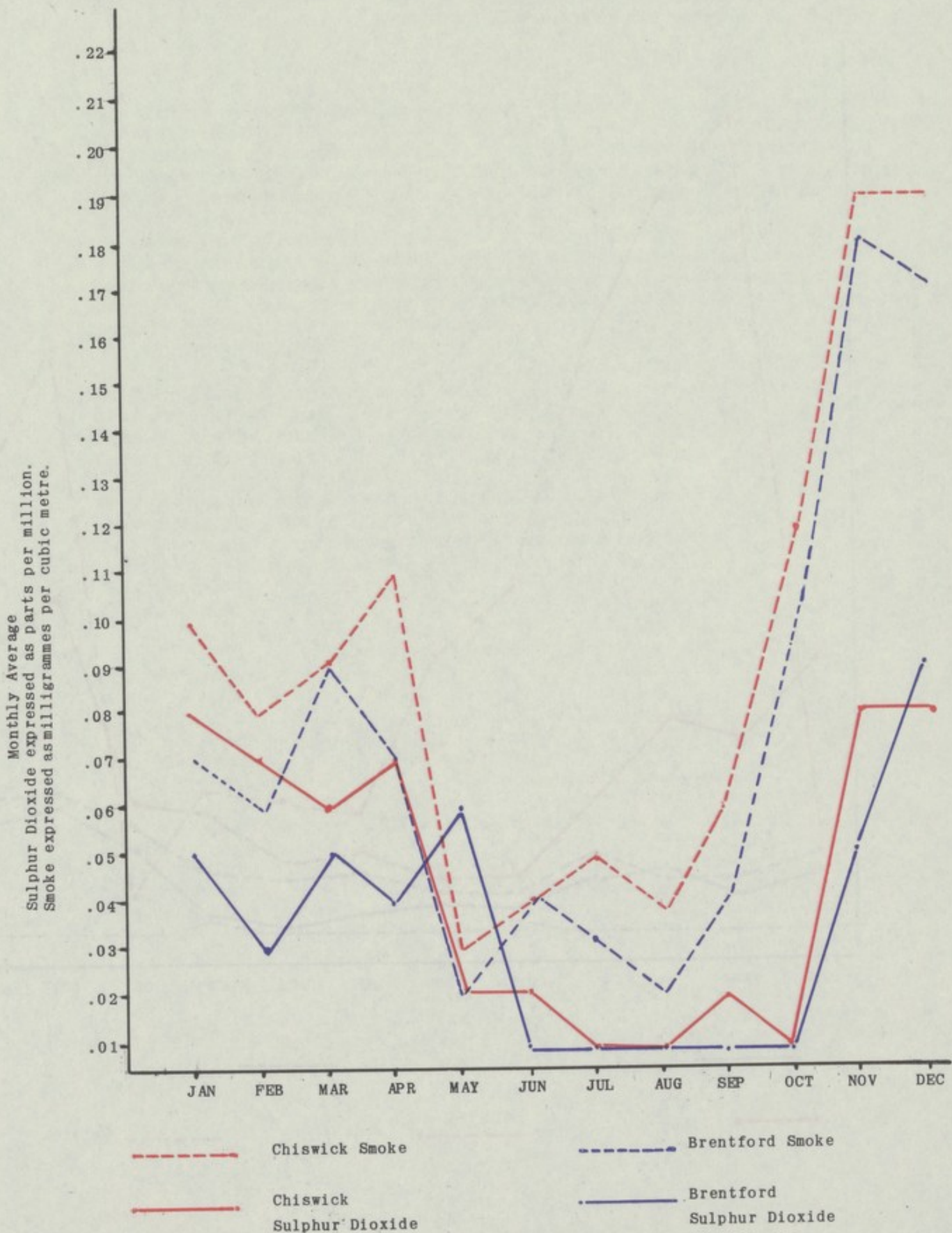


## **Brentford Gas Works**

During the latter part of the year the Council asked for a report on the above mentioned works. One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Alkali etc., Works, subsequently visited the works and as a result of his report was invited to attend a meeting of the Public Health Committee to discuss the matter.

GRAPH "C"

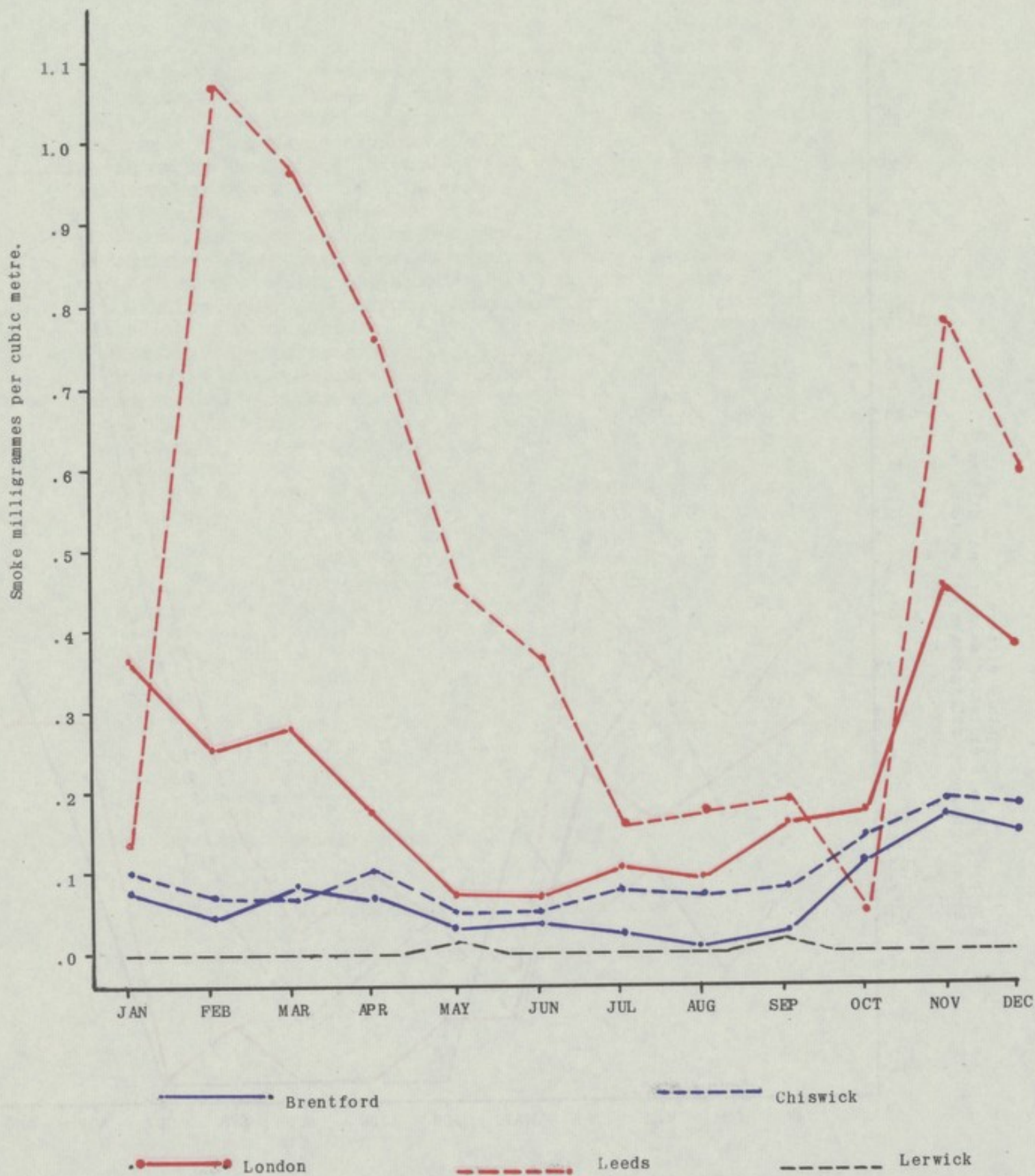
VARIATION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE  
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1958





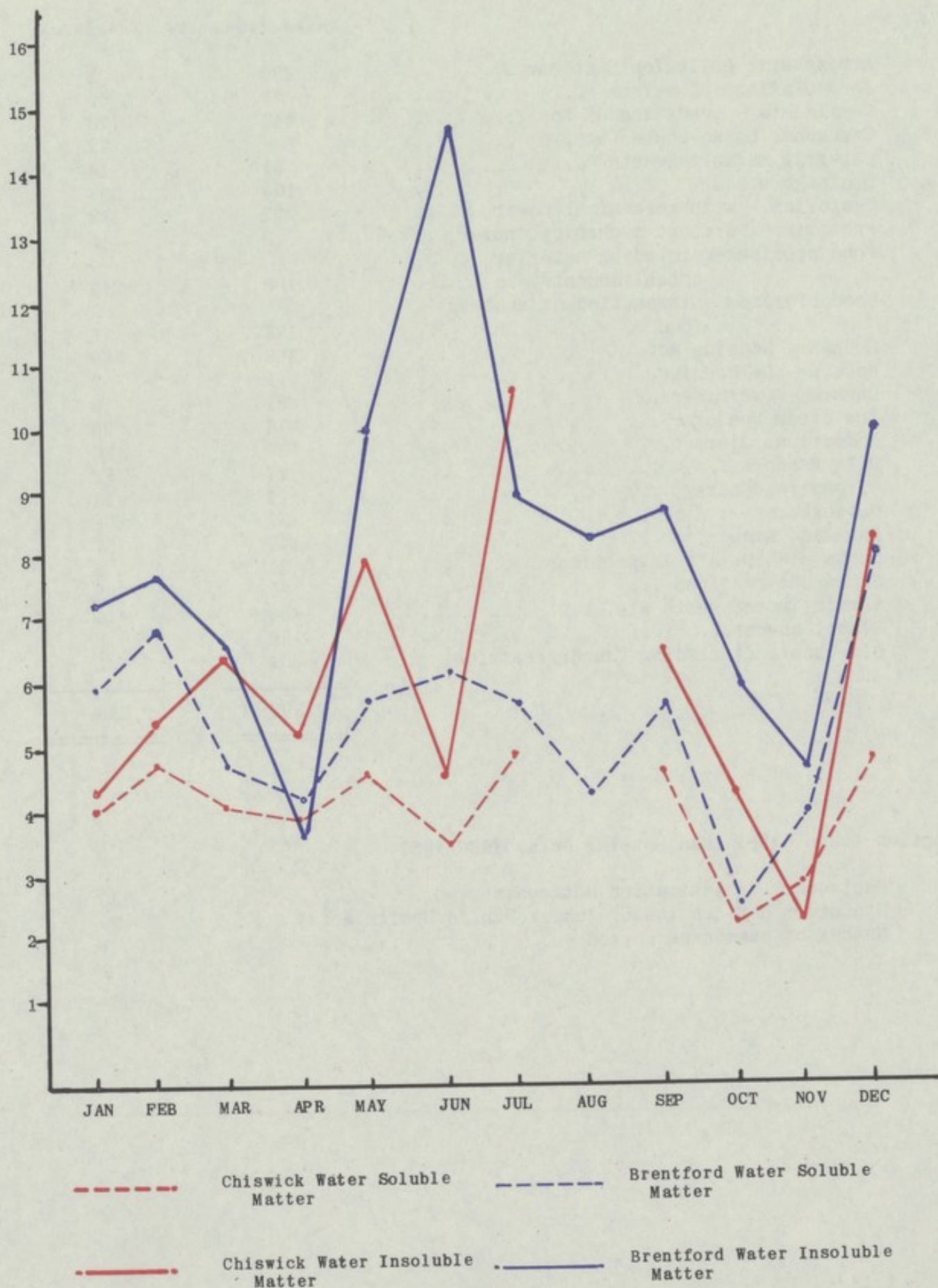
GRAPH "D"

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 1958





## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Inspections

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year was 4,622 and the following is a summary of these inspections.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-inspections</i>
Atmospheric Pollution Stations ... ..	339	2
Accumulations of refuse ... ..	78	82
Complaints - condition of house... ..	447	778
Caravans, house-boats, etc. ... ..	-	22
Catering Establishments ... ..	51	44
Drainage works ... ..	104	299
Factories - with mechanical power ...	22	13
Factories - without mechanical power ...	3	3
Food premises (excluding catering establishments) ... ..	100	242
Food premises - inspection of unsound food... ..	178	12
Houses - Housing Acts ... ..	308	349
Houses - Re-housing... ..	1	2
Houses - Overcrowding ... ..	21	10
Ice Cream Vendors ... ..	14	26
Infectious disease ... ..	193	20
Milk Vendors ... ..	14	1
Offensive odours ... ..	27	14
Outworkers ... ..	52	-
Rats and Mice .. ..	147	57
Shops - Shops Act inspections ... ..	21	3
Smoke observations ... ..	80	23
Vermin, insect pests etc. ... ..	64	14
Miscellaneous... ..	129	8
Old People (including laundry service)	204	1
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;"/>
	2,597	2,025

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

Cautionary or Intimation Notices served ... ..	320
Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts) ...	39
Number of summonses served ... ..	1

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

Brickwork, repaired ... ..	10
Choked drains, unstopped ... ..	41
Chimney stacks and flues, repaired and made good ... ..	3
Ceilings, repaired and made good ... ..	77
Doors and Frames, repaired ... ..	17
Dustbins, supplied ... ..	11
Dampness in walls, remedied ... ..	197
Fresh air inlets and interceptor caps etc., provided... ..	21
Firegrates, cooking stoves, repaired or renewed ... ..	5
Floors, joists and staircases repaired or renewed ... ..	62
Gutterings repaired or renewed or cleaned out ... ..	28
Inspection covers and frames renewed ... ..	21
Leaky roofs and skylights repaired... ..	68
Plaster to walls, repaired and made good... ..	67
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed ... ..	20
Soil pipe ventilators, repaired or renewed ... ..	8
Sinks replaced ... ..	3
Seats to W.C.'s repaired or renewed ... ..	7
Water waste preventors, repaired or renewed ... ..	25
Walls and ceilings, cleansed or redecorated ... ..	2
Waste pipes, repaired or renewed ... ..	17
Window frames, sash cords, sills, repaired or renewed ... ..	188
W.C.'s replaced ... ..	4
Yard paving, repaired and made good ... ..	7
Miscellaneous items ... ..	66
	<hr/>
	975
	<hr/>

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

Drains tested (smoke) ... ..	49
New soil pipe ventilators fixed ... ..	11
New interceptors fixed... ..	4
New surface water and soil gullies fixed... ..	11
New manholes constructed ... ..	5
Manholes reconstructed or repaired ... ..	6
Soil drainage connections repaired or relaid ... ..	20
Soil main drains repaired or relaid ... ..	8
New W.C.'s provided and fixed ... ..	16
New sinks provided and fixed... ..	8
New sewer connections ... ..	-
New manhole covers fixed ... ..	2
New surface water lengths fixed ... ..	5
Baths installed (new) ... ..	9
Lavatory basins installed (new) ... ..	13
Drain ventilators fixed ... ..	-
Waste stack and connections ... ..	2



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 1,392 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, improved sanitation has been provided in five of the schools of the borough, details of which are as follows:-

Ealing Road Junior and Infants' School	Complete new lavatories.
Hogarth Infants' School	Moved into new premises September, 1958.
Hogarth Junior Mixed School	Three quarters of school moved into new premises September, 1958.
Staveley Road Secondary Modern Girls' School	Improvements to toilet facilities.
Brentford Secondary Modern Girls' School	Occupied new wing which included additional toilet accommodation.

#### **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

### RENT ACT, 1957

#### Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates ... ..	29
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates ... ..	-
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates ... ..	32
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects ... ..	29
	(b) in respect of all defects... ..	3
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	16
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	-
(6)	Number of Certificates issued ... ..	17

#### Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates ... ..	15
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	5
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ... ..	-
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	10

### HOUSING ACT, 1949

### HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Number of Grants for Improvements and Conversions ...	13
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### 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, 244 unfit houses have been demolished in the Borough, and 1,532 new houses built either by the Borough Council or by private enterprise.

The following particulars show the progress made during the year under review of the work of re-housing and demolition of unfit houses in Clearance Areas previously reported in the years 1954-1957.



## **Albany Road Re-development Area**

### **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.

During the year 10 families (20 persons) from these houses were rehoused by the Council, leaving one family of 5 persons to be rehoused. Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 Caroline Place were demolished during the year.

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

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

These houses (14 in number) were demolished during the year.

### **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 (consecutive numbers) Sussex Place, Brentford.

Seven families consisting of 10 persons were rehoused by the Council during the year, leaving one family of 2 persons to be rehoused.

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

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

During the year 5 families (11 persons) were rehoused by the Council, leaving one family of 5 persons to be rehoused.

### **Albany Road No. 5 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957**

Nos. 69 - 77 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 258/259 High Street, Brentford, and  
Nos. 263 - 272 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

Objections to the making of this Order were lodged and a Public Inquiry was held on the 21st January, 1958. The order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, with modifications, on the 22nd April, 1958.

One family of 4 persons was rehoused by the Council during the year.

### **Albany Road No. 6 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957**

Nos. 19 - 25 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 29 - 37 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford, and  
Nos. 280 - 289 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

Objections to the making of this Order were lodged in respect of certain properties in the High Street and a Public Inquiry was held on the 15th October, 1958, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

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

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

The one remaining family of 2 persons was rehoused during the year, and the 8 houses were subsequently demolished by the owners.



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

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

One family was rehoused by the Council during the year.

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

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

This Order became operative on the 28th February, 1958.

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

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

The two families consisting of 4 persons were rehoused during the year and the houses were demolished by the owners.

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

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

Two families (4 persons) were rehoused by the Council during the year, leaving 2 families still to be rehoused.

During the year, nine Clearance Areas, as set out below, were represented to the Council that the 96 houses within the areas were unfit for human habitation:-

#### **Mills Row and Mills Cottages Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 1 - 20 (consecutive numbers) Mills Row, Chiswick,  
Nos. 1 - 5 (consecutive numbers) Mills Cottages, Chiswick.

The Council further determined that these houses and certain other lands adjoining the area should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

#### **Albany Road No. 9 Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 81 - 91 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 4 - 14 (consecutive numbers) New Spring Gardens, Brentford.

The Council further determined that these houses should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, and known as the Brentford and Chiswick (Albany Road No. 8) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.

#### **Albany Road No. 10 Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 7 - 15 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford.

The Council further determined that these houses should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, known as the Brentford and Chiswick (Albany Road No. 7) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.



#### **Boston Manor Road Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Boston Manor Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 1 and 2 Seagrave Cottages, Brentford.

Four families (16 persons) were rehoused by the Council and the houses 59, 61 and 63 Boston Manor Road were demolished by the owners during the year.

#### **Devonshire Road No. 6 Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 104 - 120 (even numbers) Devonshire Road, Chiswick,  
Nos. 1 - 5 (consecutive numbers) Manor Gardens, Chiswick,  
Nos. 1 - 6 (consecutive numbers) Manor Terrace, Chiswick.

The Council further determined that these houses, together with Nos. 100 and 102 Devonshire Road, and certain other land and buildings adjoining the area should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

#### **Chiswick Common Road No. 2 Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 6 - 13/14 (consecutive numbers) Chiswick Common Road, Chiswick,  
No. 5 Castle Place, Chiswick.

The Council further determined that these houses should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

#### **Chiswick Terrace Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Chiswick Terrace, Acton Lane, Chiswick.

The Council determined that a Clearance Order be made.

#### **West Place (Chiswick High Road) Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 West Place, Chiswick.

The Council determined that a Clearance Order be made.

#### **Percy Cottages (Brentford High Street) Clearance Area, 1958**

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Percy Cottages, Brentford,  
Nos. 173/174 and Nos. 178/179 High Street, Brentford.

In addition to the 96 unfit houses in Clearance Areas, the following 31 houses belonging to the Council were certified as unfit for human habitation and the best method of dealing with same was for them to be demolished.

Nos. 104 - 117 (consecutive numbers) Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick,  
Nos. 1 - 9 (consecutive numbers) Alfred Cottages, Chiswick,  
Nos. 2 - 12 (even numbers) Brook Lane North, Brentford,  
Nos. 36 and 37 Layton Road, Brentford.

Thirteen families (33 persons) were rehoused from these houses during the year.



## Individual Unfit Houses

Demolition Orders were made on the following 5 houses during the year.

Nos. 1 and 49 Chapel Alley, Brentford.

One family was rehoused by the Council during the year.

No. 48 Layton Road, Brentford.

This house was demolished during the year, the two families of 6 persons having been rehoused by the Council.

No. 401 High Street, Brentford and Cottage at rear.

One family (4 persons) was rehoused by the Council during the year, leaving one family to be rehoused in 1959.

No. 171 High Street, Brentford.

Undertaking given by the owners not to re-let. The family (4 persons) was rehoused by the Council and the house closed.

No. 114 Wellesley Road, Chiswick.

Undertaking given to carry out repairs within 6 months.

During the year the following 25 unfit houses in Clearance Areas were demolished:-

Nos. 21 - 28 (consecutive numbers) Chiswick Common Road, Chiswick,  
Nos. 15 and 17 Oliffe Cottages, Albany Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 1 - 10 (consecutive numbers) Paradise Place, Brentford,  
Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Boston Manor Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 24 and 26 Fisher's Lane, Chiswick.

In addition to the above 6 houses (Nos. 11 and 12 Paradise Place and Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 Caroline Place) were demolished being houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957. Further, 4 unfit houses in the Hogarth Re-development Area (Nos. 37 - 43 Devonshire Street) and an individual unfit house, No. 48 Layton Road, Brentford, were demolished making a total of 36 houses demolished during the year.

Fifty-three families (131 persons) from unfit houses were rehoused by the Council during the year and a further 7 families (9 persons) were rehoused 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)...	830
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,072
(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 ...	134



(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 ...	291
<i>2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:</i>		
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	201
<i>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:</i>		
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(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 served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	34
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners ... ..	34
(ii)	by local authority in default of owners... ..	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	5
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	1
(d)	Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(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
<i>4. Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding:</i>		
(a)(i)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at end of year ... ..	41
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	52
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	262
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	6

(c)(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	16
(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 1958**

**Permanent Housing**

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New... ..	34	77	30	-	141
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>141</u>
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New... ..	-	-	4	-	4
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>4</u>

**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, 1958**

**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... ..	171	626	271	27	1,095
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>1,131</u>
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ...	116	135	15	2	268
(b) New... ..	16	111	4	2	133
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>401</u>

**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>	<u>150</u>



During 1958, 40 of the foregoing temporary bungalows were demolished, 24 having already been demolished in previous years.

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. In 1958, five of the houses in Lionel Road were converted into ten flats, and thirteen premises, lately released from requisition, were purchased by the Council for conversion purposes. The work on these and on the remaining houses of the original scheme was to commence in 1959.

### Overcrowding

Nine cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated by the Department staff during the year. Of these, six 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 55 that four 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 ...	...	...	27
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	2
Cancer ...	...	...	4
Premises treated for vermin ...	...	...	24
Premises treated for other pests (wasps, moths, ants and beetles)...	...	...	13

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 2,920 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 ... ..	291
Factories ... ..	15
Shops ... ..	20
Schools ... ..	10

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 October, and the following shows the number of manholes found to be infested.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Manholes found to be infested</i>
April, 1958	64
October, 1958	60

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

Nine 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.. ... ..	3
Massage and Chiropody ... ..	-
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	1
Massage and Electrical Treatment	3
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	2

### 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 1958, 9,900 paper towels were issued. This service has not been so well used this year as nearly 2,000 fewer appear to have been taken than in 1957. 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 5,163 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. 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 1958 were fairly satisfactory, improving towards the end of the year.

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 ...	...	...	...	89
Other boats ...	...	...	...	406

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL STAFF

During 1958, 52 medical examinations of candidates for Council employment were carried out. It was decided during the year that X-ray examination of the chest should become part of the routine medical examination for new entrants to the service - no candidates were found to have abnormal chest symptoms. Four special examinations were carried out for retirement on grounds of permanent illhealth or on expiration of sick leave entitlement.



## NUCLEAR RADIATION

A public health problem begins to be presented by the rapidly increasing use of radioactive substances. The rapid progress of research and experiment on atomic fission has meant that nuclear power stations, the use of isotopes for industrial measurements and processes, the use of isotopes and of ionising radiations in therapeutics may be building up, however careful the shielding may be, a potentially dangerous amount of radioactivity especially in industrial areas. There is so much uncertainty about the amount of radiation which human beings can endure and so much secrecy with regard to the use of atomic fission material because of its War potential, that Medical Officers of Health find themselves severely handicapped in the advice they can give to anxious enquirers, and there is no doubt that this is causing serious mental disturbance in considerable numbers of the population. Thus two types of observation require to be maintained, to keep watch by enquiry and local monitoring on new sources of radiation and particularly the disposal of waste material from premises using atomic material, and to assess the extent of individual anxieties locally so as to reduce by means of authoritative statements the fears which may produce mental illness. This latter means that Medical Officers of Health should be in a position to say with assurance that local danger does not exist. It is possible to say that in Brentford and Chiswick at the present time there is no excessive radioactivity from any source. In 1958 a small monitor apparatus was purchased for the use of the Health Officers and in addition sampling for radiation was carried out from time to time on the atmospheric pollution deposits from volumetric apparatus in near-by districts.



## 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 )	Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Post-Natal Clinics )	

Infant Welfare Clinics	Wednesday and Thursday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
------------------------	---

Diphtheria, Whooping )	
Cough, and Poliomyelitis )	
Immunisation and )	Friday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Vaccination Clinics )	

Day Nursery	Portsmouth House, The Butts, Brentford.
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Chiswick:-

Ante-Natal Clinics and )	Wednesdays 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 )	Monday afternoons 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Immunisation and )	
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	8	4	107	158	187	355	302	517	819
Surgical	4	-	8	11	15	15	27	26	53
Infectious Disease	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	3
Tuberculosis	-	-	34	30	8	5	42	35	77
Maternal Complications	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12	4	149	208	210	376	371	588	959



(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 (ISL 3177), 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, Thursday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 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 ...	...	...	119
Total attendances at Chiropodists ...	...	...	671

**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.





**STATISTICAL TABLES**





TABLE I  
PARTICULARS OF DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE  
REGISTRAR - GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1958

Cause of Death	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	3	4
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	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	6
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	29	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast... ..	-	12
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus... ..	-	6
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34	26
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia ... ..	2	1
16. Diabetes... ..	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system...	27	48
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	52	55
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	12	16
20. Other heart disease ... ..	30	41
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	18	22
22. Influenza ... ..	1	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..	22	12
24. Bronchitis ... ..	32	23
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	5	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	3	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	3	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	2	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	-	1
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	4	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	15	26
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	6	2
34. All other accidents ... ..	3	6
35. Suicide ... ..	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	-	-
ALL CAUSES	320	321



TABLE II

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958

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.)...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (all	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
forms) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malformation ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Premature Birth ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Atrophy, Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and Marasmus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>

TABLE PII

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1957 AND 1958

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>		<i>Cases admitted to hospital</i>		<i>Total Deaths</i>	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Scarlet Fever ...	46(2)	29(5)	19	17	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	7	65	1	2	-	-
Measles ...	330	773(1)	2	26	-	-
Pneumonia (notifiable)	20	26	1	12	34 <sup>†</sup>	30 <sup>†</sup>
Dysentery...	16	7(1)	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	58	82	54	81	-	-
Erysipelas ...	2	6	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	3	4	1	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic ...	2	4(2)	2	4	-	-
Non-paralytic...	-	2(2)	-	2	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	1(1)	-	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ...	-	1	-	1	-	-
Typhoid ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	487	1000	82	149	34	30

† Includes deaths from non-notifiable pneumonia.

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE IV

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases treated at home</i>	<i>Cases treated in hospital</i>	<i>Vision unimpaired</i>	<i>Vision impaired</i>	<i>Total blindness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE V

**AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED  
DURING THE YEAR 1958**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases Notified</i>												
	<i>At all ages</i>	<i>At ages - years</i>											
		<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 35</i>	<i>35 to 45</i>	<i>45 to 65</i>	<i>Over 65</i>
Scarlet Fever	46(2)	-	1	3	3	9	22	6	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	330	9	29	24	25	56	171	9	2	3	1	1	-
Pneumonia ...	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	11	3
Ac. Poliomyelitis													
Paralytic ...	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	16	-	-	-	4	1	6	1	-	3	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	45	9	1	-
Erysipelas ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Typhoid ...	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE VI

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1958

## CLASSIFIED IN WARDS

Disease	Number of Cases Notified									Total Cases
	Brentford West	Brentford Central	Brentford East	Bedford Park	Chiswick Park	Grove Park	Gunnersbury	Old Chiswick	Turnham Green	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	11	8	-	4	2	3	9	4	46(2)
Whooping Cough... ..	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	7
Measles ... ..	57	15	89	13	30	26	15	63	22	330
Pneumonia ... ..	5	1	-	-	-	4	6	1	3	20
Acute Poliomyelitis:-										
Paralytic ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Non-Paralytic ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ... ..	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	7	16
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	54	-	58
Erysipelas ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Food Poisoning ... ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Tuberculosis:-										
Respiratory... ..	10	6	5	7	8	6	9	10	6	67
Non-Respiratory ... ..	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	9
Typhoid Fever ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Malaria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

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 . . . . .	31	132	163
Urine . . . . .	-	16	16
Swabs . . . . .	9	199	208
Finger Nail Scrapings	-	16	16
Crusts, vesicle fluids (suspected smallpox)	-	1	1
Sample of Pasteurised Milk . . . . .	-	1	1
Totals	40	365	405

**TABLE VIII**  
**TUBERCULOSIS - 1958**

<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	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 " . . .	9	12	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 " . . .	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 " . . .	4	4	1	3	2	-	-	-
45 - 55 " . . .	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
55 - 65 " . . .	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
65 years and over	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	38	29	2	7	3	4	-	-

Of the 7 recorded deaths, all had been previously notified as cases of Tuberculosis. In addition, 5 cases died from other causes, and all had been previously 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	
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
1958	38	29	2	7	76	3	4	-	-	7



TABLE X

## TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - AS AT 31. 12. 58

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year... ..	427	335	26	45	453	380
(b) Number of Cases notified for the first time during year under Regulations ... ..	26	16	2	6	28	22
(c) Cases restored to Register during year ... ..	2	1	-	-	2	1
(d) Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:-						
(i) Transferred from other districts	12	13	-	1	12	14
(ii) Non-notified deaths ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Number of Cases removed from Register during year ... ..	31	24	2	1	33	25
(f) Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year ... ..	436	341	26	51	462	392

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

Found not to be T.B.		Recovered		Lost sight of		Removed to another area		Died at home		Died at Sanatorium or other Institution		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
P U L M O N A R Y													
1	1	-	-	3	1	20	17	1	-	6	5	31	24
N O N - P U L M O N A R Y													
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1958 was 854, viz., pulmonary 777, non-pulmonary 77.

**TABLE XI**  
**OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING**  
**THE YEARS 1956 - 1958**

<i>Occupations</i>		<i>1958</i>		<i>1957</i>		<i>1956</i>	
		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Outdoor	(Transport ...	2	-	1	1	2	1
Occupations	(Other ...	6	-	2	-	5	-
Indoor	(Heavy Manual..	4	-	7	-	6	-
Occupations	(Light Manual..	10	1	11	8	9	3
	(Clerical or						
	( Sedentary ...	2	10	12	2	7	2
	(Other ...	7	4	8	-	9	4
Housewife and Domestic ...		-	15	-	20	-	29
Schoolchild ...		2	-	2	-	2	1
Shop Assistant...		-	1	-	1	-	-
Under School Age ...		2	2	-	-	2	4
Occupation Unknown ...		5	3	3	-	8	1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>

**TABLE XII**  
**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1958**  
**Volumetric Method**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Highest Daily Reading</i>				<i>Monthly Average</i>			
	<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>		<i>Smoke</i>		<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>		<i>Smoke</i>	
	<i>Btfd.</i>	<i>Chis.</i>	<i>Btfd.</i>	<i>Chis.</i>	<i>Btfd.</i>	<i>Chis.</i>	<i>Btfd.</i>	<i>Chis.</i>
Jan.	0.15	0.30	0.28	0.41	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10
Feb.	0.15	0.22	0.24	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.08
Mar.	0.14	0.23	0.35	0.40	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.09
Apr.	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.11
May	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
June	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04
July	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05
Aug.	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
Sep.	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06
Oct.	0.05	0.06	0.40	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.12
Nov.	0.17	0.23	0.77	0.51	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.19
Dec.	0.49	0.20	0.58	0.51	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.19



TABLE XIII

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1958

## Deposit Gauge Method

Month	Rainfall (ins.)		Total Water Insoluble Matter*		Total Water Soluble Matter*		Total Solids *	
	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.
Jan.	1.38	1.62	7.20	4.28	5.95	4.09	13.15	8.37
Feb.	1.93	2.40	7.41	5.44	6.63	4.69	14.04	10.13
Mar.	.91	1.18	6.77	6.72	4.65	3.95	11.42	10.66
Apr.	1.02	1.16	3.38	5.27	3.98	3.75	7.36	9.02
May	2.95	3.27	9.90	8.01	5.73	4.46	15.62	12.46
June	2.40	3.38	14.54	4.43	6.21	3.50	20.75	7.93
July	2.20	2.32	8.62	10.32	5.88	5.00	14.50	15.32
Aug.	2.48	3.94	7.85	48.86	4.24	35.98	12.09	84.84
Sep.	4.53	3.90	8.32	6.57	5.55	4.47	13.87	11.04
Oct.	1.77	2.56	6.12	4.36	2.40	2.21	8.52	6.57
Nov.	1.69	1.89	4.35	2.39	3.79	2.84	5.23	8.14
Dec.	2.80	2.84	10.00	8.17	7.71	4.78	17.71	12.95

\* Tons per square mile

TABLE XIV

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

## Inspections:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections made	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	115	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A.	296	22	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A. (excluding outworkers premises).	20	-	-	-
Totals	431	25	4	-

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

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to HMI	by HMI	
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1) ... ..	1	1	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7):-					
(a) Insufficient	2	-	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	3	-	6	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	-	-	1	-
Totals	11	4	-	10	-

**TABLE XVI**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers 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. ...	27	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ...	4	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys ...	5	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	37	-	-	-	-	-



# I N D E X

Accidents, Road ... ..	15	Handicapped Persons ... ..	40
Allotments... ..	10	Health Education .. ...	34
Ambulance Service ... ..	63	Health Services provided by other Authorities ... ..	60, 61, 62, 63
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Atmospheric Pollution ... ..	41, 43, 44, 45, 72, 73	Heart Disease ... ..	14
		Home Helps ... ..	35
		Home Nursing ... ..	35, 61
		Home Safety ... ..	37
Bakehouses ... ..	33	Hospitals ... ..	21, 60
Baths and Washhouses ... ..	12, 36	Housing . 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	
Births and Birth Rate ... ..	13, 16	Housing Acts, 1936/57 ... ..	49
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Brentford Market ... ..	33	Ice Cream ... ..	28, 29
British Red Cross Society ... ..	38	Infant Mortality ... ..	13, 14, 16, 18, 65
		Infectious Disease ... ..	19, 66, 67, 68
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