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Borough of Brentford and Chiswick



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1959





BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1959

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

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time)	G.S. Udall (apptd. 17.6.59) M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.
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Disinfector/Rodent Operatives

C. Clark (retired 30.1.59)
A.F. Nelson (resigned 16.10.59)
A.T. West (apptd. 9.11.59)

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 32nd Annual Report on the health of the population of the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick.

The general standard of health throughout the Borough remained good in 1959. Epidemic disease was absent but in the early part of the year a certain amount of minor influenza affected a proportion of the people, school children in particular.

There was a rise in the birth rate, a fall in the death rate, but the infant mortality rate showed an increase.

The satisfactory figure of only two deaths from tuberculosis, the former 'white plague' of this country, was counterbalanced somewhat by the absence of reduction in the notifications of this disease.

From the infectious disease statistics it is a little disturbing to notice the return of scarlet fever which had appeared to be almost eliminated.

The amount of work still being found to be required to bring food premises in the Borough up to statutory standards was considerable and the number of items of unsound food offered for sale and requiring official action was greater than in previous years.

Much attention is required to be given to individual cases of neglected aged persons, and every effort is made to secure for them not only those services to which they are entitled but, by a combination of the facilities of the statutory bodies and the various welfare organisations, to restore them, without interfering unduly into their privacy or injuring their feelings of independence or their personal dignity, to healthier and happier living conditions. The Meals-on-Wheels Service, steadily expanding, is greatly appreciated, and has in many cases saved elderly people from slow starvation.

More new houses were built during the year and progress in slum clearance was good. These facts combined with the other fact that vacancies for employment continued to outnumber persons employable are good to observe as for physical and mental health useful and satisfying work and a good home are two of the greatest assets.

The first part of the Clean Air programme was made official in 1959 by the making of an Order to free an area of approximately one eighth of Brentford and Chiswick from atmospheric pollution by smoke.

This annual review of the work of the Department to me is always astonishing and always fascinating. New problems arise and new ways have to be found of dealing with them. Much time and much patience used up with apparently little resulting suddenly are more than compensated because a number of cold uninteresting looking figures in some Table in the Report means that lives are being saved, or lifelong illhealth or mental disease being prevented. Nevertheless defeat and despair can occur, the battle with disease from dirt and squalor was succeeded by the war on bacteria, and as this is being gradually won, virus diseases and cancer advance into the field.

It is with pleasure that I record here my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for all their consideration and support during the year and also my thanks to all members of the Staff of the Department for their work and helpfulness at all times.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Margaret A. Glass.

Medical Officer of Health

Acknowledgements to:-

P.R.J. Arnold, Esq.,	Group Secretary, South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee
Dr. T.M. Pollock,	Medical Research Council
Dr. G.Z. Brett,	Physician-in-Charge, Mass X-Ray Unit 5A
Dr. R. Heller,	Physician, Hounslow Chest Clinic
Dr. A. Anderson,	Area Medical Officer
Mrs. D. Collins,	British Red Cross Society
D.R. Fenton, Esq.,	St. John Ambulance Brigade
L.A. Franklin, Esq.,	County Welfare Officer
J.A. O'Keefe, Esq.,	County Public Control Officer
A.A.W. Jackson, Esq.,	Manager, Local Employment Exchange
P.J. Lee, Esq.,	Borough Education Officer
E.V. Reekie, Esq.,	Youth Employment Officer
The Hon. Secretary,	Brentford and Chiswick Blind Club
The Hon. Secretary,	Brentford and Chiswick Group for the Hard of Hearing
The Club Secretary,	The Old Folks' Friendship Club
The Hon. Secretary,	Brentford Old Folk's Social Club
The Hon. Secretary,	National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations (Brentford Branch)
The Hon. Secretary,	National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations (Chiswick Branch)
The Secretary,	Chiswick Mission
The Hon. Secretary,	Chiswick Philanthropic Society
The Hon. Secretary,	Brentford Philanthropic Society
The Branch Chairman,	Multiple Sclerosis Society (West London Branch)
Local Medical Practitioners	
Chief Officers of the Council	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH, 1959

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 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,970
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (April 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,110
Rateable Value at 1.4.1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,319,650
Sum produced by 1d. Rate (1958-1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,659

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 since then this was no longer the case as there was an increase in 1958 and again in 1959 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.

There was an increase in the number of new houses built in the Borough during 1959, so that although the requirements for slum clearance area tenants, and for the occupants of requisitioned properties continued to be considerable, it was possible for the Housing Committee to resume, after a lapse of some years, the allocation of a few newly built dwellings to applicants on the waiting list and so in 1959 twelve cases of statutory overcrowding were rehoused as compared with four in 1958.

The unemployment figures for adult persons i.e. aged 18 and over, in the Borough at the end of 1959, reflected the national general increase in the number of jobs available due to greater industrial activity. On the 7th December, 1959, there were 235 unemployed altogether, of which 180 were men and 55 women. This compares with 223 men and 58 women unemployed at the end of 1958, and 140 men and 42 women unemployed at the end of 1957.

On 2nd December, 1959, the number of jobs vacant totalled 347, (227 at the same date in 1958) of which 197 were for men and 150 for women, i.e. there were 50% more vacancies than there were unemployed persons seeking vacancies.

The unemployment figures at the end of 1959 of young persons under 18 years of age were as follows:-

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of young persons (other than school leavers) registered as unemployed on 31.12.59	7	5	12
Boys and Girls who left school at Christmas to enter employment	57	52	109
Totals	64	57	121
Vacancies outstanding at 31.12.59	90	151	241

The number of vacancies is a little deceptive since the Christmas leavers had still to be placed in work after 31st December, also the choice of work with good training prospects 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 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,464
Average number per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Maximum number using baths on one day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638

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 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,621
Average number per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Maximum number using baths on one day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,554

The source of the water in the swimming baths is the mains supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. In both the indoor bath and the outdoor pools the water goes through a continuous filtration process, the rate of change-over being about once every three hours in the indoor bath and about once every ten hours in the open air pools, though this latter rate is speeded up during periods of heavy use of the pools. Topping up to allow for loss by evaporation or removal is done several times weekly. Additional purification is carried out by means of intermittent chlorination, the amount of free chloride aimed at being 0.6 parts permillion. Watersamples are taken two to three times daily throughout the season for the purposes of chemical analysis and pH estimation. Bacteriological sampling carried out in 1959 showed a complete freedom from all bacteria. During 1959 although there was no chemical or bacteriological fault, the filter in Brentford Bath was renewed because of age and the baths were closed to the public for approximately one month in early summer. The brilliance of the 1959 summer is reflected in the figures for swimming pool attendances, there being an increase of over 30% in Brentford (even although the baths were not available for one month of the summer), and approximately 90% increase in Chiswick.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1959 was 21,350 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 1959 was 42,460 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 1959, 1,708 persons took advantage of the service.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

Live Births

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	739	389	350	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 14.25
Illegitimate	73	42	31	
TOTAL	<u>812</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>381</u>	

Stillbirths

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	11	6	5	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - 14.56
Illegitimate	1	1	-	
TOTAL	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	
	600	314	286	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 10.53

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

Puerperal Sepsis	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - 1.21
Other Puerperal Causes	-	

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	21	11	10
Illegitimate	1	-	1
TOTAL	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

Deaths and Death Rate

There was a fall in the death rate, the figure of 10.53 comparing with one of 11.22 for the previous year. The lowest death rate ever recorded in the Borough was 10.16 in 1953.

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 1959, this factor is 1.0 and so the corrected death rate is the same as the crude death rate i.e. 10.53.

The corrected rate for Middlesex County was 11.4, and the rate for England and Wales was 11.6, so the figure for Brentford and Chiswick was well below both the County and the National rates.

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births ...	27.09
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea or Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	121
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages) ...	2

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 principal causes of death were:-

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Circulatory Disease (including coronary disease)	201	222	215	224	206	205
Heart Disease ...	76	99	82	91	96	98
Cancer ...	121	127	131	150	136	159

It will be seen that the three principal causes of death all show reduced figures in 1959. Although the total reduction in the number of deaths from Cancer was not great, the distribution of these deaths was interesting as there was a reduction of 16 male deaths but an increase of 10 female deaths. Deaths from lung cancer (male and female) have been falling, these totalled 34 (30 male 4 female) in 1957, 33 (29 male 4 female) in 1958, and 26 (25 male 1 female) in 1959. As the increase in this disease has been causing much concern nationally, it is interesting to note the improvement in the local figures.

The distribution of cancer deaths in sites and ages is shown below.

<u>Site of Primary Growth</u>						<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
						1959	1958	1959	1958
Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	13	6
Lung, Bronchus ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	29	1	4
Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	16	12
Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	6	6
Intestinal... ..	...	...	...	...	...	-	7	1	9
Prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	-	-
Bladder ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	4
Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	-	-
Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	25	13
Totals						57	73	64	54

Age Groups

					<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
					1959	1958	1959	1958
Between 10-14 years	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
" 15-19	"	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
" 20-24	"	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
" 25-29	"	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
" 30-34	"	...	...	...	-	2	1	-
" 35-39	"	...	...	...	-	-	2	1
" 40-44	"	...	...	...	2	4	1	4
" 45-49	"	...	...	...	2	4	4	4
" 50-54	"	...	...	...	6	6	3	6
" 55-59	"	...	...	...	11	7	11	5
" 60-64	"	...	...	...	6	11	4	9
" 65-69	"	...	...	...	13	9	7	6
" 70-74	"	...	...	...	4	11	10	5
" 75-79	"	...	...	...	5	10	6	9
" 80-84	"	...	...	...	3	8	6	3
" 85-89	"	...	...	...	3	-	8	1
" 90-94	"	...	...	...	-	1	1	1
" 95-99	"	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Totals					57	73	64	54

There was one maternal death. This occurred in hospital.

There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis in 1959, as compared with 7 in 1958. This is the lowest number of tuberculous deaths ever recorded in one year.

Year Number of deaths from tuberculosis

	<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
1959	2	-	2

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

1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
26	23	23	26	27	27	17	21	23	28

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

Males: 18, 18, 22, 31, 53, 82

Females: 50, 61, 80, 81

Two of these died as a result of accidents within the Borough. In all, 6 persons, including residents of other places, died as a result of road accidents occurring in Brentford and Chiswick, 2 motor cyclists, 2 motor vehicle

passengers, and 2 pedestrians. No child died on the roads of the Borough during 1959.

Birth Rate

The Birth Rate rose from 14.0 in 1958 to 14.25 in 1959. 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 13.54 compared with 16.5 for England and Wales as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY

During 1959 the number of live births recorded was 812, 739 legitimate and 73 illegitimate. There were 12 still-births, 7 male and 5 female.

There were 22 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (as compared with 14 in 1958), giving an infant mortality rate of 27.09 for 1959. The local figure compares with an infant mortality rate of 22.0 for England and Wales, and is the highest recorded for a number of years, the last year in which it was greater being 1951.

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

The number of premature infants born in 1959 was 54, including premature stillbirths. Of the 51 premature infants born alive, 3 were born at home, (all of these survived to the end of one month), 48 were born in hospital, of whom 43 survived to the end of one month.

The percentage of premature infants to total births (live and still) is 6.6.

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	1959
3.3	4.5	5.6	4.9	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.4	7.3	6.6

Causes of infants deaths are shown in Table II on page 66.

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: -

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

This maternal death occurred on the 14th day after confinement. The patient was delivered in Hospital by Caesarean section, and died there after a further operation.

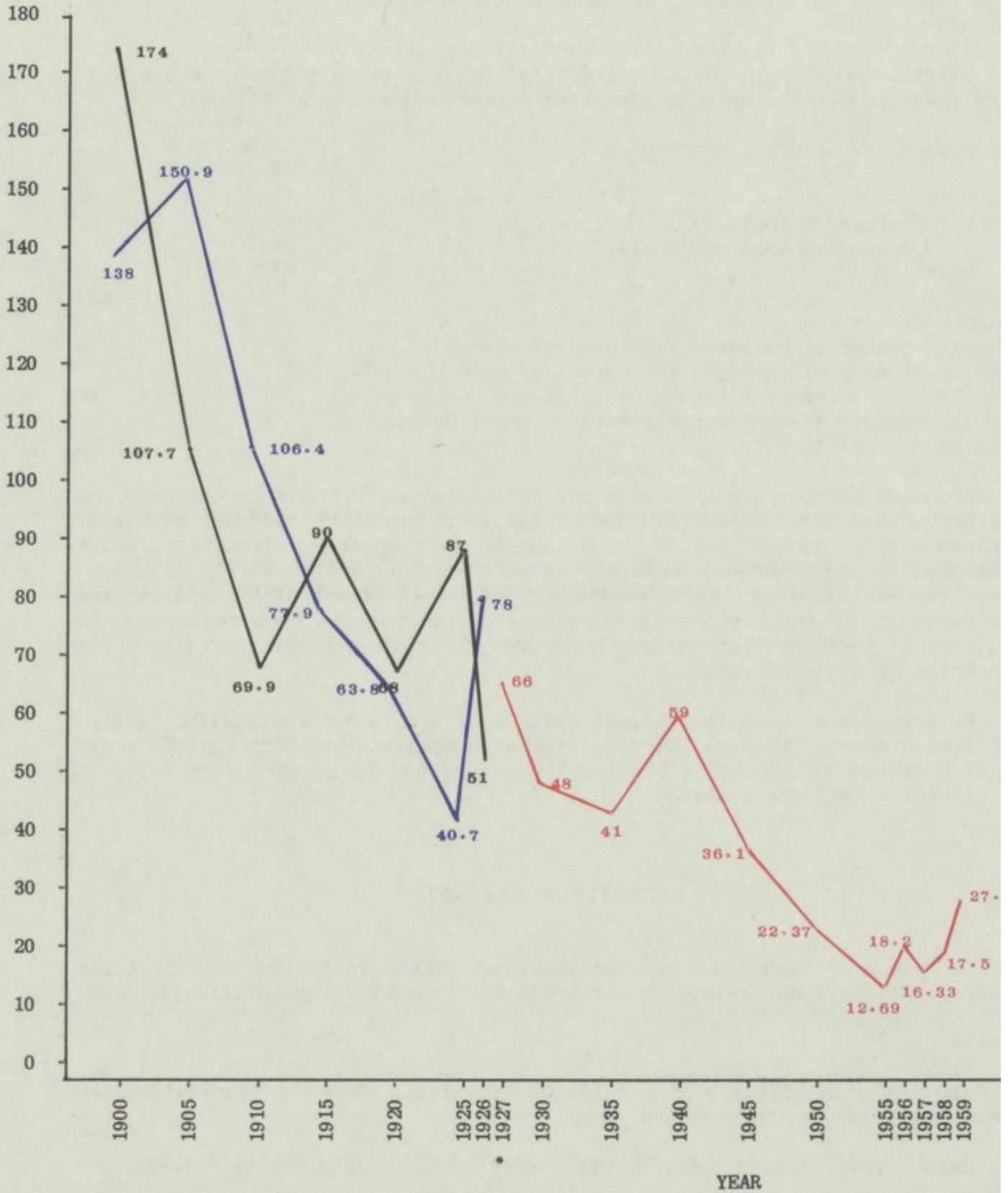
During the year, 70 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 58 in 1958. Four cases occurred after home confinement, 66 were notified from Chiswick Maternity Hospital. 12 of the cases were residents of the Borough. One death of a resident of the Borough took place in a hospital in another area and was attributed to 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 - 1959

DEATHS PER
1000 BIRTHS



— Brentford U.D.

— Chiswick U.D.

— Brentford & Chiswick

* Year of Amalgamation.

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	...	...	...	...	...	6,585	
Secondary Modern Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3,396</u>	
							9,981
Number of children requiring treatment	...	...	...	...	...		77
Number of children in respect of whom							
cleansing notices were issued	...	...	...	...	...		60
Number of children cleansed by Local Health							
Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Although there appears to be a smaller number of infested cases, this may only be because of a considerable drop in the total number of children examined, and indeed there is an increase in the number of compulsory cleansings, which means that 42 children were severely infested and possibly not for the first time. The fact that adult and adolescent relatives of schoolchildren can act as reservoirs of infestation is often the reason for the recurrent need for treatment of individual children. There are no statutory powers to enforce the inspection of adult contacts.

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 1959, 13 persons were referred for cleansing, all for scabies.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In the year 1959 there was an increase in the incidence of infectious disease. This was due mainly to a rise in the scarlet fever notifications.

Measles

The following figures of measles notifications show the fluctuations of this disease during the past ten years.

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
269	863	413	810	47	659	107	773	330	328

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
1959	2	-	1	-	1

* 1 now left district # 2 now left district

It can be seen from these figures that of 44 confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurring during the past 11 years, 28 have made a complete recovery with full power and normal movement of all muscles.

The Scheme for inoculation against poliomyelitis inaugurated by Middlesex County Health Department in 1956, continued during 1959.

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

No. of persons who received two injections during the year

<i>Persons born 1933-42</i>	<i>Children born 1943-58</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>G.P's and families</i>	<i>Ambulance personnel</i>	<i>Hospital staff</i>
2,106	2,111	326	11	7	1

Details are given below of persons who received a third injection during 1959. They have already been recorded as having two injections.

<i>Persons born 1933-42</i>	<i>Children born 1943-58</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>G.P's and families</i>	<i>Ambulance personnel</i>	<i>Hospital staff</i>
357	4,237	236	9	3	1

By the end of the year 8,335 children under 16 had obtained two injections.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia rose from 58 in 1958 to 70 in 1959. 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.

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.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following information regarding vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during 1959 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	465	22	11	10	17	525
re-vaccinated	-	-	1	11	74	86
Total	465	22	12	21	91	611

Total number of first vaccinations:-

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
298	373	548	487	438	418	430	531	525

There was a slight drop in the total number of first vaccinations during 1959, and the really important figure, i.e. first vaccinations of infants under one year old, remained at the same level as last year. Taking the figure of the number of infants born during the year as a basis, the percentage vaccinated in the first year of life was 57.3 in 1959. This compares with 57.3% in 1958, 42.3% in 1957, 43.7% in 1956, 47.5% in 1955, 50% in 1954 and 55% in 1953.

Scarlet Fever

There was a further considerable rise in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified and confirmed as such, the figures being 91 in 1959 as compared with 44 in 1958 and 24 in 1957. 21 of these cases were admitted to hospital.

This disease, which was being regarded by many as practically eliminated, seems again to be on the increase and is by no means to be considered as free from danger, since virulence increases with the passage from one stricken case to another, and there is no immunisation procedure that is effective. Also the over use of penicillin and the anti-bacterial fungi may be creating bacterial resistance in streptococci as has been the case with the anti-tuberculous drugs. Scarlet Fever still merits great watchfulness and good isolation of contacts.

In five instances a second case occurred in the household in which a previous case had been notified.

Of the school children affected, the majority were scattered throughout the Borough and also throughout the year, but three schools, one in Brentford and two in Chiswick, had a relatively high proportion of the cases. There was however, no concentration either in time or in classes to indicate the need for large scale carrier investigation.

One case in April occurred in a child living in a Children's Home in Chiswick, which necessitated a good deal of investigation and tracing of contacts, but no second case occurred. Twenty-two throat swabs taken in connection with this investigation proved negative for infection.

A case in September occurred in a Day Nursery and investigations were made and visits paid by the Area Medical Officer. The staff of the Nursery had throat swabs taken which proved negative for infection and no second case occurred.

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 1959 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	439	146	24	12	621
received reinforcing injections	-	-	1	14	15

Number of children at 31.12.59 who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1.1.45).

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1959	1 - 4 1958 - 55	5 - 9 1953 - 49	10 - 14 1948 - 44	Total under 15
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1955 - 59	217	1,943	2,427	2,249	6,836
B. 1954 or earlier	-	-	448	1,189	1,637

There was a most satisfactory increase in the number of children receiving a full course of immunisation against diphtheria during the year.

Whooping Cough

41 cases of whooping cough occurred in 1959. This figure was greater than in the previous year, but there was no sign of outbreak. Immunisation against whooping cough is fairly general now, the inoculation being carried out either simultaneously with that for immunisation against diphtheria, or in series alternating with anti-diphtheria inoculation. The fact that such an increase occurred, however, must be observed and noted.

No deaths occurred from this disease during 1959.

Food Poisoning

Twenty-three notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. The organism identified in one of these cases was *Shigella Sonnei* and in three the organism identified was *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. One case notified as dysentery was subsequently confirmed as food poisoning - *Salmonella Typhi-murium*.

A complaint was received from a resident that her granddaughter had been made ill by eating a sandwich of chicken and lettuce in a London café. Analysis of the sandwich, we were informed from the local Medical Officer of Health, yielded *Clostridium Welchii* - a food poisoning organism. It was impossible to persuade the parents of the child to provide faeces specimens for testing, so no clear follow-up was obtained. The child had recovered quickly from the mild stomach upset.

A man who worked in Chiswick, but did not live in the Borough, developed food poisoning after attending a Works party in Marylebone. He was one of over 100 guests affected. The organism responsible for his illness was *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. No spread of this infection occurred.

Dysentery

Ten persons were notified as suffering from dysentery, the organism in seven cases being *Shigella Sonnei* and in one *Shigella Flexner*. One case was subsequently confirmed as food poisoning - *Salmonella Typhi-murium*.

The tenth case, amoebic dysentery, was notified in November and was a boy in care at a Children's Hostel in Brentford. The only possible source of infection was a South Coast Holiday Camp at which the boy had stayed, but although he had symptoms of gastro-enteritis after attending this camp, amoebae were not formed until his later attack, by which time the camp had broken up and staff contacts were impossible to trace. Investigation of contacts at the Children's Hostel gave negative results, so no spread of infection had occurred.

One case notified as food poisoning was subsequently confirmed as *sonné* dysentery.

Influenza

There was a considerable incidence of influenza in the early part of the year, with complications of bronchitis and pneumonia, causing the hospital admission rate to rise steeply in the first weeks of January. Five deaths were attributed to influenza, and the general death rate from respiratory diseases was slightly greater than in the previous year.

Typhoid Fever

A case of this disease occurred in the Borough in 1959. The patient was an air hostess just returned from Jamaica and having been before that in China. Contact tracing was somewhat difficult in this case because of the itinerant nature of the profession of the patient and her friends, but no second case occurred.

Tuberculosis

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1959 was 73 as compared with 76 in the previous year, the pulmonary cases amounting to 70 and the non-pulmonary to 3. The number of deaths from this disease was two (the lowest ever recorded in the Borough) as compared with seven in 1958, four in 1957, six in 1956, seven in 1955 and four in 1954.

The figure of 73 notifications includes 38 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 35 new cases of tuberculosis occurring within the borough compared with the figure of 50 new cases in 1958.

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; 76 residing in this Borough were inoculated during 1959.

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 1959, the Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial which commenced in 1950 and has been commented on yearly in the Annual Report, continued in Brentford and Chiswick. In September, 1959, the Second Progress Report of the investigation was published. It shows that B.C.G. vaccination confers a very substantial protection against tuberculosis which persists for a least 7½ years after being given.

Vaccination of school children will contribute very substantially, therefore, to the reduction of tuberculosis in adolescents and young adults. This assessment of the potentialities of B.C.G. vaccine has been made possible by the close co-operation of the many local health authorities throughout the country. The work has involved the home visiting and X-raying of large numbers of participants of whom 191 belonged to this Borough.

In 1959, the Medical Research Council X-ray Unit visited Brentford Health Centre and 168 of the original 191 were invited to attend. The number who attended for X-ray was 101. In view of the duration of the investigation, the proportion of participants who continued to attend for X-ray is highly satisfactory.

It is expected that the Trial will continue in its present form until August, 1960, and the final visit to Brentford will be paid beginning Tuesday, 26th April, 1960. At this visit it is hoped to X-ray as many as possible of the participants still living in the area.

Investigation of New Tuberculosis in the Adolescent

On this subject there is nothing to add. During 1959, 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 1959, 251 children were invited to take part in the scheme, 218 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. 28 positives were so referred. B.C.G. vaccination was carried out on 100 children. No contacts of cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Clinic.

All tests and vaccinations during 1959 under this scheme were carried out by the Tuberculosis Unit of the Medical Research Council.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1959

The housing conditions of 57 of the 73 cases of tuberculosis were found to be as follows:-

56 patients lived in sufficiently satisfactory housing accommodation, 32 in flats, 12 in houses, 12 in lodgings or furnished rooms.

One patient lived in overcrowded housing conditions, a house let in rooms, but the room overcrowding could be overcome by re-arrangement of the other occupants of the dwelling.

The housing particulars of 15 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.

38 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>
1958	4	3
1954	1	-
1953	5	3

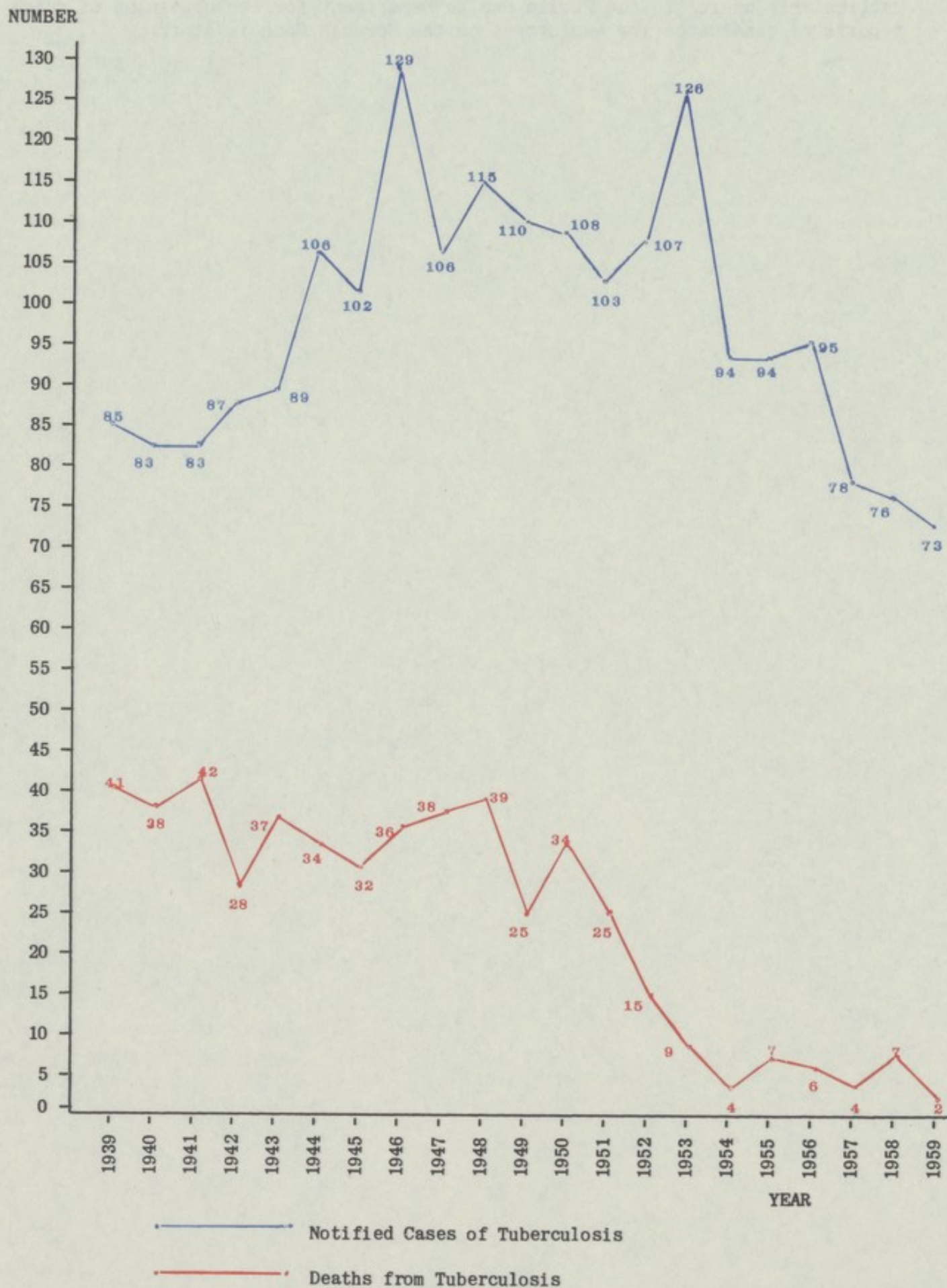
Mass X-ray

During 1959, the mobile Mass X-ray unit made one short visit to the Borough to a small factory. 142 people were X-rayed there and no case of active tuberculosis was found.

It is now possible to send persons desirous of availing themselves of the facility, to a static Mass X-ray Unit at West Middlesex Hospital without an appointment on any day of the week, to have an X-ray of the chest. This is a very valuable addition to the armaments of preventive medicine and is made use of by many who need reassurance because of vague suspicions of contact. It is particularly useful to the Public Health Department for the obtaining of quick reports on candidates for employment on the Borough Council staff.

GRAPH "B"

GRAPH OF CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE PERIOD 1939 - 1959



FOOD CONTROL

Routine work on the improvement of hygienic conditions and of methods of food handling continued throughout the year. There is no doubt that year by year a great improvement can be seen in shops and catering establishments in the methods of display of food for sale, and the limitation of handling. The general public is becoming more sensitive to these matters and when trade is seen to come from the less hygienic to the more hygienic establishment, this is a much more powerful incentive to the trader than all the propaganda which this Department can put over. Word of mouth recommendation is still the best publicity and recently I have overheard customers in shops explaining to others that the reason they used such and such a store was because "everything is kept covered" or "the girls look so clean there". This is an interesting new development since formerly quality of goods, price or civility of staff were the usual reasons given for preference of one shop to another.

Although there are plenty of food premises which still need much visiting and attention, many of the local traders go far beyond the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act in their sanitary provisions.

Mobile traders are required to provide themselves with suitable washing facilities under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and their vehicles require to be checked from time to time.

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	71
Factory and Staff Canteens	51
Fishmongers	14
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	54
Grocers and Provisions and General Stores	117
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Public Houses and Off Licences	78
School Canteens	18
Total	580

ICE CREAM

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959

Throughout the year routine visits were paid to three ice cream manufacturing premises situated within the Borough for the purpose of taking samples of ice cream, ice cream lollies, etc. for analysis.

Periodic checks of the recording and indicating thermometers on the manufacturing apparatus were made and these were at all times found to satisfy the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations.

Sampling

During the year 77 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	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
II	25	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
III	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IV	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	32	8	31	2	-	-	2	1	1

In addition, one sample of liquid vanilla essence was taken and found to be satisfactory.

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

In the area served by Ealing Public Health Laboratory, the bacteriological count which is carried out and the results of which are tabulated here, is much more sensitive than the chemical tests used elsewhere. Although these chemical tests are sufficient for statutory requirements, the fact that Dr. Hughes of the Ealing Laboratory prefers the stricter control, is something for which the Borough citizens can be grateful, as manufacturers of ice cream who have factories in other areas or who send out their products sometimes find that ice cream passed elsewhere as suitable for consumption because of the results of the chemical test, are in a less happy position here because the bacteriological findings lead to investigations and requests for improvement of equipment or hygienic method.

Registration of Premises

Ice Cream

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	...	...	...	143
Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	3
Storage only	...	...	...	1
Total				147

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	29
Cooking of ham and other meats	4
Total	<u>44</u>

69 of these registered premises were visited during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

1,260 contraventions of the above-named Regulations have been found and 1,108 remedied from the date these Regulations came into operation up to the end of 1959. Details of these contraventions are as follows:-

Contravention	Found	Remedied
Articles/Equipment not kept clean	18	15
Articles/Equipment not in good order	45	33
Containers not protected from contamination	10	10
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	44	43
Food placed within 18" of ground and not adequately protected	10	8
Personal cleanliness not observed	13	3
Inadequate trapping of drain inlets	1	2
Water Closets not kept clean and in efficient order	52	50
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to water closets	14	10
Absence of 'Wash your hands' notices in water closets	77	74
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins	112	89
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash-hand basins	103	83
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc. near wash-hand basins	79	67
Absence of or inadequate first aid materials	71	61
Absence of accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours	47	44
Absence of suitable and sufficient sinks for the washing of food and equipment	17	14
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over sink	27	23
Absence of soap, clean cloths etc. at sink	8	7
Absence of suitable and sufficient lighting in food rooms	17	15
Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation in food rooms	29	20
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. not kept clean	94	91
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. not kept in good order	153	144
Covered receptacle for refuse not provided	40	38
Accumulations of refuse etc.	45	42
Specified foods not stored at prescribed temperature	1	1
Inadequate or defective drainage	67	60
Absence of proper storage of food	4	4
Animals on premises	5	5
Rat proofing required	44	39
Miscellaneous (beetles etc.)	13	13
Totals	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,108</u>

No prosecutions were undertaken for contravention of these Regulations.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

136 visits were made to catering establishments during the year and in 59 cases it was necessary to give written or verbal intimation that work was required.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year, 25 cases concerning food alleged to be unsound were received in the Department.

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Insects in bottle of orange drink	Warning letter
Insect in bread roll	Warning letter
Mouldy skinless sausages	Warning letter
Foreign matter in bread	Warning letter
Decomposed breast of chicken	Court action - £10 fine and £5.5.0d. costs
Mouldy pork pie	Court action - £25 fine and £5.5.0d. costs
Foreign matter in loaf of bread	Warning letter
Decomposed cut chicken portions)	Court action - £10 fine in each
Decomposed cut chicken portions)	case and £5.5.0d. total costs
Mouldy chocolate cup cake	Warning letter
Mouldy plum pudding	Court action - £5 fine
Condition of milk bottle	Warning letter
Condition of bottle of milk	Warning letter
Foreign matter in loaf of bread	Warning letter
Foreign body in piece of bread roll	Warning letter
Piece of glass in portion of bread	Warning letter

FOOD SAMPLING

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)	65	-
Butter	7	-
Cakes	4	-
Coffee	3	-
Cream	5	-
Drugs	9	-
Fish and Fish Products	12	-
Fruit, Fresh and Canned	6	-
Ice Cream	26	-
Liver	5	-
Margarine	4	-
Meat and Meat Products	23	-
Preserves	6	-
Spirits	7	-
Vinegar and Non-Brewed Condiment	13	2
Miscellaneous	13	-
Totals	208	2

The total number of samples taken was less than during the previous year i.e. 210 in 1959 compared with 241 in 1958. The number of unsatisfactory samples decreased from 18 in 1958 to 2 in 1959.

The following are the details from the Chief Officer's report on the 2 unsatisfactory samples and the action taken:-

Vinegar and Non-Brewed Condiment

Non-brewed condiment, purported to be vinegar, was sold by a firm of green-grocers who were prosecuted for this offence. Vinegar is a natural product of the double fermentation of saccharine liquors and contains secondary products known as enzymes which confer upon vinegar its superior flavour and aroma. The artificial product is inferior both in taste and flavour and consists of a solution of acetic acid. Both products must contain at least 4 per cent of acetic acid. In this case the imitation product sold was also deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least 21 per cent. A fine of £10. 0s. 0d. was imposed with £5. 13s. 0d. costs.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 - 1953

The majority of the inspection work carried out under the provisions of the above Acts is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the various Marking Orders made under the provisions of the Act of 1926. These Orders apply to the marking of the country of origin on imported foodstuffs, principally meat, apples, tomatoes, dried fruits, bacon, ham, poultry, butter and honey, upon sale and exposure for sale. Inspections were made at 106 premises of 291 displays of these foodstuffs, and no infringements were noted.

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 in the case of a compounded food, with the names of the ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight. Furthermore it controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed and prescribes specific labelling of certain foods. A total of 279 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 63 different premises to verify compliance with these Regulations.

False and Misleading Descriptions

Food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false and misleading statements and descriptions. No serious infringements were disclosed. Corrective action taken within the whole area of the County has equal effect within each County district, and work under this heading is combined with inspections made under the terms of the Merchandise Marks Acts and the Labelling of Food Order.

A number of firms have labelled tins of Instant Coffee as "100% Pure Coffee". This product consists of the instantly soluble solids of coffee obtained by a process of dehydration. The insoluble portion of the bean is omitted. Representations have been made to have the description amended so that the product is not claimed to be whole coffee. Action has also been taken in connection with slimming claims as a result of taking lemon juice drinks. There is no clinical proof that the consumption of lemon juice will reduce weight, and the firms concerned have been requested to indicate that the drink is merely one suitable for inclusion in a slimming diet.

Other examples where corrective action was sought are set out as follows:-

The percentage fat content marking on Continental Cheeses when set out as a percentage "I.D.M.", changed to a comprehensible statement of "Fat on the dry matter".

A Continental biscuit marked as "Cheese Filled", which contained a filling only 20 per cent cheese.

Such descriptions of Continental soft cheeses as "Super-Creme", "Triple-Creme" and "Cream" etc. amended to indicate the true nature of the product, i.e. whole-milk cheese, cheese spread etc.

Rice puddings marked as "Creamed Rice", fruit "syrups" labelled as fruit "juices", a "Seedless Fig Bar" which was found to contain crushed seeds, and cheese spreads described as "processed cheese".

The claim that a particular breakfast cereal has twice as much honey as any other cereal was challenged.

Some extravagant claims in respect of medical remedies were challenged and the advertisements withdrawn.

Special Designated Milks

During 1959, 3 samples of designated milks were taken, and compliance with statutory requirements was satisfactorily maintained.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in Brentford and Chiswick.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1959

Fruit and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	5 tons
Meat and Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	1¼ tons
Perishable Goods ...	...	...	...	...	4 cwts
Tinned Goods ...	...	...	...	...	6,543 tins

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

MILK

During 1959, the following licences were issued under the Regulations mentioned:-

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

Dealer's Licences ...	...	67
Supplementary Licences ...	...	18

Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

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

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district in use... .. 5

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

Work on Health Education of the public continued throughout the year. Posters, handbills, window stickers and counter cards particularly designed to emphasise safety in the home and food hygiene, were distributed and leaflets on various health subjects were displayed on Public Library counters and in the Council Offices for free issue to anyone who cared to pick them up.

As part of a Civic Week Exhibition held in the Town Hall in July, a Public Health Department stand was erected, draped and equipped, and manned by members of the staff of the Department, who gave much of their spare time freely for this purpose.

Exhibits on many health subjects were on display, the main emphasis being on Rodent Control, Atmospheric Pollution, Food Hygiene and methods of Food Contamination, and Unfit Housing which linked up with the exhibits on Housing Redevelopment in the Borough Engineer's section of the Exhibition. Although the number of people who came to the Town Hall to see the exhibition was not very great, those who attended were able to ask for and obtain information on matters of Public Health from the Departmental representative on the stand, and all this was useful Health Education.

In order to help those people who needed information on suitable appliances and suitable fuel for dwellings due to be included in the first Smoke Control Area in the Borough, the North Thames Gas Board and the Coal Utilisation Council sent their display vans into the Borough for a period, in which various types of smokeless fire could be seen burning. Many of the general public would first visit these vans and then come to the Department for further advice and information. In addition, an old-fashioned fire in the Departmental offices was replaced by an approved standard type grate with gas ignition, so that enquirers could be shown the operation of such a fire and could estimate for themselves how it would compare in comfort and appearance with their existing methods of heating. This grate was also useful for comparing the suitability of the various old and new types of smokeless fuel which would be available for purchase once the Smoke Control Areas were defined and declared.

WELFARE

OLD PEOPLE

During 1959, 33 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 33 cases are as follows:-

Removed to hospital	6
Removed to Old People's Homes	3
Left District	2
Remained at home:-	
(a) meals on wheels provided	6
(b) with Home Help... ..	2
(c) awaiting admission to a Home	1
(d) housing repairs carried out and/or cleanliness improved	1
(e) no help required	7
(f) all help refused	3
Died at home	2

During the year a total of 333 aged persons or aged chronic sick persons in the Borough received help from the Home Help Service, and the Home Nurses dealt with 533 old people out of a total of 832 cases.

These figures compare with 306 aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service in 1958 and 586 old persons being visited by the Nurses out of a total of 959 cases.

Information supplied by the County Welfare Officer shows that during the year 30 old people from the Borough were admitted to Old People's Homes through the County Welfare Department, including three persons previously brought to our notice in 1958.

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 does this by admission to its own Homes or by meeting the cost of maintenance in Homes administered by registered Voluntary Organisations. The County Council's Welfare Department is responsible for 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 64.

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 1 - 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 1959) and an annual Christmas party. In 1959 a free invitation for a theatre visit was accepted by a large number of members and there were some additional facilities for entertainment at a cheap price arranged during the Christmas season.

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. Members living alone are encouraged to make use of the S.O.S. card scheme, and have the card ready and completed with personal details for window display should an emergency occur.

This is the only club premises open daily for the use of old age pensioners but there are 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.

Brentford Old Folks Social Club

This club meets every Wednesday 1.30 p.m. - 5 p.m. and has 150 members. The meetings are social with periodic visiting entertainers. There are 3 or 4 summer outings, a free tea once per month and two annual parties.

Old Age Pensions Association (Brentford Branch)

This association has a membership of 65 with an average attendance of about 50 at each weekly meeting which is of a social nature. Two free outings per year, annual tea and a Christmas dinner are held.

Old Age Pensions Association (Chiswick Branch)

This association has a membership of 140, and meets weekly for social purposes with guest entertainers. A free annual outing and Christmas Tea Party are held.

Other Societies

Several of the societies whose functions are classified under Welfare-General contribute to a very considerable extent to the Welfare of the Elderly, i.e. the British Red Cross Association, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Blind Club, the Club for the Hard of Hearing, the Chiswick Mission (which maintains two houses in Chiswick in which aged persons can rent rooms at a nominal figure i.e. 8/- to 10/- per week inclusive of gas and electricity for cooking and lighting and whose Superintendent does much visiting amongst old people) and the two Philanthropic Societies.

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, 2,697 baths were taken in Chiswick and 1,005 in Brentford. The figure for Chiswick was slightly greater but that for Brentford increased by nearly 40% over the figure in 1958.

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. The new meals service operated by the Brentford and Chiswick Welfare Organisation which is subsidised by Brentford and Chiswick Borough Council, developed rapidly during 1959. For most of the year in order to keep down the waiting list for this service, the Meals Van, originally planned to convey 40 - 50 meals a day, was actually carrying round 55 - 65. This meant that the meals were delivered over a somewhat protracted lunch hour as the delivery required three hours of fast continuous service, and was also making excessively heavy demands on the very willing driver and helper. It was early realised that a second van would be required, and by the end of the year it was hoped that this double service would be available early in 1960. 150 elderly persons obtained meals from this service during 1959, and 12,898 meals were delivered during the year.

In addition to this meals service, the Invalid Meals for London continued to supply certain people in the Borough with daily meals throughout the year.

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 eleven 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

The No. 54 Brentford & Chiswick Ambulance Division own an ambulance which removed, during 1959, 62 invalids and covered 1,626 miles. This Division covers duties at the Brentford Football Ground, at various Sports Meetings and cricket matches. 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 members of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship to their monthly social gatherings. Members of this Division attended to 120 cases whilst on public duty and 600 cases off duty.

So far as No. 135 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Division is concerned, 142 duties at local Sports Meetings, Public gatherings and Entertainments were carried out. 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. Members of this Division treated 37 cases on duty and 6 cases off duty.

With regard to the two Cadet Divisions, they attend Sports Meetings as messengers and have carried out 45 hours duty at the West Middlesex Hospital and 241 hours duty at Belfairs Home for the Aged at Chiswick.

British Red Cross Society

Brentford, Chiswick and Ealing combine to form Ealing Area Division of this society and work carried on through 1959 was as follows:-

- (1) 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. 22 sessions for Blood Donations were attended by members during 1959.
- (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, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.
- (4) Occupational therapy for the disabled ex-Service pensioners and for the 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 clothes, food and household articles or home nursing.
- (7) The provision of volunteer workers to travel to and from hospital with sick, aged, blind people or children.
- (8) The supply of instructors and examiners in First Aid and Home Nursing for adult and youth groups and for Civil Defence volunteers.
- (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.

In addition, there is a flourishing Junior Red Cross Unit at Chiswick, some of whose members help at the local hospitals.

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 96 blind and 32 partially-sighted persons. 14 of these are in full-time employment; 1 is in a Workshop for the Blind and 3 are 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 5 partially-sighted and 6 blind children under the age of 16 years, 7 of whom are at Special Schools. In addition 1 blind person and 1 partially-sighted person between the ages of 16 and 20 are receiving further education and 2 blind persons are 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, assisting them in overcoming the effects of their disabilities, giving instruction in Braille and Moon systems of raised type, in handcrafts, and, where appropriate, in the deaf-blind manual alphabet. A handcraft class is held fortnightly at Christ Church Hall, Turnham Green.

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 (a) 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 and (b) The Social Club for the Blind which meets fortnightly at Christ Church Hall. This Club is maintained and managed by a voluntary Committee. Attendance ranges from 30 to 45 at each meeting. The meeting is a social gathering with occasional talks, and more usually entertainment. A Christmas dinner, a Spring Buffet Supper, and a Summer Excursion to the sea are arranged. Members are sent for holidays at reduced prices to two caravans at Lancing, Sussex provided by public subscription from the citizens of Brentford and Chiswick and maintained by Middlesex County Council.

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 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.

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. Where the circumstances require it adaptations to houses, including the provision of downstairs toilet facilities, may be undertaken. Advice and guidance regarding personal problems are given, and membership of a voluntary organisation catering for a particular handicap is facilitated.

A Homework Organiser has been appointed and some handicapped persons who are unable to obtain employment in open industry but who are suitable for a certain amount of light work are provided with this on a part-time basis at a Work Centre or at home.

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 Brentford and Chiswick Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing, meets every Friday evening at Chiswick Library and Brentford Baths annexe alternately. The attendance is 12 - 15 members weekly. There are social meetings, talks and discussions, outings and visits to other groups in the County. The Club has elected a Welfare Officer to visit sick and housebound members.

A Club for the Physically Handicapped is maintained by Chiswick Mission (a Branch of The Shaftesbury Society). The disablements are various and transport is arranged by the Rotary Club for those who cannot travel easily. The Club meets once a month for social purposes, the membership is 20 and the average attendance 15.

The Multiple Sclerosis Society maintains a Branch, known as the West London Branch, which has members from this Borough. Social meetings, entertainments, and the arrangement of, and help with, holidays for members is carried out.

WELFARE - RELIEF OF DISTRESS

Brentford Philanthropic Society and Chiswick Philanthropic Society are charitable associations which exist to give help to any in need who are as yet outside of the many statutory provisions for Welfare. A request for help is followed by a visit from a representative of the Society and gifts of coal, extra comforts, special foods, or help with payment for holidays are some of the many provisions which have been made. The Brentford Society also provided in 1959, a free holiday for 80 old age pensioners and distributed a cash gift of 7/6 to old folk at Christmas and the Chiswick Society took 81 elderly residents to the seaside for the day and gave a cash gift of 15/- at Christmas to 170 needy elderly people.

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 1959, 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 when special problems arose concerning readings of results or the breakdown of equipment.

Bulletins from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were received regularly and studied in the Public Health Department so that results could be compared with those in other areas. A brief summary of the year's recordings is to be found in tables XII and XIII at the end of the book, and in graphs "C" and "E" which have been prepared from these figures.

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

An interesting observation from the figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide measured by the volumetric method at the two sites already mentioned is that consistently, throughout the year, the figures for Chiswick were worse than those for Brentford. The deposit gauge figures however are variable, and unfortunately, not complete, but although the Brentford deposit gauge is in direct line windward of the Brentford Gas Works, yet at the latter end of the year, the Chiswick findings, from the middle of an open space, are again worse. If there is no error in these figures, they suggest that pollution is coming across the river into Chiswick. It will be interesting to note the effect of the operation of a Smoke Control Area, as the Chiswick deposit gauge (in Chiswick House Grounds) is within the area of the first one.

Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year under review the Council made an Order establishing a Smoke Control Area. The area chosen was in Chiswick and comprised of 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 Region 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. The Order was subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and was due to come into operation on 1st May, 1960.

During the year the Council also submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government its proposals for creating further Smoke Control Areas in the next five years. These proposals were submitted in accordance with Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 5/59.

The second area to be surveyed extends from south of the railway line from Barnes Bridge to the railway line north of Thames Road railway bridge and consists of approximately 288 acres. Situated in this area, which immediately adjoins the No. 1 Area, are some 1,150 domestic premises, 20 commercial and industrial properties and 11 miscellaneous buildings.

582 visits and re-visits were made during the year in connection with Smoke Control Areas.

Brentford Gas Works

In July, 1959, the Council asked for a further report on the emission of smoke and grit from the above named Works.

Observations were kept by the Public Health Inspectors and in August, 1959, the Alkali etc. Works Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government visited the Works.

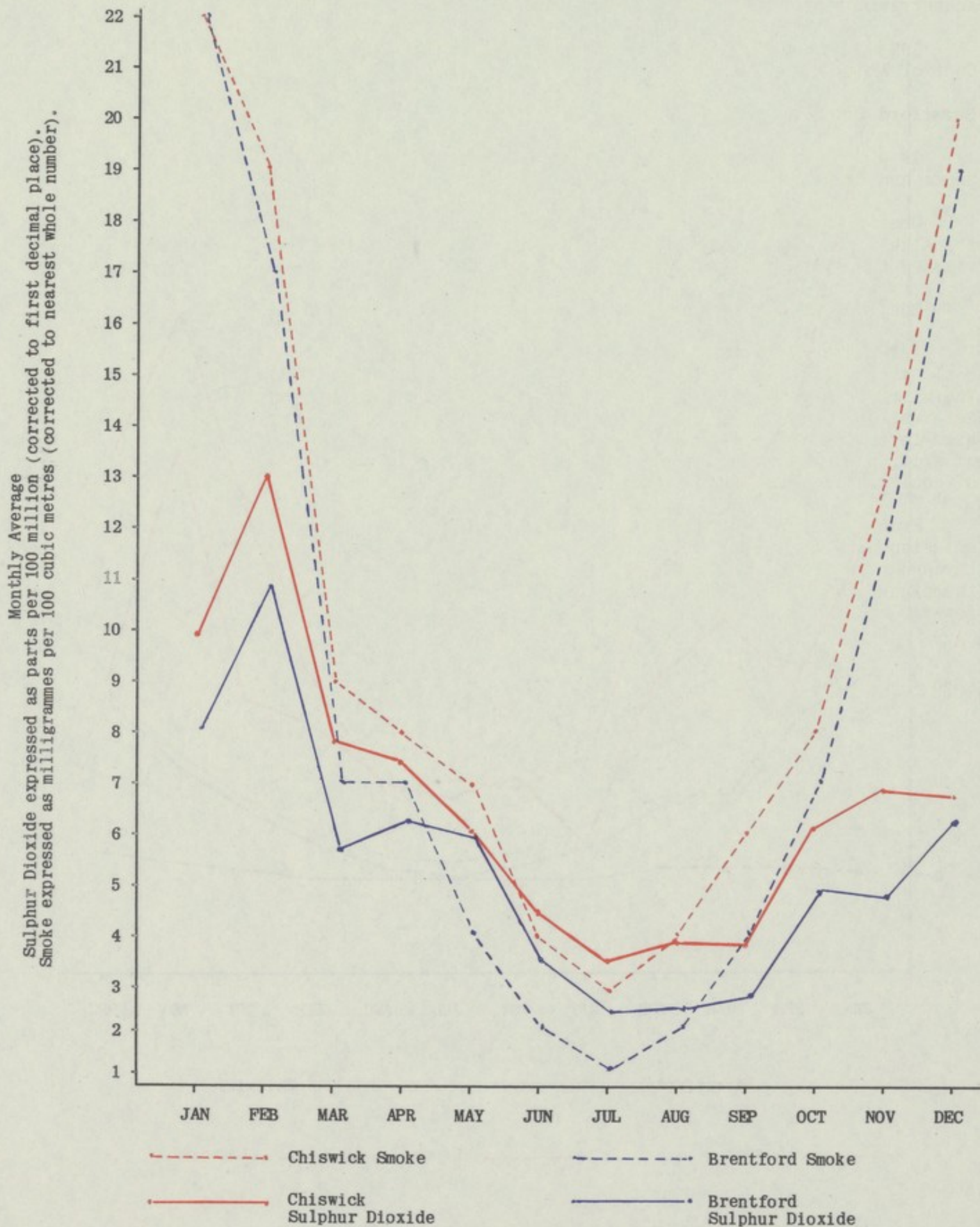
The following report was submitted to the Council:-

"At the present time only three quarters of the retorts, which carbonise coal, are in operation, and the make of gas is less than 40% of the Winter load. The charging schedule of the retorts in operation has been carried out at regular intervals throughout the day and night. In addition, further enclosure of the high level coke hoppers has been carried out with the object of reducing escape of grit, and a second crane is soon to be installed to minimise the unloading of coal to the elevated coke bunkers.

From the observations kept by the Public Health Inspectors, the amount of emission both early in the morning and during the day time, does not appear to have been excessive. With regard to the suggestion that smoke is emitted during the night time, it may well be that the white plume of steam from the quenching towers, could be mistaken in the darker hours for smoke."

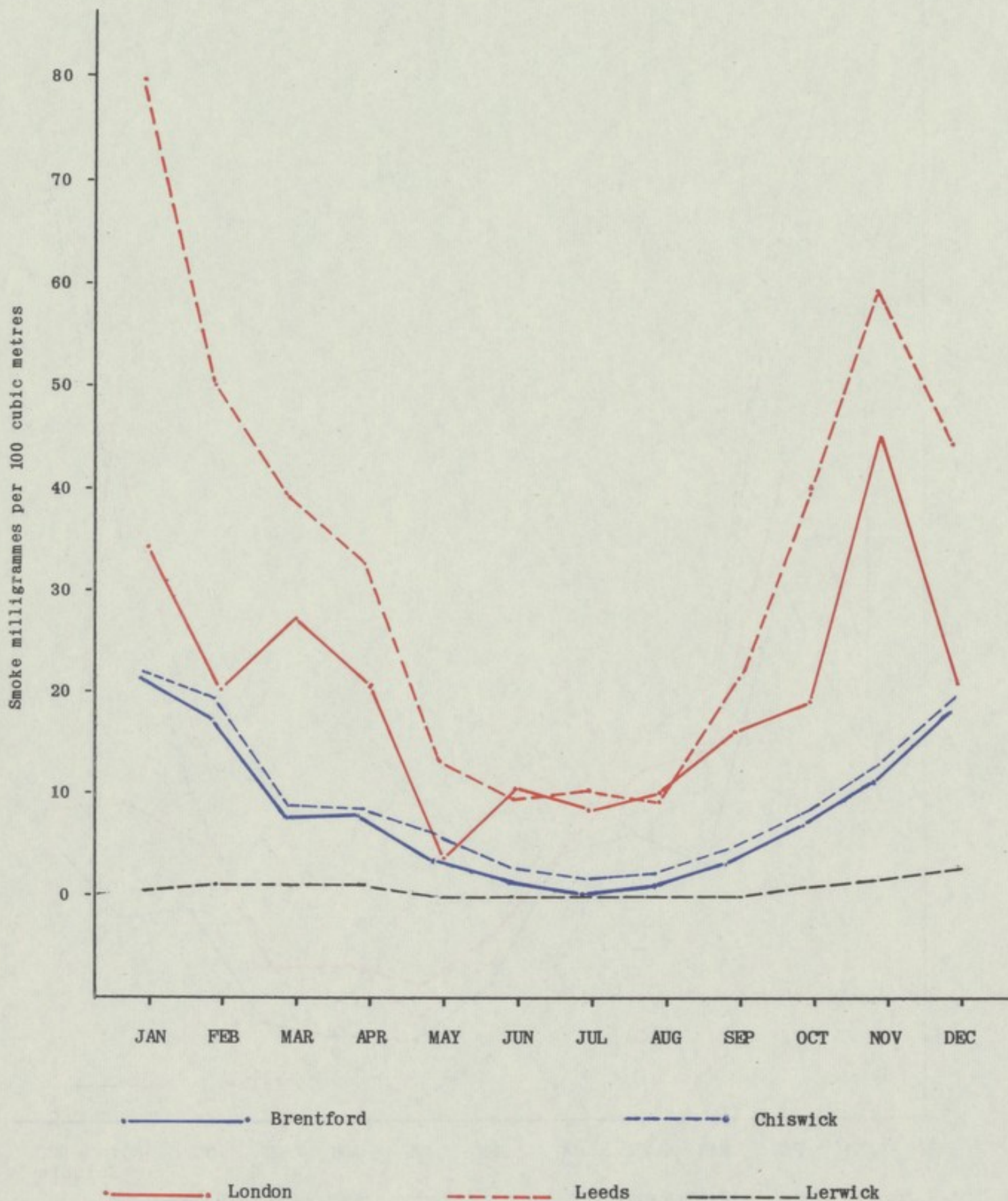
GRAPH "C"

VARIATION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1959



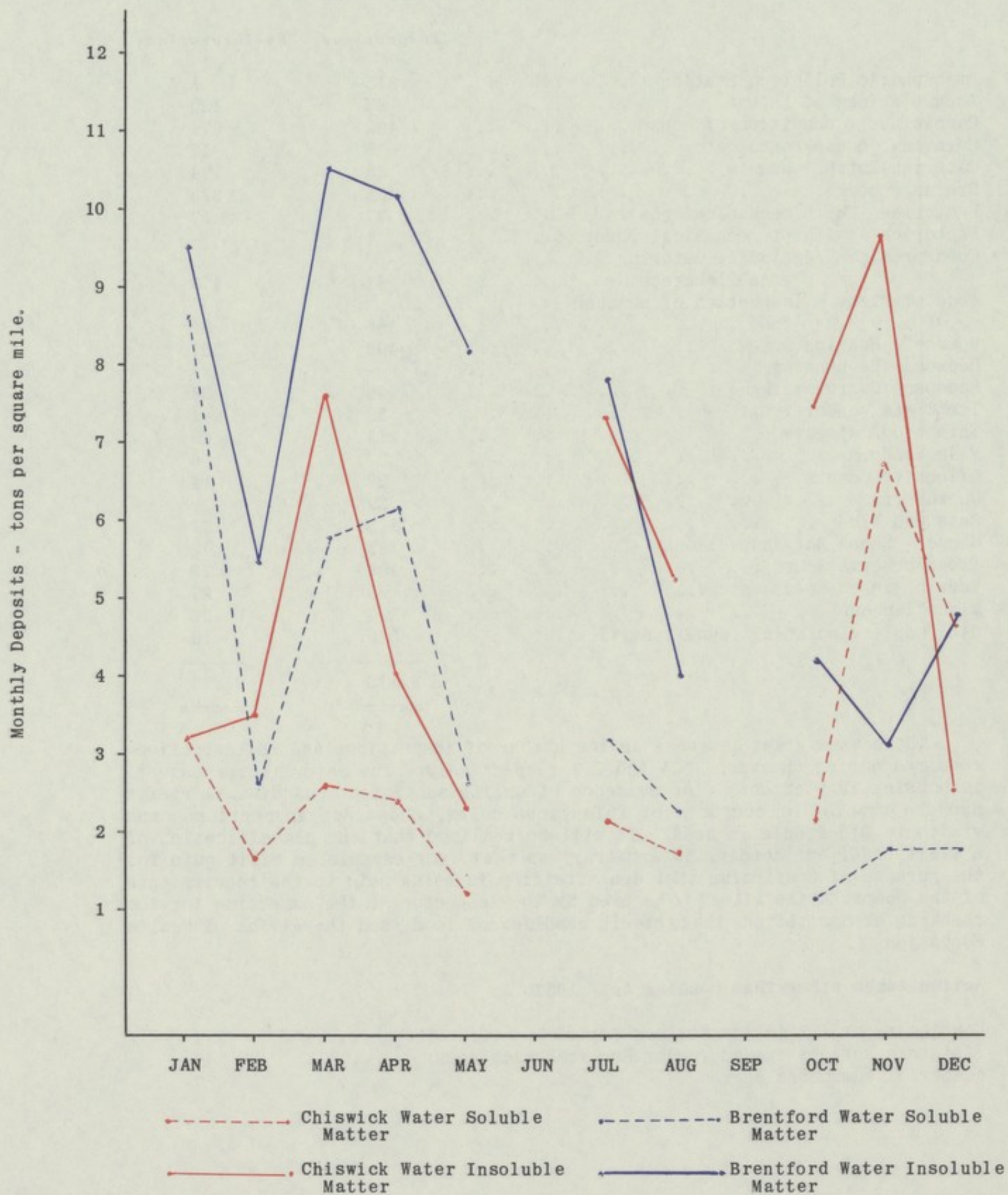
GRAPH "D"

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 1959



Figures for June and September excluded as results affected by unusual local conditions.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year was 5,516 and the following is a summary of these inspections.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-inspections</i>
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	313	1
Accumulations of refuse	86	120
Complaints - condition of house	402	974
Caravans, house-boats, etc.	6	17
Catering Establishments	32	104
Drainage works	155	323
Factories - with mechanical power	37	17
Factories - without mechanical power	4	-
Food premises (excluding catering establishments)	61	173
Food premises - inspection of unsound food	184	36
Houses - Housing Acts	408	361
Houses - Re-housing	-	-
Houses - Overcrowding	48	28
Ice Cream Vendors	32	1
Infectious disease	313	49
Milk Vendors	22	6
Offensive odours	27	14
Outworkers	29	-
Rats and Mice	115	81
Shops - Shops Act inspections	133	12
Smoke observations	101	22
Vermin, insect pests etc.	90	27
Miscellaneous	210	22
Old People (including laundry service)	310	10
	<hr/> <hr/> 3,118	<hr/> <hr/> 2,398

There was a great increase in the number of inspections and re-inspections required during the year, 521 and 373 respectively. The major increases were in housing inspections - for evidence of unfitness, infectious disease visits and the tracing of contacts of infectious cases, Shops Act inspections, and visits to Old People in need. It will be realised that the classification of a visit under one heading is arbitrary so that, for example, a visit paid for the purpose of confirming that due attention is being paid to the requirements of the Shops Act is likely to be used by the Inspector at the same time for the checking of sanitation, the hygienic handling of food, and the giving of Health Education.

Action taken other than Housing Act, 1957

Cautionary or Intimation Notices served	311
Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts)	49
Number of summonses served	7

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

Brickwork, repaired ...	3
Choked drains, unstopped ...	34
Chimney stacks and flues, repaired and made good ...	2
Ceilings, repaired and made good...	72
Doors and Frames, repaired...	22
Dustbins, supplied ...	9
Dampness in walls, remedied ...	146
Fresh air inlets and interceptor caps etc., provided ...	49
Firegrates, cooking stoves, repaired or renewed ...	11
Floors, joists and staircases, repaired or renewed ...	55
Gutterings, repaired or renewed or cleaned out ...	20
Inspection covers and frames renewed ...	23
Leaky roofs and skylights repaired ...	43
Plaster to walls, repaired and made good ...	76
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed ...	19
Soil pipe ventilators, repaired or renewed ...	18
Sinks replaced...	10
Seats to W.C.'s repaired or renewed ...	29
Water waste preventors, repaired or renewed ...	26
Walls and ceilings, cleansed or redecorated ...	7
Waste pipes, repaired or renewed ...	20
Window frames, sash cords, sills, repaired or renewed ...	160
W.C.'s replaced..	22
Yard paving, repaired and made good ...	6
Miscellaneous items ...	41

923

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

Drains tested (smoke) ...	60
New soil pipe ventilators fixed ...	9
New interceptors fixed ...	5
New surface water and soil gullies fixed ...	12
New manholes constructed ...	18
Manholes reconstructed or repaired ...	6
Soil drainage connections repaired or relaid...	14
Soil main drains repaired or relaid ...	20
New W.C.'s provided and fixed ...	31
New sinks provided and fixed ...	10
New sewer connections ...	1
New manhole covers fixed ...	3
New surface water lengths fixed ...	4
Baths/Lavatory basins installed (new) ...	20
Drain ventilators fixed ...	2
Waste stack and connections..	3

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

1 boathouse and 1 railway station which have cesspools
and 1 boathouse and 2 sports pavilions 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 1,310 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 two of the schools of the borough, details of which are as follows:-

Chiswick County Grammar Boys' School	-	Completion of provision of washrooms and changing rooms in the new extension. 30 new washbasins installed.
Belmont School	-	Provision of one additional washbasin in school meals canteen.

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. The Board also supplies each month a report on the state of purity of the water supply, at its sources and after chlorination.

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	7
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	7
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects.. ...	6
	(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	5
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	-
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	1

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	4
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	-
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Number of Grants for Improvements and Conversions ...	45
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HOUSING ACT, 1957

Considerable work was carried out during the year in connection with the large programme of clearance of unfit houses in the Borough, with the re-housing of the occupants, with the demolition of the properties and the redevelopment of the cleared areas.

Since the end of the Second World War, 356 unfit houses have been demolished in the Borough, 112 having been demolished during 1959, and 1,707 permanent new houses built either by the Borough Council or by private enterprise. The 150 prefabricated temporary houses erected as an emergency measure to relieve immediate post-war house building difficulties, are at last disappearing from the district and their tenants transferring to permanent houses. The number of these temporary houses still remaining at the end of 1959 was 83.

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 - 1958.

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.

The one remaining family of 5 persons were rehoused by the Council during the year, and the 27 houses remaining in the area were demolished, Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 Caroline Place having been demolished in 1958.

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.

The re-housing by the Council of the remaining families (2 families - 6 persons) from this area was completed during the year and the 19 houses were demolished.

Albany Road No. 4 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956

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

These 9 houses were demolished during the year.

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.

Twelve families (33 persons) were re-housed by the Council during the year, leaving 3 families (14 persons) to be re-housed. Nos. 69 - 77 Albany Road were demolished 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.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this Order on the 19th May, 1959 with the following modifications:-

- (1) That the lands and buildings known as Nos. 280 and 281 High Street, Brentford, be included in the Clearance Area on the grounds only that the buildings thereon, by reason of their bad arrangement in relation to other buildings, are dangerous or injurious to health of the inhabitants of the area, and
- (2) that the lands and buildings known as Nos. 288 and 289 High Street, Brentford, be included in the Order as land which the Council are, under Section 43 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957, authorised to purchase compulsorily outside the Clearance Area.

During the year 9 families, consisting of 34 persons were re-housed by the Council, leaving 6 families (21 persons) to be re-housed at the end of the year.

Albany Road No. 7 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

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

No objections were lodged against the making of this Order and the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order, without modification, on the 24th February, 1959. The 4 families (11 persons) were rehoused by the Council during the year and the 5 houses were demolished.

Albany Road No. 8 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

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

This Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, without modification, on the 15th January, 1959, there being no objections lodged against the making of the Order.

All the 20 families (57 persons) living in this area were re-housed by the Council during the year.

Cromwell Place and Back Lane Clearance Order, 1957

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

The 2 remaining families (4 persons) were re-housed by the Council during the year and the 4 houses were subsequently demolished.

Brook Lane North Clearance Order, 1957

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

The 3 families, consisting of 5 persons, were re-housed by the Council during the year.

Fisher's Lane No. 2 Clearance Order, 1957

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

The remaining 2 families (2 persons) were re-housed by the Council during the year and the three houses were demolished by the owners.

Mills Row and Mills Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

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

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Public Enquiry into the making of this Order on the 27th January, 1959, which was confirmed, without modification, by the Minister on the 28th April, 1959.

During the year 28 families (79 persons) were re-housed by the Council, leaving 2 families still to be re-housed.

Devonshire Road No. 6 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

Nos. 100 - 120 (even numbers) Devonshire Road, Chiswick,
Nos. 1 - 5 (consecutive numbers) Manor Gardens, Chiswick, and
Nos. 1 - 6 (consecutive numbers) Manor Terrace, Chiswick.

Objections having been lodged against the making of this Order, a Public Enquiry was held on the 12th May, 1959. The Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 20th November, 1959, with the following modifications:-

That the lands and dwelling houses known as No. 1 Manor Terrace, No. 5 Manor Gardens, and Nos. 110, 116 and 118 Devonshire Road, be excluded from the Clearance Area, but included in the Order as lands which the Council are, under Section 43 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957, authorised to purchase compulsorily outside the Clearance Area.

Chiswick Common Road No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

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

This Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 2nd February, 1959, there being no objection against the Order.

During the year the 11 families (26 persons) in the area were re-housed by the Council and the 10 houses were demolished.

Chiswick Terrace Clearance Order, 1958

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Chiswick Terrace, Acton Lane, W.4.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this Order on the 19th January, 1959.

All the four families (11 persons) in the area were re-housed by the Council and the 3 houses were demolished by the owners.

West Place Clearance Order, 1958

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) West Place, High Road, Chiswick.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order on the 28th April, 1959.

All the four families (7 persons) occupying these houses were re-housed by the Council during the year and the owners demolished the houses.

Percy Cottages Clearance Area, 1958

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) Percy Cottages, High Street, Brentford and Nos. 173/174 and 178/179 High Street, Brentford.

Two families (4 persons) were re-housed by the Council during the year, and Nos. 178 and 179 High Street, were demolished.

Individual Unfit Houses

Nos. 1 and 49 Chapel Alley, Brentford.

The remaining family (6 persons) were re-housed by the Council during the year and the houses demolished by the owners as required by the Demolition Orders made.

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

The remaining family of 2 persons were re-housed by the Council, and the properties were demolished by the owner as required by the Demolition Order.

Nos. 1 - 8 (consecutive numbers) Haywood Terrace, Chiswick.

The re-housing of the occupiers (9 families - 19 persons) was completed during the year and the 8 houses were demolished by the Council.

Council owned houses - Certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health

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.

Nine families were re-housed from these houses during the year.

Nos. 1 - 9 Alfred Cottages were demolished.

During the year under review, the following 65 unfit houses in Clearance Areas were demolished:-

Nos. 1 - 14 (consecutive numbers) Caroline Place, Brentford.

Nos. 30 - 34 (even numbers) Fisher's Lane, Chiswick.

Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Cromwell Place, Brentford.

No. 6 Back Lane, Brentford.

No. 5 Castle Place, Chiswick.

Nos. 6 - 13/14 (consecutive numbers) Chiswick Common Road, Chiswick.

Nos. 4 - 8 (consecutive numbers) Mount Pleasant, Brentford.

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

No. 5 Albany Road, Brentford.

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

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

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) West Place, Chiswick.

Nos. 1 - 3 (consecutive numbers) Chiswick Terrace, Chiswick.

Nos. 178/179 High Street, Brentford.

In addition to the above, 26 houses in lands outside Clearance Areas and acquired compulsorily under Section 43 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957, were demolished during the year:-

Nos. 1 - 12 (consecutive numbers) Catherine Row, Brentford.

Nos. 1 - 12 (consecutive numbers) Sussex Place, Brentford.

No. 3 Mount Pleasant and No. 19A Albany Road, Brentford.

A further 21 unfit houses as under, were demolished during the year:-

Nos. 1 - 8 (consecutive numbers) Haywood Terrace, Chiswick purchased by the Council in 1957.

Nos. 1 - 9 (consecutive numbers) Alfred Cottages, Chiswick, owned by the Council and certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nos. 1 and 49 Chapel Alley, Brentford. Demolition Orders.

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

One hundred and twelve houses were therefore demolished during the year under review.

The following thirty-six houses were included in official representations made to the Council during the year, as being unfit for human habitation and were declared Clearance Areas as under:-

Fisher's Lane No. 3 Clearance Area, 1958

Nos. 1 - 9 (odd numbers) Fisher's Lane, Chiswick.

Essex Place Clearance Area, 1958

Nos. 2 and 4 Essex Place, Chiswick,
No. 378A High Road, Chiswick.

High Street, Brentford No. 1 Clearance Area, 1959

Nos. 409/410 High Street, Brentford.

High Street, Brentford No. 2 Clearance Area, 1959

Nos. 248/249 and Nos. 250/251 High Street, Brentford.

The Council further determined that the above Clearance Areas be made the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders.

High Street, Brentford No. 3 Clearance Area, 1959

Nos. 142 - 147 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

Half Acre No. 1 Clearance Area, 1959

Nos. 38 - 48 (consecutive numbers) Half Acre, Brentford.

Ealing Road No. 1 Clearance Area, 1959

Nos. 45 - 53 (odd numbers) Ealing Road, Brentford.

The Council further determined that these houses, together with certain other lands forming the sites of Nos. 35 - 41 (odd numbers) Ealing Road, should be made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

Council Owned Houses

Nos. 14 - 20 (even numbers) Sutton Lane, Chiswick.

These 4 houses were certified by the Medical Officer of Health as being unfit for human habitation and that the best method of dealing with same was for them to be demolished.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Council's action on the 18th November, 1959.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:

(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ...	604
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-Head(1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 ...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	125

(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 ...	259
2.	<i>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	241
3.	<i>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	35
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners	32
(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	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(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
4.	<i>Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding:</i>	
(a)(i)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at end of year	59
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	73
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	380
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	30

(c)(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	89
(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 1959**

Permanent Housing

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ...	-	151	12	1	<u>164</u>
				TOTAL	<u>164</u>
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ...	4	7	-	-	<u>11</u>
				TOTAL	<u>11</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, 1959**

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	777	283	28	<u>1,259</u>
				TOTAL	<u>1,295</u>
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ...	116	135	15	2	268
(b) New ...	20	118	4	2	<u>144</u>
				TOTAL	<u>412</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	<u>150</u>
				TOTAL	<u>150</u>

During 1959, 2 of the foregoing temporary bungalows were demolished, 65 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 6 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 1959, fifteen more of these conversions were completed, five having been done during the previous year. In addition, two other properties, purchased by the Council, were similarly converted into two flats each.

Overcrowding

Thirty cases of statutory overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department and were considered by the Housing Committee during 1959. It will be seen from the Housing Statistics on page 56 that twelve cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year.

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

DISINFECTION

Premises disinfected:

Ordinary notifiable diseases	60
Tuberculosis	2
Cancer	3
Premises treated for vermin	40
Premises treated for other pests (wasps, moths, ants and beetles)...	22

Routine disinfection of blankets, bedding etc. were carried out on the premises in the above table as required. In addition, certain articles of clothing, 7 parcels of clothing destined for countries abroad, and when necessary, books for both public and private libraries, were disinfected on the Public Health Department premises.

In 1959, a new disinfector of the chemical vaporizer type was purchased by the Council for the Department and installed on the premises. This machine is capable of dealing with the majority of the items which require to be disinfected or disinfested other than large articles such as interior sprung mattresses or furniture.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

RODENT CONTROL

During the year 3,303 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	371
Factories... ..	23
Shops	22
Schools	10

None of these infestations were severe enough to be classed as major infestations.

In addition to the above, a maintenance treatment to the sewers was carried out during April, 1959, and 31 manholes were found to be infested.

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

Seven 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	-
Massage and Electrical Treatment	2
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 1959, 10,500 paper towels were issued and, 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 5,193 of these towels were also used.

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

In one other convenience in the Borough - Market Place "Men's and Ladies'", free washing facilities are not available as there is no longer an attendant 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).

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 1959 were not good, there is evidence of increasing pollution from the higher reaches, and also the amount of oil being permitted to enter the river is visibly increasing. There seems little doubt that the increasing substitution of mechanical tugs for horses and the increasing number of oil driven barges is having a very harmful effect on the River.

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 1959, 44 medical examinations of candidates for Council employment and one special examination for retirement on grounds of permanent ill-health were carried out.

NUCLEAR RADIATION

No particular difficulty arose during the year with regard to radioactivity. Reports are now being sent regularly from the Metropolitan Water Board, as part of their information on the state of the water supply of London and its environs, concerning the sampling being done by their officers of the radiation content of the water going into supply. In these reports it is always stated that current information has been obtained from the Atomic Energy Authority on the radiation state of the outfalls from those nuclear reactors situated near the River Thames.

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 at present 55 maternity beds and 55 maternity cots.

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. Use is also made for local residents of hospital facilities in the Maternity Wards of West Middlesex Hospital, Perivale Maternity Hospital, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

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

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

Ante-Natal Clinics and) Wednesday and Thursday mornings
Post-Natal Clinics) 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Infant Welfare Clinics Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Diphtheria, Whooping)
Cough, and Poliomyelitis) 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	5	3	89	128	155	359	249	490	739
Surgical	2	-	11	13	4	9	17	22	39
Infectious Disease	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	19	23	3	3	22	26	48
Maternal Complications	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4
Others	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	7	3	120	169	162	371	289	543	832

(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 some general practitioners.

(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 provided a junior training centre with 75 places where mentally defective children attended 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)	Friday 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) Home 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:

An Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council for the removal to hospital, where necessary, of accident and sickness cases. Two Ambulance Stations are sited within the Borough, one in Brentford High Street and one in Chiswick High Road.

(k) Chiropody Service:

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

Number of persons treated during the year ...	...	...	115
Total attendances at Chiropodists ...	...	...	883

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 1959

Cause of Death	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	5	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough... ..	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases...	1	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	6	13
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	25	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast... ..	-	16
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus... ..	-	6
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	28
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia... ..	1	1
16. Diabetes... ..	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system...	26	45
18. Coronary disease, angina	63	41
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	10
20. Other heart disease	26	34
21. Other circulatory disease	17	9
22. Influenza	3	2
23. Pneumonia	14	14
24. Bronchitis	34	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	8	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
31. Congenital malformations	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	22	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	4
34. All other accidents	7	2
35. Suicide	6	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-
ALL CAUSES		286
		314

TABLE II

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1959

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year

	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 - 14 days	14 - 21 days	21 - 28 days	1 - 2 months	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 - 12 months	Total under 1 yr.
Chicken Pox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria or Croup ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (non-T.B.)...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation ...	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Injury at Birth ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Atelectasis ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation ...	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Premature Birth ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	11	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22

TABLE III

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1958 AND 1959

Disease	Total cases notified		Cases admitted to hospital		Total Deaths	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Scarlet Fever ...	94(3)	46(2)	24(3)	19	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	41	7	1	1	-	-
Measles ...	328	330	9	2	-	-
Pneumonia (notifiable)	10	20	2	1	28/	34/
Dysentery ...	10	16	6	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	70	58	69	54	-	-
Erysipelas...	5	2	4	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	23	3	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic ...	2	2	2	2	-	-
Non-Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ...	1	2	1	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	584	487	118	82	28	34

/ Includes deaths from non-notifiable pneumonia.

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE IV

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

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

TABLE V
AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1959

Disease	Number of Cases Notified												
	At all ages	At ages - years											
		Under					5	10	15	20	35	45	Over
		1	1	2	3	4	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 35	to 45	to 65	65
Scarlet Fever	94(3)	-	2	2	5	11	62	12	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	41	-	6	4	2	3	22	4	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	328	11	31	39	38	40	149	14	3	3	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	10	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis													
Paralytic...	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	10	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	11	-	-
Erysipelas	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Food Poisoning	23	1	1	1	1	-	4	1	-	6	-	5	3
Typhoid ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE VI

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1959

CLASSIFIED IN WARDS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases Notified</i>									
	Brentford Central	Brentford East	Brentford West	Bedford Park	Chiswick Park	Grove Park	Gunnersbury	Old Chiswick	Turnham Green	Total Cases
Scarlet Fever	10	14	19	-	9	11	7	11	13	94(3)
Whooping Cough... ..	8	2	4	1	1	10	4	10	1	41
Measles	24	26	41	14	22	74	68	9	50	328
Pneumonia	2	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	1	10
Acute Poliomyelitis:-										
Paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	66	1	70
Erysipelas	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
Food Poisoning... ..	-	1	16	2	-	3	-	-	1	23
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis:-										
Respiratory... ..	6	4	6	11	9	4	17	6	7	70
Non-Respiratory	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3

Figure in brackets denotes number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE VII

LABORATORY WORK

Nature of Specimen	Result		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Faeces	13	116	129
Swabs (Nose and Throat)	10	106	116
Swabs (School W.C's) ...	-	11	11
Totals	23	233	256

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS - 1959

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years ...	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 " ...	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 " ...	13	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 " ...	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 " ...	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 " ...	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	45	25	2	1	2	-	-	-

The 2 recorded deaths had both been previously notified as cases of Tuberculosis. In addition, 11 cases died from other causes, 10 of whom 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	
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
1959	45	25	2	1	73	2	-	-	-	2

TABLE X

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - AS AT 31. 12. 59.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year... ..	436	341	26	51	462	392
(b) Number of Cases notified for the first time during year under Regulations	19	14	2	-	21	14
(c) Cases restored to Register during year	-	4	-	-	-	4
(d) Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:-						
(i) Transferred from other districts	26	11	-	1	26	12
(ii) Non-notified deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Number of Cases removed from Register during year	27	25	-	1	27	26
(f) Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year	454	345	28	51	482	396

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
-	-	-	-	-	1	16	23	4	-	7	1	27	25
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1959 was 878, viz., pulmonary 799, non-pulmonary 79.

TABLE XI

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEARS 1957 - 1959

Occupations		1959		1958		1957	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Outdoor	(Transport ...	1	-	2	-	1	1
Occupations	(Other... ...	4	-	6	-	2	-
Indoor	(Heavy Manual..	6	-	4	-	7	-
Occupations	(Light Manual..	9	1	10	1	11	8
	(Clerical or						
	(Sedentary	6	2	2	10	12	2
	(Other... ...	9	1	7	4	8	-
Housewife and Domestic...	...	-	13	-	15	-	20
Schoolchild..	... ..	1	3	2	-	2	-
Shop Assistant	... ..	2	1	-	1	-	1
Under School Age...	... ..	-	-	2	2	-	-
Occupation Unknown	... ..	9	5	5	3	3	-
Totals		47	26	40	36	46	32

TABLE XII

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1959

Volumetric Method

Month	Highest Daily Reading				Monthly Average			
	Sulphur Dioxide		Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide		Smoke	
	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.	Btfd.	Chis.
Jan.	27.0	30.1	89	78	8.2	9.9	22	22
Feb.	32.2	42.9	70	81	10.9	13.0	17	19
Mar.	13.6	19.3	20	24	5.7	7.5	7	9
Apr.	25.7	27.3	23	22	6.1	7.3	7	8
May	17.1	13.1	10	11	5.8	6.1	4	7
June	8.4	12.4	7	12	3.4	4.5	2	4
July	6.4	8.7	3	7	2.5	3.4	1	3
Aug.	10.5	11.9	6	10	2.5	3.9	2	4
Sep.	7.7	12.4	11	16	2.7	3.9	4	6
Oct.	13.3	16.3	15	18	4.8	6.2	7	8
Nov.	18.6	22.9	40	60	4.6	6.6	12	13
Dec.	24.4	27.3	70	68	6.1	6.5	19	20

Sulphur Dioxide - parts per 100 million (corrected to first decimal place)
Smoke - milligrammes per 100 cubic metres (corrected to nearest whole number)

TABLE XIII

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1959

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.	1.81	2.21	9.50	3.16	8.58	3.22	18.08	6.38
Feb.	0.08	0.08	5.45	3.45	2.62	1.68	8.07	5.13
Mar.	1.46	1.50	10.60	7.57	5.81	2.55	16.41	10.12
Apr.	2.09	2.09	10.15	4.04	6.20	2.51	16.35	6.55
May	0.39	0.32	8.24	2.29	2.61	1.34	10.85	3.63
June	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
July	1.26	1.42	7.86	7.33	3.17	2.18	11.03	9.51
Aug.	1.06	0.87	4.00	5.17	2.33	1.78	6.33	6.95
Sept.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oct.	0.67	1.42	4.12	7.47	1.14	2.17	5.26	9.64
Nov.	1.10	2.05	3.08	9.62	1.73	6.67	4.81	16.29
Dec.	0.87	3.66	4.84	3.49	1.71	4.68	6.55	8.17

* Tons per square mile

+ Figures excluded as results affected by unusual local conditions

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	54	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A.	264	37	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A. (excluding outworkers premises).	18	-	-	-
Totals	336	41	10	-

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 institute d
	Found	Remedied	Referred to HMI by HMI	
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7):-				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	10	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-
Totals	10	10	-	-

TABLE XVI

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel: Making etc. ...	42	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ...	5	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	50	-	-	-	-	-

I N D E X

Accidents, Road	15	Handicapped Persons	39
Allotments... ..	10	Health Education... ..	34
Ambulance Service	64	Health Services provided by other Authorities	61, 62, 63, 64
Area of Borough	9	Health Visitors	62
Atmospheric Pollution	41, 43, 44, 45, 73, 74	Heart Disease	14
		Home Helps	35
Bakehouses	32	Home Nursing	35, 62
Baths and Washhouses	12, 36	Home Safety	37
Births and Birth Rate	13, 16	Hospitals	61
Blind Persons	39	Housing	49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
Brentford Gas Works	42	Housing Act, 1957..	49
Brentford Market... ..	33	Housing Statistics	54
British Red Cross Society	38		
		Ice Cream	27, 28
Canal Boats	59	Infant Mortality... ..	13, 14, 16, 17, 66
Cancer	14, 15	Infectious Disease	18, 67, 68, 69
Care of mothers and children... ..	61, 64	Infectious Disease Ages of Cases	68
Catering Establishments	30	Infectious Disease Classified in Wards	69
Causes of Deaths... ..	14, 65	Infectious Disease, Prevalence and Control of	18
Chest Clinics	61, 64	Influenza	22
Chiropody	35, 64	Inspections	46
Circulatory Disease	14	Isolation Hospital, Admissions	67
Clean Air Act, 1956	41		
Clearance Areas	50, 51, 52, 53, 54	Labelling of Food Order, 1953	31
Clinics	61, 62, 63, 64	Laboratory Works	70
Condemned Food	32		
		Mass X-Ray Survey	24
Deaths and Death Rate	13, 14, 65	Massage and Special Treatment Establishments	58
Diarrhoea	14	Maternal Morbidity and Mortality	15, 16
Diphtheria... ..	21	Meals on Wheels	37
Diphtheria Immunisation	21, 63	Measles	14, 18
Disinfection	57	Meat and Other Foods	32
Domestic Helps	64	Mental Health	63
Dysentery	22	Merchandise Marks Act, 1887-1953	31
		Midwifery Service	64
Factories Act, 1937	74, 75	Milk Regulations... ..	32
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	27, 30		
Food Hygiene	27	Notifiable Diseases	67
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955	29	Nuclear Radiation..	60
Food Control	27		
Food Hawkers	59	Old People... ..	35, 36, 40
Food Poisoning	22	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	67
Food Premises	27, 28, 29	Outworkers... ..	75
Food Sampling	30, 31	Overcrowding	9, 10, 55, 56, 57
Free Washing Facilities	58, 59		
		Paddling Pools	11
		Parks and Open Spaces	9, 10, 11

Pet Animals Act, 1951..	...	58	Tuberculosis ...	...	14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 70
Poliomyelitis ...	...	18, 19	Tuberculosis, B.C.G.		
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	...	19, 63	Inoculations ...	...	23, 24
Population ...	...	9	Tuberculosis, Cases in years		71
Premature Infants ...	...	16	Tuberculosis, in the		
Preserved Foods ...	...	29	Adolescent ...	...	24
Prevention of Illness,			Tuberculosis, Housing		
Care and After-care ...	...	64	Conditions of Newly		
Public Health Committee ...	...	3	Notified Cases ...	...	24
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	16, 19	Tuberculosis, Occupations of		
			Newly Notified Cases ...		73
			Tuberculosis Register ...		72
			Typhoid Fever... ..		22
Radiation, Nuclear ...	...	60			
Rag Flock, etc. Act, 1951 ...	...	58			
Rateable Value... ..	...	9			
Redevelopment Areas ...	...	50	Unsound Food ...	...	30, 32
Refuse Collection ...	...	48	Unemployment ...	...	10
Rent Act, 1957... ..	...	49			
River Pollution... ..	...	59			
Rodent Control... ..	...	58			
Sanitary Circumstances			Vermin and Scabies		
of the Area ...	...	46, 47	Control of ...	...	18
Sanitary Services ...	...	48	Vital Statistics ...	...	13
Scarlet Fever ...	...	20			
School Health ...	...	63			
School Sanitation ...	...	48			
Slaughterhouses ...	...	32			
Smallpox ...	...	20	Wards ...	...	9
Smallpox Vaccinations ...	...	20, 63	Water Supply and Water		
Smoke Control Areas ...	...	41	Services ...	...	48
Smoke Pollution ...	...	41, 43, 44, 45	Welfare:		
St. John Ambulance Brigade		37, 38	Old People ...	...	35, 36, 40
Staff ...	...	5, 6	'Blind and Partially Sighted		39
Staff, Medical Examination of		59	General ...	...	37
Statistics and Social Conditions		9	Handicapped Persons ...		39
Statistical Tables ...	...	65-75	Laundry for Incontinent Aged		37
Stillbirths ...	...	13, 16	Relief of Distress ...		40
Street Trading... ..	...	59	Welfare Organisation:		
Swimming Baths... ..	...	11	Brentford and Chiswick ...		37
			Wells ...	...	48
			Whooping Cough ...	...	14, 21



