

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

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Borough of Brentford and Chiswick



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961

~~2. Dr. Martin~~ A.413

~~4. Mr. Morley Parry~~ 419/R.S.

(To retain or  
dispose of)



BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961

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

*Medical Officer of Health*





**BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK**

**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Councillor T.F. Thorpe, Chairman

Alderman J. Connor

Councillor A.J. Himmel

" C.A. Pocock

" M.M. Metford-Sewell

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" Mrs. M.B. Poole

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



# STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	Margaret A. Glass, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cantab).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time)	...	...	...	Shirley R. Fine, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector, Housing and Canal Boats Officer, and Rodent Officer	...	...	...	T.M. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. R. San. I. Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
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				N.J. Rogers, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B., Dipl. for Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
				S.W. Trowbridge, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B., Dipl. for Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
				P.D. Donovan, Cert. of P.H.I.E.B., Dipl. for Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Trainee Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	G.P. Gibaut
Smoke Control Areas Enquiry Officer	...	...	...	P.E. McConnell
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	R.P. Hill
Senior Clerk	...	...	...	A.B. Reynolds (resigned 29.1.61) B. Bayford (apptd. 20.3.61)
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Shorthand-Typist	...	...	...	Miss C.S. Clements



Junior Clerk	....	....	...	...	Miss C. S. Brooks
Disinfector/Rodent Operative			...	...	A. T. West
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 34th Annual Report on the health of the people of Brentford and Chiswick.

The year 1961 was statistically not an entirely satisfactory one for the general health of the citizens.

There was a rise in the death rate, a rise in the birth rate combined with a rise in the infant mortality rate, the number of infants born prematurely remained, for the second successive year, two and a half times as large as in 1950. The number of illegitimate births was nearly twice that of ten years ago.

Nevertheless in a year of bad weather with limited sunshine during the summer months, infectious disease did not present great problems although there was a good deal of influenza, and a considerable amount of mild measles. One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred, diphtheria was absent, and scarlet fever and dysentery cases were few in number. Notifications of tuberculosis were fewer and for the second year in succession only one death from this disease was recorded.

The low incidence of food poisoning is good, a reward for the increasing care which is taken in the supervision both of the food to be eaten and the methods of handling, displaying and distributing it.

Comfort and assistance for the elderly, the handicapped and the chronic sick increases year by year, and co-operation between the Department and the voluntary and other local authority bodies functioning in these matters is excellent. The kindness and goodwill of the general public towards the less fortunate members of the community is shown by the amount of time spent, and money gathered and distributed by the voluntary organisations of the Borough, many of whom have short summaries of their work included in this Report.

Work on the reduction of Atmospheric Pollution continued throughout the year, the second Smoke Control Order was confirmed and the survey on the third was well advanced before the end of 1961.

A year of preventive medicine can be considered successfully completed when there has been no drama, no need for spectacular action and an increase in the health, happiness, and pursuit of knowledge amongst the citizens. 1961 was such a year, in which there were no great epidemics to lower resistance to disease later and fill the hospital beds, more facilities for, and use of, means of public entertainment and recreation, greater provision of, and demand for, educational and library amenities, so that in spite of the vital statistics, it seems reasonable to hope for long term benefits from an uneventful year.



I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and support extended to me throughout the year, and my grateful thanks go out also to Dr. Fine, to the Chief Public Health Inspector and to all the Departmental staff for their unfailing loyalty and assistance.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Margaret A. Glass*

Medical Officer of Health.

Acknowledgements to:-

P.R.J. Arnold, Esq.,

Dr. G.Z. Brett,  
Dr. R. Heller,  
Dr. A. Anderson,  
Mrs. D.M. Collins,  
D.R. Fenton, Esq.,

H. Johnston, Esq.,  
J.F. Cronk, Esq.,  
J.A. O'Keefe, Esq.,  
I.A. Davies, Esq.,  
P.J. Lee, Esq.,  
E.V. Reekie, Esq.,  
The Hon. Secretary,  
The Hon. Secretary,

The Club Secretary,  
The Hon. Secretary,  
The Hon. Secretary,

The Hon. Secretary,

The Secretary,  
The Hon. Secretary,  
The Hon. Secretary,  
The Branch Chairman,

Chief Officers of the Council

Group Secretary, South West Middlesex  
Hospital Management Committee  
Physician-in-Charge, Mass X-Ray Unit 5A  
Physician, Hounslow Chest Clinic  
Area Medical Officer  
British Red Cross Society  
Public Duty Officer, St. John Ambulance  
Brigade  
County Welfare Officer  
Area Welfare Officer  
County Public Control Officer  
Manager, Local Employment Exchange  
Borough Education Officer  
Youth Employment Officer  
Brentford and Chiswick Blind Club  
Brentford and Chiswick Group for the  
Hard of Hearing  
The Old Folks' Friendship Club  
Brentford Old Folk's Social Club  
National Federation of Old Age Pensions  
Associations (Brentford Branch)  
National Federation of Old Age Pensions  
Associations (Chiswick Branch)  
Chiswick Mission  
Chiswick Philanthropic Society  
Brentford Philanthropic Society  
Multiple Sclerosis Society (West London  
Branch)



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH, 1961

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 - Census 1961 (Provisional figure)	54,832
Population - Registrar-General's Estimate for area (Mid 1961)	54,990
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (April 1961) (including shops with dwelling accommodation)	16,574
Rateable Value at 1.4.61	£1,354,141
Sum produced by 1d Rate (1960-1961)	£5,505

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, although the general appearance and the skyline of the area is slowly altering because of demolitions, road widening and new building in Brentford, and the appearance of multi-storey, multi-coloured concrete and glass office blocks in both parts of the Borough, the general characteristics remain much as in former years. The eastern half of the Borough 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, one of the two great arterial roads which convey the main London traffic westwards. The south of the Borough is bounded by the River Thames, and in Brentford, the river is joined by the southern outlet of the Grand Union Canal which flows through Brentford from North to South and carries a considerable weight of goods traffic.

There are 625.5 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 continues to be made with the demolition of houses which are no longer fit for human habitation. Information on the rehousing of the tenants



in council houses and details concerning assessment of slum dwellings, demolition and the building of new houses are supplied later in this Report.

Overcrowding of dwelling houses still remains a problem in the Borough but the number of cases of statutory overcrowding known to the Public Health Department at the end of the year decreased. There were fewer new cases found during the year and again there was an increase in the number of cases relieved during the year. In this year also the Housing Committee of the Council reviewed the points system by which housing needs of applicants are assessed, in order to give advancement in priority to applicants with serious health difficulties, and to endeavour to provide ground floor accommodation or in flats with lift service for the old and the severely handicapped whenever they could be housed.

The unemployment figures for adult persons i.e. aged 18 and over, in the Borough at the end of 1961, reflect a decrease in the number of jobs available due to various firms moving out of the Borough to larger premises. On the 11th December, 1961, there were 266 unemployed altogether, of which 200 were men and 66 women. This compares with 147 men and 34 women unemployed at the end of 1960, and 180 men and 55 women unemployed at the end of 1959.

On 6th December, 1961, the number of jobs vacant totalled 331, (423 at the same date in 1960) of which 133 were for men and 198 for women, i.e. there were more vacancies than there were unemployed persons seeking vacancies.

The unemployment figures at the end of 1961 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 31.12.61	6	5	11
Boys and Girls who left school at Christmas to enter employment	81	71	152
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	87	76	163
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Vacancies outstanding at 31.12.61	89	141	230

Contrary to general belief earlier in the year that there would be a shortage of progressive vacancies in the area to meet the anticipated increase in the number of school leavers, the demand from employers for most categories of young workers was heavy throughout the year and it was found that the first year of the 'bulge' did not result in boys and girls experiencing undue difficulties in finding suitable employment. This was due mainly to many boys and girls deciding to return to school for a fifth year and therefore reducing the number of leavers at the end of the Summer term below the level expected, although there is no question that there was in addition an improvement in the general industrial situation compared with last year.

It was not always possible to meet the labour requirements of employers but many factors outside the control of the Youth Employment Service contributed to this difficulty.



## Parks and Open Spaces controlled by the Council

	<i>Area in Acres</i>
Boston Manor Park and Island	40.7
Carville Hall Park South	4.7
Carville Hall Park North	9.1
St. Paul's Recreation Ground	4.3
The Ham Recreation Ground	1.3
Chiswick Common South	8.7
Chiswick House	66.8
Stamford Brook Common	2.1
Homefields Recreation Ground	10.3
Strand Open Space	2.6
Turnham Green Common	7.5
Duke's Meadows Sports Ground	25.7
Embankment Promenade	9.1
Future Embankment Promenade	15.3
Chiswick Open Air Pools Site	1.2

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

The acreage of Carville Hall Park has been reduced by 2.3 acres because of the encroachment of the Chiswick - Langley Road.

### 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	186.00 "

Facilities for recreation provided by the Borough Council or by Middlesex County Council and maintained by the Parks Department of Brentford and Chiswick Council are as follows:-

15 Football Pitches	29 Tennis Courts
8 Rugby Pitches	12 Cricket Pitches
7 Hockey Pitches	10 Children's Playgrounds
2 Bowling Greens	6 Jumping Pits
2 Putting Greens	4 Running Tracks (grass)

In addition, the Borough Council shares in Gunnersbury Park with Ealing and Acton, forming with them a joint committee known as the Gunnersbury Park Joint Committee, further facilities as follows:-

39 Football Pitches	16 Tennis Courts
2 Rugby Pitches	11 Cricket Pitches
2 Hockey Pitches	1 Children's Playground
2 Bowling Greens	2 Golf Courses
2 Putting Greens	1 Boating Lake
1 Fishing Lake	



## 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 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,126
Average number per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Maximum number using baths on one day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514

### 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 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,890
Average number per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
Maximum number using baths on one day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,966

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 per million. Water samples are taken two to three times daily throughout the season for the purposes of chemical analysis and pH estimation.

An enquiry was made into the efficacy of the drug 'Panacide' as a disinfectant in the open air swimming pool, because of its alleged efficiency in keeping the water free from algal deposits. It was decided that a trial could be made of this treatment, provided there was strict control of the amount used. The bactericidal effect was not 100% as from one sample of bath water taken faecal coli were returned, the subsequent sampling being satisfactory. Monthly sampling of water from all the pools was carried out and on one occasion faecal coli were obtained in the closed bath at Brentford. This was quickly rectified.

### 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 emptied and refilled 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 conditions.

## 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 1961 was 20,087 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 1961 was 41,376.

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 1961, 1,373 persons took advantage of the service.



# VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

## Live Births

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	870	466	404	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 17.46
Illegitimate	90	45	45	
TOTAL	<u>960</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>449</u>	

## Stillbirths

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	15	11	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - 17.40
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
TOTAL	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	

## Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	
	610	308	302	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 11.09

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes

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

## Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	20	11	9	Rate per 1,000 live Births - 21.88
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
TOTAL	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	

## Deaths and Death Rate

There was a rise in the death rate, the figure of 11.09 comparing with one of 10.43 for the previous year.

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 1961, this factor was 0.96 and so the corrected death rate was 10.65.

The corrected rate for Middlesex County was 11.6, and the rate for England and Wales was 12.0, so the figure for Brentford and Chiswick was well below both the County and the National rates.

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:-

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Circulatory Disease (including coronary disease)	218	215	201	222	215	224	206
Heart Disease ... ..	73	84	76	99	82	91	96
Cancer (including Leukaemia) ... ..	134	126	123	130	135	153	139

Coronary disease was the highest individual cause of death in 1961, 122 deaths were attributed to this disease, 72 male and 50 female. The number of deaths from cancer increased, but male deaths from lung cancer were one less than in 1960 and there were no deaths from leukaemia.

In Chiswick fifty years ago - in 1911 - one hundred and forty three persons died age 60+ including twenty-five of age 70+, fourteen aged 80+, and three aged 90+. The death rate in Chiswick for age 60+ was therefore 3.7 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. Figures for Brentford are not available.

In 1961, in Brentford and Chiswick the corresponding figures were as follows:-

465 died age 60+ including 184 aged 70+, 130 aged 80+ and 30 aged 90+ giving a death rate for over age 60 of 8.5.

### Of total deaths

In 1911	(70.1% were of persons below 60 years of age
Chiswick only	(29.9% " " " over 60 years of age
In 1961	(23.8% " " " below 60 years of age
Brentford and Chiswick	(76.2% " " " over 60 years of age

So in at least part of the Borough, the percentages of persons dying under age 60 is now less than half of the corresponding percentage fifty years ago.



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

### Site of Primary Growth

	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959
Stomach ... ..	9	5	6	7	7	13
Lung, Bronchus ... ..	26	27	25	7	7	1
Breast ... ..	-	-	-	15	15	16
Uterus ... ..	-	-	-	2	8	6
Intestinal ... ..	11	7	-	10	15	1
Prostate ... ..	9	-	3	-	-	-
Bladder ... ..	-	4	2	3	1	2
Brain ... ..	1	1	2	2	-	-
Other ... ..	15	10	19	17	15	25
Leukaemia ... ..	-	2	1	-	2	1
Totals	<u>71</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>65</u>

### Age Groups

	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959
Under 5 years ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-
Aged 5 - 9 years ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 - 14 " ... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-
" 15 - 19 " ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 - 24 " ... ..	1	-	1	-	-	-
" 25 - 29 " ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 - 34 " ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 35 - 39 " ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	2
" 40 - 44 " ... ..	-	-	2	3	-	1
" 45 - 49 " ... ..	2	3	2	3	4	4
" 50 - 54 " ... ..	11	6	6	9	7	4
" 55 - 59 " ... ..	6	6	11	5	8	11
" 60 - 64 " ... ..	13	12	6	8	4	4
" 65 - 69 " ... ..	9	7	13	4	11	7
" 70 - 74 " ... ..	10	9	4	8	17	10
" 75 - 79 " ... ..	7	8	5	12	3	6
" 80 - 84 " ... ..	10	4	3	6	11	6
" 85 - 89 " ... ..	2	1	3	4	3	8
" 90 - 94 " ... ..	-	-	-	1	1	1
" 95 - 99 " ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	<u>71</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>65</u>

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 Puerperal causes ... ..	Nil
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages) ... ..	1

In two consecutive years, one death from tuberculosis has been registered. Fifty years ago, in 1912, when compulsory notification of tuberculosis began and when the population of the two districts of Brentford and Chiswick amounted to 56,808, the deaths from this cause were 73, while in the previous year of 1911, the deaths from tuberculosis were 158.

Year	Number of deaths from tuberculosis		
	Male	Female	Total
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
1960	1	-	1
1961	-	1	1

The total number of deaths from violent causes i.e. motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents and suicide, in the last 10 years is as follows:-

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
22	32	26	23	23	26	27	27	17	21

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

*Males:* 79, 56, 52, 40, 25, 21

*Females:* 62, 21

Four of these died as a result of accidents within the Borough, three pedestrians (aged 79, 62 and 40) and a motor cyclist (aged 25). In all, 15 persons, including residents of other places, died as a result of road accidents occurring in Brentford and Chiswick; 4 motor cyclists, 1 motor car passenger, 1 driver of an articulated lorry, 1 driver of an invalid carriage, 1 pedal cyclist and 7 pedestrians. None of these were children.

### Birth Rate

During 1961 the number of live births recorded was 960, 870 legitimate and 90 illegitimate. There were 17 still-births, 12 male and 5 female.

The Birth Rate rose from 15.75 in 1960 to 17.46 in 1961. 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 16.76 compared with 17.4 for England and Wales as a whole. The national birth rate was the highest since the year 1948.



## INFANT MORTALITY

There were 21 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (as compared with 10 in 1960), giving an infant mortality rate of 21.88 for 1961. The local figure compares with an infant mortality rate of 21.4 for England and Wales, which is the lowest national infant mortality rate ever recorded.

The graph on page 19 shows the progress of Infant Mortality since the beginning of the century.

The number of premature infants born in 1961 was 78 (74 in 1960) including 10 premature stillbirths. Of the 68 premature infants born alive, 3 were born at home and all survived to the end of one month, 65 were born in hospital, of whom 54 survived to the end of one month.

The percentage of premature infants to total births (live and still) is 8.0.

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	1960	1961
3.3	4.5	5.6	4.9	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.4	7.3	6.6	8.1	8.0

Causes of infant deaths are shown in Table II on page 70.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: -

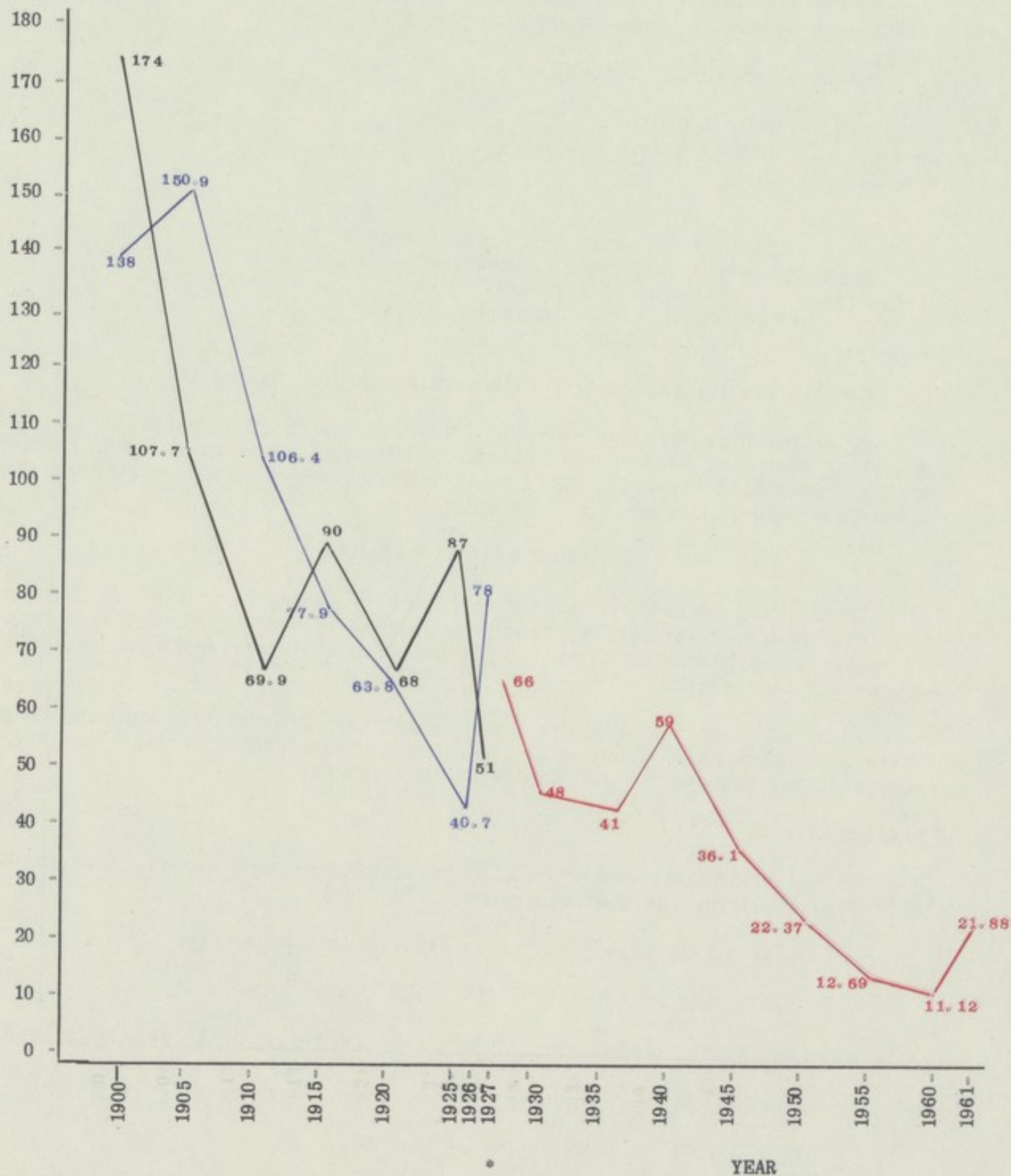
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

During the year, 66 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 67 in 1960. Two cases occurred after home confinement, 64 were notified from Chiswick Maternity Hospital. 13 of the cases were residents of the Borough.

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 SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY  
RATES DURING THE PERIOD 1900 - 1961

DEATHS PER  
1000 BIRTHS



— Brentford U.D.  
— Brentford & Chiswick

— Chiswick U.D.

\* 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	...	...	...	...	8,193
Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	...	4,822
					13,015
Number of children requiring treatment	...	...	...		73
Number of children in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	...	...	...		61
Number of children cleansed by Local Health Authority	...	...	...	...	33

The figures for infestation with vermin improved during 1961.

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 1961, 8 persons were referred for cleansing, 5 for scabies, and 3 for lice.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In the year 1961, there was a rise in the incidence of infectious disease. This rise however was entirely due to an outbreak of measles, the outbreak being of rather a new character as it was not rapid in its development but continued throughout many months.

Apart from measles, 1961 was a very good year, dysentery and whooping cough which both showed high figures in 1960, dropped considerably and the figure for scarlet fever dropped for the second successive year.

### Measles

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

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
413	810	47	659	107	773	330	328	47	542

Measles notifications during 1961, as received each month were as follows:-

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
15	62	106	168	91	60	19	20	1

There were no measles notifications in the final three months of the year.

### Poliomyelitis

One notification of paralytic poliomyelitis was received during the year.



The patient was a boy of 14 years of age - he was very ill and developed paralysis of both legs and the left arm, with some weakness of the respiratory muscles and of the muscles of the spine. At the end of the year he had improved considerably and was ready for transfer to the Orthopaedic Unit for rehabilitation.

The Scheme for inoculation against poliomyelitis inaugurated by Middlesex County Health Department in 1956, continued during 1961.

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

<i>No. of persons who received two injections during the year</i>				
<i>Children born 1943 - 1960</i>	<i>Persons born 1933 - 1942</i>	<i>Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday</i>	<i>Dates of birth unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,110	419	711	123	2,363

Details are given below of persons who received a third injection during 1961. They have already been recorded as having two injections.

<i>Children born 1943 - 1960</i>	<i>Persons born 1933 - 1942</i>	<i>Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday</i>	<i>Dates of birth unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
511	239	516	57	1,323

2,268 primary school children received a fourth injection during the year.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

The number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia was 66 in 1961 compared with 67 in 1960. 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**

In the last days of December, three cases of smallpox were brought into this country by air from Karachi, and observation of a contact within the Borough had commenced, i.e. the contact was vaccinated and daily surveillance for the period of incubation instituted.

#### *Vaccination against Smallpox*

The following information regarding vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during 1961 has been supplied by the Area Medical Officer.

<i>Number of persons who during the year were:</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 - 4</i>	<i>5 - 14</i>	<i>15 &amp; over</i>	
<i>vaccinated for first time</i>	417	62	22	59	24	584
<i>re-vaccinated</i>	-	-	2	4	66	72
<i>Total</i>	417	62	24	63	90	656



*Total number of first vaccinations:-*

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
298	373	548	487	438	418	430	531	525	455	584

The figure for first vaccinations shows a rise, the first for some years, but still far short of the desirable number if it is compared with the number of infants born in the Borough.

Vaccination of persons intending to travel abroad has to be confirmed by the vaccinating doctor on an International Certificate of Vaccination which is not acceptable unless the signature is authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health. During 1961, 439 such Certificates were authenticated.

### **Scarlet Fever**

There was again a fall in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified and confirmed as such, the figure being 23 in 1961 compared with 39 in 1960 and 91 in 1959. 11 of these cases were admitted to hospital.

### **Diphtheria**

No case 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 1961 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	290	331	69	133	823
received reinforcing injections	-	185	71	630	886

There was again a substantial increase in the number of children receiving protection against diphtheria, and it was very satisfactory to see that a considerable, though by no means sufficient, number of school children had attended a clinic or general practitioner to receive a reinforcement of their immunity acquired during infancy.

### **Whooping Cough**

Two cases of whooping cough occurred in 1961. 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, and outbreaks of whooping cough have not been occurring during the past few years.

No deaths occurred from this disease during 1961.

### **Food Poisoning**

Eight notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. Of these, 5 cases were subsequently not confirmed as food poisoning. Of the re-



maining three cases, one was established as food poisoning due to the organism *Salmonella Typhi-murium*, and the other two cases, although not pathogenically confirmed, appeared to have followed the eating of oysters and, therefore, were technically true cases of food poisoning.

### Dysentery

Three notifications of dysentery were received. One of these was not confirmed, the other two were confirmed as having been caused by *Shigella Sonnei*. No contacts were affected.

### Influenza

Influenza assumed near epidemic form in the early months of 1961. The infection was a relatively mild one, without many fatalities, but it was widespread and caused a good deal of sickness absence, also it caused the hospitals to be overloaded and on an emergency admission basis for most of January, February and March. Three deaths were attributed to influenza.

### Typhoid and Paratyphoid

There was one case of paratyphoid fever during 1961. The case was an adult female recently returned from a holiday in Sicily. She was treated in hospital. All house contacts were investigated but no other infected person was found, and there was no subsequent spread of infection.

### Tuberculosis

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1961 was 47 as compared with 60 in the previous year, the pulmonary cases amounting to 44 and the non-pulmonary to 3. The number of deaths from this disease was one as compared with one in 1960, two in 1959, seven in 1958, four in 1957, six in 1956 and seven in 1955.

The figure of 47 notifications includes 15 inward transfers i.e. cases notified because they had moved into the Borough but who had previously contracted the disease elsewhere. This leaves a total of 32 new cases of tuberculosis occurring within the borough compared with the figure of 33 new cases in 1960.

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; 84 such persons residing in this Borough were inoculated during 1961, plus two students from Brentford Hospital and 23 women from St. Raphael's Home, Brentford.

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.

#### **B.C.G. Vaccination**

As a result of the findings from the Tuberculosis Vaccinations Clinical Trial, which took place from 1950 to 1960, 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 1961, 1,053 children were invited to take part in the scheme, 819 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. 184 positives were so referred. B.C.G. vaccination was carried out on 528 children. 7 contacts of cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Clinic.

All tests and vaccinations during 1961 under this scheme were carried out by Middlesex County Council staff.

#### **HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1961**

The housing conditions of 33 of the 47 cases of tuberculosis were found to be as follows:-

32 patients lived in sufficiently satisfactory housing accommodation, 14 in flats, 8 in houses, 10 in lodgings or furnished rooms.

One of the patients lived in overcrowded conditions. Three of them, including the one in overcrowded conditions, lived in old, dilapidated property, subject to dampness.

The housing particulars of 14 cases were not obtainable either because of removal of patients to other districts or because of resistance of patients to home visiting.

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

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

Of the four families previously reported in 1960 as living in old property, subject to dampness, one had conditions improved by the carrying out of certain repairs under notice from the Public Health Department.

#### **Mass X-ray**

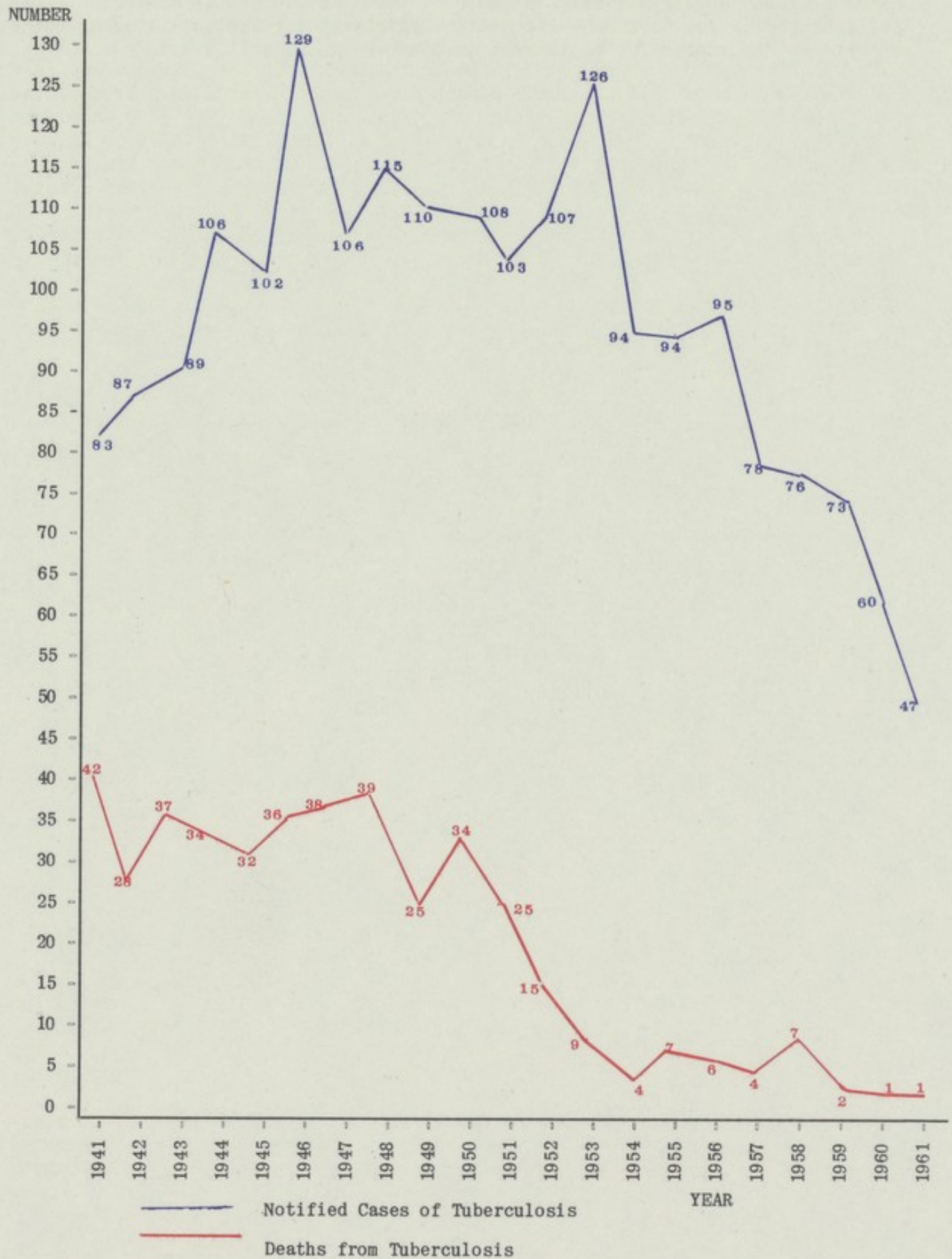
During 1961, the mobile Mass X-ray unit made short visits to two factories in the Borough. 931 people were X-rayed and one case of active tuberculosis was discovered. In addition two factories which are being visited regularly, under a scheme of research into the occurrence of tuberculosis in factory employees aged over 40, were visited twice. One case of active tuberculosis was found and one observation case.



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 1941 - 1961





## FOOD CONTROL

Work on the observation and improvement of hygienic reception, storage, and sale of food continued throughout the year. No major infringements of the laws on Food were discovered, but there seemed to be some increase annually during the past three years in the number of articles brought to the Department as having been bought in an unfit condition (see page 30 for list in 1961). More prosecutions under this heading were instituted in 1961 than in any year since 1951. It seems as if in shops possibly too much reliance is placed on the refrigerator as a food preserver and not enough care taken that food should be sold early and fresh. It is to be hoped that no food handler will be allowed to forget the importance of this and of scrupulous cleanliness within the refrigerators. Constant education of the food handler is also necessary in respect of smoking where food is prepared, failing to wash hands before touching food other people will be eating, and the need for personal hygiene at all times, clean hair, clean hands, clean clothing.

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 ... ..	16
Butchers ... ..	40
Club Canteens ... ..	9
Confectioners (Sweets) ... ..	99
Cafes, Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Snack Bars ...	72
Factory and Staff Canteens ... ..	33
Fishmongers .... ..	14
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ... ..	53
Grocers, Provision Merchants, and General Stores ...	110
Ice Cream Manufacturers ... ..	2
Public Houses and Off Licences ... ..	80
School Canteens ... ..	18
Total	<u>546</u>

### ICE CREAM

#### The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959

Throughout the year, routine visits were paid to two ice cream manufacturing premises situated within the Borough for the purpose of taking samples of ice cream, ice cream lollies, etc. for analysis. In addition, samples were taken from suppliers of ice cream etc. manufactured in premises not within the Borough.

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



Because of unsatisfactory results obtained from samples of ice cream taken from one ice-cream factory in Chiswick, a thorough investigation of the methods of manufacture of ice cream, and of the cleaning practices, was made.

On investigation it was found that the equipment used in the manufacture of ice cream etc., was not being sterilised properly, (this was due to slackness with the staff), also the ice cream was not being held at 160°F. for the 10 minutes as required by the Heat Treatment Regulations, 1959, in order to complete pasteurisation. Advice on methods of cleaning and sterilising was given.

Since the investigation was completed, all samples of ice cream taken have been either Grade I or Grade II.

### Sampling

During the year, 123 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results obtained are as under:-

Grade	Ice Cream			Ice Lollies			Cream Lollies		
	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
I	30	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
II	53	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
III	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	25	-	-	2	-	-	2
Totals	83	3	25	6	-	2	2	-	2

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 the Medical Director 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 Sec. 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, at the end of the year was as under:-

Sale only	...	...	...	145
Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	2
Storage only	...	...	...	1
Total				<u>148</u>

### Preserved Foods

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

Sausage manufacture	...	...	...	...	5
Sausages and pickled meat	...	...	...	...	13
Cooking of ham and other meats	...	...	...	...	5
Total					<u>23</u>

27 visits were paid during the year to premises registered under this section.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

155 contraventions of the above-named Regulations were found and 125 remedied during 1961. Details of these contraventions are as follows:-

Contravention	Found	Remedied
Articles/Equipment not kept clean	6	3
Articles/Equipment not in good order	7	3
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	6	6
Food placed within 18" of ground and not adequately protected	10	10
Personal cleanliness not observed	5	3
Water Closets not kept clean and in efficient order	11	11
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to water closets	5	4
Absence of "Wash you hands" notices in water closets	3	4
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins	5	5
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash-hand basins	9	6
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc. near wash-hand basins	4	3
Absence of accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours	3	2
Absence of suitable and sufficient sinks for the washing of food and equipment	1	-
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over sink	2	2
Absence of soap, clean cloths etc. at sink	1	1

Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation in food rooms	2	2
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. not kept clean	17	13
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. not kept in good order	6	5
Covered receptacle for refuse not provided	9	11
Accumulations of refuse etc.	14	9
Specified foods not stored at prescribed temperature	4	2
Inadequate or defective drainage	11	9
Absence of proper storage of food	5	3
Animals on premises	3	3
Rat proofing required	3	2
Miscellaneous	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	155	125
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No prosecutions were undertaken for contravention of these Regulations.

### CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

111 visits were made to catering establishments during the year and in 27 cases it was necessary to give written or verbal intimation that work was required.

### FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year, 23 cases concerning food alleged to be unsound were received in the Department.

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Foreign body in bottle of mineral water	Warning letter
Stone in fruit bun	Warning letter
Screw in sausage roll	Warning letter
Dirty milk bottle	Court action - £5 fine and £6.8s.0d. costs
Cigarette in loaf	Court action - £25 fine and £5.5s.0d. costs
Mould on sausages	Court action - £20 fine and £21 costs
Fermentation of orange drink	Warning letter
Mould on pork pie	Court action - £20 fine and £5.5s.0d. costs
Dirty milk bottle	Court action - £5 fine and £5.5s.0d. costs
Mould on fruit pudding	Warning letter
Mould in bread	Warning letter
Foreign matter in bread	Warning letter
Wood screw in loaf	Court action - £50 fine and £8.5s.0d. costs



## 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)	22	-
Butter	15	1
Cakes	3	3
Cream	11	-
Drugs	11	-
Fish and Fish Products	18	-
Fruit	10	-
Fruit Juice	2	-
Ice Cream	15	-
Liver	10	-
Margarine	5	-
Meat and Meat Products	32	-
Preserves	3	-
Sausages	7	3
Spirits	3	-
Soft Drinks	2	-
Sweets	3	-
Vinegar and Non-Brewed Condiment	11	-
Miscellaneous	2	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	185	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of samples taken was again less than during the previous year i.e. 185 in 1961 compared with 205 in 1960. The number of unsatisfactory samples increased from 6 in 1960 to 7 in 1961.

The following are the details from the Chief Officer's report on the 7 unsatisfactory samples and the action taken:-

### Butter

A resident complained that he was served in a works canteen with a "buttered roll" in which margarine had been used. Analysis proved the complaint justified, but no action could be taken because the evidence was deemed not to be sufficient to sustain a prosecution.

### Cakes

Another resident complained of cream buns and cream slices, which were sold as containing "real cream". Samples procured by the Department were analysed, and contained imitation cream. The retailer's supplier was prosecuted, was fined £25 and ordered to pay £10.10s.0d. toward the costs.

### Sausages

Samples of sausages sold by a butcher were found to contain sulphur dioxide, which is a preservative. The quantity found was within the prescribed limit for sausages and the sale would have been proper had the presence of preservative been declared by notice at the time of sale. The seller was cautioned.



## Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953

Inspections were carried out under the above Acts to ensure that the requirements of the various Marking Orders relating to the indication of origin of imported foodstuffs are applied. Inspections were made at 204 premises and a total of 799 displays were examined. Minor breaches of the Orders were dealt with by verbal warning. No infringement was reported.

### Safe Milk

From the 1st January, 1961 the County Council became the licensing authority for the issue of licences to dealers with premises within its area and 45 such licences were issued in respect of the sale of milk to which the special designations "pasteurised", "sterilised" and "tuberculin tested" could be applied. The period for which these licences were granted has been extended from one year to five years. Fifty-five samples of milk were obtained to test that heat treatment and subsequent storage were properly carried out. One was not satisfactory, in that it failed the methylene blue test. This was found to be due to unsatisfactory storage at the retail shop. The prescribed notice of warning was sent to the shopkeeper. Fifty inspections of premises were made to ensure proper compliance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

### Labelling of Food Order, 1953

The Labelling of Food Order requires prepacked food to be marked with the name and address of the packer or labeller or to bear a registered trade mark, to be marked with its common or usual name and to bear a statement of ingredients if the food consists of more than one ingredient. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed.

A total of 134 premises in the Borough were visited and 1,504 items of food were examined for compliance with the Order. No infringements were disclosed.

### Labelling and Advertising Infringements

In addition to the detail given above, a considerable volume of work was done in the period under review, which did not arise from samples procured in this Borough, but which had the effect of protecting the residents in all county districts. The matters dealt with were in respect of nationally retailed articles of food.

Several manufacturers were required to designate the ingredients on labels of Instant Coffee. As a result of a complaint of the taste of a soft drink, investigations made in the Public Control Department showed that there was phenolic contamination which arose from a chemical reaction between chlorinated water and the phenol formaldehyde stopper. The manufacturer has modified the ingredients of this product to prevent the chemical reaction.

The manufacturer of a non-alcoholic wine was challenged on the ground that the description was a contradiction in terms, and the label was amended to 'non-alcoholic beverage'.

The importer of a slimming food was challenged on claims made in advertising literature as to the Vitamin concentration, and the literature was corrected.

A manufacturer's claim of slimming properties for "reducing perles" was challenged and the product withdrawn. The claim relied on the presence of purgatives and bladderwrack.



The slimming claims made for a lemon juice in a television advertisement were modified after the manufacturer had been challenged as to the efficiency of the product as a slimming agent.

Modifications to the labels of several brands of canned chicken were secured, where it was not apparent from the label that the contents of the cans were not solely chicken, but chicken in jelly or broth.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in Brentford and Chiswick.

#### FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1961

Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	22¾ tons
Meat and Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	22½ cwts
Perishable Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	25¼ lbs.
Tinned Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,432 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 stone

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

#### MILK

From 1st January, 1961, all licences for milk dealers were required to be issued by the Food and Drugs Authority i.e. Middlesex County Council, and information on this is included in the report of the Public Control Officer of that body - see page 32.

Registration of milk distributors is still carried out by the Public Health Department. At the end of 1961, there were 63 such premises registered.

#### BAKEHOUSES

Number in district in use      ...      ...      ...      ...      6

#### 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 18 at the market and there are approximately 450 holdings with approximately 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.

During 1961, the capacity of the Market was enlarged by the provision of 4 storage garages on the East side of the Market.

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 was continuous throughout the year. The encouragement of hygienic living is the life work of the Public Health Inspector, who is visiting day after day, homes, shops, factories, restaurants, canteens, public houses and places where people congregate, always with the aim of substituting clean conditions for dirty, and in face to face conversation conveying ideas on matters of health and hygiene. In addition to our own work, other bodies such as County Council staff, medical staff in hospitals, and general practitioners in their practices, have many opportunities for teaching healthy living and prevention of illness and disease. Whenever teaching aids, poster or other printed material is required for the purpose of health teaching, it can be supplied from this Department.

Since it seems that the public has become somewhat resistant to pictorial propaganda because of the amount of bombardment received in newspapers, on poster boards, in the cinema and on television, there is need for posters of memorable design, quick impact and if possible, wit. The 'Keep Britain Tidy' lion poster was an excellent example of this, simple, amusing, and still interesting after being seen thousands of times, and it was a pleasure to distribute. All new posters available on Health Subjects are studied, and a selection is made of those most likely to appeal. They are posted on the public notice boards and local authority premises, and when the subject is suitable, sometimes in factory canteens and other establishments.

Although often it is difficult to get persons, or groups of persons, to be as interested as they should be in living healthily, the fear of ill health makes them very receptive to discussion of disease, operations and hospitals, so this strange mental quirk can be used by the practitioner of preventive medicine as a vehicle and during a talk on the failures of prevention (i.e. the persons who need the services of private doctor or hospital) suggestions on the achievement of success in prevention can be introduced.

The Central Council for Health Education, to which the Borough Council subscribes, issued much information throughout 1961 on two topical subjects, 'The case for Fluoridation of Water Supplies' and 'Smoking and Lung Cancer' and use was made of their Cancer poster, their poster on prevention of scalding of young children and their dysentery and poliomyelitis leaflets. These latter were ordered in quantity and taken by any public health inspector paying a first visit to a house in which a case of one of these diseases occurred.



## WELFARE

### OLD PEOPLE

During 1961, 36 cases of old people in need of care and attention were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

These cases are brought to our notice often by persons who feel the old person should be removed compulsorily for his or her own benefit but not everyone knows the extent of the voluntary and statutory aid which can be given to an old person in need, and so happily, most of the time arrangements of some kind can be made to enable the old person to continue to live in the way which he wants in his own home or by patient persuasion over a long period to get him into a frame of mind which accepts voluntary admission to home or hospital. Compulsory removal is a sad and undignified incident in the life of a human being, and must be genuinely and fully justified before being used. In 1961, no compulsory removal of any old person was carried out.

Details of the 36 cases are as follows:-

Removed to hospital ... ..	10
Removed to Old People's Homes ... ..	3
Remained at home:-	23
(a) meals on wheels and home help provided	2
(b) meals only provided ... ..	3
(c) home help only provided ... ..	6
(d) home nurse and home help provided ...	1
(e) car and garage obtained (for invalid man)	1
(f) wireless obtained ... ..	1
(g) housing repairs carried out and/or cleanliness improved ... ..	2
(h) no help required ... ..	1
(i) all help refused ... ..	2
(j) awaiting vacancy in Old People's Home ...	1
(k) awaiting rehousing ... ..	3

During the year a total of 378 aged persons or aged chronic sick persons in the Borough received help from the Home Help Service, and the Home Nurses dealt with 469 old people out of a total of 755 cases.

These figures compare with 397 aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service in 1960 and 501 old persons being visited by the Nurses out of a total of 785.

The amount of sick nursing done by the statutory nurses seems to be dropping each year. 77 fewer cases were attended in 1961 than in 1959.

Information supplied by the County Welfare Officer shows that during the year 24 old people from the Borough were admitted to Old People's Homes through the County Welfare Department, including eleven persons previously brought to our notice, one in 1958, three in 1959, three in 1960 and four during 1961. Two of those admitted unfortunately did not wish to remain, returned home, and continue to be very difficult problems.

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 (known as Belfairs, in Grove Park Gardens) is situated in the Borough.



## **Chiropody**

The service was maintained throughout the year by the Middlesex County Council whereby old people could have their foot defects treated at the surgeries of local chiropodists at reduced cost or free of charge. The number of persons treated in this scheme was 82 in 1961.

In 1959 the Minister of Health invited local authorities to submit proposals for a chiropody service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The proposals for Middlesex were approved in September 1960, and a service started at Chiswick in January 1961, and at Brentford in October 1961. During the year 147 persons made 526 attendances at the County Council's Foot Clinics.

A voluntary service of Chiropody is maintained by the Brentford Philanthropic Society for old people in the Brentford end of the Borough and served by a local chiropodist. The fee to the patient is one shilling per foot and 140 persons had treatment in 1961.

## **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, a radiogram in the concert hall and a large billiard table is provided for the male members. Light refreshments are available. This club also arranges summer outings (of which there were four in 1961) and an annual Christmas party. Three visits to West End Theatres at a cheap price were 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. A special blend of tea is also available at an economical price. 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)**

The membership of this Club has continued to rise, and in 1961 was over 100. There is a weekly meeting of a social nature with occasional Concert Parties. Two free outings per year, an annual tea and a Christmas dinner are held. The Association runs a penny a week club for sickness and deaths, and had in 1961, two Sick Visitors who went to ailing members and took gifts of flowers, eggs or fruit from the Association to the sick persons.



## **Old Age Pensions Association (Chiswick Branch)**

This association has a membership of over 140 and meets weekly for social purposes. A free annual outing and Christmas Tea Party are held, and in 1961 two additional outings were arranged.

## **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 and the two Philanthropic Societies.

## **Slipper Baths**

Under the scheme for the provision at reduced rates (2d. per bath) of slipper baths for old people at the Public Baths Establishments, 2,051 baths were taken in Chiswick and 1,461 in Brentford.

## **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 Meals on Wheels Service operated by the Brentford and Chiswick Welfare Organisation continued to expand during 1961. Many times the two vans, which are now in operation each day from Monday to Friday, were required to take round a number far in excess of the normal capacity, and still a waiting list of old persons requiring the meals had to be maintained. The number of meals rose from 17,215 supplied to 168 elderly persons in 1960, to 22,118 meals supplied to 192 persons during 1961.

In 1961, a survey of all persons receiving meals was planned, the Welfare Officer prepared a comprehensive form to cover the likely requirements of old persons living alone, and began to visit. These visits could also be used as a check of need for the meals and also of whether the meals were liked or criticized by the recipients. Following the initial survey, the Welfare Officer would visit new recipients, and from time to time revisit all recipients, to check on supply of needs and any new problems arising. Figures from these visits, and of the needs and the action taken to help will be an interesting addition to next year's Report.

## **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 the Laundry, and to transport the clean linen back again to the home of the old person. No charge was made for the service but for each case a certificate was submitted to the Public Health Committee.

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



## Home Safety

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

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

## GENERAL

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

### St. John Ambulance Brigade

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

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

The Divisions have 71 uniformed members in the Borough who, between them, performed 2,508 hours of voluntary public duty.

The No. 54 Brentford & Chiswick Ambulance Division own an ambulance which is used to supplement the County Ambulance facilities. 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 and transport by motor ambulance is provided for several members of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship to their monthly social gatherings.

So far as No. 135 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Division is concerned, its members do duty at local Sports Meetings, Public gatherings and Entertainments. 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.

With regard to the two Cadet Divisions, they attend Sports Meetings as messengers and carry out duty at the West Middlesex Hospital and 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 throughout 1961 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.



- (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 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.
- (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, and in 1961 one member accompanied a coach load of elderly people while they were on holiday at Cliftonville, and members were also in attendance at Chiswick Regatta.

#### 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 102 blind and 31 partially-sighted persons. 19 of these are in full-time employment; 2 are in Workshops for the Blind and 3 are Home Workers, receiving augmentation and supplementation of earnings from the County Council. There are also 6 partially-sighted and 5 blind children under the age of 16 years, 10 of whom are at Special Schools. 2 young blind persons over 16 years of age are still at school and 1 partially-sighted young person is at a Teachers' Training College.

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 embossed type and in handicrafts. Deaf-Blind persons also receive the services of a special Home Teacher for the Deaf-Blind. A handicraft class is held fortnightly at Christ Church Hall, Turnham Green.



The majority of blind persons are either not capable of employment owing to age or infirmity, or for some reason are not available for employment. Amongst the latter are housewives who may receive instruction in carrying out their household duties from the Home Teachers or in residential courses of social rehabilitation.

An 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. The meeting is a social gathering with an average attendance of 25, with occasional talks, and more usually entertainment. A Christmas dinner, a Spring Buffet Supper, and a Summer Excursion to the sea are arranged. Members may go away 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 Association for the Blind.

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

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

#### WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS OTHER THAN BLIND

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

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. During 1961, special adaptations were made to five houses in the Borough tenanted by handicapped or elderly persons. Details of the work done are as follows:-



- 1 Rail by bath.
- 2 Rail by bath.
- 3 Rail at front door.
- 4 Back living room floor raised to level of hall floor for use of wheel chair.
- 5 Purpose built flat by Council. (Adaptations discussed by Housing Department and Welfare Department officials.) All electric switches to suitable height for use from wheel chair. Toilet raised. Kitchen unit adapted to enable working at sink from wheel chair. Special door handles and tap handles fitted.

A Home Work 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.

Advice and guidance regarding personal problems are given, and membership of a voluntary organisation catering for a particular handicap is facilitated.

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

Brentford and Chiswick choral classes for handicapped persons are held on Friday evenings at Belmont School, Belmont Road, Chiswick. Each year this class takes part in the Choral Festival arranged for handicapped persons by the County Council.

A special coach with an hydraulic lifting device at the back is in use for taking handicapped persons to club activities, handcraft classes and the choral classes. This coach is for those who cannot travel by public transport or in any other ordinary car or coach. Wheelchair cases can be lifted into the coach while remaining seated in their chairs.

At 31st December, 1961, 125 residents of the Borough were registered as generally handicapped.

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.

The Brentford and Chiswick Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing, meets weekly in the Borough. There are social meetings, lip reading and speaking classes, talks and discussions, outings and visits to other groups in the County. The Club has a Welfare Officer who visits sick and housebound members. The Group numbers 18 with an average attendance of 12 - 15.

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. In 1961 the number on the register was 16 and the average attendance during 1961 was 12.

The Chiswick Mission also owns two houses which are let to aged persons - the number of tenants is eight, and the tenants, each of whom has one room, pay a small nominal rent.



Holidays are provided for aged people at the Shaftesbury Society Holiday Home at Broadstairs and several Brentford and Chiswick members have had two weeks holiday there, and there is also a Holiday Camp at Dovercourt for the aged physically handicapped to which two of the Borough's residents have been sent.

The West London Branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, which has some 20 members in this Borough, continued its activities during 1961. The work undertaken included the visiting of disabled members in their homes, the organisation of social meetings and the provision of financial help with holidays.

#### 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.

From the Chiswick Society the following assistance was given:-

Clothing and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wireless Set	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holiday	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chiropody Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outing to Brighton with High Tea and 2/6d. spending money	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Christmas Gifts of 20/- each	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Mulligan Trust Fund gift of 5/- each	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Similar assistance was available from the Brentford Philanthropic Society, which also maintains a chiropody service free to needy elderly. 180 visits were paid by the chiropodist during 1961. This Society distributed 64 tons of free coal in 1 cwt. lots - each old person receiving an issue three times in the year. 80 old people were provided with one week's holiday by the sea, free of cost. 718 Christmas gifts of 7/6d. each plus a box of biscuits each were distributed by the members on the Sunday before Christmas. 697 payments were made to enable old persons in need to have extra home help. A Christmas tea and entertainment was provided, invitations being sent to 728 old people. The financial year of this Society extends from September to August and these figures therefore cover a different period from those in general throughout this Report, i.e. they include figures for the latter part of 1960 and the earlier part of 1961.

During this period, the Society purchased a house in Brentford and are actively preparing its conversion and equipment as an Eventide Home.

#### WELFARE - SCHOOL CHILDREN

In 1961, 654,755 meals and 935,167 bottles of milk containing each one third of a pint were provided at Schools in this Borough.

The percentage of children having milk in schools is as follows:-

Primary	97.6 %
Secondary	71.7 %
Grammar	57.7 %



The percentage of meals served to daily attendances:-

January to December 1961

	<i>% of Attendance taking meals</i>	<i>Average number taking meals</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
Belmont Junior Mixed	53	98	185
Belmont Infants'	56	53	95
Beverley Road Infants'	90	133	148
Cavendish J.M. & Infants'	57.5	107	186
Ealing Road J.M. & Infants'	62.6	235	375
Grove Park J.M. & Infants'	59	134	228
Hogarth Junior Mixed	61	184	303
Hogarth Infants'	56	66	118
Lionel Road J.M. & Infants'	68	177	261
St. George's J.M. & Infants'	44	53	119
St. John's R.C. J.M. & Infants'	80	191	239
St. Lawrence with St. Paul J.M. & Infants'	54	106	196
Strand-on-the-Green J.M.	69	179	260
Strand-on-the-Green Infants'	58	84	143
<b>Secondary Schools</b>			
Brentford Boys'	29	99	339
Brentford Girls'	35	118	337
Hogarth Mixed	42	110	262
Staveley Road Boys'	56	233	418
Staveley Road Girls'	40	169	419
Chiswick Grammar Boys'	53	282	529
Chiswick Grammar Girls'	74	339	459
Gunnersbury Catholic Grammar	66	260	394



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was estimated by the volumetric method. In addition to the two stations already in operation - one at Brentford and another near the Town Hall, Chiswick - a third station was set up during the year at Staveley Road Schools, Chiswick and the apparatus was put into operation in mid April.

This station was set up in response to a request from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the establishment of additional stations throughout the country in areas of different atmospheric pollution potential, the results from which would be used in a national survey of atmospheric pollution. It has been sited in the Borough's first Smoke Control Area and it is hoped that some interesting comparisons may be made with the results from the other stations in the Borough. Unfortunately, readings were interrupted temporarily at the new station on account of alterations and repair works being carried out at the school and comparison of results can not yet have any real significance.

Reports are submitted monthly to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the information obtained from the three stations operating in the Borough for collation with those from the rest of the country. A brief summary of the year's recordings is set out in Table XIV at the end of the book and Graph "C" has been prepared from these figures. The amount of pollution recorded continues to follow the pattern of previous years with only slight variations. For instance, there was a sharp rise in the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide following the dense fog on 15th December. Examination of Graph "C" shows that concentrations are very similar, both for smoke and sulphur dioxide, at the three locations.

The concentrations of smoke in Brentford and Chiswick, as compared with those of Leeds, Central London and Lerwick (places representative of areas from industrial to virtually smokeless), are illustrated by Graph "D".

The use of the two deposit gauges, for the measurement of grit deposits from the atmosphere, was discontinued early in the year. The deposit gauge provides information which is applicable only to the area immediately surrounding the instrument and does little to add to the general picture of atmospheric pollution. However, it is a means of monitoring individual sources of pollution and will be available for this purpose when necessary.

132 visits or observations were made during the year in connection with premises which were suspected of causing atmospheric pollution or in respect of which complaints had been received that they were causing such pollution. In no case was it necessary to take action other than informally and discussion on suitability of fuels and stoking methods helped to solve any smoke problems encountered. It is good to know that the advice and assistance of the National Coal Board is always available in such cases. This is much appreciated.

Work on the establishment of further Smoke Control Areas within the Borough has proceeded during the year, full details of which are reported in the next section. Further complaints were received about pollution by soot and grit from residents of the neighbourhood of Brentford Gas Works. On investigation these substances were found to be coming, not from the Gas Works but from another source, and steps were taken to abate this nuisance. The opportunity was taken to obtain assistance from the Alkali Inspector and he reported that the Gas Works was now using 100% nut coal for carbonization, and that during the year a steam raising boiler had been converted from breeze firing to oil.



## Clean Air Act, 1956

The Borough's No. 2 Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 30th January, 1961 and came into operation on 1st October, 1961. The area now covered by Orders Nos. 1 and 2 totals 588 acres and contains 1,831 dwellings of which 424 are Council owned or controlled.

No domestic smoke offences were reported in the year in either of the Smoke Control Areas in operation and no solid fuel supply difficulties were encountered.

During the year the survey of a third area of the Borough was commenced. This area is bounded on the north by the Great West Road (Cedars Road and Ellesmere Road Section), on the east by Park Road, on the west by the Richmond (District) Railway Line and on the south by the Southern Region Railway (Waterloo Line). The survey was not completed by the end of the year but it was anticipated that the Council would be ready to make a covering Smoke Control Order during the early part of 1962. The area covers approximately 109 acres and contains 1,564 dwellings of which 360 are Council owned or controlled. Also included are 24 commercial and 5 miscellaneous premises.

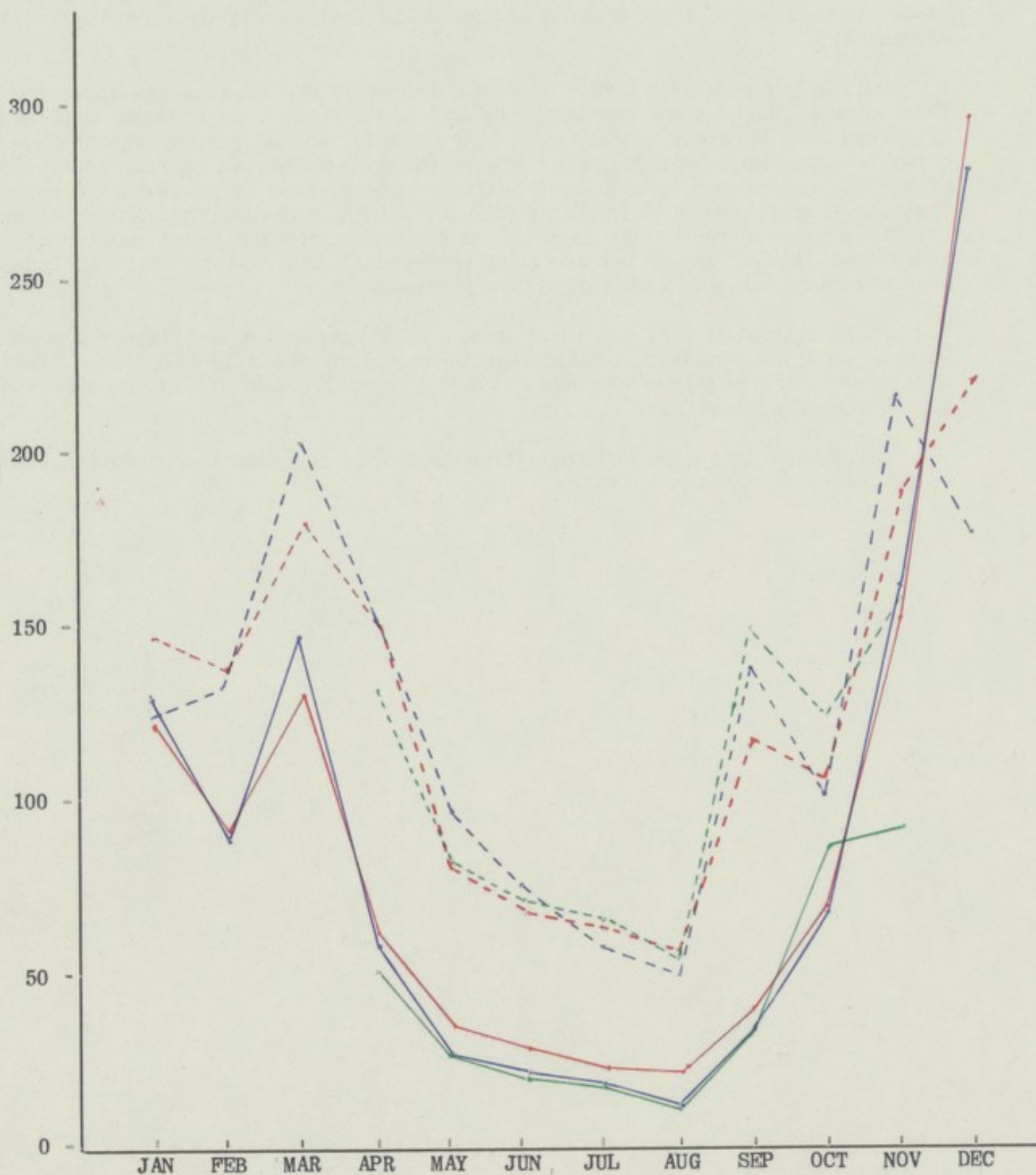
It is estimated that the total amount of bituminous coal burned per annum in this area and requiring replacement by smokeless fuels is 880 tons. Other additional fuel requirements are 120,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and 16,580 therms of town gas.

The number of visits and revisits made during the year in connection with Smoke Control Areas was 1,132.

GRAPH "C".

VARIATION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE  
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1961

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



Brentford  
Chiswick, Heathfield Terrace  
Chiswick, Staveley Road

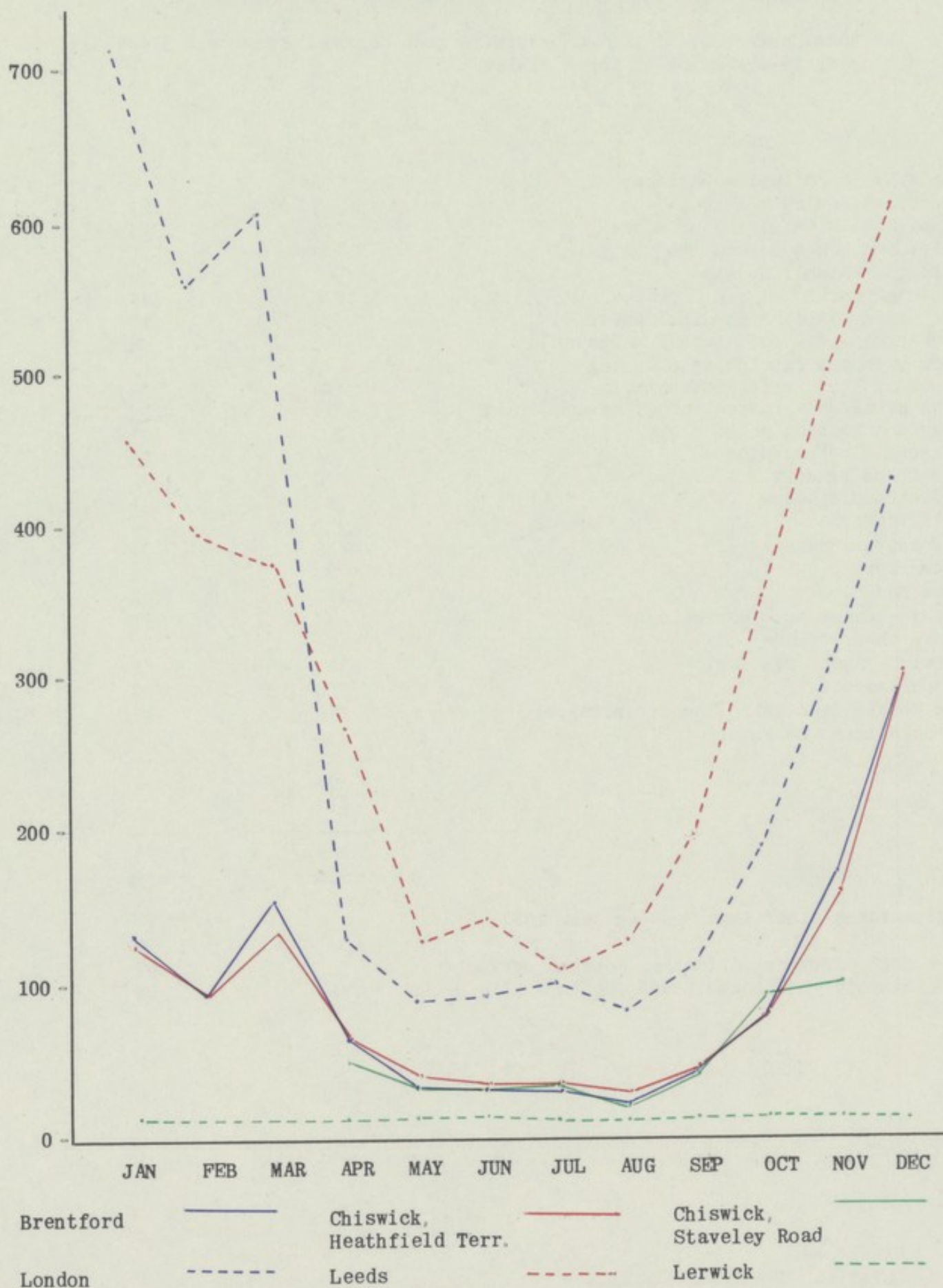
Smoke

Sulphur Dioxide



GRAPH "D"

COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE IN THE AIR AT BRENTFORD, CHISWICK (2 STATIONS), CENTRAL LONDON, LEEDS AND LERWICK DURING 1961.  
CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## Visits

The total number of visits and revisits made during the year was 5,496 and the following is a summary of these visits.

	Visits	Revisits
Atmospheric Pollution Stations ... ..	655	-
Accumulations of refuse ... ..	58	101
Complaints - Condition of house ... ..	218	871
Caravans, house-boats, etc. ... ..	5	24
Catering Establishments ... ..	61	50
Drainage works ... ..	276	587
Factories - with mechanical power ... ..	24	13
Factories - without mechanical power ... ..	7	6
Food premises (excluding catering establishments) ... ..	159	49
Food premises - inspection of unsound food ... ..	211	22
Houses - Housing Acts ... ..	277	147
Houses - Overcrowding ... ..	56	25
Ice Cream Vendors ... ..	8	6
Infectious disease ... ..	81	41
Milk Vendors ... ..	2	-
Offensive odours ... ..	56	24
Outworkers ... ..	20	2
Rats and Mice ... ..	173	185
Shops - Shops Act inspections ... ..	45	17
Smoke observations ... ..	96	36
Vermin, insect pests etc. ... ..	54	43
Miscellaneous ... ..	333	32
Old People (including laundry service) ... ..	170	18
Pathological Laboratory ... ..	152	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,197	2,299
No Answers ... ..	711	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,908	2,299
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Action taken other than Housing Act, 1957

Cautionary or Intimation Notices served ... ..	207
Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts) ... ..	26



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

Accumulation of rubbish	6
Brickwork, repaired	27
Choked drains, unstopped	26
Chimney stacks and flues, repaired and made good	11
Ceilings, repaired and made good	41
Doors and Frames, repaired	34
Drains, renewed or relaid	28
Dustbins, supplied	6
Dampness in walls, remedied	167
Fresh air inlets and interceptor caps etc., provided	52
Firegrates, cooking stoves, repaired or renewed	13
Floors, joists and staircases, repaired or renewed	99
Gully surrounds, repaired and made good	5
Gutterings, repaired or renewed or cleaned out	35
Inspection covers and frames renewed	15
Leaky roofs and skylights repaired	48
Plaster to walls, repaired and made good	113
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed	15
Soil pipe ventilators, repaired or renewed	8
Seats to W.C.'s repaired or renewed	16
Water waste preventors, repaired or renewed	10
Waste pipes, repaired or renewed	18
Water storage tanks and water supply, renewed	4
Window frames, sash cords, sills, repaired or renewed	261
W.C.'s replaced	6
Yard paving, repaired and made good	7
Miscellaneous items	12
	<hr/>
	1,083
	<hr/>

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

Drains tested (smoke)	71
New soil pipe ventilators fixed	3
New surface water and soil gullies fixed	13
New manholes constructed	7
Manholes reconstructed or repaired	4
Soil drainage connections repaired or relaid	19
Soil main drains repaired or relaid	10
New W.C.'s provided and fixed	14
New sinks provided and fixed	10
New manhole covers fixed	1
New surface water lengths fixed	5
Baths/Lavatory basins installed (new)	24
Drain ventilators fixed	3
Waste stack and connections	4



All premises in the Borough are provided with water closets and all drain into sewers with the exception of certain boathouses, sports pavilions, etc., now amounting to six in number, which are at present some distance from the nearest sewer and where cesspools or septic tanks are in use.

There are also a small number of catchpits for industrial wastes at industrial premises in the area, now amounting to seven in number.

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

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

During the year, 1,129 enquiries were received from other Departments regarding outstanding sanitary notices with respect to certain properties in the district. The necessary searches were made and the required information furnished.

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

The whole of the district is supplied with water by the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board. 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.

Reports on the bacteriological, chemical and biological examination of the mains water supply carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board are issued from time to time and these have shown the water to be of satisfactory quality. The reports also show the state of purity of the water supply at its sources and after chlorination. The quantity of the water supply has also been satisfactory during the year.

#### **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The sewerage system for Brentford and Chiswick is mainly a "separate" system in which surface water drainage and foul drainage are kept separate with two sets of drains along streets to which the various connections can be made. In a few of the older areas of the Borough, no surface water drainage exists and in these areas the foul and surface water drainage from properties is all taken into the foul sewer while surface water drainage from highways is taken into soakaways.

The surface water drainage system is split into areas throughout the Borough and each area has an outfall into the River Thames. There are approximately 18 outfalls of this kind along the length of the River within the Borough.

The foul drainage system is based on the two areas of Brentford and Chiswick, each area draining to one point within its boundary. The Brentford area drains to Town Meadow Depot and the Chiswick area to Corney Road Depot. Before the advent of the West Middlesex Drainage Board, the sewage received at Town Meadow Depot was pumped to a sewage disposal plant situated at Clayponds Gardens, and the sewage received at Corney Road Depot was treated at a plant within the Depot, both plants having outfalls into the Thames for effluent. Since the West Middlesex Drainage Board came into operation, the two sewage plants in the Borough have ceased to operate and the two Depots were connected to a trunk sewer owned by the Board and running through the Borough. The sewage from the Borough is carried by the trunk sewer to Mogden Works and treated and disposed of there. It must be noted that the drainage system joins the trunk sewer in only two places.



The sewerage system of the Borough is, in general, considered to be sufficient to cope with the present and any likely future flows which may result from new development.

#### **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 ... ..	2
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates ... ..	-
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects ... ..	2
	(b) in respect of all defects ... ..	-
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	1
(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 ... ..	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates...	-
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ... ..	-
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	2

### HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Number of Grants for Improvements and Conversions ...	41
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### HOUSING ACT, 1957

Details of the year's work in connection with the large programme for the clearance of unfit houses in the Borough, are set out below and show the progress made with the re-housing of the occupants and with the demolition of the unfit houses in Clearance Areas and houses elsewhere, including the remainder of those previously reported in the years 1956 - 1960.

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

Nos. 69 - 77 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford (Demolished 1959)  
 Nos. 258/259 High Street, Brentford, and  
 Nos. 263 -272 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

One family (5 persons) was rehoused by the Council during the year, leaving 2 families still to be rehoused from this area.



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

Nos. 19 - 25 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford )  
Nos. 29 - 37 (odd numbers) Albany Road, Brentford ) (Demolished 1960)  
Nos. 280 - 289 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

One family (3 persons) was rehoused by the Council during the year, leaving 1 family still to be rehoused from the High Street properties.

### **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.

Six families (18 persons) were rehoused by the Council, and the remaining family (3 persons) found their own accommodation.

The 22 houses were demolished during the year.

### **Percy Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) Percy Cottages, Brentford,  
Nos. 173/174 High Street, Brentford, and  
Nos. 175 - 177 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

This Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 4th May, 1961.

Seven families (26 persons) were rehoused by the Council, leaving 2 families still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

### **Fisher's Lane No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958**

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

The remaining family (1 person) was rehoused by the Council during the year and the 5 houses were demolished.

### **Essex Place Clearance Order, 1959**

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

This Order was not confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government although it was agreed that the properties were unfit. No. 378a High Road was demolished by the owner during the year.

Three families remained to be rehoused at the end of the year.

### **High Street, Brentford No. 1 Clearance Order, 1959**

Nos. 409 - 410 High Street, Brentford.

Objection was made to the making of this Order and a Public Enquiry was held on the 7th March, 1961.

No. 410 High Street was excluded from the Order.

Two families (5 persons) were rehoused from No. 409 High Street and the house was demolished by the owner during the year.



### **High Street, Brentford No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

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

The remaining family (2 persons) was rehoused by the Council during the year and the 6 houses were demolished.

### **Half Acre No. 1 Clearance Order, 1959**

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

The three families (5 persons) remaining were rehoused by the Council during the year.

### **Spring Grove No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove, Chiswick,  
Nos. 14 - 32 (even numbers) Spring Grove, Chiswick, and  
Nos. 98 and 99 Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick.

Objections were made to the making of the above Order and a Public Enquiry was held on the 24th January, 1961. The Minister of Housing and Local Government accepted that all the houses in the Clearance Area were unfit but that the acquisition by the Council of Nos. 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove was not necessary to secure their clearance. He confirmed the Order subject to the exclusion of Nos. 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove, Nos. 98 and 99 Strand-on-the-Green, (owned by the Council) and certain lands outside the Clearance Area.

Three families (11 persons) were rehoused by the Council, leaving 19 families still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

### **Nelson Place Clearance Order, 1960**

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

One family (2 persons) was rehoused by the Council and the remaining family (2 persons) found their own accommodation during the year.

### **British Grove Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 4 and 12 British Grove, Chiswick,  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 British Grove, Chiswick,  
Nos. 5 - 11 (consecutive numbers) British Grove, Chiswick, and  
Nos. 13 - 16 (consecutive numbers) British Grove, Chiswick.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this Order without modification on 18th May, 1961 after a Public Enquiry held on 14th December, 1960.

All the 20 families (53 persons) were rehoused by the Council during the year.

### **Windmill Road, Brentford No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 48 - 78 (even numbers) Windmill Road, Brentford,  
Nos. 2 - 33 (consecutive numbers) Mercury Road, Brentford, and  
No. 37 Orchard Road, Brentford.

Objections were made to the making of this Order and a Public Enquiry was held on 7th March, 1961. The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order, with modifications on 28th August, 1961.



Two families (7 persons) were rehoused by the Council, leaving 49 families still to be rehoused.

**Distillery Road/North Road - Holly Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 9 - 14 (consecutive numbers) Distillery Road, Brentford, and  
Nos. 6 - 16 (even numbers) Holly Cottages, North Road, Brentford.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this order with modification on 23rd January, 1961.

Twelve families (27 persons) were rehoused by the Council during the year, leaving 3 families still to be rehoused.

**Back Lane No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 21 - 27 (odd numbers) Back Lane, Brentford.

Objection was made to the making of this Order and a Public Enquiry was held on 7th March, 1961.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order without modification on 4th August, 1961.

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

**High Street, Brentford No. 4 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 300 - 305 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford, and  
Nos. 298/299 and 306 High Street, Brentford.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this Order without modification on 4th May, 1961.

The 2 families (9 persons) were rehoused by the Council and 3 of the houses were demolished during the year.

**High Street, Brentford No. 5 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 323 - 327 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford, and  
Nos. 322 and 328 High Street, Brentford.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this Order with modification on 18th May, 1961.

Three families remained to be rehoused at the end of the year.

**High Street, Brentford No. 7 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960**

Nos. 296 and 297 High Street, Brentford, and  
No. 295 High Street, Brentford.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed this Order without modification on 25th April, 1961.

Five families (10 persons) were rehoused by the Council, leaving one family still to be rehoused. Two of the houses were demolished during the year.



## **Council Owned Houses (Certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health)**

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

Four families (13 persons) were rehoused by the Council, leaving one family still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

No. 35 Wellesley Road, Chiswick,  
Basements of Nos. 7, 9, 13, 17, 19 and 21 Oxford Road North, Chiswick.

These premises were certified by the Medical Officer on Health on 26th May, 1961, to be unfit. The 9 families (28 persons) were rehoused by the Council and the houses were demolished.

During the year under review, the following 11 houses were included in Official Representations made to the Council as being unfit for human habitation and were declared Clearance Areas, as under:-

**Pottery Road No. 1 Clearance Area, 1960**

**Pottery Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961**

Nos. 9 - 12 (consecutive numbers) Pottery Road.

**Annandale Road No. 1 Clearance Area, 1961**

Nos. 32 and 34 Annandale Road, Chiswick.

**Annandale Road No. 2 Clearance Area, 1961**

Nos. 38 - 46 (even numbers) Annandale Road, Chiswick.

**Annandale Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961**

Nos. 32 - 46 (even numbers) Annandale Road, Chiswick.

Included in this Order is No. 36 Annandale Road as lands outside the Clearance Area.

### **Individual Unfit Houses**

No. 48 Reckitt Road, Chiswick.

The two families (9 persons) occupying this house (in respect of which a Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed last year) were rehoused by the Council during the year.

The following houses were dealt with under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, during the year.

Nos. 22a, 24 and 26 Sutton Lane, Chiswick.

The owners of these houses gave the Council an undertaking to demolish upon the rehousing of the occupiers. Two of the houses were unoccupied and the family (5 persons) occupying the third house was rehoused by the Council.

Nos. 154, 155 and 156 High Street, Brentford,  
No. 161b High Street, Brentford,  
No. 335 High Street, Brentford,  
No. 58 The Ham, Brentford.



The owners of these houses gave the Council undertakings not to relet these houses upon the rehousing of the occupiers. All six families (22 persons) occupying the houses were rehoused by the Council during the year.

No. 3 North Road, Brentford.

Notice of time and place for consideration of the condition of this house was served on the owner and on the persons having control of the house.

Nos. 136/138 Chiswick Lane, Chiswick.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of these properties during the year. One family (3 persons) was rehoused by the owners and the remaining 2 families (5 persons) were rehoused by the Council.

Nos. 1 and 2 Town Meadow, Brentford.

The family (2 persons) occupying No. 1 Town Meadow was rehoused by the Council and No. 2 Town Meadow was demolished during the year.

During the year under review, the undermentioned 34 unfit houses in Clearance Areas were demolished and 93 families (270 persons) were rehoused by the Council from unfit houses:-

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Nelson Place, Chiswick,  
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Fisher's Lane, Chiswick,  
No. 409 High Street, Brentford,  
Nos. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146 and 147 High Street, Brentford,  
Nos. 296 and 297 High Street, Brentford,  
Nos. 304 and 305 High Street, Brentford,  
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Manor Gardens, Chiswick,  
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Manor Terrace, Chiswick,  
Nos. 106, 108, 112, 114 and 120 Devonshire Road, Chiswick.

In addition to the above, 7 unfit Council owned properties, (Nos. 7, 9, 13, 17, 19 and 21 Oxford Road North, Chiswick and No. 35 Wellesley Road, Chiswick) were demolished.

Also, 9 houses on lands acquired by the Council under Section 43 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957 and deemed not to be unfit, were demolished, as under:-

No. 306 High Street, Brentford,  
Nos. 100, 102, 104, 110, 116 and 118 Devonshire Road, Chiswick,  
No. 1 Manor Terrace, Chiswick.

Closing Orders under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 were made in respect of certain underground rooms at:-

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) Dewsbury Crescent, Chiswick,  
Nos. 25 - 28 (consecutive numbers) Dewsbury Crescent, Chiswick, and  
Nos. 49 - 51 (consecutive numbers) Dewsbury Crescent, Chiswick

where the windows fell short of the requirements of the Underground Room Regulations. After an appeal by the landlords, agreement was reached whereby the landlords undertook to carry out works to ensure that requirements of the Regulations were complied with and the Council undertook to cancel the Closing Orders upon the satisfactory completion of these works.



# HOUSING STATISTICS

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

(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... ..	518
(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 ... ..	33
(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	177

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

	Number of defective dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	155
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## 3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

(a)	Proceedings under Section 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	22
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(i) by owners... ..	28
	(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 ... ..	2
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	Nil



(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 ...	11
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding:*

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at end of year under review ... ..	47
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	56
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	313
(b)	(1)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	11
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	63
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	34
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	152
(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 1961**

**Permanent Housing**

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>By Borough Council</b>					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ... ..	-	82	40	-	122
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>By Private Enterprise</b>					
(a) Rebuilds ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New ... ..	6	43	13	1	63
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>

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, 1961

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	935	331	28	1465
				TOTAL	1501
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds ...	116	135	15	2	268
(b) New ...	39	175	23	3	240
				TOTAL	508

Temporary Housing

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

103 of these temporary bungalows have 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**

The process of conversion and improvement of Council owned houses continued in 1961, the Lionel Road scheme having been completed, with the provision of 24 houses and 48 flats.

Details of conversions in 1961 and in total are as follows:-

<i>Conversions</i>	<i>Completed 1961</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>
Lionel Road	-	-	24	48
Whitestile Road	1	2	4	8
Former Requisitioned Properties etc.	33	101	53	160
Homes modernised	17	-	34	-



## Overcrowding

Eleven cases of statutory overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department and were considered by the Housing Committee during 1961. It will be seen from the Housing Statistics on page 59 that thirty-four cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year.

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

## DISINFECTION

### Premises disinfected:

Ordinary notifiable diseases	...	...	...	15
Cancer	...	...	...	2
Premises treated for vermin	...	....	...	22
Premises treated for other pests				
(wasps, moths, ants and beetles)	...	...		11

Routine disinfection of blankets, bedding etc. were carried out on the premises in the above table as required. In addition, articles of clothing and bedding, 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.

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 4,845 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

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

In addition to the above, two maintenance treatments to the sewers were carried out during the months of April and May, 1961 and November, 1961 and the following shows the number of manholes found to be infested.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Manholes found to be infested</i>
April and May, 1961	19
November, 1961	12

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 licensed by the local authority. One licence was 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

Six 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>
Chiropody only	2
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	1
Massage and Electrical Treatment	2
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	1



## FREE WASHING FACILITIES IN PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Facilities for free hand washing are available in the Kew Bridge both "Ladies" and "Men's" at 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 1961, 26,900 paper towels, (16,900 in Brentford, 10,000 in Chiswick), 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 3,547 of these towels were also used. This is a steep rise on the figures for former years, the number of paper towels is double last year's figure, and there is a rise, though a small one, in the use of the linen towels.

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 were received on samples of water taken during the year by Officers of Middlesex County Council from points on the River Brent between Wembley and Brentford High Street. In general the results were not good but a number of the samples were deemed to be satisfactory.

Mechanical tugs and oil-driven barges plying on the river do not help the water to purify itself by natural means.

No information has been received of any accidental pollution and it has not been found necessary to take action during the year against any person using the River Brent for unauthorised discharge of sewage or trade effluents.

## STREET TRADING

Certain prescribed areas in the district have been allocated for street-trading purposes. There were 23 Street Trading sites and during 1961, 12 visits were paid to these sites to verify hygienic conditions.

31 hawkers of food were registered with the Council.

## CANAL BOATS

Number of boats on register:-

Motor propelled boats	...	...	...	89
Other boats	...	...	...	406

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL STAFF

The following medical examinations of Council staff were carried out during 1961:-

No. of examinations for entry into the Superannuation Scheme	...	56
No. of examinations following expiration of sick leave	...	2

## NUCLEAR RADIATION

Reports are now received every month from the Metropolitan Water Board on the control of the emission of waste material from nuclear research stations into the River Thames or its tributaries. Pollution of the atmosphere, the use of nuclear fission material in industry and in hospitals, and control of the transport of radioactive material are still matters for which the Central Atomic Authority maintains complete control, and although it is now in the legislation that this authority can be notified of registrations of premises within the Borough where the use of radioactive material is permitted, no information of this kind has been received. It would be very useful to have a monthly report, similar to that of the Metropolitan Water Board, which is excellent, on findings on the radioactive state of the upper air, and on the quantities of isotopes and other radioactive material brought into the Borough, and also a notice beforehand of all transport of such material through the Borough, since with our great trunk roads from the West this must be considerable. With the increase of nuclear power stations and the growing use of radioactive material in research, in a great variety of industrial processes, in investigation of disease, and also its treatment, and with the possibility of nuclear powered cars and aeroplanes in the offing, sooner or later Medical Officers of Health must have this information in order to carry out the statutory duty imposed by Act of Parliament, to enquire into and become aware of any matter likely to affect the health of the public.



## 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 enrolled 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 128 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.
Post-Natal Clinics	)	

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

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

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



Chiswick:-

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

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. 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	3	2	80	139	118	330	201	471	672
Surgical	4	-	8	10	10	6	22	16	38
Infectious Disease	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3
Tuberculosis	-	-	16	19	2	2	18	21	39
Maternal Complications	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3
TOTALS	7	2	105	172	130	339	242	513	755

*(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, tetanus and poliomyelitis are carried out by some general practitioners.

*(e) Mental Health Service:*

The County Mental Health Service deals with persons suffering from mental disorder 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 Mental Health Act, 1959. A twenty-four hour emergency service is also provided.

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. with doctor.
Minor Ailment Clinic (Brentford)	Monday to Saturday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Thursday 9.30 a.m. with doctor.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Brentford)	With Surgeon - every first and third Monday in each month 2 p.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Brentford)	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.
Physiotherapy Clinic (Brentford)	Monday and Thursday 9 a.m. Alternate Wednesdays 2 p.m.
Speech Clinic (Brentford)	Monday 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Thursday 1.30 p.m.
Speech Clinic (Chiswick)	Wednesday 1.30 p.m. Thursday 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 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. and 1.30 p.m. Alternate Saturdays 9.30 a.m.
Ultra-Violet Light Treatment Clinic (Brentford)	Tuesday and Friday 2 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. Children's Area Officers deal locally with such cases as they arise, also adoptions and neglected children.

*(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 households where this is required owing to the presence of a person who is ill, lying in, an expectant mother, mentally subnormal, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age, is provided under the County Council's Scheme.

In 1961 assistance was given by Home Helps to 455 cases in Brentford and Chiswick. Maternity cases 39, tuberculosis cases 7, aged and chronic sick 378, others 31.

*(j) Ambulance Service:*

An Ambulance Service based at the Ambulance Depot, Mogden Lane, Isleworth, is maintained by the County Council for the removal to hospital, where necessary, of accident and sickness cases. An accident ambulance is sited at the Chiswick Fire Station.

During the year the ambulances were transferred from the sites which they had occupied for many years in the fire stations in Brentford High Street and in Chiswick High Road, to the site in Isleworth, but no reports to date have been received in the Public Health Department that this has occasioned delay or difficulty on any occasion.

*(k) Chiropody Service:*

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

Number of persons treated during the year	...	...	...	82
Total attendances at Chiropodists	...	...	...	714

**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**

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**TABLE I**  
**PARTICULARS OF DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE**  
**REGISTRAR - GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1961**

Cause of Death	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	-
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	-	-
4. Diphtheria ... ..	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..	1	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-
8. Measles ... ..	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ... ..	9	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	26	7
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast ... ..	-	15
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ... ..	-	2
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	36	32
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia ... ..	-	-
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	26	41
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	72	50
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	6	6
20. Other heart disease ... ..	22	39
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	13	16
22. Influenza ... ..	1	2
23. Pneumonia ... ..	22	22
24. Bronchitis ... ..	34	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	3	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	3	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	5	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	13	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	6	2
34. All other accidents ... ..	-	9
35. Suicide ... ..	3	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	-	-
ALL CAUSES	308	302

TABLE II

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1961

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 year
Chicken Pox ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculous																						
Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abdominal																						
Tuberculosis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberculous																						
Diseases ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis																						
(Non-T.B.) ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Convulsions ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all																						
forms) ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rickets ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocation ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Injury at Birth ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Atelectasis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital																						
Malformation ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Premature Birth ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Atrophy, Debility																						
and Marasmus ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pemphigus																						
Neonatorum ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Causes ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>



**TABLE III**  
**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1960 AND 1961**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>		<i>Cases admitted to hospital</i>		<i>Total Deaths</i>	
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	26(3)	39	14(3)	12	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	2	40	-	5	-	-
Measles... ..	542	47	3	3	-	-
Pneumonia (notifiable)	1	2	-	-	44/	27/
Dysentery ... ..	3(1)	115(24)	2(1)	6	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia...	66	67	64	66	-	-
Erysipelas ... ..	4	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	8(5)	55(52*)	2(1)	1	-	-
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum... ..	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis						
Paralytic ... ..	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid 'A' ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>

/ Includes deaths from non-notifiable pneumonia.

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

\* This figure includes 26 cases subsequently confirmed as *Shigella Sonnei* Dysentery.

**TABLE IV**  
**AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED**  
**DURING THE YEAR 1961**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases Notified</i>												
	<i>At all ages</i>	<i>At ages - years</i>											
		<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 35</i>	<i>35 to 45</i>	<i>45 to 65</i>	<i>Over 65</i>
Scarlet Fever	26 (3)	-	-	-	2 (1)	1	19 (2)	1	2	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles ...	542	18	48	60	76	71	244	10	8	3	3	1	-
Pneumonia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery ...	3 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	44	6	-	-
Erysipelas ...	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Food Poisoning	8 (5)	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-	4 (1)	1 (1)
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid 'A'	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.



**TABLE V**  
**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1961**  
**CLASSIFIED IN WARDS**

Disease	Number of Cases Notified									
	Brentford Central	Brentford East	Brentford West	Bedford Park	Chiswick Park	Grove Park	Gunnersbury	Old Chiswick	Turnham Green	Total Cases
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4 (1)	4	7 (2)	-	1	2	5	2	1	26 (3)
Whooping Cough ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Measles ... ..	88	40	133	16	41	74	65	40	45	542
Pneumonia ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dysentery ... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	53	8 (1)	66 (1)
Erysipelas ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
Food Poisoning ... ..	-	2 (2)	2 (2)	-	1	2	-	-	1 (1)	8 (5)
Poliomyelitis(Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Paratyphoid 'A' ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis:-										
Respiratory ... ..	1	4	6	1	4	4	5	9	10	44
Non-Respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

**TABLE VI**  
**LABORATORY WORK**

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Result</i>		
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces ... ..	6	87	93
Swabs (Nose and Throat) ... ..	10	46	56
Totals	16	133	149

**TABLE VII**  
**TUBERCULOSIS - 1961**

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years...	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years...	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years...	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years...	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Totals	20	24	2	1	1	-	-	-

The one recorded death had been previously notified as a case of Tuberculosis. In addition, eleven cases died from other causes, ten of whom had been previously notified.



**TABLE VIII**  
**TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN YEARS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Cases</i>					<i>Deaths</i>				
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	
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
1960	23	28	3	6	60	1	-	-	-	1
1961	20	24	2	1	47	1	-	-	-	1

**TABLE IX**  
**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - AS AT 31.12.61.**

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ... ..	447	344	29	53	476	397
(b) Number of Cases notified for the first time during year under Regulations ... ..	12	16	2	1	14	17
(c) Cases restored to Register during year ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations: -						
(i) Transferred from other districts	8	7	-	-	8	7
(ii) Non-notified deaths ...	-	1	-	-	-	1
(e) Number of Cases removed from Register during year ... ..	27	27	1	1	28	28
(f) Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year ...	440	341	30	53	470	394

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

<i>Found not to be T.B.</i>		<i>Recovered</i>		<i>Lost sight of</i>		<i>Removed to another area</i>		<i>Died at home</i>		<i>Died at Sanatorium or other Institution</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
P U L M O N A R Y													
1	2	-	-	-	3	16	19	1	-	9	3	27	27
N O N - P U L M O N A R Y													
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1961 was 864, viz., Pulmonary 781, non-pulmonary 83.



**TABLE X**  
**OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING**  
**THE YEARS 1959 - 1961**

<i>Occupations</i>		<i>1961</i>		<i>1960</i>		<i>1959</i>	
		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Outdoor	(Transport ...	1	-	-	-	1	-
Occupations	(Other... ..	5	-	6	-	4	-
Indoor	(Heavy Manual	-	-	-	-	6	-
Occupations	(Light Manual	5	4	4	1	9	1
	(Clerical or	4	3	7	5	6	2
	( Sedentary	2	1	7	4	9	1
	(Other ...						
Retired	... ..	-	3	-	-	-	-
Housewife and Domestic...	...	-	9	-	21	-	13
Schoolchild	... ..	1	3	1	-	1	3
Shop Assistant	... ..	1	-	-	1	2	1
Under School Age	... ..	-	-	1	1	-	-
Occupation Unknown	... ..	3	2	-	1	9	5
Totals		22	25	26	34	47	26

**TABLE XI**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Inspections:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections made</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	57	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A.	258	24	11	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A. (excluding out-workers premises)	18	-	-	-
Totals	333	31	11	-

**TABLE XII**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to HMI	by HMI	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec. 1) ... ..	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (Sec. 2) ...	1	1	-	1	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Sec. 4) ....	2	1	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7):-					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	4	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Totals	15	8	-	6	-

**TABLE XIII**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110(1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel: Making etc. ...	36	-	-	-	-	-
Novelties ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	38	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE XIV

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESULTS DURING 1961

(Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre)

Month	Highest Daily Reading						Monthly Average					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Brent-ford	Chiswick Heath-field Terrace	Chiswick Staveley Road	Brent-ford	Chiswick Heath-field Terrace	Chiswick Staveley Road	Brent-ford	Chiswick Heath-field Terrace	Chiswick Staveley Road	Brent-ford	Chiswick Heath-field Terrace	Chiswick Staveley Road
Jan.	550	480	-	337	375	-	130	120	-	123	149	-
Feb.	280	220	-	392	432	-	90	90	-	132	137	-
Mar.	450	370	-	818	638	-	150	130	-	206	177	-
Apr.	130	130	*100	378	312	*332	60	60	*50	152	149	*132
May.	90	90	80	203	157	186	29	36	26	97	79	80
Jun.	60	60	50	137	123	174	24	29	21	78	69	71
Jul.	70	60	50	177	117	114	21	25	22	60	63	66
Aug.	40	50	30	106	140	146	16	21	13	51	58	55
Sep.	80	80	70	446	300	460	37	39	35	140	116	149
Oct.	220	218	*205	309	213	*215	71	72	*85	104	106	*121
Nov.	490	420	*360	689	632	*515	166	153	*93	219	190	*159
Dec.	836	740	-	538	631	-	285	297	-	179	222	-

\* Apparatus working for part of month only

# I N D E X

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