

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

Contributors

Brentford and Chiswick (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

[1964?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/sr5udefu>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

BRE 31



I

Library

Borough of Brentford and Chiswick



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963



Borough of Brentford and Chiswick

**MARGARET A. GLASS,
B.SC., M.B., CH.B. (GLAS.),
D.P.H. (CANTAB).**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**TELEPHONE: CHISWICK { 4391
1255**

Town Hall,

Chiswick, W.4

*With the
Medical Officer of Health's Compliments*

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

Borough of Brentford and Chiswick

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs. J. Martin

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963

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

Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer of Health

Margaret A. Glass

M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Oxford)

B.Sc. (Oxford)

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

(Part 1963)

1963-64

M.B., Ch.B., D.C.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Inspector, Wasting and Control Boards

Officer, and District Officer

1963-64

and S.I.C. Joint Board, Clerk

Dept. of Health and Other Boards

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

and Health Inspector

E.A.G. Jones

1963-64

Dept. of Health and Other Boards

Councillor Mrs. M. Charlton, Chairman

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

Councillor Mrs. L. Coates

" Mrs. M.G. Saint

" W.E. Heighes

" E.H. Tabor

" E.J. Kenward

Councillor Miss E.J. Atkinson

" M.M. Metford-Sewell

" L.J. Beach

" A.W. Walker

Councillor H.W. Welch

Ex-officio: Alderman C.A. Pocock, J.P.

Councillor G.E. Henniker

Councillor T.J. Crispin

Trainee Public Health Inspector

P.A. Metcalfe

Waste Control Areas Registry Officer

P.B. McChesell

Assistant Waste Control Areas Registry Officer

E.S.D. Walden

Chief Clerk

A.P. Hill

Senior Clerk

E. Bedford (Invalued 21.2.63)

E.A. Cross (Invalued 21.2.63)

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, (resigned 30.11.63) M. B., Ch. B., D. C. H., D. P. H.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector, Housing and Canal Boats Officer, and Rodent Officer ...	A. G. Robinson, M. A. P. H. I., Cert. R. San. I. and S. I. E. Joint Board, Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector ...	R. A. G. James, Cert. R. San. I. and S. I. E. Joint Board, Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Public Health Inspectors and Shops Inspectors ...	N. J. Rogers, (resigned 1.9.63) 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.
	H. Johnson, (resigned 15.9.63) Cert. of P. H. I. E. B., Dipl. for Insp. of Meat and Other Foods, Dipl. for Smoke Insp.
Trainee Public Health Inspector ...	P. L. Watkinson
Smoke Control Areas Enquiry Officer .	P. E. McConnell
Assistant Smoke Control Areas Enquiry Officer ...	K. G. W. Wooldridge
Chief Clerk ...	R. P. Hill
Senior Clerk ...	B. Bayford (resigned 24.3.63) G. A. Cross (apptd. 26.4.63)

Clerks	Miss M. V. Fraser (resigned 26.5.63)
	Mrs. S. A. Jeffs (resigned 17.2.63)
	S. F. Powney (resigned 6.3.63)
	G. E. Clements (apptd. 18.3.63 resigned 1.12.63)
	F. Cooper (apptd. 17.6.63)
	J. Lindfield (apptd. 16.12.63)
Shorthand-Typist	Miss C. S. Clements
Junior Clerk	Miss A. G. Masters ('Clerk' from 15.4.63)
	Miss C. A. King (apptd. 15.4.63)
Disinfector/Rodent Operative	A. T. West
	W. F. Kershaw
Rodent Operative	A. Scutchings (retired 30.6.63)

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 36th Annual Report on the health of the people of Brentford and Chiswick.

The year 1963 was a very strange one in that although for almost the first quarter of the year the weather was bitter and hard in a manner which might have been expected to produce illness in a population not accustomed to such severity, living in homes both inadequately heated and insufficiently protected against hard frosts and working very often in ill ventilated and overheated modern office buildings or factories, yet the health pattern in the Borough was good. The Birth Rate rose slightly, the Death Rate fell, the Infant Mortality Rate was not a great deal more than half the average rate for the rest of the country and notifiable infectious disease, apart from an outbreak of mild measles, was inconsiderable.

Diseases of the heart and circulation gave the highest figures in the causes of deaths list, and cancer came second to coronary disease and showed a distinct fall in 1963 from the 1962 figure.

Alarms occurred during the year about suspected cases of typhoid and small-pox coming in from abroad, but no trouble followed any of these incidents. There was rather more evidence of virus diseases occurring, however, a considerable amount of mild influenza in January and February, a number of students infected by a viral form of sickness at one school, and from time to time, cases of infectious hepatitis and glandular fever. None of these viral diseases are compulsorily notifiable and such occurrences are only made known to the Medical Officer of Health by communications from enthusiastic and preventive health minded general practitioners.

The inspection of food handling methods and of the premises in which food is handled is a very important part of the work of the Department and although there has been a continuing improvement in the Borough in the conditions of food premises, it is unsatisfactory to find so many contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations in the statistics to be found on page 30/31 Dirty premises and insufficient rat proofing are faults which might result in illness amongst the consumers and cannot be tolerated. It seems that the public is very gradually becoming more sensitive to these matters and complaints reaching the department are dealt with promptly and if necessary by using the full force of the law as can be seen from the number of successful prosecutions undertaken and reported on page 32.

The welfare of the elderly continued to occupy the attention of the departmental staff, and there was also an increase in the amount of voluntary work for the elderly undertaken by private citizens during the year. The meals service continued to expand and although another van, bringing the total to three, was brought into service during the year, already at the end of the year it was obvious that a fourth van was becoming urgently necessary.

The worst slums of the Borough had been cleared by the end of 1963 and although there is still some sub-standard property and overcrowding in homes, the steady improvement over the years continues, but housing for the needy, for the aged, for the infirm and for the improvident remains, and will continue to remain, a matter of deep concern to the Medical Officer of Health because of the risks to health and to life itself involved.

During the year, the Home Safety Sub-Committee discussed many matters relevant to the prevention of home accidents, and in addition the health education of the public was continuous with regard to safe living. A number of authorities were approached and improvements suggested in building and design of equipment to make households safer.

The Smoke Control programme proceeded normally. 697 acres of the Borough were smoke controlled, and 165 acres were under Smoke Control Order confirmed but not operative, at the end of 1963.

The World Health Organisation suggests as a health indicator for any area, a comparison of the percentage of total deaths at age 50 compared with previous years.

The comparison of the Annual Reports of 1913 and 1963 would give a very interesting health indicator of this type, but the statistics in the two urban district Reports of that time do not provide this figure. However, an interesting comparison can be made between the proportion of persons who did not live beyond the age of 25, in the two years, with half a century between, and also those who died before the age of 65.

1913			1963		
Age	Total deaths		Age	Total deaths	
Under 1	137		Under 1	14	
1 - 5	70		1 - 5	4	
5 - 15	39		5 - 15	-	
15 - 25	24		15 - 25	2	
25 - 65	197		25 - 65	200	
Over 65	209		Over 65	459	
	<u>676</u>			<u>679</u>	

It will be seen that in 1913, 40% died under the age of 25 and in 1963, 2.9% died under the age of 25, while 69% died under the age of 65 in 1913 and 32% in 1963. The great change in the expectation of life for a child born in Brentford and Chiswick is very clearly visible in these figures.

Once again I would like to thank all who have helped with the preparation of this Report by providing information or statistics.

My thanks are also due to all the loyal and energetic members of the staff of the Public Health Department to whom the citizens of the Borough owe a great deal, since from day to day they quietly and unostentatiously keep alert and busy to help to maintain good health and hygiene in our district.

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. R. Heller,

Dr. A. Anderson,

Mrs. D.M. Collins,

D. R. Fenton, Esq.,

J. T. Gregory, Esq.,

J. F. Cronk, Esq.,

J. A. O'Keefe, Esq.,

I. A. Davies, Esq.,

The Organising Secretary,

P. J. Lee, Esq.,

Mrs. S. J. Ferris,

The Hon. Secretary,

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, Houslow 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

Mass X-Ray Unit 5A

Borough Education Officer

Youth Employment Officer

Brentford and Chiswick Welfare Organisation

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, 1963

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	54,833
Population - Registrar-General's Estimate for area (Mid 1963) ...	55,180
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (April 1963) (including shops with dwelling accommodation)	16,792
Rateable Value at 31.3.63	£1,415,534
Sum produced by 1d Rate (1962-1963)	£5,761

The Borough is divided into nine Wards:

BRENTFORD: Brentford East
Brentford West
Brentford Central

CHISWICK: Chiswick Park
Grove Park
Bedford Park
Gunnensbury
Old Chiswick
Turnham Green

The Borough of Brentford and Chiswick, which is bounded on the south by the River Thames, is a district of varied character, residential and industrial. There are many types of industrial building from small one-man factories to large concerns covering many acres of ground, and producing goods of wide variety, from the small parts required for radio and television, to perfumes, soaps, polishes, packet foods and medicinal drinks. Many of the factories distribute throughout the world and in two factories large scale packaging of heavy machinery and motor cars for overseas shipment is carried on. There is a considerable amount of new office building in multi-storey blocks, which may limit the amount of commuting necessary for citizens of the Borough. An important change was foreshadowed for Brentonians by the announcement that the unsightly buildings of the Brentford Gas Works were gradually to have their use discontinued, with the subsequent probably long wished for demolition of these. Thus became possible the realization of a dream of the local people, that they might walk again on their river frontage, and take ease and recreation by their own river Thames.

There are 619.75 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 consider-

able 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.

The unemployment figures for adult persons, i.e. aged 18 and over in the Borough at the end of 1963 shows a marked decrease compared with the previous year. At the end of 1963 there were 258 unemployed, of which 227 were men and 31 women. At the end of 1962 the total unemployed numbered 329 and the previous year 266.

With regard to vacancies, there was an increased demand for labour. On 4th December, 1963, the number of vacancies outstanding was 468 (of which 246 were for men and 222 for women) compared with 248 in December, 1962 and 331 in December, 1961. Generally therefore the demand for labour was greater than the supply, particularly with regard to skilled work.

The unemployment figures at the end of 1963 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 31.12.63	11	7	18
Boys and Girls who left school at Christmas to enter employment	9	23	32
Totals	20	30	50
Vacancies outstanding at 31.12.63	56	123	179

During the early part of the year, the severe weather conditions were responsible for some short-time working and temporary stoppages. Some young people who left their employment without having another job to start, experienced delay and difficulty and often found themselves no better off.

The position eased to some extent as the weather improved, and although the Easter School Leavers were not absorbed into employment very quickly, the local picture was much brighter than the national one. The engineering industry took some time to recover, and boys who were interested in this industry sometimes had to take a second or third choice of occupation. Progressive vacancies were particularly difficult to obtain in the printing and woodwork trades for boys, while there were few local vacancies for junior shorthand typists unless they could offer good working speeds. There was also a good deal of competition for junior vacancies leading to Drawing Office work. It was found that employers were generally able to be even more selective than in previous years.

Fortunately, local employers responded well to an early appeal for vacancies for the summer term school leavers, and there were sufficient openings for everyone, although several had to undertake temporary jobs rather than be unemployed whilst awaiting a particular vacancy.

There were very few young people available for employment at Christmas as a result of the change in the school leaving dates. There were no statutory leavers for the first time, and only those who had remained at school beyond the statutory age were permitted to leave.

Parks and Open Spaces Controlled by the Council

Area in Acres

Boston Manor Park and Island	...	...	...	...	...	36.7
Carville Hall Park South	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
Carville Hall Park North	...	...	...	...	...	9.1
St. Paul's Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
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.

Additional open spaces are under construction, i.e.

Harvard Hill	2 acres (approx.)
Robin Grove	1.41 acres.

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
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:-

38 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 1963	64,569
Average number per day	184
Maximum number using baths on one day	492

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 1963	69,465
Average number per day	466
Maximum number using baths on one day	2,932

The variation in figures from year to year is a very clear indication of the type of summer weather. The year was cold, wet and dull as was the previous year, and the figures for the indoor bath increased in each of the years over those for 1961 by almost the same number as those for the Open Air Pools fell, the total for the two being nearly the same in 1961, 1962 and 1963. This is quite interesting since the two places are over two miles apart.

The source of the water in the swimming baths was the mains supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. In both the indoor bath and the outdoor pools the water went through a continuous filtration process, the rate of change-over being about once every three hours in the indoor bath, about once every eight hours in the large open air pool and once every six hours in the smaller open air pool. Topping up to allow for loss by evaporation or removal was done several times weekly. Additional purification was carried out by means of intermittent chlorination, the amount of free chloride aimed at being 0.6 parts per million. Water samples were taken two to three times daily throughout the season for the purposes of chemical analysis and pH estimation.

Water sampling was carried out frequently from both Brentford and Chiswick Baths. Brentford gave excellent results except at the very start of the season, but results were bad for the Chiswick Pools after every crowded occasion throughout the summer and chlorination had to be increased greatly.

To keep down growth of algae, "Panacide" continued to be used during the first part of the summer season in the Chiswick Pools, but the use of this substance was discontinued after the middle of July, as there was no simple way of testing the concentration of Panacide in the water, and when over dosage occurred the green deposit from the substance made the water as cloudy as algae would have done, so its purpose was not being achieved. A scheme for the introduction of break-point chlorination equipment was put in hand to be installed during the winter to be ready for use in the summer of 1964.

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 ½ 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 1963 was 16,908 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 1963 was 39,808.

In these premises are also 18 washing compartments comprising 18 coppers, a rinsing section (4 hydro extractors), 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 1963, 1,219 persons took advantage of the service.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

Live Births

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	932	472	460	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 18.92
Illegitimate	112	54	58	
TOTAL	<u>1,044</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>518</u>	

Stillbirths

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	10	9	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - 13.23
Illegitimate	4	2	2	
TOTAL	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	
	679	320	359	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 12.31

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	14	10	4	Rate per 1,000 live Births - 13.41
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
TOTAL	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	

Deaths and Death Rate

The death rate fell from 12.45 in 1962 to 12.31 in 1963.

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 1963, this factor was 1.00 and so the corrected death rate was the same as the crude death rate, i.e. 12.31.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 12.2, a little lower than that for Brentford and Chiswick.

Table I gives a list of Causes of Death as classified according to the International system agreed by the World Health Organisation.

The principal causes of death were:-

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Circulatory Disease (including coronary disease)	259	245	218	215	201	222	215	224
Heart Disease	82	76	73	84	76	99	82	91
Cancer (including Leukaemia)	139	155	134	126	123	130	135	153

Cancer was no longer the chief cause of death in 1963, as it had been for some years. Coronary disease gave the highest figure - 157 deaths, and cancer was second greatest with 139.

Deaths from Measles	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil
Deaths from Diphtheria	Nil
Deaths from Puerperal causes	Nil
Deaths from Tuberculosis	4
Deaths from Poliomyelitis	Nil

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

	Site of Primary Growth							
	Male				Female			
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1963	1962	1961	1960
Stomach	9	6	9	5	5	8	7	7
Lung, Bronchus	23	34	26	27	11	7	7	7
Breast	-	-	-	-	18	13	15	15
Uterus	-	-	-	-	7	6	2	8
Intestinal	5	12	11	7	7	8	10	15
Prostate	6	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
Bladder	2	5	-	4	2	1	3	1
Brain	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	-
Other	18	17	15	10	21	25	17	15
Leukaemia	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2
Totals	65	81	71	56	74	74	63	70

A dramatic fall is to be seen in the lung cancer deaths figure in males, and the total figure of cancer deaths was 16 less than in 1962, but this was entirely due to a fall in male deaths, the female deaths showed no improvement.

Age Groups

	Male				Female			
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1963	1962	1961	1960
Under 5 years ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aged 5 - 9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 - 14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 - 19 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 - 24 "	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
" 25 - 29 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 - 34 "	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
" 35 - 39 "	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1
" 40 - 44 "	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
" 45 - 49 "	1	4	2	3	7	4	3	4
" 50 - 54 "	3	4	11	6	8	7	9	7
" 55 - 59 "	11	7	6	6	10	5	5	8
" 60 - 64 "	16	10	13	12	10	4	8	4
" 65 - 69 "	3	20	9	7	7	10	4	11
" 70 - 74 "	11	12	10	9	6	22	8	17
" 75 - 79 "	8	6	7	8	9	11	12	3
" 80 - 84 "	6	9	10	4	6	5	6	11
" 85 - 89 "	5	2	2	1	2	3	4	3
" 90 - 94 "	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1
Totals	65	81	71	56	74	74	63	70

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis fell from 5 in 1962 to 4 in 1963. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Year Number of deaths from tuberculosis

Year	Number of deaths from tuberculosis		
	Male	Female	Total
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
1962	2	3	5
1963	3	1	4

The total number of deaths from violent causes i.e. motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents and suicide was 28. These included 4 road accidents, 11 suicides (six from gas poisoning, five from drug poisoning) and 13 other accidents. The number of accidental deaths rose from 11 in 1962 to 13 in 1963 and the details of these are in the following table. All of the victims are aged over 60 except four, and the two main causes appear this time to be falls at home, and poisoning by drugs.

Female	43	Drug
	70	Fall at home
	60	Drugs
	82	Fall at home
	34	Burns
	83	Fall at home
	82	Fall at home
	36	Drugs (addict)
Male	87	Gas poisoning
	32	Crushed by falling object
	67	Fall at home
	70	Drugs
	75	Fall at home.

Comparative figures from deaths from violent causes over the last 10 years are as follows:-

1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
28	27	22	32	26	23	23	26	27	27

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

Males: 18, 33, 61

Females: 79

One of these died as a result of an accident within the Borough, a pedal cyclist (aged 61). In all, four persons, including residents of other places, died as a result of road accidents occurring in Brentford and Chiswick; one motor cyclist, one motor car passenger, one pedal cyclist and one pedestrian. None of these were children.

The number who died as a result of road accidents within the Borough in 1961 was 15, and in 1962 it was 9, so over these two last years there has been a steady improvement. But although the deaths were fewer, the number injured to a greater, or lesser degree was greatly increased i.e. 578 persons were killed, or injured, in road accidents on Brentford and Chiswick roads during 1963, compared with 482 in 1962, 534 in 1961, and 512 in 1960.

Birth Rate

During 1963, the number of live births recorded was 1,044, 932 legitimate and 112 illegitimate. There were 14 still-births, 11 male and 3 female.

The Birth Rate rose again from 18.41 in 1962 to 18.92 in 1963. 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 17.41 compared with 18.2 for England and Wales as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 14 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 13.41 for 1963. The local figure compares with an infant mortality rate of 20.9 for England and Wales and is far below this and the Middlesex County figure, the latter figure being 18.7.

The graph on page 20 shows the progress of Infant Mortality since the beginning of the century.

The number of premature infants born in 1963 was 69 (63 in 1962) including 5 premature stillbirths. Of the 64 premature infants born alive, 7 were born at home, all were surviving at the end of one month; 57 were born in hospital, of whom 53 survived to the end of one month.

The percentage of premature infant births to total births (live and still) was 6.5 compared with 6.1 in 1962.

The following figures show the percentages of premature infants to total births (live and still) since 1953.

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
4.9	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.4	7.3	6.6	8.1	8.0	6.1	6.5

Causes of infant deaths are shown in Table II on page 76.

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

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

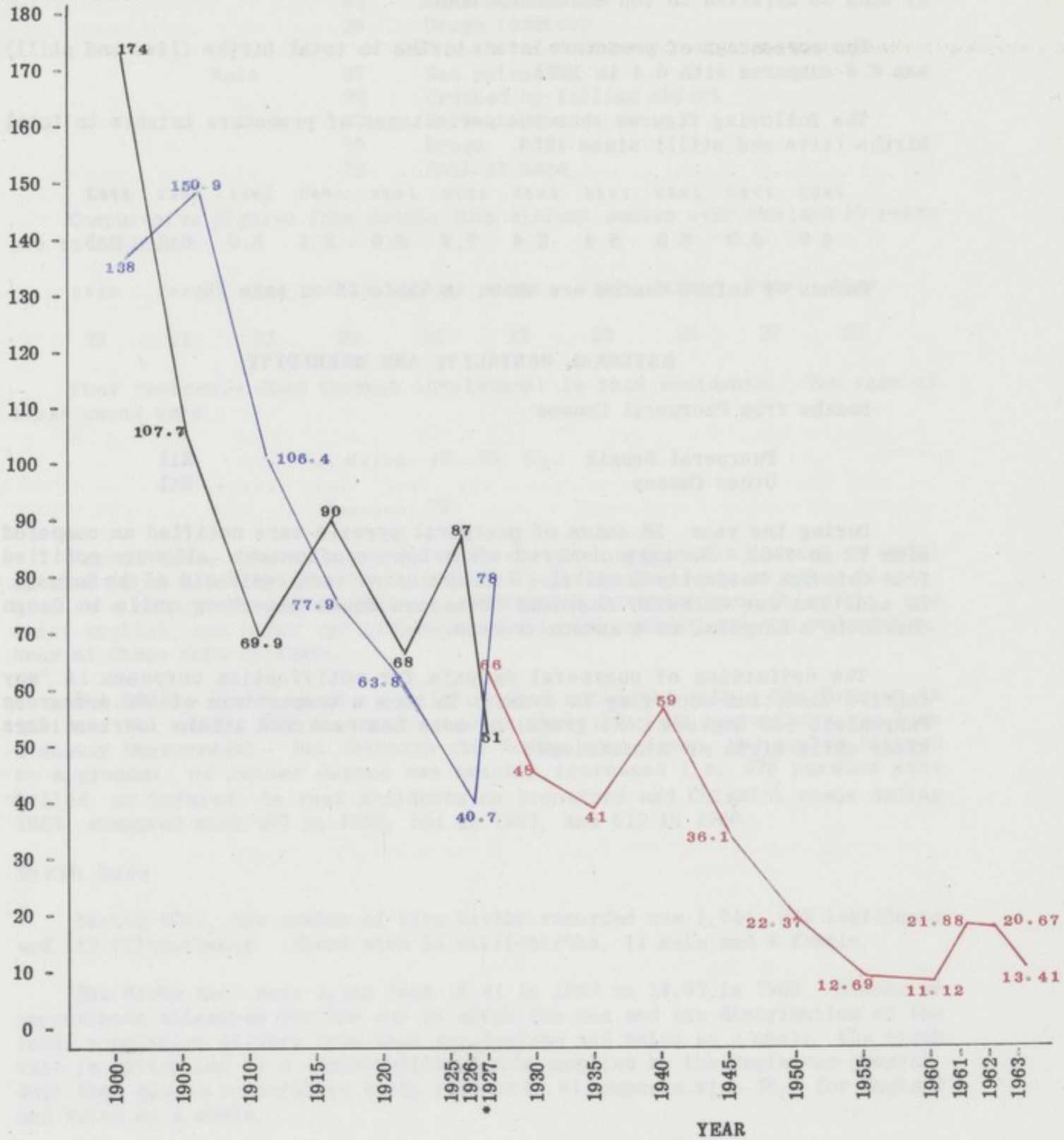
During the year, 58 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 72 in 1962. No case occurred after home confinement, all were notified from Chiswick Maternity Hospital. 6 of the cases were residents of the Borough. In addition one Chiswick resident developed Sonné dysentery while in Queen Charlotte's Hospital as a maternity case.

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

GRAPH "A"

GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES DURING THE PERIOD 1900 - 1963

DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS



— Brentford U.D.
 — Chiswick U.D.
 — Brentford & Chiswick

* Year of Amalgamation

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

CONTROL OF VERMIN AND SCABIES

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

Number of children examined:-

Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,737
Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
							10,437
Number of children requiring treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Number of children in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of children cleansed by Local Health Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

For detail see Table XI on page 84.

The figures for infestation with vermin improved slightly during 1963.

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 1963, 6 persons were referred for cleansing from scabies.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In the year 1963, the amount of infectious disease notified increased, mainly due to the biennial occurrence of measles. There was a rise in the figure for notifications of food poisoning, but only one of these was subsequently confirmed bacteriologically, and another confirmed as Sonné Dysentery. Several cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, mainly as a result of a request that the statutory notification requirement be observed, i.e. the occurrence of a 'sticky eye' in a new born infant within 21 days of birth. So many children from hospital appear at clinics affected in this way, that it is obvious that the notification requirement is not being observed.

Measles

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

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
47	659	107	773	330	328	47	542	38	334

Poliomyelitis

No notifications of anterior poliomyelitis were received during the year.

The Scheme for inoculation against poliomyelitis inaugurated by Middlesex County Health Department in 1956, continued during 1963.

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

No. of persons who received 3 doses of oral vaccine

Born in the following years:

1963	1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
107	430	83	94	56	32	802

No. of persons who received 2 injections

Born in the following years:

1963	1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
2	17	9	9	11	18	66

No. of persons who received 3 injections

Born in the following years:

1963	1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
-	8	26	21	24	36	115

41 primary school children received a fourth injection during the year.
121 primary school children received an oral boost after 3 injections.

No. of persons given an oral boost after 2 injections

Born in the following years:

1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
4	64	23	12	10	113

The use of the Sabin method of vaccination, i.e. vaccine given by mouth instead of by injection, begun in the County Clinics early in the year 1962, was rapidly developed as the method of choice, and by the end of the year, the giving of Salk vaccine by injection had ceased in the clinics. Certain general practitioners in the Borough, however, have continued to use this method.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia was 58 in 1963 compared with 72 in 1962. These puerperal pyrexia cases were mostly mild and notified under the statutory requirement to notify any temperature rise to over 100° in the immediate post-natal period after confinement, but eleven were more serious cases, including four of pyelo-nephritis, three of pneumonia after Caesarean section, one of retained placenta, one of abscess of leg, and two of bronchitis.

Smallpox

Only two persons arriving unvaccinated from the Middle East where smallpox is endemic were notified to the Public Health Department during the year. They were kept under observation until the incubation period of the disease had elapsed. One other contact of a suspected case was notified, but the case subsequently was not confirmed as smallpox.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following information regarding vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during 1963 has been supplied by the Area Medical Officer.

Number of persons who during the year were:	Age Groups					Total
	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 & over	
vaccinated for first time	71	137	18	12	13	251
re-vaccinated	-	1	2	3	51	57
Total	71	138	20	15	64	308

Total number of first vaccinations:-

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
548	487	438	418	430	531	525	455	584	2,192	251

These figures are the lowest for years, and show very clearly the influence of fear on the population. There was no newspaper report of smallpox in 1963, so vaccination was neglected, yet the risk was no greater and no less in either year. In both years, persons from infectious areas entered the Borough and might have developed the illness, but did not.

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 1963, 643 such Certificates were authenticated, compared with 2,681 in 1962.

Scarlet Fever

There was again a fall in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified and confirmed as such, the figure being 16 in 1963 compared with 18 in 1962 and 23 in 1961. 5 of these cases were admitted to hospital. Three of the cases occurred at the same time in one household, but there were no secondary cases during the year.

Whooping Cough

Seven cases of whooping cough occurred in 1963, four being sufficiently severe as to require hospital admission. 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 1963.

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 1963 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	262 (182)	329 (260)	58 (25)	383 (34)	1,032 (501)
received reinforcing injections	.. (3)	187 (182)	142 (127)	287 (180)	616 (492)

(Figures for 1962 are shown in brackets.)

These figures are much more satisfactory in 1963, the use of a Triple Vaccine - Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus - seems to bring in the mothers of young infants better, as this, combined with a substitution of oral for injected poliomyelitis vaccine, greatly lessens the number of injections required.

Food Poisoning

Forty-three notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. One case was confirmed bacteriologically, one was confirmed as Sonné Dysentery and the remaining 41 were not confirmed.

In November, complaints were received that a number of scholars attending Chiswick Polytechnic were suffering from abdominal symptoms - food poisoning was suspected. The premises were visited, inspected and the canteen methods and production overhauled. Specimens were taken of water, milk, tea, coffee, detergent; throat swabs, faeces specimens and a specimen from a hand wound were taken and submitted for investigation; all proved negative for infectious organisms. A doctor of the staff of the Ministry of Health and a doctor of the Medical Research Council were kind enough to come over to assist with the investigations, and it was eventually decided that the condition had been one of virus origin. Although the number of people affected amounted to 154 (students and staff), there was no prolonged sickness, and no complications were reported. The occurrence disturbed the school programme considerably, but the headmaster and staff were very helpful. Certain improvements in the methods of preparing, handling and serving of food, and in the system of dish washing and waste food disposal were suggested to Middlesex County Council.

Dysentery

Four notifications of dysentery were received. None were confirmed bacteriologically. One case notified as food poisoning was subsequently confirmed as a case of Sonné dysentery.

One case notified as Sonné dysentery to another authority of a boarding school boy whose home was in Chiswick, was clear on his return to the Borough.

Influenza

Influenza occurred to a fairly considerable extent in the early part of the year of sufficient severity to result in overcrowding of the local general hospitals, but no deaths were attributed directly to this cause.

Typhoid

In March notification was received from the Ministry of Health that cases of typhoid fever were occurring in this country from an infection which had developed in Zermatt in Switzerland. We were asked to check our local food handlers, to find if any had visited Switzerland during the early part of the year and a circular letter was sent to managers of food shops, cafes, public houses, factory canteens, water undertakings, 150 stallholders in Brentford Market, proprietors of food factories, the School Meals Organisers, the street traders, general practitioners, and hospital superintendents. No person was discovered. However, one confirmed case of typhoid fever was notified, an air hostess who had stayed in Zermatt. She was treated in hospital and discharged cured.

Only two contacts of Zermatt cases were discovered, but no illness developed.

A case of paratyphoid fever also occurred during the year. No source of infection was traceable locally, and it was presumed that the patient was infected in London. He was treated in hospital and discharged cured.

Tuberculosis

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1963 was 47 as compared with 51 in the previous year, the pulmonary cases amounting to 41 and the non-pulmonary to 6. The number of deaths from this disease was four as compared with five in 1962, and one in 1961.

The figure of 47 notifications includes 14 inward transfers i.e. cases notified because they had removed into the Borough but who had previously contracted the disease elsewhere. This leaves a total of 33 new cases of tuberculosis occurring within the borough compared with the figure of 29 new cases in 1962.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis as well as prevention and after care were provided by the Hounslow Chest Clinic, and home visiting was carried out by Health Visitors attached to this Clinic. They were 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. 53 children from Brentford and Chiswick were given B.C.G. at the Chest Clinic in 1963.

A prominent part in the treatment was played by domiciliary chemotherapy (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, a Middlesex County Council Hostel was available for chronic ambulant male tuberculous patients.

Facilities for convalescence, rehabilitation and training were 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 was 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 1963, 687 children were invited to take part in the scheme, 491 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. 135 positives were so referred. B. C. G. vaccination was carried out on 272 children. Ten contacts of cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Clinic.

All tests and vaccinations during 1963 under this scheme were carried out by Middlesex County Council staff.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1963

The housing conditions of 39 of the 47 cases of tuberculosis notified during the year were found to be as follows:-

35 patients lived in sufficiently satisfactory housing accommodation, (15 in flats, 6 in houses, 14 in lodgings or furnished rooms), but in one case, the property was old, dilapidated and subject to dampness, in another the patient was living in overcrowded conditions, and two others were living in houses in multiple occupation.

The housing particulars of eight cases were not obtained, because of removal from the district, or in two cases the death of the patient.

Seven new notifications came from homes already returning one or more cases of tuberculosis, in five instances the new patient was the second case in the household, in two others the new patient was the third to occur in the family.

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

Of the two families previously reported in 1962, one was living in old property subject to dampness, and has removed to good Council accommodation and one was in overcrowded housing, and this overcrowding has been abated.

Mass X-Ray

Work done by Mass X-ray Unit 5A in the Borough during the year consisted only of short visits to the factories and offices listed below. One active case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of lung cancer were discovered in Brentford and Chiswick residents, and one of pulmonary tuberculosis, two of lung cancer and four cases for observation were found in addition amongst workers not resident in the Borough, out of a total of 4,565 persons X-rayed.

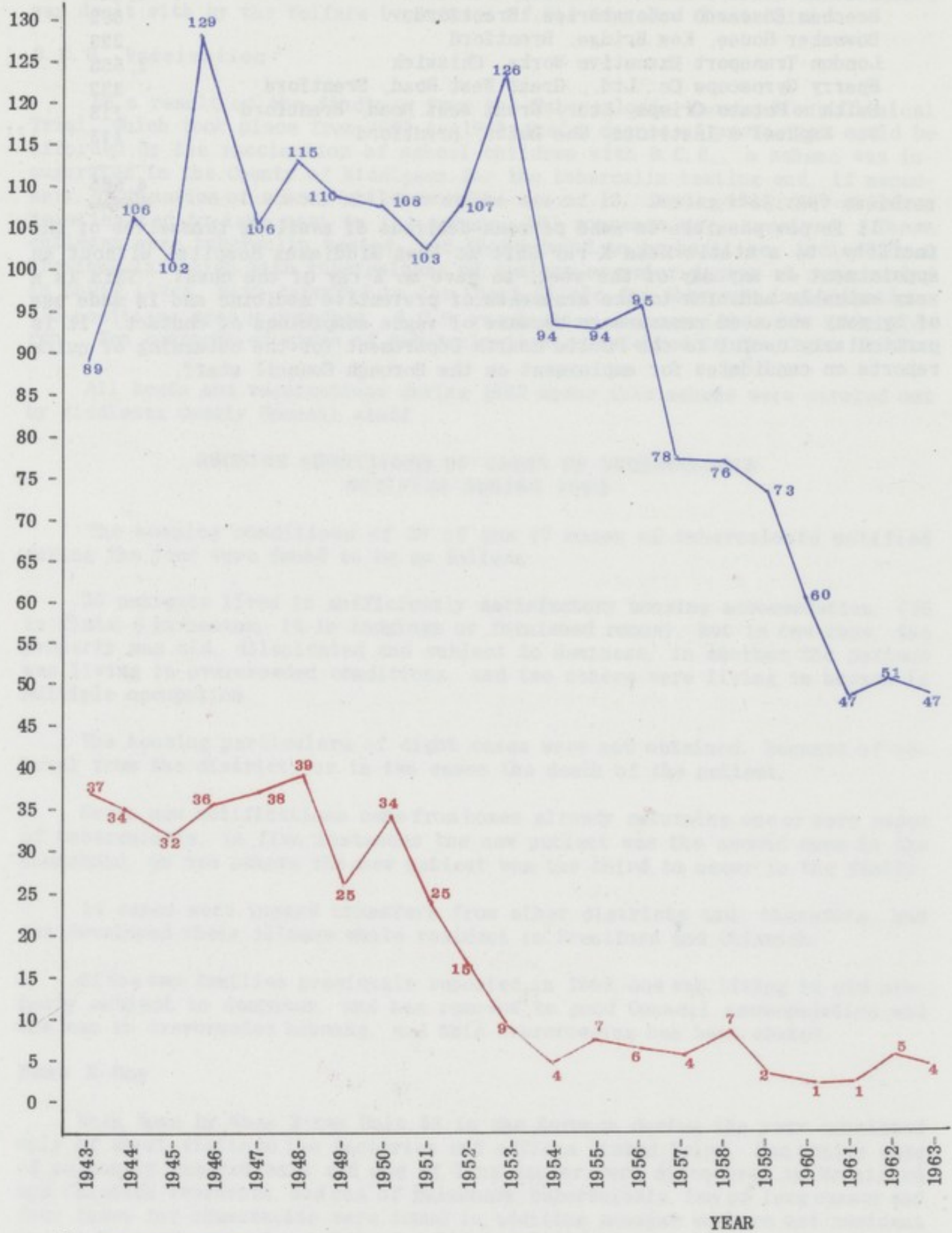
G. Wimpey & Co. Ltd., Flyover House, Brentford	243
Wilson & Kyle Ltd., High Street, Brentford	405
Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford	1,221
Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford	362
Bowmaker House, Kew Bridge, Brentford	223
London Transport Executive Works, Chiswick	1,553
Sperry Gyroscope Co. Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford	332
Smith's Potato Crisps, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford	113
St. Raphael's Institute, The Butts, Brentford	113
	<hr/>
	<u>4,565</u>

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 1943 - 1963

NUMBER



— Notified Cases of Tuberculosis
— Deaths from Tuberculosis

FOOD CONTROL

Work on the observation and improvement of hygienic reception, storage, and sale of food continued throughout the year. There were no prosecutions required because of failure to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. The number of articles brought to the notice of the staff of the Public Health Department because of suspected unfitness for human consumption or because of being in some respect not of the nature, substance, or quality demanded, was very much higher than in 1962, and legal action was necessary in a greater number of cases. This shows that more people are becoming conscious of the usefulness of the Public Health Department if dirty food or food which is diseased or in other ways faulty is sold to them. Details can be found on page 32. Observations of the management of food handling preparation and vending continued in canteens, shops, public houses, and food shops, and considerable attention was paid to hawkers of food, market food stalls, and ice-cream vendors.

Although there are still food premises which 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Club Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Confectioners (Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Cafes, Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Factory and Staff Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Grocers and Provisions and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
							Total	<u>558</u>

ICE CREAM

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959

Throughout the year, routine visits were paid to the one 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.

Stricter observation had to be made because of the suddenly increasing production and sale of "soft ice cream", i.e. heat treated and aerated and served from refrigerated containers, instead of individual wrappings. The laboratory was not able to carry out work on more than one day in any week so it was necessary for a refrigerator to be obtained for the Department in order that sampling could continue as and when required.

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

Sampling

During the year, 142 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results obtained are as under:-

Grade	Ice Cream			Ice Lollies		
	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
I	30	-	-	2	-	-
II	77	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	12	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	21	-	-	-
Totals	107	12	21	2	-	-

These figures show deterioration on those for the previous year, 21 unsatisfactory samples being found compared with 8 in 1962.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Registration of Premises

The total number of premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at the end of the year was:-

Manufacture, sale or storage of ice cream	154
Manufacture and/or preparation of preserved foods ..	41

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

273 contraventions of the above-named Regulations were found and 96 remedied during 1963. Details of these contraventions are as follows:-

Contravention	Found	Remedied
Articles/Equipment not kept clean	5	4
Articles/Equipment not in good order	5	-

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Containers not protected from contamination	20	1
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	8	3
Food placed within 18" of ground and not adequately protected	1	-
Water closets not kept clean and in efficient order	18	9
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to water closets	30	4
Absence of "Wash your Hands" Notices in water closets	2	-
Inadequate cold water supply	2	-
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins	17	5
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash-hand basins	21	7
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc. near wash-hand basins	2	2
Absence of or inadequate first aid materials	6	3
Absence of accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours	4	2
Absence of suitable and sufficient sinks for the washing of food and equipment	4	2
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over sink	10	2
Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation in food rooms	3	-
Walls, floors, ceilings, etc. not kept clean	48	22
Walls, floors, ceilings, etc. not kept in good order	9	4
Covered receptacle for refuse not provided	9	3
Accumulations of refuse etc.	6	6
Specified foods not stored at prescribed temperature	-	1
Miscellaneous	1	1
Defective structure	2	3
Inadequate or defective waste, rainwater and soil drainage	4	-
Untrapped sinks etc.	2	-
Rat proofing required	33	9
Mobile Vans - condition of	1	-
Totals	<u>273</u>	<u>96</u>

No prosecutions were undertaken for contravention of these Regulations.

The amount of the defects found in food shops and catering establishments year after year is not a very good indication of the hygiene consciousness of the owners or of the users. Visits have to be paid and penalties threatened to get the most elementary rules of hygiene obeyed, and these figures are a sad indication of the bad conditions that will be discovered when the work on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act gets really into operation. Dirty and insanitary food premises are breeding grounds for infection, and those premises found to require rat proofing are offering harbourage and food to immigrant rats, and high figures for this have been found in two successive years, 33 requiring rat proofing in 1963, and 27 in 1962 out of just over 500 food establishments in the Borough.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

91 visits were made to catering establishments during the year and in 57 cases it was necessary to give written or verbal intimation that work was required.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year, 38 cases concerning food alleged to be unsound were received in the Department

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Match in carton of milk	No action.
Mould on processed cheese	Warning letter.
Nail in sliced wrapped loaf	No action.
String in sliced bridge roll	Court action - £25 fine and £8.10s.0d. costs.
Cement in milk bottle	Warning letter.
Snail in frozen peas	Warning letter.
Mould in beef sausages	Court action - £5 fine and £15.15s.0d. costs.
Mould in apple turnover	Court action - £10 fine and £10.10s.0d. costs.
Mould in chocolate sponge	Court action - £10 fine and £6.6s.0d. costs.
Bottle cap in milk	Warning letter.
Mould on sliced wrapped bread	No action.
Metal in bread	Warning letter.
Metal in sliced loaf	Court action - £10 fine and £10.10s.0d. costs.
Mould in beef suet	Warning letter.
Fly in porkburger	Warning letter.
Mouldy coconut snow cake	Court action - £25 fine and £25 costs.
2 cakes infested with cocoa bean moth	Court action - £15 fine in each case and £21 costs.
Glass in cheese roll	Court action - case dismissed.
2 mouldy pork pies	Court action - £15 fine in each case and £21 costs.
Brush fibres on bread	Warning letter.
Cap in 1/3 pint bottle of milk	Warning letter.
Mould on madeira cake	Warning letter.
Smell of 1/3 pint bottle of orange drink	Warning letter.
Condition of cooked cod roes (decomposing)	Warning letter.

There has been a considerable rise in the number of food samples brought to the Department by purchasers. This may indicate more awareness on the part of the public that food should be clean and fresh, or it may indicate, as the figures for Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations on page 30 suggest that slovenly and dirty sellers and handlers of food are increasing in the Borough. In 1963, there was a record number of prosecutions of sellers or makers of unsound food, all successful except one for lack of evidence.

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	9	2
Butter	21	-
Cheeses	3	1
Condiments	9	-
Cream	12	-
Drugs	3	-

Article	Total samples procured	Unsatisfactory
Fish	8	-
Fruit	13	-
Ice Cream	19	-
Liver	9	-
Margarine	2	-
Meat Paste	4	-
Minced Meats	37	2
Sausages	4	-
Spirits	3	-
Steak and Kidney	8	-
Miscellaneous	20	-
Totals	<u>184</u>	<u>5</u>

The total number of samples taken was fewer in 1963, i.e. 184 in 1963 compared with 220 in 1962. The number of unsatisfactory samples decreased from 9 in 1962 to 5 in 1963.

Infringements

Milk - contained added water. Court action taken - fine £10 in each case.

Cheese - wrong description. Letter of caution sent.

Minced Meats - contained preservative. Letters of caution sent.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in Brentford and Chiswick.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1963

Fruit and Vegetables	27¼ tons
Meat and Bacon	7 cwts
Frozen Foods (defrosted)	1,362 pkts
Tinned Foods	2,854 tins
Fish	9½ stone
Cheese	28 lbs.

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.

Registration of milk distributors is still carried out by the Public Health Department. At the end of 1963, there were 71 such premises registered.

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district in use 7

BRENTFORD MARKET

Brentford Market is a large wholesale market for the sale of fruit, vegetables and flowers. It covers an area of approximately 11 acres and is under the control of the Borough Council. The Corporation employs a staff of 18 at the market and there are approximately 450 holdings with 142 tenants. On busy days roughly 1,500 vehicles pass through the Market.

Sanitary conveniences have been provided on the North, West and East sides of the market and some washing facilities are available at these conveniences.

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

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

HEALTH EDUCATION

As can be seen from various parts of this Report, there is no reduction in the need for continuous Health Education, and this is part of the daily life of every public health officer, to teach about the good life, the healthy body, the dangers of carelessness about personal hygiene. Excuses made in the past for lack of cleanliness can seldom be justified in these days when houses, shops, factories, restaurants, schools, are all equipped with running water and soap is a cheap commodity. The will to be clean is, however, apparently a painfully acquired and readily discarded attribute of human beings, fastidiousness is not part of the genetic set up, as it is in other animals, and so the positive advantages of cleanliness to a person must be taught and repeated in order to obtain safety for the community. People are also selfish, in that if infection is caught, the cry is 'Why did someone have to infect me?' Yet the same people will knowingly go abroad amongst their friends neighbours and workmates while convalescent from an infectious illness yet not germ free. We have to educate constantly on moral and social consciousness, yet it is a hard task, and the difficulty is revealed at a time when epidemic disease enters the country and is publicized in newspapers or on television. Then panic sets in, and there is loud and insistent demand for protection and avoidance of areas of incidence, in fact the reaction is almost mediaeval in its intensity. This has happened in the past few years when deaths from poliomyelitis occurred, when deaths from smallpox occurred and when typhoid outbreaks occurred, yet everyone could be constantly immune from poliomyelitis and smallpox and everyone could invariably wash his hands before eating.

The chief topics of the year in Health Education by poster and leaflet publicity have been the dangers of smoking, various aspects of Home Safety, and Food Hygiene. At the beginning of the year the Central Council for Health Education held a Seminar for Medical Officers on the subject of 'New Horizons in Health Education'. In reality this Seminar was principally used for discussions and demonstrations of modern techniques in education on health, and the potential of closed circuit television as a teacher. Certain local authorities are already using this very successfully in various parts of the country using public health material and staff, but professional script writers and producers.

WELFARE

OLD PEOPLE

During 1963, 26 cases of old people in need of care and attention were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

During the year an Order under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was obtained for the compulsory removal to an Old People's Home of an old lady in grave need of care and attention who was refusing to go of her own accord, but the patient finally went willingly and freely.

Details of the 26 cases are as follows:-

Removed to hospital	5
Removed to Old People's Home	3
Remained at home:-	
(a) Home Help provided	1
(b) Home Help and Home Nurse provided	4
(c) Home Help and Visitor provided	1
(d) Home Help, Home Nurse and Laundry Service provided	1
(e) Home Help, meals and fuel provided	2
(f) Nurse provided	1
(g) Meals provided	1
(h) Meals provided and awaiting Old People's Housing	1
(i) Awaiting Old People's Housing	3
(j) Visitor provided, all other help refused	1
(k) All help refused	1
(l) No action	1

During the year a total of 368 aged persons or aged chronic sick persons in the Borough received help from the Home Help Service, and the Home Nurses dealt with 514 old people out of a total of 751 cases.

These figures compare with 377 aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service in 1962, and 483 old persons being visited by the Nurses out of a total of 783.

Information supplied by the County Welfare Officer shows that during the year 38 old people from the Borough were admitted to Old People's Homes through the County Welfare Department, including six persons previously brought to our notice (two in 1960, one in 1962 and three in 1963) and three persons from our Meals on Wheels Service recipients. One of the 1960 cases unfortunately did not wish to remain, returned home, and continues to be a problem from time to time.

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.

During 1962, it was decided to broaden the scope of departmental enquiries into the needs of elderly people. Instead of awaiting a call for action when distress was very great, a friendly visit by the Council's Welfare Officer to persons receiving the Meals on Wheels Service was to be made and an enquiry

form discreetly completed. Any needs ascertained were to be supplied if possible through the various voluntary and statutory agencies, and arrangements made for intermittent or regular visiting by suitable persons if the need for this was brought out. This service continued during 1963, and the amount of regular visiting which could be arranged if found to be wanted or needed was greatly increased as a result of the Mayor's Appeal for more voluntary workers prepared to do regular visiting to one or more homes.

141 persons in receipt of meals during the year were visited by the Welfare Officer and their reports have been summarized. 59 expressed themselves pleased to have the meals and were fully satisfied with them in every respect, 13 had comments to make on individual items of food, but these tended to cancel out, i.e. 'too much rice' versus 'more milk puddings', 'less meat' versus 'more stews' and seemed to be the result of personal fads rather than dislike of the meals, which, indeed, are cooked at Acton Council premises and are of very good quality. The chief difficulty with meals is that it is not possible to provide individual diets for those unable to digest normal food, and it is hoped that the provision of delicate, tempting meals for the invalid elderly, and indeed for invalids of any age who live alone or in conditions where they can become undernourished because of their inability to obtain balanced, but delicate, meals, will be kept clearly in mind by all Welfare authorities.

Ascertained requirements:

Visiting	69	Commode	1
Review of glasses	57	Wireless	2
Walking stick	4	Home Help	68
Clothing	4	Fuel	11
Bedding	6	Handrail	5
Fireguard	20	Admission to Old People's Home	8
Transport for Club meetings etc.	5	Home Nursing	29
Lowering of gas or electric meter	16	Library service	11
Holiday	25	Shopping	9
Deaf aid	11	National Assistance	5
Chiropody	55	Barbering	2
House repairs	6	Laundry	4
Housing	1	Blind Registration	7
		Floor covering	1

In addition, one elderly lady found to be using an oil heater considered to be dangerous, could not be persuaded to give it up. This is being followed up.

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 99 in 1963, a decrease from 104 treated during the previous year.

The County Council Clinic Service held at the Brentford Clinic and the Chiswick Clinic expanded during the year, and 272 persons had treatment there compared with 199 in 1962. The total number of Clinic attendances was 1,029 for the year.

A service is available to make it possible for housebound to be brought by ambulance or car to the clinics or in more difficult cases for treatment to be given at home.

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. Central heating has been a great boon for the Club members during the winter. The old people are enrolled as members at their first attendance, membership costs only one penny per week, and there are now 320 names on the register; this figure compares with 250 in 1962. 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 1963) 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, a milk beverage, and a meat extract are also available at economical prices. 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 about 130 members. The meetings are social with periodic visiting entertainers. There were two free outings in 1963, also a free tea once per month and two annual parties.

Old Age Pensions Association (Brentford Branch)

The membership of this Club is 98. There is a weekly meeting of a social nature (average attendance 86) with occasional Concert Parties and other social events. A free whole day outing, a number of half-day outings, an annual tea, a Christmas dinner and two theatre outings were held in 1963. The Association runs a penny a week savings club for sickness and deaths.

Old Age Pensions Association (Chiswick Branch)

This association has a membership of 130 and meets weekly for social purposes. A free annual outing and Christmas Tea Party are held, and in 1963 additional outings were arranged and paid for by the members of the Association themselves. Visiting of sick members is undertaken by officers and members of this club.

Other Societies

Several of the societies whose functions are classified elsewhere in this report 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 two Philanthropic Societies and the Chiswick Mission.

The Brentford Philanthropic Society owns a home 'Scott Lodge', for eleven elderly persons, and now has under consideration a scheme for an extension to provide an additional nine flatlets. The Chiswick Mission 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.

Money is available for relief of distress, provided from the Brentford and Chiswick Sick Poor Persons Fund. During 1963, thirty persons were given assistance by provision of fuel, bedding, clothing, or other essentials.

Slipper Baths

Under the scheme for the provision at reduced rates (1d. per bath with soap and towel) of slipper baths for old people at the Public Baths Establishments, 2,077 baths were taken in Chiswick and 1,470 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 1963. A third van was brought into service in 1963, and this relieved the waiting list, so that for a short time the vans were not working above capacity, but the numbers of meals recipients continued to rise, soon these vans were overloaded and the need for a fourth van became apparent. During the year the Welfare Organisation was disbanded and the Borough Council set up a Welfare Committee to control the existing Welfare services and expand where necessary.

The number of meals rose from 26,874 supplied to 204 elderly persons in 1962, to 31,203 supplied to 238 persons in 1963.

Laundry for the Incontinent Aged

The scheme for the provision of laundry facilities for the incontinent aged, 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, fifteen old persons had been recommended for, and obtained this service.

Holidays for the Elderly

In May 1963, 40 elderly persons were provided (by the Brentford and Chiswick Welfare Organisation) with a free holiday for one week. Holidays for elderly persons were also provided by other local organisations, viz: the two Philanthropic Societies and Chiswick Mission.

Home Safety

The difficulty in obtaining statistics with regard to the occurrence of accidents in the home is considerable. Some knowledge of the types of accident most likely to occur can be assessed from the deaths returns, but as this is a

small number, fortunately, for our district, and as we know that large numbers of people have to be treated by their private doctors and in hospitals following home accidents, it was thought that a useful survey might be undertaken as a guide for future action, in education, in obtaining improvements in house construction and in furniture and equipment manufacture, on better fire precautions, and other relevant matters, if home accidents could be made notifiable in the same way as infectious diseases. The Home Safety Sub-Committee agreed to pay for such notifications by doctors and hospitals in the same way as are infectious disease notifications, but at the end of the year no information was coming in, so the Survey had to be postponed and Home Safety Education continued on the lines outlined in various national campaigns on particular subjects which were organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. The gradual elimination of dangerous oil heaters, an increase in the sale of flame proof underwear and nightwear for children, the manufacture of panguards for the tops of cookers, the improvements of taps on gas cookers and gas pokers were all useful in reducing the risks of home accident, and the provision of guard rails for baths and in old people's halls and doorways were gradually becoming more accepted as routine planning. Many old houses in the Borough had steep circular stairs with no handrails and no light, and they are gradually being demolished and replaced by safer modern dwellings.

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 replacement of faulty pipes and the repair of faulty appliances, these services being given free if circumstances warranted this.

GENERAL

The Public Duty Officer 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 76 uniformed members in the Borough who, between them, performed 2,851 (2,810 in 1962) hours of voluntary public duty.

The No. 54 Brentford and Chiswick Ambulance 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 local Scout troops. They send attendants to Old People's gatherings and outings.

The members of the No. 135 Brentford and Chiswick Nursing Division 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 avail-

able 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. Elderly and infirm people were visited in their own homes under the Good Neighbours scheme introduced last year.

Members of the two Cadet Divisions attend Sports Meetings as messengers and carry out duty at the West Middlesex Hospital and Belfairs Home for the Aged in Chiswick.

British Red Cross Society

Brentford, Chiswick and Ealing combine to form Ealing Area Division of this society and work carried on throughout 1963 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 load depot at No. 16 Heathfield Terrace, Chiswick, W.4., open on Mondays 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.

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 was resident during 1963 in the Borough 102 blind and 26 partially-sighted persons. 20 of these were in full-time employment; one was in a Workshop for the Blind and one was a Home Worker, and both received augmentation and supplementation of earnings from the County Council. There were also 4

partially-sighted and 5 blind children under the age of 16 years, 6 of whom were at Special Schools. One young blind person over 16 years of age was still at school and one partially-sighted young person was at a Technical 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 handcrafts. Deaf-Blind persons also receive the services of a special Home Teacher for the Deaf-Blind. A handcraft class is held fortnightly at Christ Church Hall, Turnham Green.

The majority of blind persons are either not able to take 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 in their own homes from the Home Teachers at special classes 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 attended this. 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, and there are 35 members on the Club Register. The meeting is a social gathering with an average attendance of 25, with occasional talks, and more usually entertainment. A Christmas dinner and Concert and a Summer Excursion to the coast were arranged in 1963. 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 material, 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 four 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 1963, special adaptations were made to twelve homes in the Borough tenanted by handicapped or elderly persons. Details of the work done are as follows:-

Case	Type of Accommodation	Work Done
1	Council House	Handrail to stairs.
2	" Flat	Handrail over bath and steps.
3	" Flat	Handrail over bath.
4	" House	Handrail to stairs.
5	" Flat	Installation of ramps, widening doors to bathroom and entrance, lowering of steps to front door, grab handle over bath and toilet, re-laying of pathway from flat to garage, substitution of brackets for legs to wash basin.
6	" Flat	Rails over bath and at front door.
7	" Flat	Rail to front gateway.
8	" Flat	Rail by toilet and bath, bathroom door widened lavatory basin lowered.
9	" Flat	Rail by bath.
10	" Flat	Grab handle by bath.
11	" Flat	Grab handle over bath.
12	" Flat	Grab handle over bath.

An Industrial Work Organiser runs a centre where 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 the 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.

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

At 31st December, 1963, 141 residents of the Borough were registered as generally handicapped.

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, and in some cases the Club can provide financial assistance. The Group numbers 18 with an average attendance of 12 - 15. In addition to these evening meetings, there are afternoon discussion groups meeting at members houses.

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.

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. There is also a Holiday Camp at Dovercourt for the aged physically handicapped to which several of the Borough's residents have been sent.

The West London Branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, which has several members from this Borough, continued its activities during 1963. Two Brentford and Chiswick residents were members of the West Middlesex Branch of this Society, which carried on the same activities as the West London Branch. 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.

The Chiswick Society gave the following assistance during 1963:-

Clothing	for 1 family
Pension grant of 10s.0d. per week	" 2 elderly widows
Food	" 12 families
Repairs to Wireless Set	" 2 persons
Outing to Brighton with High Tea and spending money	" 120 persons
Christmas Gifts of 20s.0d. each	" 350 persons

In addition, grants were given towards the cost of a party of local handicapped persons for a day's outing, to assist in the rehabilitation of a man who had been seriously ill for a long period, and coal was issued to a few needy old people. Much visiting was done and people were aided to find the appropriate authorities to assist their needs.

The Brentford Society gave the following assistance during the period September, 1962 - August, 1963, the financial year of this Society:-

Visits to ascertain needs	159
Weekly payments of 10s.0d. to provide Home Help	647
Holidays - free for one week	for 80 old persons
Annual Old Folk's Tea and Entertainment	" 700 old persons
Christmas Gifts of 7s.6d. and a box of biscuits	" 700 persons

Free coal was issued to the amount of 34 tons 10 cwts.

WELFARE - SCHOOL CHILDREN

In 1963, 599,835 meals and 834,613 bottles of milk each containing one third of a pint were provided at Schools in this Borough.

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

	1963	1962	1961
Primary	98.0 %	98.6 %	97.6 %
Secondary	71.3 %	75.3 %	71.7 %
Grammar	52.5 %	58.4 %	57.7 %

The percentage of meals served to daily attendances:-

January to December 1963

	<i>% of attendance taking meals</i>	<i>Average number taking meals</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>
--	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------

Primary Schools

Belmont Junior Mixed	61	102	167
Belmont Infants'	61.5	56	91
Beverley Road Infants'	87	134	154
Cavendish J.M. & Infants'	59	105	178
Ealing Road J.M. & Infants'	71.2	262	368
Grove Park J.M. & Infants'	54.6	112	205
Hogarth Junior Mixed	63.6	178	280
Hogarth Infants'	51.8	59	114
Lionel Road J.M. & Infants'	73.2	194	265
St. George's J.M. & Infants'	40	39	96
St. John's R.C. ; J.M. & Infants'	82.7	197	238
St. Lawrence with St. Paul's J.M. & Infants'	58	101	175
Strand-on-the-Green J.M.	73.2	148	202
Strand-on-the-Green Infants'	65	102	157

Secondary Schools

Brentford Boys'	41	115	281
Brentford Girls'	45.3	140	308
Staveley Boys'	56	257	459
Staveley Girls'	56.1	221	394
Chiswick Grammar Boys'	46.6	240	515
Chiswick Grammar Girls'	62.7	301	480
Gunnersbury Catholic Grammar	66	266	402

In 1963, there was a drop both in the number of meals and in the amount of milk taken. The biggest drops in the meals acceptance appeared to be in Chiswick Grammar Schools, where the boys uptake was 46.6% of the Attendance compared with 53% in 1962, while in the Girls' School it was 62.7% compared with 66% the previous year, and in Staveley Boys' School where the fall was from 65% in 1962 to 56% in 1963. These children in the Senior Schools, at a time when mind and body need rich food for rapid growth and physical development, are not accepting the statutory supplements which would help to supply this need.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere during the year was estimated by the volumetric method at the three stations operating in the Borough. Each station continued in operation throughout the year and monthly reports showing the readings obtained were submitted to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion with similar reports from all parts of the country in a national survey of atmospheric pollution.

Table XV at the end of this book sets out a summary of the year's recordings and from the average monthly figures Graph 'C' has been prepared. This graph shows how the levels of both smoke and sulphur dioxide drop when the need for domestic heating and space heating in offices and business premises has gone. However, the graph also indicates rises in the levels of both these pollutants in the months of April and September which are not echoed by corresponding periods of colder weather at these times. Similar rises have been noticed in previous years but occurring perhaps a little earlier in the Spring or a little later in the Autumn. The explanation is not readily apparent.

Once again the concentrations of smoke in the air at Brentford and at Chiswick (2 stations) have been compared in Graph 'D' with those of Central London, Leeds and Lerwick, where the areas may be taken as representative of districts from the heavily industrial to the virtually smokeless. The local figures are very similar to those for Central London and are almost midway between those of Lerwick and Leeds.

Graphs 'E' and 'F' compare the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide respectively in the air at Brentford and at Chiswick with similar figures obtained at these stations ten years ago. While the amount of smoke has not decreased appreciably in this time, the figures for sulphur dioxide are now considerably higher. Particularly disturbing are the sulphur dioxide figures obtained at the Staveley Road Station (which, however, was not operating in 1953) as this is situated in the Borough's first Smoke Control Area.

There were no periods of 'smog' during the year 1963.

When any premises are suspected of causing atmospheric pollution or when complaint is received that such pollution is being caused, investigations are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors to ascertain the cause and to try to find a remedy. In this connection 220 visits, revisits or observations were made during the year.

The number of complaints of smoke or dust emissions was 60 during the year including one only about dust.

Action taken as a result of these complaints:-

17 verbal notices and one warning letter.

Observations were also made on 91 occasions on chimneys previously suspect and seven infringements were discovered, two were dealt with by letter and five by verbal notice.

One of the smoke problems investigated arose as a direct result of the very cold weather at the beginning of the year which made it necessary for the aggregate and mixing water used for concrete making on a road construction site to be steam heated so that work could continue. Here some improvement was effected by the use of more suitable fuel.

It has again been found that discussion on any smoke emission problems arising has been sufficient to bring about the required improvement either by the use of better fuels, better firing methods or better maintenance.

Another aspect of the Department's work for the minimisation of atmospheric pollution has been in determining the height required for any new chimneys which may be erected in the Borough. Two such cases were dealt with during the year.

One instance of a boiler being converted from solid fuel to oil burning was brought to the notice of the Department during the year.

Details of the work done in connection with the establishment of further Smoke Control Areas within the Borough during the year are set out in the next section.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The Borough's No. 3 Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1963, covering 109 acres and comprising 1,564 dwellings of which number 360 were Council owned. In addition there were 24 commercial and 5 miscellaneous premises but no industrial premises. The amount of bituminous (smoky) coal in use was estimated to be 880 tons per annum and this required replacement by equivalent supplies of solid smokeless fuel, therms of gas and kilowatt hours of electricity, according to occupiers choice of heating apparatus. The total cost involved in converting firegrates in respect of which grant was claimed, amounted to £4,447. The grant paid amounted to £3,113.

The Borough's No. 4 Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on the 25th April, 1963 and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 6th August, 1963. The proposed date of operation was the 1st March, 1964, but the Minister varied the date to the 1st July, 1964.

The area covers 165 acres and comprises 1,537 private and 158 Council owned dwellings. Of the total of 1,695 the following were exempted from the Order. Under Part III or Part V of the Housing Act, 1957 - 17 dwellings; Temporary prefabricated dwellings - 18; Highways improvements - 54 dwellings. Total exemptions - 89 dwellings. Within the area there are also 17 industrial, 99 commercial and 9 miscellaneous premises.

The area is that part of the Borough bounded by British Grove to the east; to the north by Chiswick High Road (south side from British Grove, to the east side of Devonshire Road); to the west, by the east side of Devonshire Road (from Chiswick High Road to the River Thames boundary); to the south, by the Borough (River) boundary.

The survey of the proposed Smoke Control Area No. 5 was commenced during the year and it is anticipated the Council will make the appropriate Order early in 1964.

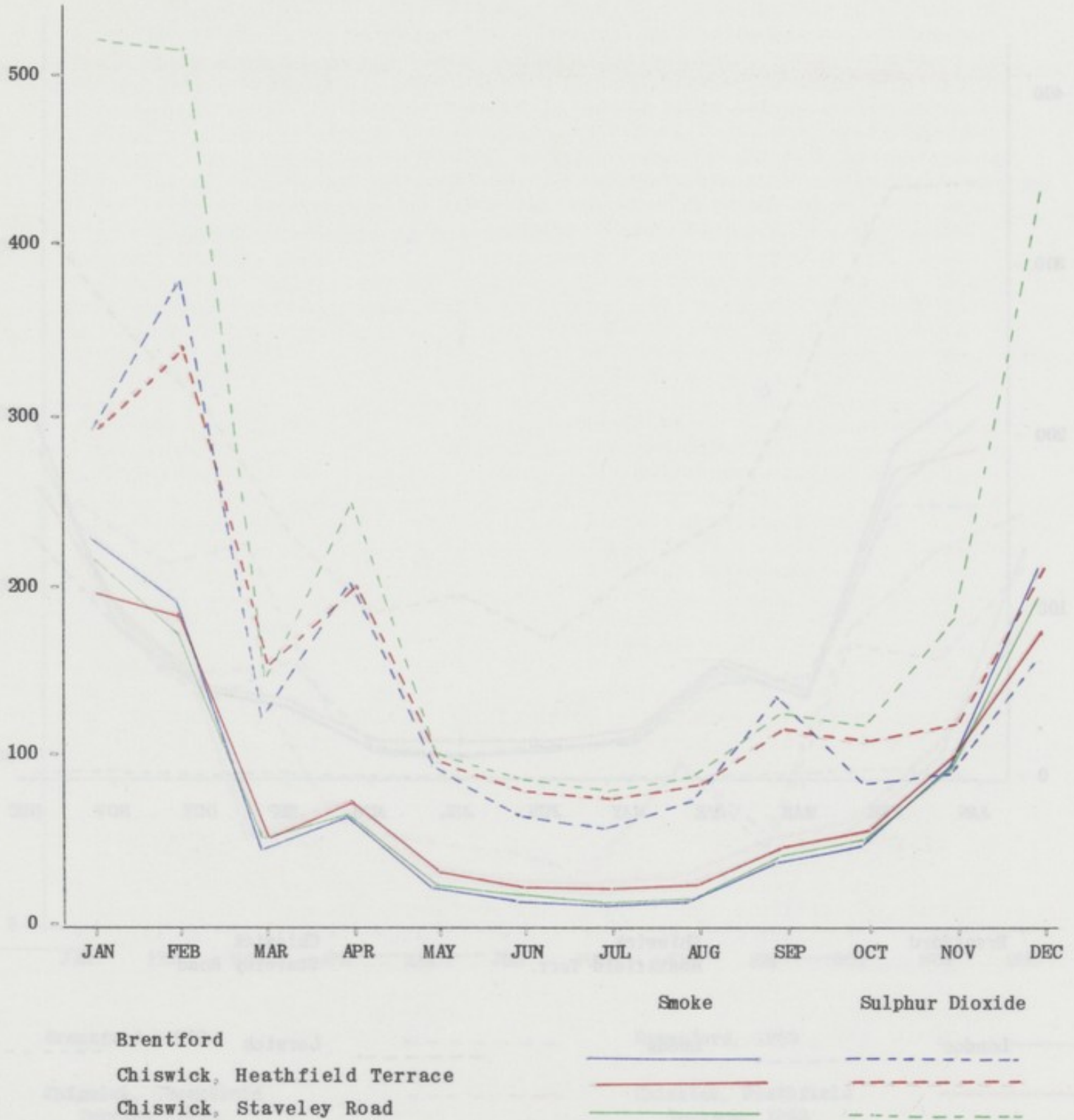
The total number of visits and revisits made during the year in connection with Smoke Control Areas was 3,127. In addition, 2,958 communications to occupiers were hand delivered.

The publication of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular 69/63 dated 17th December, 1963, will of course require close study and will no doubt result in the Council adopting fresh scales of maximum costs for grant purposes. Local publicity will need reviewing so that occupiers and owners can be made fully aware of the implications of the new procedure and the possible future trends in domestic heating.

The supplies of fuel in the Borough during the severe winter of 1962/1963 were not seriously affected, but there were of course, many instances of individual hardship resulting from delay in delivery which could not in the circumstances have been obviated.

VARIATION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1963

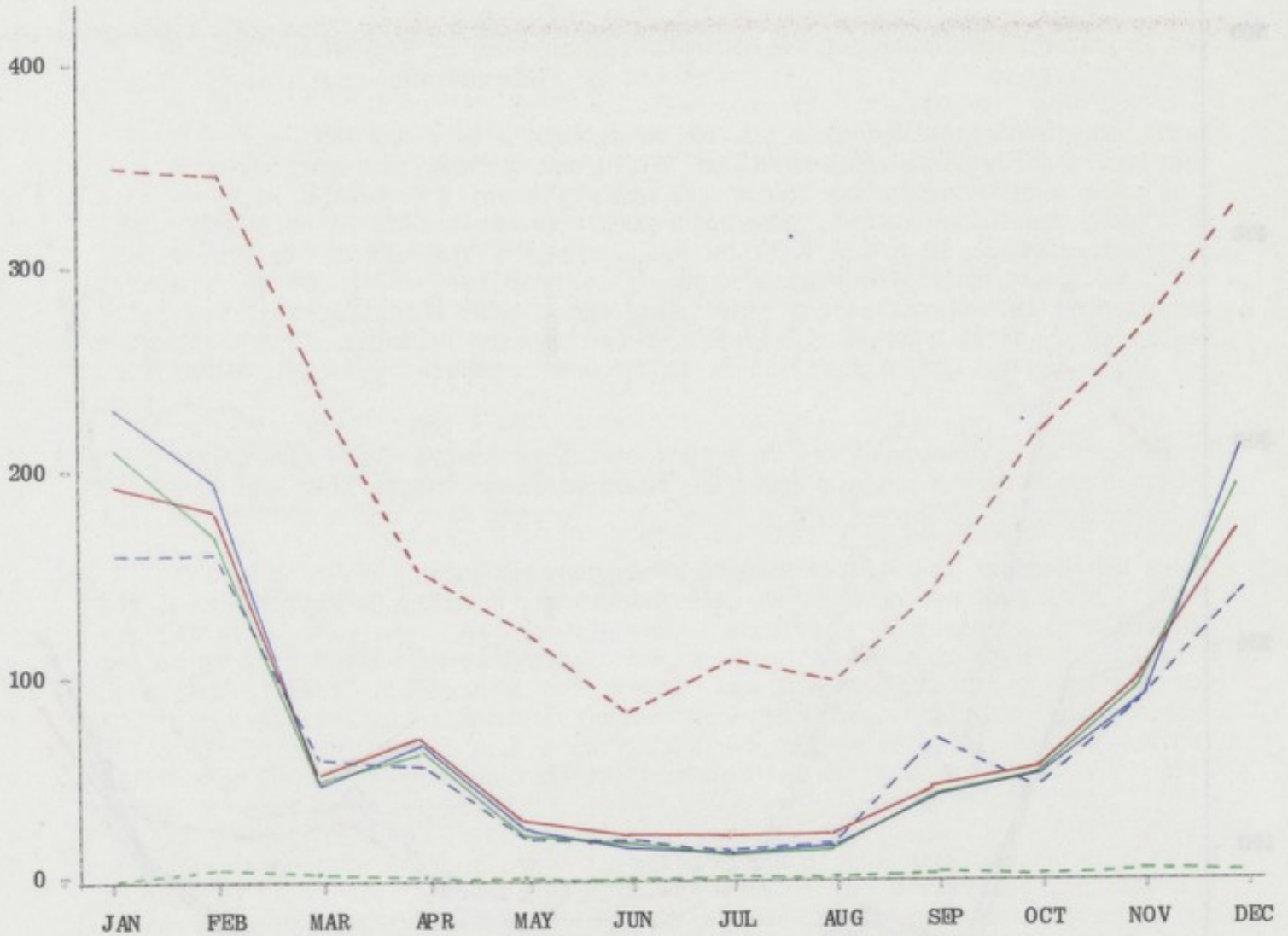
CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



GRAPH "D"

COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE IN THE AIR
AT BRENTFORD, CHISWICK (2 STATIONS), CENTRAL LONDON,
LEEDS AND LERWICK DURING 1963

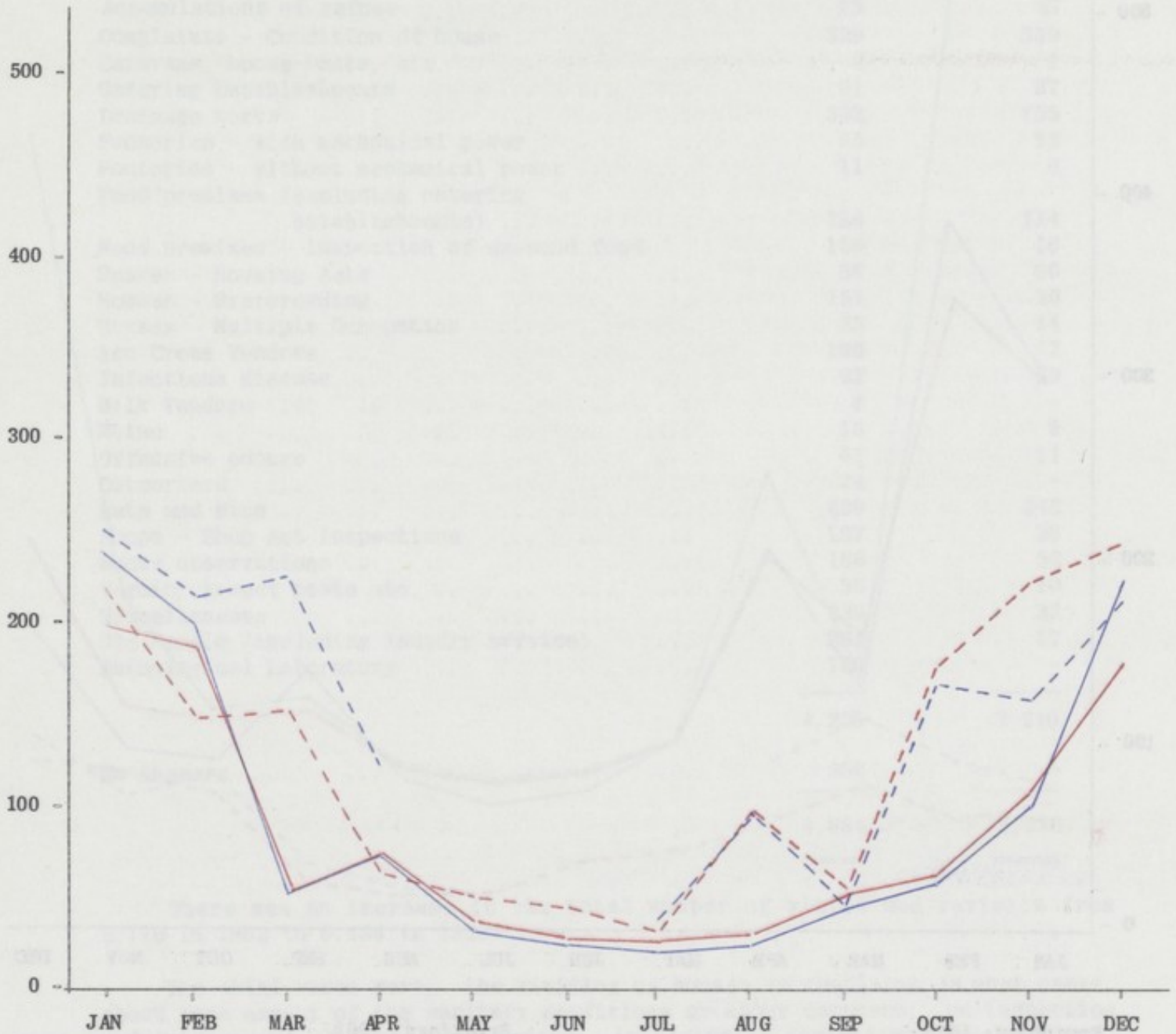
CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



Brentford	—————	Chiswick Heathfield Terr.	—————	Chiswick Staveley Road	—————
London	- - - - -	Leeds	- - - - -	Lerwick	- - - - -

COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE IN THE AIR
 AT BRENTFORD AND AT CHISWICK, HEATHFIELD TERRACE,
 DURING THE YEARS 1953 AND 1963

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



Brentford, 1953

Brentford, 1963

—————

Chiswick, Heathfield
Terrace, 1953

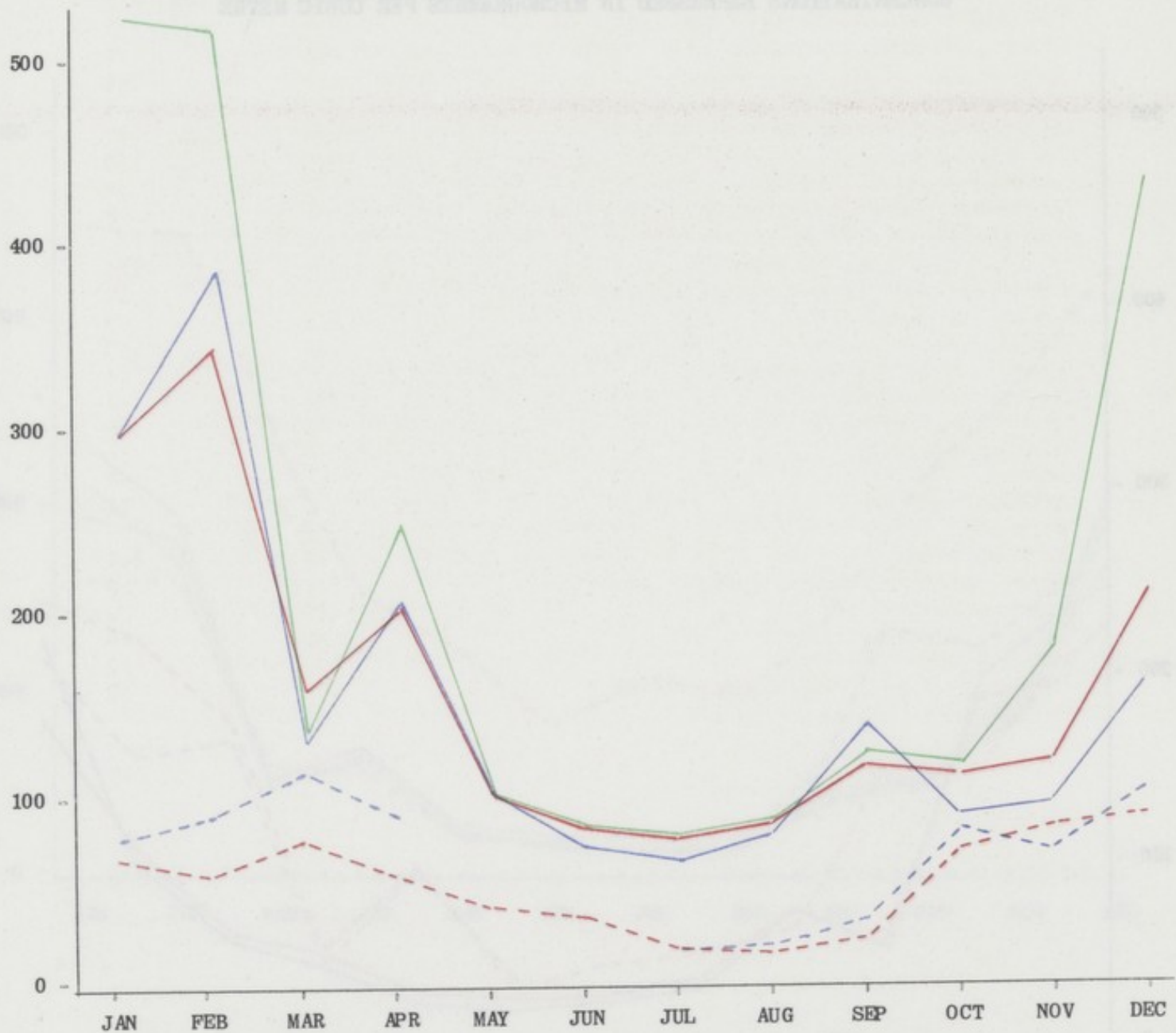
Chiswick, Heathfield
Terrace, 1963

—————

GRAPH "F"

COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN THE AIR AT BRENTFORD AND AT CHISWICK, HEATHFIELD TERRACE, DURING THE YEARS 1953 AND 1963

ALSO SHOWN ARE CONCENTRATIONS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN THE AIR AT CHISWICK, STAVELEY ROAD, DURING THE YEAR 1963. (THIS STATION WAS NOT IN OPERATION IN 1953)



Brentford, 1953

Brentford, 1963

—————

Chiswick, Heathfield Terrace, 1953

Chiswick, Heathfield Terrace, 1963

—————

Chiswick, Staveley Road, 1963

—————

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Visits

The total number of visits and revisits made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors was 6,436 and the following is a summary of these visits.

	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	608	4
Accumulations of refuse	83	47
Complaints - Condition of house	329	559
Caravans, house-boats, etc.	2	1
Catering Establishments	91	87
Drainage works	502	755
Factories - with mechanical power	95	53
Factories - without mechanical power	11	6
Food premises (excluding catering establishments)	188	114
Food premises - inspection of unsound food	158	16
Houses - Housing Acts	58	60
Houses - Overcrowding	151	20
Houses - Multiple Occupation	23	14
Ice Cream Vendors	108	2
Infectious disease	92	59
Milk Vendors	8	-
Noise	16	9
Offensive odours	41	11
Outworkers	24	-
Rats and Mice	439	246
Shops - Shop Act inspections	197	36
Smoke observations	168	52
Vermin, insect pests etc.	38	10
Miscellaneous	329	32
Old People (including laundry service)	281	17
Pathological Laboratory	186	-
	4, 226	2, 210
No Answers	658	-
	4, 884	2, 210

There was an increase in the total number of visits and revisits from 5,770 in 1962 to 6,436 in 1963.

The chief rises were: the visiting of houses, on complaint, in most cases, about some aspect of the sanitary conditions or about dampness; on inspection and improvement of drains and sewers; in visits to investigate overcrowding, because of complaint or because of requests for assistance in presenting a case for Council housing; in visits for the improvement of the premises, mobile or static, of sellers of ice cream and the taking of samples of ice cream; in rodent control (inspection and treatments), and in visits to elderly persons in need of care. It will be seen from the next page that there was a rise also in the number of defects and other nuisances remedied.

Action taken other than Housing Act, 1957

Number of Cautionary or Intimation Notices served	357
Number of Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts)	31

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

Accumulation of rubbish	12
Brickwork, repaired	5
Choked drains, unstopped	16
Chimney stacks and flues, repaired and made good	5
Ceilings, repaired and made good	19
Doors and Frames, repaired	6
Drains, renewed or relaid	23
Dustbins, supplied	5
Dampness in walls, remedied	93
Fresh air inlets and interceptor caps etc., provided	113
Firegrates, cooking stoves, repaired or renewed	7
Floors, joists and staircases, repaired or renewed	34
Gully surrounds, repaired and made good	5
Gutterings, repaired or renewed or cleaned out	26
Inspection covers and frames renewed	18
Leaky roofs and skylights repaired	39
Plaster to walls, repaired and made good	53
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed	14
Sinks/Washbasins, replaced	3
Soil pipe ventilators, repaired or renewed	6
Seats to W.C.'s repaired or renewed	3
Water waste preventors, repaired or renewed	5
Waste pipes, repaired or renewed	9
Water storage tanks and water supply, renewed	24
Window frames, sash cords, sills, repaired or renewed	49
W.C.'s replaced	30
Yard paving, repaired and made good	4
Miscellaneous items	6
	632

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

Drains tested (smoke)	78
New soil pipe ventilators fixed	5
New surface water and soil gullies fixed	8
New manholes constructed	6
Manholes reconstructed or repaired	6
Soil drainage connections repaired or relaid	5
Soil main drains repaired or relaid	5
New W.C.'s provided and fixed	15
New sinks provided and fixed	11
New manhole covers fixed	9
New surface water lengths fixed	1
Baths/Lavatory basins installed (new)	12
Drain ventilators fixed	7
Waste stack and connections	1
Rodding access provided	3
Rodding eye cap replaced	10

All premises in the Borough are provided with water closets and all drain into sewers with the exception of certain boathouses and sports pavilions etc. six in total, 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, 1,267 enquiries were received from other Departments enquiring if any sanitary notices were outstanding in respect of certain properties in the district. The necessary searches were made and the required information furnished.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICES

The water supply for the whole of the district is supplied by the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board. One well, which is still in use in the Borough (at Green's Boathouse, Riverside Lands), is used for washing purposes only while drinking water is obtained direct from the mains.

From time to time reports are issued by the Metropolitan Water Board on samples of water examined chemically, bacteriologically, biologically and for tasting purposes. The samples are taken at various stages ranging from river water to water before and after filtration and to water before and after chlorination. This constant checking ensures that the quality of the water entering the mains is satisfactory at all times. The quantity of the water supply too, has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Watch is also kept by the Board on the discharge of any radioactive effluents into waters which contribute eventually to the supplies they are treating, to ensure that the standards laid down are complied with.

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.

SCHOOL SANITATION

The following information on work carried out during 1963 in connection with the sanitation, lighting, and canteens in schools has been kindly provided by the Borough Education Officer:-

Sanitation

Beverley Road Infants' School	Improvements in toilet accommodation for boys in infant and nursery classes, and installation of hot water.
Strand-on-the-Green Junior Mixed School	Improvements to external sanitary accommodation.
Hogarth Practical Block (former Secondary School now used as a youth Centre and by Polytechnic students)	Improvements to sanitary accommodation.
Ealing Road Junior Mixed School	Sinks provided in 3 classrooms.
Lionel Road Junior Mixed and Infants' School	Built-in cupboard and sink provided in one classroom.

Ventilation

Strand-on-the-Green Infants' School	French windows provided in 2 classrooms.
-------------------------------------	--

Lighting

Beverley Road Infants' School	Lighting in some classrooms improved.
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

School Canteens

Beverley Road Infants' School	New sink unit provided. Kitchen redecorated. Tiling provided behind sinks.
Brentford Secondary Schools	Incinerator provided in staff cloakroom.
Chiswick County Grammar Schools	Tiling provided behind sinks. 3 new sink units provided.
Ealing Road Primary Schools	Canteen floor covered with polyvinyl tiles.

Hogarth Primary Schools	Incinerator provided in staff cloakroom.
Staveley Secondary Schools	Incinerator provided in staff cloakroom.
Strand-on-the-Green Primary Schools	Tiling provided behind sinks. 2 new sink units provided.
Gunnersbury Catholic Grammar School	New working top to table provided.

During the first ten weeks of 1963 the weather was exceptionally cold, and hard and continuous frost soon demonstrated the deficiencies of the plumbing systems in homes and buildings everywhere. Particular difficulty occurred in the older schools of the Borough, where outside sanitation became unusable and emergency arrangements had to be made whereby staff sanitation or other systems could be used to prevent the schools having to be closed. Middlesex County Council was requested to speed the programme of modernising sanitary arrangements and to arrange for special heating of outside sanitary blocks so long as they continued to exist.

HOUSING

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

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

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	...	...	...	...	1
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	...	-
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	-

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Number of Grants for Improvements and Conversions	71
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

HOUSING ACT, 1957

By the end of the year under review, work on the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit houses in the Borough had progressed to such an extent that relatively few houses still remained to be dealt with.

In 1955, the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposals for dealing with houses within the Borough which appeared to be unfit for human habitation. The number of houses involved was 663.

This list was revised in 1958 and again in 1961, at which time 334 houses still remained to be dealt with. When the position in relation to these 334 houses was reviewed in August of this year it was found that:-

- 64 houses had already been dealt with by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders, Clearance Orders, Undertakings, etc.
- 62 houses had been found, on inspection, not to be unfit, and
- 70 houses were awaiting the result of action already taken in respect of them. (This number includes 8 houses in Spring Grove, Chiswick, which though unfit, were excluded by the Minister of Housing and Local Government from a Compulsory Purchase Order.)

This left 146 houses still to be dealt with, but of this number 140 are included in the High Street Redevelopment Area and the Walnut Tree Road Redevelopment Area and inspection of these will probably be delayed until redevelopment is imminent.

Although much has been done this does not mean that a halt can be called to the clearance of unfit properties. The position will always be under review and houses will continue to be dealt with when their condition warrants it.

Details are set out below of the year's work towards the completion of the task of rehousing the occupants and effecting the demolition of unfit houses in clearance areas and elsewhere, including the remainder of those reported in previous years:-

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 still remained to be rehoused from the High Street properties at the end of the year.

Percy Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

- Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) Percy Cottages, Brentford (Demolished 1962)
- Nos. 173 and 174 High Street, Brentford, and
- Nos. 175, 176 and 177 High Street, Brentford.

Two more of the properties (173 and 174 High Street) were demolished during the year. One family (2 persons) was rehoused leaving one family still to be rehoused from the High Street properties at the end of the year.

Half Acre No. 1 Clearance Order, 1959

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

These properties were still awaiting demolition at the end of 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.

Numbers 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove were excluded from the Order by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on an undertaking by the owners that they would either repair and modernise the eight houses or redevelop the land themselves. Neither of these proposals had been carried out at the end of the year and the position is to be discussed further with the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Twelve of the Houses (14 - 32 (even numbers) Spring Grove and 98 and 99 Strand-on-the-Green) were demolished during the year and 8 families still remained to be rehoused (from 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove) at the end of 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.

The remaining eighteen properties (2 and 3 Mercury Road and 48 - 78 (even numbers) Windmill Road, Brentford), were demolished during the year.

Back Lane, No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

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

The four properties were demolished during the year.

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.

Numbers 298/299 High Street were still awaiting demolition at the end of the year.

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

Nos. 296 and 297 High Street, Brentford (demolished 1961) and
No. 295 High Street, Brentford.

Number 295 High Street was still awaiting demolition at the end of the year.

Pottery Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961

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

The four properties were demolished during the year.

Annandale Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961

Nos. 32 and 34 Annandale Road, Chiswick.
No. 36 Annandale Road, Chiswick, and
Nos. 38 - 46 (even numbers) Annandale Road, Chiswick.

The three remaining families (14 persons) were rehoused by the Council during the year.

Phoenix Cottages, Brook Lane North, Clearance Order, 1962

Nos. 2 - 20 (even numbers) Phoenix Cottages, Brook Lane North, Brentford.

Objections to the making of this Order were withdrawn and the Order was confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 11th June, 1963.

Four families (10 persons) were rehoused by the Council leaving six families still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

During the year under review, seventeen properties, as set out below, were included in official representations made to the Council as being unfit for human habitation and were declared Clearance Areas, as under:-

High Street, Brentford No. 8 Clearance Area, 1963

Nos. 44 - 49 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

High Street, Brentford No. 8 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963

Nos. 44 - 50 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford.

Included in this Order is No. 50 High Street, Brentford, as lands outside the Clearance Area.

Objections were made to the making of this Order and a Public Inquiry was held on 14th November, 1963.

Green Dragon Lane No. 1 Clearance Area, 1963

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) Green Dragon Lane, Brentford.

Green Dragon Lane No. 2 Clearance Area, 1963

Nos. 7 - 11 (consecutive numbers) Green Dragon Lane, Brentford.

Green Dragon Lane No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963

Nos. 1 - 12 Green Dragon Lane, Brentford.

Included in this Order are Nos. 5, 6 and 12 Green Dragon Lane, as lands outside the Clearance Area.

Objections were made to the making of this Order and a provisional date was made for a Public Inquiry to be held early in 1964.

New Road Clearance Area, 1963

Nos. 70 and 71 New Road, Brentford.

This Order was still awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

During the year under review, the under mentioned 40 properties in Clearance Areas were demolished and twelve families (38 persons) were rehoused from unfit properties.

Nos. 21 - 27 (odd numbers) Back Lane, Brentford	4
Nos. 173 and 174 High Street, Brentford	2
Nos. 2 and 3 Mercury Road, Brentford	2
Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Pottery Road, Brentford	4
Nos. 14 to 32 (even numbers) Spring Grove, Chiswick	10
Nos. 98 and 99 Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick	2
Nos. 48 to 78 (even numbers) Windmill Road, Brentford	16

40

In addition to the above, 13 properties, as set out below, were demolished during the year as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

Nos. 1 - 6 (consecutive numbers) Grove Park Mews, Chiswick	6
Nos. 335 and 336 High Street, Brentford	2
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Prince of Wales Terrace, Chiswick	4
No. 58 The Ham, Brentford	1

13

Also 17 properties, as under mentioned, owned by the Council, ten of which had previously been certified to be unfit by the Medical Officer of Health, were demolished during the year.

Nos. 6 - 18 (even numbers) Fraser Street, Chiswick	7
Nos. 31 - 37 (odd numbers) Brook Road South, Brentford	4
Nos. 45 - 53 (odd numbers) Ealing Road, Brentford	5
No. 110 Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick	1

17

Two properties, in respect of which the owners had given undertakings in 1962 not to relet upon the rehousing of the occupiers, were demolished during the year, as under

Nos. 338 and 339 High Street, Brentford.	2
--	---

Total of houses demolished 72

Individual Unfit Houses

- No. 43 High Street, Brentford,
- No. 238 High Street, Brentford, and
- Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Prince of Wales Terrace, Chiswick.

The five families (12 persons) occupying these properties, which are to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957 were rehoused by the Council during the year. As previously reported the properties in Prince of Wales Terrace were demolished during the year.

- Nos. 16 and 18 The Butts, Brentford.

One of the families (5 persons) occupying these properties, in respect of which Closing Orders were made in 1962, was rehoused leaving one family still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

- Nos. 1 - 6 (consecutive numbers) Grove Park Mews, Chiswick.

Only one of these properties was occupied and the family (2 persons) found their own accommodation during the year.

As previously reported, these six properties (in respect of which Closing Orders were made in 1962) were demolished during the year.

- No. 1 Oxford Road North, Chiswick.

An undertaking accepted from the owner of this property in 1954, not to relet the basement flat until it had been rendered fit for human habitation, was cancelled during the year as the necessary works has been completed.

- No. 6 Windmill Road, Brentford

The basement rooms of this property were found to be unfit for human habitation and an undertaking was accepted from the owners not to let the premises until they have been rendered fit for that purpose.

- No. 553 High Road, Chiswick (also known as 12 London Stile, Chiswick)

A closing Order was made during the year in respect of the basement rooms of this property which were found to be unfit for human habitation.

No. 79 High Street, Brentford.

A Demolition Order was made in respect of this property which is let in five flats. An appeal was made against the Order and action was still pending at the end of the year.

No. 18 North Road, Brentford.

Notice of time and place for the consideration of the condition of this house was served on the owner in December, 1962. But consideration was deferred pending negotiations for acquisition by the Council of this and certain adjoining properties. These negotiations had not been completed by the end of the year.

No. 53a Ealing Road, Brentford.

Notice of time and place for the consideration early next year, of the condition of this house was served on the owners.

HOUSING STATISTICS

<i>1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:</i>		
(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	998
(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	21
(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 ...	313
 <i>2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:</i>		
	Number of defective dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	178
 <i>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:</i>		
(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	26
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners	20
(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	1
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4

(d) Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	1
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which undertakings were cancelled, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	1

4. Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding:

(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at end of year under review	10
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	10
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	66
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	50
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	50
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	276
(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 New Dwellings erected by the Borough Council and Private Enterprise during 1963

Permanent Housing

	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes	Bungalows	Total
By Borough Council	-	67	28	-	95
By Private Enterprise	1	10	-	-	11

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, 1963

Permanent Housing

	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes	Bungalows	Total
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds	23	11	2	-	36
(b) New	179	1056	390	28	1653
				TOTAL	1689

	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes	Bungalows	Total
By Private Enterprise					
(a) Rebuilds	116	135	15	2	268
(b) New	45	220	23	3	291
				TOTAL	559

Temporary Housing

	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes	Bungalows	Total
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New	-	-	-	150	150
				TOTAL	150

130 of these temporary bungalows have now been demolished.

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

No further conversions or improvements to Council owned houses were carried out in 1963.

Overcrowding

Nine cases of statutory overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department and were considered by the Housing Committee during 1963. It will be seen from the Housing Statistics on page 65 that fifty 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.

The Borough Council decided to alter Housing policy to permit the allocation of specific points for medical reasons, and during 1963 many files of housing applicants were submitted for review by the Medical Officer of Health for this purpose. As all Council housing should be allocated on need, this is a good thing and can save life as so many applicants are found to be living on top floors and using long flights of stairs while suffering from severe heart or lung disease, or disabling arthritic or paralytic conditions. Although overcrowding and damp housing are dangerous and unhealthy, human beings have considerable powers of resistance to such conditions, as was evidenced by the findings on shelter living during the War, but the crippling effect of the constant stair-climbing on these severely handicapped persons is very much more dangerous.

DISINFECTION

Premises disinfected:

Ordinary notifiable diseases	10
Other diseases	1
Premises treated for vermin	17
Premises treated for other pests (wasps, moths, ants and beetles)	17

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 3,236 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	364
Factories	25
Shops	38
Schools	9
Parks and Open Spaces	7

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/May, 1963 and October/November, 1963, and the following shows the number of manholes found to be infested.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Manholes found to be infested</i>
April/May, 1963	3
October/November, 1963	21

The work of Rodent Control is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector by three Rodent Operatives.

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

Five 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 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', Turnham Green 'Ladies', Linden Gardens 'Ladies', and Edensor Road 'Ladies' Public Conveniences, paper towels and liquid soap in tilting dispensers being available in each, and in the conveniences at Albany Road, 'Men's' and 'Ladies', cold water and paper towels are

provided. In some Park conveniences and in the Brentford Market, some provision is made for handwashing.

During the year 1963, 51,400 paper towels, (34,000 in Brentford, 17,400 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., but this service ended in April, 1963. Before that date, in the same conveniences 850 of these towels were also used. The number of paper towels used was almost 50% above the 1962 figure.

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 have been received from the Middlesex County Council on samples of water taken by their Officers during the year from points on the River Brent between Wembley and Brentford High Street. These have been consistently bad during 1963, the river is foul still in spite of past conferences and plans of action for its purification.

The water is not clear and there is evidence of oil entering the river. Mechanical tugs and oil driven barges ply the river daily and their motors inevitably cause more turbulence in the water than did the quiet passage of the horse drawn boats of years gone by, and Brentford is at the receiving end of all the industrial pollution that occurs in the upper reaches of the River Brent and in the Grand Union Canal.

Two areas of pollution of the River Thames from surface water sewers were found during the year, in each case due to unauthorised use by industrial firms of these sewers; one other source was still untraced at the end of the year.

STREET TRADING

Certain prescribed areas in the district have been allocated for street-trading purposes. There were 21 Street Trading sites and during 1963, 20 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 1963:-

No. of examinations for entry into the Superannuation Scheme	47
No. of examinations following expiration of sick leave	3

NUCLEAR RADIATION

Regular reports have been received from the Metropolitan Water Board indicating the amount of radio-active effluent ascertained in the sources of the water drunk locally. During 1963, all discharges from the Atomic Energy Authorities were monitored and declared satisfactory.

A register is now being maintained of those industrial concerns permitted to make use of radio-active material on their premises, with special reference to maximum permitted quantities, nature of radio-active element, and method of disposal.

NOISE NUISANCE

Twelve complaints of nuisance from noise were received during 1963, five were not substantiated, details of the remaining seven were as follows:-

- (1) River embankment works - pile driving. Main complaint - night times. Ceased.
- (2) Noise from refrigerator motors at Public House. No undue noise heard and motors regularly serviced. However, licensee agreed to switch off motors when public house closes each evening.
- (3) Noise from factory. No noise heard in house when heavy machines working. Machines due for overhaul.
- (4) Noise from refrigerator motors at a Supermarket. Manufacturer of motors asked to overhaul - noise level reduced.
- (5) Noise from air conditioning plant at factory. Investigation carried out. Arranged for plant to be closed down during night time.
- (6) Noise of doors banging from Railway Station - no action taken.
- (7) Noise from the repairing of vehicles in yard - no more work now done on vehicles in the yard.

OFFENSIVE SMELLS

From time to time complaints of offensive smells require investigation, the source of the smell sought and treated, whether it is an offensive accumulation or faulty sanitation, but a more pervading and persistent odour coming into the Borough from a neighbouring district continued to cause difficulty from time to time during the year, as it was coming from a Sewage Works; the works done to improve conditions there had not had a great deal of effect upon the nuisance by the end of 1963, and further improvements were in progress.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS ESTABLISHMENTS

New Byelaws for the control of these establishments were brought into force during the year and copies were sent to all local hairdressers and barbers to inform them of the sanitary requirements.

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 51 maternity beds and 41 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 Post-Natal Clinics	) )	Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinics		Wednesday and Thursday afternoons 2 p.m.
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics	) ) ) )	Friday afternoons 2 p.m.
Day Nursery		Portsmouth House, The Butts, Brentford.

Chiswick:-

Ante-Natal Clinic and)
Post-Natal Clinics) Thursday mornings, 9.30 a.m.

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

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

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

(b) *Health Visitors:*

Health Visitors are employed to undertake home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children, to persons suffering from illness, to expectant and nursing mothers and on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. (The Health Visitors also act as School Nurses.)

(c) *Home Nursing and Nursing Equipment:*

Home Nurses are employed to undertake the nursing of persons in their own homes. 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	0 - 4 years		5 - 15 years		16 - 39 years		40 - 64 years		65 years and over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Medical	2	2	1	3	5	22	55	99	125	357	188	483	671
Surgical	-	-	1	1	1	1	11	7	6	20	19	29	48
Infectious Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	7	8	3	4	1	14	11	25
Maternal Complications	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
TOTALS	2	2	2	4	8	35	74	110	135	379	221	530	751

(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 Friday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Monday 9.30 a.m. with doctor.
Minor Ailment Clinic (Brentford)	Monday to Friday 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, Wednesday and Thursday 2 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m.
Speech Clinic (Brentford)	Monday 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Speech Clinic (Chiswick)	Friday 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.

(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 1963, assistance was given by Home Helps to 457 cases in Brentford and Chiswick - maternity cases 36, tuberculous and chronic sick cases 33, mentally disordered cases 3, cases aged 65 and over 368, and other cases 17.

(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.

(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	99
Total attendances at Chiropodists	796

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.

TABLE 1
 CAUSE OF DEATH AS SUPPLIED BY THE
 REGISTRAR - GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1965

Cause of Death	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	7
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	1
4. Diphtheria	1	1
5. Whooping Cough	1	1
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	1
7. Acute Polymyositis	1	1
8. Tetanus	1	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasms, stomach	2	1
11. Malignant Neoplasms, lung, bronchus	22	11
12. Malignant Neoplasms, breast	1	10
13. Malignant Neoplasms, uterus	1	7
14. Other Malignant neoplasms	20	20
15. Leukemia, leukemia	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	1
17. Terminal lesions of the nervous system	13	41
18. Coronary disease, angina	66	67
19. Apoplexias with heart disease	7	11
20. Other heart disease	17	67
21. Other circulatory diseases	10	17
22. Influenza	1	1
23. Pneumonia	19	26
24. Bronchitis	21	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1
29. Nephroses of pyelitis	4	1
30. Pregnancy, eclampsia, abortion	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	4	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	26
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
34. All other accidents	2	2
35. Suicide	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1
ALL CAUSES	212	209

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE
REGISTRAR - GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1963

Cause of Death	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	9	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	23	11
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	18
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	7
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	33	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	25	47
18. Coronary disease, angina	96	61
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	11
20. Other heart disease	17	47
21. Other circulatory disease	13	17
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	19	28
24. Bronchitis	31	18
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	4	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34. All other accidents	5	8
35. Suicide	5	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
ALL CAUSES	320	359

TABLE II

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1963

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 ...																							
Measles ...																							
Scarlet Fever ...																							
Whooping Cough ...																							
Diphtheria or Croup ...																							
Erysipelas ...																							
Tuberculous Meningitis ...																							
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...																							
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...																							
Meningitis (Non-T. B.) ...																							
Convulsions ...																							
Laryngitis ...																							
Bronchitis ...																							
Pneumonia (all forms) ...											1	2	1										4
Diarrhoea ...																							
Enteritis ...																							
Gastritis ...																							
Rickets ...																							
Suffocation ...																							
Injury at Birth ...				1									1										2
Atelectasis ...	1																						1
Congenital Malformation ...	1	1						1			1												4
Premature Birth ...	1							1															2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...																							
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...																							
Smallpox ...																							
Other causes ...	1																						1
TOTALS	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

TABLE III

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1962 AND 1963

Disease	Total cases notified		Cases admitted to hospital		Total Deaths	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Scarlet Fever	16	21(3)	5	5(2)	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	3	4	-	-	-
Measles	334	38(1)	6	2(1)	-	-
Pneumonia (notifiable)	1	1	-	-	47/	44/
Dysentery	4(4)	2	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	58	72	58	71	-	-
Encephalitis (infective)	1	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	2	1	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	43*	5(2)	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum	11	1	11	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis						
Paralytic	-	2(2)	-	2(2)	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid 'B'	1	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid	1	1	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	481	148	89	84	47	44

/ Includes deaths from non-notifiable pneumonia.

* 41 subsequently not confirmed and 1 diagnosed as Sonné Dysentery.

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE IV

AGES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED

DURING THE YEAR 1963

Disease	Number of Cases Notified												
	At all ages	At ages - years											
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	16	-	1	2	2	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	334	7	31	43	45	40	150	12	3	1	1	1	-
Pneumonia ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	4 (4)	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	3 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	36	11	-	-
Encephalitis (Infective) ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning...	43 (41*)	-	-	3 (2*)	-	-	4 (4)	6 (6)	8 (8)	4 (3)	5 (5)	11 (11)	2 (2)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid "B"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

* In addition, 1 case diagnosed Sonné Dysentery.

TABLE V

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1963

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	-	-	6	-	1	2	2	16
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	7
Measles	33	30	45	21	26	51	72	14	42	334
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
						(4)				(4)
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
Food Poisoning	13	6	19	1	-	1	1	-	2	43
	(13)	(6)	(18*)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(41*)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	11
Paratyphoid "B" ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Typhoid	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis:										
Respiratory	3	3	2	5	8	4	6	4	6	41
Non-Respiratory ...	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	6

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

* In addition, 1 case diagnosed Sonné Dysentery.

TABLE VI

LABORATORY WORK

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Result</i>		
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces	12	117	129
Swabs (Nose and Throat)	4	8	12
Totals	16	125	141

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS - 1963

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years ...	5	6	1	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years ...	7	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years ...	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 54 years ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years ...	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 years and over	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	27	14	1	5	3	1	-	-

Of the 4 recorded deaths, 3 were previously notified as cases of Tuberculosis, 1 had not been so notified. In addition, 10 patients already notified as tuberculosis died from other causes.

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN YEARS

Year	New Cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
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
1962	31	16	1	3	51	2	3	-	-	5
1963	27	14	1	5	47	3	1	-	-	4

TABLE IX

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - AS AT 31.12.63

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year	451	337	30	53	481	390
(b) Number of Cases notified for the first time during year under Regulations	19	9	-	4	19	13
(c) Cases restored to Register during year	4	3	1	1	5	4
(d) Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:-						
(i) Transferred from other districts	7	5	1	1	8	6
(ii) Non-notified deaths	1	-	-	-	1	-
(e) Number of Cases removed from Register during year	47	19	1	2	48	21
(f) Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year	435	335	31	57	466	392

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

Found not to be T.B.		Recovered		Lost sight of		Removed to another area		Died at Home		Died at Sanatorium or other Institution		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
-	-	-	-	12	4	22	13	4	1	9	1	47	19
						P U L M O N A R Y							
						N O N - P U L M O N A R Y							
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1963 was 858, viz., Pulmonary 770, non-pulmonary 88.

TABLE X
OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEARS 1961 - 1963

<i>Occupations</i>	1963		1962		1961	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Outdoor Occupations (Transport ...)	-	-	2	-	1	-
(Other ...)	4	-	4	-	5	-
Indoor Occupations (Heavy Manual)	3	-	3	-	-	-
(Light Manual)	8	5	2	1	5	4
(Clerical or Sedentary ...)	2	4	6	2	4	3
(Other ...)	2	-	9	1	2	1
Retired	3	-	4	-	-	3
Housewife and Domestic ...	-	3	-	8	-	9
Schoolchild	-	1	-	1	1	3
Shop Assistant	-	4	-	1	1	-
Under School Age	1	-	-	1	-	-
Occupation Unknown	5	2	2	4	3	2
Totals	28	19	32	19	22	25

TABLE XI
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Name of School	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom	
			cleansing notices were issued under Sec. 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944	cleansing orders were issued under Sec. 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944
PRIMARY				
Belmont Infants	268	-	-	-
Belmont Junior Mixed	482	-	-	-
Beverley Road Infants	490	7	5	2
Cavendish Junior Mixed & Infants	514	-	-	-
Ealing Road Infants	639	3	2	2
Ealing Road Junior Mixed	421	3	3	3
Grove Park Junior Mixed & Infants	618	4	3	3
Hogarth Infants	367	2	2	-
Hogarth Junior Mixed	811	3	2	-
Lionel Road Junior Mixed & Infants	485	-	-	-
St. George's Junior Mixed & Infants	283	6	2	1
St. John's Roman Catholic Mixed	741	4	3	3
St. Lawrence's Junior Mixed & Infants	508	2	2	1
Strand Infants	506	2	2	1
Strand Junior Mixed	604	6	6	3
TOTAL	7,737	42	32	19
SECONDARY MODERN				
Brentford Secondary Boys	588	-	-	-
Brentford Secondary Girls	551	4	4	1
Staveley Road Secondary Boys	760	-	-	-
Staveley Road Secondary Girls	801	2	2	2
TOTAL	2,700	6	6	3
GRAND TOTAL	10,437	48	38	22

TABLE XII

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections made	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	70	11	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	306	95	23	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	376	106	26	-

TABLE XIII

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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)	4	4	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	8	8	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences: (Sec. 7):-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	18	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	10	10	-	-	-
Totals	43	41	-	2	-

TABLE XIV
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134):

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Novelties . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	9	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XV

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDINGS DURING 1963

(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	1056	952	1180	1075	1068	1209	238	199	217	299	295	521
Feb	300	290	260	948	729	1086	200	186	173	384	342	517
Mar	108	124	109	242	336	324	52	53	52	130	157	147
Apr	224	212	216	689	561	848	72	73	65	207	201	248
May	78	59	52	219	255	247	30	34	26	104	102	102
June	93	59	75	316	244	324	22	26	20	73	84	88
July	34	43	34	148	136	187	19	26	17	66	79	81
Aug	54	56	59	216	207	349	22	27	17	81	87	89
Sept	96	106	88	501	370	485	46	49	43	141	119	127
Oct	164	136	172	196	183	315	56	59	54	90	112	120
Nov	456	468	492	341	365	538	98	103	96	98	121	183
Dec	367	312	384	368	313	702	216	176	194	163	211	435

I N D E X

Accidents, Road	17, 18	Food Premises	29, 31
Home	40	Food Sampling	32, 33
Allotments	12	Free Washing Facilities ...	68, 69
Ambulance Service	41, 74		
Area of Borough	10	Hairdressers and Barbers ...	70
Atmospheric Pollution ...	46, 47, 48 49, 50, 87	Handicapped Persons	42, 43, 44
		Health Education	35
Bakehouses	33	Health Services provided by other Authorities	71, 72, 73, 74
Baths and Washhouses	14, 39	Health Visitors	72
Births and Birth Rate ...	15, 18	Heart Disease	16
Blind Persons	41	Holidays for the Elderly ...	39, 44
Brentford Market	33, 34	Home Helps	36
British Red Cross Society ...	38, 40, 41, 72	Home Nursing	36, 72
		Home Safety	39, 40
Canal Boats... ..	69	Hospitals	71, 77
Cancer	16, 17	Housing	58-66
Care of mothers and children	71, 72, 74	Housing Act, 1957	47, 58
Catering Establishments ...	31	Housing Statistics	64, 65
Causes of Deaths	16, 75	Housing - Adaptation and Conversions	43, 58, 66
Chest Clinics	71, 74		
Chiropody	37, 68, 74	Ice Cream	29, 30
Circulatory Disease	16	Infant Mortality	14, 18, 20, 76
Clean Air Act, 1956	47, 48	Infectious Disease	21, 77, 78, 79
Clearance Areas/Orders ...	58-63	Infectious Disease Ages of Cases	78
Clinics	37, 71, 72 73, 74	Infectious Disease Classified in Wards ...	79
Clubs, Societies, etc. ...	38, 39, 43, 44	Infectious Disease, Prevalence and Control of	21
Condemned Food	33	Influenza	25
		Isolation Hospital, Admissions	77
Deaths and Death Rate ...	15, 16, 17, 18 75, 76, 77, 80 81, 82	Laboratory Work	80
Diphtheria	24		
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	24, 72	Mass X-Ray	26
Disinfection	67, 71	Massage and Special Treatment Establishments	68
Domestic Helps	36, 74	Maternal Morbidity and Mortality	19
Dysentery	24	Meals on Wheels	36, 37, 39
		Measles	16, 21
Factories Act, 1961	85, 86	Meat and Other Foods	33
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	30	Mental Health	73
Food Hygiene	29, 30, 35	Midwifery Service	71, 74
Food Hygiene Regulations ...	29, 30, 32	Milk Regulations	33
Food Control	29		
Food Hawkers	69		
Food Poisoning	24		

Noise Nuisances	70	St. John Ambulance Brigade ..	38, 40, 41
Notifiable Diseases	77, 78, 79	Staff	5, 6
Nuclear Radiation	55, 70	Staff, Medical Examination of	69
		Statistics and Social Conditions	10
Offensive Smells	70	Statistical Tables	75-87
Old People	36, 37, 38 39, 40, 44	Stillbirths	15
Outworkers	86	Street Trading	69
Overcrowding	65, 66	Swimming Baths	13
Paddling Pools	13	Tuberculosis	16, 17, 25, 28 80, 81, 82, 83
Parks and Open Spaces ...	10, 12, 13	Tuberculosis, B. C. G. Inoculations	25, 26
Pet Animals Act, 1951 ...	68	Tuberculosis, Cases in years	81
Poliomyelitis	21	Tuberculosis, Housing Conditions of Newly Notified Cases	26
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ...	21, 22, 71, 72	Tuberculosis, Occupations of Newly Notified Cases ...	83
Population	10	Tuberculosis Register ..	82
Premature Infants	19	Typhoid Fever	25
Preserved Foods	30		
Prevention of Illness Care and After-care ...	74	Unsound Food	31, 32, 33
Public Health Committee ...	3	Unemployment	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	19, 22		
Radiation, Nuclear	55, 70	Vermin and Scabies Control of	21, 84
Rag Flock, etc. Act, 1951 ...	68	Vital Statistics	15
Rateable Value	10		
Refuse Collection	56	Wards	10
Rent Act, 1957	58	Water Supply and Water Services	55
Registration: Food Premises	30	Welfare:	
Radio-active Substances	70	School Children	45
River Pollution	69	Old People	36, 37, 38 39, 40, 44
Rodent Control	68	Blind and Partially Sighted	41, 42
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	53, 54, 85	General	40
Sanitary Services	55	Handicapped Persons ...	42, 43, 44
Scarlet Fever	23	Laundry for Incontinent Aged	39
School Health	73	Relief of Distress	39, 44
School Sanitation	56, 57	Welfare Organisation:	
School Meals and Milk ...	45	Brentford and Chiswick ...	39
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	55, 56	Wells	55
Slaughterhouses	33	Whooping Cough	16, 23
Slum Clearance	58-63		
Smallpox	23		
Smallpox Vaccinations ...	23, 71, 72		
Smoke Control Areas	46, 47, 48		
Smoke and Dust Nuisances ...	46, 47		

