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Borough of Brentford and Chiswick



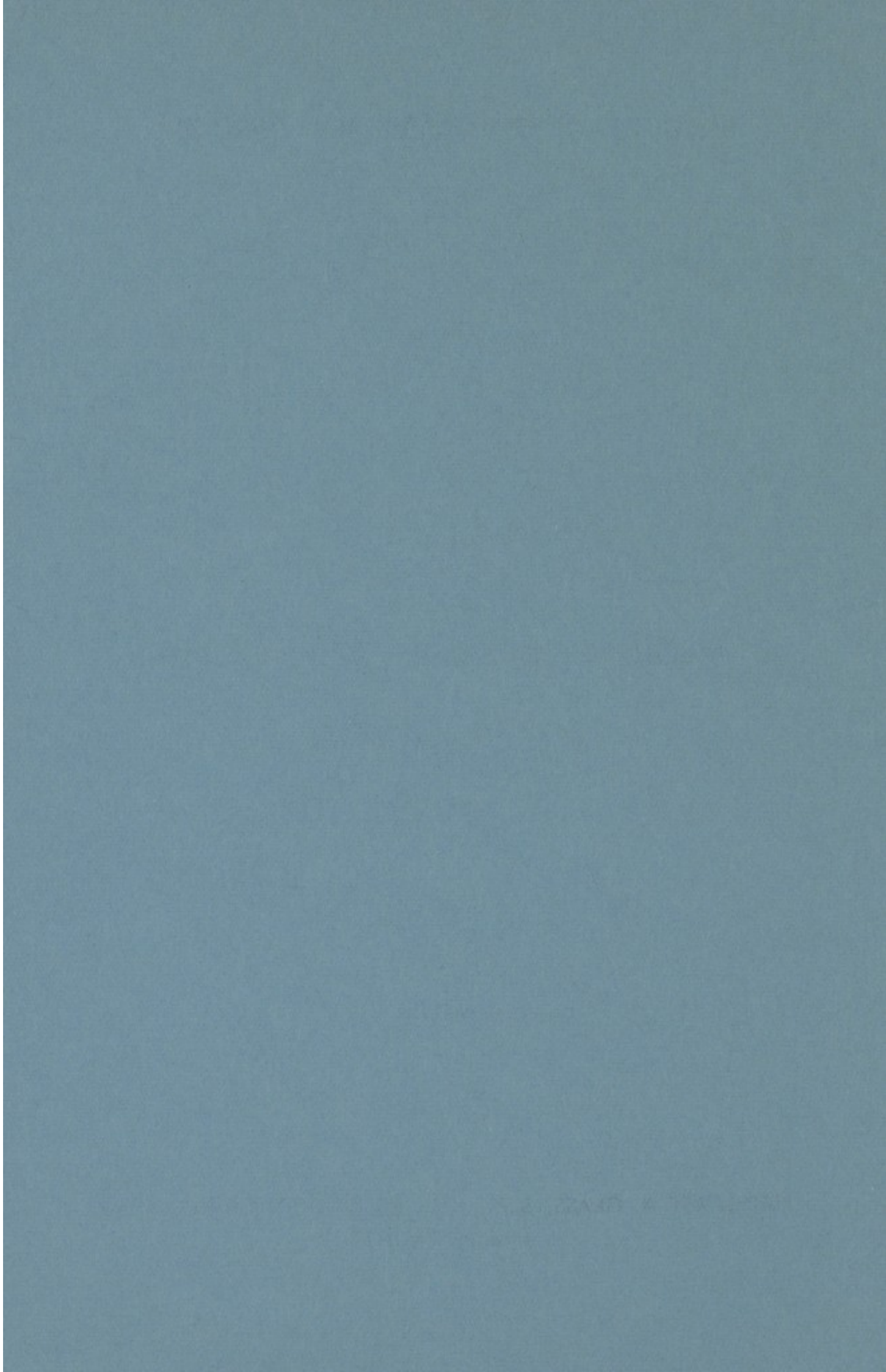
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1964



BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
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MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch. B.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Cantab.)

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

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Medical Officer of Health	Margaret A. Glass, B. Sc., M. B., Ch. B. (Glasgow) D. P. H. (Cantab).
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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.
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Labourer	N. Philpott (apptd. 12.10.64)

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 37th and last report on the health of the population of the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick as the amalgamation of the Borough with Heston & Isleworth and Feltham to form the new London Borough of Hounslow takes place on 1st April, 1965.

This Report has had to be prepared without correlation with the calculated statistics from the Registrar-General or the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research because the book had to be finished before the end of March and these statistics are not available so early in the year. However, any variation is likely to be of small importance.

The health of the people has continued to be good. The birth rate, the death rate and the infant mortality rate all fell, and there was no outbreak of infectious disease.

Brentford and Chiswick has maintained a good record with regard to infectious disease, national waves of infection usually reaching the Borough late, and subsiding rapidly.

Work has been routine during the year and comment on individual sections of the service can be found in the appropriate chapters of this book.

At this moment it seems a good thing to study the progress of public health in the Borough since the onset of the last War - a period of 25 years.

From 1939 to 1948, the Public Health Department controlled the Environmental Service, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, the School Health Service and the Ambulance Service. In 1948, resulting from the National Health Service Act, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the School Health Service control were taken over by the County Council and managed in Areas, Brentford and Chiswick being included in an area having also Southall and Heston and Isleworth. The Ambulance Service was taken by the County and management centralised.

There has been steady improvement in the services for the control of infectious disease, for the inspection and improvement of the homes and workplaces of the people, for the supervision of hygienic production, importation, and handling of food, so as to prevent dirty or diseased food causing disorder or disease to the people. These services were disrupted neither by War nor by the National Health Service Act.

But the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the School Health Service, which had continued triumphantly and successfully through the War years in spite of air raids, limited amount of time in winter because of black-out requirements, and need for staff to carry out supplementary duties of many kinds because of the demands of War, were shattered by the impact of the new legislation. While

parents were ready and anxious to take their children to be treated for abnormalities of health, to general practitioners, hospitals, or even to local health authority clinics, that wish, carefully cultivated by devoted Health Visitors through the years, to have attention to, and advice about healthy children to prevent disability or disease, became limited to the more devoted mothers only, particularly when Health Visitors became scarce because of lack of training facilities and the creation of too many supervisory grades. Ante-Natal Clinics however, which were linked in this area with Queen Charlotte's and the West Middlesex Hospitals, did not suffer so badly as in other areas and Brentford and Chiswick was exceptionally fortunate in having already developed a Chiropody Service, which was permitted to continue, though it never expanded.

The Infant Clinics recovered after some years, and began again to attract keen Health Visitors, who are the field workers best equipped to improve the clinic facilities and encourage the use of them by mothers who need help and some information on the upbringing of infants.

But now, at last, the Public Health Department is to be responsible for the whole service, Environmental and Personal and, unless mistakes are made, at least partly responsible for Welfare and the Children's Services. Here is the opportunity to make atonement for the wasted years, and to make a department which really serves the people.

Administration must be personal, decentralized and helpful. There must be no more passing of enquiries from poor distressed citizens (who, after all, have to pay for the services) from one department to another. Every member of every section of the Health Department should be willing to try to find the right person to answer any problem, and the repellent words "Sorry, I cannot help you" should be forbidden.

The Sanitary Inspection service should continue, as now, to be immediately available to callers with problems of housing, or nuisance, to be the watchdog to guard against food or water borne disease, and to act instantaneously to limit the spread of epidemic diseases.

The Clinics should be brought up to the former standards, whether they are held in local authority buildings or in private practitioners premises, and there should be a two way traffic, with the mutual good will of the general practitioners and the local authority doctors, so that health visitors and secretarial staff can be made available for all maternity and child welfare clinics, with the simple condition agreed with general practitioners that appropriate records of those attending such clinics should be available for the use of the Medical Officer of Health for statistical and research purposes. General practitioners should be able to refer directly to Special Clinics i.e. for physiotherapy, chiropody, dentistry and orthodontic treatment, ophthalmic investigation.

Day Nurseries and Day Hostels for the Chronic Sick should be provided at the earliest possible opportunity, to help those members of families who are willing and anxious to care for their children or disabled relatives but who either must work to live, (i.e. widows, widowers, unmarried mothers, unmarried sons or daughters of sick persons) or who need some relief from the heavy duty of constant care of children or sick relative (i.e. when in poor physical health), or when needed in some of the sorely pressed public services because of special qualifications but unable to work because of home ties, (i.e. school teachers, nurses). Brentford and Chiswick had two local authority Day Nurseries, where children not only had good care and happy companionship, but where many mothers learned a great deal of mothercraft, now it has one only, but very many young children spend the days with strangers, unselected, unsupervised, some excellent, some careless, some frighteningly incompetent.

The School Medical Service whereby all children are seen in school by a doctor, with parents, and the Health Visitor in attendance and with the opportunity of a case conference with head teacher and class teacher to follow should be expanded to have routine inspection at ages 5, 8, 11 and 14 with yearly inspections after that age.

The Clinics to which children with minor ailments, injuries, and emergencies can be referred direct from the schools should be open every day all day, with a doctor either in attendance or on call. This saves much distress to school teachers who have to search for working parents, private doctors who are probably out visiting, or take or send the children to hospital.

Equipment in offices and clinics should be brought up to date, good filing systems, plenty of intercommunicating and external telephones, visual aids for Health Education, typewriters and dictographs are needed in individual offices and clinics, while for the department as a whole, part of the services of a printing department and of a computer for statistical surveys and reports are most important.

Mental Health. Little has been done as yet for this branch of Public Health in local authorities. One of the first links must be with the local Psychiatric Hospital and with the Psychiatric Units of the local general hospitals, and home visiting should be shared by hospital psychiatric social workers and local authority mental welfare officers. Day hostels and resident hostels for patients convalescing from mental illness are urgently necessary. More training centres and greater variety of work opportunities are needed for those handicapped by mental subnormality or recovering from mental illness.

Welfare. Since the War the social conscience has been stirred by the plight of the homeless, the destitute, neglected and abandoned children, the disabled or handicapped, and the lonely aged. The work of the Welfare Section is to accept responsibility for all of these, and the Medical Officer of Health has a duty to enlighten the local authority on how best to treat, or if possible prevent, these evils. The homeless should be provided with homes, this is the true provision expected from Council housing, to house the needy and the improvident for the sake of their children. The destitute should be gently helped in co-operation with Church or Voluntary Association members, according to the circumstances, the cause of destitution whether neglect, drink, drugs, mental apathy, or instability treated, and personality and self respect restored. The little children, needing care because of inadequate or cruel parents, or because of illness, absence or death of parents, should be as carefully treated and guarded as if the Department staff were their own parents and every foster home, or children's home, or family hostel should be subject to frequent and unheralded visiting by Department staff such as Health Visitors who will have the intelligence to recognize the signs of lack of care, malnutrition or unhappiness.

Those disabled by crippling disease, deafness, or blindness, are enough in number in a Borough of the size of the new one of which Brentford and Chiswick will be part, to require full scale provision of resident, of school, and of training facilities, and of a school for educationally subnormal, supplemented by the provision of special classes in the day schools (there are still not nearly enough classes for the teaching of reading to children who have fallen behind in this skill). Experiments in the use of the New Alphabet, and the Teaching Machine are desirable.

The lonely aged have had a fair amount of attention from the Welfare Department in the last few years, but the new Welfare Section must do much more. The Home Help Service should belong to this section, and should be greatly expanded. Meals for the housebound elderly, and clubs and occupation centres to which the over 60's can become attached should be organised by the Department through

voluntary bodies, and a central kitchen for delivery of meals to these premises provided. A good night sitter service should be started, and a transport service to convey the disabled elderly to clubs or clinics arranged. The Welfare Section needs to provide homes, of a completely different character from those at present in use, in which elderly people who can no longer remain in their own homes would have decent privacy, recreation, and occupation if they so desired, and a corner for their best loved possessions. Privacy and possessions, they cherish these and should not be forcibly deprived of them. The Welfare Section and the Housing Department together should organise as soon as possible the building of many blocks of single room flatlets with some community service and warden, or the conversion of big houses into this same type of housing, which is likely to save the need for many old people's homes and saves hospital beds also.

The Public Health Department will also need its own Mass X-ray Unit and its own Laboratory, and its Chest Clinic should be expanded for the development of other services of after-care such as the follow up of diabetes, gastric ulcer and other cases discharged from hospital.

The new Borough has a wonderful opportunity now to create a Public Health Department which will truly be aiding the people and maintaining Public Health. I had expected to be given the opportunity of guiding this new Department into sound and progressive ways, but as this opportunity has not been granted to me, I have given the best advice I can in this limited preamble, and I wish the Department success in prevention of disease and promotion of health in body and mind for everybody.

My last word is of gratitude to the officers of the Public Health Department, past and present, who have helped me in our work through the years, mentioning particularly the Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. Robinson, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. James, and the Chief Clerk Mr. Hill.

All our staff members have worked hard to preserve good conditions for living in Brentford and Chiswick and have never failed to respond to a call for extra effort when necessary, it might be because of the risk of epidemic disease, or perhaps to enable such a Report as this to be finished to a deadline date, and I thank them all very sincerely.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Margaret G. Glass

Medical Officer of Health.

Acknowledgements to:-

P. R. J. Arnold, Esq.,

Dr. J. Andrews,

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 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

Consultant Physician to the Geriatric
Service, South West Middlesex Group

Physician, Hounslow Chest Clinic

Area Medical Officer

British Red Cross Society

Public Duty Officer, St. John Ambulance
Brigade

County Welfare Officer

Area Welfare Officer

County Public Control Officer

Manager, Local Employment Exchange

Mass X-Ray Unit 5A

Borough Education Officer

Youth Employment Officer

Brentford and Chiswick Blind Club

Brentford and Chiswick Group for the
Hard of Hearing

The Old Folks' Friendship Club

Brentford Old Folk's Social Club

National Federation of Old Age Pensions
Associations (Brentford Branch)

National Federation of Old Age Pensions
Associations (Chiswick Branch)

Chiswick Mission

Chiswick Philanthropic Society

Brentford Philanthropic Society

Multiple Sclerosis Society (West London
Branch)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH, 1964

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 1964)	54,850
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (April 1964) (including shops with dwelling accommodation)	16,801
Rateable Value at 31.3.64	£4,478,053
Sum produced by 1d Rate (1963-1964)	£17,953

The Borough was divided into nine Wards, although during the year Ward boundaries were changed for the purpose of election of Councillors to the New London Borough of Hounslow.

BRENTFORD: Brentford East
Brentford West
Brentford Central

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

The Borough of Brentford and Chiswick, bordered on the south by the River Thames and on the west by the River Brent and the Grand Union Canal, but with less clearly defined boundaries to the north and east, is a County District of varied character, from good residential property on and near the river frontage in Chiswick and in the Bedford Park area, through mixed residential and shopping areas on and near the road and rail traffic routes, to a mainly industrial area in the main road to the west in Brentford, with smaller industrial areas in south Chiswick and south Brentford.

New development is changing the skyline as seen from the south bank of the River, multi-storey office blocks are intruding, but there is strong hope that part of the River Thames frontage is likely to be required for the use of the people with the redevelopment of the ugly industrial buildings of the Gas Works and Water Works sites near Kew Bridge, and there has even been talk of the obliterating of ugly railway sidings by building on top of them. The new overhead road to the west has already, though it is only open for a short distance, improved both the appearance and the traffic obstructions of part of the Great West Road, and its very existence brings visions of a more beautiful Brentford.

There are 618.65 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 average number of persons per inhabited house appears to have gone down from 3.28 in 1963 to 3.02 in 1964 which suggests that the number of overcrowded houses, whether private dwellings, or houses in multiple occupation, has at the very least, not increased during the year.

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

The unemployment figures for adult persons, i.e. aged 18 and over, in the Borough at the end of 1964 shows a marked decrease compared with the previous year. At the end of 1964 there were 179 unemployed, of which 158 were men and 21 women. at the end of 1963 the total unemployed numbered 258 and the previous year 329.

With regard to vacancies on 2nd December, 1964, the number of vacancies outstanding was 406, (232 for men and 174 for women) and although the figure at December, 1963 was 468, taken as a whole throughout the year the demand was practically double the supply, particularly with skilled work.

"The unemployment figures at the end of 1964 of young persons under 18 years of age were as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of young persons (other than school leavers) registered as unemployed on 31.12.64	6	3	9
Boys and Girls who left school at Christmas to enter employment	9	5	14
Totals	15	8	23
Vacancies outstanding at 31.12.64	88	187	275

The local employment position followed the national trend during the year, and, whilst it was not difficult to find suitable vacancies at the beginning of the year, the position became progressively easier as the year continued. Apprenticeships were not plentiful, but extensive canvassing produced sufficient progressive vacancies for those boys who were suitably qualified to undertake them. Some delay was experienced by boys who wanted semi-skilled and unskilled work, but girls were in the fortunate position of being able to choose from plentiful vacancies in offices, shops and factories. There was an unexpectedly low demand for hairdressing apprenticeships and a high number of these vacancies were outstanding at the end of the year.

Many employers were unable to understand that there were insufficient young people available to meet all demands. They read newspaper reports of severe unemployment in northern areas, and assumed that these conditions applied equally in the London area. The officers explained the situation several times a day, emphasising the wide choice of vacancies for most occupations. Many vacancies notified for the summer term school leavers could not be filled, and although every effort was made to submit young people who called for a change of employment, there were still insufficient boys and girls available. This is reflected in the high number of vacancies outstanding on the 31st December."

The above report on juvenile employment was kindly given by the Youth Employment Officer.

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	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
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 Spaces	...	...	...	...	...	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 planned as under:-

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 "
Gunnelsbury 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:-

14 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 Gunnelsbury Park with Ealing and Acton, forming with them a joint committee known as the Gunnelsbury 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 1964	83,017
Average number per day	237
Maximum number using baths on one day	530

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 1964	106,485
Average number per day	750
Maximum number using baths on one day	3,807

The variation in figures from year to year is a very clear indication of the type of summer weather. The summer of 1964 was the best for six years, hot and sunny, and as a result the baths were used to more than capacity, and great care had to be taken that the water was clean and safe for the bathers.

The source of the water in the swimming baths was the mains supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. In Brentford indoor bath the water went through a continuous filtration process, the rate of change-over being about once every three hours. 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 by the Baths Staff two to three times daily throughout the season for the purposes of chemical analysis and pH estimation.

A scheme for the introduction of break point chlorination equipment was completed and ready for the summer season of 1964 at the Open Air Pools, Chiswick. Its adoption proved successful.

Water sampling by the Public Health Department Officers was carried out frequently. The Brentford Baths gave excellent results except on two occasions when there was slight contamination at the shallow end which had been very crowded at the time of sampling. After initial difficulties with the new treatment system at the Chiswick Pools, results were uniformly excellent.

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 were emptied and refilled daily from the mains supply and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Chloros was added at each filling. It was considered, after bacteriological testing of the water on a few occasions, that the amount of chlorination might not be sufficiently protective, and it was recommended that a slight increase in the initial dose of Chloros with the addition of further doses during the day should be carried out, and a concentration of not less than 0.6 parts of chlorine per million thus maintained.

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 1964 was 16,289 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 1964 was 37,223.

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 1964, 934 persons took advantage of the service.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1964

Live Births

Legitimate	994	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 18.87
Illegitimate	41	
TOTAL	1,035	

Stillbirths

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	11	5	6	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) Births
Illegitimate	1	1	-	
TOTAL	12	6	6	
				-11.46

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	
	594	291	303	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 10.83

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	9	6	3	Rate per 1,000 live Births - 11.59
Illegitimate	3	3	-	
TOTAL	12	9	3	

Deaths and Death Rate

The death rate fell considerably, from 12.31 in 1963, to 10.83 in 1964. This was the lowest death rate since 1960.

In normal years the Registrar-General supplied a comparability factor, to allow for the way in which the sex and age of the local population differed from that of England and Wales as a whole, but this year the figure will be too late, so a corrected death rate is not available, but for the past six years this factor has been 0.96 or 1.0 for the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick and one may assume that the corrected death rate will be the same as, or very little less than, the crude death rate.

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:-

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Circulatory Disease (including coronary disease)	217	259	245	218	215	201	222	215
Heart Disease	86	82	76	73	84	76	99	82
Cancer (including Leukaemias)	124	139	155	134	126	123	130	135
Deaths from Measles								Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough								Nil
Deaths from Diphtheria								Nil
Deaths from Puerperal causes								Nil
Deaths from Tuberculosis								2
Deaths from Poliomyelitis								Nil

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

Site of Primary Growth

	Male				Female			
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1964	1963	1962	1961
Stomach	7	9	6	9	5	5	8	7
Lung, Bronchus	20	23	34	26	9	11	7	7
Breast	-	-	-	-	10	18	13	15
Uterus	-	-	-	-	5	7	6	2
Intestinal	5	5	12	11	12	7	8	10
Prostate	1	6	5	9	-	-	-	-
Bladder	1	2	5	-	1	2	1	3
Brain	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	2
Other	18	18	17	15	20	21	25	17
Leukaemias	6	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Totals	60	65	81	71	64	74	74	63

Age Groups

	Male				Female			
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1964	1963	1962	1961
Under 5 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aged 5 - 9 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 39	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
45 - 49	6	1	4	2	5	7	4	3
50 - 54	4	3	4	11	7	8	7	9
55 - 59	8	11	7	6	9	10	5	5
60 - 64	14	16	10	13	9	10	4	8
65 - 69	7	3	20	9	5	7	10	4
70 - 74	5	11	12	10	8	6	22	8
75 - 79	8	8	6	7	9	9	11	12
80 - 84	2	6	9	10	7	6	5	6
85 - 89	3	5	2	2	1	2	3	4
90 - 94	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
Totals	60	65	81	71	64	74	74	63

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis fell from 4 in 1963 to 2 in 1964. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Year Number of deaths from tuberculosis

	Male	Female	Total
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
1964	1	1	2

The total number of deaths from violent causes i.e. motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents and suicide was 24. These included 4 road accidents, 10 suicides (seven by domestic gas poisoning self administered, one by barbiturate poisoning, one self inflicted knife wound, and one by precipitating himself in front of a public service vehicle) and 10 other accidents. The number of accidental deaths fell from 13 in 1963 to 10 in 1964 and the details of these are in the following table.

Female	age 79	-	Barbiturate poisoning
Female	age 76	-	Barbiturate poisoning
Female	age 75	-	fall from window at home
Male	age 43	-	barbiturate poisoning
Male	age 67	-	coal gas poisoning

Male	age 28	-	drowning
Male	age 21	-	electrocution at work
Male	age 60	-	drowning
Male	age 59	-	struck by falling object at work
Male	age 69	-	fall at home.

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

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
24	28	27	22	32	26	23	23	26	27

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

Males: 83, 59, 16

Females: 70

None of these died as a result of accidents within the Borough.

The number of road accidents occurring within the Borough was 491, and the resultant number of casualties was 619 including 59 children. Six persons were killed, five adults and one child. Details are as follows:-

Female	aged 15	Motor car passenger - in car out of control
Male	aged 18	Motor scooter rider
Female	aged 75	Minibus passenger
Male)	aged 20)	Motor car passengers in car out of control on roundabout
Male)	aged 20)	
Male	aged 7½	Pedestrian - ran into road and collided with rear of vehicle.

The figure of 619 casualties is greater than in previous years: the figure was 578 in 1963, 482 in 1962, and 534 in 1961. Deaths in the corresponding years were 4 in 1963, 9 in 1962, and 15 in 1961.

Birth Rate

During 1964, the number of live births recorded was 1,035, 994 legitimate and 41 illegitimate. There were 12 still-births, 6 male and 6 female.

Usually the figure for births is sent by the Registrar-General and his figures are for dates of registration which may not be immediately after the birth of the child, and so at the ends of years there can be an overlap which is balanced during the year to follow. In 1964, however, the figures have to be taken by dates of birth on the notifications sent. The variation is not likely to be great enough to affect the calculated birth rate viz. 18.87, compared with 18.92 in 1963.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 12 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (14 in 1963), giving an infant mortality rate of 11.59 for 1964. This figure has been greatly reduced in the last two years, and the rate is the second lowest ever recorded in the Borough, the lowest being 11.12 in 1960.

The graph on page 22 shows the progress of Infant Mortality since the beginning of the century.

The number of premature infants born in 1964 was 67 (69 in 1963) including 7 premature stillbirths. Of the 60 premature infants born alive, 3 were born at home, all were surviving at the end of one month, 57 were born in hospital, of whom 48 survived to the end of one month.

The percentage of premature infant births to total births (live and still) was 6.4 compared with 6.5 in 1963.

The following figures show the percentages of premature infants to total births (live and still) since 1954:

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
6.0	6.9	6.4	8.4	7.3	6.6	8.1	8.0	6.1	6.5	6.4

Causes of infant deaths are shown in Table II on page 78.

The number of stillbirths was not so great in 1964, i.e. 12 (11 legitimate, 1 illegitimate) as against 14 (10 legitimate, 4 illegitimate). Causes of death were as follows:-

	Male	Female
Prematurity	-	1
Placental degeneration	2	1
Prolapsed cord	1	-
Macerated foetus	1	-
Separated placenta	1	-
Maternal toxæmia	-	2
Unknown cause	1	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Causes	Nil

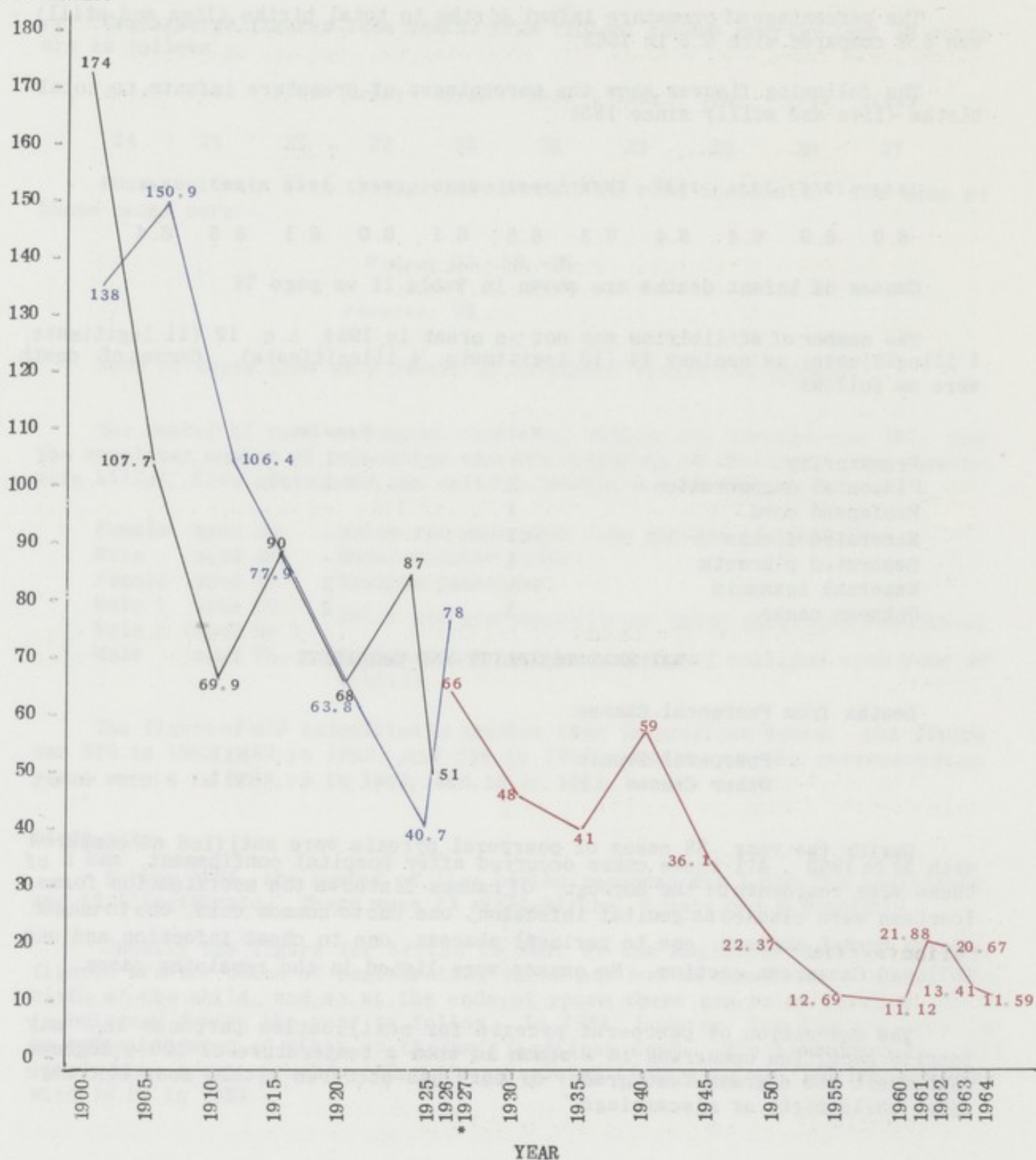
During the year, 38 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 58 in 1963. All these cases occurred after hospital confinement, and 5 of these were residents of the Borough. Of causes listed on the notification forms, fourteen were classed as genital infection, one due to common cold, one to mumps, one to breast abscess, one to perineal abscess, one to chest infection and one followed Caesarean section. No causes were listed in the remaining cases.

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 - 1964

DEATHS PER
1000 BIRTHS



— Brentford U.D.
— Brentford & Chiswick

— Chiswick U.D.
* Year of Amalgamation

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

CONTROL OF VERMIN AND SCABIES

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

Number of children examined:-

Primary Schools	...	...	...	7,283
Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	2,868
				10,151

Number of children requiring treatment	...	...	...	54
Number of children in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	...	...	...	45
Number of children cleansed by Local Health Authority	...	...	...	27

For detail see Table XI on page 86.

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 1964, 14 persons were referred for cleansing, 5 for scabies, and 9 for head lice.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In the year 1964, the amount of infectious disease notified was not considerable. Details of each disease are discussed individually in the following paragraphs.

Measles

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

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
659	107	773	330	328	47	542	38	334	232

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 1964.

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

No. of persons who received 3 doses of oral vaccine

Born in the following years:

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943 - 1960	1933 - 1942	Others	Total
69	407	72	26	75	17	6	672

No. of persons who received 2 injections

Born in the following years:

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943 - 1960	1933 - 1942	Others	Total
2	16	2	1	5	3	2	31

No. of persons who received 3 injections

Born in the following years:

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943 - 1960	1933 - 1942	Others	Total
-	1	4	4	2	1	7	19

12 primary school children received a fourth injection during the year.
308 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:

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943 - 1960	1933 - 1942	Others	Total
-	-	-	1	60	-	-	61

The use of the Sabin method of vaccination, i.e. vaccine given by mouth instead of by injection expanded greatly during the year and the method of injection of Salk vaccine was used very little by the end of it.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia was 38 in 1964, compared with 58 in 1963.

Smallpox

Nine notifications of smallpox contacts arriving in this country, six by air, and three by sea, were notified to the Public Health Department during the year. They were visited, offered vaccination, and kept under surveillance for the prescribed period. No infection appeared.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following information regarding vaccination against smallpox carried out in the Borough during 1964 has been supplied by the Area Medical Officer.

<i>Number of persons who during the year were:</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1'</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 - 4</i>	<i>5 - 14</i>	<i>15 & over</i>	
vaccinated for first time	46	316	34	9	-	405
re-vaccinated	-	-	-	2	4	6
Total	46	316	34	11	4	411

Total number of first vaccinations:-

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
487	438	418	430	531	525	455	584	2,192	251	405

The figures for vaccination against smallpox, as for those against poliomyelitis, are too small for safety.

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 1964, 691 such Certificates were authenticated, compared with 643 in 1963.

Scarlet Fever

There was a rise in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified and confirmed as such, the figure being 25 in 1964 compared with 16 in 1963. 3 of these cases were admitted to hospital. No secondary cases occurred during the year.

Whooping Cough

Sixty cases of whooping cough occurred in 1964, this is the largest figure for this disease since 1957 when 65 cases were notified.

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of cases	50	50	65	7	41	40	2	3	7	60

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, but the larger number of cases notified this year suggests that the immunisation level may not be sufficiently high to keep the disease at bay.

No deaths occurred from this disease during 1964.

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 1964 has been supplied by the Area Medical Officer, and is as follows:-

Number of children who	Age Groups				Total
	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	
completed a full course of primary immunisation	251 (262)	343 (329)	43 (58)	10 (383)	647 (1,032)
received reinforcing injections	- (-)	185 (187)	103 (142)	393 (287)	681 (616)

(Figures for 1963 are shown in brackets)

Meningococcal Meningitis

There were two cases of this disease and one of virus meningitis.

Food Poisoning

Four notifications of food poisoning were received during the year, none of these were confirmed as being caused by organisms in food.

Dysentery

Four notifications of dysentery were received. Three were confirmed as having been caused by *Shigella Sonnei*, the other was found not to be dysentery.

Typhoid

There were no cases of this disease during 1964. Two contacts of typhoid fever and one of paratyphoid, arriving in this country from abroad were visited. No positive infection developed.

In the Spring, children who had travelled to Southern Spain in a School Party had to be surveyed as possible contacts because of an outbreak of typhoid there. No cases occurred.

During the Summer there was an outbreak of typhoid fever in Scotland. It was attributed to imported corned beef and it was necessary to prevent any likely source of infection from being distributed, and to keep watch for contacts entering the Borough. No suspects were discovered, and no cases occurred, and although enquiries were made about vaccination, it was not considered to be necessary that this should be done on any large scale.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no notifications of this disease.

Malaria

One case of malaria was notified. On investigation this appeared not to have been contracted in this country, but in Africa.

Infective Hepatitis

In the Spring of the year six cases of infective hepatitis, three of them in one household, occurred. Although this disease has been giving some concern in various parts of the country, no outbreak occurred at the time, and no other cases showed up during the year.

Influenza

Influenza was not considerable at any time in 1964. However, there was one death from this cause notified to the Department.

Tuberculosis

The number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1964 was 40 as compared with 47 in the previous year, the pulmonary cases amounting to 36 and the non-pulmonary to 4. The number of deaths from this disease was 2 as compared with 4 in 1963, 5 in 1962 and 1 in 1961. One of the two persons who died from pulmonary tuberculosis had never been notified as such, his disease only being discovered on his terminal admission to hospital.

The figure of 40 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 26 new cases of tuberculosis occurring within the Borough compared with the figure of 33 new cases in 1963.

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. 52 children from Brentford and Chiswick were given B.C.G. at the Chest Clinic in 1964.

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

Apart from institutional treatment provided by the local Hospital Management Committees of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in General Hospitals and in Chest Hospitals, 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 1964, 617 children were invited to take part in the scheme, 458 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. 112 positives were so referred. B.C.G. vaccination was carried out on 288 children. 6 contacts of cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Clinic.

All tests and vaccinations during 1964 under this scheme were carried out by Middlesex County Council staff.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1964

The housing conditions of 33 of the 40 cases of tuberculosis notified during the year were found to be as follows:

All patients lived in sufficiently satisfactory housing accommodation, 15 in flats, 9 in houses, and 9 in lodgings or furnished rooms.

None of the patients were living in overcrowded conditions.

The housing particulars of 7 cases had not been obtained by the end of the year because of difficulty of access by the Tuberculosis Visitors.

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

In the case of a patient reported in 1963 to be living in a damp house, improvements were obtained by means of a sanitary notice, and the case reported as overcrowded moved out of the Borough. Thus the cases giving concern because of sanitary conditions at home had been cleared by the end of 1964.

Mass X-Ray

During 1964, the mobile Mass X-ray unit made short visits to two factories in the Borough. Details are as follows:-

<i>Name of factory</i>	<i>Number X-rayed</i>
Bush Radio Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick	315
Trico-Folberth Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford	782

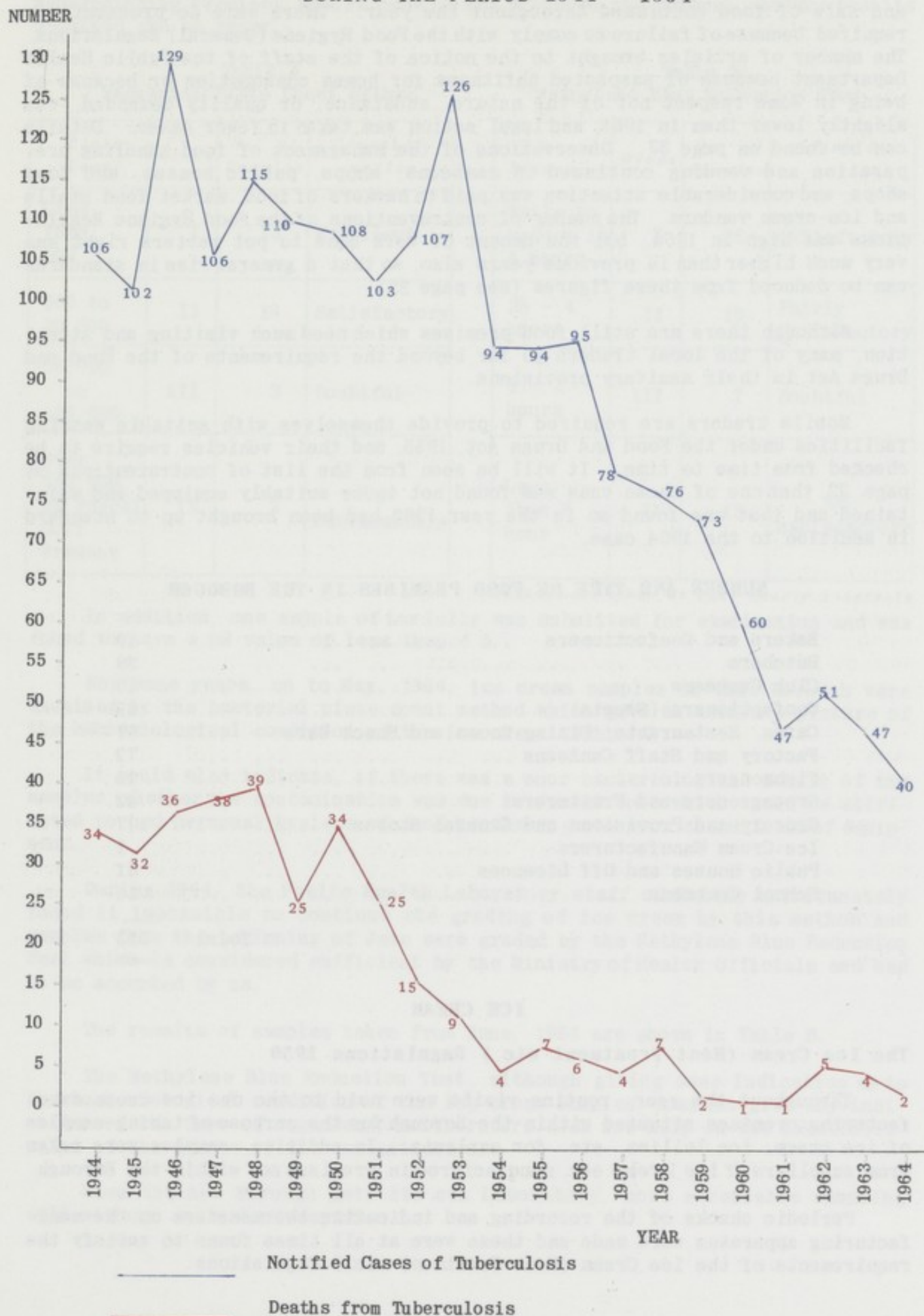
Two active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one observation case were found, none of these were residents of the Borough. In addition, one case of lung cancer was found, a Borough resident.

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 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.

Over the last three years however, it appears that the attendances of volunteers at this Unit have been falling. The hours of attendance were altered some time ago, whereby the Unit closes for an hour in the middle of the day, and is not open on Saturday mornings or evenings. It is difficult under these circumstances, therefore, for men and women workers to take advantage of the scheme, and they need to be extremely health-minded to be willing to overcome the difficulty by losing time from work. Nevertheless, the effort is worth while as tuberculosis is an insidious invader and can be well advanced before a patient is aware of illness, it is also nowadays a disease very easy to cure in the early stages.

GRAPH "B"

GRAPH OF CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE PERIOD 1944 - 1964



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 slightly lower than in 1963, and legal action was taken in fewer cases. Details can be found on page 33. 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. The number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations was high in 1964, but the amount of work done to put matters right was very much higher than in previous years also, so that a general rise in standards can be deduced from these figures (see page 32).

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. It will be seen from the list of contraventions on page 32, that one of these vans was found not to be suitably equipped and maintained and that one found so in the year 1963 had been brought up to standard in addition to the 1964 case.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

Bakers and Confectioners	19
Butchers	38
Club Canteens	10
Confectioners (Sweets)	85
Cafés, Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Snack Bars	67
Factory and Staff Canteens	72
Fishmongers	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	42
Grocery and Provisions, and General Stores	107
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	81
School Canteens	16
Total	553

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 lollies, etc. for analysis. In addition, samples were taken from suppliers of ice cream etc. manufactured in premises not within the Borough.

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

Sampling

During the year, 114 samples of ice cream were taken from the one ice cream manufacturing premises, mobile vendors and shops in the Borough, and the results obtained are as under:-

Table A
Bacterial Plate Count Method

Plate Count	Grade	No. of Samples	Classification
Less than 500	I	13	Excellent
500 to 20,000	II	19	Satisfactory
20,000 to 100,000	III	3	Doubtful
Over 100,000 or Faecal Coli Present	IV	3	Un-satisfactory

Table B
Methylene Blue Reduction Test

Time of Reduction	Grade	No. of Samples	Classification
Fails to reduce in 4 hours	I	35	Satisfactory
2½ - 4 hours	II	19	Fairly Satisfactory
½ - 2 hours	III	7	Doubtful
Less than ½ hour	IV	15	Un-satisfactory

Readings are taken at half hourly intervals

In addition, one sample of ice lolly was submitted for examination and was found to have a pH value of less than 4.5.

For some years, up to May, 1964, ice cream samples in this Borough were examined by the bacterial plate count method which gave an accurate picture of the bacteriological condition of the ice cream (Table A).

It could also indicate, if there was a poor bacteriological result of the samples, whether the contamination was due to faecal coli which could be attributed to bad personal hygiene of food handlers, or to poor cleanliness of equipment.

During 1964, the Public Health Laboratory staff of Ealing unfortunately found it impossible to continue the grading of ice cream by this method and samples from the beginning of June were graded by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test which is considered sufficient by the Ministry of Health Officials and had to be accepted by us.

The results of samples taken from June, 1964 are shown in Table B.

The Methylene Blue Reduction Test, although giving some indication as to the bacteriological condition of the ice cream samples, does not give any indication of the type of organisms, and therefore does not help in the identification of the source of the contamination.

When the new Borough gets its own Laboratory, more acceptable sampling will without doubt be undertaken.

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	158
Manufacture and/or preparation of preserved foods	42

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

413 contraventions of the above-named Regulations were found and 271 remedied during 1964. Details of these contraventions are as follows:-

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Articles/Equipment not kept clean	15	13
Articles/Equipment not in good order	12	7
Containers not protected from contamination	19	13
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	7	4
Food placed within 18" of ground and not adequately protected	1	1
Personal Cleanliness not observed	4	1
Water Closets not kept clean and in efficient order	19	18
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to water closets	21	27
Absence of "Wash your hands" notices in water closets	7	4
Inadequate cold water supply	-	1
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins	21	18
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash-hand basins	24	15
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc. near wash-hand basins	17	5
Absence of or inadequate first aid materials	9	4
Absence of accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours	10	6
Absence of suitable and sufficient sinks for the washing of food and equipment	7	5
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over sink	7	4
Absence of soap, clean cloths etc. at sink	1	-
Absence of suitable and sufficient light in food rooms	4	1
Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation in food rooms	11	3
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. not kept clean	83	55
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. not kept in good order	36	6
Covered receptacle for refuse not provided	4	3
Accumulations of refuse etc.	12	5
Inadequate trapping of drain inlets	1	-
Untrapped sinks	1	2
Inadequate or defective drainage	11	4
Choked drainage	3	2
Defective structure	2	-
Absence of proper storage of food	1	-
Animals on premises	-	1
Rat proofing required	39	40
Mobile Vans, condition of	1	2
Miscellaneous	3	1
Totals	413	271

No prosecutions were undertaken for contravention of these Regulations.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

84 visits were made to catering establishments during the year and in 60 cases it was necessary to give written or verbal intimation that work was required.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year, 35 cases concerning food alleged to be unsound were received in the Department.

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Metal staple in sausage meat	Court action - £20 fine and £10.10s.0d. costs.
Slice of mouldy apple pie	Warning letter.
Cap in bottle of milk	Warning letter.
Metal staple in nougat	Court action - £20 fine and £10.10s.0d. costs.
Mould on steak and kidney pie	Court action - £2 fine and £5.15s.6d. costs.
Swiss roll - bitter taste	No action.
Dirty milk bottle	No action.
Grapefruit juice - bitter	No action.
Mouldy sausage roll	Court action - £5 fine and £7.7s.0d. costs.
Mould on unsalted creamery butter	Warning letter.
Mouldy swiss roll	Court action - £10 fine and £10.10s.0d. costs.
Foreign matter in pork pie	No action.
Mouldy sliced loaf	Warning letter.
Foreign matter in bread	Warning letter.
Chewing gum in sliced loaf	Court action - £10 fine and £5.5s.0d. costs.
Glass in fruit malt loaf	No action.
2 mouldy veal and ham pies	Court action - £10 fine in each case and £10.10s.0d. costs.
Cap in $\frac{1}{8}$ pint bottle of milk	Warning letter.
Cocoa bean moth eggs and grubs	Warning letter.
in bar of fruit and almond chocolate	Warning letter.
Spider in tin of fruit salad	No action.
Green substance in fried cod fish	Warning letter.
Piece of plastic in sliced wrapped loaf	Court action - Defendant absolutely discharged.
Piece of glass in apricot flan	Council awarded £10.10s.0d. costs.

FOOD SAMPLING

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

Article	Total samples procured	Unsatisfactory
Milk	19	"
Butter and Margarine	37	"
Cream	13	1
Fish and Fish Products	6	"
Fruit	28	"
Ice Cream	12	"
Meat	13	"
Meat (Minced)	43	2
Preserves	4	"
Sausages	12	"
Spirits	26	"
Vinegar	20	"
Miscellaneous	21	1
Totals	254	4

These figures show that a greater number of samples were taken in the Borough, yet the number found to be unsatisfactory was less, i.e. 254 samples in 1964 produced only four unsatisfactory results, while in 1963 from 184 samples, five were found to be unsatisfactory.

The action taken on the faulty samples was as follows:-

- 2 samples of minced meat contained sulphur dioxide preservative - Butcher cautioned.
- 1 sample of pineapple and cream from restaurant - not cream but imitation. Seller cautioned.
- 1 sample labelled "Top of the Milk" - contained 18% butter-fat - No action pending negotiations with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in Brentford and Chiswick.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1964

Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Meat and Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.
Frozen Foods (defrosted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842 pkts.
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones

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 1964, there were 75 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.

The market is cleansed daily by manual and mechanical sweeping, refuse being removed each day to a controlled tip.

There are four sanitary convenience blocks in the market, three for men and one for women. Washing facilities with hot and cold water are available in two of the men's blocks and in the women's. The survey of public conveniences in the Borough referred to on page 70, included a review of the public sanitary facilities in the market. Improvements were required and a schedule of these was presented to and approved by the Council, and work is now proceeding to provide hot and cold water and electric hand driers in all the 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 or more often if necessary, 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

The importance of never ceasing education of the public in matters of hygiene was high-lighted in 1964 when Aberdeen, one of the cleanest cities in the country, was disgraced by an outbreak of typhoid fever. Although the blame for the original infection has now been allocated to the faulty washing habits of canning factory workers in a foreign country in which corned beef had been tinned, and subsequently sent to this country for sale, it is clear that the second and third waves of infected cases need not have occurred if perfect hygiene had been maintained in the households containing primary cases, or in the canteens, restaurants or other food establishments where food was handled.

For years, emphasis has been placed on the importance of washing the hands before touching food or food utensils, an excellent habit practiced ritually by the Indian members of our community. By this means, the spread of all intestinal diseases could probably be prevented absolutely, yet still at this present time regular hand washing is more notable for its omission than for its performance.

Facilities for washing the hands are still not readily available in public places, and efforts to remedy this continue unceasingly. It will be seen that some improvement was obtained in the provision of hand-washing facilities in public conveniences during the year but much more needs to be done, and under the Food and Drugs Regulations new provisions in restaurants, public houses and other places of community association were asked for in 1964, while the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is likely to produce better washing facilities in such places where workers are likely to eat food brought from their homes.

The principal sources of supply of health education material are the Central Council for Health Education, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Central Office of Information. Projector slides and cinema films are prepared by quite a large number of private companies, and Government bodies, and sometimes by local authorities direct, on important subjects, and these are used from time to time to accompany talks to organisations or to school children. Of recent months, short health education features have been increasingly presented on B.B.C. television at a useful time in the evening when most people have reached their homes and have not yet had to leave for evening engagements.

In January, 1964, the Central Council for Health Education held a Conference, the subject this year being "Community Health". In addition, a four-day Seminar for Medical Officers of Health was held by the same authority in February on the subject of "Occupational Health". During this Seminar, visits were arranged to factories with really up-to-date methods of sanitation for the workers whether on the plant or in the offices. The needs for the most hygienic methods of hand drying and the proper placing of hand basins in sanitary conveniences or in work rooms were discussed. A bacteriological investigation of methods of hand drying favours the use of the hot air means for drying, or the individual paper towel, since even the continuous roller towel using one section for each person could be subject to carelessness in handling. At these Seminars it is always possible to learn about the recent advances in health education methods, and in addition, Medical Officers of Health are able to share information on health education methods as applied in each district. This is a very useful interchange of ideas, for instance in the previous year's Seminar a demonstration of the great possibilities of health education in local television circuits when they shall become country-wide was fully demonstrated by closed circuit viewing at the actual Conference. Local television has yet to come in this neighbourhood.

WELFARE

OLD PEOPLE

During 1964, 32 cases of old people in need of care and attention were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

These cases are brought to our notice often by persons who feel the old person should be removed compulsorily for his or her own benefit but not everyone knows the extent of the voluntary and statutory aid which can be given to an old person in need, and so happily, most of the time arrangements of some kind can be made to enable the old person to continue to live in the way which he wants in his own home or by patient persuasion over a long period to get him into a frame of mind which accepts voluntary admission to home or hospital. Compulsory removal is a sad and undignified incident in the life of a human being, and must be genuinely and fully justified before being used. In 1964, no compulsory removal of any old person was carried out.

Dr. Andrews, the Head of the Geriatric Unit at West Middlesex Hospital, has kindly supplied the following report on the needs of the elderly, to prevent deterioration, cure sickness, and rehabilitate:-

"Brentford and Chiswick is one of the four boroughs included in the South West Middlesex Hospital Management Committee catchment area for geriatric services. With a total population of 446,000 in the area, the Unit has 202 beds giving a ratio of 0.45 beds per thousand population, although the Ministry of Health recommended figure is 1.2 to 1.4. The results of this gross deficiency of beds in the area are:

1. Many ill elderly people die at home before they can be admitted.
2. The delay in admitting patients makes their stay in hospital much longer than it need have been.

At present the Geriatric Department has wards at the West Middlesex Hospital for the acute elderly sick and the rehabilitation of patients suffering mainly from locomotor and neurological diseases, besides having wards outside the main hospital for long-stay nursing care cases. In addition 350 - 400 new patients are seen each year at the out-patient sessions held three times a week.

A special feature of the geriatric service has been the Day Ward for patients which was set up in 1962. Here patients are investigated and treated, both from the general medical and locomotor angles, who need considerably more attention than could be provided in Out-Patients and yet do not need a 24 hour "hotel service" which is often psychologically disturbing for elderly people and should not occur unless it is absolutely essential. Unnecessary admissions of course are wasteful as regards man-power and costs. Last year 255 new patients attended the Day Ward which is open five days a week.

An attempt has been made with the services mentioned above to give a wide range of hospital treatment for elderly people. The scope of local authority responsibility can and should expand over an even wider range. The two most urgent community needs are:

(i) For day centres to be established which besides taking elderly people direct from their homes would act as "holding units" for handicapped patients discharged from hospital who need care through the day and psychological stimulation to keep them active both mentally and physically. Diversional therapy should be organised preferably by a trained occupational therapist but the day to day work could be carried out by voluntary or untrained personnel.

(ii) That domiciliary services must not break down at week-ends and holidays. It was even seriously suggested to me recently that patients should be admitted to hospital for the Christmas period as they cannot be maintained at home. This criticism refers particularly to the otherwise excellent Home Help and Meals on Wheels services.

In general the coming into operation of the new Greater London Council Boroughs will present a great opportunity for the co-operation of preventive health and hospital services. However, it is most important that:

(a) Hospital beds should be reserved for patients who are medically ill or need heavy nursing care.

(b) Local authority welfare homes should be reserved for the severely handicapped who are only partially independent.

(c) Modified housing schemes with wardens attached should be reserved for the more independent who need only minimal supervision.

Authorities at present often cater for a type of person who is physically and mentally healthier than those for whom the need is greatest. The fact that the Greater London Council Boroughs will cover domiciliary health, welfare and housing services provides the chance to create schemes in which the provisions for the elderly are much more properly balanced."

Details of the 32 cases alleged to be in need of care and attention are as follows:-

Removed to Hospital	5
Removed to Old People's Home	1
Left district, obtained other housing	1
Remained at home:-	
(a) meals on wheels and home help provided	1
(b) meals on wheels and bedding provided	1
(c) meals and home help provided - awaiting housing	1
(d) meals and fuel provided	1
(e) meals, fuel and home help provided	1
(f) meals, fuel and bedding provided	1
(g) meals, home help and laundry provided	1
(h) meals provided and housing obtained	1
(i) meals and registration as Blind person	1
(j) home help only provided	2
(k) home help and telephone provided	1
(l) home help and coal provided - awaiting housing	1
(m) awaiting hospital	1
(n) awaiting housing	2
(o) chiropody arranged	1
(p) visiting arranged	2
(q) bedding provided	1
(r) helped with problems	1
(s) all help refused	4

25

32

During the year a total of 374 aged persons or aged chronic sick persons in the Borough received help from the Home Help Service, and the Home Nurses dealt with 489 old people out of a total of 710 cases.

These figures compare with 368 aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service in 1963 and 514 old persons being visited by the Nurses out of a total of 751.

Information supplied by the County Welfare Officer shows that during the year 53 old people from the Borough were admitted to Old People's Homes through the County Welfare Department, including one person previously brought to our notice in 1964, and thirteen persons from our Meals on Wheels Service recipients.

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. Adaptations are being made to Nos. 50/54 Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, for the housing of elderly people in self contained flatlets with a warden on the premises to aid in various matters and to be instantly available in case of sickness. 21 flatlets will be ready for occupation early in 1965. Later in the year, 28 similar flatlets will be available in Brentford at Walnut Tree Road South.

Chiropody

The service was maintained throughout the year by the Middlesex County Council whereby old people could have their foot defects treated at the surgeries of local chiropodists at reduced cost or free of charge. The number of persons treated in this scheme was 82 in 1964, involving 792 attendances at chiropodists.

The County Council Clinic Service held at the Brentford Clinic and the Chiswick Clinic continued during the year, and 352 old persons had treatment there. The total number of Clinic attendances was 2,087 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. During 1964, 54 old persons were treated at home involving 289 visits.

Old Folks Friendship Club

This is a specially built club house opened in April, 1955, for the use as a social and recreational centre of old age pensioners living in Brentford and Chiswick. The club is open Monday to Friday from 1 - 5 p.m. and there is an organiser in attendance. The old people are enrolled as members at their first attendance, membership costs only one penny per week, and there are 320 names on the register. The members can visit every day, if they wish, for rest room or reading room facilities, or just to meet their friends and talk, but many social occasions are provided for them in the way of concerts, whist drives, etc. A television set is installed in the lounge, a radiogram in the concert hall and a large billiard table is provided for the male members. Light refreshments are available. This club also arranges summer outings (of which there were five in 1964) 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 drink 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 140 members. The meetings are social with periodic visiting entertainers. There were five free outings in 1964, two annual parties, and almost every week a free tea.

Old Age Pensions Association (Brentford Branch)

The membership of this Club is over 102, with an average attendance of 86 at the weekly meeting which is of a social nature with occasional Concert Parties. In 1964, a free day's outing to the coast was arranged, and four half day trips, two theatre parties, a Birthday party and a Christmas party. The Association runs a penny a week club for sickness.

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 1964 additional outings were arranged and paid for by the members of the Association themselves. Members of the Club paid visits to any of the others who had cause to be absent through sickness.

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' containing flatlets for eleven elderly persons with some community service, and now is in progress of planning 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 1964, fifteen persons were given assistance by provision of coal, clothing, etc.

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, 2,520 baths were taken in Chiswick and 1,555 in Brentford.

Meals on Wheels

The Meals on Wheels Service for the elderly housebound through sickness continued to expand during 1964. 293 persons were recommended for and obtained, this service, whereby meals are delivered to the homes on five days a week. The food is cooked at Acton Municipal Kitchen, and is delivered in hot containers in four specially equipped vans, one of which was given by the members of the Brentford and Chiswick Round Table, the other three being purchased by the Welfare Organisation which later became the Borough Council Welfare Sub-Committee. The fourth van was provided in 1964 because of the heavy demand on the three vans already in operation.

The number of meals delivered during the year was 37,652, compared with 31,203 in 1963, 26,874 in 1962, and the number of people helped with this service was 293 in 1964 compared with 238 in 1963, and 204 in 1962. A special arrangement was made whereby at Christmas when the Meals Service was not in operation, a frozen Christmas dinner was supplied to any recipient of daily meals who would not otherwise obtain a meal on that day. Only 50 of these were needed, however, as good neighbours or relations were willing and indeed anxious to give help at this special season.

Of the 209 people on the active meals list at the end of the year, 119 had been requested by private practitioners, 28 by hospital almoners, 44 by the local Home Help Organiser, 8 by Welfare Officers, and 10 were requested from other sources, i.e. Old Folks Fund Secretary, Health Visitors, Home Nurse, or relations.

As the Meals Service is at present only available to old age pensioners living alone, and housebound through illness, it is more a service of rehabilitation and treatment, than one of prevention, and it is necessary to have medical grounds for providing the meals. To make the service truly preventive, meals should be available for anyone elderly and living alone as the desire to cook and take well balanced meals tends to fade under these circumstances, and malnutrition gradually develops.

An analysis of the disabilities of the 209 people on the active meals list at the end of the year gave the following results:

Bronchitis	13	Pernicious anaemia	1
Post operative debility	9	Arterio-sclerosis	4
Malnutrition	40	Gastric ulcers	2
Arthritis	46	Diabetes	3
Blindness	12	Cancer	2
Stroke and paralysis	20	Amputation of leg	1
Heart disease	23	Mental illness	1
Varicose ulcers	5	Parkinson's disease	1
Injuries and fractures	10	Hernia	1
Hypertension	8	Disseminated sclerosis	2
Phlebitis	3	Progressive muscular atrophy	1
Tuberculosis	1		

The oldest lady receiving the service is said to be 99 years of age.

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, fourteen old persons had been recommended for, and obtained this service.

Holidays for the Elderly

In May 1964, 40 elderly persons were provided (by the Brentford and Chiswick Town Council) with a free holiday for one week, and in September, 1964, 40 more people were sent on a half cost holiday. Holiday for elderly persons were also provided by other local organisations, viz: the two Philanthropic Societies and Chiswick Mission.

WELFARE - GENERAL

Home Safety

The Sub-Committee for Home Safety met during the year several times and various projects were considered and topical items discussed.

It was decided that a fee would be paid for notification of home accidents by doctors, whether in private or hospital practice, and the medical practitioners and the authorities of the hospitals serving this area were notified accordingly. The fee was to be the same as the statutory fee for notification of infectious diseases with, however, no backing of legal penalties for failure to notify.

The response, however, was not good and the only indication of the types of home accident occurring are still obtainable only from the deaths figures, which although fortunately remaining low, show only a very tiny proportion of persons having such accidents. Accidents in the home may, although not causing fatal results, mean the life-long disability, physical or mental, of the injured persons.

The hospital authorities of West Middlesex Hospital made a considerable effort to try to help us to obtain statistics on past home accidents treated in the hospital, but the amount of clerical work involved both for hospital and departmental staff was too vast.

There is no doubt that some scheme of correlation of the occurrence of home accidents can be undertaken as a piece of research and this should be done early in the life of the new authority as home accidents are the cause of much unnecessary suffering, and even in the cold light of finance, cost the nation enormous sums in treatment.

During the year, the Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964 were made by the Secretary of State under the powers conferred on him in Section 1 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1961 and came into force on 1st October, 1964. In these Regulations, it became an offence to sell children's nightdresses which were not made of flame proof material.

The Sub-Committee arranged a film evening in March at which several films on Home Safety subjects were shown to representatives of voluntary organisations of the Borough and some representatives of statutory bodies.

This evening was well attended and requests were made from two of the organisations for private showings of the films to be made at their Club meetings. These two showings were arranged and paid for by the Borough Council.

In one of the films, a fire detection system was demonstrated and enquiries revealed that a similar system was available in this country. Details of this

fire detection system were brought to the attention of the Old People's Welfare Sub-Committee and the Housing Committee as Old People's flatlets in a converted building in Sutton Court Road, Chiswick were a project of these Committees. It was decided that a fire detection system would be standard equipment in this type of property in the future, and would be installed both in the Sutton Court Road flatlets and the Walnut Tree Road South scheme under consideration.

The Home Safety Sub-Committee also decided to invite the participation of the children in the local schools in a poster and poetry competition on Home Safety subjects. The schools were circulated and the decision was made that the competition should be held early in 1965.

Other matters receiving earnest attention from the Committee members were the safety of gas and electric cookers, the need for the special marking of large plate glass doors which can cause injury because of not being visible to short-sighted or careless persons, water safety, the dangers of plastic bags if too readily available to young children, and the need for domestic fire extinguishers to be sufficiently small, cheap and effective to be readily purchased for every home.

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. 125 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Division
- No. 95 Brentford & Chiswick Cadet Division
- No. 86 Brentford & Chiswick Nursing Cadet Division

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 available for duty in the local Hospital when required by the Matron. One member is available at all times to assist in the Old People's Home in Chiswick and is often called on by the Matron of the Home at a minute's notice. Both First Aid and Home Nursing lectures have been given during the course of the year. Elderly and infirm people were visited in their own homes under the Good Neighbours scheme introduced in 1962.

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 1964 was as follows:-

- (1) Arrangement of sessions for the taking of blood for the transfusion service, and the provision of volunteer assistants during the periods of the blood transfusion service operations.
- (2) Ambulance transport for the sick to supplement the County Ambulance facilities.
- (3) The maintenance of a medical equipment loan depot at No. 16 Heathfield Terrace, Chiswick, W.4., open on Mondays 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 1964 there were 14 Junior members in the Brentford and Chiswick Section and 8 seniors.

The Juniors helped at Brentford Hospital at Blood Sessions, made squares for blankets and made up Emergency kits for the Congo and underprivileged persons. The Seniors carried out many escort duties and helped at the Medical Loan depot, at Sports Meetings and Regattas. They also helped in the Recovery rooms at the Blood Sessions and did Welfare work.

Weekly meetings are held at 16 Heathfield Terrace, Chiswick, where Home Nursing and First Aid are practised.

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 were resident during 1964 in the Borough 98 blind and 31 partially-sighted persons. 20 of these are in full-time employment; one is in a Workshop for the Blind and one is a Home Worker, and both receive augmentation and supplementation of earnings from the County Council. There were also 5 partially-sighted and 6 blind children under the age of 16 years, 8 of whom were at Special Schools. One young blind person over 16 years of age attends 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 attend 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 20, with occasional talks, and more usually entertainment. A Christmas dinner and Concert and a Summer Excursion to the coast were arranged in 1964. Members may go away for holidays at reduced prices to two caravans at Lancing, Sussex provided by public subscription from the citizens of Brentford and Chiswick and maintained by Middlesex Association for the Blind.

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

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

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS OTHER THAN BLIND

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

The County Council's Welfare Department has provided 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 1964, special adaptations were made to seven 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	Studio shed taken down and re-erected at new address.
2	" " Flat	Handrail to toilet.
3	" " Flat	Lowering of kitchen sink to use from wheelchair.
4	" " Flat	Handrails to bath and main entrance door.
5	" " Prefabricated Bungalow	Removal of partition wall between bathroom and toilet to form combined room, installation of sliding doors. Lowering of lavatory basin to allow invalid chair to be pushed underneath. Rail by toilet.
6	" " Flat	Rail by steps in hall. Rail by toilet.
7	" " Flat	Handrails to bath and toilet.

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, 1964, 148 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 fortnightly 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, and special arrangements for transport. 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 1964. 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 1964:-

Outing to Brighton with High Tea and	
2s. 6d. spending money	for 120 persons
Christmas Gifts of 20s. 0d. each	for 362 persons

In addition, a number of elderly persons were helped with extra food, or coal, or money gifts.

The Brentford Society gave the following assistance during the period September, 1963 - August, 1964, the financial year of this Society:-

Visits to ascertain needs	155
Weekly payments of 10s. 0d. to provide	
Home Help	654
Holidays - free for one week	for 80 old persons
Annual Old Folk's Tea and Entertainment	for 700 old persons
Christmas Gifts of 7s. 6d. and a box of	
biscuits	for 745 persons

Free coal was issued to the amount of 64 tons 3 cwts.

WELFARE - SCHOOL CHILDREN

In 1964, 715,800 (599,835 in 1963) meals and 1,017,478 (834,613 in 1963) 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:-

	1964	1963	1962
Primary	89.2 %	98.0 %	98.6 %
Secondary	63.8 %	71.3 %	75.3 %
Grammar	53.8 %	52.5 %	58.4 %

The percentage of meals served to daily attendances:-

January to December 1964

	<i>% of Attendance taking meals</i>	<i>Average number taking meals</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>
Primary Schools			
Belmont Junior Mixed	68.4	117	171
Belmont Infants'	70.0	70	100
Beverley Road Infants'	89.7	140	156
Cavendish J. M. & Infants'	66.6	120	180
Ealing Road J.M. & Infants'	73.6	296	402
Grove Park J.M. & Infants'	62.3	129	207
Hogarth Junior Mixed	68.2	189	274
Hogarth Infants'	50.0	56	112
Lionel Road J.M. & Infants'	80.1	213	266
St. George's J.M. & Infants'	44.4	40	90
St. John's R.C., J.M. & Infants'	76.4	194	254
St. Lawrence with St. Paul's J.M. & Infants'	58.8	100	170
Strand-on-the-Green J.M.	83.3	165	198
Strand-on-the-Green Infants'	68.9	129	187
St. Mary's J.M. & Infants' (Autumn Term only)	96.7	235	243

Secondary Schools

Brentford Boys'	49.8	128	257
Brentford Girls'	50.0	145	290
Staveley Boys'	61.7	269	436
Staveley Girls'	62.0	225	363
Chiswick Grammar Boys'	46.7	234	501
Chiswick Grammar Girls'	68.5	306	447
Gunnersbury Catholic Grammar	71.7	287	400

There was a satisfactory increase in the numbers of children taking school meals. A curious thing noted from the figures from which the school milk percentages were calculated was that while the number of girls at the Chiswick Grammar School remained absolutely unchanged through the whole year, in the Chiswick Boys' Grammar School, the number of milk drinkers gradually rose by 50% from January till October, then began to fall once more. Although more milk was drunk in total, it can be seen that the percentage of children taking the milk was a good deal less, particularly in the primary schools. Calcium deficiency is now a national problem, so efforts to improve the consumption of milk in all the schools require to be made.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three stations were in operation throughout the year for the estimation, by the volumetric method, of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere, except that the Staveley Road station was out of commission for part of the month of March and the whole of the month of April due to a breakdown of apparatus. The Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was supplied monthly with details of the readings obtained for inclusion in the National survey of atmospheric pollution.

Table XV on page 89, gives a summary of the year's recordings, and the monthly averages have been set out in graph form as Graph "C". This shows little change from the pattern of previous years and a comparison is made in Graphs "E" and "F" with the readings for smoke and sulphur dioxide obtained in the Borough ten years ago. Although no appreciable improvement is shown by this comparison, one wonders what the results would have been if all the work of recent years for the promotion of clean air had not been carried out.

No periods of "smog" such as those occurring in 1962 and 1952 were experienced during the year.

The average monthly concentrations of smoke measured at the three stations in the Borough are compared in Graph "D" on page 53 with those of Leeds, Central London and Lerwick. Leeds has been chosen to represent an industrial area's smoke production, while Lerwick is a virtually smokeless area. It is regretted that at the time of printing, figures for Lerwick for the whole of the year were not available and the graph in this case has been completed by estimation based on previous years' recordings.

Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year, 72 complaints were received concerning alleged smoke, grit, dust, and smut nuisances. These included the burning of vehicle interior furnishings, bonfires, smoke and smuts from chimneys and an incinerator. Upon investigation and where cause for complaint was confirmed, remedial measures were taken and these sometimes resulted in the inspection and overhaul of offending appliances by the manufacturers. A close watch has also been kept on any premises which are liable to cause atmospheric pollution periodically. A total of 131 visits, revisits or observations were made during the year for all of these purposes.

Alleged nuisances from bonfires continue to be reported to the Department, but no action has been possible in many cases as the bonfire either was not causing a nuisance or it had been put out before a visit could be made. Now that smokeless fuels are being more widely used, as the smoke control areas progress, many residents complain to the Department of smoke from bonfires on a misapprehension that these are prohibited under the Clean Air Act, 1956. A bonfire must be causing nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood before it can be deemed to be a statutory nuisance.

The advice of the Officers has been sought concerning the height of new chimneys to be erected at business or industrial premises in the area. Seven such cases were dealt with during the year. The Officers of the Department have sought advice from the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research concerning the heights of chimney stacks for the lower capacity, oil fired, air heating units now being installed, particularly in factory premises, as the rating of these appliances is generally lower than those dealt with in the Memorandum on Chimney Heights issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It was suggested that factory owners should be encouraged to install chimneys of such a height as to clear the ridge of the nearest building.

The help of the Warren Spring Laboratory staff on the problems submitted to them has been much appreciated.

Notices of proposals to install new furnaces at business or industrial premises in the area were received in respect of two appliances using town gas and seven oil fired appliances.

Work has continued throughout the year on the establishment of further Smoke Control Areas and details of this work are as follows.

The Borough's No. 4 Smoke Control Order made by the Council on the 25th April, 1963 and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 6th August, 1963 came into operation on the 1st July, 1964. Applications for "approval to works" were few in the initial weeks, but the position improved in the autumn when occupiers of dwellings became conscious of the approaching winter and their heating requirements. There was the usual significant proportion of occupiers who delayed their applications to within a day or two of the operative date of the Order and these, together with applications made after the operative date, resulted in 71 Statutory Notices being served under Section 12(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The Borough's No. 5 Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on the 29th January, 1964 and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 8th July, 1964. The operative date is the 1st July, 1965.

The area is that part of the Borough bounded on the north by Chiswick High Road (south side) from Town Hall Avenue to the west side of Devonshire Road, on the east, southwards along the west side of Devonshire Road to the roundabout on the Great West Road, on the south, westwards along the north side of the Great West Road, (Hogarth Lane and Ellesmere Road) to the roundabout at the junction of Sutton Court Road and on the west, northwards along the east side of Sutton Court Road across Heathfield Terrace and along the east side of Town Hall Avenue to its junction with Chiswick High Road.

The area covers 108 acres and comprises 1,317 private and 376 Council owned dwellings. Within the area there are also 8 industrial, 88 commercial and 22 miscellaneous premises.

The Borough's No. 6 Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on the 26th November, 1964 and is awaiting confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The area covers 108 acres and comprises 1,408 private and 101 Council owned dwellings. Within the area there are also 3 industrial, 54 commercial and 8 miscellaneous premises. The total estimated cost of adaptations eligible for grant is £9,100 and the proposed date of operation of the Order is the 1st November, 1965.

The area is that part of the Borough bounded on the east by the west side of Town Hall Avenue across Heathfield Terrace, southward along the west side of Sutton Court Road, to the Great West Road, north side (Cedars Road), on the south, by the north side of the Great West Road to the Chiswick roundabout at its junction with the south side of Chiswick High Road, on the north, by the south side of Chiswick High Road, from its junction with the Chiswick roundabout to the west side of Town Hall Avenue.

The survey of the Borough's No. 7 Smoke Control Area has been commenced and will probably be completed in March, 1965.

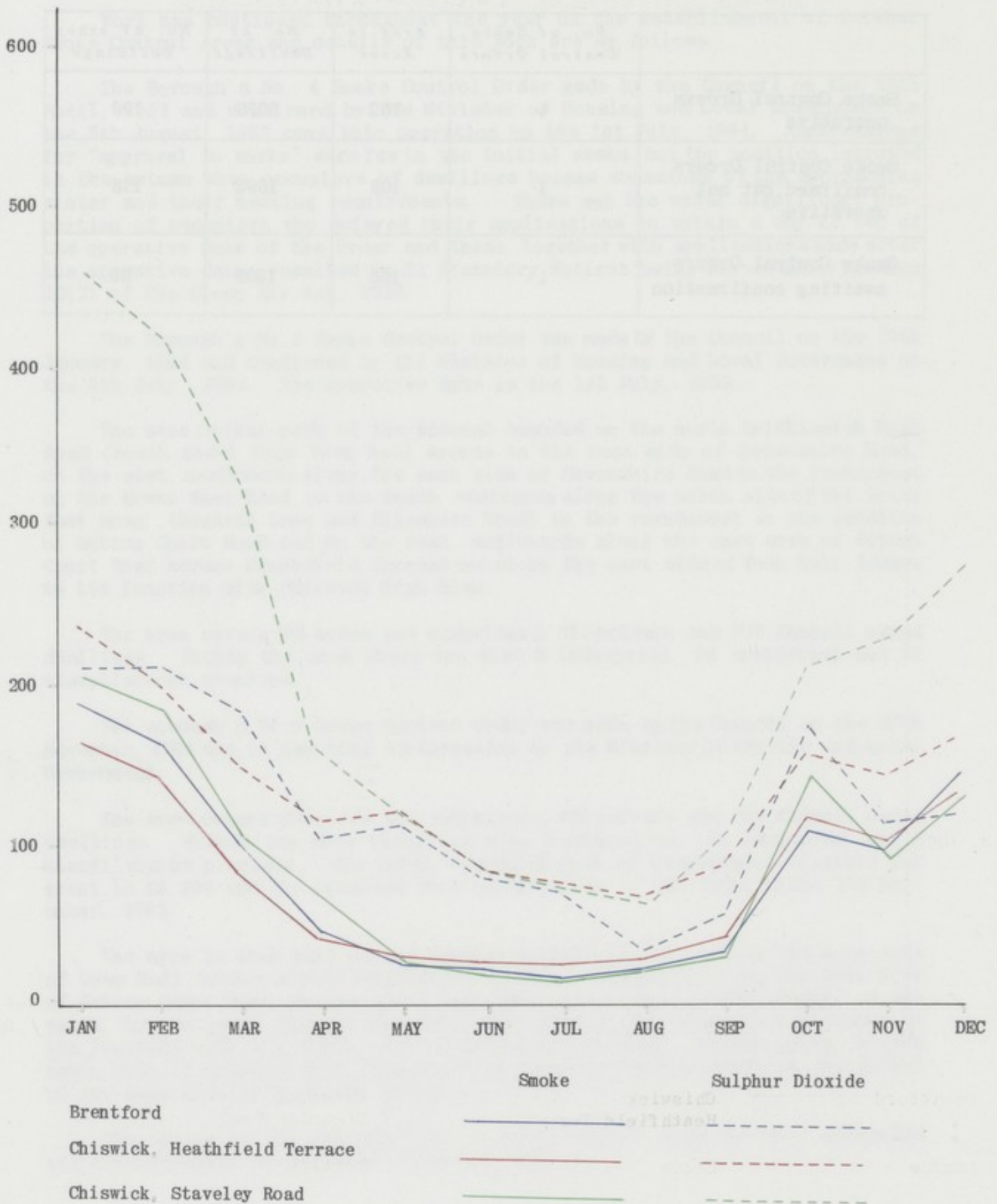
The total number of visits and revisits made during the year in connection with Smoke Control Areas was 2,213. In addition, 3,884 communications to occupiers were hand delivered.

**Progress in establishing Smoke Control Areas in the Borough
from 1.10.58 to 31.12.64**

	<i>No. of Smoke Control Orders</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of other Buildings</i>
Smoke Control Orders operative	4	862	5230	199
Smoke Control Orders confirmed but not operative	1	108	1693	118
Smoke Control Orders awaiting confirmation	1	108	1509	65

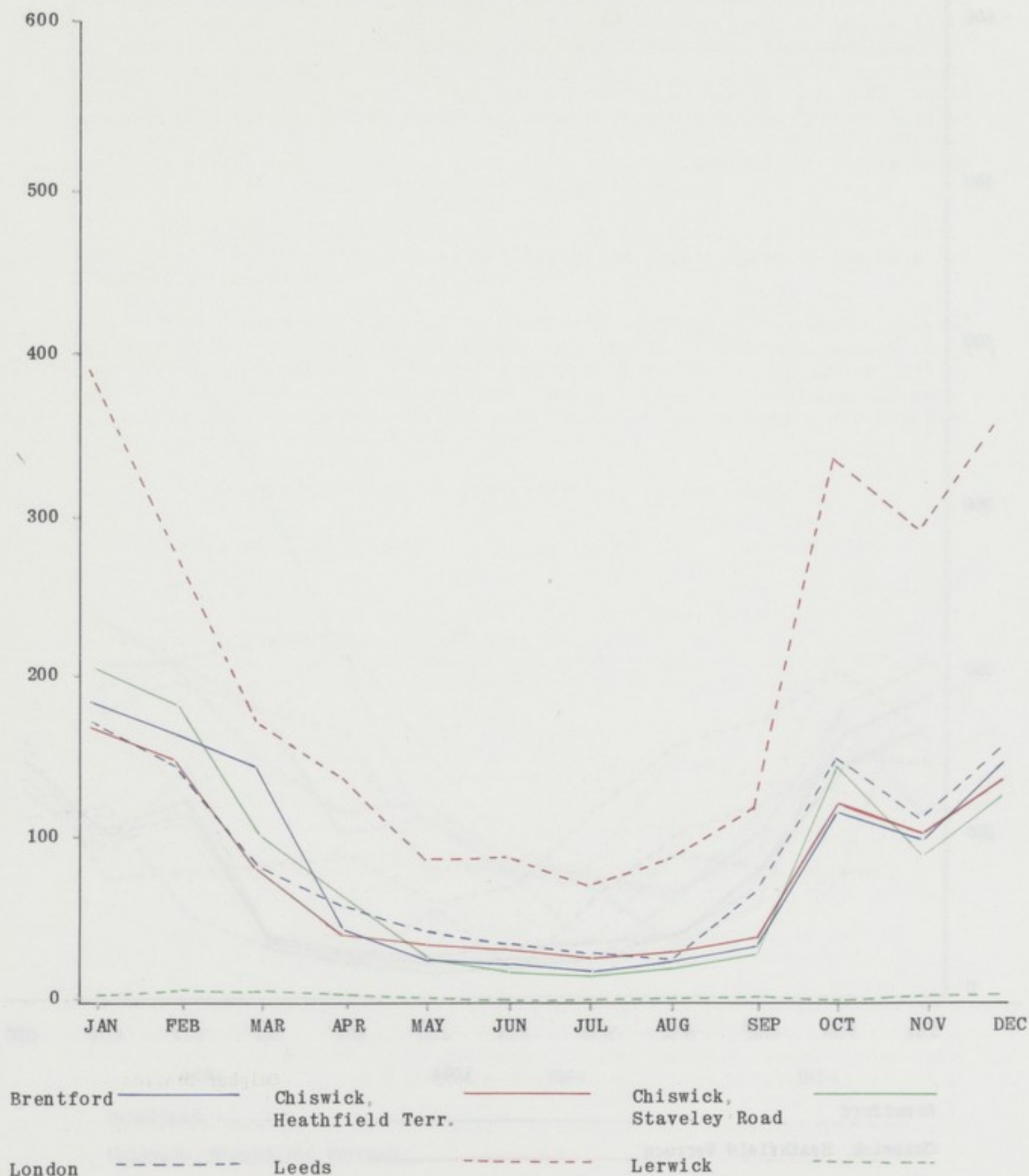
VARIATION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1964.

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



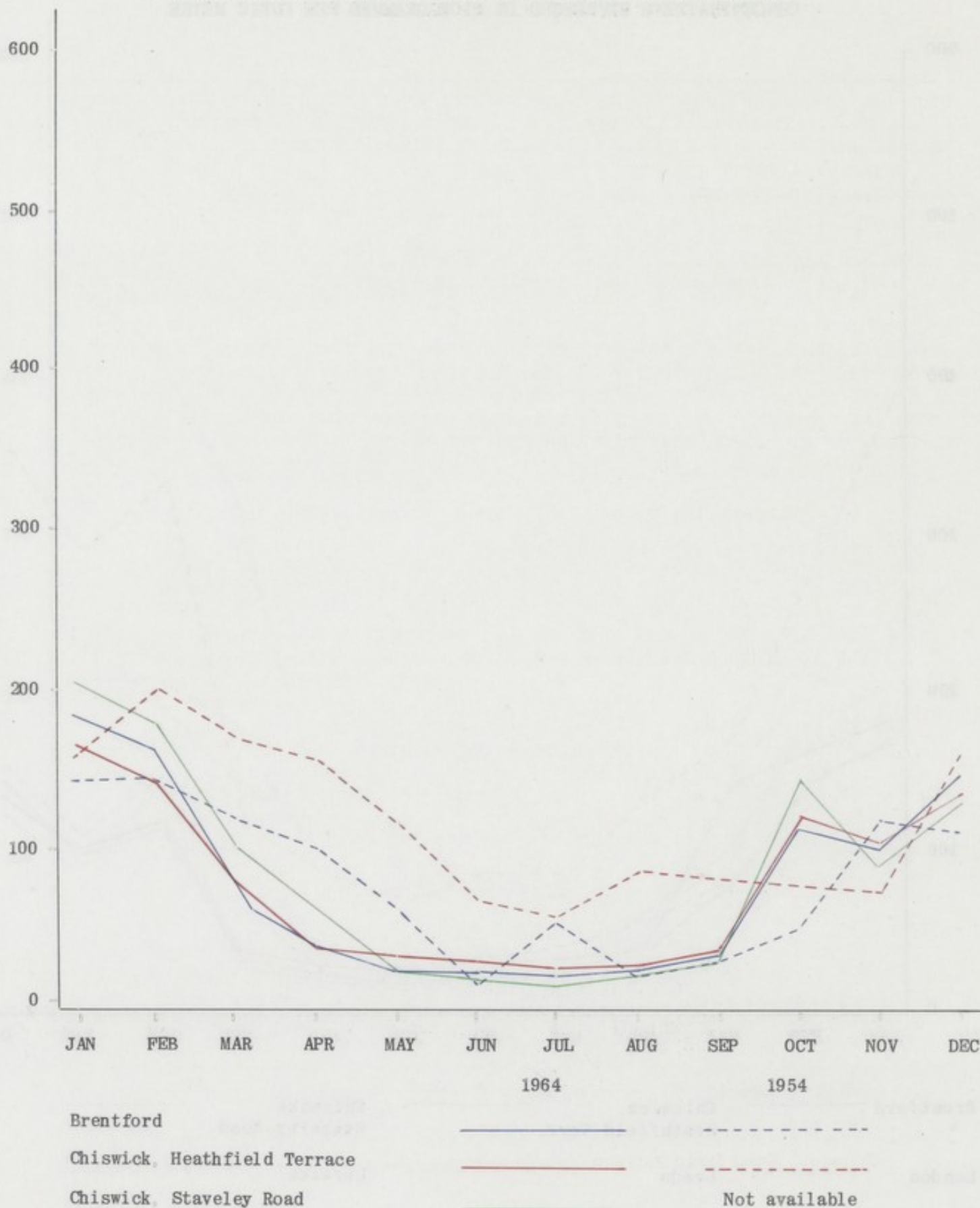
COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE IN THE AIR
AT BRENTFORD, CHISWICK (2 STATIONS), CENTRAL LONDON,
LEEDS AND LERWICK DURING 1964

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



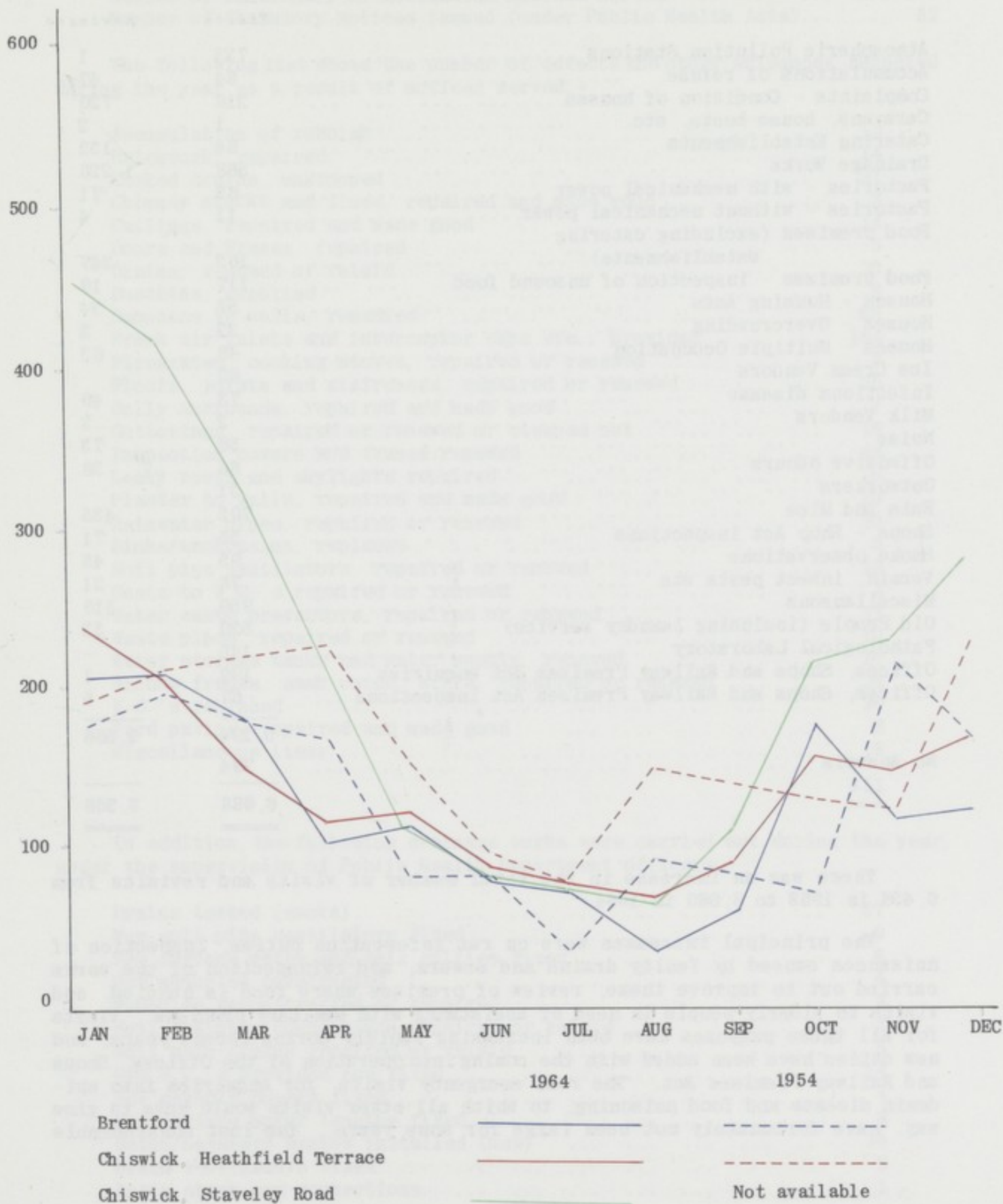
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS
OF SMOKE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1964
WITH THOSE OF 1954

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



COMPARISON OF AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF
SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK DURING 1964
WITH THOSE OF 1954.

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Visits

The total number of visits and revisits made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors was 8,860 and below is a summary of these visits.

	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	733	1
Accumulations of refuse	64	47
Complaints - Condition of houses	216	720
Caravans, house-boats, etc.	1	2
Catering Establishments	84	133
Drainage Works	588	1, 228
Factories - with mechanical power	63	71
Factories - without mechanical power	11	4
Food premises (excluding catering establishments)	162	347
Food premises - inspection of unsound food	117	19
Houses - Housing Acts	53	24
Houses - Overcrowding	32	3
Houses - Multiple Occupation	48	63
Ice Cream Vendors	80	-
Infectious disease	73	40
Milk Vendors	2	3
Noise	58	73
Offensive odours	66	38
Outworkers	31	-
Rats and Mice	705	435
Shops - Shop Act inspections	55	71
Smoke observations	95	45
Vermin, insect pests etc.	76	31
Miscellaneous	950	110
Old People (including laundry service)	520	52
Pathological Laboratory	145	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act enquiries	199	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act inspections	67	5
	<hr/> 5, 294	<hr/> 3, 566
No Answers	794	-
	<hr/> <hr/> 6, 088	<hr/> <hr/> 3, 566

There was an increase in the total number of visits and revisits from 6,436 in 1963 to 8,860 in 1964.

The principal increases were on rat infestation duties, inspection of nuisances caused by faulty drains and sewers, and reinspection of the works carried out to improve these, review of premises where food is handled, and visits to elderly people in need of assistance with sanitary problems. Visits for all these purposes have been increasing rapidly during recent years, and new duties have been added with the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. The real emergency visits, for enquiries into epidemic disease and food poisoning, to which all other visits would have to give way, have fortunately not been large for some years. The last considerable

figure was in 1960, and even that, which was due to a Sonn  dysentery outbreak, was not great enough to stop normal working in any way, as the disease was rapidly contained, and soon eliminated.

Action taken other than Housing Act, 1957

Number of Cautionary or Intimation Notices served	395
Number of Statutory Notices issued (under Public Health Acts)...	52

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	14
Choked drains, unstopped	27
Chimney stacks and flues, repaired and made good	3
Ceilings, repaired and made good	14
Doors and Frames, repaired	5
Drains, renewed or relaid	20
Dustbins, supplied	8
Dampness in walls, remedied	68
Fresh air inlets and interceptor caps etc., provided	184
Firegrates, cooking stoves, repaired or renewed	4
Floors, joists and staircases, repaired or renewed	25
Gully surrounds, repaired and made good	7
Gutterings, repaired or renewed or cleaned out	16
Inspection covers and frames renewed	43
Leaky roofs and skylights repaired	26
Plaster to walls, repaired and made good	29
Rainwater pipes, repaired or renewed	20
Sinks/washbasins, replaced	5
Soil pipe ventilators, repaired or renewed	19
Seats to W.C.'s repaired or renewed	3
Water waste preventors, repaired or renewed	11
Waste pipes, repaired or renewed	10
Water storage tanks and water supply, renewed	10
Window frames, sash cords, sills, repaired or renewed	26
W.C.'s replaced	26
Yard paving, repaired and made good	3
Miscellaneous items	13
	<u>651</u>

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

Drains tested (smoke)	67
New soil pipe ventilators fixed	9
New surface water and soil gullies fixed	6
New manholes constructed	4
Manholes reconstructed or repaired	3
Soil drainage connections repaired or relaid	3
Soil main drains repaired or relaid	5
New W.C.'s provided and fixed	14
New manhole covers fixed	4
New surface water lengths fixed	2
Baths/Lavatory basins installed (new)	10
Drain ventilators fixed	3
Waste stack and connections	1

All premises in the Borough are provided with water closets and all drain into sewers with the exception of four, i. e. two boathouses, Kew Bridge Station, and Carville Hall, Brentford, which are at present some distance from the nearest sewer and where cesspools or septic tanks are in use.

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

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, 1,218 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 1964 to improve the sanitation in schools has been kindly provided by the Borough Engineer:-

Strand-on-the-Green Primary School	Outside W.C.'s enclosed - power point installed for heating in frosty weather. Scheme for reorganising inside sanitation approved, to bring washing accommodation close to W.C. facilities.
Lionel Road School	Rebuilding of Junior and Infant toilet block.
Brentford Secondary Boys' School	Replacement of 6 existing cisterns and infant type W.C. pans.
Brentford Secondary Girls' School	Replacement of 15 existing cisterns and infant type W.C. pans.

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

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Number of Grants for Improvements and Conversions	56
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HOUSING ACT, 1957

As mentioned in my report for the year 1963, the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit houses in the Borough, which was prepared in 1955 and revised in 1958 and in 1961, had progressed by the end of that year, to such an extent that only 146 houses still remained to be dealt with. Of these, 140 houses were included in the High Street Redevelopment Area and the Walnut Tree Road Redevelopment Area and their inspection would probably be delayed until redevelopment was imminent. This, together with the impending absorption of Brentford and Chiswick into the new London Borough of Hounslow has resulted in a slowing down in the rate of progress maintained in previous years. It is hoped that the proposed redevelopment of Brentford, plans for which are now under discussion and which will embrace a much greater area than was originally anticipated, will not be too long delayed, so benefitting those families which are still awaiting rehousing and at the same time giving them a more pleasing prospect than the gas works and the dilapidated High Street.

The work of rehousing the occupants of unfit houses has continued and the demolition of houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere has again

progressed. Details of the year's work and the position at the end of the year are set out below:-

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 (Demolished 1963) and
- Nos. 175, 176 and 177 High Street, Brentford.

One family still remained 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 11 properties were demolished during the year.

Spring Grove No.1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

- Nos. 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove, Chiswick
- Nos. 14 - 32 (even numbers) Spring Grove, Chiswick (Demolished 1963) and
- Nos. 98 and 99 Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick (Demolished 1963).

Numbers 1 - 15 (odd numbers) Spring Grove, although accepted as unfit by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, were excluded by him from the Order on an undertaking by the owners that they would either repair and modernise the eight houses or redevelop the land themselves. Despite the lapse of time since the Order was confirmed on 15th August, 1961, no acceptable proposals had been submitted by the owners and the Council decided to purchase the properties compulsorily by means of an Order to be known as the Brentford and Chiswick (Spring Grove No.2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964, to be made under Section 97 of the Housing Act, 1957. This Order was still awaiting confirmation 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.

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

These 8 properties were demolished during the year.

Phoenix Cottages, Brook Lane North, Clearance Order, 1962

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

The remaining five families (10 persons) were rehoused during the year and the 10 houses were demolished.

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

Nos. 44 - 49 (consecutive numbers) High Street, Brentford, and
No. 50 High Street, Brentford.

This Order was confirmed, without modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 22nd April, 1964. The eight families (16 persons) occupying the houses were rehoused during the year.

Green Dragon Lane, Brentford No.1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963

Nos. 1 - 4 (consecutive numbers) Green Dragon Lane, Brentford
Nos. 5 and 6 Green Dragon Lane, Brentford
Nos. 7 - 11 (consecutive numbers) Green Dragon Lane, Brentford
No. 12 Green Dragon Lane, Brentford.

Objections were made to the making of this Order and a public inquiry was held on 11th February, 1964. The Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 5th May, 1964, subject to the exclusion from the Order of No. 12 Green Dragon Lane, which, by that time, had been acquired by the Council.

Six families (13 persons) were rehoused by the Council, one family (2 persons) found their own accommodation, leaving three families still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

New Road, Brentford Clearance Order, 1963

Nos. 70 and 71 New Road, Brentford.

This Order was confirmed, without modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 3rd June, 1964.

The two families (6 persons) occupying the houses were rehoused during the year.

No new Clearance Areas were declared during the year. The undermentioned 18 properties in Clearance Areas were demolished during the year and thirty-four families (88 persons) were rehoused from unfit properties:

Nos. 32 - 46 (even numbers) Annandale Road, Chiswick 8

Three of these properties, Nos. 36, 42 and 44 Annandale Road, were on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957.

Nos. 2 - 20 (even numbers) Phoenix Cottages, Brook
Lane North, Brentford 10

18

In addition to the above, 18 houses, 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.

No. 53a Ealing Road, Brentford	1	
Nos. 38 - 48 (consecutive numbers) Half Acre, Brentford	11	
No. 330 High Street, Brentford	1	
No. 404 High Street, Brentford	1	
Nos. 26 - 29 (consecutive numbers) Walnut Tree Road, Brentford	4	
		<u>18</u>
Total of houses demolished during the year		<u>36</u>

Council owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

No Council owned houses were certified unfit during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

Individual Unfit Houses

The undermentioned 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 still awaiting demolition at the end of the year:-

No. 43 High Street, Brentford
 No. 238 High Street, Brentford
 Nos. 15 - 19 (consecutive numbers) Chiswick Common Road, Chiswick.

Three families (10 persons) were rehoused from the Chiswick Common Road houses during the year.

Nos. 16 and 18 The Butts, Brentford.

These properties, in respect of which Closing Orders were made in 1962, are deemed to be of architectural or historic interest. The remaining family (2 persons) was rehoused by the Council during the year.

No. 79 High Street, Brentford.

An appeal was made against a Demolition Order made in 1963 in respect of this property and the case was heard at Brentford County Court on 15th October, 1964. The Demolition Order was quashed on an undertaking being given in writing by the owner to the Court not to use the premises for human habitation after the existing tenants had been rehoused by the Council until the property had been rendered fit for human habitation or unless planning consent for the use of the premises for light industrial purposes had been granted.

Four of the families (20 persons) occupying the house were rehoused by the Council, leaving one family still to be rehoused at the end of the year.

No. 18 North Road, Brentford.

Negotiations for the acquisition of this property by the Council were completed during the year. The family (3 persons) occupying the house was rehoused and the house closed.

No. 53a Ealing Road, Brentford.

During the year a Closing Order was made in respect of this house. The occupier (1 person) was rehoused by the Council and the house was demolished by the owners.

Nos. 26 - 29 (consecutive numbers) Walnut Tree Road, Brentford.

Three families (6 persons) were rehoused from these houses during the year and the four houses were demolished.

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

The family (4 persons) occupying the basement rooms at this property, in respect of which a Closing Order was made in 1963, was rehoused during the year.

No. 6 Windmill Road, Brentford.

The family (3 persons) occupying the basement rooms at this property, in respect of which a Closing Order was made in 1963, was rehoused during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:

(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	925
(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	1
(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 ...	371

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

Number of defective dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	116
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners	Nil
(ii)	by local authority in default of owners...	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices served requiring defects to be remedied	45
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i)	by owners	17
(ii)	by local authority in default of owners...	1
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

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

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

4. *Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding:*

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at end of year under review	12
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	13
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	78
(b)	(1)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	39
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	27
(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 1964

Permanent Housing

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council	12	109	40	-	161
By Private Enterprise	24	4	-	-	28

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, 1964

Permanent Housing

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Maisonettes</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Borough Council					
(a) Rebuilds ...	23	11	2	-	36
(b) New ...	191	1165	430	28	1814
					<u>1850</u>
					<u>1850</u>

Temporary Housing

130 of these temporary bungalows have now been demolished.

Conversion of Council Houses

Overcrowding

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.

Premises disinfected:

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Routine disinfection of blankets, bedding etc. was 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 1,741 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	425
Factories	23
Shops	22
Schools	8
Parks and Open Spaces	4

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

It was necessary to devise an alternative method of sewer maintenance in 1964, because of the unsatisfactory nature of the results obtained by the former method whereby, as outlined by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, bait was lowered and left on ledges slightly above the water level. This level, however, fluctuates in Brentford and Chiswick sewers sufficiently to swamp the bait often, and it was decided to use bait contained in polythene bags and suspended in the manholes, thus keeping it from being swept away, and also preventing rotting. The method proved very successful. Also, instead of 10% sampling of manholes, block treatment of every manhole in defined areas was introduced.

Analyses of the results are as follows:-

		<i>No. of manholes baited</i>	<i>No. of takes (in period between 1 week and six weeks)</i>
Area 1	April - June, 1964	Soil sewers	85
		Surface Water Sewers	24
Area 2	October - November, 1964	Soil sewers	105
		Surface Water Sewers	18
Area 3	November - December, 1964	Soil sewers	75
		Surface Water Sewers	51
Area 4	December, 1964	Soil sewers	81
		Surface Water Sewers	66

In these first four area schemes, over one third of the Borough acreage is included.

The work of Rodent Control is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector by two 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. Two licences were issued during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Four 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

Four 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 . . .	1
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment . . .	1

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Facilities for free hand washing are available in the Public Conveniences at Kew Bridge both "Ladies" and "Men's", at High Road "Men's", Turnham Green "Ladies", Linden Gardens "Ladies", Edensor Road "Ladies" and Albany Road "Men's" and "Ladies", and paper towels and liquid soap in tilting dispensers being available in each. In some Park conveniences provision is made for handwashing and in the Brentford Market conveniences facilities for handwashing will be improved in the coming year (see page 35).

In June, 1964 a survey of all the Public Conveniences in the Borough was carried out. There are 8 street conveniences, 19 in public parks and open spaces, and 4 in Brentford Market.

The general condition and state of cleanliness varied from reasonably good to excellent in all except two, one of these being due for demolition in the near future, and the other being one of the Market conveniences. Facilities for washing the hands were by no means so good, however, only in three instances was hot water provided, in some not even cold water was available, and the deficiencies having been reported to the Public Health Committee, action was requested by the three other Committees concerned. By the end of the year, improvements had been promised by the Market Committee (see page 35).

During the year 1964, 90,600 paper towels, (52,700 in Brentford, 37,900 in Chiswick), were issued. The comparative figures for 1963 were 51,400 paper towels issued (34,000 in Brentford, 17,400 in Chiswick), showing a greatly increased use of these facilities, only a small part of which was due to the discontinuation of the issue of linen towels for a small charge.

A new convenience, in the Court House area of Brentford, was completed and opened to the Public in April, 1964. Free paper towels and liquid soap were provided.

RIVER POLLUTION

No reports have been received from the Middlesex County Council on sampling of water from the River Brent during 1964, but observation has been kept on the stream and there has been no evidence of any accidental pollution of the river nor has it been found necessary to take action during the year against any person using the River Brent for unauthorised discharge of sewage or trade effluents.

STREET TRADING

Certain prescribed areas in the district have been allocated for street-trading purposes. There were 22 Street Trading sites and during 1964, 11 visits were paid to these sites to verify hygienic conditions.

32 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 1964:-

No. of examinations for entry into the Superannuation Scheme	...	56
No. of examinations following expiration of sick leave	...	14

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 1964, 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.

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. The smell from a neighbouring Sewage Works reported on previously, cleared considerably during the year because of the work carried out there, but complaints of nuisance were still made occasionally by residents, even up to the end of 1964.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The main provisions of this Act came into operation on 1st August, 1964, but certain administrative provisions had effect from the 1st May, 1964 which required owners of premises to which the Act applied to register with the appropriate Authority.

Applications for registration during the year totalled an estimated 46%. After inspection of just over 95 premises, 74 notices were served for deficiencies, and three notifications of accidents were received, none fatal.

The operation on 1st August, 1964, of the practical requirements of the Act, enabled the Department to check deposited plans for new buildings and to bring them into conformity with the Act.

NOISE NUISANCE

Fifty-six complaints of nuisance from noise were received during 1964, forty-one were not substantiated, details of the remaining fifteen were as follows.

Noise from:-

1. machine compressing scrap rubber. Maintenance carried out. nuisance abated.

- 2.)
- 3.) launderettes - ball valve in storage tank - valve renewed.
4. wood cutting machinery. Additional sound insulation installed.
5. radio in factory - abated.
6. music students practising in house - abated.
7. early morning revving of lorry engines. Warning given. Noise abated.
8. compressor in telephone exchange - abated.
9. building site at night - stopped when process completed.
10. television set owned by deaf person - hearing aid battery provision abated this.
11. panel beating in garage - noise abated.
12. printing machine - abated.
13. refrigerator motor - overhauled - abated.
14. air conditioning plant - abated.
15. woodworking machinery. Consultation taking place with owners. Not yet abated.

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 (98 beds), Perivale Maternity Hospital (51 beds - extensions now in progress will provide a further 24 beds), and Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

A rehabilitation unit for the elderly is maintained at West Middlesex Hospital. There is need for greater provision of geriatric beds and it is hoped that shortly there will be an increase in the number of these. A day hospital is in operation at West Middlesex Hospital for the elderly.

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

)
)

Alternate Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons 2 p.m.

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

Day Nursery Portsdown House, The Butts, Brentford.

Chiswick: -

Ante-Natal Clinics and)
 Post-Natal Clinics) 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. They also visit elderly persons and 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	3	2	2	3	5	20	52	90	120	341	182	456	638
Surgical	1	-	1	-	2	1	8	7	6	18	18	26	44
Infectious Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	2	2	1	10	9	19
Maternal Complications	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
TOTALS	4	2	3	3	9	34	67	99	128	361	211	499	710

(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. The 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 1964, assistance was given by Home Helps to 475 cases in Brentford and Chiswick - maternity cases 41, tuberculous and chronic sick cases 40, cases aged 65 and over 374, and other cases 20.

(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:*

Details of treatments to old persons at Clinics, at the surgeries of local chiropodists or at home during 1964, are to be found on page 39. In addition, during the year 4 physically handicapped persons and 5 expectant mothers were treated at Clinics involving 45 Clinic Attendances, and 5 physically handicapped persons were treated at home involving 28 visits.

Queen Charlotte's & Chelsea Hospitals Board

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

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

DEATHS - 1964

CAUSES

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	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	7	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20	9
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	10
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	5
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	34
15. Leukaemia, aleukemia	6	1
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	20	38
18. Coronary disease, angina	62	48
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	10
20. Other heart disease	30	41
21. Other circulatory disease	25	24
22. Influenza	-	1
23. Pneumonia	21	29
24. Bronchitis	23	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34. All other accidents	7	3
35. Suicide	8	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
ALL CAUSES	291	303

TABLE II

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1964

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malformation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Premature Birth	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Atrophy, Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12

TABLE III

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964

Disease	Total cases notified		Cases admitted to hospital		Total Deaths	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Scarlet Fever	26(1)	16	4(1)	5	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	60	7	3	4	-	-
Measles	232	334	2	6	-	-
Pneumonia (notifiable)	2	1	2	-	50/	47/
Dysentery	4(1)	4(4)	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	38	58	38	58	-	-
Encephalitis (infective)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	3	4	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	4(4)	43*	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	11	-	11	-	-
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infection	2	-	2	-	-	-
Malaria (Ovale) ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid 'B' ...	-	1	-	1	-	-
Typhoid	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	372	481	52	89	50	47

/ 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 1964

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	26 (1)	-	1	-	-	1	16 (1)	5	2	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	60	5	3	4	4	3	30	9	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	232	8	36	23	43	26	87	4	1	4	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery	4 (1)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1 (1)	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	6	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Food Poisoning	4 (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria (Ovale)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE V

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964

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	1	5	4	1	1	3	2	2	7 (1)	26 (1)
Whooping Cough ...	1	4	4	6	24	1	6	6	8	60
Measles	2	7	2	12	29	32	59	42	47	232
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Dysentery	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4 (1)
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38
Erysipelas	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Food Poisoning	-	3 (3)	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	4 (4)
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malaria (Ovale) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis:										
Respiratory	3	2	3	4	5	5	7	2	5	36
Non-Respiratory ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4

Figures in brackets denote number of cases subsequently not confirmed.

TABLE VI

LABORATORY WORK

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Result</i>		
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces	8	99	107

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS - 1964

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year . . .								
1 - 4 years . . .	1							
5 - 14 years . . .	1							
15 - 24 years . . .	2	4		1				
25 - 34 years . . .	6	1	1	1				
35 - 44 years . . .	6	4						
45 - 54 years . . .	2							
55 - 64 years . . .	7	1	1		1			
65 years and over		1				1		
Totals	25	11	2	2	1	1		

Of the 2 recorded deaths, 1 was previously notified as a case of Tuberculosis, 1 had not been so notified. In addition, 8 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	
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
1964	25	11	2	2	40	1	1	-	-	2

TABLE IX
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - AS AT 31.12.64

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	435	335	31	57	466	392
(b) Number of Cases notified for the first time during year under Regulations ...	14	8	2	1	16	9
(c) Cases restored to Register during year ...	3	-	-	-	3	-
(d) Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:-						
(i) Transferred from other districts ...	10	3	1	-	11	3
(ii) Non-notified deaths ...	1	-	-	-	1	-
(e) Number of Cases removed from Register during year ...	27	19	3	2	30	21
(f) Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year ...	436	327	31	56	467	383

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

<i>Found Not to be T.B.</i>		<i>Recovered</i>		<i>Lost sight of</i>		<i>Removed to another area</i>		<i>Died at home</i>		<i>Died at Sanatorium or other Institution</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
-	-	1	-	4	3	17	12	1	3	4	1	27	19
P U L M O N A R Y													
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	2
N O N - P U L M O N A R Y													

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1964 was 850, viz., Pulmonary 763, non-pulmonary 87.

TABLE X

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEARS 1962 - 1964

Occupations			1964		1963		1962	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Outdoor Occupations	(Transport ...	...	1	-	-	-	2	-
	(Other ...	...	4	-	4	-	4	-
Indoor Occupations	(Heavy Manual ...	...	2	-	3	-	3	-
	(Light Manual ...	...	12	4	8	5	2	1
	(Clerical or Sedentary ...	...	2	-	2	4	6	2
	(Other ...	...	2	1	2	-	9	1
Retired	...	...	-	-	3	-	4	-
Housewife and Domestic	...	...	-	7	-	3	-	8
Schoolchild	...	...	1	-	-	1	-	1
Shop Assistant	...	...	1	1	-	4	-	1
Under School Age	...	...	1	-	1	-	-	1
Occupation Unknown	...	...	1	-	5	2	2	4
Totals			27	13	28	19	32	19

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	210	1	1	-
Belmont Junior Mixed	576	7	6	3
Beverley Road Infants	307	-	-	-
Cavendish Junior Mixed & Infants	371	1	-	-
Ealing Road Infants	348	2	1	-
Ealing Road Junior Mixed	417	4	4	4
Grove Park Junior Mixed & Infants	402	8	6	3
Hogarth Infants	337	3	2	1
Hogarth Junior Mixed	1236	5	4	1
Lionel Road Junior Mixed & Infants	497	2	1	1
St. George's Junior Mixed & Infants	180	-	-	-
St. John's Roman Catholic Mixed	737	3	2	-
St. Lawrence's Junior Mixed & Infants	494	-	-	-
Strand Infants	571	2	2	-
Strand Junior Mixed	600	3	3	2
TOTAL	7283	41	32	15
SECONDARY MODERN				
Brentford Secondary Boys	566	-	-	-
Brentford Secondary Girls	645	2	2	1
Staveley Road Secondary Boys	887	1	1	1
Staveley Road Secondary Girls	770	10	10	10
TOTAL	2868	13	13	12
GRAND TOTAL	10151	54	45	27

TABLE XII
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections made</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	70	11	1	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A.	300	63	25	..
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L. A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	..	..	..	..
Totals	370	74	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		
Sanitary Conveniences: (Sec. 7):-					
(a) Insufficient	1	..	..	1	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective	33	11	..	..	..
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	..	..	..	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	35	11	..	1	..

TABLE XIV

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134):

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 133(1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.	9	..	..	..	..	..
Cleaning and Washing	1	..	..	..	..	..
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	15	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XV

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDINGS DURING 1964

(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.	564	512	704	641	801	1,628	186	169	205	206	240	454
Feb.	476	372	504	467	377	866	164	148	181	210	204	417
Mar.	260	236	296*	726	443	1,071*	96	83	103*	181	151	325*
Apr.	356	176	-	374	235	-	44	43	-	103	115	-
May	57	72	65	341	301	404	26	36	26	114	121	114
June	77	92	63	269	206	289	24	32	20	80	86	83
July	36	51	43	178	150	230	19	27	18	71	76	75
Aug.	82	81	80	82	133	151	24	30	21	34	67	62
Sept.	111	128	111	213	269	407	32	39	30	58	89	109
Oct.	308	244	212	301	280	477	114	120	141	171	154	210
Nov.	280	306	304	467	568	928	99	102	90	114	145	231
Dec.	556	560	560	372	481	1,079	146	137	128	122	166	276

* Readings for $\frac{2}{3}$ month only.

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