

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Ealing].**

**Contributors**

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## STAFF.

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**Medical Officer of Health :**

C. A. PATTEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

THOMAS HILL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods (London).

**Sanitary Inspectors :**

H. SHARPE, C.R.San.I.,  
Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods (London).

J. STUBBS, A.R.San.I.,  
Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods (Liverpool University).

MABEL COPELAND, C.R.San.I.

**Clerk :**

E. W. HILL.

1912-13.

BOROUGH OF EALING.

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	1912	1913
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Area in Acres ... ..	2,947	2,947
Population at Census, April, 1911	61,235	61,235
Population estimated to end of 1912 ... ..	64,500	68,500
Birth Rate ... ..	20·6	18·23
Death Rate ... ..	9·7	8·9
Infantile Mortality ... ..	67·61	72·05
Zymotic Death Rate ... ..	0·38	0·54
Phthisis (Tuberculosis) Rate ...	0·62	0·54

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	1912	1913
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rateable Value ...	£492,921	£518,968 5s. 0d.
Assessable Value ...	£471,724	£497,850 10s. 0d.





# Borough of Ealing.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, EALING, W.

*March 2nd, 1914.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my Annual Report (the thirty-ninth) for the year 1913, relative to the vital statistics, with a general statement of the sanitary conditions and work carried out during this period. On the whole, I believe it will be found a favourable record, but owing to an unforeseen incidence of Infectious Disorders (especially during the last quarter of the year), it is not quite so good as I hoped it would have been. A reference to the accompanying Tables and forms gives evidence that a large amount of useful sanitary work has been performed, and it can be stated that this has been accomplished with little, or no friction or opposition, and that our usual excellent sanitary position has been well maintained.

I have been, as usual, most ably assisted by Mr. Hill, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his competent assistants, and thus a very considerable amount of useful work has been effected. I refrain from giving details under this head, as full particulars will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.



## POPULATION (68,500).

I have estimated the population of this Borough, at the middle of the year, to be 68,500, and on this figure the vital statistics and different rates applying to this Report have been calculated. Any error in this estimate is rather, perhaps, one of under-estimating the number of inhabitants of the Borough than over-estimating it.

The area of the Borough is 2,947 acres (with a density of population of about 23.2 to the acre), a rateable value, in May last, of £518,968, and an assessable value of £497,850. The general physical features and sanitary conditions continue as heretofore, and are admitted to be excellent in all material respects. The natural increase of our population, viz., the excess of births over deaths, was 633.

## NEW BUILDINGS, ETC.

The number of inhabited houses in the middle of the year is estimated at 13,300, being 400 in excess of the number given for the same period of 1912.

The rate of progress in the erection of new houses continues, year by year, to be very nearly even. During the past year 312 were passed for occupation (139 being situated in that part of the Borough north of the Uxbridge Road, and 173 in the part south of the main road) against 317 in 1912. These numbers do not include alterations to existing buildings, such as conversions into flats, but only four of the new houses were built and designed for such, and these for two families. Conversions of any existing premises for flat accommodation are not sanctioned unless all sanitary arrangements are adequately and sufficiently provided for. An actual revival in the letting of empty dwellings took place, and the number of unoccupied houses of all classes, especially of the smaller kind, is



small. No really large buildings were erected, either of a public or private character, the exceptions being a large "Kinema Theatre" and a commodious Church Hall. There is evidence that suitable accommodation, although sufficient to meet the average demand of the better classes of the population, is certainly becoming more difficult to obtain by the labouring portion of our population, and doubtless something requires to be done to increase and improve this class of dwellings. To a great degree the working man is called upon to pay rents out of proportion to his wages, and, consequently, an insufficient amount of his wages is left for procuring the necessaries of living, and this is felt more by those having large families. The provision of cheaper and suitable cottages for the labouring classes, however desirable, is, as I know, a very difficult problem. It is not the character of the accommodation I wish especially to refer to so much as its cost. Notwithstanding difficulties, no family is permitted to remain inadequately or unhealthily housed, or to be overcrowded, and all instances of such coming to our knowledge are at once remedied.

#### DEATHS.

Five hundred and six deaths were registered in the Borough, giving a net death rate of 7.3 per 1,000 of the population, but to the above number there has to be added the deaths of 110 residents which occurred outside the Borough (and were not registered in the district), making a total of 616 deaths, and giving a gross death rate of 8.9 per 1,000 of the population for the past year, or one in every 111.2 of our number. This rate is a reduction of .8 per 1,000 compared with the previous year. The (provisional) death rate for England and Wales is 13.4, and for the ninety-six great towns, including London, 14.3 per 1,000. The deaths of fourteen non-residents were registered in the Borough, and transferred to their respective districts.

The distribution of the deaths is distributed as follows for the separate Wards, viz. :—

	<i>In the Borough.</i>	<i>Outside the Borough.</i>
DRAYTON WARD ...	55	11
CASTLEBAR WARD ...	78	23
MOUNT PARK WARD ...	66	7
LAMMAS WARD ...	85	26
MANOR WARD ...	110	30
GRANGE WARD ...	84	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	478	110
Deaths outside the District ...	...	110
Deaths inside the District ...	...	478
Deaths in Hospitals (local) ...	...	28
		<hr/>
	Total ...	616
		<hr/>

Twenty-five deaths took place in King Edward Memorial Hospital, and 3 in our Isolation Hospital.

#### CAUSES OF DEATHS.

The causes of and ages at death of the 616 residents of the Borough (being fourteen fewer than in 1912) are shown fully in the appended official Table No. 3. A comparison of this Table with the corresponding one of the previous year shows no great variety between the two years. I will only refer briefly to a few of the causes of the mortality.

Cancer (malignant diseases) and Tuberculosis (of all kinds) are approximately the same for both 1912 and 1913. Seventy-three deaths were registered from Cancer, giving a death rate of 1.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.14 in 1912.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused twenty-one deaths, being seventeen more than the previous year, when the exceptionally small number of four deaths were regis-



tered. Of the total number of fatal attacks nineteen were of infants under one year of age, and nearly all the cases arose during the spell of very high temperature experienced for a while during the summer. Disorders of the circulatory and respiratory organs claimed many victims, especially among old people and very young children.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and twenty cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and fifty-five other forms of the disease were notified. Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused thirty-seven deaths, Tuberculosis Meningitis eight, and four were attributed to other tuberculous affections, being a total of forty-nine deaths compared with fifty-one in 1912. The Phthisis death rate equalled 0.54 per 1,000 of the population. We pay visits following notification to all cases when deemed necessary and expedient, and advise as far as practicable on the question of isolation, disinfection, and the supply of Sputum Bottles, etc. These visits are not invariably appreciated by the patients and their medical attendants. I omit visits when I know the sufferers are under continuous medical observation and care, and reside in superior dwellings, but we make no exceptions in the case of the poorer classes.

I mentioned in my last Report that Ealing had been selected by the County as one of the areas for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary.

I regret that this has not yet been accomplished, although a Tuberculosis Officer was appointed some months ago. In an interview with him, I was informed all "insured persons" suffering from these diseases (and they comprise a majority of the whole number) would come under his direction.

In the absence of an organised scheme, I find some difficulty in obtaining for "non-insured" persons the



treatment their cases require. When the "National Insurance Act" became law, this Council necessarily terminated their arrangement with Mount Vernon Hospital for the use of several beds in that institution, and owing to this, and for other reasons, I trust no long interval will elapse before we get the Dispensary referred to in working order, and thus get a complete organised system arranged to meet all cases.

In the case of any "non-insured" person (and these instances are few) requiring, say, Sanatorium treatment, I refer to the County Medical Officer, who willingly considers and decides upon it.

#### NOTIFICATIONS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I regret to state that a large increase of notifications has to be recorded for the past year, due almost entirely to the prevalence of Scarlatina during the last quarter of the year, and these amounted to 326 cases compared with 187 in 1912. As usual, in such outbreaks, the incidence of the disorder was most felt in the poorer and most thickly-populated Wards of the Borough, but many cases were scattered about other parts of our district. The number of cases in individual Wards is shown as follows:—

DISEASE.	No.	Drayton.	Lammas.	Manor.	Grange.	Castlebar.	Mount Park.
Scarlatina ...	326	43	136	74	29	32	12
Diphtheria ...	57	6	24	20	3	2	2
Erysipelas ...	45	13	15	8	1	6	2
Enteric Fever ...	5	...	1	1	...	2	1
Poliomyelitis ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...
Pulmon. Tubercul.	120	15	33	32	13	18	9
Other forms ,,	55	7	14	18	6	10	...
Totals ...	611	85	224	153	53	70	26



Thus there was an increase of 213 notifications over those of the previous year. In every instance of a notifiable affection, a visit is immediately paid to the dwellings of the patients, and instructions are given appropriate to each case with regard to removal to Hospital, isolation, and advice concerning contacts. Very many cases are due to direct infection from an earlier one, and a considerable number of "missed cases" were discovered.

The type of the disease is usually so benign that many of the children are considered by their parents to be merely suffering from a "little cold and sore throat," and only when desquamation has set in are parents enlightened as to the disease, or by the occurrence of another case in the family. In the early stage of the outbreak there was reason to infer a particular class in an infants' school was a centre of infection, but its closure for a short time proved successful, and no further cases were traced to that source. The class rooms were disinfected by Formalin spraying, as is the invariable practice with regard to infected dwellings. I am quite satisfied that school aggregation had little, if anything, to do with disseminating the disease. Other adjoining districts have been largely affected as is, or has been, more or less, the case throughout the country, and considering our large population, I do not think we have exceptionally suffered. The greatest number of these Scarlatina cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, with two fatal results, and the majority of the Diphtheria patients received treatment in the same institution with happily only one fatality. The Poliomyelitis case arose in a family who were staying at an East Coast watering place, and was soon brought home to a large house on Ealing Common, and has happily recovered, and no further case ensued.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Hospital has proved of excellent service during the Scarlatina outbreak, but at times the pres-

sure of admissions caused some embarrassment, not from want of ward accommodation, but due to insufficient room for the increased nursing staff. The difficulty was temporarily overcome, and as early as practicable, the erection of four more nurses' rooms will be undertaken as sanctioned by the Council.

A total of 367 patients were admitted in the course of the year, including 313 Scarlatina cases (thirty-six being from Hanwell, and eight from Greenford) and fifty-four Diphtheria patients (including ten from Hanwell, and two from Greenford).

The admissions of Ealing cases of Scarlatina and Diphtheria numbered 311. Two fatal results from Scarlatina and one from Diphtheria are only to be recorded. My thanks are due to the Medical Officer and the Matron for the excellent arrangements made for, and the successful treatment of, this large number of patients. No case of Small Pox was notified, but we are always prepared for the occurrence and reception of such.

#### ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

This rate was 0.54 per 1,000 compared with 0.38 for 1912.

#### OLD AGE.

Under the above heading I have to report that 246 persons died over 65 years of age.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There is an increase under this heading of 4.44, the rate being 72.05 against 67.61 in 1912, this last figure being with one exception the lowest recorded in the Borough. The deaths under one year for England



and Wales was equal to 109 to 1,000 births, and for the ninety-six great towns, including London, 116. The chief causes of death among infants under one year of age were three from Whooping Cough against eight in the previous year; sixteen from Chest affections, and three from Tuberculosis Diseases. Sixteen fatal results were due to congenital debility and premature births. Twenty-eight deaths were ascribed to other defined diseases, and five to "violent deaths" (overlying and accidents). The climatic conditions were, on the whole, favourable throughout the year, with the exception of a comparatively short period of very hot weather, and during this the well-known factors at work to conduce to diarrhœal attacks became active, and, as a result, twenty-one children, of whom nineteen were infants under one year of age, succumbed to this disorder, and the remaining two deaths were of children under two years of age. The total number of infantile deaths was ninety.

In connection with the care and bringing-up treatment of infants, the services of the Female Sanitary Inspector have proved very valuable. A very large number of mothers are visited about ten days after the births of their infants, and advice tendered concerning the proper feeding of their offspring.

Many re-visits are paid to ensure the instructions being carried out properly.

Mrs. Copeland's Report is appended. In connection with her various duties, she has paid 2,364 visits during the year.

#### BIRTHS.

One thousand two hundred and forty-nine births were registered in the Borough during the year. Their distribution among the Wards is shown below. There is a decrease of eighty-two compared with the number of 1912, and a very regrettable lessening of our birth



rate has to be recorded to the extent of 2.4 per 1,000 of the population, giving the greatly reduced rate of 18.23 compared with one of 20.6 in 1912. There has been of late a tendency for this important rate to come down, but it has never before reached so low a figure in the Borough as for this year (1913). For England and Wales the rate is 23.9, and for the ninety-six great towns, 25.1 per 1,000 living :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
LAMMAS WARD ...	171	201	372
MANOR WARD ...	152	127	279
DRAYTON WARD ...	77	70	147
GRANGE WARD ...	87	48	135
CASTLEBAR WARD ...	90	75	165
MOUNT PARK WARD...	62	54	116
INWARD TRANSFERS...	19	16	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	658	591	1,249
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

In accordance with the several Acts, Orders and Regulations bearing on this subject, duties have been as systematically carried out to as great an extent as possible. This special work was much hindered and curtailed during the last quarter of the year owing to the great demands on the inspector's time, in consequence of the numerous visits required to be paid to houses where infectious disease had broken out. The sanitary conditions of all these dwellings were carefully inquired into during these visits, and any defects discovered remedied. The Sanitary Inspector's Report and Tables afford all details in connection with this work. It will be seen from the Inspector's returns that 261 "House-to-House Inspections" were made, being fifty-seven more than in the previous year, not-



withstanding many unavoidable interruptions. No compulsory powers had to be exercised to obtain the compliance with our orders. One house condemned as unfit for occupation was voluntarily pulled down. No scheme of Town Planning has been considered for the Borough, and under the existing conditions of the locality is neither feasible nor possible on any large scale. The small estate of the Ealing Tenants, which is well laid out, continues to gradually increase under the Borough Engineer's supervision. There is a comparatively small amount of really old property left standing, and this receives special attention.

The following Table affords information of the Sanitary defects which were discovered in the course of House-to-House Inspection, viz. :—

#### SANITARY DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

STREETS.	No. of Houses Inspected.	Sanitary Defects													
		Defective or Obstructed Drains.	Defective or Insufficient Sanitary Appliances.	Defective Rainwater Pipes, and Eaves Gutters.	Defective Roofs.	Defective or Insufficient or Foul Water Closets.	Defective or want of Yard Paving.	Damp Walls.	Want of Efficient Ventilation under floors.	Defective or Absence of Dustbins.	Want of Covers to Storage Cisterns or improper situation of same.	Dirty and Unwholesome Condition of Walls and Ceilings	Overcrowding.	Other Nuisances or Sanitary Defects.	Defective Floors.
Church Place ..	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	...	1	...	4	...	6	2
Charles Street ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	1
Dane Road ...	24	15	4	2	7	12	21	37	16	3	10	28	...	34	13
Eccleston Road ...	12	4	14	7	3	4	10	12	12	3	7	...	...	15	6
Ealing Common ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Haven Lane ...	41	13	23	15	9	22	19	22	18	15	6	22	1	38	15
Heathfield Cottages	5	...	...	4	3	...	1	5	3	...	...	3	2	7	2
Mountfield Road ...	43	2	15	11	25	20	21	35	31	7	9	44	...	54	22
Northfield Road ...	50	4	3	12	29	10	41	50	22	7	16	76	...	76	33
Oak Street ...	10	8	...	3	7	2	5	10	2	1	1	...	...	8	8
Oxford Road ...	37	6	23	10	15	12	22	29	10	5	9	26	...	24	7
St. Matthew's Road	16	1	8	21	24	13	12	13	11	3	...	18	...	48	14
St. Mark's Road ...	18	...	6	11	17	12	10	18	10	3	5	27	...	47	9
Wells Place ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	261	55	98	97	142	109	167	236	135	49	64	254	3	360	134

Total number of defects discovered at time of inspection, 1903.



## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The number of these places is 216. They receive constant and also systematical attention, as will be seen by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's return of visits in connection with the above Act. The inspections of all businesses which come under the above Act where female labour is employed are entrusted to the Female Sanitary Inspector, who also visits the out-workers' premises. There has been no difficulty in getting the regulations and requirements under this Act complied with, and, generally speaking, the various premises have been found suitable and satisfactory. Of the Bakehouses, six are underground, but all regulations concerning these are strictly complied with.

## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

These places are fifty-three in number, and receive frequent and careful attention, and any contraventions of Bye-laws or Regulations have at once been attended to when brought to the notice of the retail milkshops proprietors. I believe all reasonable care is taken to guard the milk against contamination, and with the exception of that given by about 150 cows, which are all in excellent condition, the milk supplied is imported from country districts, and I receive no complaints respecting its condition and quality. I hold strongly to the opinion that it is advisable to have all milk for "drinking purposes" either brought to the boiling point for a single moment, or, better still, pasteurised, and I believe the bulk of the Health Officers are in agreement with the practice.

## GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

I hope the Council will consider, from statements in this Report, and that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, that a useful amount

of general Public Health work has been fulfilled with much good result. We are able to show a rather reduced death rate, an only slightly increased infantile mortality (compared with previous years), but the unfavourable fact of a materially reduced birth rate. Regrettable as this undoubtedly is, it is no part of my duty, with regard to its cause, to say more than that Public Health Administration has nothing to do with this decline. If you exclude the unusual amount of Infectious Disease which prevailed during the last quarter of the year, the opinion can be held that the general health conditions of the Borough have been well upheld. The work performed at the School Clinic results in great benefit to health of many children of school age, and this will become more manifest as time goes on. I have also much pleasure in recording my belief that the duties carried out by the Female Sanitary Inspector, with reference to the proper methods of rearing infants, has no small effect in keeping down the infantile death rate, certainly in normal seasons. I append, as is customary, a few remarks in connection with the Department under the control of the Borough Surveyor, and I can testify with satisfaction to the high state of efficiency with which all services affecting the health and sanitary condition of the Borough are carried out by this Department. During the past year the amount of house refuse collected and taken to the Destructor at South Ealing amounted to the very large total of 13,886½ tons, and, in addition, 4,592 tons of pressed sludge have been disposed of in the Destructor. At the Northern Works, the two 90 feet diameter continuous filters have been completed and are giving splendid results.

Samples of effluent have been taken periodically, both from there and the Southern Works, and in no case has an adverse report been received, the whole of the analyses, as certified by Professor Kenwood, being satisfactory.

Negotiations in connection with the laying of the Relief Surface Water Sewer from the River Brent in



Hanwell, to the south corner of the allotments here, have made progress, and I understand that, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board being received, this work will in all probability be carried out during the ensuing summer. The systematic flushing of sewers has received careful attention, as usual, and the scavenging of the roads and alleys of the Borough is well looked after.

Largely increased activity on the Borough Surveyor's Staff has been shown in the laying of impervious surface to the carriage-ways of the Borough, and tarred slag and asphalte macadam have been successfully laid in many roads. This, more particularly on the motor 'bus routes, has tended to almost entirely remove complaints in regard to dust, and the improved surfaces have given general satisfaction.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and to the members of the Council, for the kind assistance and consideration I invariably receive and greatly appreciate.

My thanks are also due to the Heads of all Departments for ready help at all times, and I again acknowledge the valuable work so efficiently rendered by my own Staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. PATTEN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## BOROUGH OF EALING.

## SANITARY WORK 1913.

## ADOPTIVE ACTS :

- Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889.
- Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (except Part 4).
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 5 and 8,  
and certain sections comprised in Parts 2, 3, 4 and 10.

## STAFF EMPLOYED :

Same as last year.

## BYE-LAWS :

- Common Lodging Houses.
- Slaughter-houses.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures.
- Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, Dust,  
Ashes and Rubbish, and for the Prevention of Keeping  
Animals in any premises so as to be a nuisance.
- Removal of Faecal or Offensive Matter through the Borough.  
New Streets and Buildings.
- Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies and Cesspools.

## REGULATIONS :

With respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

## FORM I.

## INSPECTIONS—

Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	...	162
Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	460
Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection	...	...	...	433
Food Inspections	...	...	...	3,916
Houses Inspected from House-to-House	...	...	...	261
Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made	...	...	...	13,246

## ACTION TAKEN (other than under H. and T.P. Act)—

Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given	...	...	...	574
Statutory Orders Issued	...	...	...	194
Summonses Served	...	...	...	5
Convictions Obtained	...	...	...	5

## DWELLING HOUSES AND ACTION UNDER H. AND T P. ACT, 1909—

Number of Houses dealt with under Sect. 15	...	...	...	138
Number of Houses Closed Voluntarily	...	...	...	1
Number of Houses Demolished Voluntarily	...	...	...	1





## DISINFECTION—

ROOMS DISINFECTED—Ordinary Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	406
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	61
Rooms Stripped and Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	593
ARTICLES DISINFECTED OR DESTROYED—						
Ordinary Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4,339
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	328

## DUST—

New Bins Provided	...	...	...	...	...	102
How Frequently is Dust Removed from each House?	...	...	...	...	...	Weekly.
Number of Complaints of Non-Removal received	...	...	...	...	...	40
Method of Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	Destructor.

## SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED—

Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	19
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	69
Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foul Pigs and other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dampness—Damp-proof Courses	...	...	...	...	...	274
Yards Repaved or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	272
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	339

## REMARKS—

New Sinks and Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	110
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	88
Ventilation under Floors	...	...	...	...	...	163
Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	125
Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	157
Eaves Gutters Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	114
Light and Ventilation provided to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	32

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## BOROUGH OF EALING.

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### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

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#### 1.—INSPECTION.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors  
of Nuisances.*

	Inspections.	Written Notices.
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	.. 10	—
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	... 278	—
Total	... 288	—



## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—			
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	46	46	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	2	2	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	1	1	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	53	53	—
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient ... ..	6	6	—
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	16	16	—
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	1	1	—
Total ... ..	125	125	—

## 3.—HOME WORK.

## OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.

Lists received from Employers—	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.
Wearing Apparel—Making, &c. ...	12	14	15	49
Household Linen ... ..	—	—	1	2
Stuffed Toys ... ..	2	6	—	—
Total ... ..	14	20	16	51

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

## Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year—

Bakehouses ... ..	29
Laundries ... ..	23
Dressmakers ... ..	107
Tailors ... ..	16
Millinery ... ..	16
Miscellaneous ... ..	31
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	216

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

## Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—

In use at the end of the year ... ..	6
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**Table I.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.**  
**BOROUGH OF EALING.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	51000	1251	1251	24.5	497	9.7	—	76	101	80.7	573	11.2
1909	52550	1184	1184	22.5	557	10.5	7	82	90	76.0	632	12.02
1910	54259	1272	1272	23.4	440	8.1	3	96	83	65.2	533	9.8
1911	61723	1246	1246	20.2	722	11.6	8	110	152	121.7	714	11.5
1912	64500	1308	1331	20.6	511	7.9	13	119	90	67.6	630	9.7
1913	68500	1214	1249	18.2	506	7.3	14	110	90	72.05	616	8.9

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) —2947.

Total population at all ages .....	61235	} At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses .....	13515	
Average number of persons per house ...	4.5	

Table 1.

Vital Statistics of White District during 1913 and 1914

BOURBON OF KENTUCKY

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Males	Females
1913	1,200	150	80	70	80
1914	1,150	140	75	65	75
1915	1,100	130	70	60	70
1916	1,050	120	65	55	65
1917	1,000	110	60	50	60
1918	950	100	55	45	55
1919	900	90	50	40	50
1920	850	80	45	35	45
1921	800	70	40	30	40
1922	750	60	35	25	35
1923	700	50	30	20	30
1924	650	40	25	15	25
1925	600	30	20	10	20



**Table II.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.**  
**BOROUGH OF EALING**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Drayton Ward.	Lammas Ward.	Manor Ward.	Grange Ward.	Castlebar Ward.	Mount Park Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.							
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	57	1	9	34	8	5	—	—	6	24	20	3	2	2	42
Erysipelas ... ..	45	—	1	4	5	13	16	6	13	15	8	1	6	2	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	326	4	60	221	25	15	1	—	43	136	74	29	32	13	269
Typhus fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ... ..	5	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	120	—	—	13	26	55	25	1	15	33	32	13	18	9	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	55	2	12	22	7	10	2	—	7	14	18	6	10	—	—
Totals .. ..	611	7	83	298	73	99	44	7	85	224	153	53	70	26	311

Ealing Isolation Hospital, South Ealing (Grange Ward). Total available beds, 76. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

Table II.

Cases of Intestinal Disease, with Special Reference to the Intestine.

No.	Sex	Age	Duration of Disease	Character of Disease	Result
1	Male	25	3 weeks	Acute	Recovered
2	Female	35	4 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
3	Male	45	6 weeks	Acute	Recovered
4	Female	55	8 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
5	Male	65	10 weeks	Acute	Recovered
6	Female	75	12 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
7	Male	85	14 weeks	Acute	Recovered
8	Female	95	16 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
9	Male	105	18 weeks	Acute	Recovered
10	Female	115	20 weeks	Chronic	Recovered

Table III.

Cases of Intestinal Disease, with Special Reference to the Intestine.

No.	Sex	Age	Duration of Disease	Character of Disease	Result
11	Male	125	22 weeks	Acute	Recovered
12	Female	135	24 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
13	Male	145	26 weeks	Acute	Recovered
14	Female	155	28 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
15	Male	165	30 weeks	Acute	Recovered
16	Female	175	32 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
17	Male	185	34 weeks	Acute	Recovered
18	Female	195	36 weeks	Chronic	Recovered
19	Male	205	38 weeks	Acute	Recovered
20	Female	215	40 weeks	Chronic	Recovered







**Table IV.**

**Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.  
BOROUGH OF EALING.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uncertified	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	3
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	5
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	6	12
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	2	11
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	3	2	3	—	—	8
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	—	12	—	2	—	—	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	4	—	2	—	6	2	1	1	1	11
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	7
					16	7	5	3	31	15	20	13	11	90

Nett Births in the year { legitimate ... 1,199  
 { illegitimate ... 59.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants ...  
 { illegitimate infants ...

Table IV

Infant Mortality during the Year 1913

New Deaths from various causes at various ages under five years

BOROUGH OF BALLYMORRIS

Age	Sex	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	
			Male	Female
Under 1 year				
1 year to 2 years				
2 years to 3 years				
3 years to 4 years				
4 years to 5 years				
Total				

Source: Registrar-General's Office, Dublin, 1914



## MRS. COPELAND'S REPORT.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, EALING, W.

*February 27th, 1914.*

Dr. C. A. PATTEN, *Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of my work to December 31st, 1913.

The number of my visits make a total of 2,364, namely:—

To homes where births have occurred ... ..	1,991
To Workshops, Laundries (Factory and Workshop Act) where women are employed, homes of outworkers ... ..	206
Visits, Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and 1911 ... ..	84
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	30
Periodical visits to Women's Conveniences ...	53
Total ...	2,364

Of the babies visited:—

76.4 per cent. were breast-fed

16.4 per cent. were bottle-fed.

7.2 per cent. were partly breast and partly bottle-fed.

The visiting of the homes where births have occurred has been continued. The visits are well received and looked forward to, and the advice given is much appreciated and valued.



The Victoria Hall Trustees again made a grant of £5 to provide a few necessitous nursing mothers with an allowance of milk for a short time. Mrs. Dunnett, M.B., of the Ealing Health Society, also allowed a few mothers a pint of milk daily for varying periods.

The babies visited were found on the whole to be in a healthy condition, and it was necessary only in seventy-seven cases to advise that the child should be taken to the doctor.

Twenty-three mothers owned to giving boiled bread, biscuits, etc., but this improper way of feeding is less prevalent, and the mothers seem to be more intelligent and sensible in the care and management of their children.

I am sorry to report that I found eighty-two fathers out of work, and twenty-nine doing odd work. These cases are unsatisfactory, because often for long periods the family is on the verge of starvation, and when the father does find work, it is quite a long time before they derive any appreciable benefit from his earnings, owing to the fact that "back debts" have to be paid off; in these cases very often the mothers go to work, and this, of course, deprives the family of her care in the cooking, etc.

In January last, 1913, Mrs. Dunnett, M.B., very kindly entertained about fifty mothers, whom I invited to tea in the Mission Hall, Northfields Avenue; each baby was weighed and examined, and on several occasions during the year mothers have attended at the Town Hall to have their babies weighed, etc. The Medical Officer of Health has very kindly seen the mothers, and spoken to them individually with reference to their babies.

In connection with the workshop inspections, I have reported forty-nine defects. Generally, the places were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

I have continued to visit the women and children notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and 1911. The defects found at these homes numbered twenty-eight; four of these were overcrowded.

I attended the Conference on Infantile Mortality, held in the Caxton Hall on August 4th and 5th last. The papers read on the various subjects which bear on this work were most instructive and interesting, as were also the discussions. Some of the points raised included the following:—(a) That special education in Infant Hygiene should be included in the curriculum of medical men; (b) that the training of midwives was inadequate; (c) that education should do a great deal to lessen the effects of poverty and its attendant evils, these being great factors in causing infantile mortality.

Dr. Truby King, of New Zealand, advocated the use of the Press for disseminating knowledge concerning the rearing of children; he also insisted that the routine practice of making caloric estimates in infant feeding was the only safe, simple, and effective way of avoiding grave mistakes.

Dr. Caroline Hedger, of Chicago, in a very instructive paper on "The Relation of the Education of the Girl to Infantile Mortality," pointed out the danger of over-education and wrong education on the reproductive life of the girl. She says, "Few schools show constructive ideas on the conservation of the girl's reproductive life; few schools fit for mothercraft."

The establishment of pregnancy clinics was urged by Dr. Huntingdon, of Boston, Mass. With reference to the hand-feeding of infants, dried milks were especially recommended.

Dr. Hope, of Liverpool, showed that milk can be effectually sterilised by electrical methods, all extra-



neous organisms being destroyed. No change is said to take place in the milk, and the process is very much cheaper than the ordinary pasteurisation by heat.

Following on the discussions, a series of resolutions were drawn up, and these form a good summary of the Conference. The resolutions were all adopted, and are as follows :—

(1) That this Conference urges that the maternity benefit be made the property of the mother, both in practice and in law.

(2) That in view of the damage liable to be wrought in growing girls by injudicious stress of education, especially during puberty and adolescence, this Conference feels bound to deprecate any form of education for girls which pays insufficient attention to establishing good bodily health and development and complete fitness for maternity and the practical care of a home.

(3) That this Conference urges upon the Government the necessity—in the interests of both mother and child—of legislating for the registration of “stillbirths.”

(4) That this Conference urges upon the Government the necessity for the more complete medical certification of death, and that the medical death certificates should be forwarded to the registrars as confidential documents under sealed cover.

(5) That the time has arrived for steps to be taken with a view to securing the better training of women who apply for the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

(6) That this Conference requests the Executive Committee to communicate with the General Medical Council and the degree and licence-conferring bodies, with a view to infant hygiene being given a more important place in the medical curriculum.

(7) In view of the large percentage of still-births, and infants' deaths directly attributable to venereal diseases, and considering that infant blindness and other congenital defects are in many cases due to the same cause, the English-speaking Conference on Infant Mortality urges the respective Governments of the countries therein represented each to appoint a Commission to inquire into the prevalence, the causes, the provision of treatment, and the possibility of the prevention of these diseases.

(8) That the attention of the Board of Education be drawn to the extreme desirability of making the grant earned by "recognised" Infant Welfare Centres depend in future on their efficiency, on the number of registered attendances of the mothers at consultations, classes, and talks, and on the number of home visits paid under adequate supervision.

(9) That this Conference calls on the Government to give explicit powers of making grants for infant consultations and school for mothers.

(10) That the Executive Committee be instructed to take whatever steps they may think desirable in order to ensure a microscopical examination of milk, to be supported by analytical methods.

I have to thank the Committee for allowing me to attend the Conference.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MABEL COPELAND,

*Sanitary Inspector.*



## CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN, AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EALING.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Public Health Department during the year 1913, in connection with the suppression and abatement of the various nuisances which are dealt with under the Public Health Acts and Bye-laws in force in the Borough.

In connection with the abatement of nuisances, it is incumbent on Local Authorities to cause such work, or works, to be executed in such a manner as will prevent, as far as practicable, a recurrence thereof. It is, therefore, the aim of your Sanitary Inspectors to see that all works that come under their supervision are carried out in the best possible manner, so as to comply with the existing requirements.

In some instances, I am pleased to state that the work carried out exceeds that given in the advice, and above the standard of work which could be reasonably enforced, while the old tendency still exists on the part of some persons to execute work in a very slipshod manner.

This so-called cheap work very often turns out to be the most expensive, as, needless to say, your Inspectors insist upon such work being exposed and exe-

cuted a second time. In this respect no serious difficulty has been experienced in getting such inferior work put right, and it has not, therefore, been necessary to report upon the matter.

It is, for the reasons mentioned, that we urge upon the owners of property and their contractors the necessity of carefully carrying out all sanitary work as are specified as fully as is practicable in the notices, or in accordance with the verbal advice received from this Department, and which I am pleased to state is, in a large majority of cases, accepted.

During the past year, and on reference to the Tables of Sanitary Works, it will be seen that a very large number of insanitary conditions were remedied, much to the satisfaction, the comfort, and beneficial effect on the health of the inmates of the houses, and during the progress of such works no less than 6,778 re-visits were paid to the various premises to insure that every effort was being made to maintain the high standard of sanitation in the Borough.

In connection with the abatement of sanitary defects, and other nuisances, I have continued my usual practice, when, on the discovery of any nuisance, either as the result of a complaint, house-to-house, or other inspection, of forwarding to the owner or agent having charge of the property the intimation notice, which is in the form of a letter, and contains no authoritative threat, specifying the works necessary to abate the nuisance satisfactorily. By continuing such practice, I find, in a large majority of cases, the owners, and others responsible for the removal of a nuisance, are far more willing to comply with the requirements of the Public Health Acts and Bye-laws in force in the Borough. There are some, however, who will not make the attempt to comply with a notice, statutory or otherwise, until a threat to prosecute is sent either by the Town Clerk or myself, and which, I am pleased to say, has had the desired effect.



## INSPECTIONS.

Under this heading the total number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year amounted to 13,246 as compared with 14,404 made during the year 1912. This decrease, I have to mention, is to some extent due to the fact that Mr. C. Slade, who was appointed Clerk in the Department during April, 1911, left in March of last year to take up his new duties as Assistant Sanitary Inspector under the Barnes Urban District Council, thus necessitating the importation of a Clerk into the Department whose knowledge of the Public Health work was not to be compared with that which Mr. Slade possessed; in consequence, it was imperative for either myself or one of the District Inspectors to constantly be in attendance in the Department for a greater part of the remainder of the year, during which time the inspectorial work was carefully arranged and carried out.

The following Table shows the number of inspections and re-inspections, made up as follows, namely :

House-to-house inspections ... ..	261
Inspections on complaints ... ..	162
Inspections following notifications of infectious diseases ... ..	460
Premises inspected periodically ... ..	433
Miscellaneous inspections ... ..	790
Reinspections to premises during the progress of works ... ..	6,778
Inspections under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order ... ..	138
Inspections under Factories and Workshops Act	288
Quarterly inspections of slaughter-houses ...	20
Inspections of Meat, Fish, Fruit, etc. ... ..	3,916
Total ... ..	<u>13,246</u>

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Special attention was paid to the "House-to-House" inspections during the year under the Housing

and Town Planning, etc., Act of 1909, also the regulations made thereunder by the Local Government Board, which imposes upon Local Authorities the special duty of causing to be made from time to time inspection of dwelling houses and premises within their district, with a view of ascertaining whether any house is in such a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to render it unfit for human habitation.

As far as has been practicable, systematic inspections have been made of houses the rent of which does not exceed £26 per annum, as required under the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909.

In respect of one house in Dane Road, the conditions (after the tenant had vacated the premises) were found to be of a far more serious character than was observed at the time of inspection, with the result that the leaseholder, after consulting the ground landlord, decided to demolish the building and clear the site, which was done in preference to carrying out the works specified in the notices sent from this Department in accordance with the above Act, this Housing Act has increased the work of the Department considerably with regard to the inspection and supervision of the various works while in progress at the more older houses in the Borough.

There are two other houses the owner of which is undecided whether to carry out the specifications as per notices, or demolish the buildings.

Each house visited under the above is carefully inspected, and with regard to the defects found to exist, some of which could not fail to have been prejudicial to health, notices were promptly sent to the owners, or their agents, specifying the necessary works required to remedy the same.

The Table of Sanitary Defects reported on by the Medical Officer of Health represents such defects only



as were visible at the time of inspection, and which includes all kinds of structural defects and other nuisances amounting to 1,903, while the following Table, herewith attached, represents the total number of sanitary nuisances remedied as the result of such inspections (this greatly exceeds that mentioned in the previous Table), and which, I am pleased to state, were attended to without having recourse to legal proceedings.

### COMPLAINTS.

During the year 202 complaints and applications were received, forty of which being in respect of non-removal of dust. These were carefully investigated and dealt with in respect of 198. With regard to four no cause could be found for complaint, while several of those dealt with were of a trivial character. Needless to say, special attention is paid to all communications, since it enables the visiting Inspector not only to inquire into the matter referred to, but they afford a most favourable opportunity in many cases of making a survey of some of the better class property.

As in previous years, I herewith append a summary of the nuisances remedied under the above heading, together with other matters found in need of attention at the time of inquiring into the matter mentioned in the communication :—

### SUMMARY OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS.

Storage water cisterns cleansed and covered ... ..	7
Draw taps fixed to main ... ..	1
Choked drains cleared and cleansed ... ..	34
Drains repaired ... ..	2
Drains re-constructed ... ..	5
Access chambers constructed ... ..	10
New soil-pipes fixed to w.c.'s ... ..	3
New ventilating pipes to drains ... ..	9
Cesspool abolished ... ..	1
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains ... ..	3
Foul w.c. pans cleansed ... ..	8

New w c. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	9
External light and ventilation provided to w.c.	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	11
Flush cisterns to w c's repaired...	...	...	...	...	20
Bad smells from sewers attended to	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters and down pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Leaky roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Walls and ceilings repaired, stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	63
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Damp-proof courses to house walls	...	...	...	...	13
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	...	2
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	34
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	16
Surface of yards paved	...	...	...	...	25
New dustbins supplied	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	7
Nuisance from vacant and unfenced land	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous nuisances abated...	...	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	...	424

As heretofore, all communications in respect of non-removal of house refuse are dealt with by the Borough Surveyor's Department, as also are the nuisances in respect of smells from the sewers and ventilators in connection therewith.

The dumping of garden and other refuse on vacant and unfenced land during the year has again been the source of great annoyance and displeasure to the residents where such land is situate. The owners of the land do, in some measure, try to prevent the nuisance by removing or burning the refuse, fixing of notice boards, and, in some cases, erecting a temporary fence on the land, which has been wilfully damaged.

It is a most difficult matter to deal with, since it appears that the offenders wait for the most favourable opportunity before depositing the refuse, sometimes after dark. This nuisance is most prevalent during the early spring and the autumn, and the existence of the ordinary fence is no preventive, since it enables the offenders to pitch the refuse over without being seen.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, and following the instructions of your Medical Officer of Health, 1,263 visits and re-visits were paid to premises where one or other of the notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred. Careful inquiries were made in each case with a view of ascertaining if possible the source of infection, to arrange for the prompt removal to the Isolation Hospital all patients recommended for treatment therein, and the necessary, disinfection of the room or rooms, bedding, and clothing, etc., with a view of preventing the spread of infection. I may also mention that all rooms, passages, staircases, and landings, when necessary, are either fumigated with Formic Aldehyde, or sprayed with a strong solution of 40 per cent. Formaline, after the removal of all infected bedding, clothing, etc., to the Town Council's steam disinfecting apparatus ("Washington Lyons"), which is situate at the Northern Works. No less than 4,667 articles of bedding, clothing, carpets, etc., were disinfected, and, in conjunction with this, 467 rooms, passages, etc., were treated in the manner mentioned above.

Owing to a mild attack of Scarlatina, which occurred among the school children, and which was confined to those attending certain class rooms, the disinfection by spraying of the floors, walls, and desks, the cloak rooms, and w.c.'s, was carried out by special request of the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, and in conjunction with infectious diseases, the following work was carried out, by request, for the Urban District Council of Greenford:—

Patients removed to the Council's Hospital at South Ealing, 10; rooms fumigated, 18; articles of bedding, clothing, etc., passed through the steam disinfecting apparatus, 217.

Applications were also made by local residents for the disinfection of bedding, etc., and fumigation of

rooms, following a severe illness, or a death from some malignant disease. As this work is usually carried out in connection with other disinfection, a small charge only is made to cover the extra expenses incurred.

As the results of inspection of premises and sanitary arrangements at the infected houses, I herewith append a Table showing the sanitary defects discovered and remedied during the year:—

Walls and ceilings stripped and cleaned ... ..	80
Overcrowded abated ... ..	5
Drains reconstructed ... ..	1
Drains repaired ... ..	5
Access chambers constructed ... ..	5
New w.c. pans fixed ... ..	10
Flush cisterns to w.c.'s repaired ... ..	12
New vent pipes fixed ... ..	18
New sink and waste pipes ... ..	10
Draw taps fixed to main ... ..	14
Roofs repaired ... ..	11
Surface of yards paved and drained ... ..	20
Floors repaired ... ..	8
Damp-proof courses inserted ... ..	9
Ventilation under floors provided ... ..	3
Storage water cisterns cleansed ... ..	1
Eaves gutters repaired ... ..	4
New dustbins supplied ... ..	9
Nuisances from animals ... ..	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ... ..	17

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO HOUSES, INCLUDING SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AND HOUSE DRAINAGE.

During the year there were 78 house drains entirely reconstructed, while 210 were repaired and made water-tight. Some of the repairs necessitated partial reconstruction as the result of an examination, under the Public Health Acts, after reporting to, and obtaining the authority of the Council.



In many instances, the drains, on exposure by the contractors to carry out certain repairs, or to remove an obstruction, were found to be in such a defective condition that the owners finally agreed to carry out the necessary work of reconstruction, thereby rendering further action unnecessary.

In all cases of difficulty, full details are reported to the Committee, which enable them to decide upon the works to be carried out.

Of the total number of house drains reconstructed 25 were in respect of the combined system, and which were reconstructed at the expense of the respective owners, and I was pleased to note the harmony in which the contractors worked with each other during the progress of the works, thereby reducing to a minimum the inconvenience to the occupiers, which is not at all times possible to obviate.

Personally, I regard the use of iron pipes for house drainage as having a distinct advantage over the stoneware pipes. The reason being that the modern stoneware drains cannot always be relied upon to retain their water-tight condition, notwithstanding that every possible care and attention are given to see the works carried out in a satisfactory manner. This, in my opinion, is a serious matter, on sanitary grounds, on behalf of the inmates of the houses, and, financially, for the owners of the property. Some of the chief causes, I may mention, are probably due to expansion of the cement used for jointing the pipes, and the concrete in connection with same, also the movement of the subsoil and subsidence of buildings in close proximity to the drains. It is a common occurrence to find on exposing a cement-jointed drain, either the sockets are in pieces, or that the pipes are broken at the back of the sockets, sometimes leaving a space of at least one-eighth of an inch between the two parts.

With regard to cast iron pipes, I have applied the water test to several iron drains, some of which have

been in existence for many years, and found them in a water-tight condition. The pipes used are coated, and usually nine feet in length; consequently, there are fewer joints than is the case of stoneware pipes; the joints are made with molten lead, and well caulked.

There is, however, the additional cost of these pipes to be considered, but when the saving of time and labour is taken into account, together with the greater security against the evils mentioned above, there is a good return for the small additional outlay.

In connection with the drainage works there were 174 modern intercepting traps fixed, and water-tight access chambers constructed, and 122 soil pipes to water-closets and ventilating shafts fixed, such works being carried out in accordance with the Council's Building Bye-laws, which are applicable to old and existing buildings. There were 92 rain water pipes disconnected from the drains, and 114 rain water pipes and eaves gutters were repaired or partially renewed, owing to their defective or choked condition; many of the house walls were found damp in consequence, and paper on the inner surfaces hanging loose.

#### PAVING OF YARDS AND DAMP WALLS OF HOUSES.

As heretofore, this work continues to form a very important part of our daily work, not only at the time of the inspection of the houses, when damp walls may be found to be due to other causes rather than the want of efficient horizontal or vertical damp-proof courses; but a great deal of attention is required in the supervision of the work to insure that the works carried out will, for some considerable time to come, prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. It is most essential that this should be done, since it is admitted that the work in connection with the damp-proof



courses to house walls is a most expensive item for the owner, therefore, the conditions are carefully considered before ordering such work to be done.

The work carried out under this heading consisted of the paving of 272 yards, passages, and forecourts, and the placing of 274 damp-courses to house walls. There were also 157 roofs repaired and rendered water-tight.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The number of these premises visited during the year was 288, and the details of the works carried out are herewith appended. With regard to bakehouses, these have been regularly attended to, and the requirements of the Act carried out. Although no notice was served, it was deemed necessary to request that the lime-washing be carried out on four occasions.

*Cleansing.*—The walls and ceilings of thirty-eight rooms were cleansed.

*Ventilation.*—Efficient light and ventilation was provided to two workrooms.

*Dampness.*—Two roofs were repaired and the surface of five yards were re-paved.

*Sanitary Arrangements.*—W.C. pans cleansed, 22; new w.c. pans fixed, 3; flush cisterns to w.c. put into working order, 9; additional w.c. constructed, 1; defective w.c. seats renewed, 6; external light and ventilation provided to w.c.'s, 2; obstructed drains cleared and cleansed, 6; drains repaired, 2; floors and walls repaired, 6; accumulations of refuse removed, 5; new dustbins supplied, 2; miscellaneous nuisances, 10; total, 125.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There was no application during the year to register as a cowkeeper. The number of these premises remain as in the past few years, namely, five. Throughout the past year these premises were kept in a satisfactory condition, and the average number of cows kept was about 150. At certain times of the year this number is exceeded, but owing to the selling off of some of the stock, it is usually brought down to this number.

The number of persons on the register as dairymen or purveyors of milk is forty-eight against fifty in the previous year, two having withdrawn from the business.

Periodical visits were paid as usual, and any matter found to require attention was promptly dealt with under the Regulations.

The number of premises found to be in need of lime-washing at the time of inspection was 6; paving of yards in need of repair, 7; floors and walls of inside dairy premises repaired, 3; roofs repaired, 3; foul w.c. pans cleansed, 4; flush cistern to w.c.'s repaired, 1; new w.c. pans fixed, 2; and new dustbins supplied, 3.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of premises under this heading remains as last year, namely, twelve, and these are in respect of fish-frying only, and from these there has been no complaints. The lime-washing, when found to be necessary, as well as any other matter in need of attention, was promptly attended to.

With regard to the removal of fish offal, the Town Council's men continue to remove the matter from several of the premises at the usual charges.



## DUSTBINS AND HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

In accordance with the requirements under Section 43 of the Ealing Corporation Act, 1905, 102 new galvanised iron dustbins were supplied.

As usual, all applications for the removal of house refuse were transferred to the Borough Surveyor's Department for attention. During the year there were forty such applications, several of these being from new tenants giving notice of their occupying the premises, and making inquiries as to the removal of the refuse, all of which were promptly attended to.

## PUBLIC-HOUSE CONVENIENCES.

These premises, as in the past, are frequently visited, and any nuisances discovered are readily attended to by the respective landlords, who find it most difficult to keep the premises at all times free from a nuisance.

There has been no serious complaints made during the year in respect of such accommodation, and, taking them on the whole, they have been fairly well kept.

## MANUFACTURE OF ICE-CREAM.

The vendors' premises where this commodity is prepared has been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The street barrows, in possession of Italians, from which the ice-cream is sold, were constantly visited, and found very little cause for complaint during the summer months.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

There are five private slaughter-houses in the Borough, and these have been frequently visited, especially when it was known that slaughtering was

about to take place. These premises, together with the lairs, are at all times kept in a satisfactory condition, the lime-washing and cleansing of the walls is frequently carried out, and the floors kept in a proper state of repair.

The visits to premises where the various food-stuffs are sold, which includes butchers' shops, fish and poultry shops, greengrocers' and grocers' shops, and other premises where the foods are sold cooked, amounted to 3,916. During the past year I found it impossible to continue the frequent inspections to all the premises mentioned above, owing to a considerable portion of my time being occupied in other directions.

In the course of my inspections, I found the various tradesmen most agreeable, and every facility was accorded me when visiting their premises, and any article of food I deemed it necessary to draw their attention to, although not in a condition to warrant seizure, they readily agreed to carry out my instructions and advice, and I have no reason to suspect that they have not been carried out.

With regard to foreign dead meat, I have carefully inspected all carcasses, especially those parts which may contain the "Onchocerca cysts," in which there is a small thread-like worm curled up in many ways, but as this appears to be so well sought after by the London Inspectors of meat, I have very little prospect of discovering the troublesome pest in this Borough.

I herewith append a list of unsound food which was voluntarily surrendered during the year, and destroyed in the Council's Destructor.

In nearly every case the owner of the article, as soon as he became aware that it was not in a satisfactory condition, at once sought my advice, and readily surrendered the same for destruction :—



Table of Unsound Food Surrendered.

No.	PARTICULARS OF SURRENDER.	Weight. lbs.	CONDITION.	METHOD OF DISPOSAL.
1	One box of fish—hake ... ..	100	Unsound ... ..	Council's destructor
2	One salmon ... ..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	" ... ..	
3	" barrel of potatoes ... ..	91	Diseased ... ..	" "
4	Three bags of garden peas ... ..	336	Unsound ... ..	" "
5	Two trunks of fish—codlin ... ..	168	" ... ..	" "
6	One trunk " " " ... ..	84	" ... ..	" "
7	" " " " " ... ..	84	" ... ..	" "
8	Fifteen rabbits ... ..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	" ... ..	" "
	Total ... ..	912 $\frac{1}{4}$		

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of the following cases:—

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1	For conveying offensive matter through the Borough during prohibited hours ... ..	Fined 10/-
2	Ditto ... ..	„ 20/- and costs.
3	Ditto ... ..	„ 20/- and costs.
4	Ditto ... ..	„ 5/-
5	For allowing a house to be occupied without a proper and sufficient water supply thereto ... ..	„ 40/- or 14 days.
	Total ... ..	£2 15s. 0d.

## CLERICAL WORK.

Number of letters and intimations written	...	873
„ „ statutory notices served	....	194
„ „ notifications to school teachers	...	325
„ „ notifications to Libraries	... ..	13
„ „ monthly reports to Public Health Committee	... ..	12
„ „ letters received and filed for future reference	... ..	374

In concluding this report, I wish to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and to the Town Council for the support always accorded me in the discharge of my duties.



I also tender my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. A. Patten, my colleagues, the Town Clerk and his Assistants, the Borough Surveyor and Staff, for their much appreciated and valuable advice and assistance received during the year.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HILL, A.R.SAN.I.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Summary of the work done at the end of year 1913, following House to House Inspection.

STREETS.	Number of houses.	WATER SUPPLY.		WATER CLOSETS.				DRAINAGE.								VENTI- LATION.	DAMPNESS.				MISCELLANEOUS.											
		Cisterns cleansed and covered.	Draw taps fixed to main.	W.c. pans cleansed.	New w.c. pans fixed.	Flush cisterns repaired or renewed.	External light and ventilation to w.c.'s.	New w.c.'s constructed.	Drains cleared and cleansed.	Drains re-laid.	Drains repaired.	Drains intercepted and ventilated.	Inspection chambers constructed.	Rainwater pipes disconnected.	New soil and ventilating pipes.	Waste pipes cleared, repaired or renewed.	Eaves, gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed.	New sinks provided.	Windows made to open.	Horizontal and vertical damp proof courses.	Through ventilation under floors provided.	Yards paved.	Roofs repaired.	Walls and ceilings stripped and cleansed.	New dustbins.	Floors repaired.	Accumulations removed.	Animals so kept as to be a nuisance.	New storage cisterns fixed.	Overcrowding abated.	Other Nuisances.	House demolished voluntarily.
Charley Street ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Dane Road ...	13	...	6	...	8	4	1	...	5	2	1	5	...	2	10	1	10	5	22	14	11	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
Haven Lane ...	39	1	4	1	15	17	9	...	5	10	2	28	37	15	19	7	17	8	15	44	28	25	16	35	16	11	...	1	...	1	11	...
Oak Street ...	10	...	...	4	7	...	...	1	8	...	2	8	2	...	2	2	1	5	6	2	10	6	3	2	8	1	...	...	...	7	...	
Oxford Road...	14	1	6	1	12	3	...	1	6	3	4	10	11	11	5	9	6	5	20	7	15	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Mountfield Road ...	28	...	4	...	10	11	7	...	...	3	1	3	5	3	3	15	13	13	42	28	16	19	35	5	14	...	1	...	...	13	...	
Northfield Road ...	35	...	5	2	2	2	...	2	4	1	7	8	5	...	12	1	15	30	64	27	30	15	65	5	23	...	...	...	1	18	...	
Sandringham Mews	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
St. Mark's Road ...	18	...	...	...	9	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	11	10	11	7	32	11	13	20	33	4	8	...	4	5	...	14	...	
St. Matthew's Rd.	9	...	1	...	4	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	9	3	8	8	7	15	18	2	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Windsor Road ...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western Road ...	34	...	4	1	13	5	...	1	12	3	14	20	3	1	1	19	...	3	41	25	24	11	41	4	8	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Totals ...	212	2	30	9	85	49	40	1	11	48	14	60	94	46	40	53	89	75	86	281	151	152	111	264	40	85	1	6	5	2	104	1



