

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Wembley].

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BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY



REPORT

of the

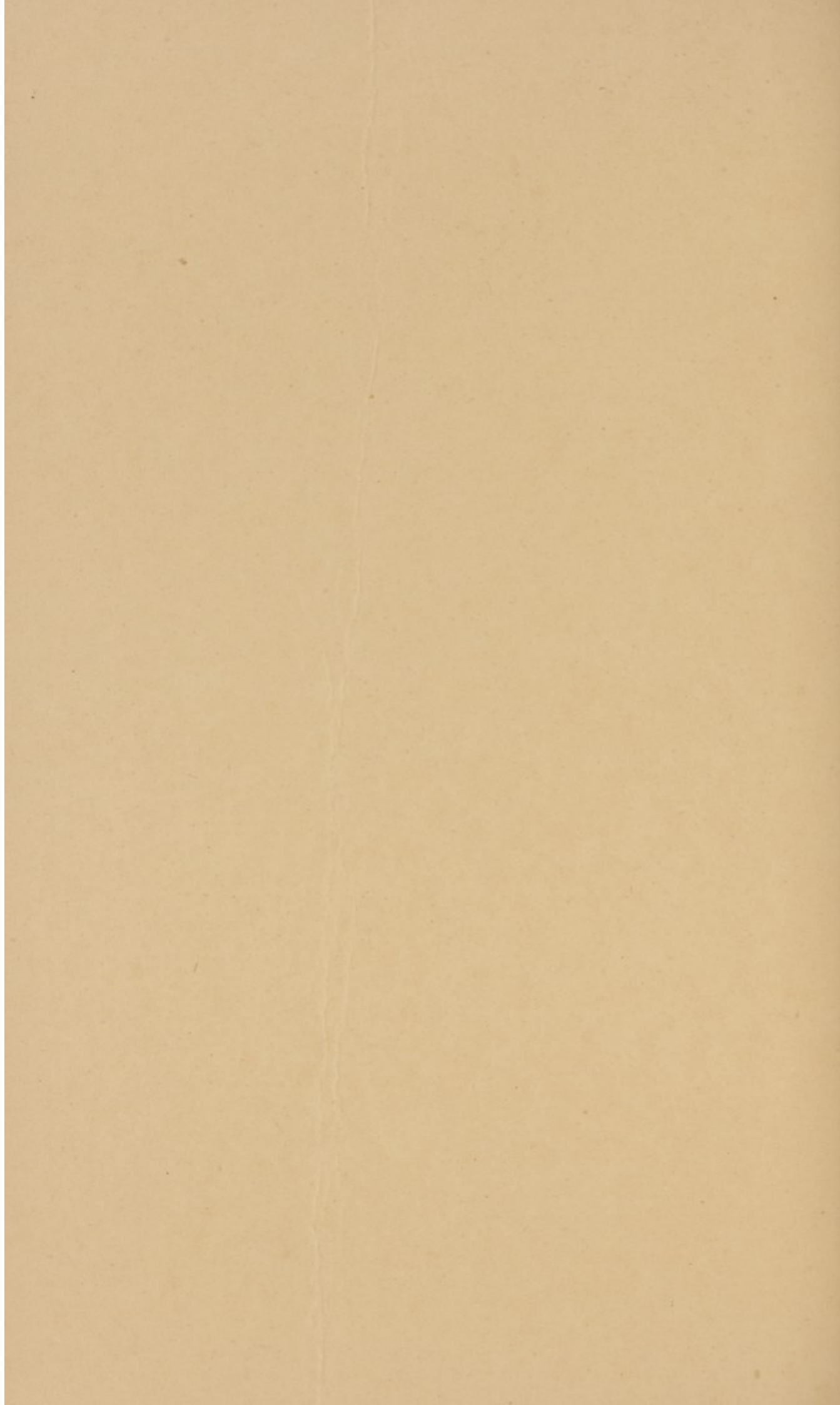
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR**

1952



E. GRUNDY, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H..

Medical Officer of Health





BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY



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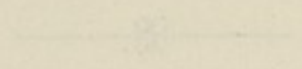


E. GRUNDY, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

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GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

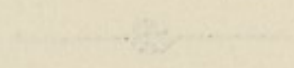


REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1952



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1952

BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1952



To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1952. This Report has been compiled in the following five chapters, four with a statistical appendix, in which the figures relating to the functions of the Public Health Department have been collected together according to the relevant services.

Chapter	I	VITAL STATISTICS,	Page 4	Statistical Appendix A, Pages 5—11
„	II	GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES,	Pages 12—15	Statistical Appendix B, Page 16
„	III	INFECTIOUS DISEASES,	Page 17,	Statistical Appendix C, Pages 18—24
„	IV	ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, FOOD AND WATER, HOUSING, FACTORIES, ETC.,	Pages 25—33.	Statistical Appendix D, Pages 34—45.
„	V	ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND STAFF,	Page 46.	

CHAPTER I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

1. The population of the Borough in mid-1952 was estimated by the Registrar General to be 130,100 and whilst this is considerably below 131,369 the preliminary census figure for 1951 it probably represents the most accurate figure attainable. It is an interesting observation that the population of Wembley and Kingsbury recorded in the census of 1931 was some 65,799, an inter-census increase of 99.7%. Wembley remains the fifth largest County District in Middlesex, those greater, according to population, being Harrow, Ealing, Willesden and Hendon.

2. In 1952 there were recorded 1,521 live births, giving a birth rate of 11.69 per thousand of the estimated population. The number of deaths was 1,204 giving a crude death rate of 9.25 per thousand. When the comparability factor (1.16) is applied the standardised death rate becomes 10.73, a decrease on last year's figure and below the national rate of 11.3 per thousand of the population.

3. The infantile mortality rate of 24.33 showed a slight rise over the figure of 1951 but is still below the national rate for England and Wales yet it demands some attention. Prematurity of birth and congenital malformation are the main causes of death in very young infants and an emergency unit is maintained at the Edgware General Hospital which can be called to the house when a premature birth occurs to give immediate and skilled attention prior to removal if necessary to hospital.

4. During the year there was no death from maternal causes and I am content to draw attention to the Maternal Mortality Rate of nil.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX A.

CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS, 1952

from figures supplied by Registrar-General.

(Some comparative 1951 figures within brackets.)

Population					Total 130,100
Live Births.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	} Live birth rate per 1,000 esti- mated popula- tion 11.69 (11.41)	
Legitimate	775	694	1,469 (1,452)		
Illegitimate	27	25	52 (40)		
Stillbirths.					
Legitimate	18	9	27 (40)	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.45 (26.74) Stillbirth rate per 1,000 esti- mated popula- tion 0.21 (0.31)	
Illegitimate	—	—	— (1)		
Deaths	626	578	1,204 (1,224)	} Death rate per 1,000 estimated population — Crude rate 9.25 (9.36) Standardised rate 10.73 (10.86)	
Adjusted by Area Comparability Factor of Registrar General			1.16		

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	} 38 (34)
Legitimate	21	11	32 (33)	
Illegitimate	4	2	6 (1)	

Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	24.33	(22.79)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.78	(22.73)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births	115.40	(25.00)

Deaths from: Malignant Diseases	245	(235)
Measles (all ages)	—	(—)
Whooping Cough (all ages).....	—	(—)

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	(1)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	—	(0.67)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	—	(0.65)

	Per 1,000 population.	Per 1,000 Live Births.		Infan- tile mor- tality.	Mater- nal mor- tality.	Per 1,000 total births (live and still).
		Birth rate.	Still Birth rate.			
Wembley	11.69	0.21	9.25	24.33	—	—
England and Wales	15.30	0.35	11.30	27.60	—	0.72
London	17.60	0.34	12.60	23.80	—	—
160 County Boroughs, etc.	16.90	0.43	12.10	31.20	—	—
160 Smaller towns, etc.	15.50	0.36	11.20	25.80	—	—

Causes of Deaths during the Year.

Causes of Death.	1952.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	15	3	18
2. Tuberculosis, other	4	3	7
3. Syphilitic disease	5	—	5
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	1	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	2
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	12	33
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	45	5	50
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	23	23
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	15	15
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	58	66	124
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	4	6
16. Diabetes	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	47	100	147
18. Coronary disease, angina	127	55	182
19. Hypertension with heart disease	10	20	30
20. Other heart disease	58	93	151
21. Other circulatory disease	38	40	78
22. Influenza	2	—	2
23. Pneumonia	21	24	45
24. Bronchitis	40	24	64
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	9	3	12
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	1	10
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	6	3	9
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	9	6	15
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	11	—	11
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	6	4	10
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	51	50	101
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	4
34. All other accidents	18	10	28
35. Suicide	6	7	13
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
ALL CAUSES	626	578	1,204

The Principal Causes of Death.

Disease.	Total Number of deaths.
1. Heart disease and other diseases of circulatory system (18—21)	441
Vascular lesions of nervous system (17)	147
	588
2. Malignant neoplasms (10—14)	245
3. Respiratory diseases:—	
(a) Influenza (22)	2
(b) Pneumonia (23)	45
(c) Bronchitis (24)	64
(d) Other respiratory diseases (25)	12
	123
4. Tuberculosis:—	
(a) Respiratory system (1)	18
(b) Other forms (2)	7
	25
5. Violent deaths:—	
(a) Suicide (35)	13
(b) Road traffic (33)	4
(c) Other violent causes (34)	28
	45
6. Congenital malformations (31)	10

Note: Numbers in brackets are those allocated by Registrar-General on Annual Return.

	Percentage of total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of total deaths under 50 years.	Percentage of deaths taking place in hospitals.
1948	3.48	19.44	37.04
1949	3.53	18.49	33.18
1950	2.68	15.20	38.05
1951	2.24	12.25	32.27
1952	3.16	15.03	44.19

SOME OTHER ESSENTIAL LOCAL STATISTICS.

Birth Notifications (as supplied by Area Medical Officer).

Notified by.	At home.	In Hospital.	In Nursing Home.	Totals.
Doctors	6	541	73	620
Midwives	266	698	—	964
Parents	1	—	—	1
Totals	273	1,239	73	1,585
Percentages	17.2	78.2	4.6	100.0

Live births — 1,560

Still births — 25

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

Cause of death (extracted from weekly returns of local Registrars, and from inward transfers of Registrar-General).	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under one month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital malformations	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	10
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Haemorrhagic Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Asphyxia due to inhalation of mucus due to inattention at birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Anoxaemia following operation for Meconium Ileus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	29	—	1	1	31	3	1	1	—	36

Infantile Mortality, 1948-1952.

Year.	Wembley.	England & Wales.
1948	21.97	34
1949	21.75	32
1950	17.01	29.8
1951	22.79	29.6
1952	24.33	27.6

Infantile mortality during last five years (10,355 live births, 228 deaths under one year): 22.02

Maternal Mortality.

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still), 1948-1952:—

Year.				Wembley.	England & Wales.
1948	.....	.....	.....	1.07	1.02
1949	.....	.....	.....	0.59	0.98
1950	.....	.....	.....	1.80	0.86
1951	.....	.....	.....	0.65	0.79
1952	.....	.....	.....	0.00	0.72

Maternal mortality during last five years (10,564 total births
—10 maternal deaths): .90

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

1. HOSPITALS. The whole of Wembley lies within the area of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board but hospitals accepting the sick are administered by two Hospital Management Committees, the Central Middlesex Group Hospital Management Committee and the Hendon Group Hospital Management Committee, the two major general hospitals being the Central Middlesex Hospital and the Edgware General Hospital.

The Wembley Hospital and the Kingsbury Maternity Hospital are situated in the Borough and these hospitals are under the control of the Governors of Charing Cross Hospital.

Infectious diseases are normally accepted at the Neasden Hospital or, in case of necessity, at the Hendon Isolation Hospital.

Cases of mental deficiency and mental disease are catered for at Shenley and Napsbury Hospitals.

Arrangements made for the admission of tuberculous patients to a variety of hospitals through the three Chest Clinics serving the area.

A list of hospitals is included:—

Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton Lane, N.W.10.
(ELGar 5733.)

Edgware General Hospital, Edgware, Middlesex.
(EDGware 8181.)

Wembley Hospital, Fairview Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.
(WEMbley 3136.)

Kingsbury Maternity Hospital, Honey-pot Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9. (COLindale 6309.)

Neasden Hospital, Brentfield Road, Neasden, N.W.10.
(WILlesden 2117.)

Hendon Isolation Hospital, Goldsmith Avenue, Hendon, N.W.9. (COLindale 8182.)

Willesden Chest Clinic, Pound Lane, Willesden, N.W.10.
(WILlesden 6254.)

Harrow Chest Clinic, 199, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex. (HARrow 1075.)

Edgware Chest Clinic, Edgware General Hospital, Edgware, Middlesex. (EDGware 3406.)

2. **AMBULANCE SERVICE.** A service of ambulances and sitting case cars is maintained by the Middlesex County Council as Local Health Authority at:—

No. 4 Depot. (ELGar 5506.)

The accident service is obtained by dialling 999.

The authority of a medical practitioner is required for service to be given, except in emergency and accident cases.

3. **HEALTH SERVICES.** Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by the County Council and relevant details in so far as they apply to the borough are included below:—

County Medical Officer:

A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D., D.P.H.,

3, 5 & 7, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

Telephone: TRAfalgar 7799.

Area Medical Officer—Area No. 6—Wembley:

E. Grundy, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Area Health Office, 215, Chevening Road, N.W.6.

Telephone: LADbroke 2411.

Clinics for Child Health:

College Road, Wembley.

Telephone No.: ARNold 1336.

London Road, Wembley.

Telephone No.: WEMbley 1021.

Monks Park, Wembley.

Telephone No.: WEMbley 4842.

One Tree Hill, Bridgewater Road, Alperton.

Telephone No.: WEMbley 2435.

Perrin Road, Sudbury, Wembley (Orthodontic).

Telephone No.: ARNold 2500.

Perrin Road, Sudbury, Wembley.

Telephone No.: ARNold 6164.

Kingsbury Free Church, Slough Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Telephone No.: COLindale 4315.

245, Stag Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Telephone No.: COLindale 6680.

245, Stag Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9 (Dental).

Telephone No.: COLindale 8729.

Library Clinic, Stag Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Telephone No.: COLindale 6343.

Day Nurseries.

Carlyon Road, Alperton, Wembley.
Telephone No.: PERivale 1990.

55, Ealing Road, Wembley.
Telephone No.: WEMbley 3418.

Princes Avenue, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
Telephone No.: COLindale 4456.

Vale Farm, Watford Road, Sudbury, Wembley.
Telephone No.: ARNold 3162.

Domestic Help.

Provided on medical certificate in cases of sickness or maternity by application to the Area Health Office: 215, Chevening Road, N.W.6.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

By application to National Health Service practitioners who have entered the Scheme, or by arrangement with the Area Medical Officer: 215, Chevening Road, N.W.6.

Telephone No.: LADbroke 2411.

Midwifery and Home Nursing.

Nurses' Homes.

Wembley: Superintendent Nurse—642, Harrow Road, Wembley.
Telephone No.: WEMbley 0114.

Kingsbury: via 215, Chevening Road, N.W.6.
Telephone No.: LADbroke 2411.

School Health Service.

Clinics at all the Child Health Clinics.

4. VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. Only 6 cases, 4 adults and 2 school children were referred to Kensington Medicinal Baths for treatment more intensive than could be given at the Clinics or in the homes. The generalisation remains true that infestation is scarcely a Public Health problem in Wembley. The response of the mothers to the advice given through the School Health Services is most gratifying.

5. MORTUARY. The public mortuary which was built a good many years ago at a time when the population was under 20,000, has continued to meet the needs of the district. That this has been possible is partly due to the provision in recent years of a refrigerated chamber which has proved of inestimable benefit. Nevertheless, the time cannot be too far off when a new mortuary planned on present-day standards of lay-out and equipment will have to be provided.

166 bodies were deposited in the mortuary during the year, the majority of which were on orders from the Coroner so that post-mortem examinations could be made.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX B.

Mortuary.

No. of bodies deposited	.....	166
No. of post-mortem examinations carried out	.....	164
No. of Coroner's inquests held	.....	31

Bodies were deposited by order of:—

Coroner	.....	136
By Police	.....	21
Hospitals	.....	4
By Undertakers	.....	1
By Ambulance	.....	4

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.

(a) Members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy who have lodged with the Local Authority a certificate signed by two resident medical practitioners that they are suitable persons to carry on such an establishment	2
--	-------	---

(b) Licences granted:—

New	.....	3
Renewals	.....	18

CHAPTER III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. SERVICES PROVIDED, Notification, investigation, pamphlets issued on the various infectious diseases, exclusion from school of patients and contacts, advice *re* milk handlers—Disinfection—Hospitalisation generally at Hendon Isolation Hospital or Neasden Hospital, *re* puerperal pyrexia and ophthalmia neonatorum, Emergency Bed Service, *re* poliomyelitis at Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, *re* smallpox at Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford—Notification of tuberculosis—Weekly and quarterly returns to the Registrar General and County Medical Officer—Authentication of travellers' inoculation state—Food poisoning notification and investigation—Scabies, arrangements with Royal Borough of Kensington—Complete bacteriological service available at Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, outfits distributed from Public Health Department—anti-toxin available, diphtheria.

2. There is little to note in this Section for the year, as the absence of any unusual infectious disease and the lack of any major outbreak of notifiable disease have not occasioned serious concern during the year. The incidence of common infections of infancy varies slightly from time to time and the figures in the statistical appendix indicate that the experience in 1952 was not unusual or in any way adverse.

An interesting outbreak of disease occurred in the family of an importer of tropical birds. The husband was taken suddenly ill with extreme exhaustion and collapse accompanied by feverish symptoms and headache; he later developed bronchitis. His wife made application for a home help to assist with the domestic work and the patient was taken to hospital at the end of a week. Information was volunteered that many of the birds recently imported by this man had died and others were sick requiring the constant attention of his wife. It seemed possible that the patient was suffering from Psittacosis, a disease transmitted from the parrot species to humans, and a full bacteriological investigation was undertaken but results were inconclusive.

Some six days later the wife collapsed and suffered with severe headache and disturbance of vision. Investigations again were not absolutely conclusive but it appears that both were infected by the imported birds. Similar incidents have been reported in other parts of the country and the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) (Revocation) Regulations, 1951, which allowed the importation of parrots was repealed and replaced by the Parrots and Miscellaneous Birds (Prohibition of Importation) Order, 1953, thus avoiding the possibility of introducing infected birds into the country.

3. The supervision of contacts landing from ship or aeroplane called for routine surveillance of 8 persons regarding smallpox and Nil persons regarding typhoid fever. Constant vigilance must be exercised on persons arriving from infected foreign areas and this supervision must be given with discretion and understanding.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX C.

Cases of infectious disease notified in Wards and removals to Hospitals.

Disease.	Total	Alperton	Central	Chalkhill	Fryent	The Hyde	Roe Green	Kenton	Preston	Sudbury Court	Sudbury	Wembley Park	Tokington	Total removed to hospital	Percentage of cases removed to hospital
Scarlet fever	219	39	5	9	19	27	22	27	16	7	30	7	11	75	34.25
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00.00
Pneumonia	88	12	2	4	7	12	15	3	6	5	11	1	10	16	18.18
Erysipelas	18	1	—	2	1	4	1	2	1	—	3	1	2	4	22.22
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00.00
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.00
Dysentery	21	4	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	2	3	4	4	19.05
Measles	1,231	94	65	164	226	70	82	133	100	51	117	62	67	14	1.14
Whooping cough	123	11	8	—	5	24	14	20	8	9	12	4	8	—	00.00
Poliomyelitis:—															
Paralytic	8	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	8	100.00
Non-Paralytic	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	100.00
Typhoid fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100.00
Paratyphoid fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	100.00
Food Poisoning	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	20.00
Puerperal Pyrexia	24	—	—	—	—	1	22*	—	—	—	1	—	—	24	100.00

* Kingsbury Maternity Hospital cases.

Notifications of Selected Infectious Diseases according to sex and age as finally diagnosed.

Age group.	Scarlet fever.		Whooping cough.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Poliomyelitis		Age group.	Acute Dysentery.		Acute pneumonia.		Erysipelas.		Meningococcal infection.		Acute Encephalitis.		Post-phoid fever.		Food Poisoning.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	5	6	9	11	—	—	98	78	—	2	—	—	1	4	9	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3	11	10	14	14	—	—	151	136	—	—	—	—	4	4	20	12	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	83	71	28	40	—	—	365	369	1	1	1	2	1	1	20	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	8	13	1	1	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	5	2	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 & over	1	4	1	2	—	—	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	113	106	54	69	Nil	—	633	598	4	4	1	2	7	14	62	26	7	11	—	1	Nil	Nil	1	—	3	2	

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Monthly incidence of the Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Scarlet fever	15	31	39	16	21	23	15	7	6	15	12	19	219
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	14	12	2	3	4	3	5	5	4	5	21	88
Erysipelas	1	—	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	18
Dysentery	3	3	3	1	6	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	21
Measles	1	5	56	77	46	67	56	38	4	42	295	544	1231
Whooping cough	10	14	7	14	9	17	9	3	3	2	9	16	113
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis:—													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	1	8
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis:—													
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal													
infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food poisoning.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	5

Winter Respiratory Diseases (October—March).

	Notifications of primary pneumonia and acute influenzal-pneumonia.	Death certifi- cates in which respiratory diseases mentioned.
1948-49	97	123
1949-50	77	76
1950-51	73	171
1951-52	45	99
1952-53	75	210

Consultations regarding infectious disease, between the Medical Officer of Health and the local Medical Profession continued whereby the considerable experience of the department is placed at the disposal of residents.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases in School Children.

Information obtained from the head teachers:—

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Chicken-pox	103	75	101	25	11	21	14	—	14	43	54	11	472
Mumps	17	48	65	27	42	26	30	—	—	1	3	1	260
German measles	1	7	35	35	84	47	20	—	1	—	1	2	233

Tuberculosis.

	No. of Notifications.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under one year	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years	2	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	1	3	—	—
15 to 24 years	9	10	1	2
25 to 34 years	13	11	—	3
35 to 44 years	9	5	—	—
45 to 54 years	13	2	—	1
55 to 64 years	13	3	1	2
65 and over	3	2	—	—
Totals	63	36	2	8

	No. of Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under one year	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	—	2	—	—
25 to 34 years	1	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	3	1	—	1
45 to 54 years	4	1	1	—
55 to 64 years	7	—	1	—
65 and over	4	2	—	—
Totals	19	6	2	1

No. admitted to hospitals
or Sanatoria:

53

No. discharged from hospitals
or Sanatoria:

103

During the year 101 cases removed from register. At 31st December 1,011 names remained on register—912 pulmonary and 99 non-pulmonary.

Of 28 deaths from tuberculosis, 6 not notified during life (21.43%).

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

There was one outbreak of food poisoning involving 17 cases, all of which were mild and of transient duration.

Bacteriological Service (at Central Public Health Laboratory).

Examinations made.	Quarter ending				Total for 12 months.
	31/3/52.	30/6/52.	30/9/52.	31/12/52.	
Throat and Nose Swabs.					
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci	63	46	16	33	158
Vincent's angina	2	—	1	2	5
Negative	180	76	41	66	363
Fæces.					
Shigella	18	6	2	—	26
Salmonella	—	2	10	5	17
Protozoa	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	60	41	72	60	233
Sputum.					
T.B. smear	2	2	—	—	4
Other organisms	13	9	4	13	39
Negative	11	19	8	8	46
Pertussis.					
Cough plate	—	—	1	—	1
Per nasal swab	5	13	3	—	21
Negative	83	111	28	36	258

Scabies.

Treatment sessions.

No. of Cases Reported.

January	.....	.....	—	July	.....	.....	—
February	.....	.....	1	August	.....	.....	—
March	.....	.....	—	September	.....	.....	1
April	.....	.....	—	October	.....	.....	—
May	.....	.....	—	November	.....	.....	—
June	.....	.....	2	December	.....	.....	—
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			3				1
			<hr/>				<hr/>

Total — 4.

Numbers affected in Individual Families.

1 person in 4 families.

Recurrent cases — Nil.

CHAPTER IV.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, FOOD AND WATER, HOUSING, FACTORIES, ETC.

1. SERVICES PROVIDED, Ascertainment, investigation and abatement of nuisances—Scrutiny *re* sewers and drains—Sanitary circumstances of special premises (Public Houses, Cinemas, Dance Halls) — Co-ordination regarding Local Land Charges, etc., registers—Supervision of food, ascertainment and condemnation of unfit food—Routine periodic examination of public water supplies—Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, registration of hawkers of food and premises—Registration under Milk and Dairies Acts—Supervision under Milk (Special Designations) Regulations—Housing, overcrowding, disrepair, ascertainment and action thereon—Ascertainment and supervision of movable dwellings under Middlesex County Council Act—Supervision of domestic refuse bins—Factories and workplaces and outworkers, supervision regarding smoke—Noise and dust nuisances—Supervision of petroleum storage—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, ascertainment of infestations and dealing therewith, pamphlet available regarding poisoning, trapping, rat proofing—Supervision under Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1951—Cleansing of verminous premises, pamphlets distributed on the protection against house flies, the destruction of ants and the destruction of wasps—Use of D.D.T. preparations—Borough bye-laws relevant to Sanitary Inspectors, Good rule and government and prevention of nuisances, Nuisances, Offensive trades, Slaughterhouses, Ventilation and lighting of stables, Building byelaws, Public sanitary conveniences, Removal of offensive matter, etc., through the streets, Removal of house refuse.

2. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION. The fog which persisted over the Greater London Area from the 5th to the 8th December afforded a very sharp reminder of the dangers of atmospheric pollution and of the economic losses which follow in its train.

Deaths in the Greater London Area rose sharply round about this period and is clearly shown by the following figures:—

Week ended November 1st	.....	.....	1,511 deaths.
Week ended November 8th	.....	.....	1,593 deaths.
Week ended November 15th	.....	.....	1,565 deaths.
Week ended November 22nd	.....	.....	1,699 deaths.
Week ended November 29th	.....	.....	1,902 deaths.
Week ended December 6th	.....	.....	2,063 deaths.
Week ended December 13th	.....	.....	4,703 deaths.
Week ended December 20th	.....	.....	3,138 deaths.
Week ended December 27th	.....	.....	2,234 deaths.

Against the figure of 4,703 deaths for the week ending December 13th the figure for the corresponding week of 1951 was 1,852.

New sickness claims under National Insurance for London and Middlesex show a similar rise to a peak figure as also do the applications for hospital beds under the Emergency Bed Service. This increase in applications for hospital beds was mainly due to the increased incidence of respiratory and cardiac disorders.

Animal health also suffered during the same period and prize cattle at the Smithfield Show died or had to be slaughtered, and it is significant that those animals which survived made a marked recovery as soon as the fog dispersed.

Plant life too, according to the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, was adversely affected.

Apart from these direct losses there were the more indirect ones which arose from traffic delays, damage and soiling of business stock and the additional cleansing of premises and furnishings which became necessary.

A combination of factors was responsible for the fog. An anticyclonic or high pressure system had established itself over London accompanied by very calm conditions. At the same time there was a temperature inversion—i.e., the comparatively cold air at ground and low levels was overlaid by a belt of warmer air at higher levels, with the result that the smoke and moisture laden air was unable to disperse.

Much still remains to be accomplished towards the attainment of cleaner air and the National Smoke Abatement Society, of which the Council are corporate members, has not only been a pioneer in its efforts in this direction but has constantly striven to this end.

More and more smokeless sources of heat and power are required, e.g., gas and electricity; more smokeless solid fuels, particularly coke, produced by the low temperature carbonization process which is more easily ignited in existing domestic grates; more efficient appliances for consuming the fuels available. Other requisites include the requirement of prior approval for heating installations in new industrial and commercial buildings; the establishment of more smokeless zones; more widespread training of stokers in the efficient and smokeless firing of boilers and furnaces; the change-over from steam railway locomotives to some other smokeless form of traction.

A standard grit deposit gauge was installed in 1952 in order that measurements could be taken in collaboration with the

adjoining Borough of Willesden. This gauge is in an industrial area in proximity to a power station and the total solids per month deposited and expressed in tons per square mile were:—

March	.....	.....	33.98	August	.....	.....	20.41
April	.....	.....	20.32	September	.....	.....	21.73
May	.....	.....	26.34	October	.....	.....	21.04
June	.....	.....	21.57	November	.....	.....	38.33
July	.....	.....	13.83	December	.....	.....	23.61

It would have afforded an interesting comparison had it been possible to install an additional gauge in a non-industrial part of the Borough to act as a "control."

Considerable efforts have continued to be made in the Borough towards the elimination of smoke from industrial plant.

3. FOOD HYGIENE. Conditions in food premises have continued to improve, due no doubt to a variety of reasons—the constant drive by personal approach and the persuasive powers of the staff of the Public Health Department; the continued activities of the Wembley Clean Food Association; possibly the easing of the position with regard to the issue of building licences; and last, but by no means least, the willingness of the more enlightened traders to effect improvements without pressure from official or other sources.

The Council decided to provide official printed notices to those traders willing to exhibit them with regard to dogs in food shops, and the Wembley Clean Food Association decided to provide their members with their own design of similar notices but signed by the Medical Officer of Health with the full approval of the Council.

4. FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK, DAIRIES AND ARTIFICIAL CREAM) ACT, 1950; THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949; THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 and 1950; THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 and 1950; THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1951.

This legislation was fully operative in the Borough for the whole of 1952 with the result that all milk sold in the area was designated milk, the bulk of it being pasteurised or sterilised.

No action was found to be necessary under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations (relating to disease communicable to man by consumption of milk).

During 1952, 149 licences to sell designated milk were issued by the Council.

5. **SLAUGHTERHOUSES.** There were no slaughterhouses in use during the year, although one renewal of licence was granted. A good deal of publicity has been given to the subject of the slaughter of horses and the matter has been raised on more than one occasion in the House of Commons, but no horse slaughtering on licensed premises has been carried on in Wembley for a great many years nor have any licences for knackers' yards been issued.

6. **INDUSTRIAL NUISANCES.** The Council have continued to be concerned with problems arising under this heading, particularly from noise and vibration and, although some progress has been made, industry does not remain static and the installation of new tools and plant and the application of new methods bring fresh problems in their train. A case in point has been the installation of a powerful new air compressor with ancillary plant which, despite great efforts on the part of the owners, continues to give rise to complaints from local residents. Expert advice was obtained by the Company concerned and ameliorative steps taken included the provision of double glazed windows to the building housing the machine, the bricking up of a double doorway, the enclosing of certain plant by a brickwork structure, alterations and improvements to the silencing equipment on the air intake plant, alterations to the electric driving motor to overcome whine. Production requires that this compressor should run for a considerable number of hours at a stretch so that the residents have no respite during the night or at week-ends. As the Ministry of Local Government and Planning had allowed the Company to go ahead with the installation of the plant following an appeal against the local authority's decision, the Council decided to refer the matter to the Ministry, where at the time of the compilation of this report the matter rests.

Another type of problem has arisen in a different part of the district where a number of small light engineering factories are in close proximity to residential buildings. There are, however, fundamental differences in these cases in that the factories do not work at night and many of the noises are intermittent or transitory. Many approaches have been made to the factory managements concerned, with some benefit but there was a tendency for some noisy processes to recur, such as metal fettling or grinding in the open air, and the noisy handling of tubular metal in an open air compound. In one case the hardening process of metal gave rise to complaints of fumes and noise and the Company decided to abandon this process after representations had

been made to them. Other ameliorative measures effected include:—the reduction in working pressure of an air compressor, the elimination of fumes from a gas heated degreasing tank, the provision of rubber tyred wheels to a metal trolley, the lagging of a cyclone extraction plant to reduce noise.

The foregoing observations are in no way intended to be exhaustive as details have been set out in previous reports but they are indicative of the problems to be faced.

Generally speaking, factory managements are prepared to meet the situation provided remedies can be applied at reasonable cost, which is as far as the law administered by the local authority goes, but experience has shown that even with the best expert advice it has not always been possible to obtain the desired results.

7. WATER SUPPLY. The water supply of the Borough, which is provided by the Colne Valley Water Co., except for a small area in the southern end of the district supplied by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co., remained satisfactory in quality and quantity. The supply is pumped from deep wells in the chalk outside the Borough boundaries. All of the samples taken from piped supplies were reported as satisfactory.

No tendency to plumbo solvent action has been detected.

All dwelling houses in the Borough are provided with a mains water supply.

There are a number of private wells in the Borough all in connection with industrial undertakings, but in no instance is the water from these sources used for drinking.

8. SWIMMING POOLS. I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following observations concerning the Corporation's outdoor Swimming Pools:—

“As a result of recommendations by the Medical Officer of Health the Council installed “breakpoint” or superchlorination equipment in the Vale Farm and Kingsbury Swimming Pools immediately prior to the 1951 season. After two seasons of practical experience in operation of this “breakpoint” system of chlorination, it is possible to report excellent results. It is now possible to maintain sparkling clear water, bacteriologically satisfactory at all times, even during times of high bathing load.

“As a result of the new system of chlorination the two Swimming Pools in the Borough have been brought into line with the latest developments in public health practice and control, and the risk of contracting infection at the Pools is negligible.”

The attendances at the Pools during the year were:—

Kingsbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,779
Vale Farm, Wembley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,925

9. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE. No new developments have taken place in connection with sewerage during the year, but the Council are anxious to proceed with relief works for overcoming flooding from sewers which periodically occurs in times of heavy rainfall and have submitted schemes to the appropriate Ministry for approval, which it is hoped will be forthcoming. The carrying out of these schemes at an early date would afford great solace to those long-suffering residents who have frequently experienced the unpleasant effects of flooding, and would indirectly lead to some improvement of the condition of the River Brent.

Some local authorities have experienced great anxiety concerning inadequacy of their sewage disposal works, but Wembley with its neighbours must be regarded as fortunate in that the sewage from the Borough and adjoining areas is received into the West Middlesex trunk sewers and thence conveyed to the modern purification works at Mogden. This provision in Middlesex overcame the necessity for discharging large volumes of sewage works effluents into the River Brent.

One cesspool receiving the drainage from a church hall has been abolished, the drains having been connected to the main drainage scheme. This leaves three cesspools in the district, all of which receive drainage from sports pavilions.

All dwellinghouses are provided with water closets connected to the Council's sewers.

10. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The contours of the district are such that the whole of the "run off" of surface water ultimately finds its way into the River Brent which flows roughly from north-east to south-west on the easterly side of the Borough and which for a considerable distance forms the boundary with the adjoining Borough of Willesden. There are a number of streams in the Borough which form tributaries to the Brent, the principal one being the Wealdstone Brook which commences in the adjoining district of Harrow. The Welsh Harp Reservoir also feeds the River Brent, and the Reservoir in turn is fed by streams higher up in Hendon and other districts. At its lower end the Brent enters the Borough of Ealing.

Following the passing of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951, more intensive efforts have been made not only by the Middlesex County Council who are the Rivers Authority under the

Act but also by the district authorities concerned, to improve the condition of the River Brent, for the Act places certain responsibilities upon local authorities in connection with pollution arising from the discharge of sewers. Needless to say the only sewers in the Borough discharging direct to rivers are surface water sewers.

A conference of officers of local authorities whose districts drain into the River Brent was called by the Ealing Corporation in 1952 with the object of concerted efforts being made by the various authorities concerned to bring about improved conditions in the river. Already some improvement has been noted and on occasions small fish have been observed, but the chances are that they have been fortuitously introduced with possibly a short period of survival. One of the greatest causes of pollution is oil and it is difficult to see how this can be overcome when it is remembered that road washings contain a considerable quantity of oil and a little oil is capable of spreading over a large area of water. If the first flush of storm water from roads and paved areas which would contain most of the oil and detritus could be diverted to the soil sewers this would partly overcome the problem. In several instances quite heavy oil pollution had been traced to its source and in one case fuel oil storage tanks were found to be leaking. Another source was found to be an oil interceptor which was in need of cleaning out.

It is surprising the amount of solid refuse which has to be removed from the river bed; much of it in the nature of tin cans, brick-bats, parts of old bicycles and perambulators, etc., is probably wilfully thrown in, whilst some falls in from deposits of industrial waste which have been placed too near the river banks.

Sewage Works effluents virtually ceased to be discharged into the river from the time that the North-West Middlesex Main Drainage Scheme came into operation, with the result that pollution from these sources does not arise. From time to time, however, wrong drainage connections from individual private premises are found and prompt steps are taken to effect a remedy. These sources of pollution are often difficult to trace, for what may be significant pollution during a period of drought becomes almost undetectable when the surface water sewer is carrying its normal flow.

The County Council have instituted systematic sampling of the river water at fixed points at monthly intervals and two points have been selected in the Borough, one near where the River Brent enters and the other near where it leaves the Borough. The results of chemical examination by the County

Chemist are sent to each local authority concerned and so far the reports of samples taken in Wembley have been generally satisfactory.

Much work, however, still remains to be done to effect the desired improvement of the condition of the local river and streams but it is doubtful whether it will ever reach such a condition as to be able to support fish life; at any rate not for some years to come.

11. RODENT CONTROL. The Rodent Control Service, for which a 50% grant is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, continued to operate, the service being confined to dealing with infestation by rats and mice. A staff of three "Ministry trained" assistants remains the same as in the previous year. No charge is made to householders in respect of treatment at private dwelling houses but in all other cases a charge is made on a time and materials basis. In spite of the comparative nearness of the Borough to the Port of London no ship rats (*Rattus rattus*) have been found in Wembley. 696 premises were found to be infested by rats or mice and 728 premises were treated; the reason for the apparent discrepancy in these figures being that a number of premises found to be infested late in the previous year were treated in 1952.

It has been possible during the year to give an extended trial in the use of Warfarin for dealing with both rats and mice. Warfarin, which is a blood anti-coagulant and does not act as a poison in the ordinary sense, is mixed in minute doses with medium oatmeal and used as a rat and mice bait; mice, incidentally, requiring a stronger dose than brown or common rats. Its properties are cumulative in effect in contra-distinction to the usual rat poisons which are lethal following the ingestion of one adequate dose. One dose of Warfarin bait will not prove fatal and it is necessary that rodents should be fed over a period before its lethal properties become effective. These properties might at first sight appear to be disadvantageous but there are a number of advantages which accrue from its use. There is no prejudice on the part of animals who have once tasted the bait as can often arise in the case of other poison baits where animals have had a sub-lethal dose. They will continue to feed on Warfarin baits until they prove fatal and there is apparently no pain. Baiting with Warfarin can be commenced at any time without the customary pre-baiting and the baits do not show the same tendency to go mouldy as with other baits. With the older baiting methods poison is only put down on one day of the week and the residue removed the next day so that the chances of rodents missing a fatal dose are greater. Warfarin baits also provide

less risk to other domestic animals. The use of Warfarin in this Borough has proved very satisfactory. Other experiments, not conducted in Wembley, however, appear to indicate that Warfarin can be added to tracing dusts which are fairly heavily sprinkled in the run-ways and approaches to rat holes in buildings, with the idea in mind that rodents will contaminate their fur and feet and tails, and that during subsequent cleaning they will ingest sufficient Warfarin in time to prove lethal to them. This method might well prove beneficial in cases where there is an alternative food supply and there is a reluctance on the part of rats to feed on prepared baits.

The following statistics relating to the treatment of sewers have been provided by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. In February/March, 1952, a 10% test bait of sewer manholes was carried out. 355 manholes were baited and there were 9 partial takes and 8 complete takes. In the treatment which followed 381 manholes were baited when there were 126 partial takes and 21 complete takes. The corresponding figures for the 13th Maintenance Treatment carried out in August, 1952, were:—manholes baited 252, partial takes 60; complete takes 7.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX D.

Number of complaints received and investigated	2,833
Visits made by Sanitary Inspectors	28,396
(a) Dwelling Houses:—	
Visits under Public Health Acts	6,575
Visits under Housing Acts	17
Visits <i>re</i> overcrowding	331
Visits to bug infested premises	37
Visits <i>re</i> other vermin (excluding rats and mice, see below)	134
Visits <i>re</i> cases of infectious disease	786
Visits to cases of food poisoning	68
(b) General Environmental Public Health:—	
Drains and sewers inspected	3,116
Drain and Sewer Test applied.....	407
Cesspools, etc.	13
Urinals, latrines, chemical closets	18
Stables, manure pits, etc.	91
Piggeries (number on register at end of year 10)	151
Ditches and streams	580
Open spaces, etc.	300
Yards	2,460
Public conveniences	103
Tents, vans and sheds	5
Factories—Mechanical	1,377
Non-mechanical	66
Workplaces	376
Outworkers	635
Smoke observations—half hourly	138
" " casual	1,546
" " visits to plant.....	86
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Public Houses, etc.....	168
Hairdressers (number of establishments on register at end of year 91)	146
Schools (number of private schools 19)	173
Markets	75
Rats and Mice	1,026
Swimming baths—visits	61
" " water examination	2
" " chlorine tests	18
Mortuary	6
Rag Flock Act, 1951	1
Pet Shops	4

(c) Food, including milk, meat, water:—

Number of dairies registered at end of year	13
Number of distributors of milk registered, with premises in the Borough selling milk in properly closed and unopened receptacles	38
Number of distributors of milk registered whose premises are outside the Borough	22
Number of dairies (included above) where milk is bottled	1

Inspection visits made to:—

Meat shops, stalls, etc. (number on register at end of year 79)	871
Slaughterhouse	2
Cowsheds	13
Dairies and milk shops—visits	294
" " " " milk samples taken	62
" " " " sediment tests	2
Fried fish shops (number on register at end of year 18)	202
Bakehouses (number on register at end of year 19)	244
Ice cream premises (number on register at end of year 179)	306
Ice cream—samples taken	17
Fishmongers and poulterers (number on register at end of year 29)	414
Greengrocers and fruiterers (number on register at end of year 96)	570
Grocers, etc. (number on register at end of year 236)	1,287
Restaurants, cafés, etc. (number on register at end of year 106)	848
Street vendors, hawkers, etc. (number on register at end of year 69)	139
Other food premises	394
Water supply—visits	106
" " samples taken	17

(d) Other visits and inspections:—

Massage establishments, etc.	44
Certificates lodged by Members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy	2
New Licences granted	3
Licences renewed	18
Noise nuisances	400
Dust nuisances	27
Effluvia nuisances	95
Petroleum stores	466
Miscellaneous	480
Number of verbal notices served	405
Number of verbal notices complied with	363
Number of written notices served	516
Number of written notices complied with	524
Number of statutory notices served	64
Number of statutory notices complied with	35

Nuisances abated and improvements effected.

(a) Dwelling Houses:—

Roofs repaired	318
External walls and chimney stacks repaired	92
Gutters and spouts repaired or renewed	228
Damp-proof courses provided	13
Dampness remedied	272
Yards paved or repaired	59
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	236
Doors repaired or renewed	86
Windows repaired or renewed	165
Floors repaired or renewed	101
Sub floor vent. provided or improved	32
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	248
Passages and staircases redecorated	61
Staircases repaired	47
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed	113
Cooking stoves repaired or renewed	8
Wash coppers repaired or renewed	3
Sinks and washbasins provided or renewed ^d	57
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	132
Food stores provided or improved	13
Dustbins provided or renewed	101
Water supply improved or reinstated	132
W.C. walls, etc., cleansed	22
W.C. pans cleansed	41
W.C. pans repaired or renewed	84

W.C. structures repaired or renewed	24
W.C. lighting and ventilation improved	11
W.C. flush pipe joints repaired	104
Additional W.C's provided	3
Water tanks repaired or covered	1
W.C. cisterns repaired	15

(b) General Environmental Public Health:—

Drains cleansed from obstruction	1,000
Drains repaired or renewed	112
New drains provided	29
New inspection chambers provided	19
Inspection chambers repaired	75
Soil pipes and vent. shafts repaired	25
W.C's repaired	21
W.C's cleansed	53
Cesspools emptied, etc.	1
Urinals and latrines cleansed or emptied	25
Stables, manure pits, cleansed	19
" " " repaired or renewed.....	4
Piggeries cleansed or limewashed	12
Pigsties repaired	1
Animals nuisances abated	26
Offensive accumulations removed	53
Ditches and streams cleansed	15
" " " pollution remedied	5
Yards cleansed or repaired	45
Tents, vans and sheds removed	1
Smoke nuisances abated	11
Improvements in boiler plant or fuel effected	6
Cinemas, Dance Halls, etc.—contraventions remedied	6
Hairdressers—contraventions remedied	8
Markets—contraventions remedied	13
Schools—sanitary conditions improved	1
" urinals and W.C's cleansed or re- paired	5
Noise nuisances abated	12
Effluvia nuisances abated	10
Petroleum—contraventions remedied	2

(c) Eradication of bed bugs:—

(i) Number of Council houses:—

Found to be infested and subsequently disinfested	10
--	----

Unsound Food Surrendered:—

318 lbs. Ox Hearts.
378 tins Sausages.
35 lbs. Sausage Meat.
478 lbs. Beef.
314 tins Pork, Bacon, etc.
288 lbs. Rabbits.
83 lbs. Geese and Chickens.
886 tins Luncheon Meat.
657 tins Ham.
639 miscellaneous tins Meat.
86 stone Fish.
8 stone Fish Roe.
1,191 tins Fish.
361 lbs. Prunes.
121 pkts. Dates and Figs.
106 lbs. Currants.
30 lbs. Sultanas.
7,546 tins various Fruits.
78 jars various Fruits.
512 tins Fruit Pulp and Juice.
1,412 tins Vegetables.
63 tins Tomato Juice.
179 tins Milk.
112 lbs. Powdered Milk.
172 tins Soup.
362 tins Jam.
32 jars Jam.
118 tins Marmalade.
15 jars Marmalade.
16 tins Preserve.
12 jars Preserve.
517 lbs. Cheese.
333 cartons Cheese.
1,098 Eggs.
141 bottles Pickles.
77 tins Spaghetti.
23 pkts. Cereal.
42 lbs. Rice.
56 lbs. Tapioca.
9 pkts. Oats.
22 pkts. Cake and Pudding Mixture.
42 lbs. Frozen Egg.
270 pkts. Ice Cream.
8 tins Cod Liver Oil.
55 pkts. Nuts.

43 tins Baby Food.
 20 lbs. Bread.
 942 pkts. Chocolates, Sweets, etc.
 110 Cakes and Swiss Rolls.
 64 tins Invalid Food.
 1 pkt. Macaroni.
 16 bags Flour.
 1 jar Peanut Butter.
 71 jars Meat Extract.
 35 tins Paste.
 34 tins Christmas Pudding.
 54 basins Christmas Pudding, etc.
 2 Jellies.
 557 Chocolate Biscuits.
 212 lbs. Biscuits.
 3 lbs. Tea.
 100 pkts. Coconut.
 53 pkts. Cocoa.
 110 bottles Coffee.
 1 pt. Vinegar.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,977
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,592
(b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925/1932	1
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,948

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,960
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Action under statutory powers during the year:—

(3) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(1) by owners	} None
(2) by Local Authority in default of owners	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	59
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(1) by owners	22*
(2) by Local Authority in default of owners	11*
* Includes compliance in 1952 with 9 notices served in 1951.	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	--
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	--
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	} None
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	

Overcrowding.

(a) Certificates issued to landlords, giving the permitted number of persons who may occupy a house	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
(b) Number of dwellings recorded as overcrowded at the end of the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	456
Number of families dwelling therein	.....	.....	.....	.....	514
Number of persons dwelling therein	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,186
(c) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
(d) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total 102
(1) by removals of sub-tenants/lodgers, members of family	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(2) by removal of families to other known addresses (not overcrowded)	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
(3) by removal to unknown addresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(4) rehoused by Council (included also in (2) above):—					
In requisitioned premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
In Council houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
In temporary bungalows	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
(e) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Factories.

Number of factory premises — 524.

Premises.	Number of:—		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mech. power	1,349	8	—
Factories without mech. power	66	1	—
Other premises	28	2	—
Totals	1,443	11	—

Defects found.

Particulars,	No. of defects:—			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature.....	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenience:—				
Insufficient	7	4	—	6
Unsuitable or defective	9	11	—	5
Not separate for the sexes	1	1	—	1
Other offences	15	16	1	—
Totals	35	34	1	12

Outworkers.

Number on register at end of year..... 383

Nature of work:—

Making, repairing of:—

Wearing apparel	152
Household linen	8
Lace, lace curtains, nets	5
Furniture hangings, curtains	3
Furniture and upholstery	1
Brass and brass articles	12
Artificial flowers	2
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof, etc., of paper	12
Carding of buttons	6
Stuffed toys	12
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	161
Lampshades	9

Total 383

Offices.

Number on the register — 321.

No defects were found in offices during the year.

Disinfection of Premises and Articles.

Disinfections for:—

Infectious diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
Cancer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Vermin (routine protection from)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
						<hr/>
						356
						<hr/>

Articles disinfected or destroyed:—

		Disinfected.	Destroyed.
Bedding and bedclothing	.....	2,741	59
Wearing apparel	.....	260	20
Carpets, rugs, cushions	.....	15	4
Others	.....	27	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,043	84
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Work carried out during the year:—

	Rats.	Mice.
(1) Number of premises visited	1,792	163
(2) Number of visits by Sanitary Inspectors	1,026	
(3) Number of visits by Rodent Control Assistants	6,425	1,147
(4) Number of premises found to be infested	546	150
(5) Number of premises which received treatment by Rodent Control Assistants	560	168
(6) Number of premises satisfactorily treated privately	2	12
(7) Number of Council premises (included in (5))	7	3

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

Licences issued.

	Dealers.	Supple- mentary.
Tuberculin tested	28	19
Pasteurised	28	20
Sterilised	32	22

Samples of designated milk taken.

	No. of samples taken.	No. not satisfactory.
Pasteurised	32	1
Tuberculin tested	3	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	16	—
Sterilised	11	—
	62	2

Laboratory Examinations re Food, Milk and Water.

Examinations made.	Quarter ending				Total for 12 months
	31.3.52	30.6.52	30.9.52	31.12.52	
Water	4	7	4	4	19
Milk	—	29	3	30	62
Ice Cream	—	2	9	6	17
Other Foods	5	—	4	—	9

Chemical tests for chlorine content of Swimming Pool
water made by inspectors, 18.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION, STAFF.

During the year your medical officers have acted professionally for the Council, performing 65 clinical medical examinations of actual or potential staff and have provided a number of special reports to the various Committees of the Council. This activity helps in the provision of a medically sound personnel for all activities of the Council and enables special consideration to be given to any unusual case of sickness, thereby maintaining a standard of efficiency impossible without such a service.

I am proud to record the loyalty and diligence displayed in the routine work of the office, and I take this opportunity of thanking the whole staff for another year of conscientious effort.

I would conclude by an expression of appreciation to all members of the Council, especially those who serve on the Highways, Works and Public Health Committee and particularly the Chairman, for the admirable way in which they have directed the policy of the Department during the year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. GRUNDY,

Medical Officer of Health.

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