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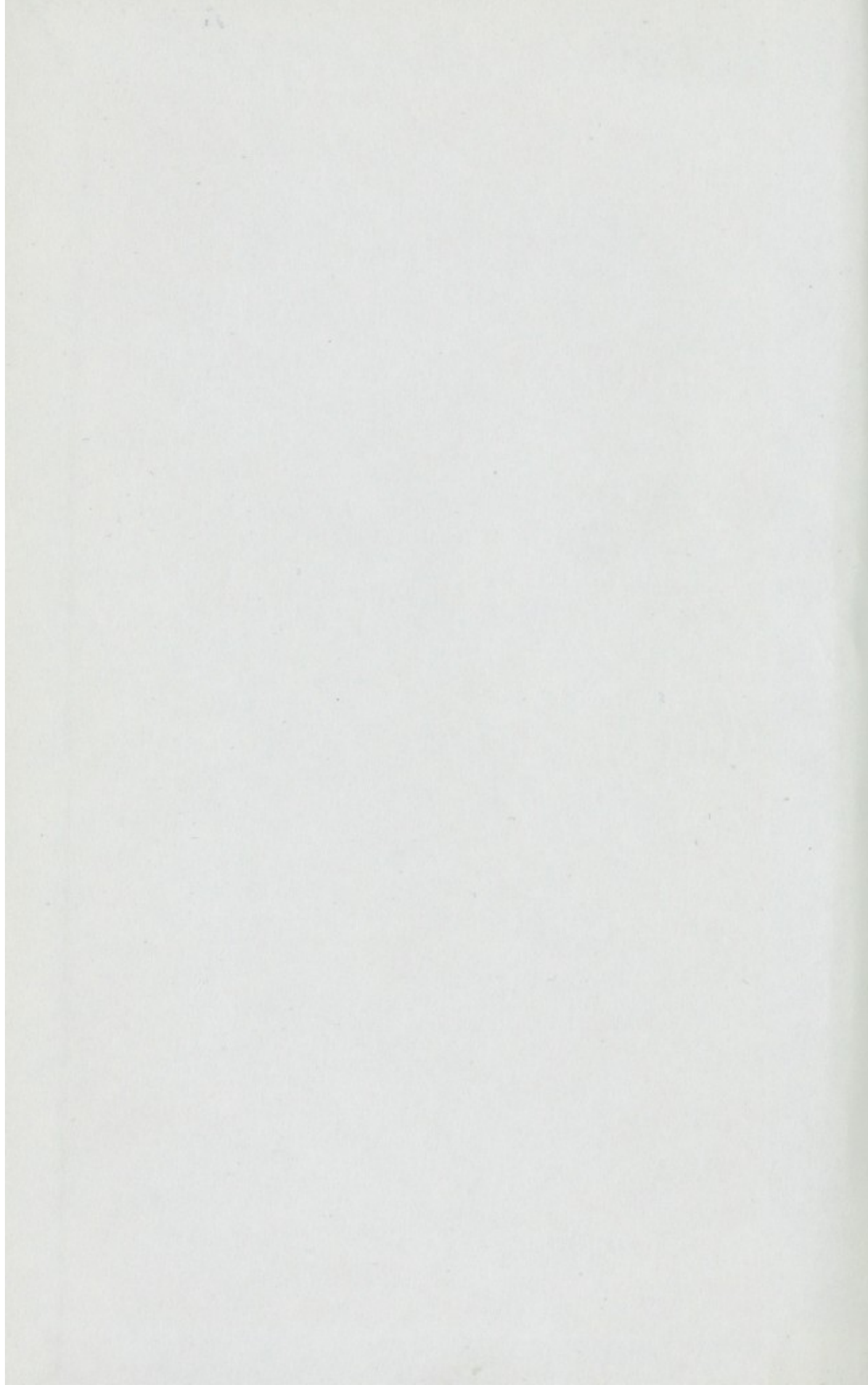
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**BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY**

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# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

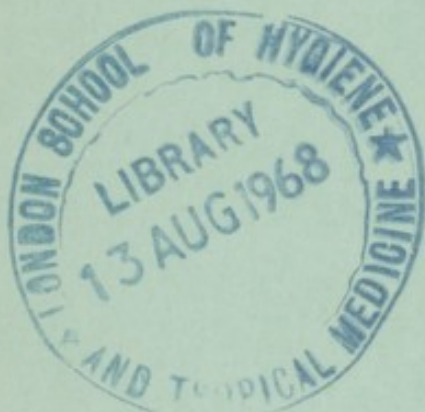
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR**

**1954**

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**E. GRUNDY, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,**  
Medical Officer of Health.

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# **BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY**

For the Year 1954

## **REPORT**

OF THE

## **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR**

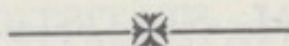
**1954**

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

Medical Officer of Health.







# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1954

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 1954. 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—32, Statistical Appendix D, Pages 33—48.

„ V ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND STAFF, Page 49.



## CHAPTER I.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

1. The population of the Borough in mid-1954 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 129,500 and whilst this is considerably below 131,384 the 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 1954 there were recorded 1,481 live births, giving a birth rate of 11.44 per thousand of the estimated population. The number of deaths was 1,118 giving a crude death rate of 8.63 per thousand. When the comparability factor (1.10) is applied the standardised death rate becomes 9.49, 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 18.23 showed a slight drop compared with the figure of 1953 and is 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 one death from maternal causes.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX A.

## CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS, 1954

from figures supplied by Registrar-General.

(Some comparative 1953 figures within brackets.)

Population					Total 129,500
Live Births.					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Live birth rate
Legitimate	.....	750	676	1,426	per 1,000 esti-
				(1,437)	mated popula-
Illegitimate	.....	41	14	55	tion ..... 11.44
				(53)	(11.50)
Stillbirths.					
Legitimate	.....	16	12	28	Rate per 1,000
				(33)	total (live and
					still) births
Illegitimate	.....	1	—	1	11.66 (11.77)
				(3)	Stillbirth rate
					per 1,000 esti-
					mated popula-
					tion ..... 0.22
					(0.28)
Deaths	.....	573	545	1,118	Death rate per
				(1,127)	1,000 estimated
					population —
					Crude
					rate ..... 8.63
					(8.70)
Adjusted by Area Comparability					Standardised
Factor of Registrar-General				1.10	rate ..... 9.49
					(9.57)

## Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—

		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Legitimate	.....	11	15	26	} 27
				(26)	
Illegitimate	.....	1	—	1	} (30)
				(4)	



Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	18.23	(20.13)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.23	(18.09)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births			18.18	(75.47)
Deaths from : Malignant Diseases	.....	.....	228	(263)
Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	—	(—)
Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	—	(—)

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	.....	1	(1)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.....	0.68	(0.67)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	.....	0.66	(0.65)

		Per 1,000 population.		Per 1,000 Live Births.		Per 1,000 total births (live and still).	
		Birth rate.	Still Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infan- tile mor- tality.	Mater- nal mor- tality.	Maternal mortality.
Wembley	.....	11.44	0.22	8.63	18.23	0.68	0.66
England and Wales	.....	15.20	0.36	11.30	25.50	0.71	0.69
London	.....	17.58	0.35	11.70	22.50	—	—
160 County Boroughs, etc.		16.83	0.44	12.05	29.15	—	—
160 Smaller towns, etc.		15.40	0.35	11.30	23.78	—	—

Area in acres	.....	6,294
Estimated number of inhabited houses at end of 1954.....		38,300
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1954	.....	£1,597,112
Estimate of the product of a penny rate, 1954/55	.....	£6,500

## Causes of Deaths during the Year.

Causes of Death.	1954.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	11	4	15
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease .....	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	1	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	17	10	27
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	41	14	55
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	22	22
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	9	9
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms .....	62	53	115
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	2	5	7
16. Diabetes .....	2	6	8
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	51	104	155
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	139	65	204
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	12	9	21
20. Other heart disease .....	49	71	120
21. Other circulatory disease .....	24	29	53
22. Influenza .....	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia .....	25	20	45
24. Bronchitis .....	39	17	56
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	4	4	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	12	9	21
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	4	5	9
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	4	3	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	6	—	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations .....	4	5	9
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	37	52	89
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	8	6	14
34. All other accidents .....	8	9	17
35. Suicide .....	6	9	15
36. Homicide .....	—	1	1
ALL CAUSES .....	573	545	1,118



## The Principal Causes of Death.

Disease.	Total Number of deaths.
1. Heart disease and other diseases of circulatory system (18—21) .....	398
Vascular lesions of nervous system (17) .....	155
	— 553
2. Malignant neoplasms (10—14) .....	228
3. Respiratory diseases :—	
(a) Influenza (22) .....	2
(b) Pneumonia (23) .....	45
(c) Bronchitis (24) .....	56
(d) Other respiratory diseases (25) .....	8
	— 111
4. Tuberculosis :—	
(a) Respiratory system (1) .....	15
(b) Other forms (2) .....	1
	— 16
5. Violent deaths :—	
(a) Suicide (35) .....	15
(b) Road traffic (33) .....	14
(c) Other violent causes (34) .....	17
	— 46
6. Congenital malformations (31) .....	9

Note : Numbers in brackets are index numbers allocated by Registrar-General for Annual Return of Causes of Deaths.

			Percentage of total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of total deaths under 50 years.	Percentage of deaths taking place in hospitals.
1950	.....	.....	2.68	15.20	38.05
1951	.....	.....	2.24	12.25	32.27
1952	.....	.....	3.16	15.03	44.19
1953	.....	.....	2.67	13.88	34.07
1954	.....	.....	2.42	14.49	50.54

### 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	429	27	462
Midwives	.....	274	769	25	1,068
Parents	.....	—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	280	1,198	52	1,530
Percentages	.....	18.3	78.3	3.4	100.0

Live births — 1,509

Still births — 21



# 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 .....	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Neonatal death .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital heart disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Broncho pneumonia .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4
Lobar pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis .....	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Cerebral haemorrhage .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Asphyxia neonatorum .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Staphylococcal empyema.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bilateral cystic kidneys .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spinal Meningitis .....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the new born .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kernicterus .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meconium ileus .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	20	1	1	—	22	3	3	—	—	28

## Infantile Mortality, 1950-1954.

Year.	Wembley.	England & Wales.
1950	17.01	29.8
1951	22.79	29.6
1952	24.33	27.6
1953	20.13	26.8
1954	18.23	25.5

Infantile mortality during last five years (7,571 live births,  
143 deaths under one year) : 20.60

## Maternal Mortality.

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still), 1950-1954 :—

Year.	Wembley.	England & Wales.
1950	1.80	0.86
1951	0.65	0.79
1952	0.00	0.72
1953	0.65	0.76
1954	0.66	0.69

Maternal mortality during last five years (7,733 total births  
—6 maternal deaths) : 0.78



## 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 Hospital.

Arrangements are 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, Honeypot 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 4467/8.)

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.**

Princes Avenue, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Telephone No. : COLindale 4456.

Vale Farm, Watford Road, Sudbury, Wembley.

Telephone No. : ARNold 3162.

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### **Domestic Help.**

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

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### **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.

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### **School Health Service.**

Clinics at all the Child Health Clinics.

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4. VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. Only 2 cases, both adults, 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 be a necessity.

162 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 .....	162
No. of post-mortem examinations carried out .....	159
No. of Coroner's inquests held .....	35

#### Bodies were deposited by order of :—

Coroner .....	132
By Police .....	25
Hospitals .....	3
By Medical Practitioners .....	2

### Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.

#### (a) Members of the Chartered Society of Physio-

therapy who have lodged with the Local Authority a certificate signed by two resident medical prac- titioners that they are suitable persons to carry on such an establishment .....	3
---	---

#### (b) Licences granted :—

New .....	2
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 as arranged by the Regional Hospital Board—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.

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 1954 was not unusual or in any way adverse.

It will be seen from figures later in the chapter that there were two outbreaks of food poisoning of which the Department was aware, involving 48 cases, although all of these were mild and transient. There is no doubt that a number of mild cases and of mild food poisoning outbreaks occur where the symptoms are so transient that medical attention is not called and the cases, therefore, are not notified. It would be a help in tracing the source of contamination if such cases could be brought to the notice of the Department at a very early stage when remains of the food eaten may well be available for bacteriological investigation. The result of these investigations would enable advice to be given to the kitchen staff where the outbreak had originated and would enlarge our knowledge of sources of infection and enable us to give more detailed advice to the community generally.

3. The supervision of contacts landing from ship or aeroplane called for routine surveillance of 4 persons regarding smallpox but no 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.

International Certificates of vaccination and immunisation were authenticated in respect of 635 residents intending to proceed overseas.

## 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 .....	108	24	7	11	11	5	11	6	7	5	6	5	10	32	29.63
Diphtheria .....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00.00
Pneumonia .....	72	8	12	—	3	7	11	8	7	1	7	4	4	22	30.56
Erysipelas .....	9	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	6	66.67
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	66.67
Meningococcal infection.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	100.00
Dysentery .....	14	1	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	00.00
Measles .....	57	26	4	1	2	6	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	1.75
Whooping cough .....	114	8	6	4	12	15	13	7	10	9	13	15	2	3	2.63
Poliomyelitis:—															
Paralytic .....	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	75.00
Non-Paralytic .....	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	100.00
Typhoid fever .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.00
Paratyphoid fever .....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	66.67
Food Poisoning .....	23	5	3	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	4	3	13.04
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30*	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	100.00
Encephalitis:—															
Infective .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.00
Post Infectious .....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	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.		Erysipelas.		Meningococcal infection.		Encephalitis		Paratyphoid fever.		Food Poisoning.		Typhoid fever.			
									Non-Paralytic.																		
	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	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0	3	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	
1	5	3	8	9	—	—	10	7	—	—	1	5	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1		
3	17	13	9	12	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	15	2	2	10	10	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	6	8
5	26	31	32	32	—	—	13	2	—	1	1	45	—	—	16	12	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	65 & over	—	—	10	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 & over	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All ages	52	56	55	59	Nil	35	22	2	2	4	All ages	10	4	39	33	3	6	3	—	1	—	2	1	2	9	14	1



## Monthly incidence of the Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Scarlet fever .....	10	8	14	5	7	7	8	4	6	15	13	11	108
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Pneumonia .....	13	9	8	7	9	1	3	5	2	1	—	14	72
Erysipelas .....	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Dysentery .....	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	14
Measles .....	2	—	2	—	3	2	1	5	2	12	9	19	57
Whooping cough	2	6	2	9	4	6	15	22	7	4	15	22	114
Paratyphoid													
fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis :—													
Paralytic .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
Non-Paralytic	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis :—													
Infective .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Post-													
Infectious	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal													
infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Food poisoning	3	—	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	—	3	23

## Winter Respiratory Diseases (October—March).

	Notifications of primary pneumonia and acute influenzal-pneumonia.	Death certifi- cates in which respiratory diseases mentioned.
1950-51 .....	73	171
1951-52 .....	45	99
1952-53 .....	75	210
1953-54 .....	40	163
1954-55 .....	56	156

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 .....	72	155	211	131	94	188	78	—	10	41	8	—	988
Mumps .....	14	11	35	33	28	59	84	—	11	24	38	28	365
German measles	1	—	3	2	1	4	1	—	—	5	4	2	23

### Tuberculosis.

	No. of Notifications.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under one year .....	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years .....	2	—	3	—
5 to 14 years .....	2	1	2	1
15 to 24 years .....	6	7	1	1
25 to 34 years .....	11	15	—	—
35 to 44 years .....	7	9	—	1
45 to 54 years .....	5	2	—	—
55 to 64 years .....	4	2	—	—
65 and over .....	3	2	—	—
Totals .....	40	38	6	3



		No. of Deaths.			
		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under one year	.....	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years	.....	—	—	1	—
5 to 14 years	.....	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	.....	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	.....	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	.....	3	2	—	—
45 to 54 years	.....	3	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	.....	5	—	—	—
65 and over	.....	7	4	—	—
		—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	18	6	1	Nil
		—	—	—	—

This includes deaths from all causes of cases on the  
Tuberculosis Register.

No. admitted to hospitals  
or Sanatoria :

69

No. discharged from hospitals  
or Sanatoria :

113

During the year 113 cases removed from register. At 31st December 1,006 names remained on register—918 pulmonary and 88 non-pulmonary.

Of 25 deaths from tuberculosis, 2 not notified during life (8.00%).

### Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

There were two outbreaks of food poisoning involving 48 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.
	31/3/54.	30/6/54.	30/9/54.	31/12/54.	
<b>Throat and Nose Swabs.</b>					
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci	42	27	12	25	106
Vincent's angina	3	2	2	4	11
Negative	89	86	49	89	313
<b>Fæces.</b>					
Shigella	6	11	13	3	33
Salmonella	—	—	—	1	1
Protozoa	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Welchii	—	—	—	10	10
Occult blood	1	—	—	—	1
Negative	49	52	54	46	201
<b>Sputum.</b>					
T.B. smear	3	2	—	—	5
Other organisms	1	—	—	1	2
Negative	16	15	9	10	50
<b>Pertussis.</b>					
Cough plate	—	—	—	—	—
Per nasal swab	6	2	4	3	15
Negative	32	38	11	5	86

# Scabies.

## Treatment sessions.

### No. of Cases Reported.

January	.....	—	July	.....	—
February	.....	—	August	.....	—
March	.....	—	September	.....	1
April	.....	—	October	.....	—
May	.....	—	November	.....	—
June	.....	—	December	.....	—
		—			—
		Nil			1
		—			—

Total — 1.

### Numbers affected in Individual Families.

1 person in 1 family.

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 bye-laws, Public sanitary conveniences, Removal of offensive matter, etc., through the streets, Removal of house refuse.

2. HOUSING. **Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.** This Act came into force on the 30th August of this year. A circular accompanying the Act states that the new Act provides the statutory powers for widening the scope of housing policy and necessary to implement the proposals made in the Government's White Paper, "Houses—The Next Step." Since the War, policy has been concerned mainly with the erection of new houses and flats for families lacking these, but Parliament has now decided the time has come to give more attention to the nation's stock of existing houses. In



particular, the Act facilitates the exercise of the Council's statutory responsibilities for the clearance and replacement of slum houses, the enforcement of essential repairs and the encouragement of improvements and conversions.

The Council is required within twelve months to submit for the Minister's approval proposals for dealing with houses in the area which appear to be unfit for human habitation and suitable for demolition. A general survey of the older properties in the Borough is being made and will be reported to the Council in due course.

Another part of the Act deals with the increase of rents of houses, which are claimed by the landlord to be in good condition. Where an application for rent increase has been made and the property is held by the tenant not to be in good repair, then upon an application from the tenant for a Certificate of Disrepair, the premises are inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors and the details of the defects are reported to the Health Committee who decide whether or not the defects warrant the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair.

The number of Certificates granted was 22 and the number of applications refused was 2.

3. 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 is 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.

The Council have continued to express their concern at the hardness of the public water supplies which expressed a total hardness range from 234—264 parts per million. Whilst there would not appear to be evidence of prejudicial effects to health from such hard water its detrimental effects on boilers and hot water systems are well-known.



4. **SWIMMING POOLS.** The two outdoor Swimming Pools have continued to be a source of enjoyment and healthy recreation. "Breakpoint" chlorination or superchlorination which was installed just prior to the 1951 season has made it possible to maintain a sparkling clear water, together with a minimum risk of infection.

Attendances at the Pools during the year were :—

Kingsbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,589
Vale Farm, Wembley	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,976

5. **FOOD HYGIENE.** The Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954, is not yet operative but under Section 6 the Ministers at some future date may make such regulations as appear to them to be expedient for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the sale of food for human consumption ; its importation, preparation, transport, storage, packaging, wrapping, exposure for sale, or otherwise for the protection of the public health. It is hoped that when this Act commences there will be issued a series of bold and precise regulations which will replace the inadequacies of the existing law.

So far as this Borough is concerned the food premises generally are kept in a reasonably good and hygienic condition and the managements are mostly co-operative in their endeavours to observe the Council's "Clean Food" Byelaws. Various methods are adopted for "protecting" food from contamination by dust, dirt and flies, etc., particularly cooked meats, cheese, pies and cream products, which are eaten without further cooking. In some cases the food is covered by sheets of cellophane or muslin and in other cases glass or perspex covers are provided. It is still, even with these precautions, difficult to prevent the occasional fly getting into contact with the food and until all food premises have refrigerated display counters vigilance must continue. Until all employees are conscious of their obligations, and practice in their daily routine a severe and hygienic code, instruction, education and publicity must be our unrelenting task.

The Wembley Clean Food Association do much to augment the activities of the Council's officers in this sphere. The high standard of the code of practice which all members observe and which gives a higher standard than is at present enforceable by law is deeply



appreciated by the inspectorate. At the end of the year 125 traders were members of this Association.

6. **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.** The Committee on Air Pollution under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver reported in November of this year. It was appointed to examine the nature, causes and effects of air pollution and the efficacy of present preventive measures ; to consider what further preventive measures are practicable ; and to make recommendations.

In the introduction to this Report the Committee state their emphatic belief that air pollution on the scale with which we are familiar in this country to-day is a social and economic evil which should no longer be tolerated, and that it needs to be combated with the same conviction and energy as were applied one hundred years ago in securing pure water. They are convinced that pollution on the scale we know can be prevented. To do this will require a national effort and will entail costs and sacrifices ; the recommendations made will involve expenditure by the Government, local authorities, industry and householders alike. They express confidence that their proposals, if carried out, will secure happier and more healthy living conditions for millions of people, and on all counts the cost of the cure will be far less than the national loss in allowing the evil to continue.

The most serious immediate problem to be tackled is visible pollution by smoke, grit and dust, and definite recommendations are made in regard to these, although it is emphasised that the problem is not one which can be solved overnight. Real improvement can be secured only by a continuous programme urgently and insistently carried out over a number of years. The objective of the recommendations is that by the end of ten to fifteen years the total smoke in all heavily populated areas will be reduced by something of the order of 80 per cent. This will mean a degree of freedom from air pollution which many parts of the country have not known for more than a century. With regard to gaseous pollution, there is not yet the knowledge to deal effectively with the whole problem ; but recommendations for preventive action are suggested and research projects recommended.

It is basic to all the recommendations that at the outset it should be made the declared national policy to secure clean air, and that a



statement to this effect should find expression in new legislation, a "Clean Air Act."

### **The nature and effects of air pollution.**

The Interim Report, published in December, 1953, describes in some detail the nature and amounts of air pollution at present in this country :—

- (i) the most serious problem is the pollution which arises from the combustion of fuel (coal, oil and their products) ;
- (ii) the effects are most severe, and the need for prevention is most urgent, in the "black areas." These are the urban areas which are liable both to heavy pollution and to natural fog ;
- (iii) a distinction can be drawn between visible pollution by smoke, grit and dust, and pollution by invisible gases, the most important of which are the oxides of sulphur ;
- (iv) more than half of all the **smoke** comes from industrial sources and railways, but for each ton of coal burnt domestic chimneys produce twice as much smoke as industry and discharge it at a lower level ;
- (v) nearly all the **grit and dust** comes from industrial sources, including power stations and railways ;
- (vi) **sulphur dioxide** is discharged wherever coal, coke or oil is burnt, whether in industrial or domestic premises ;.

### **The effects on health.**

Whilst scientific evidence about the effects of air pollution on human health is incomplete, enough is known to make it abundantly clear that it is injurious to both physical and mental wellbeing.

The effects of the London fog of December, 1952, which resulted in the deaths of some 4,000 people, have been the subject of a recently published report by an expert committee appointed by the Minister of Health. The Beaver Report deals rather with the consequences of the continuing air pollution persisting year in and year out over wide areas of the country. There is a clear association between pollution and the incidence of bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Statistics show that every year the death rate from bronchitis in England and Wales is much higher than in other



European countries for which reliable figures are available. The following table shows comparative death rates from bronchitis for England and Wales and the Scandinavian countries :—

Death rates from Bronchitis per 100,000.

			Males.	Females.
Denmark	.....	1951	2.2	1.9
Norway	.....	1951	5.5	5.8
Sweden	.....	1951	5.0	4.0
England and Wales	.....	1951	107.9	62.7
	.....	1952	83.8	42.0
	.....	1953	91.9	47.6

Not all of the difference can necessarily be attributed to air pollution since other factors, for example, climate and housing conditions, play a part, but in general it is the industrial towns liable to heavy pollution where the highest death rates prevail.

The Report deals with industrial smoke, grit and dust, sulphur pollution, domestic smoke and pollution of the atmosphere by the ever increasing growth of motor transport.

Wembley is fortunate in not having many of the larger metallurgical works in the district or any gas works or the type of industry which causes considerable atmospheric pollution ; we nevertheless still have troubles at times with smoke nuisance, to which the inspectors direct their attention.

The Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society and at a meeting of local authority and corporate members of the South-East Division of the Society, it was decided to establish a Divisional Council to carry out activities and study the problems relating to atmospheric pollution in the area of the division.

The South-East Division embraces the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, London, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex. Wembley's representatives are Alderman C. H. Smith, O.B.E., D.L. and the Chief Sanitary Inspector and we were indeed honoured by having Alderman C. H. Smith elected as the Chairman of this division.

7. MASS RADIOGRAPHY. A meeting was called in November, 1953, presided over by the Mayor, when the Physician-



in-Charge of Miniature Mass Radiography Unit No. 5A addressed representatives of 330 organisations in the Borough, giving details of the proposed visit of his Unit. The Middlesex County Council agreed to co-operate in publicity which consisted of posters, leaflets, advertisements in the press, the showing of slides in cinemas, loud speakers, and requests to doctors to send their patients for X-ray.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Borough in January and February, 1954, and operated on six sites over periods varying from three days up to a fortnight ; evening sessions were arranged in order to enable everyone to attend and booking centres were set up in various parts of the Borough for the convenience of the public.

The Mayor officially opened the proceedings at the first site, British Oxygen Co. Ltd., on January 3rd, when he was the first person to be X-rayed.

The six sites where the Unit operated were :—

- British Oxygen Co. Ltd.
- General Electric Co. Ltd.
- Selfridge's Sports Pavilion.
- Atcraft Ltd.
- Brotherhood Hall.
- Kingsbury Swimming Pool.

A total of 12,023 people were X-rayed, of whom 19 were found to be cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 of bronchial carcinoma.

8. LAUNDRY FOR THE AGED. A scheme for laundering the night attire and bed linen of aged and incontinent people living in their own homes, commenced in April, 1954 ; it is administered by the Old Persons' Welfare Committee who receive an annual grant from the Council of £200 to cover the expenditure incurred.

On application to the Medical Officer of Health for this service (from the professional person in attendance) a Home Nurse is asked to visit and complete a form of recommendation. After accepting the certificate, which is only valid for one month, the Public Health Department passes it on to the Geriatric Officer of the Hendon Group Hospital Management Committee. The Hospital makes arrangements for the collection, washing and return of the laundry and sub-



mits the account to the Old Persons' Welfare Committee. A fresh certificate is required by the Hospital each month if the laundry service is to continue, and shortly before expiration the Home Nurse revisits and issues a further certificate for another month, or, alternatively, a certificate to indicate that the service should cease.

9. RODENT CONTROL. The Rodent Control Service which is confined to dealing with infestations by rats and mice has continued to operate during the year under review. A staff of three "Ministry trained" assistants has performed the necessary work. 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. 558 premises were found to be infested and 739 premises were satisfactorily treated.

The following details of sewer treatment have been provided by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. In March, 1954, a 10% test bait of sewer manholes was carried out. 340 manholes were baited and there were 2 complete "takes" and 18 partial "takes." In the treatment which followed 345 manholes were baited when there were 24 complete "takes" and 110 partial "takes." The corresponding figures for the 17th Maintenance Treatment carried out in October, 1954, were—manholes baited 329, complete "takes" 16, partial "takes" 72.

No new developments in poisoning technique were introduced during the year but Warfarin which was used very extensively during 1953/54 has continued to produce good results.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX D.

Number of complaints received and investigated .....	2,470
Visits made by Sanitary Inspectors .....	27,001
(a) Dwelling Houses :—	
Visits under Public Health Acts .....	6,126
Visits under Housing Acts .....	116
Visits <i>re</i> overcrowding .....	432
Visits to bug infested premises .....	46
Visits <i>re</i> other vermin (excluding rats and mice, see below) .....	107
Visits <i>re</i> cases of infectious disease .....	510
Visits to cases of food poisoning .....	65
(b) General Environmental Public Health :—	
Drains and sewers inspected .....	3,062
Drain and Sewer Test applied .....	323
Cesspools, etc. ....	6
Urinals, latrines, chemical closets .....	23
Stables, manure pits, etc. ....	86
Piggeries (number on register at end of year 4) .....	86
Ditches and streams .....	582
Open spaces, etc. ....	265
Yards .....	1,953
Public conveniences .....	148
Tents, vans and sheds .....	27
Factories—Mechanical .....	1,576
„ —Non-mechanical .....	72
Workplaces .....	434
Outworkers .....	249
Smoke observations—half hourly .....	240
„ „ —casual .....	1,954
„ „ —visits to plant .....	146
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Public Houses, etc. ....	187
Hairdressers (number of establishments on register at end of year 93) .....	165
Schools (number of private schools 17) .....	149
Markets .....	56
Rats and Mice .....	881
Swimming baths—visits .....	57
„ „ —Water examination .....	3
„ „ —chlorine tests .....	16



Mortuary .....	16
Pet Shops .....	14
Building Sites .....	14
(c) Food, including milk, meat, water :—	
Number of dairies registered at end of year .....	13
Number of distributors of milk regis- tered, with premises in the Borough selling milk in properly closed and unopened receptacles .....	66
Number of distributors of milk regis- tered 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 80) .....	816
Slaughterhouse .....	47
Cowsheds .....	8
Dairies and milk shops—visits .....	215
„ „ „ „ —milk samples taken.....	43
„ „ „ „ —sediment tests .....	3
Fried fish shops (number on register at end of year 17) .....	220
Bakehouses (number on register at end of year 15) .....	240
Ice cream premises (number on register at end of year 203) .....	254
Ice cream—samples taken .....	22
Fishmongers and poulterers (number on register at end of year 29) .....	432
Greengrocers and fruiterers (number on register at end of year 91) .....	495
Grocers, etc. (number on register at end of year 246) .....	996
Restaurants, cafés, etc. (number on register at end of year 104) .....	713
Street vendors, hawkers, etc. (number on register at end of year 75) .....	112





Cooking stoves repaired or renewed .....	21
Wash coppers repaired or renewed .....	1
Sinks and washbasins provided or renewed .....	62
Waste pipes repaired or renewed .....	71
Food stores provided or improved .....	17
Dustbins provided or renewed .....	83
Water supply improved or reinstated .....	97
W.C. walls, etc., cleansed .....	43
W.C. pans cleansed .....	34
W.C. pans repaired or renewed .....	50
W.C. structures repaired or renewed .....	30
W.C. lighting and ventilation improved .....	8
W.C. flush pipe joints repaired .....	71
Additional W.C.'s provided .....	2

(b) General Environmental Public Health :—

Drains cleansed from obstruction .....	1,192
Drains repaired or renewed .....	161
New drains provided .....	34
New inspection chambers provided .....	29
Inspection chambers repaired .....	62
Soil pipes and vent. shafts repaired .....	37
W.C.'s repaired .....	32
W.C.'s cleansed .....	29
Cesspools emptied .....	2
Urinals and latrines—cleansed or emptied .....	1
„ „ „ —additional provided .....	4
Stables, manure pits—cleansed .....	18
„ „ „ —repaired .....	4
Piggeries cleansed or limewashed .....	9
Pigsties repaired .....	7
Animals nuisances abated .....	33
Offensive accumulations removed .....	28
Ditches and streams—cleansed .....	13
„ „ „ —pollution remedied .....	7
Smoke nuisances abated .....	20
Improvements in boiler plant or fuel effected.....	14
Cinemas, Dance Halls, etc. — contraventions remedied .....	8
Hairdressers—contraventions remedied .....	6

Markets—contraventions remedied .....	7
Noise nuisances abated .....	22
Dust nuisances abated .....	1
Effluvia nuisances abated .....	5
Petroleum—contraventions remedied .....	3
(c) Eradication of bed bugs :—	
(i) Number of Council houses :—	
Found to be infested and subsequently dis- infested .....	12
(ii) Number of other houses :—	
Found to be infested and subsequently dis- infested .....	22
(i) by hydrogen cyanide .....	—
(ii) by liquid insecticides .....	22
Other vermin eradicated (not including rats and mice) .....	19
Verminous articles destroyed .....	—
(d) Meat and other Food Premises :—	
Meat shops, stalls, etc.—premises cleansed .....	76
„ „ „ „ —other contraventions remedied .....	10
Dairies—cleansed and distempered or painted .....	5
„ —premises repaired .....	4
„ —other contraventions remedied .....	3
Bakehouses — cleansed and distempered or painted .....	25
„ —sanitary conditions improved .....	4
„ —other contraventions remedied .....	3
Ice cream premises—cleansed and distempered or painted .....	4
„ „ „ —sanitary conditions improved .....	1
Fried fish shops—cleansed and distempered or painted .....	14
„ „ „ —sanitary conditions improved .....	4
„ „ „ —other contraventions remedied .....	6
Fishmongers, etc., contraventions remedied .....	20



Grocers, etc., contraventions remedied .....	57
Greengrocers, etc., contraventions remedied .....	38
Restaurants, Cafés, etc., contraventions remedied .....	65
Street hawkers, contraventions remedied .....	6
Other food premises, contraventions remedied .....	10
	<hr/>
	5,045
	<hr/>

#### Unsound Food Surrendered :—

1,697 lbs. Beef.	22 stone Soles.
4,434 lbs. Pork.	97 tins Sardines, etc.
12 lbs. Ox Tongue.	75 tins Salmon.
157 lbs. Ox Liver.	21 tins Pilchards.
8 lbs. Pigs' Liver.	30 tins Herrings.
39 lbs. Veal.	73 tins Roes.
170 lbs. Ham.	58 tins. Shell Fish.
89 lbs. Oxtail.	1,094 lbs. Tinned Fruit.
199 lbs. Sausages.	189 tins Fruit.
220 lbs. Stewed Steak	148 tins Fruit Pulp.
(tinned).	60 tins Fruit Juices.
68 tins Steak, etc.	168 lbs. Dried Fruit.
193 tins Luncheon Meat,	9 boxes Dates.
etc.	208 tins Tomatoes.
27 tins Tongue.	684 tins Vegetables.
3 tins Jellied Veal.	149 tins Evaporated Milk.
20 Pork Pies.	48 tins Condensed Milk.
21 Chickens.	18 tins Skimmed Milk.
63 tins Chicken.	23 tins Cream.
66 lbs. Corned Beef.	41 tins Soup.
123 tins Corned Beef.	141 lbs. Cheese.
33 tins Rabbit.	51 jars Mincemeat.
12 stone Haddock.	272 jars Jam.
32 lbs. Dog Fish.	73 jars Marmalade.
26 boxes Kippers.	5 jars Honey.
25 boxes Herrings.	12 jars Tomato Paste
40 lbs. Cod.	7 tins Jam.
13 stone Whiting.	7 jars Pickles.

## Slaughterhouse.

There is one private Slaughterhouse licensed in the Borough. This was discontinued during the War and was brought back into operation in 1954. Particulars of inspections, etc., are as follows :—

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed .....	60	—	4	163	18
Number inspected .....	60	—	4	163	18

#### All diseases except tuberculosis :—

Whole carcases condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis .....	10.00	—	—	.61	5.5

#### Tuberculosis only :—

Whole carcases condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	3.33	—	—	—	—



**Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—**

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	2,778
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	6,242
(b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925/1932 .....	3
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	10
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	2,065

**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 .....	2,035
---	-------

**Action under statutory powers during the year :—**

(a) 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 .....	44
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(1) by owners .....	45*
(2) by Local Authority in default of owners .....	8*

\* Includes compliance in 1954 with 18 notices served in 1953.



(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 ..... | 1 |
| (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 .....  | 136   |
| (b) Number of dwellings recorded as overcrowded at the end of the year .....   | 303   |
| Number of families dwelling therein .....  | 346   |
| Number of persons dwelling therein .....   | 1,477 |
| (c) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....   | 12    |
| (d) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....   | 133   |
| (1) by removals of sub-tenants/lodgers, members of family .....  | 19    |
| (2) by removal of families to other known addresses (not overcrowded) .....  | 19    |
| (3) by removal to unknown addresses .....  | 95    |
| (4) rehousing by Council (included also in (2) above):—  |       |
| In requisitioned premises .....  | 2     |
| In Council houses .....  | 13    |
| In temporary bungalows .....   | 3     |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....   | 625   |
| (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 ..... | 2     |



# Factories.

Number of factory premises — 545.

Premises.	Number of :—		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mech. power .....	1,576	5	—
Factories without mech. power .....	72	1	—
Other Premises .....	4	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals .....	1,652	6	—
	—	—	—

## Defects found.

Particulars.	No. of defects :—			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness .....	2	1	—	1
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature .....	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .....	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenience :—				
Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective.....	17	15	—	8
Not separate for the sexes .....	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	21	18	—	9
	—	—	—	—

## Outworkers.

Number on register at end of year ..... 652

Nature of work :—

Making, repairing of :—

Wearing apparel .....	399
Household linen .....	2
Lace, lace curtains, nets .....	1
Furniture hangings, curtains .....	2
Brass and brass articles .....	12
Artificial flowers .....	3
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof, etc., of paper .....	16
Carding of buttons .....	13
Stuffed toys .....	11
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ....	179
Lampshades .....	12
Feather sorting .....	1
Sacks .....	1
Total .....	<hr/> 652 <hr/>

## Offices.

Number on the register — 327.

No defects were found in offices during the year.



## **Shops Act, 1950, Section 38.**

The Senior Shops Inspector has supplied the following statistics relating to the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers, made in accordance with the provisions of the Shops Act :—

Number of inspection visits .....	1,923
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### **Section 38 (1) (b)—temperature :—**

Number of shops in which a reasonable temperature was not maintained .....	24
--	----

### **Section 38 (2)—sanitary conveniences :—**

Number of shops in which sanitary conveniences were not suitable and sufficient .....	17
---	----

Number of certificates of exemption granted .....	Nil
---	-----

### **Section 38 (4)—washing facilities :—**

Number of shops in which washing facilities were not suitable and sufficient .....	7
--	---

Number of certificates of exemption granted .....	Nil
---	-----

### **Section 38 (5)—facilities for meals :—**

Number of shops in which facilities provided were not suitable and sufficient .....	3
---	---

## **Disinfection of Premises and Articles.**

### **Disinfections for :—**

Infectious diseases .....	133
Cancer .....	6
Vermin (routine protection from) .....	50
Miscellaneous .....	89
	<hr/>
	278
	<hr/>

### **Articles disinfected or destroyed :—**

	Disinfected.	Destroyed.
Bedding and bedclothing .....	1,604	62
Wearing apparel (including 1,033 articles for abroad) .....	1,264	18
Carpets, rugs, cushions .....	63	2
Others .....	112	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,043	98
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# **The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

Work carried out 1/4/54 to 31/3/55 :—

	Rats.	Mice.
(1) Number of premises visited .....	2,695	172
(2) Number of visits by Sanitary Inspectors .....	881	
(3) Number of visits by Rodent Con- trol Assistants .....	7,128	839
(4) Number of premises found to be infested .....	468	90
(5) Number of premises which re- ceived treatment by Rodent Con- trol Assistants .....	604	135
(6) Number of premises satisfactorily treated privately .....	2	—
(7) Number of Council premises (in- cluded in (5) ) .....	1	1

## **Milk (Special Designations) Orders.**

Licences issued.

	Dealers.	Supple- mentary.
Tuberculin tested .....	28	18
Pasteurised .....	30	18
Sterilised .....	36	20

Samples of designated milk taken.

	No. of samples taken.	No. not satisfactory.
Pasteurised .....	23	—
Tuberculin tested .....	1	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) .....	12	—
Sterilised .....	7	—
	—	—
	43	—
	—	—



## Laboratory Examinations re Food, Milk and Water.

Examinations made.	Quarter ending				Total for 12 months
	31.3.54.	30.6.54.	30.9.54.	31.12.54.	
Water .....	6	3	8	13	30
Milk .....	5	17	—	21	43
Ice Cream .....	—	5	1	—	6
Other Foods .....	6	5	4	2	17

Chemical tests for chlorine content of Swimming Pool  
water made by inspectors, 16

## Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Middlesex County Council are the Authority for the administration of this Act, and the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department has supplied the following particulars of sampling in Wembley during 1954 :—

Article.	No. taken.	Unsatis- factory.
Milk, various .....	99	1
Milk, new .....	72	6
Acetic Acid .....	1	—
Arrowroot .....	2	—
Butter .....	3	—
Cakes .....	26	—
Chocolate Drink .....	1	—
Chops .....	1	—
Coffee .....	2	—
Cooked Meats.....	31	—
Cooking Oil .....	1	—
Cornflour .....	1	—
Cream .....	14	—
Dressed Crab .....	1	—
Drugs, various.....	34	2
Fish .....	18	1
Fish Paste .....	2	—
Fruit Preserve.....	1	—
Fruit Squash .....	7	—

Article.	No. taken.	Unsatis- factory.
Gelatine	1	—
Ice Cream	18	—
Iced Lollies	2	—
Jam	2	—
Lard	2	—
Lemons	1	—
Liver	18	1
Marmalade	5	—
Marzipan	1	—
Meat Pie	3	—
Meat Tenderiser	1	—
Minced Meat	15	—
Mint in Vinegar	1	—
Oranges	6	—
Pepper	4	—
Pork and Vegetables	1	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	—
Sausages	36	2
Soya Flour	1	—
Sweets	8	—
Tomato Juice	1	—
Vinegar	36	4
Wines and Spirits	19	—
	<hr/> 500 <hr/>	<hr/> 17 <hr/>



**Bye-laws in force throughout the Borough—December, 1954.**

Relating to the following matters :—

- Offensive Trades.
- Hairdressers' Premises.
- New Streets.
- Slaughterhouses.
- Licensed Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.
- Removal through Streets of Offensive Matter.
- Removal of House Refuse.
- Public Conveniences.
- Nuisances.
- Good Rule and Government.
- Ventilation and Lighting of Stables.
- Pleasure Grounds.
- Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.
- Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food.
- Cycling on Footpaths.
- Buildings.
- Emission of Smoke.
- Sale of Coal and Coke (M.C.C.).
- Employment Agencies (M.C.C.).
- Employment of Children (M.C.C.).

## CHAPTER V.

### ADMINISTRATION, STAFF.

During the year your medical officers have acted professionally for the Council, performing 47 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 work of the Department, 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 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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