

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

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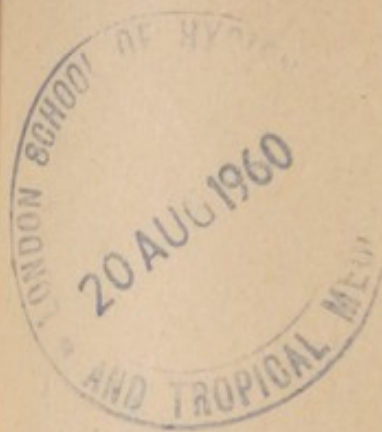


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**BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY**

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# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

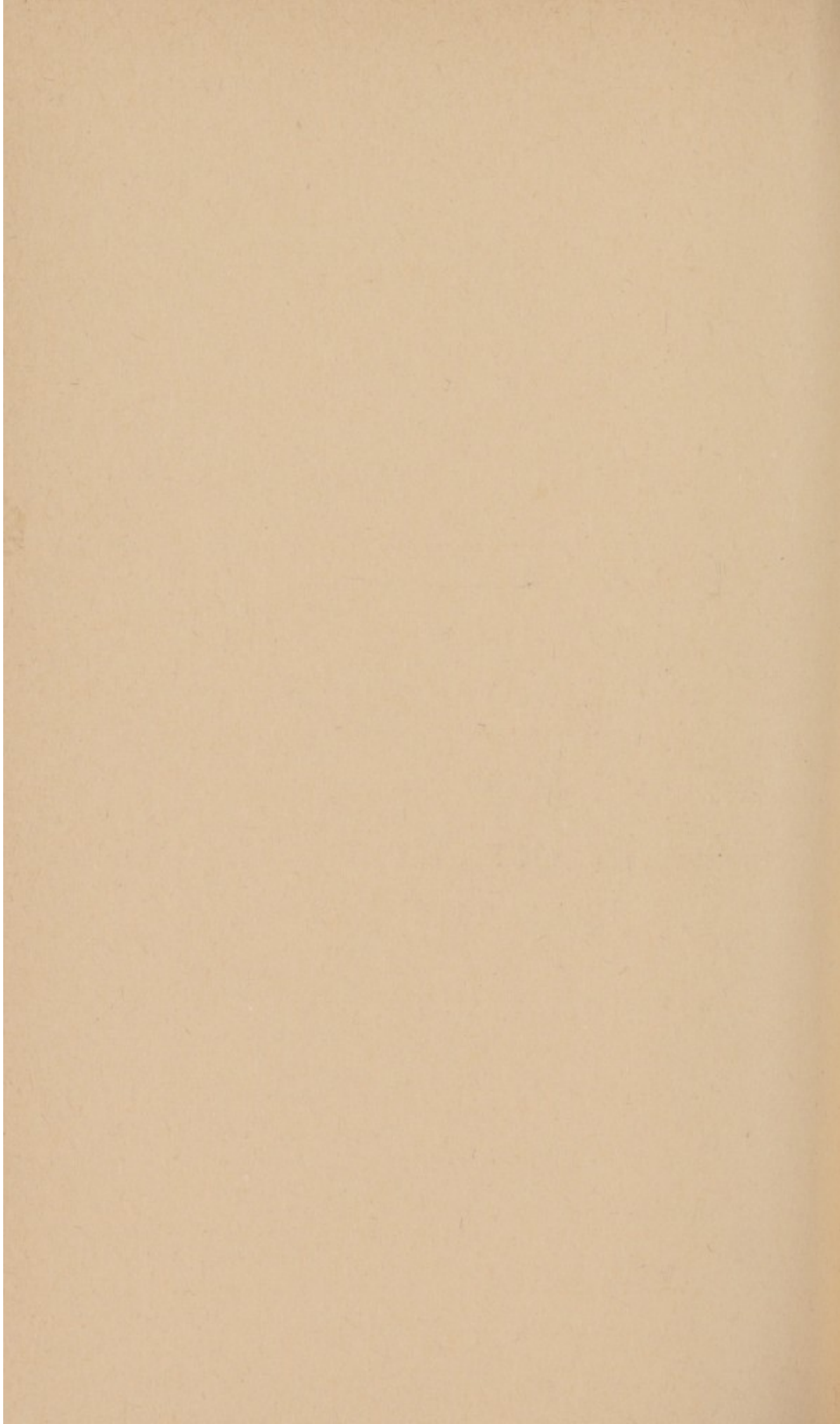
**FOR THE YEAR**

**1959**

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

**Medical Officer of Health**





**BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY**

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR**

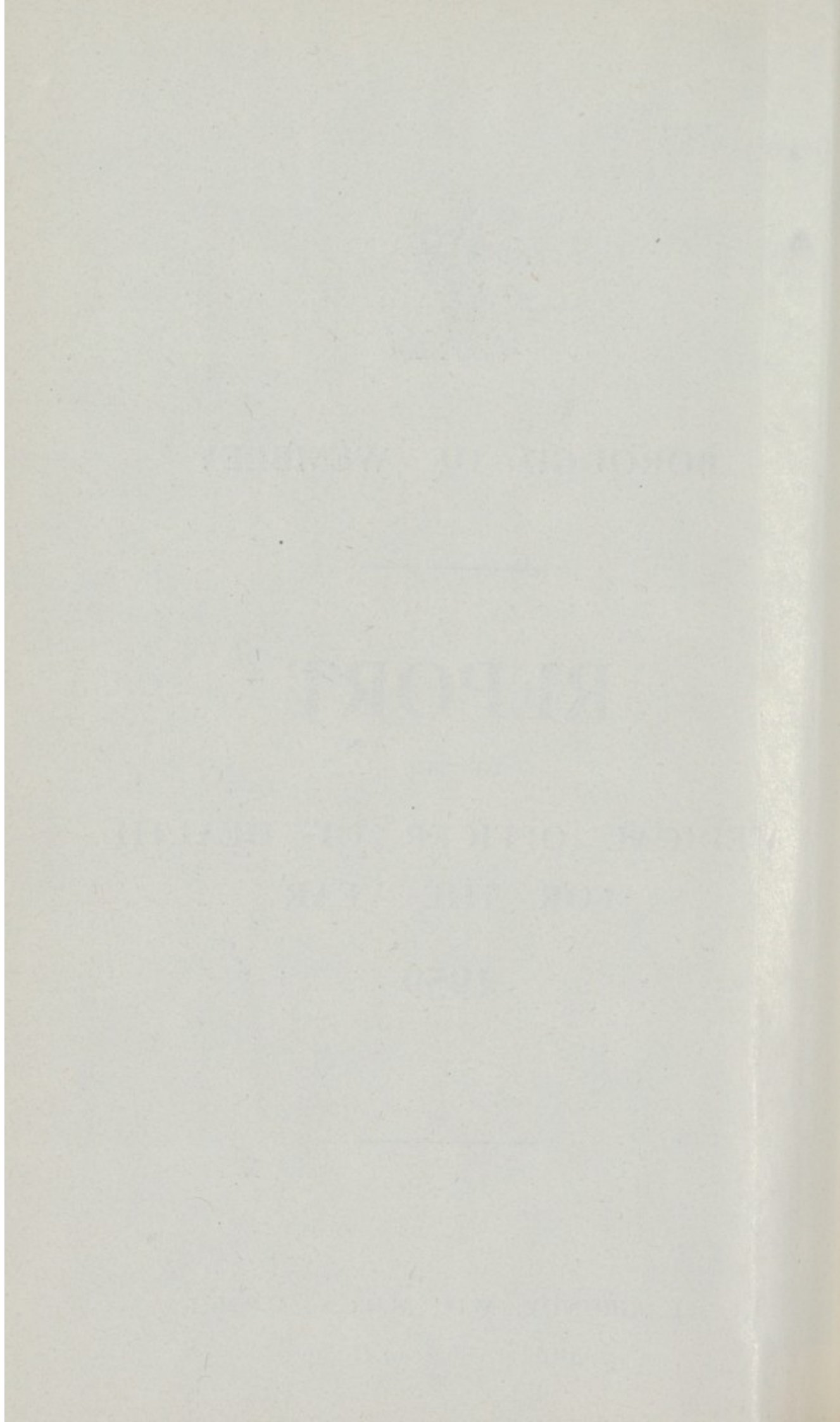
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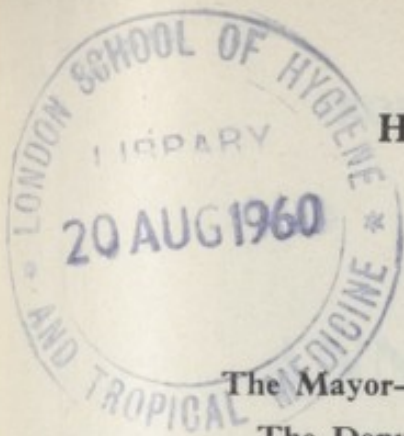
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**E. GRUNDY, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,**

Medical Officer of Health







## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(May, 1959)

**The Mayor**—Alderman L. R. REECE, M.M., J.P.

**The Deputy Mayor**—Councillor L. L. SMEE

**Chairman**—Councillor F. R. HILL, B.Sc.

**Vice-Chairman**—Councillor Mrs. NEWLAND

**Aldermen** : J. W. A. BILLAM, B.Sc., and C. H. SMITH, O.B.E., D.L. :

**Councillors** : P. J. BANCE, B. A. H. BANKS, B.Sc.(Econ.), A. F. E. BUDD, W. R. DUDDEN, K. HANLON, Mrs. D. J. LANGSTON, A. OTTEN, P. W. WEST.

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### **Medical Officer of Health :**

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

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**

Dr. R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

R. M. TURNER (a) (b) (c)

### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :**

C. DUERDEN (a) (b) (c)

### **Public Health Inspectors :**

L. KLUTH (a) (b) (c)                      G. E. A. REYNOLDS (a) (b) (c)

A. W. NICOL (a) (b)                      R. T. BEVAN (a) (b) (c)

G. A. BUCKINGHAM (a) (b)

### **Senior Clerk :**

G. H. HUGHES (a)

### **Second Clerk :**

A. J. HILL

### **Personal Assistant to Medical Officer of Health :**

Miss F. H. CARRAN

### **General Clerks :**

Mrs. H. NIXON

R. MARKS

(a) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute & S.I. Exam. Joint Board.

(b) Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) Certificate for Inspectors of Smoke.

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Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. NEWLAND

Members: W. A. WILLIAMS, B.Sc., and C. H. SMITH, O.B.E., D.L.

Members: F. J. BANCE, B.A., H. BANCE, B.Sc. (Econ.), A. E. E.

Members: W. R. DUDDEN, R. HANCOCK, M.D., J. LANGSTON,

A. OTTER, F.W. WEST

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Mrs. E. H. CARRAN

General Clerk:

Mrs. H. NIXON

Committee Room Secretary: Miss E. J. Evans (Joint Secret.

Committee for Inspection of Milk and Other Foods:

Committee for Inspection of Animals:



# BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY



## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1959

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 1959. This report has been compiled in the following five chapters, three 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 6, Statistical Appendix A, Pages 7—13.

„ II GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES, Pages 14—17.

„ III INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Pages 18—19,  
Statistical Appendix B, Pages 20—25.

„ IV ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, FOOD AND  
WATER, HOUSING, FACTORIES, ETC.,  
Pages 26—33, Statistical Appendix C, Pages  
34—50.

„ V ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT  
AND STAFF, Page 51.



## CHAPTER I.

### VITAL STATISTICS

1. The population of the Borough in mid-1959 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 126,300 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 1959 there were recorded 1,593 live births, giving a crude birth rate of 12.6 per thousand estimated population. The Registrar-General has provided boroughs with a comparability factor for this calculation which takes into account the relative proportion of women of child bearing age in the total community. When this factor of 1.01 is applied the standardised birth rate becomes 12.7, a more realistic figure, the origin of which, however, must be remembered when comparing it with past years.

3. The infantile mortality rate of 14.4 is below the national rate for England and Wales, yet one feels some comment is not out of place. Prematurity continues to be the main cause of neonatal death and the emergency unit maintained at the Edgware General Hospital is of advantage in cases of prematurity, probably keeping this rate to an absolute minimum.

4. The number of deaths totalled 1,219, giving a crude death rate of 9.7 per thousand. The comparability factor when applied produces a standardised death rate of 11.3, an increase on last year's figure but below the national rate.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX A.

## CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

from figures supplied by Registrar-General.

(Some comparative 1958 figures within brackets.)

Population Total 126,300

### Live Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Live birth rate per 1,000 esti- mated popula- tion .....
Legitimate .....	786	761	1,547 (1,465)	12.6 (11.99)
Illegitimate .....	28	18	46 (55)	
Adjusted by Area Comparability Factor of Registrar-General			1.01	12.7

### Stillbirths.

Legitimate .....	11	11	22 (23)	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 12.79 (12.18)
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1 (2)	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 esti- mated popula- tion ..... 0.18 (0.20)

Deaths .....	645	574	1,219 (1,114)	Death rate per 1,000 estimated population — Crude rate ..... 9.7 (8.79)
Adjusted by Area Comparability Factor of Registrar-General			1.17	Standardised rate ..... 11.3 (10.28)



## Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Legitimate .....	13	9	22	} 23 (29)
			(29)	
Illegitimate .....	—	1	1	
			(—)	(29)

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	14.4	(19.08)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.2	(19.8)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births	21.7	(—)

## Maternal Mortality.

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

	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	12.6	0.18	9.7	14.4	—	—
England and Wales	16.5	0.35	11.6	22.0	0.39	0.38

Area in acres .....	6,294
Estimated number of inhabited houses at end of 1959 .....	38,600
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1959 .....	£3,018,484
Estimate of the product of a penny rate 1959/60 .....	£12,100

## Causes of Deaths during the Year.

					1959.		
Causes of Death.					Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.....	.....	.....	7	—	7
2.	Tuberculosis, other	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3
4.	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
8.	Measles	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.....	.....	.....	14	15	29
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.....	.....	.....	71	11	82
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	.....	.....	.....	—	26	26
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.....	.....	.....	—	18	18
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	.....	.....	.....	63	60	123
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
16.	Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	—	4	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	.....	.....	.....	58	79	137
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.....	.....	.....	152	85	237
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	.....	.....	.....	15	19	34
20.	Other heart disease	.....	.....	.....	41	68	109
21.	Other circulatory disease	.....	.....	.....	26	38	64
22.	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
23.	Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	31	23	54
24.	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	50	25	75
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.....	.....	.....	11	6	17
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	.....	.....	7	—	7
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	37	47	84
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	.....	.....	.....	12	5	17
34.	All other accidents	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
35.	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
36.	Homicide	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES					645	574	1,219



## The Principal Causes of Death.

Disease.	Total Number of deaths.
1. Heart disease and other diseases of circulatory system (18—21) .....	444
Vascular lesions of nervous system (17) .....	137
	—— 581
2. Malignant neoplasms (10—14) .....	278
3. Respiratory diseases :—	
(a) Influenza (22) .....	64
(b) Pneumonia (23) .....	13
(c) Bronchitis (24) .....	54
(d) Other respiratory diseases (25) .....	75
	—— 206
4. Tuberculosis :—	
(a) Respiratory system (1) .....	7
(b) Other forms (2) .....	1
	—— 8
5. Violent deaths :—	
(a) Suicide (35) .....	13
(b) Road traffic (33).....	17
(c) Other violent causes (34).....	12
	—— 42
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.
1955	.....	.....	2.30	10.74	49.61
1956	.....	.....	2.16	10.86	50.95
1957	.....	.....	2.30	10.14	52.34
1958	.....	.....	2.86	12.42	57.89
1959	.....	.....	1.76	9.21	54.76

### SOME OTHER ESSENTIAL LOCAL STATISTICS.

#### Birth Notifications (as supplied by Area Medical Officer).

Notified by.	At home.	In Hospital.	In Nursing Home.	Totals.
Doctors .....	5	—	22	27
Midwives .....	351	1,270	—	1,621
Parents .....	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	356	1,270	22	1,648
Percentages .....	21.6	77.05	1.3	100.0

Live births — 1,623

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 ' year
Prematurity .....	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Post Maturity .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Intercranial Haemorrhage .....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Exomphalos Major .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningomyelocele .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Primary Collapse of both Lungs .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haematuria .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Communicating Hydrocephalus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Bronchiolitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	18	—	1	1	20	1	1	—	—	22

8. Congenital malformations (31)

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

## Infantile Mortality, 1955-1959.

Year.	Wembley.	England & Wales.
1955	17.18	24.9
1956	16.76	23.8
1957	18.51	23.0
1958	19.08	22.5
1959	14.4	22.0

Infantile mortality during last five years (7,461 live births  
128 deaths under one year) : 17.16

## Maternal Mortality.

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still), 1955-1959 :—

Year.	Wembley.	England & Wales.
1955	0.70	0.64
1956	1.31	0.57
1957	0.00	0.47
1958	0.00	0.43
1959	0.00	0.38

Maternal mortality during last five years (7,592 total births,  
3 maternal deaths) : 0.4



## 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 is administered by the Mount Vernon Group, and the Kingsbury Maternity Hospital under the control of the Governors of Charing Cross.

Infectious diseases are normally accepted at the Neasden Hospital or, in case of necessity, at the West Hendon 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 2381.)

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 2251.)

West Hendon 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.)

The new Charing Cross Hospital will not now be built in Wembley and this change of plan must be regarded as a prejudice to the hospital services of the Borough. The provision of a new hospital at Northwick Park is, however, still under discussion between the Ministry and the Regional Hospital Board.

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. (WORdsworth 7721)

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 :**

Church Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Telephone No. : COLindale 1137.

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.

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.**

By application to the Area Medical Officer :

215, Chevening Road, N.W.6.

Telephone No. : LADbroke 2411.

Outside office hours Home Nurses may be contacted in their own homes.

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### **School Health Service.**

Clinics at all the Child Health Clinics.

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4. VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. Six cases, four adults and two children were referred to a Health Centre for treatment more intensive than could be given in the home. 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 new Mortuary, situated at the rear of the Town Hall, came into operation on the 27th July, 1959. Between that date and the end of December 69 bodies were admitted.

The Pathologist using the premises has expressed his appreciation of the facilities now provided.

An Attendant has been appointed and reciprocal arrangements have been made with Harrow to cover absences due to holidays, sickness etc.



## CHAPTER III.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**FOOD POISONING.** Despite the great amount of scientific and bacteriological investigation which has taken place in recent years, and the practical application of the conclusions reached, there is very little reduction in the incidence of Food Poisoning. The education of kitchen workers now appears to be the field where the greatest chance of improvement lies. Many of the kitchen premises where outbreaks have occurred have been almost ideal in construction and equipment, whilst the lapse has often been one of temporary relaxation in the normally high standard maintained by the staff.

The total of cases notified during the year was 16, but only two of these were from outbreaks. It is certain that many sporadic cases occur which are not notified but equally probable that all major incidents are discovered and investigated.

Of the five major incidents Cl. Welchii was responsible for four producing 115 individual sufferers.

It will be seen that many of the larger outbreaks are due to the pre-cooking of meat and its storage in gravy over the week-end or overnight, it seems immaterial whether in a refrigerator or in warm conditions, permitting the multiplication of organisms retained in the mass of food. In such cases the appearance and taste of the food may be quite unaffected and it is only several hours after its ingestion that symptoms develop. These outbreaks are preventable and it appears that our attention should be directed to visits to rooms where meals are being prepared, and the dissemination of advice to kitchen staffs encouraging them to adopt a sound code of practice and never to deviate from this.

**2. INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF IMMUNISATION.** The Department continues to authenticate the International Certificates of Vaccination for travellers who have received inoculations from Wembley practitioners.

During the year 1,031 certificates received attention in the Department.



3. **DISINFECTION.** The policy of the Committee in relation to disinfection has been rather an empirical one. The Department has for many years past disinfected on release from quarantine cases of infectious disease where contamination of the environment is likely. The more serious notifiable infectious diseases form the main examples in this group.

Disinfection has been accomplished by fumigation of the room in which the patient has been nursed, removal of bedding and bed-clothes for steam disinfection, along with a complete and thorough spring cleaning and airing of the sick-room. Whether this procedure results in the death of microbes or no, we feel that it does have a salutary effect in bringing home to the family their personal responsibility for cleaning and airing the environment of the patient on recovery.

It is generally conceded that following the most infectious or contagious types of disease it is essential to undertake disinfection of the sick environment or, indeed, destruction of all articles which have come into close contact with the patient. Circumstances where this has been necessary are rare as the diseases involved include such conditions as Smallpox and other virus infections.

On occasions disinfection is requested by the relatives of a person who has been sick with, or who has died from a complaint which scientifically is not regarded as infectious, but none the less those in contact do not feel disposed to use the premises or the articles which have been in contact with the patient until such time as they have been disinfected. There is a common phobia following a death from, for instance, Cancer, and in these cases disinfection of the sick-room is performed on repayment.

Additionally, there appears to be a substantial export of used clothing by Wembley residents to relatives or friends in under-privileged countries ; many of these countries insist on the parcel being accompanied by a certificate of disinfection. The work is undertaken and the certificate is provided on repayment.



**STATISTICAL APPENDIX B.**  
**Cases of infectious disease notified in Wards and removals to Hospitals.**

Disease.	Total	Alpertown	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 .....	153	26	9	15	5	6	8	24	12	9	14	12	13	17	11.11
Diphtheria .....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	62	9	5	2	6	4	10	4	4	9	3	—	6	20	32.26
Erysipelas .....	7	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	14.29
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	5	1	—	—	1	—	3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60.0
Meningococcal infection.....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	33	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	3	2	2	14	6	3	9.09
Measles .....	1157	89	60	77	72	99	81	265	134	55	61	106	58	13	1.12
Whooping cough .....	46	6	1	5	5	7	2	1	2	1	10	4	2	2	4.35
Poliomyelitis :—															
Paralytic .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	100.00
Non-Paralytic .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.00
Typhoid fever .....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	100.00
Food Poisoning .....	16	4	1	1	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	5	31.25
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	33	—	—	—	—	—	33*	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	100.00
Encephalitis :—															
Infective .....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious .....	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 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.				Dysentery.		Poliomyelitis.		Menin- gococcal infection.		Age Group.	Acute pneu- monia.		Ery- sipelas.		Encephalitis		Food Poison- ing.		Typhoid Fever		Paraty- phoid Fever				
	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	4	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1	5	1	—	—	43	51	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
2	1	4	—	—	—	—	52	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
3	6	4	2	2	—	—	69	76	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	17	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
4	10	6	1	4	—	—	89	83	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	47	54	10	15	—	—	257	312	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
10	8	7	1	—	—	—	15	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25 & over	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All ages	74	79	20	26	Nil	539	618	13	20	1	—	1	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All ages	28	34	5	2	Nil	Nil	7	9	Nil	—	1	—	—	—	



## Monthly incidence of the Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Scarlet fever .....	10	17	16	16	14	16	14	4	2	11	15	18	153
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Pneumonia .....	5	13	22	5	2	—	—	1	4	1	2	7	62
Erysipelas .....	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Dysentery .....	3	—	8	6	2	9	1	1	1	1	—	1	33
Measles .....	256	453	209	129	37	37	26	6	1	—	2	1	1157
Whooping cough	3	—	2	4	4	2	9	3	12	1	1	3	46
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis :—													
Paralytic .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis :—													
Infective .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Food poisoning	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	1	4	3	16

## Winter Respiratory Diseases (October—March).

	Notifications of primary pneumonia and acute influenzal-pneumonia.	Death certi- ficates in which respiratory diseases mentioned.
1955-56 .....	57	187
1956-57 .....	30	98
1957-58 .....	71	172
1958-59 .....	57	152
1959-60 .....	33	133

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 .....	22	33	9	5	21	24	21	—	6	54	40	19	254
Mumps .....	5	13	7	9	23	24	10	—	6	17	31	9	154
German measles	3	1	2	3	2	16	9	—	2	—	1	—	39

### Tuberculosis.

	No. of Notifications.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under one year .....	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years .....	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years .....	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years .....	5	1	—	1
25 to 34 years .....	2	3	—	1
35 to 44 years .....	5	2	—	—
45 to 54 years .....	2	3	1	—
55 to 64 years .....	3	1	1	1
65 and over .....	1	2	1	—
Totals .....	18	12	3	3



		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	.....	1	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	.....	1	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	.....	1	1	—	—
45 to 54 years	.....	1	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	.....	5	—	—	—
65 and over	.....	8	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	17	1	Nil	Nil
		—	—	—	—

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

No. admitted to hospitals  
or Sanatoria :

7

No. discharged from hospitals  
or Sanatoria :

12

During the year 138 cases removed from register. At 31st December 777 names remained on register — 719 pulmonary and 58 non-pulmonary.

### Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

There were 5 outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

# Bacteriological Service (at Central Public Health Laboratory).

Examinations made.	Quarter ending				Total for 12 months.
	31/3/59	30/6/59	30/9/59	31/12/59	
<b>Throat and Nose Swabs.</b>					
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Hamolytic Streptococci	25	29	8	21	83
Vincent's angina	—	—	—	1	1
Negative	68	49	23	33	173
<b>Fæces.</b>					
Shigella	19	22	1	2	40
Salmonella	—	5	5	14	24
Cl. Welchii	—	13	30	3	46
Paratyphi B	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	39	95	65	34	233
<b>Urine.</b>					
Negative	—	2	—	—	2
<b>Sputum.</b>					
T.B. smear	—	1	—	—	1
Other organisms	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	20	9	5	11	45
<b>Pertussis.</b>					
Per nasal swab	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	2	9	1	2	14
<b>Blood.</b>					
Paul Bunnell:					
Positive	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	—	1	—	—	1

## Scabies.

Only 6 cases of scabies, three adults and three children, were treated during the year.

## Laundry for the Incontinent Aged.

No. of cases	.....	37
Cost of Laundry	.....	£137 10s. 4d.



## CHAPTER IV.

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

1. HEALTH GROUNDS FOR REHOUSING. The Council, through its Housing and Estates Committee, has for many years been conscious of the need to define as far as possible those cases which could be seriously considered for rehousing on medical and health grounds. The extent to which recommendations could be received from the medical department was naturally limited, as it was impossible to rehouse all those with medical claims, even if the whole of the available tenancies were each year used for this purpose. The Committee receive from the Health Department quite readily all recommendations where an infectious case of Tuberculosis is living in unsatisfactory conditions along with susceptible children. It also receives cases from the Health Department where the occupant of premises is permanently incapable, on account of physical handicap, of reaching the street from his dwelling or of reaching his dwelling from the street, without substantial assistance. These recommendations are very willingly accepted by the Housing Committee and as little as possible delay is permitted before a suitable tenancy is offered.

In 1957, the Health Department were asked to visit and assess all those old persons over the age of 65 who were eligible for rehousing in old persons' dwellings and, amongst other things, to offer points for medical incapacity and for the lack of amenity. This has necessitated a considerable amount of visiting but has resulted in those old persons most in need of rehousing on medical grounds being offered some priority in selection.

The Housing Committee have accepted also, in the past, applications from overcrowded families and have recently paid particular attention to those families which have become overcrowded by the process of natural growth of the family.

In 1949 there were 558 overcrowded dwellings known to the Health Department and, on account of assistance given by the Housing and Estates Committee in the rehousing of overcrowded families and other factors, this number was reduced to 148 in 1959.



2. **HOUSING.** The Housing Act of 1957 continued as the main statute, under which a considerable amount of work in this sphere was undertaken in the Department during the year. Statistical details are included in the Appendix to this chapter.

### **Legal Proceedings.**

Proceedings were taken against the owners in respect of repairs required at three premises. Abatement Orders were made under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the owners to carry out the work within three months, and the Council were awarded £15 15s. 0d. costs.

### **Overcrowding.**

The number of cases of overcrowding known to the Health Department has shown a steady decrease as the following figures indicate.

Year.	Number of Cases of overcrowding on Register.	Total Number of Cases of over- crowding relieved during the year.	Number of Cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by removal to unknown addresses.
1950	516	133	6
1951	517	52	9
1952	456	102	2
1953	424	52	3
1954	303	133	95
1955	204	108	102
1956	169	47	42
1957	175	5	3
1958	142	43	38
1959	148	4	—



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.

**Hardness of Water.** The Health Committee have been very concerned about the deleterious effects of hardness in the water supplied to a large part of the Borough and in 1949 conferences were held with the Water Company and visits paid to the Water Company's Works in Watford, to discuss the problem and to ascertain by inspection exactly to what extent the water was being treated prior to distribution in the Company's mains. The Company at that time recognised that they were unable to soften the supply as much as they would like to do, although they pleaded that they were one of the few water undertakings in the country who undertook any treatment of the supply with the intention of reducing hardness. The Company informed the Council that certain works were required in their Clay Lane Pumping Station, Watford, and that when these improvements were completed there would be a substantial reduction in the hardness of the water supplied. The accompanying Table indicates that for the first whole year, 1959 showed a substantial reduction in the degree of hardness present in the water distributed to premises in the town.



Average "total hardness" per month of samples (in parts per million) of water taken by the Colne Valley Water Company in Wembley.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1958	249	257	260	261	257	251	238	273	242	235	245	238
1959	212	186	194	187	202	163	165	183	170	164	153	156

4. IMPURITIES OF FOOD. There have been during the year a considerable number of cases where residents have complained to the Department that food and food products purchased have been unsatisfactory. On occasions the complaint has been that the food has become unfit for human consumption either by prolonged storage or by deficiencies in preparation. Frequently however, also, of recent date, complaints have been brought to our notice of foreign bodies contained within the substance of food stuffs and dirty containers into which the food (usually liquid) has been placed. It is always difficult to decide precisely in these cases what action will be most successful and general policy questions considered by the Committee in relation to such cases have, as far as possible, been made on logical and distinct lines, but it is none the less recognised that each individual case must be judged on its merits at the time and no general decision can be laid down covering all circumstances. The Department investigate fully all complaints and from time to time it is somewhat frustrating to find that after full investigation, when the Council wish to proceed against the purveyor of food, the original complainant decides that he or she is not disposed to give evidence, in which circumstances it is impossible to proceed with the case.

This work would seem to be a duplication as the Public Control Department of the County Council undertake investigations in relation to the purity of food and the sampling of food, but one feels the work within the Health Department is none the less most important.

5. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH FOOD. Legal proceedings in connection with food were taken on five occasions during the year. One firm was fined for selling a loaf



of bread containing a nail. A dairy company was fined on two occasions—once for selling milk in a dirty bottle and once for selling a bottle of milk containing foreign matter (wire mesh). Another firm was fined on two occasions for selling milk in dirty bottles.

6. INDUSTRIAL EFFLUVIA. Complaints of industrial odour continue to be received and in previous reports the elimination of industrial odour has been discussed. One wonders how these agents for the elimination of smell actually operate either indoors or outdoors. There is a possibility that the deodorant material oxidises or causes some chemical change to take place in the particles (the aerosol) producing the smell, which results in a chemical compound having a different odour or having little odour at all. This might possibly occur indoors but almost certainly is impossible in the case of an odour pervading a substantial area outside. There is a possibility that the material used to obliterate the offensive odour in fact merely operates by masking the offensive odour with one more acceptable to the human sense. One hesitates to suggest that the deodorants can be effective by paralysing temporarily or semi-permanently the sensory nerve endings of smell in the nasopharynx. One feels this is almost an impossibility outdoors and would be extremely hazardous and fraught with considerable risk if used inside a particular room. The obviously hygienic and logical way to obliterate complaint of odour, is to avoid producing the situation where odoriferous particles become suspended in the atmosphere, either indoors or out. This involves strict cleanliness indoors and the treatment of fumes before discharge from industrial premises.

7. INSTRUMENTS. The increasing desire and need for quantitative evaluation rather than subjective impression, has led us to seek instruments which can record quite impartially the degree of disturbance actually created in areas where complaint is received. The need for these instruments has become intensified more recently and in the Department we experimented with the production of a transparency of different degrees of opacity transmitting light to the extent of 20%, 40%, 60%, corresponding to the degrees of Ringelmann's Scale. The Ringelmann Scale is the standard selected in the Clean Air Act but it is realised that the scale is not absolute and is a very difficult one indeed to use. The experimental transparency produced in the Health Department was not sufficiently reliable for field use



and we did not persevere with the idea. However, a smoke-scope was purchased which adopts the same ideas and consists of a small telescope with a disc which occludes 40 per cent. of the light in part of the field leaving the rest of the field clear for a direct view of smoke issuing from the chimney under observation. This probably would not be reliable in Court but it is very useful to demonstrate to the factory owners and to the stokers the density of the smoke emitted.

Noise intensity was previously assessed by the Inspector on a subjective basis and quite naturally this was invariably called into question by the complainant. We have purchased recently an apparatus which records the intensity of noise in decibels, and whilst we are not able to analyse at each pitch, none the less it is possible to come to an objective conclusion of the total disturbance. In the event of remedial works being undertaken by the offenders it is possible at a subsequent date to ascertain if there has been no change or if there has been a reduction in the total energy content of the noise.

More recently still we have brought into use a light meter for the measurement of the luminosity of any particular working surface or workroom. This will be of value in influencing factory and office owners to improve lighting conditions in their premises.

There are many other instruments which we would like to use in the Department but cost, has, up to the moment, precluded any further extension.

8. REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS. Hawkers who ply their trade from mobile vehicles within the boundaries of the Borough, require to be registered with the Council under a local Act. This registration has been in force for many years and at the present moment the relevant statute is the Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, Section 11. It is important to ensure that the motor vehicles and carts from which food products are sold in the Borough, are reasonably equipped and adequately maintained to avoid risk of complaint and risk of food poisoning. Established traders are excused registration as any individual who trades from shop premises is saved the necessity of registration.

Shortly after the War, when the delivery of purchases had not yet become re-established, many applications were received for the sale of such commodities as greengrocery and fish, but now that more static firms are able to offer delivery, the demand for such services is



decreasing, and our experience is that the number of vans presented for registration is reduced and generally speaking they are ideally suited for the purpose.

The same applies to hawkers of refreshments. A few years ago many registrations were received and some difficulty was experienced in controlling the sale of refreshments at events in the town, and the sale of fried fish from mobile stalls during the evening. Social changes once again appear to have eliminated the necessity for this type of service and consequently our difficulties have been reduced.

9. "HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW." During the latter part of the year, the Stadium authorities promoted the "Horse of the Year Show" for the first time in Wembley. This internationally famous event presented many problems to the Health Department, because of the sudden influx of some 150 "lived-in" caravans, 80 "lived-in" horse boxes, and the stabling of 580 horses.

Temporary arrangements were made for the reception of waste water and chemical closet contents into the sewerage system, and daily refuse collection and disposal was organised.

The removal of soiled bedding and manure from the horse boxes was undertaken daily by a contractor engaged by the "Horse of the Year" Committee, and a number of stand-pipes were erected by the Colne Valley Water Co. along Lakeside Way, to provide a water supply for the temporary occupants. The Public Health Inspectors visited daily in order to check and remedy any possible nuisances, and advise those responsible.

In all, these arrangements worked reasonably well, but there was room for improvement, and at the conclusion a communication was sent to the Stadium authorities setting out our observations and requesting that adequate notice be given in future years, so as to afford time for consultation well in advance of the commencement of the event.

10. 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 .....	206,807
Vale Farm, Wembley .....	151,437

11. **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. 620 premises were satisfactorily treated by the Council and 14 premises were known to have been treated privately.

12. **PUBLIC CLEANSING.** The Director of Public Cleansing has kindly supplied the following information :—

**Refuse Collection.**

House and Trade refuse is collected weekly, with the exception that refuse from certain blocks of flats is collected twice weekly.

The amount of refuse collected during the year was 28,718 tons.

The separate collection of waste paper from business premises free of charge has been maintained. The amount collected from this source during the year was 767 tons.

**Refuse Disposal.**

Refuse is disposed of by a Separation and Incineration Plant which has handled 29,878 tons. Salvage materials amounting to 3,401 tons were sold for £15,571.

**Street Cleansing.**

The system of street sweeping by the use of pedestrian controlled electric trucks, each with an operator and four street orderlies, continues to give a frequency of sweeping of at least once every seven days.

**Public Conveniences.**

The increase in use of the free washing facilities at the two staffed Conveniences in the Borough has been maintained during the year.



## STATISTICAL APPENDIX C.

Number of complaints received and investigated .....	2,204
Visits made by Public Health Inspectors .....	22,169

### (a) Dwelling Houses :—

Visits under Public Health Acts .....	5,006
Visits under Housing Acts .....	183
Visits under Rent Acts .....	115
Visits <i>re</i> overcrowding .....	10
Visits to bug infested premises .....	19
Visits <i>re</i> other vermin (excluding rats and mice, see below) .....	3
Visits <i>re</i> cases of infectious disease .....	506
Visits to cases of food poisoning .....	54

### (b) General Environmental Public Health :—

Drains and sewers inspected .....	2,202
Drain and Sewer Test applied .....	71
Cesspools, etc. ....	4
Urinals, latrines, chemical closets .....	31
Stables, manure pits, etc. ....	3,504
Piggeries .....	1
Ditches and streams .....	98
Open spaces, etc. ....	374
Yards .....	2,803
Public conveniences .....	35
Tents, vans and sheds .....	1,220
Factories—Mechanical .....	661
„ —Non-mechanical .....	34
Workplaces .....	30
Outworkers .....	47
Smoke observations—half hourly .....	37
„ „ —casual .....	685
„ „ —visits to plant .....	130
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Public Houses, etc. ....	102
Hairdressers (number of establishments on register at end of year 94) .....	22
Schools (number of private schools 19) .....	98
Markets .....	35

Rats and Mice .....	126
Swimming baths—visits .....	19
„ „ —Water examination .....	6
Chlorine tests .....	—
Elderly persons housing accommodation .....	107
Clean Air Act .....	12

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

Number of dairies registered at end  
of year ..... 11

Number of distributors of milk regis-  
tered, with premises in the  
Borough selling milk in properly  
closed and unopened receptacles 42

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 84) ..... 369

Slaughterhouse ..... 78

Dairies and milk shops—visits ..... 51

„ „ „ „ —milk samples taken..... 28

Fried fish shops (number on register at end of  
year 13) ..... 32

Bakehouses (number on register at end of  
year 11) ..... 75

Ice cream premises (number on register at end  
of year 220) ..... 40

Ice cream—samples taken ..... 12

Fishmongers and poulterers (number on register  
at end of year 27) ..... 97

Greengrocers and fruiterers (number on register  
at end of year 99) ..... 216

Grocers, etc. (number on register at end of  
year 280) ..... 365



Restaurants, cafés, etc. (number on register at end of year 99)	220
Street vendors, hawkers, etc. (number on register at end of year 79)	41
Other food premises	133
Water supply—visits	43
„ „ —samples taken	15

(d) Other visits and inspections :—

Massage establishments, etc.	28
Certificates lodged by Members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy	4
New Licences granted	—
Licences renewed	15
Noise nuisances	223
Dust nuisances	158
Effluvia nuisances	275
Petroleum stores	609
Miscellaneous	461
Number of written notices served	183
Number of statutory notices served	27

**Nuisances abated and improvements effected.**

(a) Dwelling Houses :—

Roofs repaired	202
External walls and chimney stacks repaired	125
Gutters and spouts repaired or renewed	146
Damp-proof courses provided	23
Dampness remedied	266
Yards paved or repaired	34
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	100
Doors repaired or renewed	61
Windows repaired or renewed	112
Floors repaired or renewed	91
Sub floor vent. provided or improved	46
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	187



Passages and staircases redecorated .....	27
Staircases repaired .....	22
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed .....	71
Cooking stoves repaired or renewed .....	10
Sinks and washbasins provided or renewed .....	71
Waste pipes repaired or renewed .....	48
Food stores provided or improved .....	7
Dustbins provided or renewed .....	58
Water supply improved or reinstated .....	48
W.C. walls, etc., cleansed .....	31
W.C. pans cleansed .....	24
W.C. pans repaired or renewed .....	65
W.C. structures repaired or renewed .....	12
W.C. lighting and ventilation improved .....	12
W.C. flush pipe joints repaired .....	46
Additional W.C.'s provided .....	3

(b) General Environmental Public Health :—

Drains cleansed from obstruction .....	1,064
Drains repaired or renewed .....	99
New drains provided .....	35
New inspection chambers provided .....	44
Inspection chambers repaired .....	47
Soil pipes and vent. shafts repaired .....	45
W.C.'s repaired .....	43
W.C.'s cleansed .....	18
Cesspools emptied or repaired .....	—
Urinals and latrines—cleansed or emptied .....	6
"    "    "—additional provided .....	24
Stables, manure pits—cleansed .....	2
"    "    " repaired .....	1
Piggeries cleansed or limewashed .....	1
Animal nuisances abated .....	15
Offensive accumulations removed .....	107
Ditches and streams—cleansed .....	23
"    "    "—pollution remedied .....	11
Smoke nuisances abated .....	42
Improvements in boiler plant or fuel effected.....	33



Cinemas, Dance Halls, etc.—contraventions remedied .....	12
Hairdressers—contraventions remedied .....	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds—nuisance abated .....	—
„ „ „ „ —Removed .....	—
Schools—sanitary conditions improved .....	1
„ —urinals and W.C's cleansed or repaired .....	5
Markets—contraventions remedied .....	21
Noise nuisances abated .....	29
Dust nuisances abated .....	11
Effluvia nuisances abated .....	22
Petroleum—contraventions remedied .....	16
(c) Eradication of bed bugs :—	
(i) Number of Council houses :—	
Found to be infested and subsequently dis-infested .....	1
(ii) Number of other houses :—	
Found to be infested and subsequently dis-infested .....	5
(i) by hydrogen cyanide .....	—
(ii) by liquid insecticides .....	5
Other vermin eradicated (not including rats and mice) .....	13
Verminous articles destroyed .....	—
(d) Meat and other Food Premises :—	
Meat shops, stalls, etc.—premises cleansed .....	40
„ „ „ „ —other contraventions remedied .....	40
Dairies—cleansed and distempered or painted .....	3
„ —premises repaired .....	1
„ —other contraventions remedied .....	6
Bakehouses — cleansed and distempered or painted .....	3
„ —sanitary conditions improved .....	1
„ —other contraventions remedied .....	15

Ice cream premises—cleansed and distempered or painted .....	10
” ” ” —sanitary conditions improved .....	19
Fried fish shops—cleansed and distempered or painted .....	5
” ” ” —sanitary conditions improved	—
” ” ” —other contraventions remedied	5
Fishmongers, etc., contraventions remedied .....	26
Grocers, etc., contraventions remedied .....	75
Greengrocers, etc., contraventions remedied .....	55
Restaurants, Cafés, etc., contraventions remedied .....	129
Street hawkers, contraventions remedied .....	5
Other food premises, contraventions remedied .....	37
	<hr/>
	4,229
	<hr/>

#### Unsound Food Surrendered :—

1,094 lbs. Meat.	131 jars Jam.
154 lbs. Poultry.	177 tins Jam.
51 Meat Pies.	630 tins Vegetables.
2 lbs. Sausages.	254 pkts. Margarine.
962 tins Meat.	21 pkts. Butter.
23 stone Fish.	298 tins Miscellaneous
66 tins Fish.	Foods.
4,784 tins Fruit and Fruit Juices.	34 tins Milk.
29 lbs. Cheese.	21 lbs. Sugar.



## Slaughterhouse.

There is one private Slaughterhouse licensed in the Borough. This was discontinued during the War and was brought back into operation in 1952. Particulars of inspections, etc., are as follows :—

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed .....	62	—	3	506	15
Number inspected .....	62	—	3	506	15
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :—					
Whole carcases condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci .....	16	—	—	1.78	—
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcases condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration.....	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned .....	—	—	—	—	—

# Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	2,553
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,204
(b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1957	6
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	33
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,142

## 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 .....	2,125
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## Action under statutory powers during the year :—

### (a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(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 .....	27
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(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(1) by owners .....	15
(2) by Local Authority in default of owners .....	9
(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	—
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	8
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	—
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	3

### Overcrowding.

(a) Certificates issued to landlords, giving the permitted number of persons who may occupy a house .....	3
(b) Number of dwellings recorded as overcrowded at the end of the year .....	148
Number of families dwelling therein .....	159
Number of persons dwelling therein .....	709
(c) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	10

(d) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	4
(1) by removal to unknown addresses .....	—
(2) rehoused by Council .....	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	20
(e) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	1

#### Rent Act, 1957.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	21
Number of undertakings given by Landlords .....	14
Number of Certificates issued .....	6
Number of Certificates cancelled .....	7

#### New Houses.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information :—

Number of new houses and flats erected during the year :

(a) (1) by the Local Authority .....	34
(2) by other bodies or persons .....	85
(b) with State Assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(1) by the Local Authority .....	17
(2) by other bodies or persons .....	Nil



## Factories.

Number of factory premises — 445.

Premises.	Number of :—			
		Written Inspections.	Occupiers Notices.	Prosecuted.
Factories with mech. power .....	1,220	6	—	—
Factories without mech. power .....	34	—	—	—
Other Premises .....	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	1,254	6	—	—

## Defects found.

Particulars.	No. of defects :—			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness .....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature .....	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—

## Sanitary Conveniences :—

Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective.....	7	6	—	1
Not separate for the sexes	1	—	—	1
Other offences .....	2	2	—	—
Totals .....	11	9	—	2

## Outworkers.

Number on register at end of year ..... 277

Nature of work :—

Making, repairing of :—

Wearing apparel ..... 217

Household linen ..... 2

Furniture hangings, curtains ..... 1

Furniture and upholstery ..... 1

Brass and brass articles ..... 4

Artificial flowers ..... 2

Paper bags ..... 1

Making of boxes or other receptacles or  
parts thereof, etc., of paper ..... 3

Carding of buttons ..... 3

Stuffed toys ..... 3

Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas  
stockings, etc. .... 20

Lampshades ..... 19

Feather sorting ..... 1

## Offices.

Number on the register — 335.

No defects were found 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 under the Shops Act. 1,541

(1) (a) Number of premises in which ventilation was not suitable and sufficient ..... 1

(b) Number of shops in which a reasonable temperature was not maintained ..... 87

(2) Number of shops in which sanitary conveniences were not suitable and sufficient ..... 26

Number of certificates of exemption granted Nil

(3) Number of premises in which lighting was not suitable and sufficient ..... 5

(4) Number of shops in which washing facilities were not suitable and sufficient ..... 11

Number of certificates of exemption granted Nil

(5) Number of shops in which facilities provided for the taking of meals in shop were not suitable and sufficient ..... 4

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

Disinfections for :—

Infectious diseases ..... 115

Cancer ..... 4

Vermin (routine protection from) ..... 19

Miscellaneous ..... 6

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144

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Articles disinfected or destroyed :—

	Disinfected.	Destroyed.
Bedding and bedclothing .....	1,033	54
Wearing apparel (including 1,025 articles for abroad) .....	1,210	8
Carpets, rugs, cushions, curtains .....	15	—
Others .....	132	10
	—	—
	2,390	72
	—	—

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

Work carried out 1/4/59 to 31/12/59 :—

	Rats.	Mice.
(1) Number of complaints received	517	145
(2) Number of premises visited .....	1,628	236
(3) Number of visits by Rodent Con- trol Assistants .....	3,782	469
(4) Number of premises which re- ceived treatment by Rodent Con- trol Assistants .....	494	126
(5) Number of premises satisfactorily treated privately .....	10	4
(6) Number of Council premises (in- cluded in (4) ) .....	7	8



## Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

### Licences issued.

	Dealers.	Supple- mentary.
Tuberculin tested .....	29	18
Pasteurised .....	30	19
Sterilised .....	41	20

### Samples of designated milk taken.

	No. of samples taken.	No. not satisfactory.
Pasteurised .....	19	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) .....	8	—
Sterilised .....	1	—
	<hr/> 28 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

### Laboratory Examinations re Food, Milk and Water.

Examinations made	31.3.59	Quarter ending 30.6.59	30.9.59	31.12.59	Total for 12 months
Water .....	—	10	4	1	15
Milk .....	—	7	—	21	28
Ice Cream .....	—	5	7	—	12
Other Foods .....	2	2	1	4	9

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

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 1959 :—

Article.	No. taken.	Unsatis- factory.
Milk (new) .....	125	8
Milk (various) .....	96	—
Cheese .....	7	—
Butter .....	32	—
Cream .....	33	—
Drugs .....	28	—
Fish and Fish products .....	19	2
Fruit (fresh, canned, dried) .....	7	—
Fruit Squash, drinks, etc. ....	7	—
Ice Cream .....	43	—
Margarine .....	22	—
Meat and Meat products .....	67	1
Liver .....	25	—
Preserves .....	6	—
Sausages, etc. ....	11	—
Spirits .....	13	—
Sweets .....	9	—
Vinegar .....	27	—
Miscellaneous .....	12	—
	589	11



## Bye-laws in force throughout the Borough—December, 1959.

Relating to the following matters :—

Offensive Trades and Fish Frying.

Hairdressers' Premises.

New Streets.

Slaughterhouses.

Licensed Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.

Removal through Streets of Offensive Matter.

Deposit of Litter.

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.

Spitting.

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 acted professionally for the Council in performing 49 clinical examinations of actual or prospective staff and have provided a number of special reports to the various Committees of the Council. This helps in securing a medically sound personnel for all the activities of the Council and enables special consideration to be given to any unusual incidence of sickness, thereby maintaining a standard of efficiency difficult without such a service.

So far as the Inspectorate is concerned, there was again depletion for a large part of the year owing to illness.

I refer with deep regret to the premature resignation of Mr. R. M. Turner, from the post of Chief Public Health Inspector, which occurred in December of this year. The Department and the Council lost, by his resignation, the services of a deeply competent and sincerely enthusiastic officer. This short note is made merely to act as a record, because Mr. Turner's departure was noted by a widely attended meeting of his colleagues and by a resolution of the Health Committee and the Council sincerely thanking him for the services which he undoubtedly gave to the Borough.

Great credit is due to the remaining staff for their earnest endeavours to cope with the difficult situation in which the Department was placed.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks and 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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