

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Harrow-on-the-Hill].**

**Contributors**

Harrow (London, England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

[1924?]

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/z8x43etu>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

HARRO 19



1923.

*Harrow-on-the-Hill*  
*Urban District Council.*

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

**CHARLES E. GODDARD,**  
O.B.E., M.D.,

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

## STAFF.

CHARLES E. GODDARD, O.B.E., M.D.	Medical Officer of Health (Part-time).
ETHEL MARY BRAND, L.S.A. ...	Medical Officer to the Mater- nity and Infant Welfare Clinics (Part-time).
CYRIL F. MAYNE, O.B.E., M.A., B.S.	Hon. Surgeon Massage Clinic (Part-time).
THOMAS B. BATLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Anæsthetist to Dental Clinic (Part-time).
FLORENCE GOODMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S.	Dentist (Part-time).
HELEN TOWNSEND ... ..	Masseuse (Part-time).
FRANCIS M. HUXLEY, M.D., B.Sc.	Ante-natal Clinic (Part-time).
ALBERT B. KRAMM ... ..	Sanitary Inspector (Whole- time).
THOMAS A. STUDLEY ... ..	Sanitary Inspector's Assistant (Whole-time).
ROSE F. VOWLES ... ..	Clerk.
KATE KINDELL ... ..	Maternity Nurse (until Sept.)
MARGARET BYERLEY ... ..	Health Visitor (Part-time), Supt. Greenhill Baby Clinic.
ELIZABETH RANDALL ... ..	Health Visitor (Part-time), Supt. Roxeth Baby Clinic.
GERTRUDE STEVENSON ... ..	Health Visitor (Part-time).
MARY PITCAIRN ... ..	Health Visitor (Part-time).
EMMA MUSKER ... ..	Matron Isolation Hospital.
JOHN LIVY ... ..	Disinfector, Isolation Hospital.



# HARROW-ON-THE-HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

Area, 2028 Statute Acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate), 19,640.

Birth Rate 14·7. ... Death Rate 10·1.

Infantile Death Rate 38·0 per 1,000 Births.

Total Number of Houses 4,395.

Occupied 4,325.

Unoccupied 70.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 4,518.

Average number of persons per house 4·2.

Rateable Value of District £173,337.

Assessable Value for General District Rate Purposes,  
£169,536.

Sum represented by a penny rate £706.

Population 1891 (Census) 5,725.

Area 1,000 Statute Acres.

Population 1901 (Census) 10,220.

Population 1906 (Census) 13,697.

Population 1911 (Census) 17,074.

Population 1921 (Census) 19,460.

Population 1922, 19,440.



**HARROW - ON - THE - HILL URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.**

---

**Annual Report**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
FOR THE YEAR 1923.

---

BY  
**CHARLES E. GODDARD, O.B.E., M.D.**

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the Harrow Urban District  
Council,*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the General Health Conditions of the Harrow Urban District for the year 1923.

**AREA.**

The area of the district is 2028 acres, so that, with a population of 19,640, there are 9·6 persons to the acre.

**POPULATION.**

The population of Harrow at the taking of the Census in 1921 was 19,460.

In 1922 it was 19,440. It was estimated that in 1923 to be 19,640. You remember I made special enquiry about these figures and was assured by the Registrar-General that they were arrived at by careful scientific methods, and in any case we are bound to accept them as correct and base our statistics thereon for those years.

In 1851 Harrow's population was only 2813. In 1901 it was 10,220. In 1911, 17,074.



## BIRTH-RATE.

During the year there were registered as belonging to Harrow 289 births. Of these 144 were males and 145 females (including one illegitimate male child and four females). The birth-rate for the district in 1923 was 14·7. In 1922 it was 15·3. The average for the last five years is 14·7., a far different birth-rate from former days, for reasons that are well known. One is only glad to know that the compensation for a low birth-rate is the greater care of the children that are born.

## DEATH-RATE.

One hundred and ninety-nine deaths were registered as having occurred in the Harrow district, or were allotted to Harrow. Of these 85 were males and 114 females. 35 persons (14 males and 21 females) died over the age of 80 years. The average death-rate for the last five years has been 9·2. The death-rate for 1923 was 10·1. In 1922 it was 9·6.

Among the chief causes were :—

Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Arterio-Sclerosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other defined diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	46

It is not easy to explain the higher mortality, viz., 26, from *Tuberculosis*, especially as the district adjoining with a similar population has only six for the same year. 34 cases were notified, of which 31 were pulmonary. We know that there is still much overcrowding and that there are still some slum properties. In addition to this, no doubt, many affected people come to Harrow as to a health resort.

There were 35 deaths from *Cancer* last year, one less than in 1922. In recent reports I have referred to this disease because of its prominence in our death-rate, but there is not much new knowledge to record. All we know at present is that *Cancer* is curable by operation in the early stage, and also by X-rays and by radium if the growth is purely superficial.

We know also from statistics that, over the age of forty, one woman in eight, and one man in fourteen, dies of certified *Cancer*.

The memorandum on the subject issued by the Ministry of Health states that there is no evidence that Cancer is infectious or contagious in the ordinary sense, nor that there are specially infected areas, nor that there is really any hereditary tendency. We must just wait for more evidence, collecting all the information we can, and assist the British Cancer Campaign by gifts of money to further a cause so vital to the health of the whole nation.

I would remind you that only a very small sum has been placed in the bank as a result of the subscriptions to the collecting box for Cancer still in the Public Health Department.

*Arterio-sclerosis*, usually a senile change, implies a hard life, and means hardening of the *blood vessels*. It is recognised much more frequently in death certificates now than formerly as a cause of death. It is often said that we are as old as our arteries, and so it behoves us to live more quietly, free from excess of work or indulgence, especially after fifty years of age.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 11 deaths recorded in 1923 of children under twelve months—5 males and 6 females. One male was illegitimate. The infantile mortality was 38 per 1000 births (it was 52.7 in 1921, 52 in 1920, and 60.6 in 1922). For England and Wales it was 69.

This rate of 38 is therefore quite satisfactory if we could keep about this figure annually. At the end of this Report you will find an interesting chart of this mortality drawn up by one of my staff.

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were 134 cases of infectious disease notified in Harrow during 1923. Of these :—

46 were Chicken-pox.	6 Erysipelas.
34 Tuberculosis	3 Pneumonia.
(31 pulmonary).	1 Puerperal Septicaemia.
20 Scarlet Fever.	1 Encephalitis Lethargica.
13 Measles.	1 Typhoid.
6 Diphtheria.	2 Anterior Poliomyelitis.
1 Small-pox.	



### THE CASE OF SMALL-POX.

A contact from a London case of small-pox was kept under observation in Harrow, and vaccinated on the first opportunity, but unfortunately too late to be of any avail, and was notified as suffering from small-pox a few days later. By the invitation of the medical attendant I was able to verify the diagnosis, and at once removed the patient to the small-pox hospital at Yeading.

It was through the prompt information received from the Public Health departments of the Metropolitan Borough and the Middlesex County Council that we were able to deal with the case immediately, remove it, and take the necessary action that prevented the further spread of the disease.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Hospital will accommodate 30 patients, and during 1923, 17 cases were admitted from the district, 4 cases of Diphtheria, 11 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Typhoid, and 1 case of Chicken-pox. One case of Scarlet Fever was admitted from the Hendon Rural District, one case of Diphtheria was admitted from a London hotel, and one case of Small-pox was removed to Yeading Isolation Hospital.

I am glad to report to you that this little Hospital is kept in good condition. From the letters received during the year 1923, it is evident that the parents of the patients appreciate the efficiency and kindness of the Matron and her staff.

Every care is taken by your Public Health Committee to conduct this Hospital with efficiency and economy.

### LABORATORY WORK.

Total number of examinations made for us by the Lister Institute are as follows:—Diphtheria 73, Tuberculosis 3, Other 1.

Total number of examinations made:—77.

### THE MORTUARY.

The Mortuary was used on 14 occasions.

The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the Mortuary was not sufficiently equipped for the use of the doctors who attended to make post-mortems, and the Public Health Committee consented to the supply of instruments and what was necessary. It was noted, too, that certain structural alterations would be necessary later, and would be brought to your notice.

Whilst referring to the Mortuary, may I be allowed to say that I think that the methods usually pursued in the case of a person dying in a public place leave something to be desired in the matter of refinement. For instance, if a lady of whatever rank in life dies suddenly in the street, at a railway station, or in any public place, the body at once becomes the property of the Coroner, who, rightly, causes it to be conveyed to the nearest mortuary for identification, and not to the home of the deceased, even if well known, or when the medical attendant is able to certify the cause of death. At the mortuary the body is placed on the slab and stripped at once, the clothes being put on one side. This may be appropriate for the unclaimed, but it appears to me that as soon as the Coroner has ascertained that there is no suspicion of foul play or of violence, he might well be permitted to restore the body to the friends, if they so desire, and not allow it to be left, perhaps for days, in a nude condition, in such a place as a mortuary, till an inquest is held.

I suggest only that the Coroner be permitted a wide discrimination in the matter of disposal, and that, for a deceased woman, the services of the women police should be utilised.

At the same time we all know how necessary it may be to have bodies removed to the mortuary from crowded tenements, especially in cases of infectious disease, or when post-mortem examinations have to be made, but that is a different matter.

With regard to post-mortem examinations, the time has surely arrived when Coroners should be empowered to provide and pay for skilled post-mortem assistants to do the actual work of the examination in the presence of the doctor, instead of throwing the whole responsibility for duties so unsuitable and so undesirable on the busy medical practitioner.

## THE HARROW CLINICS.

There can be no doubt that these Clinics continue to be of great service, and are widely appreciated.

Dr. Tchaykovsky, Mrs. Laurence-Browne, and Mrs. Handley, with the Public Health Committee, supervised the work of the Municipal Clinics, which are referred to below in detail.

There are other Clinics, which are under the control of the Council of Child Welfare.

The accompanying tables show the details of attendances, &c., and the large amount of work that was accomplished in 1923.



## INFANT WELFARE REPORT.

Dr. Brand reports that :—

“The Clinic shows a satisfactory record for the year. The average number of attendances increased.

“The enlarged accommodation in the New Hut at Greenhill has been much appreciated by the Mothers.

“Cases of diarrhoea noted in the Summer have been few in comparison with those arising in Autumn and early Winter ; the latter often run a less acute course, but leave a more marked effect on the general condition of the infants, particularly in the absence of sun as at this period of the year.

“We would once again express our thanks to the helpers, voluntary and otherwise, who give such whole-hearted interest to the work.”

I might add that it is understood that this is not a treatment centre, but a Clinic where the inexperienced mother can obtain information as to the child's progress in health, and receive advice as to the clothing, feeding, and general care of the infant, especially those mothers who have been attended by a midwife.

In this Clinic it sometimes happens that ailments have been discovered that had previously been unnoticed by the parents, in which cases the parents are referred to the usual medical attendant.

## DENTAL CLINIC.

Miss Goodman reports :—

“There is very little to report on the Dental Clinic this year, it goes on just the same, except that there are fewer Special Cases owing to another year being included in the ages of the School Inspections. This year *all* children up to 13 years of age are being inspected at the schools.

“Each year shows a great improvement in the teeth, more fillings, and fewer extractions, being necessary, but alas, the parents do not readily consent to fillings, only about 50 per cent. responding, whereas about 95 per cent. attend for extractions.

“The nurses render valuable assistance to the Mothers requiring dentures, and the V.A.D. Nurses lighten the work greatly at the Clinic.”

The tables at the end of the Report show in detail the particulars of attendance and treatment at this Clinic.



## MASSAGE CLINIC.

Miss Townsend reports :—

“The number of children who have received treatment during the year is large, especially those under 5 years of age, and the results have been satisfactory.

“On the whole, we consider the work of the Clinic during the year to have been successful, but we are much hampered by the fact that attendances frequently cease just when the benefit of the treatment is beginning to be felt. This non-attendance is sometimes temporary, sometimes permanent, but in either event we are seldom notified by the mother,

“This entails loss of time, as other appointments cannot be booked at the same time, and is discouraging to the workers.

“We suggest that a printed notice be given to each patient on the first appointment, stating that regular attendance is a condition of treatment, and absence must be notified at once.”

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Dr. Huxley reports :—

“All patients wishing to engage beds at the Maternity Hostel were examined and passed when suitable for admission.

“Treatment was given for the following abnormalities :—

Abnormal presentation (breech)	...	...	...	5
Retroflexion uterus	...	...	...	1
Death of foetus	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	...	2
Albuminuria	...	...	...	3
Digestive disturbances	...	...	...	19
Varicose veins	...	...	...	10
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	2
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	10
Goitre	...	...	...	1
Tachycardia	...	...	...	1

“Ten cases were referred to the dentist.”

## NEEDLEWORK CLINIC.

The Needlework Clinic at Greenhill and at Roxeth are still proving a boon to the mothers who attend them. The Clinics are held once a week at each Centre and the garments cut out from approved patterns, the mothers paying for the material, mostly by small instalments.

Thanks are due to Miss Stevenson and Mrs. Maude, who give so much time and thought to both these Clinics, and whose work is so much appreciated by the mothers attending.

## MATERNITY NURSE.

The record of Nurse Kindell's work shows that she had attended at 36 cases, and her total number of visits paid amount to 2182, and the fees received from her £20 10s.

Nurse Kindell discontinued acting as the Council's Maternity Nurse after the 31st September, 1923. As the public did not avail themselves of the services of this Nurse, the Council, at the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, decided to discontinue her engagement as a whole time Maternity Nurse.

Arrangements have been made for her to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic once a week and emergency cases of parturition. Otherwise she is engaged privately as a midwife or with the resident medical practitioners.

## NURSING.

The Harrow District Nursing Fund has a staff of four nurses, who are responsible for the general nursing of the district. They are Nurse Byerley, Nurse Randall, Nurse Stevenson and Nurse Pitcairn.

The Council continue to make a grant to the District Nursing Fund for the services of the nurses as part-time Health Visitors.

On special forms these nurses keep me informed of cases of infectious disease, sore throat, epidemic diarrhoea, etc. Indeed their health work for the district is excellent; so quietly, so tactfully carried out.

May I take this opportunity to refer to the courtesy and ready help afforded to the Health Department by the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, Miss Colbeck, whom I always consult on matters relating to the nursing of the district.



## MILK GRANTS.

The supply of milk to mothers and children has been continued during the year, and the total amount of milk supplied under this scheme was 1507 pints to 16 applicants.

At the end of the year two mothers were receiving milk free of cost. All these cases were recommended by the Health Visitors and certified by the Medical Officer at the Clinic.

Number of children receiving free grants of milk during the year	...	...	...	4
Number of children receiving milk at reduced price during the year	...	...	...	6
Number of nursing and expectant mothers	...			6
				—
				16
				—

Every case is approved by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

## THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These have all been regularly inspected.

You are aware that we visit all the sheds in the early morning every month and report to you their exact condition. I am glad to state that the improved conditions of 1922 have been well maintained.

The Certified Milks have a fair sale in the district. There can be no doubt of the comparative purity of these milks, which we are now compelled to have examined regularly at a laboratory to test their purity. When the sales have markedly increased no doubt the cost of these milks will be less. I would strongly urge the use of the Certified Milks for invalids and delicate, susceptible children.

One of the cowkeepers was prosecuted for not keeping his premises, utensils, etc., in accordance with the Regulations, and a conviction obtained.



## BAKEHOUSES AND FOOD POLLUTION.

Your sanitary officers have made frequent inspections of the bakehouses of the district, and usually are satisfied with the conditions found, but a few of the bakehouses have given trouble during 1923, and this has arisen chiefly from the fact that nearly all the premises are too small. Eventually larger and better equipped bakeries will be built and displace the smaller ones. The public have a right to demand better conditions, and certainly better methods in distribution.

You are aware of the efforts that have been made recently to induce purveyors of food to take still greater care to protect the people's food from pollution, and especially to have bread wrapped by machinery, preferably in sealed, waxed paper. We have pointed out the advantages to the consumer and to the baker, and that the custom is almost universal in America, and rapidly becoming so in Canada. One feels, however, that the vendors generally will take no steps in the matter until the British Public seriously demands this precaution, and it behoves all who prefer to eat clean food to request for this service, and not be satisfied till the reform is the common practice of the country. The fact that bread is being wrapped in this manner without extra charge being made to the customer should cause us less hesitation in requiring this precaution. We know that the method is necessary and that it is coming, but what really disgusts one is that the British who have led the way in hygienic matters for a hundred years should lag behind in embracing this very obvious precaution in preventing the unnecessary ingestion of other people's filthy microbes, it may be of consumption, of enteric, of diphtheria, and of many other diseases.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supplied to the district is obtained from the Colne Valley Water Company. It is a constant supply, and excellent character.

Owing to the war, the Company was not able to cope with the rapid increase of population, and could not establish sufficient plant, with the result that much chalky material got into the system, and has caused many complaints during the past five years. There is little of this trouble now, indeed the latest report of a few days ago by Messrs. Thresh and Beale says:—"This is an excellent water, free from any objectionable bacteria, pure and wholesome, and well-adapted for the purposes of a public supply." Occasionally accidents occur to the mains, but the Company is well able to cope with any difficulty now at short notice.



## SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

I am indebted to your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Bennetts, for the following Reports :—

“ During the year 1923, plans have been approved for 253 houses, 31 combined shops and dwellings, 16 other shops, 42 additions, temporary buildings, &c.

139 houses, 5 combined shops and dwellings, and 5 other shops have been completed and occupied. This is a big increase over last year. 780 inspections of buildings in course of erection have been made.

Several widenings and public street improvements have been carried out, including Bessborough Road (from the Wesleyan Church to the Ham and Bacon Factory, also from The Avenue to Kingsfield Road), Northolt Road (from Parkfield Road to Eastcote Road), also the carriageway of Northolt Road (from Eastcote Lane to the Boundary), London Road (between Mount Park and Roxeth Hill), High Street (between Church Hill and West Street), Roxborough Road. A new surface water sewer has been laid off Vaughan Road, and a new soil sewer a part of Eastcote Lane.

Developments of shops have taken place in Station Road, near the Coliseum, and in College Road, near Clarendon Road, and in each case the Council have been able to obtain valuable concessions of land for the purpose of future widenings.

A comprehensive scheme of Direction Posts on the through traffic roads, carried out during the year, has proved very valuable.

## RECREATION GROUND AND OPEN SPACES.

Land at West Harrow to the extent of about 26 acres has been purchased for a new Recreation Ground, and is in course of being laid out for Sports, including also a paddling pool, and a space reserved for children's games. This will be a valuable addition to the Council's Open Spaces, and in view of the proposed development of the land on the South side for building, was acquired just at the right time.

Improvements have been carried out on the Recreation Ground, notably 6 hard and 4 additional grass Tennis Courts, and a new Pavilion on the Harrow Recreation Ground and two additional Grass Tennis Courts on the Roxeth Recreation Ground, and the fact that these were constantly being used, and a good revenue obtained, showed that the provision of such was much appreciated. A new full size Bowling Green has been provided at Roxeth Recreation Ground, and it is anticipated that this will prove a boon to residents in that neighbourhood.



Spaces at the bottom of Grove Hill, top of Roxborough Road, and in Pinner Road, hitherto unsightly waste spaces, have been planted, making a much improved appearance.

The Northolt Road allotments, opposite the Gas Works, hitherto held privately, have been acquired by the Council, thus preserving the area for permanent allotments.

### SWIMMING BATH.

The Open Air Swimming Bath was completed during the year, and opened for the use of the public on Saturday, July 28th, by Mrs. E. W. de W. Bruce. A display of swimming, diving, &c., by experts, on the day was carried out with great success.

The use of the bath was beyond expectation, as during the two months about 24,000 tickets were issued. The weather was exceptionally fine, which, of course, made a great difference. On all sides much appreciation has been expressed of the Bath, including several deputations from other districts.

The fact that this bath, after consideration of all the Baths in the Country, has been selected for the venue of matches, *e.g.*, British Empire versus United States of America, during the coming year, speaks for itself.

A filtration plant, which will keep the water filtered and clean, is to be installed, and this will enhance the value of the bath, and is an excellent thing from the public health point of view. Special arrangements have also been made for the use of the bath by children from various schools, so that they can be taught swimming, which should not only improve them physically, but also prove of service in lessening danger from drowning.

### LIGHTING.

During the year the Harrow and Stanmore Gas Company has been taken over by the Brentford Gas Company. Improvements have been made in the lighting of some of the principal roads by the use of high pressure burners with 4 mantles, and the Council proposes to extend these improvements.

The introduction of a lighted "Danger" sign post at the bottom of Peterborough Hill, which can be seen from four ways, as a means of minimising accidents at a dangerous corner, has proved to be very successful, and is being copied in other districts.



## HOUSING.

There is still a very large waiting list of applicants for houses. No additional houses have been erected. It was desired to erect another 18 to complete the Estate, but certain difficulties have prevented this for the present.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage Disposal Works have been satisfactory during the year. One complaint was received from the Middlesex County Council that a sample was not up to the usual standard, and it was thought that this was due to a leakage of oil, &c., from the Gas Works, otherwise all tests of effluent, &c., have been reported good.

## SCAVENGING.

Owing to the growth of the district this work has increased. Very few complaints have been received. Consideration is to be given to the advisability of adopting Motor Dust Vans, or a combination of Motor and Horse Vans, so as to improve the mode of collection.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three Fried Fish Shops in Harrow. They have been regularly inspected. Two complaints were received with regard to one of the Fried Fish Establishments, which were immediately investigated and steps taken by the proprietor to remedy the cause of complaint.

During the year a motor car fitted up as a travelling fried fish establishment, commenced to fry fish in one part of the district and steps were taken, which resulted in the practice being discontinued.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

### (a). For infectious diseases.

Two ambulances, one for cases of Diptheria and one for Scarlet Fever.

### (b.) For non-infectious and accident cases.

The Council's ambulance is housed at the Fire Station and is driven by the firemen, who are on call at any time of the day or night.

The number of cases removed during the year 1923 was 248, the ambulance travelling 2,595½ miles. Of these 248 cases 56 were taken to the Cottage Hospital, 25 Hendon Infirmary, 124 to London Hospitals, and 43 to residences in or about the district.

133 were Harrow cases.  
98 were Wembley cases.  
17 were Wealdstone cases.

#### HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. Tuberculosis	Clare Hall Sanatorium, South Mimms, Barnet.	Middlesex County Council.
2. Maternity ...	The Maternity Hospital, 17, College Road, Harrow.	Council of Child Welfare. Coun- cil annually subscribe £300.
3. Children ...	Observation Ward, "Holmleigh," 8, Col- lege Road, Harrow.	Council of Child Welfare.
4. Fever ...	Isolation Hospital, Rayner's Lane, South Harrow.	Harrow on--the Hill Urban District Council
5. Small-pox ...	The Small-pox Hospi- tal, South Mimms, Barnet.	Middlesex Joint Small-pox Hos- pital Board.
6. Other ...	The Cottage Hospital, Roxeth Hill, Harrow.	Local Committee of Management.

#### SAMPLES TAKEN IN HARROW DURING THE YEAR.

Samples taken by the Middlesex County Council are as follows :—

ARTICLE.			TAKEN.		ADULTERATED.
Milk	...	...	66	...	1
Milk Separated		...	1	...	—
Cream	...	...	4	...	—
Ale	...	...	3	...	—
Baking Powder		...	3	...	—
Vinegar	...	...	5	...	—
			—		—
			82		1
			—		—



## LIST OF ACTS ADOPTED IN HARROW URBAN DISTRICT.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act 1890.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act 1890.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act 1907.

## BYELAWS IN FORCE.

Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, Nuisances, Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies and Ashpits, Removal of House Refuse, Houses Let in Lodgings, Provisions of means of escapes in case of fire, Factories and Workshops, Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces, Fish Frying, New Streets and Buildings, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shop Regulations.

## THE GIPSIES (SO CALLED).

I want again to draw your attention to the encampment of gipsies constantly in our midst, and to show that their presence is a menace to the public health. Unfortunately the type found in our lanes and fields is a most undesirable one. There is no doubt that these gipsies are a dirty and immoral race, and should be controlled. The good word these people receive in song and fiction is pure moonshine; they are thieves and evil livers; the women go out to sell and beg; the men are for the most part idle and drunken. Huddled together in their filthy vans we find the children often neglected not so much in the matter of food as in the matter of cleanliness. They are allowed to become verminous, their education we know is neglected, and they must often be witnesses to many gross evils.

We found recently several gipsy children in this verminous condition. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted, and obtained a conviction against the Parents. Last November in a neighbouring district a swab was taken from a gipsy child by a local doctor and found to be positive of Diphtheria. When sought for, the family had fled, but the Sanitary Inspector and the doctor eventually overtook them at Greenford and had the child



admitted to the Ealing Isolation Hospital. Here is a concrete case again of infectious disease among these people likely to be propagated to many others. It is very evident that the law is quite insufficient to deal with this class. What is required is the compulsory registration of the van as well as of the owner in the same way as the canal boats are registered. We can board canal boats and have little difficulty in controlling their condition and the number of occupants, etc., and report defects found to the authority granting registration. With gipsies there is very little real control. They are here to-day and, on receiving a summons, are off to-morrow. They may be tolerated on some farms on the condition that the property of that particular farm is not damaged, and then again they often change their names.

The great evil is, of course, that we are all contributing to the support of a race which is breeding potential criminals in large numbers with no education, no definite trade, and nothing to recommend them as useful and respectable members of society.

I recommend that the matter be brought before the notice of all Boroughs and Districts on the outskirts of London and to the Urban District Councils' Association, with a view to co-operation and concerted action to amend the law relating to this class of traveller.

## A RETROSPECT IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

As an old practitioner of forty years' standing and as a Medical Officer of Health of nearly thirty, I have witnessed the following among many other stages of progress in the physical and social well-being of the people, for example :—

In my youth, cases of Typhoid Fever were common, even in epidemic form, and were then always attributed, though erroneously, to the poison of sewer gas. At the present time typhoid (enteric) is comparatively rare and when occurring is so skilfully attended and watched that " return " cases are infrequent.

*Scarlet Fever*, except for the throat and ear complications is now a comparatively mild complaint, but formerly it often assumed a virulent or malignant type, wiping out three, four or five children in a large family. The virus has



become attenuated, passing through several generations and, of course, better sanitation has had its effect. We still know little of *Diphtheria*, its origin and the factors that influence its incidence in epidemic form, but its terrors are seldom witnessed now if the anti-toxin is injected at an early date, and in sufficient quantity.

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption)* and *Tuberculosis* generally are gradually becoming less prevalent. By this date all forms of Tuberculosis should have been stamped out, if sufficient money had been expended twenty years ago. The fact is that politicians have been slow, until lately, to recognise that a "nation's health is a nation's wealth." The fact that last year more than a million days were lost, among the workers, on account of sickness alone, is sufficient evidence of the need for an even greater expenditure in the cause of Public Health. What Sir George Newman says is true—Public Health is purchasable and the cost must be paid by Parliament, that is, by the State.

One of the most pronounced changes in Public Health in recent years is in the lessening of Rickets, owing to better and more scientific feeding of infants. It is by no means a common experience now, as formerly, to see a markedly typical instance of this disease.

*Chronic Alcoholism* is undoubtedly less than in former days, and drunkenness in our streets is now far from common, but doctors and lawyers and the clergy are still often made aware of the ruin of homes and the misery produced by the excessive use of alcohol. What really surprises one is the fact that quite a large percentage of young men, potential fathers of the race, in these more enlightened days, are still willing to indulge too freely in drink before marriage, and during the child-bearing period of their wives. Fortunately the women usually save the situation, but this is by no means always the case, and in a long experience, in the absence of other taint, a doctor knows that the unexpected appearance of insanity, asthma, bronchitis, epilepsy and many nerve and asthenic conditions, in the next and succeeding generations, are directly and solely traceable in this cause.

However, in spite of all that can be advanced against the abuse of alcohol there can be no doubt that excess in feeding is responsible for far more invalidism in the form of gastric troubles, and general functional disorders, but even these



complaints are becoming less evident because of the better attention to the teeth and a wider knowledge of the best hygienic rules and conditions.

I remember in the days of my youth it was a very common procedure, among all ranks of life, but especially in the domestic-class, for young women on being disturbed, distressed or distraught to become hysterical, often to get temporarily out of control. This expression of emotion is now rare, and when occurring, is definitely pathological, calling out for treatment. At an earlier date in the 19th century, this exhibition of feeling was fashionable, if not encouraged, we read in the fiction of that date on almost every page that the heroine wept copiously or swooned away into somebody's arms. All this is now changed, girls are becoming self-reliant, they have nothing to learn from their masculine friends, and whilst there are many signs of lack of stability, they have acquired a very definite idea of working out their own salvation, and certainly have no intention of being exploited by the other sex.

There is still much room for greater refinement with both sexes, in the home, in the office, and especially in public places. It seems a pity that the war and consequent levelling of the classes should have banished much of the old-fashioned courtesy that means so much. The influence of the Churches, the Secondary and Elementary Schools, and the efforts of the great business houses in providing Clinics, libraries, rest rooms, cubicles, ball-rooms, athletic clubs, etc., are gradually tending to neutralise the evils of overcrowding and the faulty conditions of the homes, and to produce a race of sturdy independence and of higher intelligence. One would really have little fear for the future of the nation which encourages the work of the Child and Maternity Welfare, Girls' Clubs', Lads' Brigades, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and kindred Associations, if concurrently, we could only get the people better housed and constantly employed.

There is one thing which is needed for the whole nation and yet is so far unapproached, and is perhaps unattainable, and that is a practical and workable scheme of public supervision of boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty. I mean a local, registered, certified control by paid elected committees with certain statutory powers, duties and rules, a supervision, chiefly advisory, which should take note



of the physical and mental condition, recreation and preparation for life's work, and assist or advise in placing out every boy or girl after leaving school whether in a profession, in a trade, on the land, in an office, or to qualify for emigration. It is probable that from lack of such control in the home and out of it, much of the expenditure on Education and Religion is absolutely wasted and too often the health of the young is seriously threatened by the development of evil habits contracted, in these early impressionable years, as the result of bad example.

On the whole there is no question but that Public Health administration, through the Ministry, Public Health Committees and Officials is gradually effecting reforms and better conditions throughout the country. We hear for instance on good authority that, chiefly through the influence of the organisation of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, a child born to-day will, on the average, live for twelve years longer than its grandfather; we know there is greater temperance in food and drink and we believe that civilisation, in spite of the set-back of the war, is slowly and steadily advancing and that, as a result of better knowledge, the general health of the people will improve but, whilst we feel that, we cannot ignore the fact that there is still much to be done; and when we think of the ravages of Cancer, of influenza and pneumonia, of the prevalence of whooping cough, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, diphtheria and numerous other complaints all probably preventable, we feel that we cannot yet be proud of our efforts to exterminate disease and to pass down a clean bill of health to those who follow, but we can, and you as a Public Health Authority certainly do add your quota in your own generation in the best interests of Public Health for the district for which you are responsible.

### STATISTICS.

I desire to draw your attention to the many tables of statistics of our work drawn up with the assistance of my staff, to be found at the end of the Report. They afford valuable information of the work for which the Public Health Committee is responsible.

In conclusion I would like to state that I am always glad to express my appreciation of the help rendered by my



Public Health staff and more especially are my thanks due to my very able colleague, Mr. Kramm, for his loyal co-operation at all times and may I add how indebted I am to my fellow officials and to every member of the Council for their courtesy and assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

CHARLES E. GODDARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Fellow Royal Institute of Public Health.

Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.

---

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1923 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Total Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District.			
	Estimated Population	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1919	20,003	277	13.8	142	7.0	10	36	17	61.3	168	8.7
1920	19,967	346	17.3	138	6.9	12	48	18	52.0	174	8.7
1921	19,460	322	16.5	153	7.8	15	48	17	52.7	186	9.5
1922	19,440	297	15.3	197	10.1	10	45	18	60.6	187	9.6
1923	19,640	289	14.7	199	9.5	14	47	11	38.0	199	10.1









# CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1923.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total No. removed to Hospital	Total Deaths of those notified during 1923.
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.		
Diphtheria ...	6		2	2	1		1		4§	
Scarlet Fever ...	20		3	11	5	1			12	
Erysipelas ...	6				2		4			
Pulmonary T.B.	34			6	10	11	6	1		4
Chicken-pox ...	46		6	34	4	2			1	28
Small-pox ...	1				1				1*	
Measles ...	13	1	5	6	1					
Pneumonia ...	3			1	2					
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	1					1				
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1								
Typhoid ...	1					1			1	
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2			1	1					

§ One case from Hendon Rural District.

|| One case from London Hôtel.

\* Removed to Yeading Isolation Hospital.

# THE HARROW CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name of Clinic.	Address.	Nature of Accommodation.	When held.	By whom provided.	Doctor.
Harrow Baby Clinic ...	"Holmleigh," College Road ...	Hut in rear of "Holmleigh."	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons ...	Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District Council ...	Dr. Brand.
Roxeth Baby Clinic ...	Wesley Hall, Lower Road ...	1 large hall, 2 small rooms	Thursday afternoon ...	do. ...	Dr. Brand.
Ante-natal Clinic ...	"Holmleigh," College Road ...	Consulting room waiting room	Tuesday afternoon ...	Joint Harrow Urban District Council and Council of Child Welfare ...	Dr. Huxley.
Dental Clinic	do. ...	Ground floor of "Holmleigh."	Saturday ...	do. ...	Dr. Bailey, Anæsthetist. Miss Goodman, Dentist.
Massage do.	do. ...	do. ...	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	do. ...	Miss Townsend, Masseuse.
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic ...	do. ...	do. ...	As cases accumulate ...	Council of Child Welfare ...	Dr. Lowry.
Eye Clinic ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Dr. Sheppard.
Observation Ward for Ailing Babies	do. ...	First floor of "Holmleigh."	do. ...	do. ...	Dr. Mayne.
Needlework Clinic ...	do. ...	Ground floor ...	Tuesday afternoons ...	Harrow Urban District Council ...	Miss Stevenson.
Needlework Clinic ...	Wesley Hall, Lower Road ...	1 large hall ...	Wednesday afternoon ...	do. ...	Mrs. Maude.



## GREENHILL CLINIC.

## Summary of Attendance

	Quarter ending				Total.
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
Consultations A. ...	320	239	255	424	1238
New Cases (under one year) ...	21	26	27	31	105
Consultations B. ...	260	262	213	256	991
New Cases (over one year) ...	4	5	3	2	14
Weighing only ...	97	42	54	114	307
Home Visits (under one year) ...	509	390	561	363	1823
1st Visits ...	26	34	42	33	135
Home visits (over one year) ...	264	338	221	408	1231
Feeding, Breast ) New	13	12	17	19	61
„ Bottle ) cases.	8	10	9	12	39
„ Mixed )	—	4	1	1	6
No. of New Cases during Quarter ...	25	31	30	34	120
Attendance of New Cases ...	88	104	103	99	394
Attendance of Old Cases ...	589	432	419	695	2135
Total attendance ...	677	536	522	794	2529
No. of Sessions ...	24	20	17	24	85
Individual attendance	194	181	183	220	778
Cases attended but once ...	60	31	57	62	210
Average attendance per session ...	28	27	30	33	
NEEDLEWORK CLINIC.					
No of Clinics ...	11	10	8	12	41
Total attendance ...	56	63	45	55	219
Average attendance ...	5	6	5	4.5	

## ROXETH CLINIC.

## Summary of Attendance.

	Quarters ending				Total
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
Consultations A. ...	216	147	184	299	846
New cases (under one year) ...	16	12	28	20	76
Consultations B. ...	134	126	125	172	557
New cases (over one year) ...	4	4	5	4	17
Weighing only ...	95	66	70	193	414
Home visits (under one year) ...	193	206	262	125	786
First visits ...	26	32	23	13	94
Home visits (over one year) ...	52	109	187	175	523
Feeding, Breast } new	13	10	15	13	51
„ Bottle } cases	2	2	11	17	32
„ Mixed } cases	1	—	2	1	5
No. of new cases during Quarter ...	20	14	33	25	92
Attendance of new cases ...	86	37	101	103	327
Attendance of old cases ...	359	302	278	459	1398
Total attendance ...	445	339	379	562	1725
No. of Sessions ...	12	10	9	12	43
Individual attendance	112	106	116	139	473
Cases attended but once ...	31	36	29	40	136
Average attendance per session ...	37	34	42	46	—
NEEDLEWORK CLINIC.					
No. of Clinics ...	12	11	11	12	46
Total attendance ...	65	72	61	66	264
Average attendance ...	5	6.5	5	5.5	—



## DENTAL CLINIC.

Summary, January to December, 1923.

	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	Total
TOTAL NO. OF SESSIONS HELD ... ..	34	36	22	36	128
<i>Mothers &amp; Children under five years—</i>					
Total No. of Inspection Cases ... ..	46	43	32	34	155
Total No. of Filling Attendances ... ..	34	25	15	26	100
Total No. of Extraction Attendances ... ..	52	43	29	40	164
Total No. of New Denture Cases ... ..	8	6	7	9	30
Total No. of Denture Attendances ... ..	32	15	12	19	78
<i>M.C.C. Special Cases—</i>					
Total No. of Cases Inspected at Clinic ... ..	71	51	51	53	226
Total No. of Filling Attendances ... ..	27	56	40	53	176
Total No. of Extraction Cases ... ..	41	24	28	21	114
<i>M.C.C. School Inspection Cases—</i>					
Total No. inspected at Schools ... ..	593	672	140	738	2143
Total No. of Filling Attendances at Clinic ... ..	53	86	41	79	259
Total No. of Extraction Attendances at Clinic ... ..	99	105	89	139	432

## ANALYSIS.

Total No. of cases attending under 5 years, 84, viz., 63 Harrow, 21 Wealdstone.

Total No. of attendances under 5 years, 168, viz., 119 Harrow, 49 Wealdstone.

Total No. of Mothers attending, 126, viz., 90 Harrow, 36 Wealdstone.

Total No. of attendances (not including Denture attendances), 250, viz., 184 Harrow, 66 Wealdstone.

Total No. of School Special cases, 259, attendances made, 517.

Total No. of School Inspection cases attending Clinic, 597, attendances made, 691.

30 cases for Dentures, viz., 24 Harrow, and 6 Wealdstone. (Two Harrow cases received Denture grant).

MASSAGE CLINIC.  
Summary January—December, 1923.

Quarters	No. of Sessions	New Cases.		Massage	Treat-ment Exercises	Inspection by Dr. Mayne.	Attendances.		Total Attendance.	Fees Taken
		Under 5.	Over 5.				Under 5.	Over 5.		
March	33	7	10	188	131	—	121	180	301	£ s. d. 7 4 6
June	31	8	5	182	146	12	151	192	343	8 2 6
Sept.	23	5	4	110	83	13	97	103	200	4 1 0
Dec.	34	3	5	187	91	18	164	125	289	5 14 6
Totals ...	121	23	24	667	451	43	533	600	1133	£25 2 6



## ANALYSIS.

Ages...	...	...	1 year	2	3	4	5	} Total 34 cases.
No. of cases	...	...	14	10	3	5	2	

Ages	...	6 years	7	8	10	11	15	Adult	} Total 28 cases.
No. of cases	2	8	10	3	3	1	1	1	

Total No. of New Cases, 47, viz., 23 under 5 years of age, 24 over 5 years of age.

Total No. of Cases Attending, 62, viz., 34 under 5 years of age, 28 over 5 years of age.

Total No. of Attendances, 1133, viz., 533 under 5 years of age, 600 over 5 years of age.

Total No. of Sessions held, 121, average attendance per session, 9.

## TREATMENTS.

12 Spinal Curvature, 9 Breathing exercises (referred from Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic), 4 Fractures, 6 Talipes, 2 Muscular Debility, 1 Muscular Atrophy Right Arm, 1 Defective Muscular Development, 6 Flatfoot, 2 Knockknee, 2, Bow-leg, 6 Rickets, 5 Pigeon Chest, 1 Drop Foot, 4 Poliomyelitis (i.e. Infantile Paralysis), 1 Rheumatism (advisory).

CASES have been sent by the School and Clinic Doctors, London Hospitals and Local Medical Practitioners, and during the year Dr. Mayne, the Hon. Surgeon to this Clinic, has paid visits and inspected 43 cases.

# ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Summary—January to December, 1923.

Quarters.	Sessions.	New Cases.		Attendances.		Totals.
		Harrow.	Wealdstone.	Harrow.	Wealdstone.	
March ... ..	12	29	18	79	77	156
June ... ..	11	16	11	74	66	140
September ... ..	9	13	13	58	50	108
December ... ..	12	29	22	80	64	144
Totals ... ..	44	87	64	291	257	548

## ANALYSIS.

Total Number of New Cases, 151; viz., 87 Harrow, 64 Wealdstone.  
 „ „ Cases attending, 197; „ 111 „ 86 „  
 „ „ attendances, 548; „ 291 „ 257 „  
 „ „ Sessions held, 44; average attendance per session, 12.  
 Average attendance 1922, 10.



## COUNCIL'S MATERNITY NURSE.

Quarters	No. of Cases	Nursing Visits	Health Visits	Ante-natal Visits	Total Visits	Fees Received
March ...	12	258	404	148	812	1 12 6
June... ..	8	144	280	132	556	5 15 0
September ...	16	437	284	93	814	8 2 6
	36	839	968	373	2182	£20 10 0

## SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Drains inspected or tested	...	...	27
Drains unstopped	...	...	22
Drains repaired	...	...	17
Drains reconstructed	...	...	2
Disconnecting and Trap Chambers inserted			7
New soil pipes provided	...	...	1
Soil pipes repaired or altered	...	...	3
New vent. pipes provided	...	...	3
Vent pipes repaired or altered	...	...	9
New waste pipes provided	...	...	12
Waste pipes repaired, disconnected or trapped	...	...	2
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	9
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	4
New flushing cisterns provided	...	...	9
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	16
New cisterns provided	...	...	2
Cisterns cleansed	...	...	3
Overflow to cistern disconnected	...	—	
New draw tap from main provided	...	2	

Water service restored ... ..	8
New dustbins provided ... ..	101
Houses cleansed and repaired ... ..	36
Houses overcrowded ... ..	—
Dampness remedied ... ..	16
Floors ventilated ... ..	8
Roofs repaired ... ..	24
Yards paved ... ..	13
Yards cleansed ... ..	3
Accumulation of refuse removed ...	19
Ditches cleaned out ... ..	3
Pigs and other animals ... ..	5
Caravans observed ... ..	8
Nuisances therefrom ... ..	6
Removed from district ... ..	8
Other defects ... ..	85

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Visits to Dairies ... ..	42
Visits to Cowsheds ... ..	86
Visits to Foodshops ... ..	296
Visits to Slaughter houses ... ..	28
Visits to Bakehouses ... ..	46
Visits to Laundries ... ..	22
Visits to Factories and Workshops ...	186
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning Act ... ..	5
Re-Inspections under Housing and Town Planning Act ... ..	32
Visits to cases of Infectious Disease ...	256
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	373
Rooms disinfected after Phthisis ...	57



Articles of clothing, etc., disinfected after Infectious disease	... ..	923
Articles of clothing, etc., disinfected after Phthisis, and other diseases	... ..	1623

### UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Cod	... ..	3 stone.
Haddock	... ..	5 stone.
Bloaters	... ..	4 boxes.
Kippers	... ..	7 boxes.
Fruit	... ..	1 cwt.

### HOUSING CONDITIONS. STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1923.

#### 1. GENERAL.

(1) Estimated Population	... ..	19640
(2) General death-rate	... ..	10.1
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	... ..	1 .7
(4) Infantile Mortality	... ..	38.
(5) Number of dwelling houses of all classes	...	4395
(6) Number of working-class dwelling houses...	...	1688
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	...	4

### UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

#### 1. INSPECTION :

(1) Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	278
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were in- spected and recorded under the Housing (In- spection of district) Regulations, 1910.	... ..	12

- |     |  |        |      |
|-----|--|--------|------|
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation                                       | ... .. | Nil. |
| (4) | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... .. | Nil. |

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	... ..	259
---	--------	-----

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1919.

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs  | 5    |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—   |      |
|     | (a) by owners  | 3    |
|     | (b) by Local Authority in default of owners  | —    |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close | Nil. |

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- |     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 278 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—  |     |
|     | (a) by owners  | 259 |
|     | (b) by Local Authority in default of owners  | —   |



(C) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- |     |   |     |     |     |        |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (1) | Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders  | ... | ... | ... | } Nil. |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | ... | ... | ... |        |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which, Closing Orders were determined, the dwellings having been rendered unfit | ... | ... | ... |        |
| (4) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made   | ... | ... | ... |        |
| (5) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders  | ... | ... | ... |        |

### 3. UNHEALTHY AREAS

Areas represented to the local authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part 1, to Part 2 of the Act of 1890 :—

- |     |  |     |     |     |     |                           |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| (1) | Name of Area   | ... | ... | ... | ... | } Nil.                    |
| (2) | Acreage  | ... | ... | ... | ... |                           |
| (3) | Number of working-class houses in area   | ... | ... | ... | ... |                           |
| (4) | Number of working-class persons to be displaced  | ... | ... | ... | ... |                           |
| 4.  | Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under Sections 25 of the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 |     |     |     |     | } The Sanitary Inspector. |
| 5.  | Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, duties of each officer  |     |     |     |     |                           |

# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.--INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	90	1	Nil.
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	120	5	"
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises, included in Part 3 of this Report).	58	6	"
Total ... ..	268	12	Nil.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	4	4	Nil.	Nil
Want of Ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other Nuisances ... ..	5	4		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... ..	3	3		
{ unsuitable or de- fective ... ..				
{ not separate for sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (S. 101)...				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..				
Other offences ... ..	6	6		
Total ... ..	18	17	Nil.	Nil.



### 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Number of Inspections of Out-workers premises.	Outwork in Infected Premises, Section 109-110.	
	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.			Instances	Orders made.
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.							
	Lists.	Out-workers.	Lists.	Out-workers.						
Wearing Apparel—										
(1) making, &c. ... ..	5	10	2	4	16	6	10	28	Nil.	Nil.
(2) cleaning and washing ...										
Total ... ..	5	10	2	4	16	6	10	28	Nil.	Nil.

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses (retail) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Wheelwrights, etc ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Harness Makers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Motor Repair Shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Milliners and Dressmakers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Laundries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Cycle Makers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Plumbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tailors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Printers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Boot Repairing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Tinsmith ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Workshops and Work places ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Upholsterers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of Workshops on Register ... ..							112

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901).	Notified by H.M. Inspector... 3
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector. 3
Other ... ..	Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) ; —	
Certified granted during the year ... ..	1
In use at the end of the year ... ..	Nil.



# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

## TAKEN AT HARROW DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1923.

By J. PERCY BENNETT'S, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Month	Hygrometer.		Temperature.				Rainfall			
	Dr. Bulb	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Earth		Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		No. of Days on which '01 or more fell
					1 ft.	4 ft.		Depth	Date	
JANUARY.										
Means.....	38.61	37.74	47.09	34.16	39.38	44.29	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	49.00	48.00	54.00	46.00	43.00	45.00	1.45	.33	5	14
Lowest .....	27.00	26.00	42.00	26.00	37.00	43.00	...	...	...	...
FEBRUARY.										
Means .....	41.07	40.21	44.28	38.00	41.85	43.89	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	51.00	51.00	54.00	50.00	46.00	44.00	3.54	.71	7	24
Lowest .....	29.00	29.00	40.00	26.00	39.00	43.00	...	...	...	...
MARCH										
Means.....	41.80	40.77	50.25	38.64	45.93	44.12	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	54.00	52.00	67.00	49.00	48.00	45.00	2.35	.76	12	15
Lowest .....	34.00	33.00	43.00	30.00	40.00	41.00	...	...	...	...
APRIL.										
Means.....	45.63	43.26	54.10	37.00	46.43	46.33	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	54.00	53.00	62.00	49.00	48.00	47.00	2.03	.58	25	12
Lowest ... ..	36.00	31.00	46.00	31.00	43.00	45.00	...	...	...	...
MAY.										
Means.....	48.93	42.51	59.84	43.38	51.96	49.03	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	63.00	57.00	80.00	55.00	56.00	50.00	2.10	.61	28	21
Lowest .....	40.00	39.00	50.00	32.00	49.00	47.00	...	...	...	...
JUNE.										
Means.....	54.23	51.43	62.36	48.20	54.43	51.50	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	63.00	60.00	76.00	57.00	59.00	54.00	.38	.10	15	9
Lowest .....	46.00	44.00	53.00	38.00	51.00	50.00	...	...	...	...
JULY.										
Means .....	63.67	60.58	75.93	58.96	62.29	56.12	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	77.00	74.00	92.00	68.00	68.00	58.00	3.65	2.18	9	9
Lowest .....	55.00	52.00	65.00	48.00	58.00	53.00	...	...	...	...
AUGUST.										
Means... ..	59.13	56.32	71.25	52.80	61.16	59.32	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	70.00	66.00	87.00	62.00	66.00	60.00	1.80	.48	29	10
Lowest .....	50.00	47.00	58.00	43.00	55.00	58.00	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS (*continued*).

Month	Hygrometer		Temperature.				Rainfall			
	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Earth		Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of days on which '01 or more fell.
					1ft.	4ft.		Depth	Date	
SEPTEMBER.										
Means.....	52.53	50.93	65.83	46.66	55.20	57.60	...	...	...	...
Highest ....	65.00	64.00	74.00	61.00	59.00	60.00	1.54	.35	14	12
Lowest .....	46.00	44.00	55.00	38.00	52.00	56.00	...	...	...	...
OCTOBER.										
Means.....	50.12	48.80	57.09	44.77	51.03	55.00	...	...	...	...
Highest ....	62.00	60.00	65.00	55.00	59.00	56.00	5.41	.85	19	21
Lowest .....	41.00	39.00	52.00	34.00	47.00	53.00	...	...	...	...
NOVEMBER.										
Means.....	35.50	34.53	44.70	30.66	41.43	48.90	...	...	...	...
Highest ....	55.00	53.00	57.00	40.00	49.00	52.00	1.71	.53	13	11
Lowest ....	23.00	23.00	31.00	19.00	36.00	43.00	...	...	...	...
DECEMBER.										
Means.....	37.06	36.32	45.09	31.64	37.90	45.09	...	...	...	...
Highest .....	45.00	44.00	49.00	44.00	41.00	49.00	2.56	.58	26	20
Lowest .....	25.00	25.00	39.00	24.00	36.00	43.00	...	...	...	...



# ~ HARROW ~

INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS.  
1896 ~ 1923.







