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Wembley Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF


CHARLES E. GODDARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., A.K.C.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Wembley Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Eleventh Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Wembley Urban District for the year 1905.

The POPULATION of the whole district in the middle of that year was estimated to be 5,895, and this may possibly be somewhat below the actual number, as in a district of this character the average number of persons in each house probably exceeds five in number, if it does not reach six. During the Summer, with your consent, the Sanitary Inspectors propose to take a local census of the whole District.

HOUSES.—There are 1,323 houses in the District; of these 1,149 are occupied, 130 untenanted, 44 not completed.

Wembley (proper) has	577	occupied	and	89	empty..
Sudbury.....	220	„	„	16	„
Alperton	151	„	„	9	„
East Lane	173	„	„	14	„
Preston	15	„	„	2	„
Kenton	13	„	„	0	„

The AREA of the District is 4,564 acres.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar of Deaths has forwarded to me lists of 46 deaths occurring in our District during 1905; three of these, however, were of persons who were not resident in Wembley, and will be excluded from our statistics because they have been allotted to their own districts, a gentleman who died of heart disease recently at the

L. and N.W. Railway Station, and two accidental drowning cases in the Grand Junction Canal, near Alperton—one a man aged 34 and the other a lad aged 15.

By a very convenient arrangement the County Council now supply us with the names and all particulars of those of our number who die anywhere outside our District—e.g., in the London Hospitals, the Infirmary, or elsewhere. So that, for the first time, we are enabled to have an accurate list of deaths belonging to the District for a given period. I wish to acknowledge this courtesy, for though it may slightly tend to increase our death-rate, we shall know exactly our position, especially if the census can be taken every five years. In this list the out-deaths number 12, which, added to the above 43, make 55 deaths altogether.

Now, taking the population as 5,895 for 1905, 55 deaths will give a death-rate of 9.5, which may be considered very satisfactory.

Of these deaths 7 were registered in the 1st quarter.

18	„	„	„	2nd	„
15	„	„	„	3rd	„
16	„	„	„	4th	„

On investigating the causation of death in our District for 1905 we find that 5 were of children who were born prematurely. This is distinctly a matter for regret, as is also the number of stillborn children, which I find numbered 5 for the same period; to a great extent, this loss is preventable, but will not be diminished till the mothers are better informed hygienically and otherwise.

Six deaths were attributed to Consumption or PHTHISIS PULMONALIS. Last year I referred to the disease at some length, so that less may be said now; but I am still of opinion—and I know the large majority of Health Officers are also—that it should be made notifiable compulsorily. If we could hunt the complaint down in the

same way that we do other infectious disorders, not perhaps by isolation always, but by compelling the patient to take such precaution that he would find it difficult to infect his neighbours, we might hope with due—not necessarily too stringent—precautions to eradicate the disease in about ten years. If the public could only realise that every case of phthisis arises from the poison thrown off by a previous case, their efforts to prevent would be doubled and the difficulty of getting incipient cases treated at the time when curable, instead of having to wait three to six months for admission to a sanatorium, would at once be overcome. The dictum that the multitude should not suffer for the few is more necessary in this matter than many other social questions, and no treatment will be really satisfactory which is not radical and pursued with the best energies that we have.

I wish it were possible to speak positively of another dread disease—**CANCER**—which claimed three from our midst in 1905. We know nothing yet of a cure, though possibly appreciably nearer to a solution. Research work is not really much encouraged in this country, so that the happy time when the real cause and a remedy shall be known may still be very remote.

WHOOPING COUGH should also have much more attention given to it. Wembley lost four children by this distressing disease, and scores of children were seriously ill, during last year. It could be stamped out in a few years if we were able to be more vigorous and energetic in our precautions.

HEART DISEASE caused six deaths—rheumatic fever and the great stress of modern life being chief causations.

BRONCHITIS caused four deaths. All the others you will find classified in the tables at the end of this Report.

THE BIRTH RATE.

The Registrar of Births has forwarded to me lists of 156 births during 1905—86 boys, 70 girls.

The birth-rate, therefore, is at the rate of 26·4 per 1000—an average which is fairly normal for such a district.

Of these	77	were born in	Wembley.
	26	„ „	Sudbury.
	25	„ „	Alperton.
	23	„ „	East Lane.
	5	„ „	Preston and Kenton.

ILLEGITIMATE.—Five children were born out of wedlock.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In 1905 there were 43 cases of notifiable infectious disease—a larger number than in any previous year!

31	of these were	Scarlatina.
6	„ „	Diphtheria.
3	„ „	Puerperal Fever.
2	„ „	Typhoid.
1	„ „	Erysipelas.

43

16	cases occurred in	Wembley.
9	„ „ „	Sudbury.
7	„ „ „	East Lane.
7	„ „ „	Preston.
4	„ „ „	Alperton.

43

The satisfactory feature in this list is the fact of there being only two cases of typhoid fever.

SCARLATINA.

In very few of the cases of SCARLATINA that occurred in the early part of the year was the source clearly traceable, though some were suspected of being infected from Harrow and Wealdstone and a little later from Willesden. Several of the latter ones were 'secondary' and some 'return' cases, but though every possible precaution was taken to prevent the spread we were not free from cases till the beginning of December. Our neighbour Willesden had not been without Scarlatina for a long time and as many of the labouring class travel to and from Willesden daily we felt that we might at any time have an extensive epidemic. However, the immediate removal of the Honeypot cases, and a few sporadic cases at Wembley to the Isolation Cottage at Alperton had the effect of arresting the disease. Otherwise as Willesden could not give accommodation, we might have been face to face with greater numbers to provide for. Fearing this danger you immediately erected at a really moderate cost, a large corrugated iron room, for isolating male patients, which will certainly be useful on a future occasion, and you closed the Alperton Day Schools, and the Sunday Schools for a fortnight before Xmas.

We had six cases of DIPHTHERIA, but they were unconnected with each other, except one, a 'secondary' case. I should be glad if you would keep a small supply of the anti-dyphtheritic serum at the office for the local practitioners use. It is now usual to do so for emergent cases and those occurring and needing treatment on Sundays. Of course it would be understood that, the antitoxin would be paid for at once, except for those patients who are bona-fide poor folk, for whom you have already permitted its use. I suggest that one or two dozen tubes be always available and the same number of Swabs for examination. The injection of this serum, even in a considerable quantity is practically harmless and

is often used for those who have been in contact but who have, as yet, not developed symptoms, (prophylactic treatment,) with the excellent result of modifying or indeed of preventing the disease.

There were three cases of PUERPERAL FEVER. There would doubtless be many more were practitioners not exceedingly careful in taking precautions. One proved fatal, and I had considerable difficulty in inducing the doctor (not a resident) to notify so that we could disinfect the room used as early as possible.

THE COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE

weekly by the Council's staff continues to give satisfaction, and the Sanitary Inspectors state that it is efficiently carried out.

THE COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS

are frequently inspected and are usually found in very good condition.

As we were not satisfied with the construction of one of the Cowsheds and the methods pursued there, we made many inspections to improve the conditions; fortunately at that time a fire demolished a large barn adjoining and in lieu thereof the owner erected a new Cowshed which is now being used and is quite satisfactory. I shall always feel, however, that a little persuasion would have induced the owners to have imitated the typically good Cowshed of the Dairy Supply Company at Sudbury Park (probably the best in the county) if they had been approached in time and I would have worked to this end had I been aware that plans were about to be placed in the office for your sanction.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The time has hardly arrived to recommend to you that we should have a public Slaughter House. The Slaughter

Houses at present in use are kept in fairly good order and might well be allowed to remain till our population has doubled. But it should be understood that the regular and proper inspection of meat is hardly possible under present conditions.

The BAKEHOUSES are five in number, are usually found in satisfactory condition.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

The provisions of this Act are being complied with, you will find the list of inspections made in tabular form at the end of this report.

THE PIGGERIES.

I am more than ever impressed with the notion that the piggeries that exist in our midst should be suppressed whenever the opportunity presents. I am convinced that the majority of the owners have either no intention of observing ordinary precautions or are incapable of learning new methods of insuring cleanliness on their premises. The construction of the sties themselves is frequently faulty, the mode of feeding is beastly and altogether as carried on in Alperton and Preston it is a barbaric and loathsome form of industry that should not be tolerated in this Twentieth Century in an Urban District in close proximity to a growing residential neighbourhood.

The SEWAGE FARM continues to be worked economically and, I believe, the effluent is always satisfactory. The system consists of OPEN SEPTIC TANKS in combination with BACTERIA BEDS and LAND AERATION.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

UNEMPLOYED.

We have heard much of other Districts having a large number of unemployed, but I do not think we have

had any considerable number in Wembley—nor do I believe the general health has been affected to any degree from lack of employment ; indeed, cases of real destitution have been very few during 1905.

We have recently also heard much said in favour of the feeding of the poorest children by the ratepayers, and it is rightly claimed that the stamina and general development of the race may, in the future, be greatly influenced by the amount of assistance rendered in this cause amongst the thousands of children partially neglected and half starved, but it must be acknowledged that very few such cases have occurred in our district during 1905, and they have been at once relieved by the parish or by private sources.

Of almost equal importance to the feeding is the question of the CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. I think it probable that you are not aware of the deplorable state of the teeth of the poor, and it cannot be said that a semi-rural district is much better than a purely urban one in this respect. The whole matter is being investigated by experts, and in the end it will probably be suggested that not only the teeth but the eyes and ears of all attending school will be occasionally inspected with a view to placing the children in the best possible condition for commencing life's work.

OVERCROWDING.

Several cases have occurred of overcrowding, but your Sanitary Inspectors have been able to rectify, and in no case during the year has it been found necessary to recommend you to take legal proceedings to cause abatement of the nuisance. The COMMON LODGING HOUSES and the HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, have had our attention from time to time and are generally kept in excellent condition.

THE GIPSIES.

Your method of dealing with the Gipsies and their caravans has been eminently successful, and for a long time we have had few of their number making a sojourn in our midst.

CANAL BOAT ACT.

Your Sanitary Officers always board a boat when near the canal, and seldom find conditions requiring a notice or reporting.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Whatever may be in store for us in Wembley in the future as regards the smoke nuisance from factory chimneys, we have never been troubled by our near neighbours till last Summer when, for some months a large shaft at Neasden belched forth clouds of black smoke, which filled the country far and wide. After many prosecutions by other Councils, this was at last abated, but not before it was demonstrated what a nuisance smoke can become, even at such a distance, and it will make your sanitary officers doubly vigilant at the first threatening of similar neglect in this district. In the same way, the engines of the contractors on the Great Central Railway works have been frequently troublesome, but the nuisance has been, at our request, frequently abated, only to recur at intervals. It seems an extraordinary thing that though it has been proved that the more complete combustion of coal can be effected by a variety of mechanical devices and by careful stoking, that comparatively few, unless compelled, attempt to economise in this direction, and also that we, as a nation, are so slow in using the improved forms of stoves and domestic grates that consume all their fuel completely, lose little of the heat and give no smoke when anthracite is used. The baneful effect of smoke and fog is not confined to inhaling

particles of carbon and irritating the lungs and air tubes, but it reduces our daylight and deprives us of the beneficent action of the sun, deteriorating all plant life, and covering all exposed surfaces with tar, soot and acids. Dr. Rideal calculates that upwards of 400,000 tons of sulphuric acid are belched forth in London every year. If consumers could only be convinced that smoke was 'matter in the wrong place,' and that large sums could be saved by its prevention, care would be taken that bitumenous coal, if used at all, would be completely combusted by proper methods and especially would take care that only stokers and firemen who had received adequate training should be employed.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

Not actually akin to this nuisance, but in no less degree objectionable, is the annoyance caused by the dust from the motor-car traffic on the Harrow Road. We find now that the newly-made road from Crawford's Hill to Copland Cottage is quite as easily disintegrated as the rest of the main road. I hope, Gentlemen, that the County Council will take immediate steps to mitigate the nuisance for us, especially on Sundays, by using some dust preventer or by systematic watering, as the clouds raised after each car has passed is becoming an intolerable nuisance to all of us living on that Road.

CREMATION.

The old-fashioned prejudice against Cremation is gradually giving way, but too slowly. If instead of greatly extending your Burial Ground you erected a suitable Chamber of repositories for urns, you would, to this extent, discourage the continuance of the present method and would be doing a good sanitary work. Last week I attended a cremation at Golder's Green, Hampstead, of the remains of a gentleman who lived in Wembley. The arrangements, which included a choral service,

were beautifully carried out, and were attended by no unpleasant sight. At the part of the service when in the ordinary course the body is committed to the grave—in the Cremation service—a small double door opened, the coffin rolled out, and the door immediately closed again. The service was then concluded. If any of the friends desire they can now enter the furnace chamber, but generally, of course, they do not. I made a point of seeing all the arrangements, and was greatly impressed with the solemnity of the ceremony and the perfection of the arrangements, for instance the total absence of odour, of smoke, the rapidity of the process, and as the spectator can see if he chooses, through a small talc window the complete combustion that occurs. It is now more than eighteen years since I read a paper on the advantages of the system, and have long been of opinion that when once the advantages (among them the small cost) are realised, the custom would become much more general, and the prejudice and sentiment now in favour of the slow decomposition of the grave would gradually die out.

Let us hope that all will be willing to examine this matter more closely, at any rate it behoves those of us who are convinced of the superiority of this method to use our influence to educate public opinion to this end.

NEW ROADS

I am glad to note that you are commencing Swinderby and Eagle Roads shortly. I hope you will have found a solution to the problem of the repair of Mount Pleasant before the Autumn, or the poor folk there will have to suffer the inconvenience of its dirt and filth yet another Winter.

DISINFECTION.

We continue to disinfect rooms with formaline, and the clothing, bedding, &c., in Thresh's Disinfector.

WATER.

The Colne Valley water continues to be of good quality, and we have received no complaint, so that you have not had occasion to have an analysis made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

You will find a list in tabular form of visits made by my colleagues in the Sanitary work at the end of this Report. These tables shew something of the good work carried out by your Assistant Sanitary Officer—Mr. Fearn—and I am glad to have the opportunity of referring to it and to testify how faithfully and pleasantly he always discharges his duties. My only fear is that, desiring preferment, he will shortly be seeking pastures new.

To Mr. Cecil Chapman (who gives all the time he can afford to inspections) and to Mr. Bagshaw and his staff I am always grateful for kind and ready assistance, and you know, Gentlemen, how much I appreciate the continued confidence and support that I receive from one and all of you as Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. GODDARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages					Number	Rate
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate					
1895	3,640	119	27.4	12	100	28	8.9					
1896	3,700	92	21.0	12	130	33	10.0					
1897	3,740	101	25.0	9	90	41	10.2					
1898	4,000	123	24.1	17	138	57	13.1					
1899	4,350	111	24.6	8	72	45	10.0					
1900	4,500	104	22.8	9	86	39	8.5					
1901	4,600	117	24.4	9	77	47	9.7					
1902	4,700	141	26.0	9	64	47	9.4					
1903	5,000	144	27.6	18	125	59	11.2					
1904	5,200											
No deaths in local institutions—Shaftesbury Girls' Home and Imperial Yeomanry Home for Girls.												
Averages for years 1895-1904	4,343	116.8	24.5	11.04	98	44	9.1					
1905	5,895	156	26.4	21	132	46	9.5					

TABLE III
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
 DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District.							No. of cases removed to Hospital from each locality
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upward	
Small-pox ...								
Diphtheria ...	6		2	1	1	2		
Erysipelas ...	1				1			
Scarlet Fever ...	31	1	6	19	1	4		
Enteric Fever ...	2					2		
Puerperal Fever	3				1	2		
TOTALS ...	43	1	8	20	4	10		

Isolation Hospital—Cottage Hospital, Alperton. Patients admitted to Willesden Isolation Hospital at a charge of £3 3s. per week.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR
1905.

Causes of Death	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages							Total deaths in Public Institutions in the district
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Measles	1		1					nil.
Whooping-cough ...	4	4						
Enteric Fever	1					1		
Diarrhœa... ..	1		1					
Enteritis	1		1					
Puerperal Fever	1					1		
Phthisis	6				1	5		
Cancer, malignant disease	3					2	1	
Bronchitis	4	1	2				1	
Pneumonia	2				2			
Other diseases of the respiratory organs ...	1	1						
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1					1		
Premature birth... ..	6	6						
Heart diseases	5				1	2	2	
Accidents... ..	3			1	1	1		
All other causes ...	15							
All causes	55	12	5	1	5	13	4	

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Cause of Death	Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age										Total Deaths under One Year	
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months		11-12 Months
Certified												
Uncertified												
Chicken-pox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Diphtheria: Croup												
Whooping Cough												
Diarrhœa, all forms											1	1
Enteritis (not Tuberculous)					1							1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh												
Premature Birth...	4	1	5									5
Congenital Defects												
Injury at Birth ...												
Want of Breast-milk												
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4		4	2								6
Tuberculous Meningitis												
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica												
Other Tuberculous Diseases				1								1
Erysipelas... ..												
Syphilis												
Rickets									1			
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)												
Convulsions	2		2									2
Bronchitis								1	1	1		3
Laryngitis												
Pneumonia					1							1
Suffocation, overlaying												
Other Causes	1											1
	10	1	11	3	1	1		1	2	1		21

Births in the year: legitimate 151; illegitimate 5—Total 156.

Deaths from all Causes at all ages 55.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905) 5,895.

NOTE.—Columns in which no death has incurred have been omitted.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK-
PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.--INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	2		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	13		
Workplaces			
Homeworkers' Premises	1		
Total	16		

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				
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Total				

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Inspections.		Notices.		Dwelling Houses.			Houses let in separate dwellings or lodgings	Common Lodging Houses.	Canal Boats used as Dwellings.	Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.	Workshops and Work-places.											
Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint.	Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases.	Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection.	Houses Inspected from House-to-House.	Total Number of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected, and re-inspected.	Cautionary Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Unfit for Habitation.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under the Acts.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom abated.	Number Removed from District	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.
32		As many as possible.	50	Total of inspections 600.	70	15	8	In every case.			1			None during 1905.			one	18	Several after convictions.	all	13	1

Water Closets.		Drainage and Sewerage.							Disinfection.			Dust.		Sundry Nuisances Abated.										
Now, Constructed.	Number of Water Closets substituted for Dry Receptacles.	Drains.							Cesspools.			Rooms Disinfected	Rooms stripped and cleansed.	Articles disinfected or destroyed.	New bins provided.	Periodical frequency of dust removal.	Number of complaints of non-removal received.	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulation of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Dampness.	Other nuisances.
Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved.	Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Examined, Tested, Exposed, etc.	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, etc.	Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired, etc.	Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated.	Disconnecting Trays or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.	Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, etc.	Abolished, and Drain connected to Sewer.	Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.														
1	99 p.c.	All new houses.	14	5	7	14	5	3	1	99 p.c.	After every case of infectious disease.	Landlords notified and requested to do so.	About 500	60	Once in 7 days.	12	3	5	2	5	4	5	20	

1	Other	
2	...	
3	...	
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