

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Wembley UDC 1925].

Contributors

Wembley (London, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1926.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/r29btbjq>

License and attribution

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

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. 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
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

WEMBLEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1925

BY

CHARLES E. GODDARD

O.B.E., M.D.

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR WEMBLEY.**

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WEMBLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor J. W. P. Silvester.

Councillor W. J. Busby. Councillor O. Jenkins.

„ J. W. Comben. „ W. Lefley.

Councillor M. Morris.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor J. W. Comben.

Councillor M. Morris. Councillor H. W. Foster.

„ J. W. P. Silvester. „ M. R. Harley.

Councillor O. Jenkins.

Co-opted Members of the Child Welfare Committee :

Mrs. Goodman, Miss Watson and Miss Oliver.

WEMBLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

BY

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1925, and in doing so have followed the order of details as far as possible from instructions from the Ministry of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	4564
POPULATION (Census 1921)	...	...	...	16,191
POPULATION (Estimated 1925)	...	...	...	21,378

The population of the district in the middle of 1925 from the figures supplied by the Registrar-General was 21,378. The first figure sent in was 20,360, but on my evidence of the actual growth in houses, 5 per cent. were added.

In 1885 the population was	1050
In 1901 „ „ „	4519
In 1911 „ „ „	10,696
In 1921 „ „ „	16,191

In June, 1925, 5977 houses were inhabited by approximately 6600 families. The rateable value of the Urban District for 1925 was £294,924. A penny rate produced £1218. There were 115 marriages in Wembley in 1925.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The District is undulating in character, and varies in height from 70ft. to 280ft. above sea level. The highest points are Barn Hill 280 feet, Wembley Hill 234 feet, and Sudbury Court Road 239 feet. The lowest point is at Vicars Bridge and is 70 feet. The greater part of the District is still undeveloped and consists largely of agricultural meadow land, golf courses and playing fields. Natural drainage of the area is largely provided by the river Brent and by what is known as the Wealdstone Brook. The development of the District has been almost entirely upon modern lines and what are known as slums or unhealthy areas do not exist within its boundary. Since the war, and as a result of your Town Planning activities, the majority of houses built have been of the semi-detached character and have been few in number to the acre. There are twelve railway stations belonging to the following Railway Companies:—

London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co. ...	4
Metropolitan Railway Company	3
Great Central Railway Company	2
District Railway Company	3

and in addition, travelling facilities are provided by electric trams and by buses.

The greater number of inhabitants are employed outside the District and Wembley is largely what is known as a Dormitory town. The largest employers of labour within the district are :—The Fiat Motors Ltd., Aster Engineering Company, General Electric Company, Unic Motor Works, and Glacier Metal Company.

THE OPEN SPACES PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL ARE :—

King Edward VII. Park	...	...	...	26.5	acres.
One Tree Hill	...	...	...	15.08	acres.
Sudbury Recreation Ground	...	...	...	3.5	acres.

PROPOSED OPEN SPACES.

Barn Hill	...	...	...	...	44	acres.
Northwick Estate	...	...	...	...	4.5	acres.
(To be given by Capt. E. G. Spencer Churchill).						
Land at junction of Raglan Gardens and Wembley Hill Road	...	...	...	...	1.5	acres.
Land on Neeld Estate, reserved under agreement dated 7th April, 1913	...	...	...	...	22.07	acres.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered for 1925 was 428, giving a birth-rate of 20. In 1924 the number was 339, giving a birth-rate of 18.4. For the past five years the average birth-rate was 19.2.

The number of legitimate births was 412 :—232 male, 180 female.

The number of illegitimate births was 16 :—9 male, 7 female.

There were four still births in 1925.

The birth of every child born in the district is known to us, their circumstances and usually their parentage. They are visited with regularity unless otherwise desired, and we know they are all well cared for.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Twenty-five children died under the age of twelve months in Wembley in 1925. This figure gives an infantile mortality of 58.4, not so low as usual; for the past five years it has been 44.7; the last ten years 48.6.

The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales in 1925 was 75 per 1000 births.

DEATH RATE.

During 1925, 187 deaths were recorded, giving a death-rate of 8.07 as against 10.4 in 1924. For the last ten years the death rate for the district has been 8.6 per 1000 of population, based, of course, on the figures supplied by the Registrar-General for each year. The average for the last five years was 8.4, a rate that you will consider satisfactory.

For England and Wales during 1925, the death rate was 12.2. For London 11.7.

Among the chief causes of death in the district in 1925 were :—

Cancer	...	...	...	...	23
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	16
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	7
Arterio-sclerosis (old age)	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	19
Influenza	...	...	...	...	6
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	15

POOR LAW RELIEF.

By the courtesy of the Clerk to the Guardians of the Hendon Union I am able to give the following information.

YEAR 1925.	WEMBLEY.
Average weekly number of persons chargeable at the Redhill Institution, Edgware	21
Average number of persons in receipt of Outdoor Relief (Ordinary)	46
Total amount of Ordinary Outdoor Relief expended during the year	£913
Average weekly number of persons in receipt of Outdoor Relief (Unemployed)	3
Total amount of Unemployment Outdoor Relief expended during the year	£66

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sanatoria available for patients from Wembley are provided by the Middlesex County Council at Harefield and by arrangement with the Middlesex Joint Smallpox Hospital Board at South Mimms. In addition cases are sent to the County Tuberculosis Hospital, Isleworth, and the Clare Hall Sanatorium, St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam, King Edward VII. Hospital, Midhurst, and Brompton Hospital. Treatment is provided by the Middlesex County Council at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, at 3, Priory Park Road, Kilburn. We ought here to acknowledge the courtesy and prompt action taken by the County Tuberculosis Officer and his staff in dealing with our patients suffering from all forms of Tuberculosis.

With regard to Tuberculosis I shortly propose to visit all the cases on the notified list, so that I can give you an accurate statement of the amount of active Tuberculosis at the present time in the district; all doubtful pulmonary cases should have their sputa examined at intervals, if positive, be sent to a sanatorium, and on no account be allowed in the office or the home, unless carefully isolated.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MATERNITY CASES.

During the past twelve months the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have given very careful consideration to the question of making provision for certain classes of maternity cases, and consulted with several neighbouring Authorities. It was, however, decided that at the present moment no action should be taken, but there is no question that such a Hostel should be provided in addition to the one established in Alperton, and the matter must be brought to your notice again in the near future unless such further provision is made by private enterprise.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the past five years the Infectious Disease Hospital at Alperton has only been used for the occasional housing of Diphtheria carriers.

The Council has entered into an agreement with the Borough Council of Acton for the reception of all cases of infectious disease from Wembley at the Acton Isolation

Hospital. Owing to the fact that the Council have a Motor Ambulance and that the houses of the drivers are connected to the telephone, it is always possible to arrange for the speedy removal of cases of this character. In company with your Chief Sanitary Inspector I have made several visits of inspection to the Isolation Hospital at Acton, and we are quite satisfied that every possible care is taken there with the patients sent from this district.

SMALLPOX (ACCOMMODATION).

The Wembley Council is a constituent authority on the Middlesex Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, and accommodation is provided at Clare Hall, and for smaller outbreaks at Yead-
ing, near Uxbridge. In one case during the past year I found it necessary to take advantage of the arrangement made with the Middlesex County Council for obtaining a second opinion on a suspected case of smallpox. I am glad to say that the case was eventually diagnosed as one of another complaint, though closely resembling smallpox in the early stage. No case of smallpox has occurred in the district for the past five years.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Owing to its proximity to London, a considerable number of the sick inhabitants are able to go to the London Hospitals for treatment. In many instances cases have been sent to the Willesden Hospital, and also to the Harrow Cottage Hospital. Free medical treatment is provided by the Copland Crawford Trustees, who also supply surgical aid letters, surgical instruments, spectacles, dressings, convalescent home letters, etc.

Much good service is also rendered by the two nurses employed by the District Nurses Fund.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WEMBLEY AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

You have, in previous reports, been made aware of the urgent need of a Hospital for the district, and a year ago you called a Public Meeting to make enquiry, and then ascertained the strong feeling in favour of establishing one in Wembley at an early date.

The different Committees formed under your ægis and support, and since piloted by a very able chief Secretary, have been successful in raising a sum amounting to five figures in less than a year. It is hoped that, as a result of these good efforts, the foundation stone may be laid in the Autumn.

From the plans submitted it appears that a Hospital can be erected on the land presented by Mr. G. Titus Barham, of Sudbury Park, in the centre of the district, capable of extension, and suitable in every way for the district for a great many years.

Two very necessary accessories have, so far, not been arranged for, viz. : An X Ray apparatus and a lamp or lamps for Ultra Violet Radiation. There is no need to refer to the utility, nay, the necessity for an X Ray plant in any hospital ; it is indispensable, but the Ultra Violet Radiation is not yet so fully known or appreciated by the public. The following notes may interest you. The plant itself is not costly, between £50 and £70, but it must be controlled by those only who have experience of its use and of its dangers. The application of this remedy implies the employment of an expert who would be responsible, a small staff and a fair-sized room. The results of treatment by artificial sunlight are in many cases remarkable, especially in rickets and in the debilitating conditions of childhood, of considerable value in middle age, and even in old age. Children thin, anæmic, delicate and, perhaps, predisposed to tuberculosis, in a few months become robust and vigorous in body, alert in mind and totally changed.

Natural sunlight is, of course, to be preferred, and what has been effected in the Alpine regions has been carried out in Hayling Island and at Alton, also in Sussex and elsewhere.

Unfortunately, sunny days in these isles are so few that recourse must be had to artificial light, and the results have already fully justified the expense incurred. Professor Leonard Hill, whom I have met recently, and whom I have heard lecture on different occasions, is the chief exponent of Artificial Sunlight. He has, with others, during 1924-25 done much research work in this cause. He lays stress on the fact that prolonged exposure is not necessary, ten minutes, twenty minutes, half-an-hour three or four times a week may be sufficient. He extols the modern dress of women and deplors that of men. He states that in the tropics Europeans have too much sunlight, and undoubtedly suffer therefrom. He says that the beneficial rays may proceed from fleecy white clouds and from blue sky in the absence of the sun, especially in a clear smokeless atmosphere, that the ultra violet rays are not potent, indeed are arrested in passing through ordinary glass windows. Hence it is essential that all should take advantage of natural sunlight in the open air, especially on a clear day ; we can realise now more fully the cause of much of the pallor of the faces of women and children of the slums.

Of course we have all known something of this for years, but no one before has elaborated a system or founded a science

on Ultra Violet Radiation. In these days of overcrowding we ought to have flat roofs and roof gardens ; we shall soon hear of London schools being supplied with the rays in the large class-rooms, and the children, with very little clothing and eyes protected, becoming sunburnt, rapidly improving in muscular development, with clear skin, increased appetite, and much less prone to infectious disease. In the meantime you would do well to assist in the establishment of a small clinic in the new hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

During the past five years, the Council has purchased a Motor Ambulance for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital. It has proved most useful and in addition to a great saving of time there has been a considerable economy in cost. The Council has an arrangement with the Harrow Council by which it is able to procure a Motor Ambulance for use in accident cases or in removing patients to London Hospitals at a few minutes notice either by day or night. The drivers are all capable ambulance men and it has proved of great service to the district. In cases in which the patients or their relations are unable to bear the whole of the cost, a suitable reduction is made, and in all cases in which the ambulance is called for by the police the charges are remitted unless it is possible to recover them from the patients. 164 cases of emergency were removed during 1925.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Council has two Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, one of which is held at St. Andrew's Hall, Ealing Road, every Thursday, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. The other Clinic (which opened in October 1923), is held at the Wesleyan Church, Sudbury, each Friday from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m., both under the care of Dr. Edith Hudgell. These clinics are very much appreciated and are doing excellent work.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-Natal Clinic which was opened in October, 1921, is held at St. Andrew's Hall, Ealing Road, on the first Thursday in each month, and is well attended.

DENTAL CLINIC.

The Dental Clinic is held at Alperton Council School on alternate Saturdays.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Attendance at Centres—

Infants	...	...	...	...	3509
Children	...	...	...	...	399
Mothers	...	...	...	...	3312
Total					7320
New Infants	...	...	...	...	322
Average weekly attendances	...	...	...	96—70	
Home visits to all children	...	...	...	...	7256
Infants	...	...	...	...	5452
Children	...	...	...	...	1804
Dental Clinics; Total attendances	...	...	...	...	197
Infants	...	...	...	...	56
Children	...	...	...	...	64
Adults	...	...	...	...	77
Ante-Natal Clinic attendances	...	...	...	...	114
New Mothers attending Clinic	...	...	...	...	48
Health Visitors' Visits to cases of—					
Measles	...	...	...	...	134
Consumption	...	...	...	...	31
Pregnant Mothers	...	...	...	...	419
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	185
Diarrœha	...	...	...	...	5
Ailments	...	...	...	...	187
Mumps	...	...	...	...	74
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	6
Number on Centre List	...	...	...	...	810
Number on General Register	...	...	...	...	1720
Number taken off for school	...	...	...	...	132
Number transferred to other Centres	...	...	...	...	92
Number transferred for other reasons	...	...	...	...	36

PROPERTY AND CULTURE

No. of Property		No. of Cultures	
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF IN 1925.

Medical Officer of Health (part time).

Charles E. Goddard, O.B.E., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., A.K.C.

Sanitary Inspector (whole time).

George Hargreave Fearn, Cert. R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector (whole time).

Frank Langmead, Cert. R.S.I., resigned April, 1925.

Robert Turner, Cert. R.S.I., appointed April, 1925.

*Veterinary Inspector under Dairy, Cowshed and
Milkshops Order 1885 (part time).*

James Seton, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Chief Clerk (whole time).

Harold Young.

Junior Clerk (whole time).

Stanley Bourne.

*Foreman for Removal of House Refuse and Motor
Ambulance Driver (whole time).*

James Mansell.

Medical Officer of Child Welfare Centre (part time).

Edith C. Hudgell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Dental Surgeon (part time).

Charles Lafferty, L.D.S.

Health Visitor (whole time).

Miss Maud J. Phillipson, Cert., Gen. Training, Westminster Hospital, Cert. Queen Victoria's Jubilee Inst. (District and Maternity), Cert. of City of London (Diseases of Chest and Tuberculosis).

Caretaker of Isolation Hospital (whole time).

Mrs. Gillians.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1925.

MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN THE DISTRICT.

I am informed by the Middlesex County Council that the following Midwives practised in Wembley during 1925.

- Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, 78, High Road.
- Mrs. Annie Coyle, 20, Thurlow Gardens.
- Miss Lizzie Lawton, Wembley Nursing Home, Ealing Rd.
- Mrs. Esther Ann Rantell, 17, Napier Road.
- Mrs. Louisa Warby, 59, Central Road, Sudbury.
- Mrs. Hilda Christina Barker, 50, Park Chase.
- Miss Julia Kearney, Wembley Nursing Home.
- Miss Edith Bates, 23, The Dene, Park Lane.
- Mrs. Florence Kate Fox, "Brackenbury," 112, Fernbank Avenue.
- Miss Elizabeth Helena McCabe, Wembley Nursing Home.
- Mrs. Alice Beatrice Irene Ballard, 52, Lancelot Road.
- Miss Ada Godber, 59, Manor Drive.

List of Acts adopted and Bye-laws made by the

WEMBLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Acts :—

- Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Bye-laws relating to :—

- Common Lodging Houses.
- Slaughterhouses.
- Nuisances.
- Cleansing of Earth Closets.
- Privies and Ashpits.
- Houses let in Lodgings.
- Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces.
- Offensive Trades.
- New Streets and Buildings.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation.
- Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is served by the Colne Valley Water Company with a water that always obtains a good report after analysis as a drinking water. The water is obtained from deep wells sunk in the chalk to a depth of about 250 feet in the Colne Valley near Bushey. There is a constant supply, it is softened at the works by a special process and altogether may be considered good in quality and sufficient in quantity. There was still in 1925 some deposit of chalk on first drawing off, but recently, owing to the opening of a large reservoir containing 8,000,000 gallons, this trouble is less apparent. Many miles of new pipes have been laid down in Wembley and neighbourhood owing to the very rapid development of this part of Middlesex. The needs of the British Empire Exhibition were fully met by this Water Company.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The two rivers running through the District, known as the Brent and the Wealdstone or Kenton Brook, are kept under observation and their condition is not usually such as to call for comment. On two occasions, however, during 1925 pollution of a somewhat serious character arose. Steps were taken immediately to ascertain the cause, and as a result the pollution ceased.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Engineer and Surveyor to the Council has kindly given me the following information:—

The soil sewers of the District are efficient, having good gradients and ventilation. The Eastern Outfall Sewer, which was constructed two years ago and incidentally accommodated the British Empire Exhibition, forms a very great asset to the drainage system of the Eastern part of Wembley, and being a low level sewer has enabled many areas, which drained into cesspools, or were incapable of proper drainage, to be suitably provided for.

The central and most populous part of the District is drained by a central outfall sewer which has been in use for over forty years and owing to the rapid development of the District is becoming overtaxed in places. To meet this emergency, as well as to provide additional sewerage facilities for the large Western portion of the District, hitherto undeveloped, it is proposed to provide a Western Outfall and Intercepting Sewer discharging at the Outfall Works, Alperton.

With regard to the surface water drainage, several new sewers have been provided to supplant open ditches and this principle will have to be greatly extended from time to time to meet building developments.

The Sewage Outfall Works at Alperton are quite up-to-date, embodying sedimentation tanks and percolating filters; the pumping and other machinery is electrically driven and no adverse report upon the effluent, which discharges into the River Brent, has been received since the installation from the Middlesex County Council, the river authority. It is realised that the present filtration area is becoming overtaxed and to cope with the rapid development it will be necessary at a very early date to augment the tank and filtration area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically every house in the district is provided with water closet accommodation. In less than a dozen instances houses are provided with earth closets. There are very few cesspools in the district, this provision being due to the fact that the premises are isolated and are a considerable distance from any sewer.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The removal of house refuse is undertaken by this department under the supervision of the Council's Sanitary Inspector. Owing to the fact that considerable development is taking place and that there are a large number of roads which have not yet been made up under the Private Street Works Act, horse traction must of necessity be utilized in a considerable part of the district, but in 1925 the Council purchased a two-ton Baico Ford Tipping Lorry for use in the removal of house refuse and have at the present time decided to purchase another lorry. The whole of the work of removal is carried out by direct labour in charge of a foreman, and few complaints are received. Every house in the district is provided with a covered sanitary dustbin, and each week a list of houses requiring new bins is handed in to the Public Health Department for attention. The work of removing house refuse from the restaurants and cafes in the British Empire Exhibition was carried out nightly during the hours of 12 and 6 a.m. In this case, five ton lorries belonging to a Contractor were used, a foreman being appointed to act under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector, and I am glad to state that during the whole of the time not a single complaint of non-removal was received. At the end of September, 1924, the Council ceased to deposit house refuse at their Sewage farm at Alperton and the whole of the refuse is now removed from the district by barge.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	103
„ „ Foodshops	... ..	341
„ „ Slaughterhouses	... ..	144
„ „ Bakehouses	... ..	32
„ „ Piggeries	... ..	73
„ „ Factories and Workshops and Work- places	... ..	99
„ „ Urinals	... ..	45
„ „ Stables, etc.	... ..	81
„ „ Ditches	... ..	22
„ „ Offensive trades	... ..	23
„ „ Occupied Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	2
„ „ House refuse shoots	... ..	5
„ „ Schools	... ..	25
Inspections under Housing Act	... ..	41
Re-inspection under Housing Act	... ..	191
House drains inspected	... ..	1066
Drains smoke tested	... ..	23
Other inspections	... ..	519
Inspections on Complaint	... ..	128
Visits to cases of Infectious Disease	... ..	201
Inspections under Rent (Restrictions) Acts	...	4
Smoke observations	... ..	7
Visits to Works in Progress	... ..	39
Inspections of Cesspools	... ..	7
Inspections of Camps	... ..	1
Inspections of Public Conveniences	... ..	39
Inspections of Offensive accumulations	... ..	5
Meetings of Owners, etc.	... ..	14
		<hr/> 3280 <hr/>
Total number of informal notices served	...	304
„ „ „ statutory „ „	... ..	19

INSPECTIONS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
EXHIBITION, 1925.

Inspections of Latrines and Lavatory Kiosks	...	371
„ „ Quarters occupied by Natives	...	453
„ „ Restaurants, Cold stores, Can- teens and other places where foodstuff is prepared or stored	... ..	618
General inspection of grounds by Chief Sanitary Inspector and two Assistants	... ..	173
Inspections made of Animals quarters	... ..	90

INSPECTIONS MADE BY LADY INSPECTOR.

Kiosks and Lavatory Blocks inspected including Native quarters	...	...	...	...	556
Cafes and Restaurants, inspections made	...	...	...	...	66
					<hr/> 622
					<hr/> 2327

SANITARY WORK EXECUTED 1925.

Defective Yards paved	...	...	...	...	5
Defective eaves-gutters and downspouts repaired	...	...	...	...	35
Walls, floors and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Houses and premises cleansed, limewashed, etc.	...	...	...	...	37
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	12
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sinkwaste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Windows made to open and repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Coppers and kitchen stoves repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	1
Drains laid, relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	90
Drains cleansed, trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	...	111
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Additional W.C.'s and urinals provided	...	...	...	...	21
W.C.'s and urinals repaired, ventilated, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	59
Soil pipes repaired and ventilated	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	42
New lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	...	13
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	204
Water samples sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouse contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouse contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurant kitchens cleansed	...	...	...	...	9
Improvements in conditions of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	29
New dung pits provided	...	...	...	...	1
Water tanks, cleansed, covered, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Additional water taps provided	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	15
Factories and workshops contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	17
Offensive trades contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances abated where animals are kept	...	...	...	...	3
Urinals abolished	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no premises in the district which come within either of these classifications.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are four premises in the district in which Offensive Trades are carried on. They are subject to regular inspection, and no complaint has arisen respecting them during the past twelve months.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

During 1925 the Council has opened an underground Public Convenience at Wembley Hill at the junction of the Harrow and Wembley Hill Roads. It is constructed for both sexes. On the male side there are twelve urinals and three w.c.'s, and accommodation for washing. The accommodation, which has been placed under the control of the Public Health Department, is excellent in every way and thoroughly well kept, and moreover, satisfies a great need.

MORTUARY.

Some two years ago your Surveyor prepared plans for the extension of the Mortuary. It is now provided with accommodation for four bodies, and it has been placed under my control. It is well to remind you of this well equipped Mortuary. The extension has been fully justified, for the Mortuary Keeper tells me that once in 1925 he was called upon to accommodate eight bodies in ten days. The Mortuary consists of four compartments. The end cubicle, treated as a little chapel, is available to all residents without class distinction or fee. Ratepayers are reminded that in cases of overcrowding or infection they should use this Mortuary for their deceased friends. It is constantly inspected, is kept clean, and is entirely unobjectionable.

During 1925, 38 bodies were removed to the Mortuary, and 21 Coroners' Inquests were held.

SCHOOLS: SANITARY CONDITION AND WATER SUPPLY.

There are a number of private schools, four elementary schools and one secondary school provided by the Middlesex Education Committee. I have from time to time made inspection at the various private schools, and have investigated their sanitary condition. Water is in each case provided from the Public Supply. In the case of the four elementary schools, and also in that of the public secondary school, inspection is made each quarter of the drainage system and sanitary accommodation, and the attention of the authorities is drawn to any defect which has escaped their notice. In each of these schools an efficient water supply is provided.

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE SCHOOLS.

During the past five years, owing to outbreaks of Diphtheria, I have, with assistance, examined and taken swabs of whole classes in certain schools, and removed "carriers" till rendered negative.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Practically the whole of the houses in Wembley are modern in character and of high standard, and are kept in good condition. Since the war few houses have been erected by private enterprise which can in any way be regarded as suitable or intended for the housing of what are known as the working class. The only real attempt to meet the great demand which exists for houses of this character has been made by the Council. At the present time, even with the number of houses which the Council has provided, the need for property of this description is to-day a very real one. At this point I might be allowed to offer a word of commendation with regard to the new smaller type of house you are now erecting. They are admirable in every way for small families and for those for whom they are intended—the poorer workers of the district. You are aware that there are about 500 applicants, but you perhaps do not know that among them are upwards of 100 families in the district stated to be living in one room.

The defects usually found in unfit houses have been such matters as defective roofs and gutters, window sills, windows and broken sash cords, floors, dirty walls and ceilings and drainage. There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

1.	Estimated population	...	...	...	...	21,378
2.	General death rate	...	...	...	...	9.18
3.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1.12
4.	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	58.41
5.	Number of dwelling houses of all classes approximately	...	...	...	...	5,977
6.	Number of new working class houses erected					27
7.	Number of working-class houses (dwelling	...				857

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	...	...	...	...	989
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	4 flats	
	(1) By Local Authority	...			6 cottages	
	(2) By other bodies or persons				17	

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

1.	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	688
2.	Number of dwellings which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...			41
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to Health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...			3
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	...	...	...		37

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF
FORMAL NOTICES.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers		481
--	---	-----	-----	-----	--	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925

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

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- | | | | |
|----|--|--------|-----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 10 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied— | | |
| | (a) By owners | ... .. | 9 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... .. | nil |

(C) Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------|-----|
| 1. | Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | ... .. | 3 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 2 |
| 3. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses have been rendered fit | ... | nil |
| 4. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | ... .. | nil |
| 5. | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | ... .. | nil |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Owing to the development of the district the amount of milk produced in Wembley has greatly diminished, and at the present time there are only about 100 milch cows in the district, the remainder of the milk being imported from outside. These cows are examined by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon once in each quarter, and samples of milk are taken from any cows suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis and forwarded to the Lister Institute for examination. No such case was found during 1925.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year the following licences were granted for the sale of Designated Milk :—

One in respect of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk bottled outside the district. One in respect of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk bottled inside the district, and one in respect of Certified Milk. The Council also granted three supplementary licences in respect of the sale of Certified and Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) and Pasteurised Milk respectively. In no instance have the Council refused or revoked the registration of retailers or of licences for Graded Milk. One sample of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk was taken at the end of last year, and the following is an extract of the Report :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 cc. ...	...	4733
No. of Bacillus Coli. present ...	...	—

THE PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS 1924
AND THE INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Visits have been paid to the various slaughterhouses on practically every occasion on which slaughtering of beasts or pigs has taken place, and in many instances the work has necessitated the making of inspections on Sunday. In two instances slaughtering took place without due notice having been given in accordance with the Meat Regulations, and the offenders were informed that any further offence of this character would be followed by legal proceedings being taken

against them. The Sanitary Officers have usually found that the licensees of the various slaughterhouses have usually been willing to grant them every facility for executing their work. In addition to these visits a large number of inspections are made of the various butchers and other shops in the district at which food stuffs are sold, prepared, and stored for the food of man. Before the Meat Regulations came into operation I notified the various traders affected by the Order to attend at the Council Offices one evening for the purpose of discussing the various points that arose following a short address which I gave them. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee presided, and the meeting proved of benefit in securing the good-will of those interested in carrying out the various requirements.

I also called a Conference of the Medical Officers of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of all the surrounding districts to endeavour to ascertain the exact scope and interpretation of the clauses, and if possible, to agree upon a common action. The Medical Officers of Health for Willesden, Hendon, Harrow, Ruislip-Northwood, and Kingsbury Urban District Councils, and the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of Willesden, Hendon, Harrow, Kingsbury, Greenford, Wealdstone and Ruislip-Northwood Councils. A certain uniformity of action was agreed upon, but later a further circular was received from the Ministry, which somewhat restricted our action, especially in the matter of glass fronts to butchers' shops. However, these regulations have resulted in marked improvement in the treatment of meat in the District, and no doubt in the light of further experience the Ministry will be able to grant greater power of control, if necessary.

LIST OF PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	In 1920	In Jan., 1925	In Dec., 1925
Registered ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Licensed ...	7	7	7
	—	—	—
Total ...	7	7	7
	—	—	—

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

A large number of visits have been paid to the whole of the premises in the district where food of any description is manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, including all shops or premises for the sale of fruit and vegetables. Inspections were also made of the kitchens of the various cookshops and restaurants, and these were usually found to be kept in a clean condition. The bake-houses have also been regularly inspected, and no matters of a serious character have arisen in respect of them.

BREAD WRAPPING.

The two principal bakers in Wembley now wrap bread in large quantity for those who prefer it. No one seems so far to have found a suitable covering for the "cottage" loaf.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED
DURING 1925.

Haddocks	...	...	...	6 stone
Pork	...	...	...	264 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	17 lbs.
Kidneys	...	...	...	16
Hams	...	...	...	20
Pigs pluck	...	...	...	1
Ox head	...	...	...	1
Ox mesentery	...	...	...	1
Ox lungs	...	...	...	2
Apricots	...	...	...	7 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	5 tins
Ham	...	...	...	1 tin
Veal and ham pie	...	...	...	4 portions

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It cannot be said of the district in 1925 that the incidence of infectious disease was greater than in previous years. The following is the list of those notified: 124 chicken pox, 76 measles, 46 primary pneumonia, 39 scarlet fever, 18 tuberculosis, 12 diphtheria, 8 erysipelas.

You are doubtless aware that, throughout the whole country Medical Officers of Health are desirous of obtaining a better control of epidemic disease, whether of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, mumps, chicken pox or influenza, and yet all must admit that little progress has been made during the last few years.

With regard to Diphtheria, the following points can be stated with some certainty (according to Dr. Rolleston and others), viz.:

(1). That in spite of all Public Health measures relating to hygiene, isolation, improvement in diagnosis and treatment, the incidence of Diphtheria has shown no tendency to decrease, especially in London, during the past 15 years.

(2). That although no age is exempt, the disease is commonest in childhood, particularly between the ages of three and five years, susceptibility diminishing as age advances.

(3). That girls are more susceptible, and women because chiefly of their closer associations in nursing.

(4). That the anti-toxin treatment which at first (1894) reduced the case-mortality from 30 per cent. to 10 per cent., has since 1904 only further reduced it about 2 per cent.

(5). That the carrier is probably the chief cause of the disease (you remember when we examined a school of several hundred children we found no less than eleven carriers, whom we isolated at once till rendered negative). Dissemination of the disease usually takes place by actual contact, in sneezing, spluttering, coughing and spitting, but also of course by contact with clothing and articles infected.

(6). That wounds are often infected with the germ and occasionally in this way milk has been contaminated by the milker, otherwise food and drink are not suspected as factors.

(7). That the Diphtheria bacillus is so hardy as not to be greatly affected by dryness, heat or cold, though soon destroyed by strong sunlight. Toys, pencils, slates, bedding, clothes will retain this germ for long periods, especially if kept in the dark.

(8). That contrary to the prevalent belief drain odours and sewer gas are not responsible, the diphtheria bacillus has not been found in this atmosphere.

(9). That cats do not propagate the disease; the Klebs Loeffler bacillus, though diligently sought for, has not been found in birds or animals at any time (Savage).

(10). That overcrowding has unquestionably a marked effect in raising the incidence of Diphtheria.

Now with regard to the prevention of Diphtheria we can always ascertain the susceptibility, or the immunity of a person by the application of the Schick Test; a simple and harmless procedure.

If the result be positive, the patient can be immunised by an injection of anti-toxin or with toxin anti-toxin, but we await further and definite instructions from the Ministry as to their general application in schools and institutions; we do know, however, that good results have been claimed for these measures and that a marked decline has been shown in districts where used.

IMMUNITY AND OVERCROWDING.

The question of immunity from infectious or other disease is a large one and cannot be discussed here. To a considerable extent it is a matter of keeping fit and well. In a large experience I have known numerous families in which infectious disease has never occurred among the children, but, as a rule, these have been well placed, carefully fed and nurtured.

The laxity in the present home-life and the overcrowding in the smaller dwellings is responsible for much of the susceptibility. It may be true that much of this overcrowding in the homes is, at the present time,

unavoidable, but the overcrowding in our trains can be, and should be, avoided. I have recently drawn your attention to this as a fruitful means of propagating influenza, catarrhal colds, and even phthisis, and have urged that vigorous measures should be taken to induce those responsible to provide better accommodation.

As a Health Authority we are not concerned with the balance sheet of a railway company, but we are very intimately concerned with what is a menace to the health of our own people. What such ill-health costs the adults of our district would be difficult to estimate, but we do know that the expenses of our Public Health Department amounts to a considerable sum, and that quite a large percentage of this expenditure is incurred for diseases that arise from preventable causes.

EXAMINATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

The Council make provision for the examination of specimens by the Clinical Research Association, the Lister Institute and also the Royal Institute of Public Health, and full advantage of this service is taken by the resident Medical Practitioners. In any instance in which Diphtheria has occurred in families and in which it has been considered necessary so to do, swabs have been taken from the whole of the inmates of the house and forwarded for examination. It is my custom to arrange for the attendance at this office of the children of the less well to do families with a view to saving the expense which would otherwise be incurred. No use has been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively for the reason before stated.

SUPPLY OF ANTI-TOXIN.

It is the custom of the Council to provide Diphtheria and Tetanus Anti-toxins on the request of any Medical Practitioner. Anti-toxins can be obtained at the Council Offices during the usual hours or by application at the Sanitary Inspector's house when the office is closed.

CANCER.

CONSTIPATION—DIET.

There is no new knowledge yet with regard to Cancer ; the disease cannot be said to be on the increase or excessive for our population. The leaflets issued by the different authorities are most useful and convey to the general public warnings and general advice which all should take notice of, especially women at the change of life. The important thing to remember in regard to this disease is to obtain advice early. Superficial malignancy can be cured in the early stages ; the growth of deeper tumours can often be arrested, the diseased part even removed, if treatment is undertaken in time. In this connection chronic complaints such as dyspepsia, constipation, chronic discharges, etc., should be cured as soon as possible, and indeed all forms of irritation in the system.

Constipation is regarded as one of the chief factors in the causation of Cancer, and should always be taken seriously. In this regard diet often plays an important part and there are some new points that the general public have not yet grasped with regard to the choice of foods. It is known now there are at least three vital factors that must be included in a perfect diet, especially in reference to children and the promotion of growth, called **vitamins**. They have not been chemically isolated, but have been proved to exist. They are easily destroyed. Vitamin A is abundant in animal fats and green vegetables. Vitamin B is most abundant in whole cereals, nuts, etc. Vitamin C in juicy fruits and green vegetables. You will hear more of these active principles shortly and specimen diets containing the right proportions will be available to the public.

DISINFECTION.

The Council has purchased a Thresh Low Pressure Steam Disinfector and have housed the same in a brick-built disinfecting station which they have erected on the site of the Infectious Disease Hospital. The disinfector and disinfecting station have proved suitable in every way for their purpose and have added considerably to the efficiency of disinfection as carried out in Wembley. The Council has also purchased a Ford van which is used solely for the carrying of bedding and clothing to and from the disinfector.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT.												Total removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
		AT ALL AGES—YEARS.													
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over		
Diphtheria ...	12		1				6	2	2	1				11	
Scarlet Fever ...	39		1	1	3	5	17	7	1	3		1		31	1
Enteric Fever ...	1											1			
Puerperal Fever ...	1									1					1
Tuberculosis of the Res- piratory System ..	40							1	4	19	7	8	1		19
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...	8		1		2			3	1	1					5
Encephalitis Lethargica	2						1				1			1	
Pneumonia ...	46	3		2	1	2	6	2	2	8	7	10	3		7
Erysipelas ...	8									1		4	3		
Chicken Pox ...	124	2	1	5	2	8	79	18	3	6					
*Measles ...	76	3	1	3	5	4	38	9	5	5	3				
*German Measles ...	18	1		1			6	7		3					

* Measles and German Measles ceased to be notifiable 31st October, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
UNDER 1.								1
1— 5 years ...			3					
5—10 „ ...			1	1			1	
10—15 „ ...		1		1		1		
15—20 „ ...	1	4	1	1	1			
20—25 „ ...	3	2	1				1	
25—35 „ ...	8	8	2		5	3	2	
35—45 „ ...	4	2			1			
45—55 „ ...	4	4			5	1		
55—65 „ ...	3				2			
65 and over ...		1						
TOTALS ...	23	22	8	3	14	5	4	1

Twenty-four deaths from Tuberculosis were registered during the year. Of these five were cases which were not notified as suffering from Tuberculosis during life (21 0/0).

The Death rate from Tuberculosis for the year 1925 was 1.12 per 1,000 population and the average for the five years (1921—25) is 0.73.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these Regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken under this section.

PRINCIPAL WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council for the following list of Principal Works which have been effected during the past five years.

Erection of Steam Disinfector.

The laying out, enclosing and consecration of two further acres of Burial Ground at Alperton.

Six additional tennis courts at King Edward VII. Park.

Soil and S.W. sewers at East Lane.

Piping in ditch at Chaplin Road which for many years caused serious trouble through overflowing.

Extension of Sewage Outfall Works, including additional tanks and percolating filters.

The abandonment of dumping of house refuse at the Sewage Works and barging same away by canal.

The making up of the British Empire Exhibition Roads, comprising Forty Lane (widened to 60ft. and constructed of concrete with asphalt surface) and Raglan Gardens, Wembley Hill Road, and Bridge Road (Asphalt macadam surface).

Purchase of site for Town Hall.

New S.W. sewer in Ealing Road.

Low level sewer at Stanley Avenue.

Making up of 30 private streets under the Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Diversion and straightening of the River Brent adjoining the Sewage Works.

Temporary Offices for the Public Health Department.

Soil and S.W. sewer at Woodcock Hill Lane.

Do. at Preston Road.

The extension of the Mortuary, including a private chamber.

An underground convenience at Wembley Green for both sexes.

An overground convenience at Sudbury for both sexes.

A new low-level outfall sewer for the eastern portion of the District, which also served the needs of the British Empire Exhibition, together with the necessary pumps and machinery at the outfall works, which are electrically driven.

Purchase of additional open space at One Tree Hill.

The erection of temporary offices for housing the whole of the Surveyor's Department.

Widening of Ealing Road and reconstruction (concrete and asphalt).

In conclusion, Gentlemen, will you allow me to express my thanks to you for your continued courtesy by consideration and assistance at all times, and especially would I like to place on record my indebtedness to my very loyal and efficient colleague, Mr. Fearn, and to every officer and member of the Council's Staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. GODDARD.

*Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers
of Health,*

Fellow, Royal Sanitary Institute,

Fellow, Royal Institute of Public Health.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths regis- tered in the District		Transferable deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921	16,110	289	311	19.31	104	6.45	5	39	14	45.01	138	8.28
1922	16,450	277	314	19.1	103	6.26	2	37	18	57.3	138	8.3
1923	16,910	297	327	19.33	94	5.55	6	33	12	36.69	127	7.51
1924	18,420	286	339	18.4	134	7.27	9	51	9	26.55	185	10.04
1925	21,378	358	428	20.02	138	6.45	11	60	25	58.41	187	8.07

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total
ALL CAUSES.	92	95	187
Enteric fever			
Small-pox			
Measles			
Scarlet fever		1	1
Whooping cough		1	1
Diphtheria			
Influenza	3	3	6
Encephalitis ^{lethargica}			
Meningococcal meningitis			
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	14	5	19
Other tuberculous diseases	4	1	5
Cancer, malignant disease	8	15	23
Rheumatic fever			
Diabetes	1	1	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	4	11	15
Heart disease	8	8	16
Arterio-sclerosis	6	8	14
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	5	7
Other respiratory diseases	2		2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1	3
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1		1
Appendicitis and typhlitis	1		1
Cirrhosis of liver		1	1
Acute and chronic nephritis	3	3	6
Puerperal sepsis		1	1
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition		2	2
Congenital debility & malformation, premature birth	9	6	15
Suicide	1	2	3
Other deaths from violence	5	2	7
Other defined diseases	14	15	29
Causes ill-defined or unknown			

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Causes of Death		Nett Deaths from stated causes at Various Ages under 1 year of age.								Total Deaths under One Year
		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months
All Cases	{ Certified & Uncertified	8	3	3		14	3	5	3	25
Marasmus ...	...		1	1		2	2			4
Prematurity ...	...	4	1			5		1		6
Atelectasis ...	...		1			1				1
Asphyxia ...	...	1				1				1
Pneumonia ...	...							1	1	2
Bronchitis ...	...							1		1
Coagenital Defects		2		1		3				3
Pyloric Stenosis ...	...						1			1
Enteritis ...	...								1	1
Inattention at Birth		1				1				1
Suffocation ...	...							1		1
Inanition from birth				1		1		1		2
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...								1	1
Totals	...	8	3	3		14	3	5	3	25

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	56	3	Nil.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	43	3	„
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	„
Total	99	6	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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	9	9	Nil.	Nil.
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	„	„
{ unsuitable or defective	7	7	„	„
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)...				
Other offences				
Total	17	17	Nil.	Nil.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.

	Number.
Builders	5
Cycle and Motor Works ...	13
Dentists	2
Boot-making, etc.	3
Laundries	2
Tramway Depot	1
Bakehouses	4
Watchmakers	1
Tailors	4
Other Trades	9
Total number of Workshops on Register	44

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 Workshops Act 1901 (s. 5).	Notified by H.M. Inspector... Nil.
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector. Nil.
Other	Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) ; —	
In use at the end of the year	1

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE ON 21/10/25
UPON NEW LEGISLATION, MORE PARTICULARLY
IN REGARD TO TUBERCULOSIS.

Since the last meeting of the Public Health Committee a considerable amount of legislation and Orders and Regulations affecting the Public Health have come into force. Some of the members of the Committee will remember that the **Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915** contained a clause postponing the date of its coming into operation. This was further postponed by the **Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922** and the Minister of Health in July last made an Order by which it came into operation on the 1st September last. The Act gives power to the Minister of Health to make Orders for the regulation and inspection of all branches of the Milk Industry. These Orders must, however, be made with the concurrence of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sections 3, 4 and 5 in the first schedule of the Act provide legal machinery for stopping the supply of milk that is likely to cause tuberculosis. When a local Medical Officer of Health suspects that tuberculous milk is being sold in his district he has to ascertain the source or sources of supply and forthwith give notice of them to the Medical Officer of Health of the County from which the milk is originally obtained. Such County Medical Officer of Health is bound to cause the cattle in the dairy in question to be inspected and to make all the necessary investigations and communicate the result of these to the Medical Officer of Health who gave the original notice. The person selling, offering, or exhibiting for sale, by himself or by some other person, for human consumption, or for the use of the manufac-

ture of products for human consumption, or who used or suffers to be used for this purpose the milk of a cow giving tuberculous milk or suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, or from tuberculosis of the udder, or from certain other diseases, is guilty of an offence under the Act if it is proved that he had previously received notice from an Officer of a Local Authority, or that he otherwise knew, or by the exercise of ordinary care could have ascertained that the cow was so suffering.

Under section 8, power is given to the Minister and also to the Officers of the Local Authority to take samples of milk before it is delivered to the consumer. Whilst speaking of this important Act, I report that the Minister of Agriculture has made an Order (**Tuberculosis Order 1925**), providing for the slaughter of cattle affected with certain specified forms of Tuberculosis and for the payment of compensation for the animals which have been so slaughtered, and in order to prevent such animals from being killed and removed without inspection of the carcase and organs, the Minister of Agriculture has made a further Order under which notice of intention to slaughter has to be given to the Officers of the Sanitary Authority to whom notices of intention to slaughter is given under the Meat Regulations, and the carcase of the animal or any part of it cannot be removed from the premises in which the slaughter takes place except with the written permission of the Medical Officer of Health or some other competent Officer.

On the 1st September, 1925, there not only came into force the **Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act 1915**, the **Tuberculosis Order 1925** of the Minister of Agriculture, and the further Order dealing with the inspection after slaughtering of cattle, but further Regulations made by the Minister of Health under the Public Health

Acts and known as the **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925**. This also deals with milk, and under them no person who is aware that he is suffering from tuberculosis of the Respiratory Tract shall enter upon any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk, and the Local Authority, on the written report of their Medical Officer of Health, may require such person to discontinue his employment or occupation within a reasonable period.

Further power in dealing with tuberculosis is given to Local Authorities by the **Public Health Act of 1925**. The members of the Committee will remember that one of the chief difficulties of the treatment of patients in Sanatoria has been the fact that there was no law to retain the patient in such an institution against his will, and that in many instances persons have left before the expiration of the period for which they had entered. Under section 62 of this Act the power of removal to and detention in an institution may be exercised contrary to the wishes of the patient, and are therefore made subject to certain safeguards. The section is restricted to (1) patients whose accommodation prevents the adoption of proper precautions to guard against the spread of infection or who is not taking such precautions, but in either event it must be proved that serious risk of infection is caused to other persons; (2) that a suitable hospital or institution must be available for the patient, and the Authority responsible for its management must have consented to receive him; (3) the cost of removal to and detention and maintenance in the institution is to be borne by the County Council or the Local Authority, and the Justices may order them to

contribute towards the maintenance of the patient's dependants whilst he is in hospital. The first period of detention is limited to a period not exceeding three months, but that power to renew the detention for a further period not exceeding three months where the Court are satisfied that the conditions will again exist if the detention be not again renewed.

This particular section of the Public Health Act 1925 is not adoptive, but much of the Act is. It gives to Local Authorities many excellent powers for dealing with questions of Public Health, and I have no hesitation in recommending so far as the part applicable to my own work is concerned that the Council should take steps at the earliest possible moment to adopt it.

SPECIAL LECTURES GIVEN TO MOTHERS OF THE WEMBLEY CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AT ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

By the kindness of some of the Medical Practitioners in the district I was able to arrange for short Lectures to be given at the Child Welfare Centre at St. Andrew's Hall. The names of the Lecturers and their subjects were as follows:—

Dr. T. O'Callaghan	"Character Training."
Dr. C. E. A. Goddard	"Disease, Vaccination and Prevention."
Dr. W. L. Cowardin	"Nervous Diseases, Causes and Treatment."
Dr. C. E. Goddard ...	"Infectious Disease."
Dr. Tudor Edwards	"Diseases of Eyes. Home Treatment."

I am a little doubtful as to the utility of these owing to the difficulty of keeping young children quiet for any length of time. I am hoping, however, to arrange for talks of this description to be given to the Mothers when they are by themselves.