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Wembley Urban District Council.

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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 1908.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the fourteenth Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary condition of the Wembley Urban District during the year 1908.

POPULATION.—For the purposes of Statistics, the population of the whole District for that year was estimated at 9606, an increase on the previous year of 1303.

At the last Census (1901), the total population at  
at all ages was           ...    ...    ...    4519  
                  in 1905       ...    ...    ...    5800  
                  in 1907 it exceeded...    ...    8000

Estimating from these figures and from the recent rapid development of the District, we may predict that at the next Census the population will reach 13,000 or 14000, and in five or six years may easily amount to 18,000 or 20,000. These figures should be borne in mind in considering the future needs of the District.

The recent increase has occurred chiefly in Wembley proper, though Alperton is beginning to show signs too of a more rapid growth—Sudbury and East Lane have only advanced slightly.

HOUSES OCCUPIED, EMPTY, BUILDING.—On the last day of last year there were in the whole District nearly 1800 houses. Of these 142 were then unoccupied. In addition to these there were 103 houses in course of construction.



AREA.—As you are aware, the area of the District amounts to 4564 acres. We have, therefore, only two persons to the acre, and our district is still essentially rural in character.

BIRTHRATE FOR 1908.—The Registrar of Births has forwarded to me lists of 234 births (120 boys, 114 girls), a marked increase over 1907, when the number stood at 167. The Birth-rate for 1908 was 24·3 per 1000 and was about the average.

On examining the lists for the last ten years, I find, on adding up the totals, that the male births for that period only exceed the female births by 60.

DEATH-RATE.—The Registrar of Deaths has forwarded lists of 65 persons whose deaths were registered as occurring in the Wembley District during 1908. Of these, five were non-resident.

The County Medical Officer has sent a list of ten residents who died outside the district in Hospitals or institutions, and whose deaths were registered in other places.

So that the total number of deaths of those actually belonging to the district amounted to 70

Seventy deaths in a population of 9606 gives a death-rate of only 7.2, the lowest death-rate yet recorded for Wembley.

It is well known that the interpretation of facts, and especially of Vital Statistics, may be made to prove almost any statement. But making every allowance for circumstances outside the control of your Health Department, it may be safely said that the year 1908 as regards the public health was in every way the most healthy and free from serious illness or epidemic of any previous year since the formation of the Council. This, I know, you will regard as a matter for special consideration, for it

implies that the usual and well-known natural salubrity of the locality is maintained, and that other agencies and safeguards are at work to assist in bringing about this excellent result.

On analysing these death lists we find that

Seven persons died of Heart Disease.

„ „ „ Bronchitis.

Six „ „ Cancer.

Five „ „ Consumption.

„ „ „ Influenza.

Four „ „ Accidents.

One „ „ Measles.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

No less than 22 infants died under twelve months of age, giving an infantile mortality of 94 per thousand births—a rate not quite so high as the average for the last ten years, yet still much higher than it should be.

Many of these were attributed to prematurity—some maternal cause that may be prevented in many cases; six were due to bronchitis and pneumonia, and only a few to bad feeding.

With regard to the premature births there can be no question but that greater attention should be given to women—and especially young women—who are about to become mothers, for besides this regrettable and often unnecessary loss of infant life we find that no less than eight children were certified to the sexton and buried as *stillborn*.

#### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One of the most pleasant features of this Report is the note of the almost total absence of notifiable infec-



tious disease during the year 1908. Four cases of scarlatina appeared at the same time in October, evidently from a common contact. It is a positive fact that for upwards of eleven months, that is, from November 1907 to October 1908, no case of notifiable infectious disease had occurred among a population of nearly 10,000 people !

### THE ALPERTON ISOLATION COTTAGE.

In spite of this comparative immunity, we cannot feel quite comfortable with the accommodation afforded by the Isolation Cottage at Alperton. I would again strongly urge you to seek a proper site for a well-equipped modern hospital capable of treating cases of diphtheria, typhoid, and scarlatina concurrently. The County Medical Officer would, I am sure, meet us and advise as to what steps all the other Councils have taken in the matter, and in what way we can most economically proceed.

### POOR LAW NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

Towards the end of 1908 we received an Order from the Local Government Board with regard to the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis, but so far it relates to the District Medical Officer who, acting for the Guardians, is now compelled to report to Medical Officers of Health every case that comes to his knowledge among the parish patients. You may remember that you wrote at once to the Local Government Board expressing the hope that such notification would, at no distant date, affect not only those under the Poor Law, but every case in every rank of society.

I trust you will shortly apply to the Board for powers to make this notification compulsory. I find that it has been granted in many cases.

## SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION FOR MIDDLESEX.

Whilst referring to this matter, may I express the opinion that one of the most pressing needs of the County is the provision of a suitable sanatorium for consumption and tuberculous complaints.

The matter really admits of no delay if the public could only realise it—indeed, its serious consideration is years overdue. A short time back His Majesty, in referring to consumption, said in terse and laconic phrase, “If preventible, why not prevented?” Last year we lost five cases from phthisis, and now we have quite a number of cases who might be cured if we could send them to and keep them at a sanatorium, but, as pointed out by the Hon. Secretary of the Copland Village Hospital recently, in speaking for his fellow Trustees, the long delay before admission to a sanatorium causes the most disappointing results and the patient too often is robbed of his only chance of recovery.

It is calculated that the deaths of male workers from tuberculosis—taking their value at 20s. per week—cost the country nearly ten millions sterling each year, and that the disease costs the Poor Law over a million.

Put the matter on the lowest ground it would pay the nation to spend money to stamp out phthisis and tuberculous disease !

The best sanitary conditions are insufficient to prevent the disease. In Ireland, although the conditions of life are much improved, phthisis is actually increasing. Colonel Clarke, whose interest in the Middlesex Sanatorium Scheme is well known, points out that phthisis causes more poverty and misery than any other disease, and urges immediate action.



## PREVENTION OF PHTHISIS.

The Medical Officer to the Local Government Board shews that the most effective method of eradicating the disease is to dry up the source of infection.

1. By a more or less prolonged stay at a Sanatorium curing early cases.
2. By a short stay in a Sanatorium, teaching more advanced cases how not to re-infect themselves and how to minimise the risk of infecting others.
3. By removing the dying from their houses (if needs be), or by the strictest precautions as to isolation at home when their presence will be a source of infection and danger to the relatives and friends.

When the County provides say 250 to 300 beds we ought to pay for at least five or six, and if this scheme fails then we should provide small temporary open-air shelters in the most elevated parts of the district, or, better still, on one of the Buckingham hills now so easily accessible by the Great Central Railway.

## MARATHON RACES FOR BOYS.

If one may judge from cases recently seen in the district, the pronouncement by eminent physicians, warning the public of the danger of causing serious damage to the heart and other organs by the running of these forced races, is well founded, and parents should discourage all racing for lads of five miles and upwards.

These races differ from hare and hounds and paper chases in allowing no stoppages and in the intense strain and anxiety to get to the end. Such tension is quite inadvisable for growing youths and especially so when the training has been short and not under the best control.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

There are few more important matters than the medical inspection of school children.

As you are probably aware, the district of Wembley forms part of the area which for purposes of public elementary education is under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee of the Middlesex County Council. Two medical inspectors were appointed and commenced their work when the school re-opened after the Easter holidays, 1908. They are required to inspect the children newly admitted to school life, and also children leaving school.

The parents were invited to attend, and did so in very many cases.

Much valuable work has already been done.

In this district 213 children have been inspected, and whenever the necessity has arisen, the parent has been advised what course to pursue. For example, in the case of defective vision, adenoids, defective teeth, and a number of chronic complaints, suggestions and recommendations of a practical and useful nature have been offered to the parents.

There can be no doubt that gradually a marked improvement in the physique of the school children will be effected by these inspections.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 1908, 64 samples were taken by the County Inspector. None were certified as adulterated, though two were noted as inferior.

Nor were any of the samples of milk found to be deficient in fat or containing added water.

The London County Council are now empowered to take WITHOUT the County of London samples of milk



produced or sold or intended for sale within the County, in order to ascertain whether the milk is tuberculous.

From various causes you have not had occasion to make an Order prohibiting the supply of milk within the district from any dairy.

### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

You will be glad to know that the cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops are kept in good order. As regards the cowsheds, your sanitary officers are under the impression that in arrangement, cleanliness, and management they are second to none in the County.

In answer to the London County Council, we replied that our cows were not examined on behalf of the District Council by a veterinary surgeon for the purposes of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, but privately by the owners of the cowsheds.

We are often required to visit and inspect premises where food and provisions are stored, and yet are in the anomalous position of having no power to compel the owner to keep such food in suitable places so long as no actual nuisance exists.

### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

It may be truthfully stated that there is now in the district adequate house accommodation for the working classes without having recourse to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and a sufficiency of open spaces about the houses. On the whole it may be said, too, that there is quite a good class of the poor in the district, and that their premises are kept in excellent sanitary condition.

### DAMP HOUSES.

It is a matter for satisfaction that there are not many, even of the old cottages, that are really damp by

reason of inefficient damp courses, but whenever such premises are discovered, we shall make a point of reporting them to you as heretofore, knowing that we shall have your co-operation in abating the nuisance at the earliest moment. With the high rents charged and the niggardly amount of repairs effected, the least that can be done for the protection of the poor will be to see that their dwelling-houses are not structurally defective.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply (Colne Valley) continues to be good, and we seldom hear of complaints as to its quality or quantity, but as its degree of hardness seems to vary it would be well if you would join another district and have an independent analysis made at intervals and compared with that supplied from the waterworks.

#### INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

All our Schools (public, elementary, and others), are in good sanitary condition. The near prospect of having a school at last erected in Wembley is giving great satisfaction to many families.

#### INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The supervision and erection of all new houses is carried out by your efficient Surveyor's and Engineer's Department.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses in the district have all been inspected during the year, and have been found in satisfactory condition.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The slaughter houses too have been kept in good order. One of these does not comply with your requirements, but I note that you have only renewed the licence for another year.



## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The workshops, factories and work-places have been regularly inspected and defects pointed out. The usual form will be found at the end.

## DUST COLLECTIONS.

The dust collection continues to be efficiently carried out weekly, and all complaints met as far as possible.

## DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION.

We still use formalin by fumigation and as a spray for the disinfection of rooms and Thresh's for fabrics.

And after cancer or phthisis have been careful to have the premises carefully cleansed and disinfected in the same way as after infectious disease.

## CONDITION OF ROADS.

The roads and paths generally are in very fair condition.

I shall be glad to hear that you have decided to make up Clifford Road, Mount Pleasant, and Wembley Park Drive, which are still in a very bad state.

## DUSTY ROADS IN SUMMER.

May I ask you to remind the County Council that more watering of the High-road this Summer will be acceptable, or treatment with Akonia or other deliquescent material.

## THE SEWAGE FARM.

I understand that you have added new Bacteria Beds to the Sewage Farm for treating storm water, with marked benefit, and that further works are to be carried out this Summer. These, with the open septic tank, the other bacteria beds and land aeration, should be sufficient for some time to come.

## CANAL BOAT ACT.

We sometimes board and inspect the canal boats passing through our district and point out all defects.

## PIGGERIES.

The piggeries are no better or worse than in previous years. By frequent inspection we keep the owner up to a certain standard—just sufficient to prevent a prosecution—but they are most undesirable premises to have in the vicinity of an increasing population, and we look forward to the time when the enforcement of a more stringent byelaw will compel the owners to seek pastures new.

## NOISY NUISANCES.

For some reason the street noises have been less in evidence during 1908; there have been fewer barrel organs about and street singers, but it will, it is feared, be many years before a certain section of the public will see that the encouraging of these nuisances is a useless form of charity.

It is pleasant to note that, in this district, there is very little intemperance, especially compared with fifteen or twenty years ago. It is quite rare now to see a case of intoxication in the Wembley streets.

## HEALTH ACCESSORIES.

There are many agencies in Wembley which directly and indirectly assist in improving the moral and physical health of our poorer neighbours, and to whom some acknowledgment should be made if only by this reference. Among them may be mentioned:—

1. THE COPLAND VILLAGE HOSPITAL, with its various offshoots for providing Convalescent Home letters, surgical instruments, and dental assistance.



2. THE BENEVOLENT AID SOCIETY, for very real help to invalids in times of urgent need.

3. THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, with its ready means of the transport of patients, and its First Aid and Nursing treatment.

4. The good influences of the various Churches and the Mothers' Unions.

5. THE "WEMBLEY CHARITIES."

6. And last, but by no means least, the excellent services rendered by our energetic and efficient District Nurse, Miss Oliver.

#### NEW OFFICE FOR SANITARY OFFICERS.

We are glad to hear that you propose shortly to provide a separate office for the Sanitary Department. We have been for some time past practically crowded out of the Engineer and Surveyor's quarters.

#### CONCLUSION.

Before concluding I should again like to record my indebtedness to Mr. Fearn for his valuable co-operation and assistance in the sanitary work of the district. You are all fully aware how efficient and how tactful he is and how faithfully he carries out his many duties, apparently without making enemies or causing friction. At the end of this Report you will find lists of his numerous attendances and a brief resumé of his varied and useful work.

To Mr. Rodd and to Mr. Chapman I am always grateful for their courtesy and their assistance whenever

required, and especially does it give me pleasure to acknowledge the kindness and consideration I have received from every member of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. GODDARD.

March 17th, 1909.





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TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 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*					
1898	4,000	101	25.0	9	90.0	41	10.2					
1899	4,350	123	24.0	17	138.0	57	13.1					
1900	4,500	111	24.6	8	72.0	45	10.0					
1901	4,600	104	22.8	9	86.0	39	8.5					
1902	4,700	117	24.4	9	77.0	47	9.7					
1903	5,000	141	26.0	9	64.0	47	9.4					
1904	5,200	144	27.6	18	125.0	59	11.2					
1905	5,895	156	26.4	21	132.0	46	9.5					
1906	6,000	172	28.4	14	81.0	46	7.6					
1907	8,303	167	20.1	15	89.7	74	8.9					
Averages for years 1898-1907	5,254	133	24.9	12.9	95.4	50.1	9.8					
1908	9,606	234	24.3	21	89.7	65	6.7		9	70	7.2	

\* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,564.      At the Census of 1901 :—Total population at all ages, 4,519.      Number of inhabited houses, 833.      Average number of persons per house, 5.42.



TABLE III.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District.				Total Cases notified in each locality.	No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.				
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25		
Diphtheria .						
Erysipelas ...						
Scarlet Fever ...	4	1	3			
Enteric Fever ...						
TOTALS ...	4					Nil.

Isolation Hospital, Cottage Hospital, Alpertown.

TABLE IV.  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR  
1908.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District							Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" 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					
Whooping-Cough ...								
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...								
Enteric Fever ... ..								
Epidemic Influenza ...	5	1				4		
Diarrhœa... ..	2	1				1		
Enteritis ... ..								
Phthisis ... ..	5				1	4		
Other tubercular diseases	1			1				
Cancer, malignant disease	6					4	2	
Bronchitis ... ..	7	3	2				2	
Pneumonia ... ..	2	2						
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..	1	1						
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	2					2		
Premature birth... ..	5	5						
Heart diseases ... ..	7					5	2	
Accidents... ..	4		1			3		
Suicides ... ..	2				1	1		
All other causes ...	20	10	2	1		2	5	
All causes ... ..	70	23	6	2	2	26	11	



TABLE V.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

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	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months.	
Certified ... ..	6	3		2	11	1	3	1	1	3	1	1		22
Uncertified ... ..														
Chicken-pox ... ..														
Measles ... ..														
Scarlet Fever ... ..														
Diphtheria : Croup														
Whooping Cough														
Diarrhœa, all forms														
Enteritis, Muc-														
enteritis, Gastro-														
enteritis ... ..														
Gastritis, Gastro-														
intestinal Catarrh						1								1
Premature Birth...	3	1					1							5
Congenital Defects	2			1										3
Injury at Birth ...														
Want of Breast milk														
Atrophy, Debility, )														
Marasmus }	1	1												2
Tuberculous														
Meningitis														
Tuberculous Peri-														
tonitis : Tabes														
Mesenterica														
Other Tuberculous														
Diseases														
Meningitis (not														
Tuberculous)							1	1						2
Convulsions ...		1								1				2
Bronchitis ...				1						1	1	1		4
Laryngitis ...														
Pneumonia ...									1	1				2
Suffocation, over-														
laying														
Other Causes ...							1							1
	6	3		2	11	1	3	1	1	3	1	1		22

Births in the year : legitimate 232 ; illegitimate 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all ages 70.

Population (estimated to middle of 1908) 9,606.

Deaths in the year : legitimate 22 ; illegitimate 0.

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

# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES 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)	10		
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	40	—	
Workplaces ... ..	—	—	
Total ... ..	50	Nil.	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 ... ..	1	1		
Want of Ventilation ... ..	1	1		
Overcrowding ... ..				
Other Nuisances ... ..	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... .. unsuitable or defective ... .. not separate for sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Other offences ... ..				
Total ... ..	4	4		



### 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 1908.						OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		
	Lists received from Employers			Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Number of Inspections of Out-workers' premises.	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions.
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.						
	Lists.	Out-workers.		Lists.	Out-workers.				
	Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c.	...	...	...	3				
Brush Making	...	...	...	1	1	1			
Total	...	...	...	4	4	4			

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1908.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	6	
		Tailors.....	...	...	...	...		...
		Laundries	..	...	...	...		...
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	...		...
		Cycle Makers, Carpenters, &c.	...	...	...	...		...
		Workplaces	...	...	...	...		...
Total number of workshops on Register								27

## 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)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	1
Notified by H.M. Inspector...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	1
Other ... ..	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	
In use at the end of the year ... ..	1





Particulars as to Staff employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what.		Inspections.					Notices.			Dwelling Houses.				Houses let in lodgings. Tenement Houses.		Common Lodging Houses.			
One Inspector, who is also Inspector of Petroleum Also Labourer, when required.		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 Inspections and re-inspections made.	Cautionary or Intimation 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 Bye-Laws.	Number of Inspections made.
		40	All premises where such cases occurred.	As many as possible.	150	1232	163	18	1	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—





Drainage and Sewerage of existing Buildings.									
Water Closets.		Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Drains.					Cesspools.	
Number of Water Closets substituted for Dry Receptacles.	Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved.		Examined, Tested, Exposed, etc.	Untopped, Repaired, Trapped, etc.	Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired, etc.	New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed.	Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.
—	18	99%	5	35	12	5	2	5	—
All emptied in ordinary course.									
Abolished, and Drain connected to Sewer.									
Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.									
Disinfection.									
All cases of Infectious Disease, Cancer and Phthisis.		As above.	Rooms Disinfected (a) Ordinary infectious diseases, (b) Phthisis.						
—			Rooms stripped and cleansed.						
—			Articles disinfected or destroyed. (a) Ordinary infectious disease. (b) Phthisis.						
Dust.									
20		Weekly	New bins provided.						
Weekly			Periodical frequency of dust removal.						
9		Number of complaints of non-removal received.							
Typing and burning.		Method of Disposal (a) Destructor, (b) Burning, (c) Other, state method.							
Sundry Nuisances Abated.									
12		Overcrowding.							
12		Smoke.							
3		Accumulation of refuse.							
3		Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.							
12		Foul pigs and other animals.							
7		Dampness.							
5		Yards repaired or repaired.							
36		Other nuisances.							



