

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Wembley UDC 1914].**

**Contributors**

Wembley (London, England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1915.

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WEMBLEY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF


(DEPUTY) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

1914.

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# Annual Report.

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

GENTLEMEN,

At the request of the Local Government Board I have prepared a Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Wembley Urban District for the year 1914; and I now have the honour to present the 21st Report for this District.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

That portion of the County of Middlesex which constitutes the Wembley Urban District, covers 4,564 acres of more or less flat country with a clay soil. The altitude varies from 60 to 300 feet above sea level, the highest point being Barn Hill, over which the Wembley Golf Course is laid. The greater part of the land is uncultivated and there are no less than four golf courses in the District, and some fifteen acres of water.

## POPULATION.

At the time of the last official census in 1911, the population of the whole District was 10,696. It is now estimated at 13,249. This figure still gives us a population of less than three persons per acre.

The population is distributed as follows:

Wembley (proper)	-	-	9495
Sudbury	-	-	1668
Alperton	-	-	931
N. Wembley	-	-	988
Preston and Kenton	-	-	167
			<hr/>
			13,249
			<hr/>



The growth of the neighbourhood is steadily progressing, the most marked increase being in the Stonebridge end of Wembley where building has been most active. Since the beginning of August both the growth of the district and the population have been affected by the outbreak of war. Building was considerably checked, and at the close of the year a large proportion of the male population, amounting to 600 odd, was absent on Active Service.

The following table shows the houses occupied, empty and in construction :—

		Occupied.	Empty.	In Construction.
Wembley	- -	2163	153	75
Sudbury	- -	380	12	29
Alperton	- -	212	1	0
N. Wembley	- -	225	1	0
Preston and Kenton		38	0	2
		—	—	—
Totals	-	3018	167	106
		—	—	—

The various encampments which have been in the district during the latter part of the year will be considered elsewhere, and do not affect the population statistics.

#### BIRTH RATE.

The number of births occurring actually in the District during 1914 was 324—boys 175, girls 149. The preponderance of boys over girls is remarkable. There were five illegitimate births. The birth rate for the year was 24·7 per 1000 persons living; rather lower than the figures for the previous three years, which average 25·8. The rate is not a low one, although the statistics of the County, and indeed of the whole country, have shown a gradually diminishing birth rate for many years past.

## DEATH RATE.

Ninety deaths were registered in this District during the year. Of these 5 belonged to other Districts, but 29 local residents died outside the District and must be included in our statistics, bringing the total to 114.

The death rate for the year was therefore 8·6, a very satisfactory figure, although not so low as it has been in the last two years (see table).

More than half the deaths took place at an age exceeding 45 years, and no less than 12 of these were over 80 years. The chief causes of death were:—

Organic Heart Disease	-	-	16
Cancer	-	-	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-		9
Diseases of Infancy	-	-	8
Acute Fevers	-	-	6
Suicide and Accident	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	-	4

One out death was that of a Belgian Refugee.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The returns for the year showed a marked improvement in the death rate among children under the age of one year. The Infantile Mortality rate for the year is 45·9 (per 1000 births), and it compares favourably with our own records for past years and also with those of other districts. In 1913 our rate was 64·1, and that for the whole country as much as 82 per 1000 births.

There were 15 cases of death in infants less than 12 months of age during 1914. Of these 7 were under one week old—5 being due to prematurity and 2 to overlying.



## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following were notified in 1914 :—

Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	40
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	22
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	-	-	-	-	13
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	10
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	6
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1
<hr/>					
Total	-	-	-	-	95
<hr/>					

Throughout the country Scarlet Fever has been extremely prevalent this year, but although 40 cases, a larger number than has been recorded in any one year before, occurred in our district, we suffered less severely than most of the neighbouring districts.

The number of cases of Diphtheria, though high, is lower than it was last year.

## ISOLATION.

Nineteen cases of scarlet fever and 9 cases of diphtheria were isolated in their own homes. The rest were sent in your special ambulance van for infectious diseases to the following hospitals :—

10 Diphtheria and 4 Scarlet Fever to Willesden Isolation Hospital.

9 Diphtheria and 6 Scarlet Fever to Acton Isolation Hospital.

9 to our own Isolation Hospital.

2 to London Fever Hospital.

In the early part of the year our Isolation Hospital was frequently in use, but during the last few months cases occurred singly and at considerable intervals, so that it was found to be more economical to send them

away than to open the Alperton ward and obtain a nurse to take charge of them. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing thanks to Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of the Willesden Isolation Hospital, and Dr. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health of Acton, for their courtesy in accommodating so many of our infectious cases, and often at very short notice.

The new Diphtheria Ward is completed, and will be of great value, but owing to the reason stated above, it has not yet been used. Laundry Buildings have also been constructed, consisting of a wash-house and ironing room, in connection with the Isolation Hospital.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been a noteworthy diminution in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. The disease—formerly responsible for so large a percentage of deaths—is gradually being stamped out by the active measures which are being taken by the Sanitary Authorities of the country. The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Welldon Crescent, Harrow, has been open over a year, and, with Dr. Munro in charge, has proved a great boon to the District by allowing closer observation to be kept upon doubtful cases; earlier diagnosis to be made, and sanatorium treatment to be procured for all suitable cases, with the least possible loss of time.

### SMALL-POX.

With a European war in progress, the likelihood of admission of small-pox infection into the country is increased. The importance of being prepared for such a serious matter as an epidemic of small-pox cannot be exaggerated, and it is, therefore, gratifying to know that, as a result of your having joined with the Middlesex



Joint Small-pox Hospital Board, there will be ample and immediate accommodation for cases from this District should the necessity arise.

It is a somewhat alarming fact that the general public are availing themselves more and more of the exemption from VACCINATION. A large proportion of the population is at the present time entirely unprotected against small-pox, so that a bad epidemic would probably be a most terrible disaster.

### DISINFECTION.

After the removal or cure of each case of notifiable disease or malignant disease, careful steps are taken to have the rooms, clothing and bedding of the patient thoroughly sterilised, Fumigation by means of formalin vapour is the method generally employed in this District.

### NON-INFECTIOUS CARRIAGE.

The ambulance which you have provided for accidents and cases requiring removal to hospital has been largely used and meets a very real need in the District.

No difficulty has been felt in having it ready for use at short notice either by night or day. On one recent occasion the ambulance and staff were able to be on the scene of a bad accident within 20 minutes of the notification being received, and this at night.

### BELGIAN REFUGEES.

A large number of Refugees have been housed in Wembley, partly by your own War Help Movement, but also by the Greenhill (Harrow) Committee and by the Rev. J. F. Douglas, Vicar of Alperton. In addition to these, a number have been staying in private houses. In the case of all those housed by themselves, several visits have been paid by your Sanitary Officers, and almost daily ones by Dr. O'Callaghan, who has devoted a large part of his valuable time to their welfare.

By the co-operation of the various Secretaries, I am furnished with full particulars of all Refugees coming into the District, and where they have been privately housed, steps have been taken to see that no overcrowding arose.

In every case where the premises have been under inspection they have been found to be clean.

### THE RECREATION GROUND

has quite come up to expectations, and has been a popular resort ever since it was opened in the summer. It will no doubt prove a great addition to the healthfulness of the neighbourhood.

### CAMPS.

Since the declaration of war, a number of troops have been temporarily stationed in the District. From August 17 to 22, the 4th Division of the British Expeditionary Force was encamped in the fields on either side of the Watford Road. This large body of men (thirty to forty thousand) was handled so skilfully that little or no inconvenience was caused to the local residents, and the camp sites were left in a sanitary condition.

About the same time we were caused a good deal of anxiety by the arrival in Wembley of a body of men known as the "Foreign Legion Volunteers." When the camp was first visited and inspected, the conditions prevailing were of the dirtiest, and any idea of cleanliness seemed wholly wanting. By co-operation with the owners of the land, a drain was constructed and connected to the Council's sewer for the purpose of taking away ablution water. The water was laid on from the Water Company's main, the refuse was collected and burnt, and latrines were dug and kept fairly clean. The number of men gradually diminished, and the camp was finally removed on October 27.



In an adjoining field there was encamped another body known as the "First London Motor Machine Gun Battery," who have since been taken over by the War Office. In this case I was invited to meet the Commanding Officer before the men arrived ; and, as a consequence, twelve water closets were erected under the supervision of your SANITARY INSPECTOR, and connected to the sewer. The water was laid on to the camp, the refuse regularly collected and burnt by the men themselves, and the camp was always found on inspection to be kept clean. Since the end of October, these troops have been HOUSED in some new houses on the Oakington Farm Estate at Wembley Hill. The refuse is removed by the Council's men three times in each week.

I have endeavoured to carry out the instructions of the Local Government Board with respect to co-operation between Civil and Military Authorities, and their Medical Officer is kept well informed as to the existence of infectious disease in the district.

A third camp has existed at Wembley Park since October last, and is that of a body of men known as the "Old Boys' Corps." It is used in the week but little, and is inhabited at week-ends by a large number of University and Public School men. Two working men are constantly employed to keep the camp clean. The need for greater supervision on the part of those responsible for the camp has sometimes been found to exist. In this case latrines have been dug, a sports pavilion, with a good system of drainage, is used for cooking, the water is laid on, and the house refuse is collected once in each week by the Council's employees.

### SCHOOLS.

The four Public Elementary Schools situate in the District are all good, modern buildings and appear to be maintained in excellent condition.



I am glad that you have decided to carry out, with the co-operation of the Middlesex Education Committee, the occasional inspection and examination of the drainage systems thereat.

The medical inspection of the children attending the Schools is carried out by the staff appointed for this work by the Middlesex County Council, whose Medical Officer acts as Chief School Medical Officer.

### HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

In the past twelve months, a number of premises have been dealt with under the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909. In one case only has it been found necessary to make a closing order.

In the case of a group of sixteen houses at Sudbury, a damp-proof course has been inserted in the walls of each house and the premises are gradually drying out.

By throwing two cottages into one the last four houses, commonly known as "back-to-back houses," have been removed from that category, and I am glad to be able to report that it was found possible to do this without entailing any hardship on the part of the occupiers.

In every case dealt with the houses have been placed in a clean and wholesome condition.

I am also glad to report that the properties known as Thurlow Gardens have been placed in a thorough state of repair, and everything necessary to render them free from damp has been done.

A similar work has been carried out in the case of the houses known as 8—13, Abercorn Villas. In the walls of each of these a slate damp-proof course has been inserted, the yards paved, and the guttering made good for the purpose of preventing damp. It is greatly

to be hoped that the serious nuisance which arises from the periodical flooding of these houses will soon be rendered impossible.

It will be interesting to make careful observations of the health of inhabitants of the new Garden Suburb now in construction on the Oakington Farm Estate, with a view to comparing its bill of health with those of less favoured quarters such as Mount Pleasant, Alperton, and High Street, Wembley Hill,

### OVERCROWDING.

Little need be added to what was said in this connection in the last annual report. The difficulty in finding suitable dwellings for poor people with large families is still very apparent.

The lamentable absence of cottages which families with more than two children may occupy, is causing many to live in circumstances which are cramped and injurious to health, and the conditions will not be relieved until suitable cottages are built,

Two cases of overcrowding were satisfactorily dealt with in the year.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The whole of these premises have been inspected from time to time, and the conditions usually prevailing have been of a satisfactory character.

It has been found necessary at times to warn cowkeepers of the absolute necessity of carrying out the Council's Regulations with respect to the precautions to be taken by them against infection or contamination, and a verbal, followed by a written, warning has usually been effective.

There is no reason, other than that of slackness on the part of the cowkeepers, why a clean milk should not



beproduced. The whole of the cows in the district have been inspected and examined regularly each quarter by your Veterinary Inspector, and in all cases of suspicion a sample of milk has been taken and sent to the Lister Institute for bacteriological examination. The greater portion of the milk sold in the district is imported from elsewhere, whilst in the case of two farms a large amount is exported to other districts.

The Milkshops and Dairies are nearly all of a modern character, and in several cases have been specially constructed for their purpose.

In all cases of infectious disease instructions are given to the occupiers of houses concerned to cease to use cans or bottles belonging to dairies, and to see that the milk is emptied direct from the milkman's can into their own carefully scalded jug.

### DRINKING WATER.

During the Autumn months complaints were made by residents as to the presence of chalk in the water.

With a view of satisfying them and for the purpose of safeguarding the public a sample was forwarded to the Council's Analyst for Examination.

The report received stated that the sample was of satisfactory organic purity and fairly soft.

It added further "that there was no evidence to show that a small quantity of chalk in suspension in water is prejudicial from a health standpoint."

In November a second sample was taken from a private supply owned by a Railway Company. The report in this case showed that the water was harder but of satisfactory organic purity.



## INSPECTION OF FOOD.

This important branch of Public Health work has been carefully carried out during the year and it has usually been found that the food exposed for sale has been wholesome. (By far the larger portion of the meat sold in Wembley has been killed and inspected elsewhere). During the latter portion of the year it appeared that the fish bought at the usual markets was at times open to suspicion and in each of these cases no difficulty occurred in dealing with the same. The fruit examined has, as a whole, been of sound quality and in no case was it found necessary to take any steps to obtain the destruction of the same.

## HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

The removal of refuse has been carried out regularly once in each week under the supervision of this Department. In all cases where the men engaged in the work have been unable to gain access, a printed card bearing the words "Dustman called this day," and the date, is placed in the letter box. Nearly all the houses in the District are supplied with portable dustbins, and in all cases where new ones are required the Foreman reports to the Sanitary Inspector, who communicates with the Owners.

In consequence of complaint it became necessary to cease burning the refuse and it is now covered up with ashes.

The Council provide a free shoot for fish offal which is buried in a pit dug for the purpose.

I am glad that you have instructed your Surveyor to get out particulars of a suitable refuse destructor.

### SHOOTING OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During the year no offensive refuse has been brought into the District, and shot on the banks of the Grand Junction Canal, nor with the exception of that shot at the Sewage Farm, has any house refuse been deposited in the District, nor even very close to its borders.

Taking into consideration the serious nuisance caused in the past by the dumping of this refuse imported from London Districts, it is a matter upon which we can congratulate ourselves.

### SEWAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

In consequence of the War and the phenomenal rainfall during the year the completion by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor of the comprehensive scheme referred to in the report of last year has unfortunately been considerably delayed. The record overflowing of the River Brent at the Works has necessitated the preparation of an entirely new scheme which it is understood will be completed for submission to the Council and the Board in the course of a few weeks.

### NORTHERN WEMBLEY SEWERAGE.

During the year the scheme of drainage for the parts of the District known as KENTON and PRESTON has been carried out, and the abatement of the nuisance from cesspools, which invariably arises, and more particularly with a clay soil, has been rendered easy in several cases.

One farm, consisting of a house, piggeries, two cowsheds, and other farm buildings, has already been connected to the new system, whilst four of the larger houses at PRESTON have derived the same benefit.

Arrangements have been made for the connecting up of two other farms, upon which registered cowsheds



exist, and in a number of other cases, such as Kenton Railway Station and the Council Schools, negotiations are in progress.

I have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the greatest sanitary improvements that have been made in WEMBLEY.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses still remains at seven. Some of these are used but seldom.

Frequent visits of inspection have been made, and often at such times as slaughtering is in progress. They are usually kept clean, and limewashing is carried out in accordance with the Bye-laws.

### WORKSHOPS.

The workshops have all been inspected during the year and, as a whole, have been found to be in a clean condition. In several of the laundries the work is carried on by the mother with the help of the daughter or women employed three or four days a week.

There are no large workshops in the district.

As Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, is in force, the Council have the duty of deciding as to what is sufficient and suitable closet accommodation in both factories and workshops.

In two factories the owners have increased this accommodation at the verbal request of your Officers.

### BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses have been well kept, and the occupiers have always been willing to carry out all the requirements to which their attention has been drawn.

There is one underground bakehouse. It is well ventilated and kept scrupulously clean.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

By an order of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD the trades of BLOOD-BOILER and BLOOD-DRIER, BONE-BOILER, FELLMONGER, TANNER, LEATHER-DRESSER, SOAP-BOILER, TALLOW-MELTER, FAT-MELTER or FAT-EXTRACTOR, TRIPE-BOILER, GLUE-MAKER, SIZE-MAKER, GUT-SCRAPER, FISH-FRIER, and DEALER in RAGS and BONES have become offensive trades in addition to those set forth in the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875. Byelaws in respect of these obtained the confirmation of the Board in July last.

No new premises of this nature have been started during the year.

Certain premises used for pig-keeping have come under a greater degree of control owing to the carrying on of fat extracting, and I am hoping that a marked improvement in them may result. No complaints have been received in respect of any of these premises.

## GYPSIES.

In the Autumn months a large amount of trouble was caused by frequent encampments of these people. They were usually situated in the lane leading from SUDBURY to ALPERTON.

Your Officers have always received ready help from the local Police, and I am glad to be able to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which they have co-operated with your Sanitary Inspector.

## BURIAL GROUND.

In the autumn, the purchase of a new burial ground, consisting of some  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres, took place. It is well removed from the centre of the district, and appears to be suitable in every way.

Gentlemen, may I take this opportunity of thanking you for the courtesy and consideration which has been extended to me by the Chairman and every member of the -Council and Staff during my tenure of the office of Deputy Medical Officer of Health ?

I also wish to express my thanks to Mr. Fearn for his invaluable assistance and advice, both in connection with the ordinary work of the Public Health Department, and in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. E. AMBROSE GODDARD.



TABLE I  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total deaths registered in the District		Transferable deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	10,570	—	252	23·8	83	7·8	Nil	Nil	25	99 0	98	9·2
1910	12,179	—	271	22·5	58	4·7	—	—	10	36 0	70	5·3
1911	11,000	—	287	26·9	93	8·3	6	10	25	87·0	96	8·7
1912	11,348	285	288	25·3	59	5·19	2	16	17	59 0	73	6·4
1913	12,180	309	312	25·3	89	7·30	5	14	20	64·1	98	8·08
1914	13,249	324	327	24·7	90	6·8	5	29	15	45·9	114	8·6

Area of district in acres (land and inland water), 4,564.

Total population at all ages...	...	10,696	At Census 1911,
Number of inhabited houses...	...	2,434	



TABLE II.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING  
THE YEAR 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total cases re-mov'd to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'ds	
Diphtheria (in-cluding mem-branous croup)	22	1	5	9	7				19
Erysipelas ...	6	1		1			4		
Scarlet fever ...	40		9	25		6			21
Enteric fever ...	2					2			2
Puerperal fever..	1					1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	1							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13				2	10	1		
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	10	1	2	1	1	5			
TOTALS ...	95	4	16	36	10	24	5		42

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.—Isolation Hospital at Alper-ton, Wembley; cases have also been sent to Willesden and Acton Hospitals.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR  
1914.

Causes of Death		Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents whether occurring within or without the District.								Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
		All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65		65 and upwards
All Causes	Certified ...	113	14	2	4	5	7	19	24	38	
	Uncertified	1	1								
Enteric Fever	... ..	1						1			
Measles	... ..										
Diphtheria and Croup	... ..	4		1		3					
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	... ..	9					2	6	1		
Tuberculous (meningitis)	... ..	1	1								
Other tuberculous diseases	... ..	1						1			
Cancer, malignant disease	... ..	14						1	4	9	
Rheumatic Fever	... ..	1				1					
Meningitis	... ..	2			2						
Organic Heart Disease	... ..	16		1				1	7	7	
Bronchitis	... ..	2							1	1	
Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	4	1		1				2		
Other diseases of respiratory organs	... ..	2							1	1	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	... ..	1					1				
Cirrhosis of Liver	... ..	1								1	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	... ..	3							2	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature birth	... ..	8	8								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	... ..	4					1	2	1		
Suicide	... ..	2					2				
Other defined diseases	... ..	37	5		1	1	1	6	5	18	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	... ..	1						1			
		114	15	2	4	5	7	19	24	38	

Poliomyelitis ... —



TABLE IV.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Cause of Death	Nett Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages 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.	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	
All Causes	7	1	2	1	11	2	1	1		14
Certified										1
Uncertified										
Small pox ...										
Chicken-pox ...										
Measles ...										
Scarlet Fever ...										
Whooping Cough										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas ...										
Tuberculous Meningitis								1		1
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)										
Convulsions ...			1		1					1
Laryngitis ...										
Bronchitis ...										
Pneumonia all forms							1			1
Diarrhœa ...										
Enteritis ...										
Gastritis ...										
Syphilis ...										
Rickets ...										
Suffocation, over-lying	2				2	1				3
Injury at Birth ...										
Atelectasis ...										
Congenital Malformations										
Premature Birth...	5				5					5
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }		1	1	1	3					3
Other Causes ...						1				1
	7	1	2	1	11	2	1	1		15

Nett Births in the year : legitimate 319 ; illegitimate 5.

Nett Deaths in the year : legitimate 14 ; illegitimate 1.

# 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)	11	3	
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	37	2	
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total ... ..	48	5	

## 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 ... ..	2	2		
Want of Ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Other Nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary { insufficient ... ..	2	2		
accommo- { unsuitable or de-				
dation { fective ... ..				
{ not separate for				
{ sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (S. 101)...				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	1	1		
Other offences ... ..				
Total ... ..	5	5		



## 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 197.						OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 109-110.
	Lists received from Employers		Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Number of In- spections of Out- workers' premises.	
	Twice in the year.		Out- workers. Workmen	Lists.	Out- workers. Workmen		
	Lists.	Out- workers. Workmen					
Wearing Apparel—							
(1) making, &c. ....							
(2) cleaning and washing ...							
Furniture and Upholstering ...							
Leather Working ... ..							
Total ... ..							
							Order's made

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

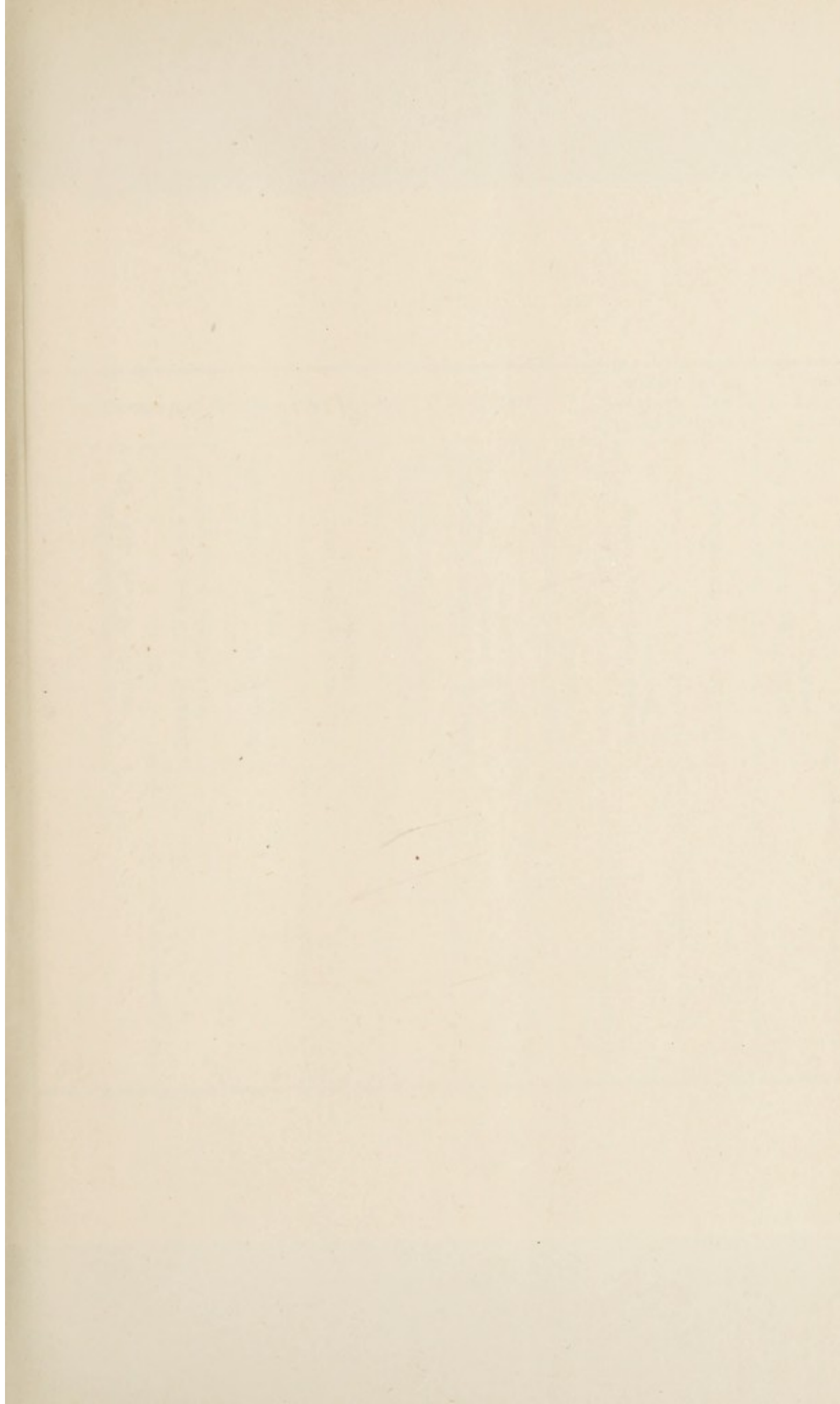
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.										Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Wheelwrights, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Harness Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Motor Repair Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Milliners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Dentist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cycle Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Job Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Woodworker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Motor Body Makers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total number of workshops on Register										32

## 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 and Workshop Act (s. 5)	1
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	











No 1.

## SANITARY WORK, 1914.

Enumerate (1) Adoptive Acts (2) Byelaws, in force in District.	Particulars as to Staff employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what.	Inspections.					Action taken. (Other than under H. and T.P. Act.)				Dwelling Houses and Action under H. and T.P. Act, 1909.								Houses let in lodgings (Tenement Houses.)		Common Lodging Houses.		
		Number of Premises Inspected (1) on Complaint.	Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infections Diseases. (2)	Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection. (3)	Houses Inspected from House- to-House. (4)	Total Number of Inspections (5) and re-inspections made. (6)	Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Number of Houses dealt with under Section 15.	Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or In- jurious to Health (Sect. 17). (a)	Number of Representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17). (b)	Number of Houses made Habili- table without Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17). (c)	Number of Houses closed Voluntarily. (d)	Number of Closing Orders deter- mined after Repairs (Sect. 17) (e)	Number of Houses Demolished (a) by order of L.A. (Sect. 17), (b) Voluntarily. (f)	Illegal Underground Dwellings Visited.	Number Registered under Bye-laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under Bye- Laws.	Number of Inspections made.
No additions.	As last year.	73	All in which such cases occurred	About 100	81	3828	305	62			1	1	3	1									





Drainage and Sewerage of existing Buildings.										Disinfection.		Dust.		Sundry Nuisances Abated.												
Water Closets.		Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Drains.					Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers	Rooms Disinfected.	Articles Disinfected or Destroyed.	New blus provided.	Periodical frequency of dust removal.	Number of Complaints of non-removal received.	Method of Disposal.			Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulation of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaired or repaired.	Other nuisances.
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 Soft Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed.	Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers inserted.	Reconstructed.							Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleaned, etc.	Abolished, and Drain connected to Sewer.									
16	99%	In all houses to houses in the cases of infectious disease.	34	46	2	6	18		All from time to time.	5	99%	In all cases of infectious disease and also after cancer.	86		Weekly.	10	Yes.		2	2	6	7	6	54	36	32



