

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Edmonton].

Contributors

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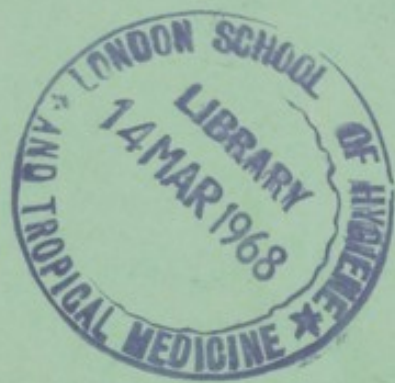
Borough of Edmonton

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH



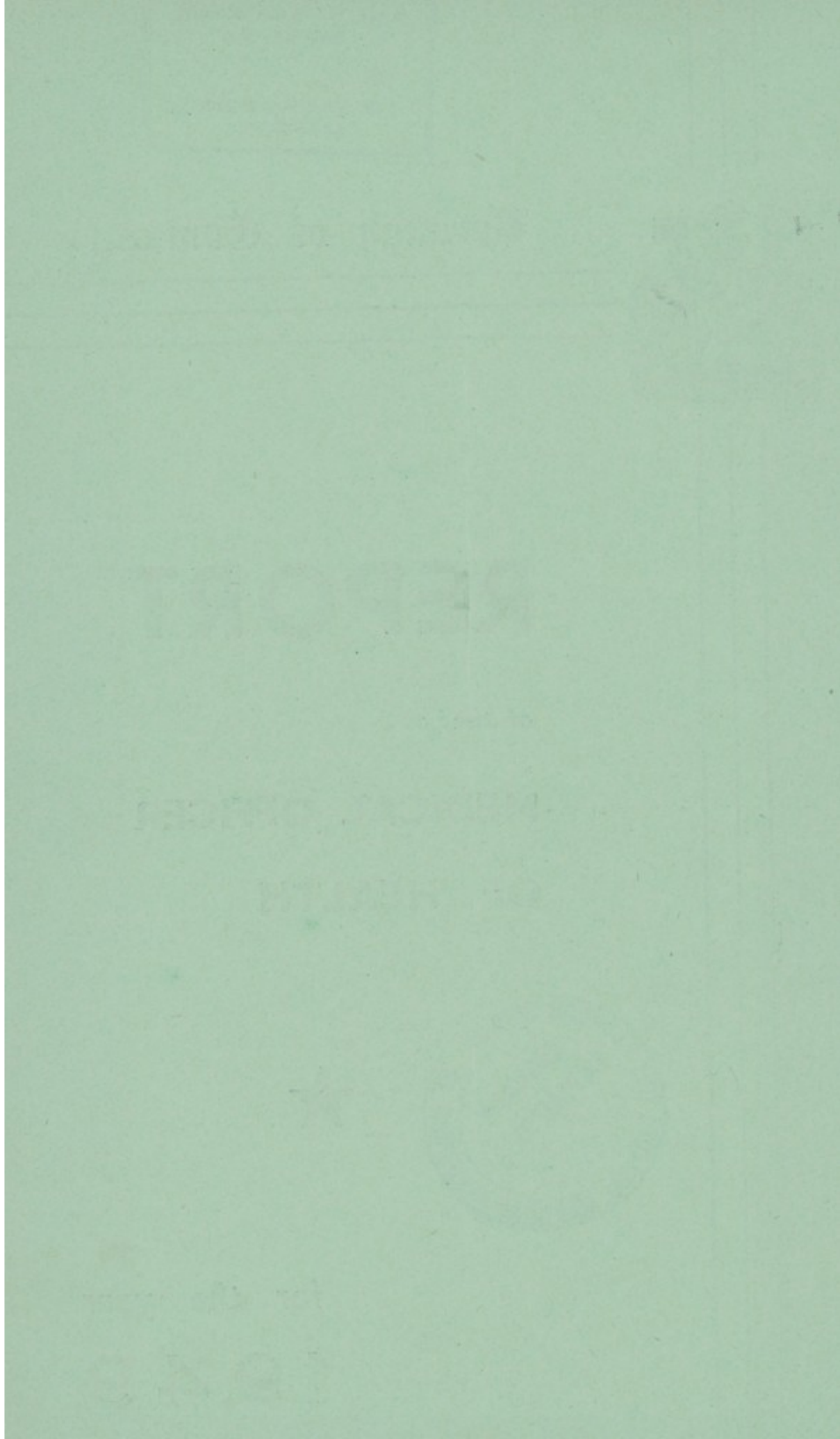
for the year

1949

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

EDM 34



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARK ROAD,
OXFORD



Borough of Edmonton

REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**



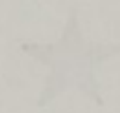
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Statement of Commission

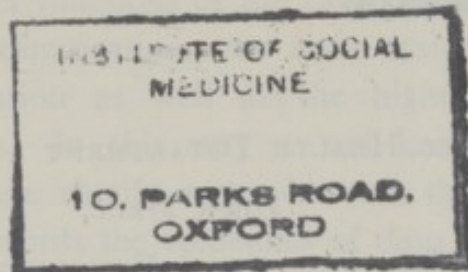
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



for the year

1949



Borough of Edmonton

1949

His Worship the Mayor - - - Councillor C. G. LACEY, J.P.
Deputy Mayor - - - - - Councillor Mrs. A. M. GLOVER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. A. M. GLOVER.

Members :

Councillor C. G. LACEY, J.P. (Ex-Officio)

Alderman W. PREYE

Councillor L. E. BERRIDGE

„ C. W. A. CONWAY

„ A. J. ELLIOT

„ J. D. HABGOOD

„ Mrs. J. HALLIDAY

„ Mrs. V. E. HINDELL

„ Miss. M. L. F. STRUTT

PREFACE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TOWN HALL,

EDMONTON, N.9

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF EDMONTON

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My Annual Report for 1949 is compiled in accordance with
Ministry of Health Circular 2/50.

It must be noted that this is the first complete year of separation of the Health Services (in general) from the Environmental Health Service of which latter is now the sole consideration of the Borough Council.

The Annual Report in other years contained circumstances and facts relating to all the health conditions in the Borough, this year it is to be limited to those circumstances that come under the direct control of the Council as the Sanitary Authority. The Middlesex County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for Maternal and Child Health and School Health under the Education Act, 1944. It would be wrong to think that the functions of the Borough Council have to a great extent been minimised by this separation of services.

The Council will realise that in the person of their Medical Officer of Health as Area Medical Officer there exists a link which still binds all the Health Services together. There is also the representation from the Borough Council on the Local Area Committee which will help to unite the services also. It must, however, be borne in mind that, while the greater part of the time of the Medical Officer of Health is allocated to County Health Services, his functions under Environmental Health are nothing less than they were in the past. Instead of this being so the field of Environmental Medicine embodies greater responsibility and wider fields of investigation than ever.

Environmental Medicine because of its more scientific application at the present day does not come into the limelight as much

as other functions of the Local Authority, this is partly due to the wider ramifications, the more systematic control and the scientific application as well as the higher degree of training of your officers. In this way a well-knit service under Environmental Medicine should never become the object of public concern, in other words the epidemics of days gone by are now nipped in the bud and many should no longer become epidemics. I will herein give a brief survey of the greater extension of the responsibilities which now fall on the shoulders of the Public Health Committee.

Health Education should now become a prominent feature of the Council's Services to the people. Up to the present it formed an accidental corollary to other functions of your officers ; when these functions became operative the officers availed themselves of the opportunity to teach.

Now, education of the public in the circumstances of health is a duty which the Council must no longer neglect. It will be necessary, therefore, through the medium of the press, films and lectures, to bring to the notice of the public fundamental matters concerning health.

The Ministry of Health considers that the Local Councils should not only contribute to the funds of Health Education but also actively become the source of information for its people.

So many Councils consider they have done their share when they have paid their contributions—Edmonton Council must not rank as one of these, but must actually extend and develop its services to provide for its people all the information they need.

It is the intention of the Council to hold a Clean Food Exhibition in the forthcoming year ; this will afford an excellent opportunity to the members and officers combined to launch a campaign for the production and maintenance of clean food.

I regret, however, to have to mention that your present staff is insufficient to maintain such a campaign ; there are some 100 factories and 500 food shops and other premises in the Borough concerned with the manufacture, preparation, storage and sale of food.

Your Sanitary Inspectors now deal with unsound food and its ultimate disposal. It is your responsibility not only to deal with unsound food as such, but also to investigate the reasons why it is

unsound, and to take steps to prevent so far as possible such things happening in future. Further, your Committee must take such steps as may be necessary to prevent contamination of food by food handlers. In addition it will be necessary to educate people so employed in order that they may make their contribution in this direction.

The Council has done very little for the prevention of atmospheric pollution ; it will be necessary to investigate to a much greater degree the causes of this, and to make every effort to prevent it.

Housing Departments have in more recent years taken steps to instal appliances for the consumption of Smokeless Fuel. In the past, however, this was far from being the case ; the popular demands for the open fire and bituminous coal was catered for instead of the smokeless fuels.

More recently the Council has been responsible for Rodent Control. This has already done good work but, in my opinion, an intensification of the work in this direction is imperative. Situated as we are in the vicinity of the River Lea, the liability to become infested and continue to become infested by rats is very great. Hence the necessity for increased effort.

The Council for some years has been the Authority under the Shops Acts. Although we have been constantly harping on this subject we have not made any real advance in regulating Street Trading. The storage of food before it is distributed to the public is of vital importance where street traders are concerned.

It will be necessary to pay more attention to the existing Byelaws in granting licences to Street Traders. The solution of the problem, however, is the establishment of a market or a number of small markets in the Borough to meet the needs of the citizens.

HOUSING.—The Public Health Department has a most important and, I might add, a most difficult responsibility with regard to housing. There are a number of houses which, in the opinion of the Department, are unfit for human habitation. It will be necessary to speed up your efforts in order to clear such undesirable property from your midst. Some of these are past the standard which should be expected in a residence for healthy occupation, while others are in such an insanitary condition which, while they do not come within the scope of unfit houses, are of

such a standard that they will become so within a decade unless some action is taken to prevent it.

The number of families living in one room has reached such serious proportions that it will need a superhuman effort to solve the problem of providing housing accommodation for them.

EPIDEMIOLOGY—has always been a function of the Local Authority, but only in a limited sense. It concerned itself with infectious disease.

The aims of epidemiology today present a very different picture. Not only is your Public Health Department concerned with the notification, disinfection, investigation, isolation or removal of cases to hospital, exclusion of contacts, but also the aetiology and prevention of all diseases—this is as it should be.

From this it can be seen that the Borough Council is concerned with everything which affects the health of the individual or community, whether in the factory or at home.

We have now within our reach in the Public Health Laboratory Service a means to deal effectively with many circumstances relating to infection before it actually reaches the confines of the Borough. In this way it is to be hoped that in the near future even minor infections will come under control.

The convenience of this Service should be one of particular interest to the Borough Council.

BIRTH RATE—again fell slightly below last year, and it must be emphasised here that the economic outlook of the family as well as the difficulty of obtaining suitable housing accommodation is largely responsible for this.

DEATH RATE.—Although comparing favourably with the rest of the country, has risen. There is nothing in particular to draw attention to as to the cause of this ; it is due to a general rise all round. It should be noted, however, that there is an increase in the number of deaths from cancer.

I am pleased to be able to say that there is a marked fall in the INFANTILE DEATH RATE, we have now achieved the creditably low figure of 24 per 1,000 live births. I think I mentioned to the Committee some time ago that the Infantile Death Rate should be capable of reduction to 22 per 1,000 live births, and it will be

noted that we have now almost achieved this objective.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE has arisen, although still very low. It is to be regretted that this rise has occurred.

POLIOMYELITIS—became a marked feature of attention from the Public Health Department during the year. There was an incidence of 15 cases, with three deaths. This is a very difficult disease to control, firstly because so little is known about the causative agent, and secondly there can be so many cases which go undiagnosed during an epidemic; all known contacts were seen and advised about the precautions to be taken.

Because of the separation of the preventive and environmental health services, a greater responsibility now rests on the shoulders of the Medical Officer of Health, because it is only through him that co-operation and co-ordination of the Council's services can be effectually carried out. The possibilities, however, are that the health services will in time bear great fruit.

It will be noted by members of the Council that this change-over of the Health Services has had an unsettling effect which, when overcome, will speed up the necessary services under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

I would like to mention how deeply indebted I am for the kindly co-operation which has always been given to me by Dr. D. Latham Brown, Medical Superintendent, South Lodge Hospital. I would also mention the wonderful co-operation I received from every individual General Practitioner in the Borough and how anxious they are to be of help and assistance. Usually there is some degree of friction between the General Practitioners and the Health Department, but I am glad to be able to report that I have never experienced that in Edmonton. I would like to record my very best thanks to the members of the Council, especially those members on the Public Health Committee who during the past few years had to endure the increasing strain of Local Government, but who at the same time never failed in their courtesy and consideration of the problems which from time to time presented themselves to me. I would like to thank my Chairman, Mrs. Councillor A. M. Glover, who for five years under difficult circumstances gave the Public Health Department every kindness and consideration.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the loyal co-operation of my staff in the help and assistance that they have always and unstintingly given to the Services and their fellow citizens.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. REGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Leg.	M.	Total	Grand Total
Legitimate	723	729	1,452	
Illegitimate	33	33	66	1,518
Birth rate per 1,000 of population				19.41

Middle Births.

	Leg.	M.	Total	Grand Total
Legitimate	26	26	52	
Illegitimate	1	3	4	96
Total of live and middle births				1,614
Rate per 1,000 total births				24.03

Deaths.

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Number	385	490	875	
Rate per 1,000 population				10.14

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total live and middle births
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	0	0.00
Other maternal causes	3	1.91
Total	3	1.91

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

	M.	F.	Total	Rate
Number	24	14	38	
All infants per 1,000 live births				24.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				23.95
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				43.33
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			2	
Meningitis (all ages)			1	
Whooping Cough (all ages)			1	
Dysentery (under 2 years of age)			1	

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the loyal cooperation of my staff in the help and assistance that they have always and unflinchingly given to the Service and their fellow citizens.

I have the honor to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very sincerely,
Your obedient servant,
D. REGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Extensive work has been done in the past few years to improve the health of the community. It is a pleasure to report that the health of the community is now in a better state than it was some years ago. The health of the community is now in a better state than it was some years ago.

It is a pleasure to report that the health of the community is now in a better state than it was some years ago. The health of the community is now in a better state than it was some years ago.

I would like to mention how much I am indebted to the staff of the Health Department which has always been given to me by Dr. D. L. Lathrop, Medical Superintendent, Health Department, Seattle, Washington. I would like to mention how much I am indebted to the staff of the Health Department which has always been given to me by Dr. D. L. Lathrop, Medical Superintendent, Health Department, Seattle, Washington. I would like to mention how much I am indebted to the staff of the Health Department which has always been given to me by Dr. D. L. Lathrop, Medical Superintendent, Health Department, Seattle, Washington.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,896
Population—								
Census of 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,809
Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,652
Estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,950
Number of inhabited houses and tenements at the end of 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,333
Number of inhabited houses and tenements at the end of 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,200
Rateable value, April, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£749,913
Estimated product of 1d. in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,890
Rates in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17s. 11d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.							Grand
				M.	F.	Total.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	722	739	1,461	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	33	33	66	1,527
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.41

Stillbirths.							
Legitimate	...	...	...	16	16	32	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3	4	36
Total of live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.03

Deaths.							
Number	...	...	...	585	490	1,075	
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.14

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.					Rate per 1,000 total
				Deaths.	(live and stillbirths).
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	0	0.00
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	3	1.91
				—	—
				3	1.91
				—	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

				M.	F.	Total.	
Number	...	...	...	24	14	38	
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.95
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.45
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	205	
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0	
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	0	

The following causes of death are supplied by the Registrar General and refer to deaths which were registered during the calendar year :—

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total
Whooping cough	1	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	36	24	60
Other forms of tuberculosis	7	2	9
Syphilitic diseases	2	3	5
Influenza ... ..	...	1	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	2	2
Acute infective encephalitis	2	...	2
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M.) Uterus (F.)	1	11	12
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	19	9	28
Cancer of breast ... ..	...	16	16
Cancer of all other sites	97	52	149
Diabetes ... ..	...	3	3
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	48	60	108
Heart disease	141	148	289
Other diseases of the circulatory system	31	19	50
Bronchitis	46	32	78
Pneumonia	27	17	44
Other respiratory diseases	12	6	18
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	12	7	19
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...
Appendicitis ... ..	...	1	1
Other digestive diseases	7	9	16
Nephritis	12	10	22
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ... ..	...	...	...
Other maternal causes ... ..	...	3	3
Premature birth	3	4	7
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infant diseases	20	10	30
Suicide	6	3	9
Road traffic accidents	3	3	6
Other violent causes	14	9	23
All other causes	38	26	64
	585	490	1,075

The two following tables give the deaths of those registered during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1949.

The slight difference between the following tables in respect of the causes of death and the one supplied by the Registrar General is that the Registrar General is in possession of additional information on the matter.

MALES.

Causes of Death	ALL AGES	— to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over
Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	39	...	...	...	...	4	8	5	5	11	6	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Syphilitic Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	8	3
Cancer of all other sites ...	99	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	17	22	34	19
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	49	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	10	14	16
Heart Disease ...	141	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	11	30	30	66
Other Circulatory Diseases	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	12	10
Bronchitis ...	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	18	16
Pneumonia ...	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2
Nephritis ...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	4	...
Premature Birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cong. mal., birth injuries, infant dis.	18	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...
Road Traffic Accidents	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other violence ...	14	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	2
All other causes	31	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	5	...	...
Totals ...	584	24	...	...	8	15	17	23	61	115	162	159

FEMALES.

Causes of death	ALL AGES	— to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over
Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	24	...	...	...	...	9	9	2	2	...	2	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Syphilitic Diseases	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Uterus	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	2
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3
Cancer of Breast	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	2	3
Cancer of all other sites	54	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	11	13	16	10
Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	25	28
Heart Disease	147	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	10	42	89
Other Circulatory Diseases	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	9
Bronchitis	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	18
Pneumonia	19	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5
Nephritis	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	3
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cong. mal., birth injuries, inf. dis.	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Road traffic accidents	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other violence	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
All other causes	25	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	3	10
Totals	487	14	1	2	2	11	16	16	38	64	122	201

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were as follows :—

							M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	35
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
							—	—	—
							24	14	38
							—	—	—

The death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births was 24.80. The death rate of all infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 20.95.

A detailed sub-division of the causes, etc., of these DEATHS is as follows:—

MALES.

Causes of Death	One week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Injury at Birth	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Violence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	18	...	...	1	19	4	1	...	...	24

FEMALES.

Causes of Death	One week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Syphilitic Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Totals	9	1	...	3	13	1	...	...	...	14

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General has forwarded provisional figures relating to the country as a whole and to London, enabling comparisons to be made as follows :—

	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	
		From diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	Total deaths under 1 year
England and Wales ...	16.7	0.39	3.7
London	18.5	0.37	1.7
Edmonton	14.41	0.33	0.00

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.

	All Causes	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza
England and Wales	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.15
London	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.11
Edmonton	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.00

The following table gives the number of births and deaths (registered) sub-divided into the four Wards of the Borough. It should be remembered that births are only those which occurred in Edmonton of residents; these are registered in Edmonton. Births which take place outside the Borough are not included; this fact accounts for the difference between these figures and those supplied by the Registrar-General. The deaths include those taken place outside the Borough, the information being given quarterly by the Registrar-General.

Ward	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bury Street	177	175	158	147	8	5
Church Street	67	81	128	99	5	1
Angel Road	103	110	145	100	6	3
Silver Street	136	148	153	140	5	5
Vagrants ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
	483	514	584	487	24	14

LABORATORY SERVICE.

On the 1st October, 1948 the Council's Laboratory was taken over by Medical Research Council, and now operates as a branch laboratory for the Public Health Laboratory Service, Colindale, to serve Edmonton, Enfield, Friern Barnet, Southgate and Tottenham.

The following specimens submitted from the Edmonton area were examined by the Medical Research Council Laboratory (Edmonton), during the year, as follows :—

Nature of Examination.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Blood Counts	—	—	75
Blood—Haemoglobin Estimation	—	—	67
Blood—Kahn Reaction	—	—	419
Blood—Rhesus Factor	—	—	485
Blood—Grouping	—	—	484
Blood—Sedimentation rate	—	—	35
Blood—Wassermann Reaction	—	1	1
Breast Milk for Fat Content	—	—	1
Discharge from Boil	—	—	2
Dust from Schoolroom floor	—	—	2
Ear Swabs	1	3	4
Eye swabs for organisms	2	8	10
Faeces for the presence of organisms	12	75	87
Hairs from scalp for presence of Ringworm	4	3	7
Per-nasal swabs for H. Pertussis	—	2	2
Piece of Toenail	—	—	1
Swabs for presence of C. Diphtheriae :—			
(a) From Suspect cases	—	545	545
(b) From Contacts	—	329	329
(c) From Carriers and old cases, etc.	—	14	14
Swabs for presence of Haemolytic Streptococci	104	645	749
Swabs for presence of Vincent's Angina	20	175	195
Swab from Ulcer	—	—	1
Swab from Mouth Ulcer	—	2	2
Sludge from water tank (Town Hall Baths)	—	—	1
Urines	—	—	452
Vaginal Swabs for presence of organisms	3	50	53
Total Number of Examinations			4,023

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936-1948.

54 Samples of Designated Milks were examined during 1949. Results were as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk.

- 32 Samples were examined.
- 20 Samples satisfied both the prescribed tests.
- 3 Samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test. (2 of these results may be disregarded in view of the rise in temperature to above 65°F.)
- 1 Sample failed the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase test.
- 8 Samples were subjected to the Phosphatase test only and were found to be satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

- 21 Samples were examined.
- 14 Samples satisfied both the prescribed tests.
- 1 Sample failed both tests.
- 1 Sample failed the Methylene Blue test.
- 1 Sample failed the Methylene Blue test but the result may be disregarded in view of the rise in temperature to above 65°F.
- 4 Samples were subjected to the Phosphatase test only and all were found to be satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

- 1 Sample was examined by both the prescribed tests and found to be satisfactory.

Hospitals.

Cases of infectious diseases are normally admitted to South Lodge Hospital which is now under the purview of the Enfield Group Hospital Management Committee.

Arrangements for the treatment of ear, nose, and throat disorders amongst school children are made with the Prince of Wales's Hospital and North Middlesex Hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The water supply of the Borough has at all times been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for the supply which is piped direct to every dwelling-house throughout the Borough, and serves the entire population.

The co-operation of the Board has at all times been of the fullest.

SANITARY INSPECTION IN THE AREA.

Six District Sanitary Inspectors and one woman Sanitary Inspector are engaged in the sanitary supervision of the Borough, working under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. The Senior Sanitary Inspector supervises the work of the Borough and is Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

Sanitary Conveniences.

There are seven Public Conveniences in the Borough which are kept under constant supervision by the Public Health Department.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.

Under this heading your Senior Sanitary Inspector, as Officer-in-Charge, Rodent Control, reported as follows :—

The Council have two Rodent Operatives and the part time services of a Junior Clerk, and appointed the District Sanitary Inspectors Rodent Officers, with Mr. Gaffney as Assistant Rodent Officer.

Up to the end of the year, 7241 visits and re-visits have been made by the Rodent Operators in connection with complaints as to alleged rat infestation. It is pleasing to report that it was not found necessary to serve any notices during the year.

Defestation has been carried out on request at 989 premises (which number includes business and other premises) and at the end of the year 58 premises were in process of "defestation."

The District Sanitary Inspectors in cases where there was a possibility of the infestation being due to defective drainage visited the premises and tested the drainage and any defects discovered were dealt with through the usual channels.

Of 166 cases of Rat Infestation referred to the District Inspectors, owing to the possibility of defects in the drainage, in 80 per cent. of the cases defects were discovered and as one can quite appreciate entailed quite a large amount of work.

During the year maintenance treatments of the sewers took place by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, Section 279, Hawkers, Etc.

This Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1944, and Section 279 replaced Section 71 of the Act of 1938. Four persons were registered during the year.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts 1920-1933

During the year your Senior Sanitary Inspector has issued 4 Certificates under the above Acts upon applications of Occupiers of dwelling-houses in the district.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The following table gives some idea of the work carried out :—

Number of journeys to collect bedding	249
" " " " " return bedding	232
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	298
" " " " " phthisis	103
" " " " " other cases	63
Disinfestation carried out after vermin	394
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after infectious disease	1,572 articles
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after phthisis	502 "
" " " " " other cases	783 "

The Council distribute a disinfecting powder and fluid to residents who apply for same at the Town Hall Yard. During the year, the applicants numbered 6,766. One hour daily is allowed for such distribution with the exception of Fridays and Saturdays. A Formalin Chamber is used for the disinfection of books, leather goods, etc., articles that would be damaged by steam. The number of books and other articles thus disinfected was 355.

Eight Council properties and 135 other houses were found to be infested, the total number of rooms disinfested was 394. The whole of the work is carried out by the Department, the materials used being Insecticides containing D.D.T. as a base.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

During the year eight new licences and 117 renewals were granted by the Council. The following is a list of particulars of quantities, etc., affected by these licences :—

Petroleum spirit	500,229 gallons.
Petroleum mixtures (cellulose)	11,753 "
Carbide of calcium	17 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.
Rubber Solution	100 lbs. and 780 gallons.

Mortuary.

During the year 77 bodies were deposited in the Mortuary, 62 by order of the Coroner and 15 for sanitary reasons.

Inspections.

The following tabular statement gives the number and nature of the inspections made during the year :—

Complaints	2,879
Infectious disease	262
Tuberculosis	5
House-to-House	262
Factories with mechanical power	281
Factories without mechanical power	42
Outworkers	215
Schools	1
Shops and Stalls	200
Shops Act (Primary)	2

Shops Act (Re-inspections) ...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary conveniences and urinals ...	...	...	...	227
Smoke observations ...	...	...	...	19
Rat Infestation ...	...	...	...	282
Petroleum ...	...	...	...	36
General inspections ...	...	...	...	737
Sundry Visits ...	...	...	...	2,203
Cinemas and Halls ...	...	...	...	12
Visits to canal ...	...	...	...	3
Gipsies ...	...	...	...	48
Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	8,026

Inspection of Places where Food is Prepared.

Butchers ...	...	...	...	89
Fish shops ...	...	...	...	58
Cafes ...	...	...	...	143
Dairies and milkshops ...	...	...	...	69
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	16
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	30
Ice Cream Shops ...	...	...	...	163

Number of Notices Served.

Preliminary or Informal Notices ...	...	...	2,662
Statutory Notices ...	...	...	609

Defects Remedied.

Houses repaired, cleansed, etc. ...	...	1317
D.W. cisterns repaired, covered ...	...	13
Water fittings repaired ...	...	51
Water taken off mains ...	...	5
Drains examined, tested, etc. ...	...	517
Drains cleared, trapped, repaired ...	...	436
Drains reconstructed ...	...	104
Chambers inserted ...	...	90
Chambers sealed down ...	...	34
Soil and vent pipes repaired ...	...	120
W.C.s repaired, cleansed, etc. ...	...	512
Flushing cisterns repaired ...	...	136
Waste pipes repaired, etc. ...	...	144
Sinks repaired or renewed ...	...	48
Roofs repaired ...	...	1114
Gutters and R.W.P.s repaired ...	...	589
Yards paved or repaved ...	...	160
Scullery floors repaired ...	...	76
Spaces under floors ventilated ...	...	103
Dampness remedied ...	...	329
Floors repaired ...	...	264
Coppers and stoves repaired, etc. ...	...	387
New dustbins supplied ...	...	172
Accumulation of refuse removed ...	...	10
Nuisances from animals abated ...	...	1
Other nuisances abated ...	...	2449
Water supply restored ...	...	6
Dustbins supplied in default... ...	...	2
Dustbins supplied on request ...	...	51

Canal Boats Acts.

During the year 3 visits were paid to the Canal and 2 boats were seen, but of this number none was fitted or used as a dwelling or registered under the Acts.

Places of Public Entertainment.

Twelve inspections of cinemas and other places of entertainment were made in accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Health of 1920. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The following work has been carried out under the above Act :—

1.—Inspections for the Purpose of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	Number in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	207	281	32	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	10	42	3	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering and construction but not including out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	217	323	35	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	9	9	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient ...	5	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	22	22	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	4	4	—	—
Other offences ...	31	28	2	—
(Not including offences relating to Home work or offences under Sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	5	5	—	—
Totals ...	77	73	5	—

3.—OUTWORK—Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	346	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	11	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	9	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	37	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	57	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	56	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	8	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	4	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles ..	9	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	545	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES.

Defects Remedied.

W.C.—Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	22
Workrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	9
Unreasonable ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage to floors amended	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	4
“ “ provided for Sexes	...	...	...	...	4

HOUSING—HOUSING ACT, 1936.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	2,895
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	7,654
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	262
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	565

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to above under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,854

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	871
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3. Action under Statutory Powers During the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	365
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	295
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	11

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	244
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	183
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	17

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit. ...	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Sixteen visits were paid and the carcasses and organs of 15 pigs were inspected during or shortly after slaughter, permission for slaughter having been obtained from the Area Meat and Livestock Officer, and the following surrendered :—

- 1 Carcase and organs.
- 1 Pluck.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Various licences were granted as under :—

	Primary.	Supplementary.
Pasteurised	15	9
Tuberculin tested	12	8
	—	—
	27	17
	—	—

One of the above retailers is licensed to bottle Tuberculin tested milk and two are licensed to pasteurise and bottle milk on the premises ; one firm is licensed to bottle pasteurised milk on the premises.

Supplementary licences are granted to retailers who live outside the Borough but who sell milk in the Borough ; the primary licence is granted by the Authority in which they reside.

Unsound Food.

The following is a list of the food surrendered for examination and retained as unfit for human consumption :—

799 tins meat	28 cases oranges
3,655 „ milk	40 boxes pears
1,032 „ fish	41 „ apricots
599 „ jams	48 tins quince
443 „ beans	40 boats tomatoes
1,035 „ peas	167 pkts. pastry mixture
351 „ soup	80 „ cake flour
200 „ carrots	17 „ pudding mixture
126 „ beetroot	17 „ flour
118 „ vegetables	133 „ sweetphat
8 „ spinach	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs sultanas
79 cwt. potatoes	75 „ liver sausage
73 tins rhubarb	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone cods roes
191 „ plums	10 „ bream
21 „ pears	73 „ cod
54 „ apples	144 „ skate
21 „ cherries	14 „ herrings
62 lbs. prunes	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ rock eel
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ strawberries	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ witches
4 boxes blackcurrants	151 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ haddock
12 tins apricots	5 „ salmon
579 „ fruit juices	4 „ kippers
96 „ grapes	55 „ lemon soles
29 „ peaches	42 lbs. eels
689 „ tomatoes	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone hake
386 „ grapefruit	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ whiting
11 „ damsons	5 „ rock salmon
2 „ lychees	45 „ plaice
20 „ gooseberries	74 „ dog fish
9 „ golden berries	68 jars musseis
66 lbs. prawns	24 „ walnuts
163 jars pickles	139 bottles sauce

184 jars paste	104 tins spaghetti
171 puddings	81 pkts. chocolate spread
42 pkts. cereals	70 bottles salad cream
8½ lbs. ham	174 lbs. cheese
124 „ beef	63 pkts. „
17 joints beef	72 lbs. lamb and mutton
125½ lbs. broken biscuits	15 joints „ „ „
1,652 lbs. rabbits	106 lbs. cake
38 tins „	47 cases cake
193½ lbs. chicken	90 lbs. sausages
7 tins „	4 pkts. dried egg
51 „ Mustard	2 gallons tinned cream

Clean Food Campaign.

It has been decided to hold a Clean Food Exhibition in the Borough during the forthcoming year.

SHOPS ACTS and STREET TRADING

In addition to the administration of the Shops Act, 1912 to 1936, and Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, the Department administers three Orders under the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928.

There are approximately 1,190 shops and places other than shops in the Borough which are liable to inspection.

The Shops Acts and Street Trading Inspector submits a monthly report to the Public Health Committee, and the following is a short summary of the work carried out during the year:

Visits to Shops, Licensed Street Traders, etc. ...	1,610
Washing facilities, sink water heaters installed ...	7

Contraventions were in the main of a minor character, mostly concerned with the exhibition of notices.

Shops Act, 1912:

Provisions as to assistants' half-holiday. One verbal caution was issued where an assistant was found in a shop on the afternoon of his half-holiday.

Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act 1936:

Thirty-five shops were visited in addition to supervisory operations and observations. Two contraventions were discovered; a letter of warning was sent in each case.

Young Persons (Employment) Act 1938.

Cinemas and Boot and Shoe Repairing are the only occupations where young persons are being employed under the above Act. The Registers kept at these premises are periodically inspected.

Middlesex County Council Act 1944.

Street Trading.—Legal proceedings were instituted in seven instances and fines amounting to £6 ls. were imposed during 1949. In 20 other instances letters of warning were issued.

The inspection of shops, stalls and other traders' premises coming within the scope of the Acts has been carried out throughout the year, including Sundays and evenings, and the work of registering, indexing and classifying is still continuing.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food.

The only examinations carried out by the Council are those for designated milks. The matter has been discussed previously.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases were made compulsorily notifiable in October, 1939. 938 cases of Measles and 169 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. There were no deaths from Measles and one from Whooping Cough.

Diphtheria.

Only one case was notified during the year; one case was notified in 1948. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

Continued to occur throughout the year in a mild form, but during the last few weeks of the year there was a sharp rise in the incidence of this disease. There were 188 cases compared with 128 in 1948; there were no deaths.

In October, I was informed by the Medical Superintendent, South Lodge Hospital, that the number of Scarlet Fever cases for admission to this hospital would have to be restricted owing to insufficient nursing staff, and that the cases would have to be discharged much earlier than has been the practice heretofore and, further, that only 35 beds would be available for this disease in the hospital.

I was greatly disturbed at the receipt of this information, as this could raise very difficult circumstances in an area such as Edmonton, where it is almost impossible to isolate effectively an infectious disease case in more than half the houses in the Borough.

A meeting was held between the Medical Superintendent, myself and the Medical Officers of Health of Enfield and Southgate, when it was agreed we would do everything to help during the nursing crisis to keep mild cases of Scarlet Fever at home where isolation was possible and where the economic circumstances of the families would not interfere and that, as soon as the crisis ceased, we would revert to our normal procedure.

I circularised the Medical Practitioners in the Borough, explaining the situation at the hospital and asking the doctors to co-operate as far as possible without interfering with the well-being and safety of the patients, and laid down four postulates:

- (1) Can the patient be efficiently isolated in a separate room.
- (2) Are proper facilities for simple nursing and attention available at home, e.g., are both parents out at work and no other person available to stay in the home.
- (3) Is the case sufficiently severe to warrant admission to hospital, or developed complications during the course of the illness.
- (4) The economic circumstances of the family may be such as to compel the removal of the patient to hospital.

The matter was reported to the Council, when it was resolved to take all possible steps to ensure that hospital accommodation shall be available for Edmonton cases, particularly having regard to the serious housing position in Edmonton.

"Return" cases numbered one, allowing for an interval of 28 days between a patient returning home from the Isolation Hospital and the onset of the disease in another inmate of the house.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year.

Dysentery.

One case was notified (Amoebic). The case was fully investigated but the source of infection was not discovered.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

3 cases were notified during the year and all occurred in the North Middlesex Hospital. There were no Edmonton Cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

51 cases were notified during the year (4 at home, 44 in North Middlesex Hospital and 3 in other Institutions). Of this total, 17 were Edmonton cases.

Food Poisoning.

One case only (non fatal) was notified during the year.

The patient was an adult male and the food causing the illness was suspected to have been a meal partaken at a social function outside the Borough.

The organism or other agent responsible for the illness was not discovered.

Pneumonia.

29 cases were notified during the year.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.

The death rate per 1,000 live births for London was 1.7 whilst that for Edmonton was 0.00 as compared with 2.4 and 4.74 respectively last year.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year 15 confirmed cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough. Notifications were received in May (1), June (1), August (1), September (4), October (5), November (2), December (1).

There were 3 deaths. 3 cases were notified in 1948.

The following table gives the age, incidence, etc., of those suffering from notifiable diseases, excluding tuberculosis which is dealt with separately.

It must be noted that the figures in the second column "No. removed to hospital" includes those already under treatment at a hospital, for instance, the North Middlesex Hospital.

This remark applies more particularly to the infections associated with parturition and includes puerperal pyrexia and ophthalmia neonatorum.

The number of deaths from Pneumonia includes all forms of this disease.

Disease	Total No. of Cases	No. Removed to Hospital	Deaths	— to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	188	145	...	...	1	13	13	27	116	15	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Measles ...	938	32	...	36	128	139	98	140	375	10	4	8	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	169	11	1	13	19	30	29	20	54	2	...	1	1	...	...
Pneumonia ...	29	7	44	8	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	3	2	5	3
Puerp. Pyrexia	51	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	9	...	...
Erysipelas	24	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	6	5	2
Food Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poliomyelitis ...	15	14	3	1	3	...	1	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	...
Ophth-Neonatorum	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malaria ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

The following table indicates the Wards from which the various cases were notified :—

Disease	Bury Street Ward	Church Street Ward	Angel Road Ward	Silver Street Ward	N. Middx. Hosp.	Other Instns.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	60	32	20	76	...	...	188
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	316	209	151	253	9	...	938
Whooping Cough ...	74	37	31	27	...	...	169
Pneumonia ...	10	...	12	7	...	...	29
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	3	44	3	51
Erysipelas ...	8	5	2	9	...	...	24
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	7	3	2	3	...	...	15
Ophth-Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Dysentery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

IMMUNISATION.

As and from 5th July, 1948, immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough became the responsibility of the Middlesex County Council.

Diphtheria.

During the year, 1,710 appointments were made—1,395 children completed treatment; of these 1,297 were under 5 years of age. In October, 1949, combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation was introduced; 150 children received this treatment. Of the 1,297 children referred to above, 146 received the combined treatment. 18 children were Schick tested. In 1948, 1,554 children completed immunisation treatment. In addition 283 children received a re-inforcing injection. Up to 31st December, 1949, 53.84% of children under 5 years of age and 75.21% of children from 5—15 years of age had completed immunisation treatment.

Whooping Cough.

During the year, 714 appointments were made for this treatment—584 children completed treatment. In addition, 150 children completed combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough treatment. 31 children were given re-inforcing injection.

CANCER.

The incidence of Cancer relative to the various organs of the body is given as under :—

	Males.	Females.
Breast	—	16
Uterus	—	11
Buccal cavity and oesophagus	1	—
Stomach and duodenum	21	8
All other sites	99	54
	—	—
	121	89
	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47.—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary during the year under this Section.

Several cases were dealt with by the Public Health Department, and admission to suitable premises was obtained without recourse of legal action.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT.

In 1941 the Council resolved that Part 7 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1934, be put into operation in the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives details of the ages and sex of new cases of Tuberculosis, also deaths from the disease ; this latter figure includes the deaths of non-notified cases.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
5—15 „	7	4	4	1	...	...	2	...
15—25 „	12	20	1	2	4	9	2	...
25—35 „	13	21	2	1	8	9	...	...
35—45 „	11	10	1	...	5	2	...	...
45—55 „	13	6	...	...	5	2	...	...
55—65 „	2	2	...	1	11	...	...	1
65 years upwards	3	2	1	...	6	2	1	...
	65	66	10	5	39	24	5	2

In addition 26 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis previously notified in other areas, moved into Edmonton.

The total number of names added to the Register for the first time during the year, excluding of course, non-notified deaths was :—

	Males.	Females.
New cases (respiratory) ...	65	66
(non-respiratory) ...	10	5
Transferred cases (respiratory) ...	19	7
(non-respiratory) ...	...	1
	94	79

The cases dying of Tuberculosis and not previously notified were :—

	Males.	Females.
Respiratory ...	4	3
Non-respiratory ...	—	—

There were thus 7 non-notified deaths out of a total of 70 persons registered as dying of tuberculosis (Registrar's figures). Regarding the non-notification of the above cases, there was no suggestion of wilful neglect or of refusal to notify.

The non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis notified were :—

	Males.	Females.
Other bones and joints ...	2	1
Glands ...	1	—
Spine ...	1	—
Abdomen ...	1	3
Brain ...	4	—
Anus ...	—	1
Eye ...	1	—

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1949. was :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary forms	...	...	444	377	821
Non-pulmonary forms	...	...	65	91	156
			509	468	977

The corresponding figures at the end of 1948 were :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary forms	...	...	427	358	785
Non-pulmonary forms	...	...	73	94	167
			500	452	952

Corresponding figures for previous years were :—

					Males.	Females.	Totals.
1947	...	...	...	...	442	405	847
1946	...	...	...	..	417	375	792
1945	...	...	...	...	389	332	721
1944	...	...	...	...	370	319	689
1943	...	...	...	...	411	355	766
1942	...	...	...	...	348	304	652
1941	...	...	...	...	355	293	648
1940	...	...	...	...	349	313	662
1939	...	...	...	...	357	301	658
1938	...	...	...	...	363	297	660
1937	...	...	...	...	336	260	596
1936	...	...	...	...	315	252	567
1935	...	...	...	...	330	265	595

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit visited the Borough during May and June, 1949, and set out below is the report of the Medical Director :—

Total number X-rayed	...	...	...	6,845
Number of large films called	...	...	...	296
Number of films regarded as normal	...	...	...	6,474

Group	Male	Female	Total
Factory Groups at British Oxygen Co.	2,036	955	2,991
Large films	97	32	129
Public Session at Dysons Road ..	480	546	1,026
Large films	44	27	71
Schools (including teachers and staff)	1,034	1,276	2,310
Large films	32	35	67
Edmonton Borough Council ..	349	169	518
Large films	20	9	29
TOTAL Miniatures ..	3,899	2,946	6,845
Large films ..	193	103	296

Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

	Female	Male	Total
Inactive Primary	44	45	89
Inactive Post Primary	27	64	91
Active Primary	—	—	—
Active Post Primary	7	6	13
Pleural Effusion	1	1	2

Disposal of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases referred to Clinics :

	Female	Male	Total
Recommended for admission to Hospital or Sanatorium	1 (Pl. Eff.) 4	6 1 (Pl. Eff.)	(1) 10 (1)
Referred to Dispensary	3		3

The Active Cases discovered were in the following Groups :

	Female	Male	Total
	1 (Pl. Eff.)	1 (Pl. Eff.)	(2)
Local Firms	4	3	7
Public Sessions	1	2	3
Middlesex County Council	1	—	1
Edmonton Borough Council	1	—	1
Displaced Persons Agricultural Camp Hitchen	—	1	1

Cases not Classified

Failed to attend for large film	...	...	7
Failed to attend Clinic	...	...	1
Awaiting classification at Clinic	...	...	1

Some Abnormalities discovered (other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis)

Bronchiectasis ... .. .	...	...	7
Cardiovascular lesions — congenital ... .. .	...	...	2
Cardiovascular lesions — acquired ... .. .	...	...	23
Agenesis right lung ... .. .	...	...	1
Cystic rib tumour ... .. .	...	...	1

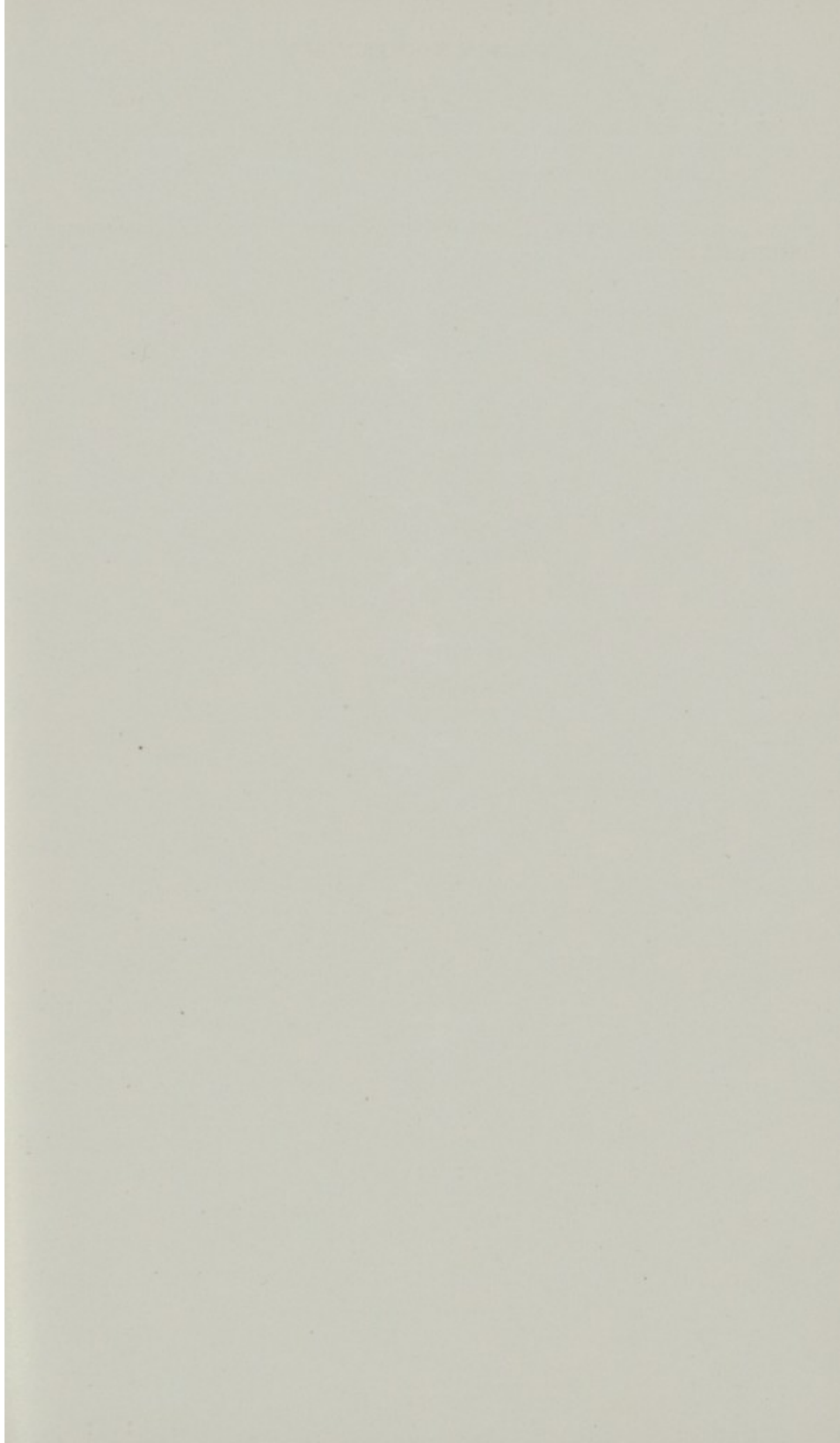
It would appear from this survey, that there was every cause to be cheerful about the results. I would remind the Council however, that your staff and that of the local Chest Clinic has already eliminated many of those who might have been amongst the ranks of those examined.

I am rather concerned about the increase in Tuberculosis amongst the younger members of the population and I must here state that in my opinion, this is mostly due to the very unhealthy conditions under which some of the citizens exist

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

During 1949 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 190 visits to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and, when necessary, at fortnightly intervals. Of these 33 were "not at home" and 1 had already resumed duty.

Also, during the year, 83 persons were examined prior to appointment to permanent posts.



COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

During 1960 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 100 visits to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and, where necessary, at fortnightly intervals. Of these 33 were "not at home" and I had already visited only.

Also, during the year 83 persons were examined prior to appointments to permanent posts.





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