

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

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Borough of Edmonton

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

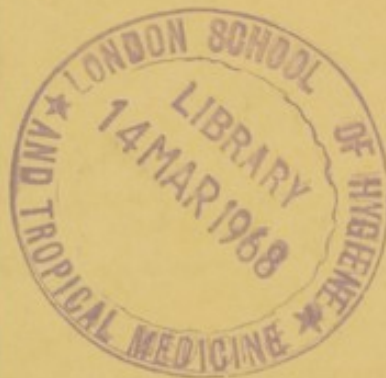
10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

REPORT

of the

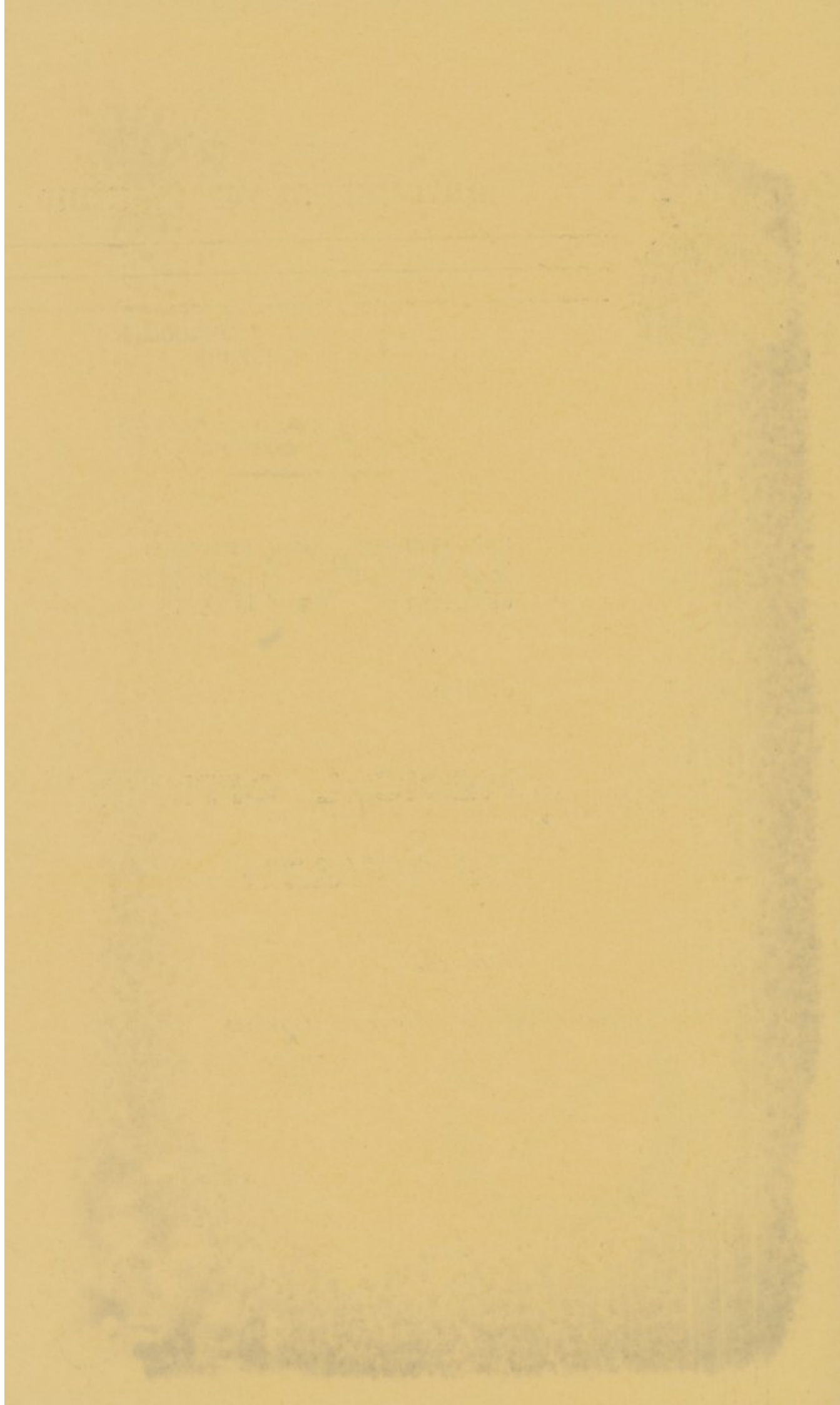
MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH



for the year

1950





Borough of Edmonton

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

REPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH *of the* COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. F. LONG, J.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER

Members:

OF HEALTH

R. J. GRANT (*Ex-Officio*)

L. E. BERRIDGE

F. H. BROOKS

J. E. COOK

H. F. EDWARDS

J. D. HARGOOD

Mrs. R. A. SMYTHE

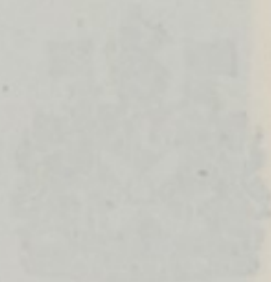
Miss M. L. F. STUTT



for the year

1950

Ministry of Defence

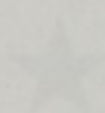


REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH



for the year

1950

Borough of Edmonton

1950

Her Worship the Mayor - Councillor Mrs. A. M. GLOVER, J.P.

Deputy Mayor - - - Councillor R. J. GRANT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. F. LONG, J.P.

Members:

Councillor Mrs. A. M. GLOVER, J.P. (*Ex-Officio*)

„ R. J. GRANT (*Ex-Officio*)

„ L. E. BERRIDGE

„ F. H. BROOKS

„ J. E. COOKE

„ H. F. EDWARDS

„ J. D. HABGOOD

„ Mrs. R. A. SMYTHE

„ Miss M. L. F. STRUTT

Borough of Edmonton

1950

Her Worship the Mayor - - - - -
Deputy Mayor - - - - -
Councillor Mrs. A. M. Glover, J.P.
Councillor R. J. Grant

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. F. Long, J.P.

Members:

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Glover, J.P. (Ex-Officio)

.. R. J. Grant (Ex-Officio)

.. L. E. Berridge

.. F. H. Brooks

.. J. E. Cooke

.. H. F. Edwards

.. J. D. Harwood

.. Mrs. R. A. Smythe

.. Miss M. L. F. Stuart

PREFACE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

EDMONTON, N.9.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 16th Annual Report for the year 1950 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough. The Report has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 112/50.

The separation of the Services formerly administered by the Local Authority has made little change in the relationship which exists between your Sanitary Department and the Health Services which are now administered by the County Council ; that is mainly due to the fact that your Medical Officer of Health also functions as Joint Area Medical Officer for the Area No. 1.

The administration is further facilitated by having all the services in the Town Hall within easy reach of one another.

There are however, some fundamental points that might be mentioned which time and patience may overcome, i.e. the relationship which formerly existed between the Local Sanitary Authority, and their Officers has now to be directed to a wider field. In as much as those Officers which have been transferred to the Middlesex County Council have now to depend upon a more centralised administration ; this leads to a slowing down of procedure to which we are not yet accustomed. Further, the introduction of other ideas which are necessary in the administration of a County have often little import to our particular needs.

Again, the relationship that existed between your Assistant Medical Officers and the persons they had to deal with is now very much different from what it was in the past, as only very little

medical attention can be given, other than to the principles of nutrition. In my opinion this relationship should be re-established and maintained as it was one of the greatest contributions to the achievement of positive health that could be made. This was singularly so in the case of the School Medical Services under the 1921 Act.

On the other hand the field available for the treatment of patients is much wider, not only are the Medical Staff now concerned with the Juvenile population but also with the entire family unit. It is clear that a wider field is covered by problems connected with the aged, and that research in this direction is not purely of academic interest. Study of the aged is of practical importance, and has a direct bearing on problems in the family, in the clinic, and in the school, no less than upon the daily activities of adult life.

Health problems which present themselves from the family standpoint and the means by which we will tend to solve them, serve to indicate the importance of the contribution which the new social services can make to health in the home.

William Osler said "If you have the good fortune to command a large clinic, remember that one of your chief duties is the tabulation and analysis of the carefully recorded experience. Keep and compare your observations, study them, tabulate them, seek the points of contact that may reveal the underlying law. Some things can only be learned by statistical comparison." This is the policy which the Health Department endeavoured to practise over the last sixteen years.

If we regard our District as our Clinic and consider the health and well-being of our population as a whole, as well as individually, we will soon find many problems to solve. Not the least among these is the housing of those who need it so badly.

In the past housing was generally considered from an economic and indeed sometimes from a political standpoint. The circumstances which now present themselves to us clearly demonstrate that housing is a very important factor in the attainment of positive health. The difficulties that present themselves with the establishment of a housing policy now-a-days are neither economic or political. Such could easily be eliminated—the difficulty lies

however, in the obtaining of supplies. Until our housing difficulties are overcome Tuberculosis and other diseases will remain with us for a long time.

The next important factor is the feeding of the Nation. There is a danger at present that National nutrition will receive too much attention to the detriment of the individual or family. Notwithstanding restrictions and rationing, the health of the average individual appears to be satisfactory under existing circumstances.

The Public Health world in 1950, was ushered in by increased attention being drawn to two important factors :

(1) Health Education (2) Clean Food

these two points are really a corollary of one another. It was only on investigation and research of these factors that those of us who are immediately concerned about the health of the people, were appalled at the actual contamination of food by thoughtless and negligent people.

Health Education will reveal to the individual the necessity of eliminating such conditions. It has been stated by well-known hygienists that the standard of health and cleanliness which the population will receive, varies directly in proportion to the desire for it. In other words, if the customer seeks and endeavours to obtain clean food, served by clean people, from clean shops, they will ultimately get it without legislation of any kind. This also refers to the home.

The standard of hygiene and cleanliness in the home is measured directly by the standard of the people who live therein.

I cannot close my remarks here without drawing the attention of the Council to some of the dilapidated property which exists, alas, far too long, in our Borough.

Some of this is having attention this year and I hope the Council will continue its efforts to eliminate all unsatisfactory property within its border.

We were unfortunate enough to have an epidemic of Sonue Dysentery at the latter end of this year which threatens to be of far-reaching proportions—I have commented on this in the body of my Report.

I would like here to express my thanks to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton) under the direction of Doctor M. Thomas for the help, assistance and advice they have always so readily given us.

BIRTH RATE—has again fallen below last year. The obtaining of suitable housing accommodation and the rising cost of living has no doubt had a direct bearing on this.

DEATH RATE.—I am glad to say has fallen this year, and compares very favourably with the figure for the rest of the Country.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.—I am pleased to say is again lower than last year, and I have every hope of a still lower figure. Great credit is here due to the Doctors, Midwives and Health Visitors, as well as to the intelligent application of health principles by the mothers of the District.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.—Unfortunately this has again risen.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Only two cases occurred in the Borough during the year. As this can be a very crippling disease it is a matter of congratulation to be without it.

On the 30th April, 1950, we lost the services of a very conscientious and reliable Senior Sanitary Inspector in the person of Mr. W. Tillcock, who retired after almost 30 years in the service of the Borough. I wish him and Mrs. Tillcock every happiness for the future.

Mr. J. P. Farrar who has been in the Public Health Department for 37 years, 25 years as a District Sanitary Inspector, was appointed to succeed Mr. Tillcock.

I would like to thank my Staff for their great kindness and loyal co-operation to me during the year.

Finally I wish to thank the Members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their courtesy and help during this very difficult year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. REGAN
Medical Officer of Health.

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 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,500
Number of inhabited houses and tenements at the end of 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,485
Number of inhabited houses and tenements at the end of 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,333
Rateable value, April, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£744,820
Estimated product of 1d. in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,000
Rates in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18s. 10d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.				M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	719	649	1,368	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	35	30	65	1,433
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.58

Stillbirths.				M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	19	10	29	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	5	5	34
Total of live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.17

Deaths.				M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Number	...	...	...	503	488	991	
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.39

Maternal Mortality				Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths).	
				Deaths.	
Toxaemias of Pregnancy	...	...	...	2	1.36
Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	...	...	...	1	0.68
				—	—
				3	2.04
				—	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

				M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Number	...	...	...	22	13	35	
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.42
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.85
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.38
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	193	
" " Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0	
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0	
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1	

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
Tuberculosis, respiratory	25	10	35
Tuberculosis, other	4	3	7
Syphilitic disease	4	...	4
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ... ..	...	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	...	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	10	26
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	30	6	36
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	...	17	17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	...	10	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	67	37	104
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	5	...	5
Diabetes	2	4	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	43	79	122
Coronary disease, angina	54	46	100
Hypertension with heart disease	20	22	42
Other heart disease	53	92	145
Other circulatory disease	17	16	33
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	20	24	44
Bronchitis	43	24	67
Other diseases of the respiratory system	7	3	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	10	3	13
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	3	6
Nephritis, and Nephrosis	3	4	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	8	...	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	...	3	3
Congenital malformations	4	4	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	39	50	89
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7
All other accidents	9	7	16
Suicide	7	5	12
Homicide and operations of war	1	2	3
TOTALS	503	488	991

The two following tables give the deaths of those registered during the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1950.

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
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	27	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	6	6	2	...
Tuberculosis, other ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	13	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	68	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	4	15	16	26
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
Diabetes ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vascular, lesions of nervous system ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	12	19
Coronary disease, angina ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	20	13
Hypertension with heart disease ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	7
Other heart diseases ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	8	19	21
Other circulatory disease ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9
Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	9
Bronchitis ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	16	11	12
Other disease of respiratory system ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	41	16	...	2	1	1	...	1	4	1	5	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
All other accidents ...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	1
Suicide ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	501	22	...	6	5	7	10	32	45	108	116	150

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
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	14	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	2	...	1	...
Tuberculosis, other ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	6	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	12	7	10
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Vascular, lesions of nervous system ...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	29	38
Coronary disease, angina ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	20	12
Hypertension with heart disease ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	9
Other heart diseases ...	89	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	8	21	50
Other circulatory disease ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	9
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia ...	24	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	13
Bronchitis ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	16
Other disease of respiratory system ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	50	5	1	3	...	2	...	1	5	2	6	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
All other accidents ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
Homicide and operations of war ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	489	13	4	4	2	8	11	23	36	65	122	201

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	21	13	34
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	22	13	35
	—	—	—

The death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births was 24.42. The death rate of all infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 17.44.

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
Pneumonia	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Injury at Birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Violence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	14	2	1	...	17	3	1	...	1	22

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
Tuberculosis Respiratory ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Premature Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	8	...	...	...	8	1	2	1	1	13

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.	
		Live	Still	From diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	Total deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	...	15.8	0.37	1.9	29.8
London	... ..	17.8	0.36	1.0	26.3
Edmonton	... ..	13.58	0.32	0.69	24.42

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.

	All Causes	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza
England and Wales	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.10
London	11.8	0.01	0.00	0.07
Edmonton	9.39	0.00	0.00	0.02

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	169	162	145	140	7	4
Church Street	61	52	104	105	2	2
Angel Road	115	94	103	108	7	2
Silver Street	120	101	149	136	6	5
Vagrants ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	465	409	501	489	22	13

LABORATORY SERVICE

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	—	—	47
Blood—Haemoglobin Estimation	—	—	387
Blood—Kahn Reaction	—	—	440
Blood—Rhesus Factor	—	—	444
Blood—Grouping	—	—	443
Blood—Sedimentation Rate	—	—	3
Blood—Wassermann Reaction	—	—	1
Breast Milk for Fat Content	—	—	2
Cartons of Cream	—	—	2
Eye swabs for organisms	—	4	4
Faeces for the presence of organisms	248	1283	1531
Faeces for presence of roundworm	1	—	1
Hairs from scalp for presence of Ringworm	—	2	2
Meat Loaf and Luncheon Sausage	—	1	1
Meat Pudding	—	—	1
Per-nasal swabs for H.Pertussis	—	4	4
Perineal swab	—	—	1
Pus from neck gland	—	—	1
Pus from abscess in leg of mutton	—	—	1
Sardines	—	—	1
Swabs for presence of C. Diphtheriae:—			
(a) From Suspect Cases	—	468	468
(b) From Contacts	—	190	190
(c) From Carriers and old cases, etc.	—	285	285
Swabs for presence of Haemolytic Streptococci	591	3316	3907
Swabs for presence of Vincent's Angina	2	92	94
Swab from Ulcer	—	4	4
Swab from Mouth Ulcer	—	2	2
Urines	—	—	649
Vaginal swabs for presence of organisms	—	68	68
Vesicle fluid	—	—	2
Water from storage cistern in school cloak-room	—	—	1
Total Number of Examinations			8,987

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1949.

64 Samples of Designated Milks were examined during 1950. Results were as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk.

- 27 Samples were examined.
- 13 Samples satisfied both the prescribed tests.
- 4 Samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test. (3 of these results may be disregarded in view of the rise in temperature to above 65°F.)
- 10 Samples were subjected to the Phosphate test only and were found to be satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

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

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

- 1 Sample was examined and failed the Methylene Blue test.

Sterilised Milk.

- 18 Samples were examined and all passed the Turbidity test.

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.

Sanitary Conveniences.

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

Rodent Control.

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

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 came into force on the 31st March, 1950, and repealed the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Council have an Assistant Rodent Officer, two Rodent Operators, the part-time services of a Junior Clerk and appointed the District Sanitary Inspectors as Rodent Officers.

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. In 80 per cent of the cases defects were discovered and as one can quite appreciate entailed quite a large amount of work. The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year.

1. Prevalence of Rats and Mice.

Type of Property.	Infestations notified by Occupier.	Otherwise Discovered.	Total.	Infestations.		Mice Only.
				Major	Minor.	
Local Authority's Premises	15	2	17	12	3	2
Dwelling Houses ..	579	53	632	3	552	77
Business Premises ..	85	6	91	26	54	11
Total ..	679	61	740	41	609	90

2. Measures of Control.

Type of Property.	Properties Inspected.	No. of Inspections	Notices Served.	Treatment Completed.		Block Treatments
				Rats.	Mice.	
Local Authority's Premises	17	134	..	31	1	..
Dwelling Houses ..	837	2,928	..	403	63	..
Business Premises ..	91	746	..	90	17	3
Total ..	945	3,808	..	524	81	3

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 will be superceded by the Middlesex County Council Act, 1950 Section II from the 1st April, 1951. No persons were registered.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts 1920-1933

During the year your Senior Sanitary Inspector has not issued any 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 ...	285
" " " " return bedding ...	245
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	431
" " " phthisis ...	93
" " " other cases ...	36
Disinfestation carried out after vermin ...	458
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after infectious disease ...	2,309 articles
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after phthisis ...	489 ..
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after other cases ...	502 ..

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 8,523. 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 1,582.

28 Council properties and 149 other houses were found to be infested, the total number of rooms disinfested was 458. 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 8 new licences and 113 renewals were granted by the Council. The following is a list of particulars of quantities, etc., affected by these licences:—

Petroleum spirit ...	436,444 galls.
Petroleum mixtures (cellulose) ...	3,893 ..
Carbide of calcium ...	1,200 lbs.
Rubber solution ...	880 galls.

Mortuary.

During the year 120 bodies were deposited in the Mortuary, 110 by order of the Coroner and 10 for sanitary reasons.

Inspections.

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

Complaints	2,572
Infectious disease	1,082
Food Poisoning	22
Tuberculosis	1
House-to-House	174
Factories with mechanical power	339
Factories without mechanical power	6
Factories (other)	6
Outworkers	42
Schools	8
Offensive trades	5
Shops and Stalls	139
Shops Act (Primary)	10
Shops Act (Re-inspections)	11
Sanitary conveniences and urinals	201
Smoke observations	64
Rat infestation	314
Petroleum	62
General inspections	738
Sundry visits	1,160
Cinemas and Halls	27
Stables	87
Piggeries	69
Gipsies	136
Re-inspections	8,878

Inspection of Places where Food is Prepared.

Butchers	98
Fish shops	51
Cafes	134
Dairies and milkshops	63
Slaughterhouses	20
Bakehouses	29
Ice cream shops	198

Number of Notices Served.

Preliminary or Informal Notices	1,954
Statutory Notices	708

Defects Remedied.

Houses, repaired, cleansed, etc.	1,579
D.W. cisterns repaired, covered	8
Water fittings repaired	20
Water taken off mains	2

Drains examined, tested, etc.	624
Drains cleared, trapped, repaired	360
Drains reconstructed	309
Chambers inserted	114
Chambers sealed down	35
Soil and vent pipes repaired	163
W.C.s repaired, cleansed, etc.	498
Flushing cisterns repaired	126
Waste pipes repaired, etc.	155
Sinks repaired or renewed	81
Roofs repaired	1,226
Gutters and R.W.P.s repaired	677
Yards paved or repaved	114
Scullery floors repaired	55
Spaces under floors ventilated	95
Dampness remedied	268
Floors repaired	272
Coppers and stoves repaired, etc.	306
New dustbins supplied	185
Gipsies removed	28
Accumulation of refuse removed	32
Rooms cleansed after infectious disease	13
Other nuisances abated	3,170
Water supply restored	6
Dustbins supplied in default	13
Dustbins supplied on request	48

Places of Public Entertainment.

Twenty-seven 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	194	339	31	—
Factories without mechanical power	7	6	1	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering and construction but not including out-workers' premises)	5	6	—	—
Totals	206	351	32	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	3	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	17	16	3	—
Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—
Other offences	3	3	—	—
(Not including offences relating to outwork)				
Totals	25	24	4	—

3.—OUTWORK—Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list	Section 110		Section 111		
		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.	268	9	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	12	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	42	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	55	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	46	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	3	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	18	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	459	9	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES.

Defects Remedied.

W.C.—Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	16
Workrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	2
" " provided for Sexes	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	...	...	...	...	2
New sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSING—HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Following representation by the Medical Officer of Health, the Council on the 12th July, 1950, made a Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order under Part 3, Housing Act, 1936, comprising the following premises:—

1. Osman Road Clearance Area, 1950.

402, 404, 406, 416, 418, 420, 422 & 424, Fore Street ;
1 to 21 (odd numbers inclusive), Osman Road.
2 to 26 (even numbers inclusive), Osman Road ;
3 to 23 (odd numbers inclusive), Beaconsfield Road ;
making a total of 43 houses and involving 134 persons.

A Public Inquiry was held and the Ministry of Health subsequently confirmed the Order in December, 1950.

2. Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year :—

- | | | | |
|---------|---|--------|--------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | 2,415 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... .. | 10,246 |
| (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 | ... | 174 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... .. | 592 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... | | 58 |
| (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 | ... .. | 2,211 |

3. 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	905
---	---	-----

4. 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	350
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	233
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	22

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	623
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	432
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	20

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	14
(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	1
(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 21 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 set of lungs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Various licences were granted as under :—

	Primary	Supplementary
Pasteurised	46	18
Tuberculin tested	23	15
Sterilised	74	16
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 49

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 the premises are situate.

Ice Cream.

Seventeen new registrations were granted during the year.

Number on Register at end of year:—

Manufacturers and Vendors	...	...	7
Vendors only	...	...	159

During the year 35 Samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, of these

10 were Grade 1	9 were Grade 3
11 were Grade 2	5 were Grade 4

Unsound Food.

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

1217	tins	Meat	143½	stone	Haddock
3275	"	Milk	10	"	Halibut
1352	"	Fish	17	"	Herrings
284	"	Jams & Mrmlde.	14	lbs.	Kippers
464	"	Soups	13	stone	Plaice
757	"	Beans	17	"	Rock Eel
241	"	Beetroot	26	"	Rock Salmon
129	"	Carrots	251	"	Skate
62	"	Mixed Veg.	4	"	Witches
25	"	Veg. Macedoine	1	box	Mixed Fish
1257	"	Peas	8½	stone	Roes
79	cwts.	Potatoes	1165½	lbs.	Ham
61	tins	Spinach	2	only	Chickens
15	"	Turnips	80	lbs.	Walnuts
93	"	Apples	28	"	Liquid Egg
5	"	Blackcurrants	36	"	Flour
77	"	Cherries	3	"	Suet
40	"	Damsons	2	"	Sweets
2½	lbs.	Dates	6½	cwt.	Cake
12	"	Figs	11	packets	Cake Mixture
5	tins	Gooseberries	14	only	Choc. Biscuits
3	"	Grapefruit	1	cwt.	Semolina
22	"	Grapes	4½	lbs.	Rice
4	"	Lychees	46	packets	Cereals
652	"	Plums	490		Puddings
9	"	Prunes	37	packets	Custard Powder
22	"	Peaches	3½	ozs.	Butter
69	"	Pears	6	tins	Peanut Butter
3	"	Pineapple	1	"	Bournvita
2	"	Oranges	4125	bottles	Salad Gream
75	"	Rhubarb	30¾	lbs.	Sultanas
5	"	Strawberries	33	tins	Tomato Juice
580	"	Tomatoes	1	"	Honey
121	"	Fruit Juices	7	"	Syrup
251	lbs.	Offal Trimmings	7	"	Molasses
116	"	Beef	11	packets	Macaroni

118 lbs.	Lamb	99 lbs. &	
27 "	Pork	130 packets	Cheese
34 "	Lambs Plucks	213 jars	Pickle
100 "	Ox Cheek	59 bottles	Sauce
85½ "	Rabbit	272 tins	Fish Paste
56 "	Sheeps Heads	76 "	Meat Paste
5 cases	Pigs Maws	22 cartons	Choc. Spread
3 joints	Meat	16 "	Savoury Spread
8 stone	Cat Fish	66 tins	Spaghetti
16½ "	Cod	14 "	Baby Food
10 "	Dog Fish	320 loaves	Bread
5 "	Fillet	30 only	Coconuts

Clean Food Campaign.

In collaboration with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a Clean Food Exhibition was held in the Town Hall during the week 23rd to 28th October, 1950.

The Exhibition, which was opened by Mr. Austen Albu, Member of Parliament for Edmonton, included exhibits relating to :—

Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Food, Ice Cream Manufacture, Production of Clean Milk, Hygiene in Communal Feeding, Sterilizing of Eating and Drinking Utensils, Food Borne Infections, Personal Hygiene, etc., also the work of the Public Health Department in safeguarding the food supply of the Borough. Films were shown at intervals throughout the week.

1,928 persons, including several organised parties of school children visited the Exhibition, and although I would have wished for a much larger attendance, the value of the Exhibition cannot be measured purely by the numbers attending. However, if the lesson of how infection is caused and how contamination can be avoided has been learned by those who did attend, then the Exhibition was worthwhile.

I should like to record my deep appreciation to Dr. M. Thomas and Mr. J. Cowlard of the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton) for the valuable and interesting lectures which they gave to the visitors throughout the week, also to all those who assisted with the Exhibition.

A communication was received from a local resident following her visit to the Exhibition regarding the provision of free facilities for the washing of hands in the Public Conveniences, after using the W.C. I hope to be able to report further on this matter in my next report.

At the latter end of the year the Council decided to make Byelaws with respect to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, based on the Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food.

I welcome the Council's action in this matter, but, nevertheless, I feel our primary duty lies in the education of all those concerned with the handling, preparation and sale of food for human consumption. We must

be ready at all times to give lectures and demonstrations to the various organisations, youth clubs, etc., in addition to regular and frequent inspections of the factory canteens, restaurants, cafes, shops and other places where food is handled and prepared for human consumption.

In order to do this, and to ensure that the provisions of the proposed Byelaws are being observed, it will be necessary to appoint two additional Sanitary Inspectors whose primary duties will be in this direction.

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.	...	...	992
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 letter of warning was issued where 2 assistants were found in a shop on the afternoon of their half-holiday.

Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936

Twenty-nine shops were visited in addition to supervisory operations and observations. Two contraventions were discovered; a letter of warning was sent in each case. Registers required to be kept under this Act were inspected periodically.

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 were periodically inspected.

Middlesex County Council Act, 1944

Street Trading.—No Legal proceedings were instituted during 1950. In ten 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 has now been completed.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases were made compulsory notifiable in October, 1939. 796 cases of Measles and 285 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year ; one case was notified in 1949.

Scarlet Fever.

Continued to occur throughout the year in a mild form. There were 331 cases compared with 188 in 1949 ; there were no deaths.

"Return" cases numbered four, 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.

Following information received from a neighbouring Authority a letter was sent on the 27th November, 1950 to the General Practitioners in Edmonton, asking for their co-operation in sending to the Town Hall, Specimens for culture and diagnosis in any cases of Enteritis, mild or otherwise, in order that such steps as may be necessary be taken to check the disease.

On the 4th December, 1950 a further letter was sent informing them of an outbreak of Diarrhoea and vomiting in the Borough mainly due to Sonne Dysentery. At this time the outbreak appeared to be mainly concentrated in the Raynham Road School Area and the Nursery Class of this school was closed for the time being.

The following steps were taken to deal with the situation :—

- (1) Faeces outfits were supplied by the Public Health Department to all children in the class and where specimens were found to be negative the children were allowed to return to school, after submitting 2 further negative specimens.
- (2) Where found positive, parents were advised to consult their private doctor.
- (3) No child was allowed to return to school until 3 consecutive negative specimens were obtained.

Within a few days it was apparent that the disease was spreading to other parts of the Borough, and I therefore requested the Borough Education Officer to circularise all schools in the area that every child must wash its hands

immediately on arrival at the school and immediately after using the W.C.—paper towels to be provided. Wash basins and W.C.s at all schools to be thoroughly cleansed each day with a solution of Lysol.

I also asked that any child absent from school during the past 2 weeks on account of Diarrhoea or sickness to be sent home at once and the Head Teacher to inform the Public Health Department of the name and address of each child sent home, so that the Sanitary Inspector might call at the home and arrange for the submission of 2 faeces specimens and if these proved negative the child would return to school.

Within a few days several hundred children were notified to me to be absent from school as suffering from or to have recently suffered from Diarrhoea and/or vomiting. Each of these children was visited and faeces outfits left at the homes.

The inhabitants of the Borough were informed through the Local Press of the outbreak of Dysentery in the area, and advised of the necessity for the strictest attention to personal hygiene. Children suffering from Diarrhoea to be kept away from School, and all persons so suffering to consult their own doctors at once. Care in the preparation of food, and the disinfection of soiled personal clothing or bedding.

Specimens were requested from home contacts—Positive cases employed in food handling were excluded until 3 consecutive negative specimens were obtained. Home contacts of school age were also excluded until the patient submitted 3 consecutive negative specimens, and they themselves submitted 3 consecutive negative specimens.

Between 29th November, 1950 and 23rd December, 1950—the Public Health Department submitted 1,178 faeces specimens for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton), 196 were found to be positive.

Up to the end of the year 94 cases of Dysentery had been notified—91 Sonne, 2 Bacillary and 1 Flexner.

So far investigation has failed to show the source of the outbreak ; owing to the generally mild nature of the illness, I strongly suspect the disease must have been prevalent in the Borough for some time, but the action taken by the Department following the outbreak in the Nursery Class, referred to above, revealed the extent of the incidence.

The Flexner patient proved to be contact of a case of this disease which had occurred in a neighbouring Borough.

I should like to record my appreciation of the valuable co-operation received from the General Practitioners, Education Department and Teachers, also the Staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton) with whom we have maintained the closest contact.

Meningococcal Infection.

Four cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases were notified during the year (1 at home, 6 in North Middlesex Hospital, and 1 in other Institution) of this total 3 were Edmonton cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

36 cases were notified during the year (1 at home, 30 in North Middlesex Hospital and 5 in other Institution). Of this total, 12 were Edmonton cases.

Food Poisoning.

Six cases (non fatal) were notified during the year, as follows :—

Case No.	Sex	Age	Suspected Cause of Illness	Organism Responsible
1	M	51	Duck Eggs	Salmonella Typhi-Murium
2	F	29	{ Meal eaten at tea rooms outside the Borough	Unknown
3	M	36		Unknown
4	M	35	Duck Eggs	Salmonella Typhi-Murium
5	M	7/12	Unknown	Salmonella Typhi-Murium
6	F	3	Unknown	Salmonella Typhi-Murium

Pneumonia.

22 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 1.0 whilst that for Edmonton was 0.69 as compared with 1.7 and 0.00 respectively last year.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year 2 confirmed cases of Poliomyelitis (1 Paralytic and 1 non-Paralytic) occurred in the Borough. Notifications were received in February (1), October (1).

There were no deaths. 15 cases were notified in 1949.

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	331	201	...	...	5	28	41	48	172	28	7	2	...	...	...
Measles	796	15	...	27	76	89	124	132	335	4	3	4	1	1	...
Whooping Cough	285	11	...	24	19	32	45	45	112	1	...	1	5	1	...
Pneumonia	22	3	44	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	3
Puerp. Pyrexia	36	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	7	...	...
Erysipelas	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	8	4
Food Poisoning	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Poliomyelitis	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth-Neonatorum	8	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	94	1	...	3	3	6	6	19	35	8	1	4	6	2	1
Meningococcal Infection	4	4	1	...	1	...	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	152	46	62	71	...	...	331
Measles	166	251	138	237	4	...	796
Whooping Cough	91	90	24	80	...	...	285
Pneumonia	1	4	8	9	...	...	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	...	30	5	36
Erysipelas	6	2	2	6	...	...	16
Food Poisoning	2	3	...	1	...	...	6
Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Ophth-Neonatorum	...	...	...	1	6	1	8
Dysentery	4	2	81	...	7	...	94
Meningococcal Infection	...	2	...	2	...	...	4

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, 1,561 appointments were made—1,243 children completed treatment; of these 1,065 were under 5 years of age. In October, 1949, combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation was introduced; 467 children completed this treatment. Of the 1,065 children referred to above, 456 received the combined treatment. 14 children were Shick tested. In addition 1,294 children received a re-inforcing injection. Up to 31st December, 1950, 55.75% of children under 5 years of age and 78.04% of children from 5—15 years of age had completed immunisation treatment.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 81 appointments were made for this treatment—72 children completed treatment. In addition, 467 children completed combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough treatment. 7 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	—	18
Uterus	—	10
Lung, Bronchus	27	5
Stomach	16	10
All other sites	68	38
	111	81

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.

Seven existing licences under the Middlesex County Council Act were renewed during the year.

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	...	...
1—5 years	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...
5—15 „	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	...
15—25 „	17	24	3	3	3	4	...	...
25—35 „	9	17	...	3	2	...	...	...
35—45 „	10	7	1	...	8	5	...	1
45—55 „	5	3	1	...	6	2	...	...
55—65 „	7	4	...	...	6	...	...	...
65 years upwards	4	2	1	...	2	1	...	...
	60	63	9	7	27	14	3	1

Corresponding figures for previous years were : —

					Males	Females	Total
1948	...	...	...	...	500	452	952
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

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

During 1950 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 160 visits to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and when necessary, at fortnightly intervals. Of these 22 were "not at home" and 11 had already resumed duty.

Also, during the year, 46 persons were examined prior to appointment to permanent posts.

In addition 19 cases of		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females
1948	452	500	452
1947	403	452	403
1946	389	447	389
1945	370	419	370
1944	370	419	370
1943	370	419	370
1942	370	419	370
1941	370	419	370
1940	370	419	370
1939	370	419	370
1938	370	419	370
1937	370	419	370
1936	370	419	370
1935	370	419	370

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

During 1950 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 160 visits to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and where necessary at fortnightly intervals. Of these 12 were "not at home" and 14 had already returned duty.

Also, during the year, 46 persons were examined prior to appointment to permanent posts.

The non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis notified were:

	Males	Females
Other bones and joints	2	2
Glands	3	1
Spine	1	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	4

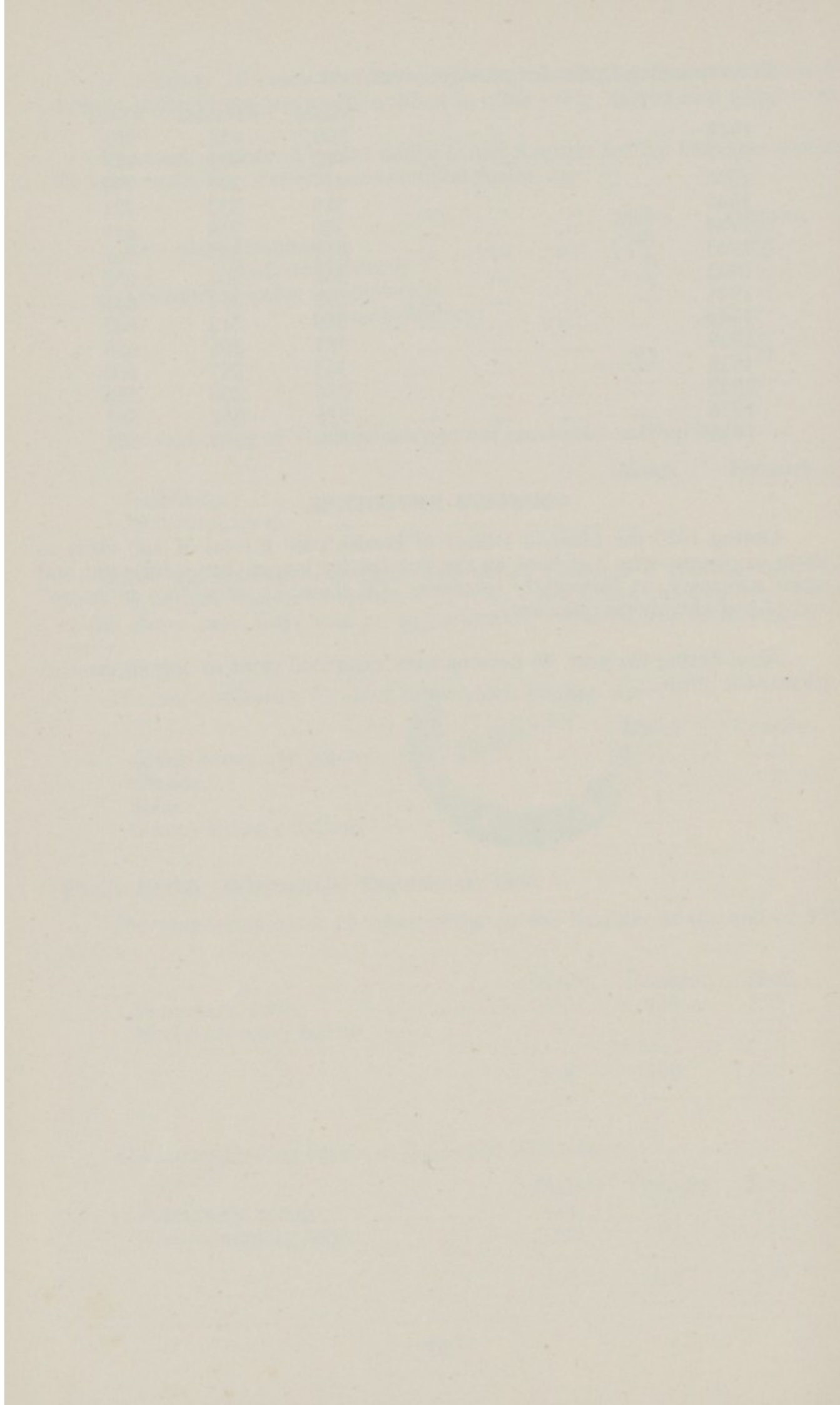
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1950.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1950 was:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary forms	452	403	855
Non-pulmonary forms	67	95	162
	519	498	1,017

The corresponding figures at the end of 1949 were:—

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





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