

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

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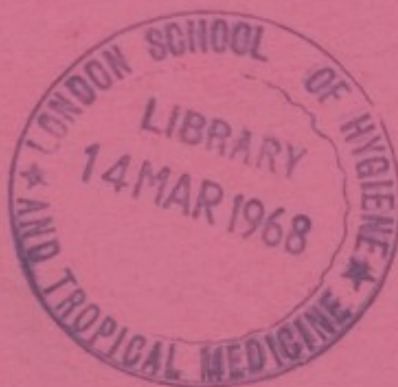
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EDM-36
Borough of Edmonton



REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



for the year

1951

Borough of Edmonton

*With the
Compliments of the Medical Officer
of Health.*

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Edmonton, N.9.*



Borough of Edmonton

REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**



for the year

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Borough of Manhattan

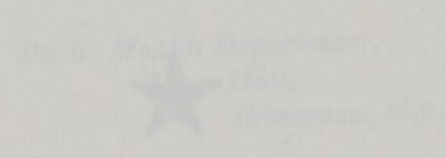


REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH



for the year

1951

Borough of Edmonton

1951

His Worship the Mayor - COUNCILLOR R. J. GRANT, J.P.
Deputy Mayor - - - - - ALDERMAN T. H. JOYCE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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

Vice-Chairman : Councillor L. E. BERRIDGE

Members :

THE MAYOR (Councillor R. J. GRANT, J.P.) (*Ex Officio*)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Alderman T. H. JOYCE) (*Ex Officio*)

Councillor H. F. EDWARDS

.. Mrs. A. M. GLOVER

.. J. D. HABGOOD

.. G. K. MCLEOD

.. Mrs. R. A. SMYTHE

.. Miss M. L. F. STRUTT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1922

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1922

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,

This is my 17th Annual Report for the year 1951 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough. The Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51.

The National Health Service Act is now three years in existence and it has created difficulties which it is to be hoped will be healed in time and with better administration. It has taken some considerable effort to align the services which we had in this Borough with those of another, difficulties have arisen, as they always do, under similar circumstances.

Rendering an account of your stewardship in common to a Committee who possess little powers of administration seems to be a very futile proposition. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail in order to reduce the amount of administrative work in providing a service to the people.

At present the administration of the Medical Officer of Health and the Area Medical Officer is in one building, and it is to be hoped that an Area Health Office will be provided in the not too distant future, this will separate the Sanitary from the Area Health Administration, and while it will prove a useful purpose in the health administration of the area as a whole, it will undoubtedly create difficulties in the Medical Officer of Health's Department.

It is apparent that the National Health Service Act was built up around Health Centres; as none of these is forthcoming the administration of the Health Services must of necessity be very

scattered. It appears to me that some co-ordinating Committee is necessary to bring Hospitals, General Practitioners' Service and Local Health Authority Services into line.

Old people can be dealt with under a variety of Acts. While some effort is being made under these Acts to alleviate distress caused by the difficulties of our time which hit the old people hardest of all, when it comes to the expenditure of money Authorities tend to economise, and the result is that the old people do not receive the necessary consideration which is their due. It is not true to say that they are entirely neglected, but the efforts needed in this direction are so great that a more co-ordinated effort should be made before the old people will really receive what is their due.

To apply the principles of prevention to the aged, some machinery must be got into existence which will tend to prevent old age from developing prematurely.

My mind is centred in this respect on the establishment of Geriatric Clinics, where the problems which beset advancing years may be elucidated and dealt with.

Housing is still causing considerable anxiety to a certain section of the population, and it would appear that the problem is an ever-increasing one in the face of the present national housing effort. That the individual should now proceed to build for himself appears out of the question on account of the great cost, likewise the cost of extensive repairs make it impossible for the landlord to save ageing property from becoming unfit for human habitation. The efforts made in clearance areas and house building by Local Authorities, although great in themselves, fall far short of what is needed.

Food production does not appear to be having the impetus that is required to meet the needs of our population; at the same time the health of the population is better now than ever before. Unless we increase our food production there appears little chance of abolishing the rationing system, although as I have already said, the population seems to be well nourished, yet one constantly hears from many people that they feel so tired.

Individual efforts seem to be getting more limited, and the fact that we have more freedom and recreational facilities at hand than ever before does not seem to be producing the effects that we had at one time thought possible.

Health Education in our Borough is proceeding apace, but the demand for Health Education amongst the general population is now becoming more seriously felt.

The Clean Food Campaign has not progressed as much as I would wish, but nevertheless, improvement in many spheres of food preparation and production is becoming more apparent. These factors are matters of great consolation to me personally, because after many years now of effort by your Officers, the population seems to be more health and hygiene conscious. We are now coming to the stage in our development where the population will demand higher standards in the services and facilities that are available to them. This is a good thing, for in this way the individuals that go to make up our community will help to establish their own good standards of health and hygiene.

There are many houses still in the Borough which lack the facilities to make this possible.

It is contemplated to establish Clearance Areas in order that the Council may, in their own good time, proceed with demolition and the establishment of suitable permanent homes.

I have on many occasions drawn attention to the very dilapidated state of some of the buildings, and it is a source of great consolation to the members of my staff and myself that the Council now intend to proceed.

At this stage I would like to mention the hygiene in schools. Your Education Department will remember that I have on many occasions mentioned certain separate schools in order that the sanitary accommodation should be improved. During the year I have, in company with my Senior Sanitary Inspector, presented a general survey drawing attention to some of the W.C. accommodation in our schools; no great progress has been made in this direction, and I would draw the Council's attention seriously to this great fault again.

Teachers endeavour to inculcate into the minds of young people the hygiene and sanitary conditions so necessary to their good health, if there is within the premises of the school conditions of sanitation which do not coincide with the teaching given, clearly the efforts of our teachers are wasted. We have again been beset by an outbreak of Sonné Dysentery; this forms part of a national condition which is difficult to curtail.

This disease is not a very serious one, but it leads to a tremendous amount of loss of school, and in some cases to loss of working hours.

BIRTH RATE has again fallen, the same circumstances as I mentioned in my last Report still appertain—the rising cost of living and the difficulty of obtaining suitable housing accommodation.

DEATH RATE has risen and although it compares favourably with the country as a whole, it gives an uneasy feeling to see any rise in this direction. The rise, however, occurred mainly amongst old people.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE is again lower and the NEONATAL RATE is likewise down.

This fact reflects not only the great efforts of our doctors, midwives and health visitors, but also the increasing realisation amongst our young mothers of factors concerning the healthy upbringing of children.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE is down to the extremely low figure of 0.71.

There are three outstanding facts which must in future receive the attention of both Council and Staff alike, namely:—

- (1) The causation of slums.
- (2) The aetiology of old age.
- (3) The prevention of tuberculosis.
 1. (a) This is caused in many instances by the occupants.
 - (b) The complete absence of an all-out effort to improve ageing properties.
2. (a) The increasing tendency of the family to abandon their ageing parents.

- (b) The Members of the family to take their parents too much for granted.
 - (c) Premature senility.
 - (d) The increased cost of living.
3. (a) The old routine methods for detecting tuberculosis are now not sufficient.
- (b) The tendency, still prevalent, to conceal recurring illness without seeking medical advice.
 - (c) No facilities are readily available to General Practitioners to detect tuberculosis in its early stages.
 - (d) Overcrowded housing conditions.

On the whole the health and sanitary circumstances of Edmonton is a matter to be proud of, and I commend to you my Staff for the splendid team work they have displayed in bringing about this satisfactory result.

I would like to thank my Staff for their devotion to duty and their loyal co-operation during the year.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to the members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their help and courtesy during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Your Worship, 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 1951	103,300
Number of inhabited houses and tenements at the end of 1951	28,564
Number of inhabited houses and tenements at the end of 1950	28,485
Rateable value, April, 1951	£746,589
Estimated product of 1d. in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1952	£3,010

Rates in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1952 ... 19s. 6d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.	M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Legitimate	666	647	1,313	
Illegitimate	25	34	59	1,372
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population				13.28

Stillbirths.	M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Legitimate	20	10	30	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	32
Total of live and stillbirths				1,404
Rate per 1,000 total births				22.79

Deaths.	M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Number	589	514	1,103	
Rate per 1,000 population				10.67

Maternal Mortality	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths).
Toxaemias of Pregnancy	1	0.71
Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	—	—
	1	0.71

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

	M.	F.	Total.	Grand Total.
Number	17	16	33	
All infants per 1,000 live births				24.05
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				22.84
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				50.84
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			201	
„ „ Measles (all ages)			1	
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			—	
„ „ 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	14	9	23
Tuberculosis, other	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease	3	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...
Measles	...	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	15	19	34
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	8	33
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	14	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	66	48	114
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	...	2
Diabetes	2	8	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system	52	59	111
Coronary disease, angina	67	37	104
Hypertension with heart disease	28	22	50
Other heart disease	75	103	178
Other circulatory disease	29	16	45
Influenza	6	7	13
Pneumonia	25	32	57
Bronchitis	72	37	109
Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	4	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	14	3	17
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	4	6
Nephritis, and Nephrosis	5	3	8
Hyperplasia of Prostate	11	...	11
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	1	1
Congenital malformations	5	2	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	44	57	101
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	3	9
All other accidents	7	7	14
Suicide	5	4	9
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...
TOTALS	589	514	1,103

The two following tables give the deaths of those registered during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1951.

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 ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	4	1
Tuberculosis, other ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilitic disease ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	9	7	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	66	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	5	15	21	20
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Vascular, lesions of nervous system ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	9	18	24
Coronary disease, angina ...	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	19	15	12
Hypertension with heart disease ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	13
Other heart diseases ...	75	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	7	22	38
Other circulatory disease ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	12
Influenza ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Pneumonia ...	27	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	11
Bronchitis ...	72	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	19	24	23
Other disease of respiratory system ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	...	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	42	8	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	3	4	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
All other accidents ...	8	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...
Suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	592	17	1	2	3	5	10	32	67	100	159	196

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 ...	9	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	1	...
Tuberculosis, other ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...
Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	9	14	9
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Vascular, lesions of nervous system ...	65	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	10	15	33
Coronary disease, angina ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	19
Hypertension with heart disease ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	11
Other heart diseases ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	26	65
Other circulatory disease ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	1	8
Influenza ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Pneumonia ...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	17
Bronchitis ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	19
Other disease of respiratory system ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	54	9	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	5	13	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
All other accidents ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Suicide ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	515	16	...	2	2	4	7	15	35	66	139	229

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	15	15	30
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	17	16	33
	—	—	—

The death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births was 24.05. The death rate of all infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 17.49.

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	...	1	1	...	3
Congenital Malformations ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	9	1	...	1	11	2	2	2	...	17

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
Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
Premature Birth	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	12	1	...	...	13	...	...	2	1	16

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 ...	15.5	0.36	1.4	29.6
London	17.8	0.37	0.7	26.4
Edmonton	13.28	0.30	0.72	24.05

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.

	All Causes	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza
England and Wales	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.38
London	13.1	0.01	0.00	0.23
Edmonton	10.67	0.00	0.00	0.12

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	143	154	172	142	4	2
Church Street	61	57	125	130	3	1
Angel Road	80	82	127	94	7	4
Silver Street	109	106	167	149	3	9
Vagrants ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
	393	399	592	515	17	16

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	—	—	81
Blood—Haemoglobin Estimation	—	—	428
Blood—Kahn Reaction	—	—	336
Blood—Rhesus Factor	—	—	338
Blood—Grouping	—	—	338
Blood—Sedimentation Rate	—	—	—
Blood—Wassermann Reaction	—	—	—
Eye swabs for organisms	—	—	9
Faeces for the presence of organisms	205	867	1,072
Faeces for the presence of Sonn� Dysentery	668	3,202	3,870
Hairs from scalp for presence of Ringworm	—	—	1
Pre-nasal swabs for H. Pertussis	—	1	1
Swabs for presence of C. Diphtheri�:			
(a) From Suspect Cases	—	128	128
(b) From Contacts	—	12	12
(c) From Carriers and old cases, etc.	—	1	1
Swabs for presence of Haemolytic Streptococci	284	1,783	2,067
Swabs for presence of Vincent's Angina	1	31	32
Urines	—	—	380
Vaginal swabs for presence of organisms	2	43	45
Abscess from English leg of lamb for T.B.	—	1	1
Acriflavine ointment for contamination	—	1	1
Ear swabs	—	4	4
Faeces for Typhoid Fever	—	2	2
Faeces for presence of Salmonella Typhi-Murium	2	—	2
Lamb and bacon pie	—	—	1
Mouth swab	—	—	1
Pus from carbuncle	—	—	1
Penis swab	—	1	1
Rectal swab	—	1	1
Swab from Umbilicus	—	—	1
" " Boil	—	—	2
" " Cups	—	—	8
" " Saucers	—	—	1
" " Plates	—	—	9
Slide for Threadworm	—	3	3
Sample of washing-up water	—	—	8
Sample of main water supply	—	—	1
Vomit	—	—	1
Water from cistern	—	—	1
Sputum for T.B.	—	3	3
Total ...			9,192

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1949.

Thirty-one samples of Designated Milks were examined during 1951. Results were as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk.

17 Samples were examined.

12 Samples satisfied both the prescribed tests.

5 Samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test. (4 of these results may be disregarded in view of the rise in temperature to above 65° F.)

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

8 Samples were examined.

7 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.

Sterilised Milk.

6 Samples were examined and all passed the Turbidity test.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1951, came into operation on 1st October, 1951.

This Order applies to certain areas specified in the Schedule of the Order, including the whole of the County of Middlesex.

In the specified areas it will be illegal for any person to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than milk which may be sold as specially designated milk.

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.

During the year free hand-washing facilities were introduced. Liquid soap containers and paper towels were provided at each Public Convenience. This innovation has proved very successful.

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.

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				Total
	Local Authority.	Dwelling-houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
1. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 8 (b) ..	696 104	.. ..	96 ..	800 104
2. Number of Properties (under 1) found to be infested by rats.	Major 3 Minor 2	.. 468	.. ..	9 62	12 532
3. Number of Properties (under 1) found to be seriously infested by mice	1	72	..	20	93
4. Number of Infested Properties (under 2 and 3) treated by the Local Authority.	7	540	..	90	637
5. Number of Notices served under Section 4:— (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works .. (i.e. Proofing)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 1 ..	.. 1 ..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	1	1

2. Measures of Control.

Type of Property.	Properties Inspected.	No. of Inspections	Notices Served.	Treatment Completed.		Block Treatments
				Rats.	Mice.	
Local Authority's Premises	21	172	..	9	1	..
Dwelling Houses ..	740	2,766	..	413	50	..
Business Premises ..	83	570	1	23	18	..
Total ..	844	3 508	1	445	69	..

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

Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, Section 11.

Section II of this Act, which relates to Hawkers of Food and their Premises, came into operation on the 1st of April, 1951.

Five persons and their premises were registered during the year, and two persons were registered to trade in the Borough where storage premises are located in other districts.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts 1920-1933

During the year your Senior Sanitary Inspector issued one Certificate under the above Acts upon application of the Occupier of a dwelling-house in the District.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

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

Number of journeys to collect bedding	296
" " " " return bedding	294
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	204
" " " phthisis	92
" " " other cases	52
" " " vermin	335
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after infectious disease	2951 articles
" " " " phthisis	379 "
" " " " other cases	1504 "
" " " " vermin	34 "

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 6,388. 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 2,048.

Ten Council properties and 106 other houses were found to be infested, the total number of rooms disinfested was 335. 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 6 new licences and 112 renewals were granted by the Council. The following is a list of particulars of quantities, etc., affected by these licences:—

Petroleum spirit	...	...	...	...	429,894 galls.
Petroleum mixtures (cellulose)	...	...	...	...	11,661 „
Carbide of calcium	...	...	...	...	200 lb.
Rubber solution	...	...	...	...	100 lb. + 750 galls.

Mortuary.

During the year 99 bodies were deposited in the Mortuary, 97 by order of the Coroner and 2 for sanitary reasons.

Inspections.

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

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	2,271
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	736
Infectious Diseases, other visits	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
House-to-House	...	...	...	...	...	177
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	335
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factories (other)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	25
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	154
Shops Act (Primary)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Act (Re-inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sanitary conveniences and urinals	...	...	...	...	...	156
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	108
Rat infestation	...	...	...	...	...	422
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	153
General inspections	...	...	...	...	...	450
Sundry visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,768
Cinemas and Halls	...	...	...	...	...	21
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	153
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	21
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7,911
Sampling Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sampling Milk	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rag Flock	...	...	...	...	...	14

Inspection of Places where Food is Prepared.

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bakehouses (Factory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Bakehouses (Workshops)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice cream shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	176

Number of Notices Served.

Preliminary or Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	643
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	734

Defects Remedied.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	1,128
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	623
Brickwork or Pointing repaired	...	...	...	...	362
Chimney Stacks, etc., repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	76
Yards or forecourts repaved or repaired	...	...	...	...	68
Drains examined, tested or exposed	...	...	...	...	530
Drains cleared, trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	277
Drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	188
Chambers inserted or built up to ground level	...	...	...	...	90
Soil and vent pipes, new fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	108
W.C.s repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	370
Flushing cisterns repaired or new fixed	...	...	...	...	122
Sink waste pipes repaired or new fixed	...	...	...	...	104
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	52
Drinking water cisterns covered, cleansed, repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Water fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	41
Water taken off main or restored	...	...	...	...	19
Internal walls	...	...	...	...	1,376
Ceilings repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,222
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	263
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	96
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	227
Window frames or sashes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1,085
Fireplaces, stoves repaired	...	...	...	...	245
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	17
New dustbins supplied	...	...	...	...	16
Premises rat-proofed	...	...	...	...	66
Improper keeping of animals discontinued	...	...	...	...	—
Foul accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	6
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	644
Moveable dwellings removed	...	...	...	...	6

Places of Public Entertainment.

Twenty-one 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 ...	12	10	1	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	219	373	44	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering and construction but not including out-workers' premises) ...	5	8	—	—
Totals ...	236	391	45	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of defects				No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
Insufficient ...	4	4	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	48	47	—	3	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences ... (Not including offences relating to outwork)	9	9	1	—	—
Totals ...	69	68	1	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.	272	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	9	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	26	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	62	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	16	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	12	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	4	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	10	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	422	—	—	—	—	—

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act came into force on the 1st November, 1951, and up to the end of the year ten premises were registered by the Council where Filling Materials were used, and two licences granted for the storage of Rag Flock.

HOUSING.

1.—Re-development Areas.

Following representations by the Medical Officer of Health, the Council on the 25th September, 1951, made Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Orders under Part 3 of the Housing Act, 1936, comprising the following premises:—

(a) Beaconsfield Road Clearance Area 1951

4 to 58, Beaconsfield Road (even numbers inclusive).

(b) Penn Street Clearance Area 1951

1 to 6, Penn Street (inclusive).

8 to 11, Penn Street (inclusive).

41 to 51, Sebastopol Road (odd numbers inclusive).

(c) *Sebastopol Road (No. 1) Clearance Area 1951*

21 and 23, Sebastopol Road.

(d) *Sebastopol Road (No. 2) Clearance Area 1951*

20 to 26, Sebastopol Road (even numbers inclusive).

Making a total of 50 houses involving 179 persons.

A Public Inquiry was held in January, 1952, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government subsequently confirmed the Orders.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

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)	...	2,269
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	9,866
(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	...	177
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	573
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...		61
(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	... ..	1,994

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	471
---	--------	-----

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	... ..	313
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	209
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	24

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	421
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	368
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	6

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	10
(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.

Thirteen visits were paid and the carcasses and organs of 31 pigs killed were inspected during or shortly after slaughter. None was found to be affected with tuberculosis. Nine carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, showed a percentage of the number inspected affected with disease, other than tuberculosis, of 29.03.

The following organs were surrendered :—

8 sets of Lungs; 1 Liver; 1 Pluck.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Various licences were granted as under :—

	Primary	Supplementary
Pasteurised	46	17
Tuberculin tested	23	15
Sterilised	89	16
	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 48

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.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 14

During the year fifteen premises were registered for the Sale and Storage of Ice Cream.

Number on Register at end of year:—

Manufacturers and Vendors	...	...	...	...	7
Vendors only	...	...	...	...	176

Unsound Food.

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

1168 tins	Meat	281 tins	Tomatoes
2590 "	Milk	1872 lbs.	"
1076 "	Fish	51 boats	"
154 "	Jams, etc.	99 lbs.	Offal
783 "	Soups	527½ lbs.	Beef
531 "	Beans	5 tins	Brawn
1314 "	Beetroot	72	Faggots
37 "	Carrots		
69 "	Mixed Veg.	23 stones	Haddock
803 "	Peas	2 "	Halibut
32 "	Potatoes	5 "	Herrings
121 "	Spinach	2 "	Kippers
19 "	Turnips	2 "	Plaice
383 "	Apples	55 jars	Mussels
62 "	Apricots	116 lbs.	Prawns
946 lbs.	"	36½ stones	Skate
1 "	Blackcurrants	1 "	Sole
397 "	Cherries	2 "	Whiting
20 "	Damsons	31 "	Roes
15 pkts.	Dates	44 cwt. 16 lb.	
15 "	Figs	& 5 picnic	Ham
20 tins	Gooseberries	9 tins & 41 lbs.	Chicken
18 "	Grapefruit	3 lbs.	Suet
9 "	Grapes	18½ "	Sweets
764 "	Greengages	128	Cakes
7 "	Raspberries	38 lbs.	Cake
380 "	Plums	12 "	Semolina
13 "	Prunes	62 pkts.	Cereals
20 lbs.	"	115	Puddings
11 tins	Peaches	36 lbs.	Biscuits
46 "	Pears	4 pkts.	Macaroni
256 boxes	"	60	Jellies
52 tons	Pineapple	29 lbs.	Mutton
72 "	Oranges	5 "	Veal
22 "	Rhubarb	97 "	Lamb
20 "	Strawberries	12½ "	Pork
112 "	Tomato Juice	6 "	Sausages
62 "	Fruit Juices	745 "	Rabbit

3	Meat Pies	31 tins	Fish Paste
14 stones	Cod	37 jars	Meat Paste
15½ "	Dog Fish	15 cartons	Chocolate Spread
73	Fish Cakes	8 "	Sandwich Spread
8 bottles	Vinegar	212 tins	Spaghetti
5597 pkts.	Cheese	2851 "	Baby Food
110 jars	Pickle	8 "	Celery
152 bottles	Sauce	2 lbs.	Nuts

SHOPS ACT and STREET TRADING

The Shops Act 1950 came into operation on 1st October, 1950; this Act consolidates the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938- and certain other enactments relating to shops. The Department administers three local Orders under the Act.

There are approximately 1,226 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.	...	...	1,320
Washing facilities, sink water heaters installed	...	...	25

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

Shops Act, 1950 Section 17(1) Conditions of Employment

Provisions as to assistants' half-holiday. Letters of warning were sent where 3 assistants were found working in a shop on the occasion of their weekly half-holiday.

Shops Act 1950—Sunday Trading

Thirty-seven shops were visited in addition to supervisory operations and observations. One contravention was discovered; a letter of warning was sent. Registers required to be kept under this Act were inspected periodically.

Shops Act 1950—Closing Orders (Section 2).

A communication was received from the Edmonton Branch London and Provincial Hairdressers' Association requesting that the Winter Closing of Hairdressers' Shops should be 6.30 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, late night Friday 7 p.m., during Winter 1951-52.

Enquiries were made in accordance with Section 2 of the above Act; the result of the poll showed a majority of opinion to continue with the existing closing hours during the winter. In view of this the Council were not prepared to make an Order for amended winter closing hours.

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, 1944-1950.

Street Trading.—No Legal proceedings were instituted during 1951. In 16 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.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases were made compulsory notifiable in October, 1939. 1,610 cases of Measles and 349 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. There was one death from Measles.

Diphtheria.

Two cases were notified during the year; no cases were notified in 1950.

Scarlet Fever.

Continued to occur throughout the year in a mild form. There were 189 cases compared with 331 in 1950; there were no deaths.

"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.

During the year 661 cases of Dysentery were notified—604 Sonné, 3 Bacillary, 38 Giardia, 16 Sal. Typhi-Murium and 1 Sal. Newport.

Of the 661 cases referred to above, 437 were notified during the first four months of the year, and was a continuation of the outbreak which commenced in the Borough towards the end of 1950.

Action taken to deal with the situation was fully reported upon in my Annual Report for 1950. The effectiveness of these measures (and in particular the exclusion of all cases of diarrhoea in schools and nurseries until a negative laboratory test was obtained) is illustrated by the attached diagram of the Sonné Dysentery epidemic of 1950-51. I am indebted to Dr. M. Thomas of the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton), who prepared the diagram.

No major outbreaks occurred after the institution of the control measures and it should be emphasised that control of this kind was only made possible by the full co-operation of the General Practitioners, Education Department and Teachers, the Staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton) and the Staff of the Health Department.

The careful bacteriological investigation of cases and household contacts has (in addition to aiding the control of the epidemic) yielded valuable information about the epidemiology of Sonné Dysentery, in particular about the specially high rate of attack and length of infectivity of children under 14 years of age as compared with persons over that age.

Again I would like to thank Dr. M. Thomas for the excellent work and assistance she has rendered to me in connection with this epidemic, and would add that I always had the full support and co-operation of Dr. Thomas at all times.

I would like to draw the attention of the Corporation to the immense assistance rendered by the Laboratory Service in the Town Hall.

**PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
TOWN HALL EDMONTON N.9.**

SONNE DYSENTERY 1950-51

NOTE APPARENT EFFECT OF CONTROL
MEASURES EMPLOYED IN EDMONTON

1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

1672

1 DEATH

1 DEATH

1 DEATH

ENGLAND AND WALES NOTIFICATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

SCHOOLS AND NURSERY OUTBREAK

LABORATORY CASES

WARNING TO SCHOOLS

WARNING TO SCHOOLS

WARNING TO SCHOOLS

NURSERY OUTBREAKS IN AFFECTED DEPT. CLOSED AND ALL CHILDREN EXAMINED

INFANT DEPT. OF SCHOOL EXAM.

LONDON REGION, LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

EDMONTON CASES (NEW CASES WEEKLY)

SEPT 1950 OCT NOV DEC JAN 1951 FEB MARCH APRIL MAY

2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19

LONDON AREA CASES

EDMONTON CASES (NEW CASES WEEKLY)

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM M.O.H. TO SCHOOLS IN EDMONTON

WARNING TO SCHOOLS IN EDMONTON

- (1) All contacts visited and sample stool tested.
- (2) Infected persons and their households excluded from schools, nurseries and food handling.
- (3) Schools asked to question returning absentees and not to re-admit those who have had diarrhoea or vomiting until a negative report on a stool sample has been obtained.
- (4) Infected nurseries closed 25 days and children re-admitted after a negative stool test.

Meningococcal Infection.

Two cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty cases were notified during the year (all in North Middlesex Hospital) and of this total 6 were Edmonton cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1951 which came into operation on 1st August, 1951, replaces Regulations previously in force, and modify the definition of Puerperal Pyrexia.

It is anticipated the new Regulations will result in an increase in notifications of this disease.

For the first seven months of the year 19 notifications were received and 60 during the subsequent five months.

During 1950 36 cases were notified.

79 cases were notified during the year (2 at home, 73 in North Middlesex Hospital and 4 in other Institutions). Of this total, 25 were Edmonton cases.

Food Poisoning.

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

Case No.	Sex	Age	Suspected Cause of Illness	Organism Responsible
1	M	56	Duck egg	Salmonella Typhi-Murium
2	M	33	Beef	Staphylococci
3	F	29	Beef	Staphylococci
4	F	49	Ham	Unknown

Pneumonia.

48 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 0.7, whilst that for Edmonton was 0.72 as compared with 1.0 and 0.69 respectively last year.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year 3 confirmed cases of Poliomyelitis (all Paralytic) occurred in the Borough. Notifications were received in January (2) and December (1).

There were no deaths. 2 cases were notified in 1950.

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	189	139	...	...	3	10	9	34	117	10	2	2	2	...	...
Measles	1610	24	1	63	160	238	270	303	559	7	3	6	1	...	...
Whooping Cough	349	18	...	23	41	42	46	62	119	8	3	1	4	...	...
Pneumonia	48	3	57	2	...	...	2	2	6	...	1	4	3	15	13
Puerp. Pyrexia	79	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	49	17	...	...
Erysipelas	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	5	8	6
Food Poisoning	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Poliomyelitis	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth-Neonatorum	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	661	10	...	17	45	64	46	62	139	71	19	114	45	32	7
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Paratyphoid 'B'	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	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 ...	46	41	58	44	...	...	189
Measles ...	671	193	341	403	2	...	1,610
Whooping Cough ...	121	60	69	98	1	...	349
Pneumonia ...	6	16	8	18	...	...	48
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	1	...	73	4	79
Erysipelas ...	6	1	3	15	...	...	25
Food Poisoning ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Ophth-Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Dysentery ...	223	102	109	227	...	...	661
Meningococcal Infection	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Paratyphoid 'B' ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2

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, 1,716 appointments were made—1,106 children completed treatment; of these 954 were under 5 years of age. In October, 1950, combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation was introduced; 586 children completed this treatment. Of the 954 children referred to above, 575 received the combined treatment. 3 children were Shick tested. In addition 1,670 children received a re-inforcing injection. Up to 31st December, 1951 53.95% of children under 5 years of age and 84.23% of children from 5-15 years of age had completed immunisation treatment.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 156 appointments were made for this treatment—113 children completed treatment. In addition, 586 children completed combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough treatment. 126 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 ...	1	14
Uterus ...	—	5
Lung, Bronchus ...	26	8
Stomach ...	15	19
All other sites ...	66	44
	108	90

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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—15 "	4	10	3	...	...	...	1	...
15—25 "	21	19	2	5	...	2	...	...
25—35 "	14	14	...	2	...	3	...	...
35—45 "	9	6	1	...	2	...	...	...
45—55 "	14	7	...	...	7	...	...	1
55—65 "	8	1	...	...	2	3	...	...
65 years upwards	6	1	2	...	5	1	1	...
	83	64	9	7	16	9	2	1

In addition, 27 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)	83	64
(non-respiratory)	9	7
Transferred cases (respiratory)	11	16
(non-respiratory)	1	—
	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 87

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

	Males	Females
Respiratory	1	1
Non-respiratory	—	1

There were thus 3 non-notified deaths out of a total of 26 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
Peritoneum	—	2
Other bones and joints	2	1
Glands	2	4
Spine	1	—
Genito-Urinary System	1	—
Meninges	2	—
Skin	1	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 7

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1951 was:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary forms	500	439	939
Non-pulmonary forms	70	97	167
	<hr/> 570	<hr/> 536	<hr/> 1,106

The corresponding figures at the end of 1950 were:—

				Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary forms	...	...	...	452	403	855
Non-pulmonary forms	...	...	...	67	95	162
				<hr/> 519	<hr/> 498	<hr/> 1,017

Corresponding figures for previous years were:—

					Males	Females	Total
1949	...	...	...	...	509	468	977
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 1951 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 199 visits to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and when necessary, at fortnightly intervals. Of these 21 were "not at home" and 3 had already resumed duty.

Also, during the year, 81 persons were examined prior to appointment to permanent posts.

Corresponding figures for previous years were:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1939	408	468	876
1940	401	452	853
1941	412	403	815
1942	417	375	792
1943	389	412	801
1944	370	412	782
1945	411	412	823
1946	418	408	826
1947	422	403	825
1948	418	403	821
1949	401	403	804
1950	403	403	806
1951	403	403	806
1952	403	403	806
1953	403	403	806
1954	403	403	806
1955	403	403	806
1956	403	403	806
1957	403	403	806
1958	403	403	806
1959	403	403	806
1960	403	403	806
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During 1951 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 145 visits to these employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and these figures are roughly correct. Of these 145 visits 145 were made to 145 employees who had already returned duty.

Also during the year 81 persons were examined prior to appointment to permanent posts.

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES

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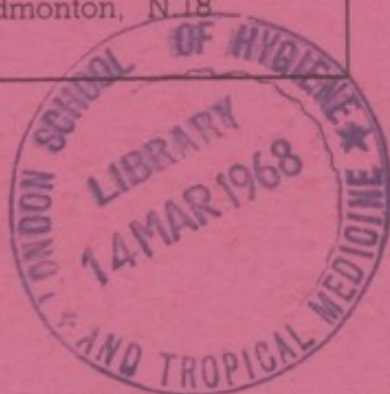
Year	Male	Female	Total
1939	408	468	876
1940	401	452	853
1941	412	403	815
1942	417	375	792
1943	389	412	801
1944	370	412	782
1945	411	412	823
1946	418	408	826
1947	422	403	825
1948	418	403	821
1949	401	403	804
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