

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

Contributors

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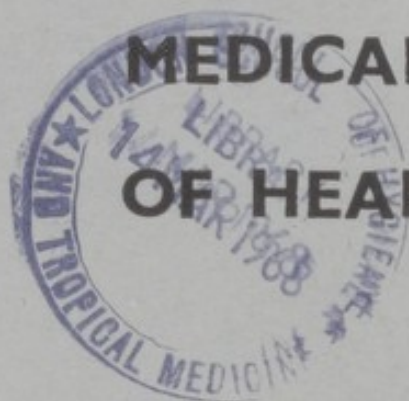
Borough of Edmonton



REPORT

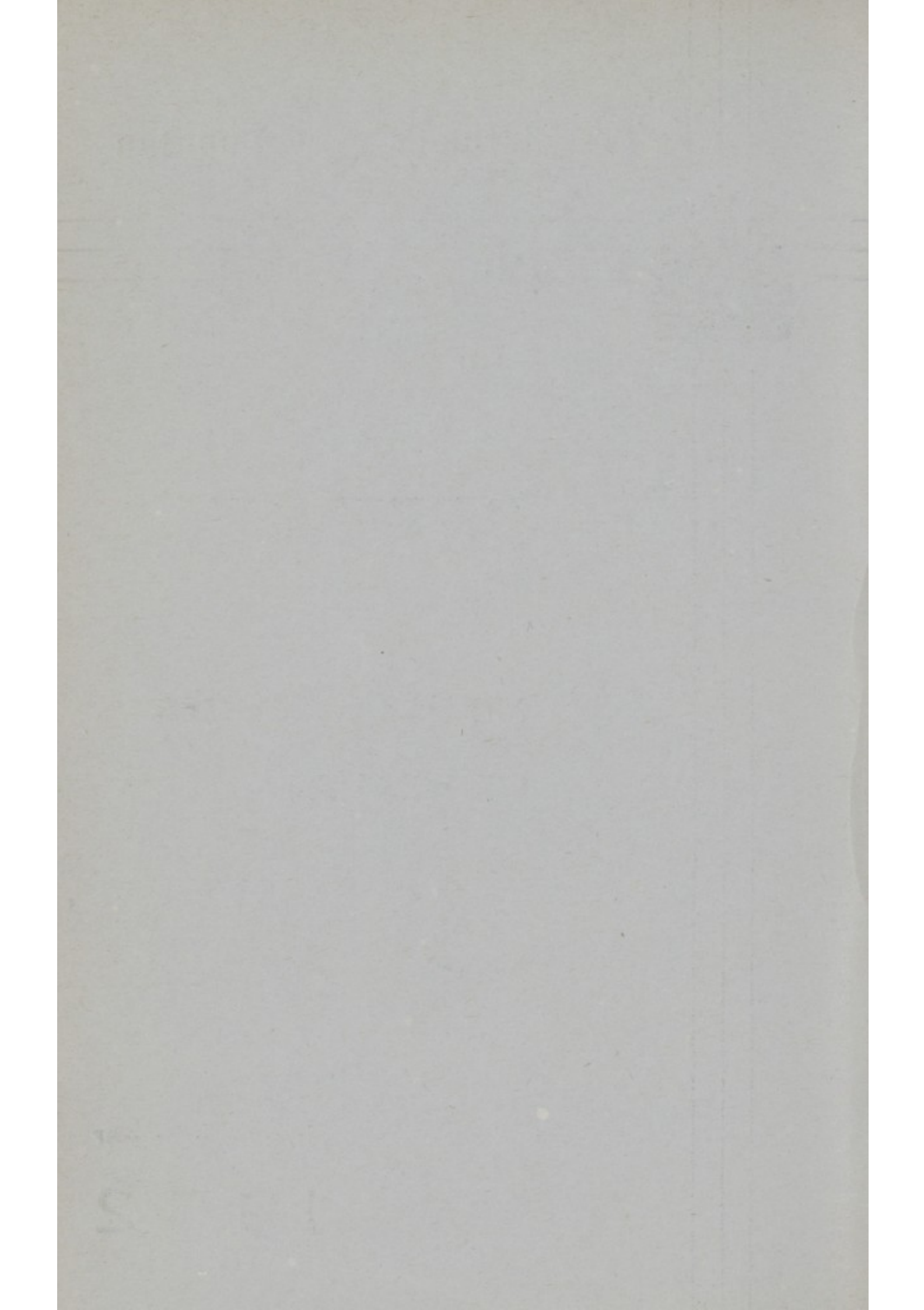
of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**



for the year

1952



Borough of Edmonton



REPORT

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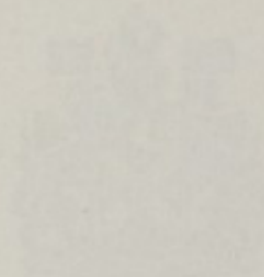
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OF HEALTH**



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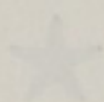


REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH



for the year

1952

Borough of Edmonton

1952

His Worship the Mayor - ALDERMAN T. H. JOYCE, J.P.
Deputy Mayor - - - ALDERMAN A. J. HOLLYWOOD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. E. COOKE

Members :

THE MAYOR

(Alderman T. H. JOYCE, J.P.) (*Ex Officio*)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

(Alderman A. J. HOLLYWOOD (*Ex Officio*))

Councillor F. H. BROOKS

„ Mrs. A. M. GLOVER

„ G. K. McLEOD

„ A. E. RAWLINSON

„ Mrs. R. A. SMYTHE

„ Mrs. M. L. F. SNARY

Journal of the

1932

His Worship the Mayor
Alderman A. J. HOLLYWOOD
Alderman T. H. JOYCE, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. E. COOKE

Members:

The Mayor

(Alderman T. H. JOYCE, J.P. (Ex Officio))

The Deputy Mayor

(Alderman A. J. HOLLYWOOD (Ex Officio))

Councillor E. H. BROSSE

Mr. A. M. GROUT

G. K. MEND

A. E. RAWSON

Mr. R. A. SMITH

Mr. M. L. SNEY

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,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1952 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough. The Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/53.

DEATH RATE.—Shows a slight reduction compared with 1951.

BIRTH RATE.—Is slightly lower than last year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.—Has now reached the new low level of 14.85. This is a truly remarkable figure, and reflects great credit on the doctors, midwives and health visitors engaged in this most meritorious work. The NEO-NATAL RATE is also down.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.—Is 0.72 compared with 0.71 in 1951.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The incidence of this disease has shown a gradual increase over the past ten years, but the death rate from Tuberculosis is declining. The increased incidence is in part due to better facilities for diagnosis, and in part to the desire of the patient to come forward for treatment.

A word may be mentioned here about Clinic accommodation in this area. The Chest Clinic is located in a terrace-type house, converted for this purpose—the ground floor for Clinic purposes and the remainder for Welfare and Clerical accommodation.

Converted buildings for clinical purposes are nearly always unsuitable. The work in the Edmonton Clinic has increased threefold since it was opened many years ago, and only one small hut has been added since then. It is time a new building was established for this very important health service.

The state of health in Edmonton continues to be satisfactory. Over a number of years the Statistical Record of the Borough shows an increasing advance from year to year. This advance has been very rapid since World War II and may be attributed to two main factors:—

- (1) The increased and continued efforts made by your Officers, and the co-ordinated team work of the various sections; the one with the other, and,
- (2) The uprooting of established prejudices consequent on bringing large sections of the community together. This has brought home to some individuals that it is as easy in the long run to do the right thing the right way than to do it the wrong way. It was a practical lesson in Health Education.

The Public Health Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Midwives and Sanitary Inspectors should be trained more in Health Education than these Officers have hitherto been. A great deal has already been done but the range of Health Education must become wider and wider rather than confining our attention to our own particular section.

Public Health Officers have excellent opportunities to influence those with whom they come in contact in health matters. These Officers must be trained in their methods of approach as well as being fully conversant with the subject matter which they wish to put across.

The modern Medical Officer of Health must not only be trained according to the Statutes and Orders laid down by the Ministry, but must also be a teacher. To understand fully the Social and Public Health Services some fundamental knowledge of government, both local and central, is necessary. As headlines, a knowledge of Population and Vital Statistics are also necessary.

Vital Statistics are becoming increasingly important in as much as the wrong conclusion can be as easily reached as the right one. Their correlation with social developments and scientific progress are very helpful in the hands of the expert.

In order to bring about this co-ordinated effort for the success of the National Health Service Act, a knowledge of the structure of the Health Services, and the rôle of our co-workers in the field of health, both official and voluntary, is necessary. There are many barriers in the way of this objective because the Act itself is divided into three great sections, and the Local Health Authorities have further divided these sections into smaller departments, all very frequently working independently of one another. The School Health Service frequently comes in for some unjustifiable criticism by people who should know better.

Over the passage of years the School Health Service has fully justified itself. The British system has been compared, unfavourably, with the American system. It is generally accepted that the American School Health Service is not as advanced as ours, and the *American Journal of Public Health* states that this matter is receiving attention. It is true that wider authority for our own Medical Officers is necessary, otherwise delay is experienced in bringing about the simplest remedy. Housing in Edmonton is now beginning to receive attention. The ageing property in Beaconsfield Road dealt with during this year was long overdue, and it is to be hoped that quite a lot of other similar property will receive attention in the near future.

Housing is a very important health factor to a community. It would appear, however, that the need is endless.

The general public is now becoming interested in the question of re-conditioning old property, on account of the publicity given to the Croydon and Stockton-on-Tees experiments. Quite a large number of houses in Edmonton which are in fairly good condition, architecturally, but at the same time do not possess the amenities of a modern house, could be dealt with in this manner. Search should begin immediately for such property and the owners informed of the facilities available for assistance.

Environmental Hygiene is becoming more and more important in the Public Health Service. This has its natural reflection in the training of personnel, and it is therefore necessary if we are to ensure a satisfactory job that a more comprehensive curriculum be arranged for Sanitary Inspectors.

The D.P.H. candidate is deflected more into the realms of medicine; and environmental training, which is so important to health, is becoming neglected or left to others to do. It is therefore important that more attention should be given to the environment of the individual.

The Sanitary Inspector needs more fundamental knowledge of building and plumbing. A knowledge of these subjects is required in the present curriculum, but the time is now ripe for the S.I. candidate to sit for an examination such as the Building Inspector's examination of the Institute of Municipal Engineers.

I wish to record my thanks to the members of my staff for their loyal support and assistance throughout the year.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the members of the Public Health Committee and the Council, for their continued support during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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
Census of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,244
Estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,600
Number of inhabited houses and separate dwellings at the end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,652
Number of inhabited houses and separate dwellings at the end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,564
Rateable value, April, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£750,221
Estimated product of 1d. in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,015
Rates in the £ for the year ending March 31st, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19s. 11d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.							Grand Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	
Legitimate	...	...	...	647	655	1,302	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	16	28	44	1,346
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.11

Stillbirths.							
Legitimate	...	...	...	10	19	29	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—	29
Total of live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.09

Deaths.							
Number	...	...	...	537	456	993	
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.67

Maternal Mortality			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths).
Toxaemias of Pregnancy	...	...	—	—
Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	...	...	1	0.72
			1	0.72

Death rate of infants under one year of age.							
				M.	F.	Total.	
Number	...	...	...	11	9	20	
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.85
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.82
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.45
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	187	
" " Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	—
" " 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	13	9	22
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
Syphilitic disease	4	1	5
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	1	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	18	12	30
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	29	8	37
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	...	18	18
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	...	11	11
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	47	44	91
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	2	4
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	49	82	131
Coronary disease, angina	85	33	118
Hypertension with heart disease	15	12	27
Other heart disease	33	74	107
Other circulatory disease	28	25	53
Influenza ... ..	...	1	1
Pneumonia	23	23	46
Bronchitis	73	30	103
Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	2	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	4	16
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	1	6
Nephritis, and Nephrosis	4	3	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	...	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	...	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	50	36	86
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	3	11
All other accidents	9	6	15
Suicide	5	7	12
Homicide and operations of war	2	...	2
TOTALS	537	456	993

The two following tables give the deaths of those registered during the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1953.

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 ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	2	...
Tuberculosis, other ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	9	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	7	...
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	50	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	11	14	18
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vascular, lesions of nervous system ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	15	24
Coronary disease, angina ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	30	27	22
Hypertension with heart disease ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	12
Other heart diseases ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	7	18
Other circulatory disease ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	7	10
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	24	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	6	8
Bronchitis ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	19	19	31
Other disease of respiratory system ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	46	9	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	8	9	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3
All other accidents ...	9	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2
Suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTALS ...	541	11	—	1	3	8	10	22	54	120	140	172

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 ...	10	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	2	...	...
Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	44	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	6	11	10	11
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Vascular, lesions of nervous system ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	10	30	43
Coronary disease, angina ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	10	20
Hypertension with heart disease ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7
Other heart diseases ...	74	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	8	9	52
Other circulatory disease ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	12
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	12
Bronchitis ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	8	12
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	32*	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	3	3	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
All other accidents ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2
Suicide ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...
Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	461	10	—	—	2	8	14	16	37	71	104	197

*Age unknown (1).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

							M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
							<hr/> 11	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 20
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births was 14.85. The death rate of all infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births was 11.88.

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
Haemorrhagic Disease	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	1	10	—	1	—	—	11

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	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	10

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

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

		Birth-rate per 1,000 population		Death-rate per 1,000 births.	
				From diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	Total deaths under 1 year
		Live	Still		
England and Wales	...	15.3	0.35	1.1	27.6
London	... ..	17.6	0.34	0.7	23.8
Edmonton	... ..	13.11	0.28	0.74	14.85

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.

	All Causes	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza
England and Wales	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.04
London	12.6	0.00	0.00	0.05
Edmonton	9.67	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ward	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bury Street	140	138	149	140	3	4
Church Street	53	58	93	96	1	2
Angel Road	75	73	115	99	2	1
Silver Street	102	107	184	125	5	3
Vagrants ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
	370	376	541	461	11	10

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

15

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1949.

Eighty-three samples of Designated Milks were examined during 1952. Results were as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk.

- 45 Samples were examined.
- 10 Samples satisfied both the prescribed tests.
- 35 Samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test. (34 of these results may be disregarded in view of the rise in temperature to above 65° F.)

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

- 19 Samples were examined.
- 5 Samples satisfied both the prescribed tests.
- 14 Samples failed the Methylene Blue test, but the results may be disregarded in view of the rise in temperature to above 65° F.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

- 2 Samples were examined and satisfied the prescribed tests.

Sterilised Milk.

- 17 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.

Seven 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.

Consideration has been given to the question of the free use of w.c.s in the Council's public conveniences, and it was decided, for an experimental period, that in one convenience at a time, no charge be made for the use of the w.c.s. So far the experiment has proved satisfactory.

Rodent Control.

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

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

During the year the treatment of business premises by "Warfarin" has proved very successful.

The new method of rodent control has the advantage that the materials are undetectable by rats and mice, therefore poison shyness does not occur, and the rodents continue to feed until all are dead. Further, no prebaiting is necessary and the baiting is continuous.

"Warfarin" destroys the ability of the blood to clot and the rats become weaker and die painlessly from internal haemorrhage.

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	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
1. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 8 (b) 3	533 1,269	.. ..	61 25	602 1,297
2. Number of Properties (under 1) found to be infested by rats.	Major 5 Minor 5	87 363	.. ..	10 31	102 399
3. Number of Properties (under 1) found to be seriously infested by mice	1	101	..	18	120
4. Number of Infested Properties (under 2 and 3) treated by the Local Authority.	11	551	..	56	618
5. Number of Notices served under Section 4:-					
(1) Treatment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Structural Works .. (i.e. Proofing)	..	..	..	..	..

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	216	..	12	1	..
Dwelling Houses ..	1,802	4,723	..	454	56	..
Business Premises ..	66	410	..	36	11	..
Total ..	1,889	5,349	..	502	68	..

During the year maintenance treatments of the sewers took place by the Borough Engineer's Department, and I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following report:—

RAT DESTRUCTION IN SEWERS, 1952/53.

The 11th and 12th Maintenance treatments were carried out in 1952, commencing in April and October, respectively, and the results were as follows:—

	11th Treatment	12th Treatment
No. of Manholes baited	1,122	1,132
Total prebait takes	495	547
Complete prebait takes	210	266
Total poison takes	467	533

It will be seen that the total "takes" are approximately 45% to 50% of the number of manholes baited.

A map of the streets showing "takes" is prepared for each treatment and the inference drawn from these maps is that distribution of the rat population in sewers is steady and no migratory movement can be observed. The results of the last four treatments appear to support the Ministry's theory that sewer treatment as at present carried out, can only succeed in preventing increase in the existing rat population.

It is too early yet to say whether new types of surface treatments will have any affect on the sewer population.

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.

Two 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 no certificates under the above Acts were issued.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

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

Number of journeys to collect bedding	301
" " " " return bedding	304
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	354
" " " " phthisis	49
" " " " other cases	36
" " " " vermin	344
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after infectious disease	3,741 articles
" " " " " phthisis	400 "
" " " " " other cases	2,323 "
" " " " " vermin	367 "

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 6,802. 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 813.

Twenty-two Council properties and 100 other houses were found to be infested, the total number of rooms disinfested was 344. 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 10 new licences and 107 renewals were granted by the Council. The following is a list of particulars of quantities, etc., affected by these licences:—

Petroleum spirit	426,869 galls.
Petroleum mixtures (cellulose)	11,763 "
Carbide of calcium	200 lb.
Rubber solution	100 lb. + 850 galls.

Mortuary.

During the year 16 bodies were deposited in the Mortuary, 6 by order of the Coroner, 10 for sanitary reasons.

Inspections.

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

Complaints	1,981
Infectious Diseases	498
Infectious Diseases, other visits	—
Food Poisoning	10
Tuberculosis	—
House-to-house	398
Factories with mechanical power	402
Factories without mechanical power	103

Factories (other)	1
Outworkers	3
Schools	—
Offensive trades	8
Shops and Stalls	119
Shops Act (Primary)	2
Shops Act (Re-inspections)	—
Sanitary conveniences and urinals	101
Smoke observations	247
Rat infestation	322
Petroleum	201
General inspections	420
Sundry visits	2,079
Cinemas and Halls	36
Stables and Piggeries	118
Moveable Dwellings	56
Re-inspections	6,504
Sampling Ice Cream	78
Sampling Milk	108
Rag Flock	3

Inspection of Places where Food is Prepared.

Butchers	211
Fish shops	45
Cafés	198
Dairies and milkshops	77
Slaughterhouses	22
Bakehouses (Factory)	33
Bakehouses (Workshops)	1
Ice cream shops	139
Canteens	129
Other food premises	290

Number of Notices Served.

Preliminary or Informal Notices	487
Statutory Notices	423

Defects Remedied.

Roofs repaired	692
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	511
Brickwork or Pointing Repaired	241
Chimney Stacks, etc., repaired or rebuilt	49
Yards or forecourts repaved or repaired	55
Drains examined, tested or exposed	511
Drains cleared, trapped or repaired	367
Drains reconstructed	161
Chambers inserted or built up to ground level	66
Soil and vent pipes, new fixed or repaired	102
W.C.s repaired or improved	258

Flushing cisterns repaired or new fixed	79
Sink waste pipes repaired or new fixed	87
New sinks fixed	57
Drinking water cisterns covered, cleansed, repaired	9
Water fittings repaired	39
Water taken off main or restored	7
Internal walls	39
Ceilings repaired, cleansed, etc.	677
Floors repaired	211
Floors ventilated	67
Dampness remedied	231
Window frames or sashes repaired or renewed	670
Fireplaces, stoves repaired	144
Coppers repaired	10
New dustbins supplied	33
Premises rat-proofed	42
Improper keeping of animals discontinued	1
Foul accumulations removed	25
Other nuisances abated	399
Moveable dwellings removed	60
Pet Shops	35
Sampling other foods	6
„ Rag Flock	3
„ Water	1

Places of Public Entertainment.

Thirty-six 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 ...	218	539	42	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	12	31	5	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering and construction but not including out-workers' premises)	5	6	—	—
Totals	235	576	47	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of defects				No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	12	12	—	4	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	1	2	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	44	44	—	3	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to outwork)					
Totals	62	61	2	9	—

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.	570	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	20	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	1	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	57	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	110	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	20	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	2	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles	15	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	22	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	13	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	834	—	—	—	—	—

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act came into force on the 1st November, 1951, and during the year three premises were registered by the Council where filling materials were used, and two licences granted for the storage of rag flock.

Number on Register at end of year:—

Premises where filling materials used	...	...	...	...	13
Licences granted for storage of rag flock	...	...	...	...	4

Three samples of rag flock and other filling materials were examined during the year; all proved satisfactory.

HOUSING.

1.—Re-development Areas.

Following representations by the Medical Officer of Health, the Council on the 22nd July, 1952, made Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Orders under Part 3 of the Housing Act, 1936, comprising the following premises:—

- (a) Sebastopol Road (No. 3) Clearance Area, 1952
 - 61 to 71 Sebastopol Road (odd numbers inclusive)
 - 48 to 60 Sebastopol Road (even numbers inclusive).
- (b) Sebastopol Road (No. 4) Clearance Area, 1952
 - 28 to 42 Sebastopol Road (even numbers inclusive).

Making a total of 21 houses involving 69 persons.

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

Following representations by the Medical Officer of Health, the Council on the 23rd November, 1952, made Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Orders under Part 3 of the Housing Act, 1936, comprising the following premises:—

- (c) Langhedge Lane (No. 1) Clearance Area, 1952
 - 42 to 46 and 52 to 96 (even numbers inclusive) and
 - 9, 11, 15 and 17 Langhedge Lane.
 - 1 to 31 (odd numbers inclusive) and
 - 2 to 36 (even numbers inclusive) Milton Road.
 - 1 to 25 (odd numbers inclusive) and
 - 6 to 26 (even numbers inclusive) Shakespeare Road.
 - 1 to 11 (odd numbers inclusive) and
 - 2 to 8 (even numbers inclusive) Short Street.
- (d) Langhedge Lane (No. 2) Clearance Area, 1952
 - 12 to 26 (even numbers inclusive) Langhedge Lane.

(e) Bridport Road Clearance Area, 1952

1 to 29 (odd numbers inclusive), 37 to 49 (odd numbers inclusive) and 2 to 102 (even numbers inclusive) Bridport Road.

1 to 19 (odd numbers inclusive) and

2 to 18 (even numbers inclusive) Gilpin Crescent.

1, 2 and 3 Linton Broadway.

1 to 8 (consecutive), 13 to 44 (consecutive), 44a and 45 Linton Road.

87 to 97 (odd numbers inclusive) Fore Street.

(f) Northumberland Place Clearance Area, 1952

5 to 9 (consecutive) Northumberland Place.

Making a total of 254 houses involving 965 persons. The Public Inquiry has not yet been held.

2.—Action taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

PART A. CLEARANCE AREAS (HOUSING ACT, 1936)

	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit houses	Other houses	
(1) Land coloured "pink" ...	34	...	113
(2) Land coloured "grey" ...	...	3	11

PART B. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS

	Number of	
	Houses	displaced Persons
DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS		
(1) <i>Housing Act</i> , 1936		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11 ...	7	34
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force ... ..	...	...
(c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12) ...	...	...
(2) <i>Housing Act</i> , 1949		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1)	...	...
(b) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2) ...	...	...

		Number of Houses
REPAIRS		
Informal Action		
(3)	Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts	487
Action under Statutory Powers		
(4)	<i>Public Health Acts</i> Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) by owners	316
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	4
(5)	<i>Housing Act, 1936</i> Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10 and 16):—	
	(a) by owners	103
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	9

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Twenty-two visits were paid and the carcasses and organs of 25 pigs killed were inspected during or shortly after slaughter. One pig's head was found to be affected with tuberculosis. Seventeen carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned showed a percentage of the number inspected affected with disease, other than tuberculosis, of 64.00.

The following organs were surrendered:—

13 sets of lungs, 4 plucks, 2 kidneys, 1 head.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Various licences were granted as under:—

	Primary	Supplementary
Pasteurised	44	18
Tuberculin tested	21	15
Sterilised	96	17
	<hr/> 161	<hr/> 50

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 thirteen premises were registered for the Sale and Storage of Ice Cream.

Number on Register at end of year:—

Manufacturers and Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vendors only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187

Sixty-six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Methylene Blue test and graded as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

During the year thirty-five premises were registered for the Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food, etc.

Number on Register at end of year	39
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Unsound Food.

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

Meat	...	...	1,806 tins	Beef	...	...	834 lb.
Milk	...	...	551 "	Lamb	...	...	156½ "
Fish	...	...	333 "	Pork	...	...	562 "
Jams, etc.	...	...	89 "	Offal	...	...	294 "
Soups	...	...	2,937 "	Rabbits	...	...	112 "
Beans	...	...	215 "	Chickens	...	4 & 52½ "	
Beetroot	...	...	171 "	Ham	...	...	1,701 "
Carrots	...	...	12 "	Cod	...	...	7½ stone
Mixed Veg.	...	...	14 "	Dog Fish	...	...	7½ "
Peas	...	...	362 "	Haddock	...	...	8 boxes
Potatoes	...	...	3 "				& 11 stone
Spinnach	...	...	1,189 "	Herrings	...	...	6½ "
Apples	...	...	340 "	Skate	...	...	15 "
Apricots	...	...	24 "	Baby Food	...	...	5,934 tins
Blackcurrants	...	...	9 "	Cakes	...	...	359
Cherries	...	...	1,304 "	Cereals	...	...	10 packets
Damsons	...	...	44 "	Cheese	...	...	409 "
Gooseberries	...	...	6 "	Chocolate Spread	...	...	1 packet
Grapefruit	...	...	17 "	Fish Paste	...	...	65 tins
Grapes	...	...	23 "	Macaroni	...	...	1 packet
Greengages	...	...	24 "	Meat Paste	...	...	10 jars
Oranges	...	...	120 "	Pickle	...	...	34 "
Peaches	...	...	22 "	Puddings	...	...	63
Pears	...	...	14 "	Sauce	...	...	64 bottles
Pineapple	...	...	39 "	Spaghetti	...	...	24 tins
Plums	...	...	965 "	Chocolates	...	...	40 bars
Raspberries	...	...	19 "	Bananas	...	...	1½ cwt.
Rhubarb	...	...	3 "	Coconut	...	...	92 packets
Strawberries	...	...	7 "	Raisins	...	...	32 lb.
Tomatoes	...	...	260 " &	Suet	...	...	1 packet
			40 boxes	Coffee	...	...	58 bottles
Tomato Juice	...	...	10 tins	Turkey	...	...	1
Fruit Juices	...	...	21 "				

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

During the year a commencement was made with the survey of food premises, and it is to be hoped that, when staff and other circumstances permit, further progress will be made.

The statement set out below shows the nature and number of the inspections made and the work carried out during the year:—

INSPECTIONS

Visits to Cafés, etc.	138
„ „ Industrial Canteens	91
„ „ Food Premises on Complaint	5
„ „ Other Food Premises	89
Re-inspections	28

WORK DONE

Roofs repaired	2
Walls cleansed and redecorated	37
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	34
Windows repaired	3
Sink waste pipes repaired	1
Kitchen floors tiled	2
Equipment and/or fittings cleansed	26
„ „ „ „ renewed	7
New sinks provided	20
New washbasins provided	2
Constant hot water provided	3
Defective refuse bins replaced	27
Washing-up methods improved	30
Drainage improved	4
Ventilation improved	13
Rodent infestation abated	5
Indicating notices <i>re</i> hand-washing provided	56
Personal washing facilities provided	13
Provision of food display cabinets	5

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1952, regulates the sale of pet animals, and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Borough Council.

During the year eleven such licences were granted.

SHOPS ACT and STREET TRADING

The Department administers three local Orders under the Act: The Edmonton Hairdressers and Barbers (Late Day) Order, 1947, made under the Shops (Hours of Closing Act, 1928; The Shops Act, 1912, Edmonton Weekly Half-holiday Order, Section 4(2) and (6) (Butchers); The Shops Act, 1912, Edmonton Weekly Half-holiday Order, Section 4(2).

There are approximately 1,287 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.	1,301
Washing facilities, sink water heaters installed	30

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 to the occupiers of 4 shops where assistants were found working during the occasion of their weekly half-holiday.

Shops Act 1950—Sunday Trading

Twenty-nine shops were visited in addition to supervisory operations and observations. Two contraventions were discovered; letters of warning were sent. 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, 1944-1950.

Street Trading.—Legal proceedings were instituted by the Council in three cases during 1952, the summons against one being dismissed. Summonses were issued in connection with the other two and fines totalling £3 1s. 0d. were imposed.

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 compulsorily notifiable in October, 1939, 1,036 cases of Measles and 8 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. There were no deaths from these diseases.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year; two cases were notified in 1951.

Scarlet Fever.

Continued to occur throughout the year in a mild form. There were 318 cases compared with 189 in 1951; 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.

Enteric Fever.

Several hundred Army Cadets from the London Area attended camp at Felixstowe between 28th July and 10th August, 1952. An Edmonton lad from the local contingent was admitted to hospital on 24th August and was subsequently diagnosed to be suffering from Paratyphoid "B."

Following receipt of this information contact was made with the Ministry of Health, the Medical Officer of Health, Felixstowe, Secretary of the Middlesex Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association, and the Commanding Officer of the Edmonton T.A. Centre.

The names and addresses of those attending camp and living in the East Middlesex Area were obtained and circulated to the Local Authorities concerned.

Faeces and urine specimens were obtained from those who attended the camp from the Edmonton T.A. Centre, and eight "carriers" were discovered, all were admitted to hospital, the last on 20th September.

Specimens were obtained from the family contacts and apart from the eight "carriers" above referred to, the rest of the Edmonton Cadets submitted "negative" results.

Despite exhaustive enquiries both at the camp and in Edmonton, the source of infection was not discovered.

The remaining case of Paratyphoid "B" notified during the year was in a man of 59 years. Investigations failed to reveal any connection with the above-mentioned cases.

Dysentery.

During the year 176 cases of Dysentery were notified—124 Sonne, 28 Giardia, 22 Sal. Typhi-Murium and 2 Sal. Newport.

This figure shows a considerable reduction compared with 1951, when 661 cases of dysentery were notified.

There was no major outbreak in 1952, the disease occurring throughout the year in a mild form. The control measures, detailed in my Report for 1950, were maintained, and again I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance I received from the General Practitioners, Dr. M. Thomas and Staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service (Edmonton), Education Department and Teachers, and the Staff of the Health Department.

Meningococcal Infection.

2 cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

19 cases were notified during the year (18 in North Middlesex Hospital and 1 at home). Of this total 8 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.

As anticipated, the new Regulations resulted in an increase in notifications of this disease.

111 cases were notified during the year (3 at home and 108 in North Middlesex Hospital). Of this total, 26 were Edmonton cases.

During 1951 79 cases were notified.

Food Poisoning.

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

Case No.	Sex	Age	Suspected Cause of Illness	Organism Responsible
1	F	35	Tinned Herrings	Unknown
2	M	51	Duck Eggs	Salmonella Typhi-murium
3	F	42	" "	" " "
4	M	14	" "	" " "
5	M	9	" "	" " "

Pneumonia.

35 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 0.74 as compared with 0.7 and 0.72 respectively last year.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year 16 confirmed cases of Poliomyelitis (10 Paralytic, 6 Non-Paralytic) occurred in the Borough. Notifications were received in February (1), March (1), July (1), August (10), September (1), and October (2). In addition to the above cases an Edmonton resident (female aged 32 years) temporarily resident in the North of England, died from this disease in September, 1952.

3 cases were notified in 1951.

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	318	235	...	...	6	18	21	56	190	21	4	2	...	...	...
Measles	1036	22	...	17	63	95	106	134	601	13	3	4	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	165	8	...	16	16	20	24	24	61	3	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	35	2	46	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	1	9	6	6	3
Puerp. Pyrexia	111	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	86	16	...	...
Erysipelas	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	9	4
Food Poisoning	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...
Poliomyelitis	16	15	1	...	...	2	1	...	6	1	2	4	...	...	...
Ophth- Neonatorum	19	18	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	176	7	...	5	12	7	7	9	68	10	1	18	27	9	3
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid 'B'	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	...
Mal.ria	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 ...	94	58	78	88	...	...	318
Measles ...	235	358	186	253	4	...	1,036
Whooping Cough ...	57	15	37	53	3	...	165
Pneumonia ...	21	2	8	4	...	...	35
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	...	...	108	...	111
Erysipelas ...	10	5	3	2	...	...	20
Food Poisoning ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Poliomyelitis ...	7	2	...	6	1	...	16
Ophth-Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	18	...	19
Dysentery ...	43	83	32	18	...	...	176
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid 'B' ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	10
Malaria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

IMMUNISATION.

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

Diphtheria.

During the year, 1,359 appointments were made—1,095 children completed treatment; of these, 1,012 were under 5 years of age. In October, 1950, combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation was introduced; 650 children completed this treatment. Of the 1,012 children referred to above, 647 received the combined treatment. No children were Schick tested. In addition, 1,361 children received a re-inforcing injection.

Whooping Cough.

During the year, 52 appointments were made for this treatment—49 children completed treatment. In addition, 650 children completed combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough treatment. 19 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 ...	—	19
Uterus ...	—	11
Lung, Bronchus ...	29	8
Stomach ...	19	13
All other sites ...	50	44
	—	—
	98	95
	—	—

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.

Six 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 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 5 years ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—15 „ ...	5	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—25 „ ...	17	17	2	...	...	2	...	...
25—35 „ ...	10	17	3	1	...	4	...	...
35—45 „ ...	9	10	...	3	1	2	1	...
45—55 „ ...	17	3	...	...	5	...	...	...
55—65 „ ...	11	2	...	1	6	2	...	...
65 years upwards	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...
	81	60	5	7	14	10	1	...

In addition, 32 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 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)	81	60
(non-respiratory)	5	7
Transferred cases (respiratory)	19	13
(non-respiratory)	1	1
	106	81

There were no non-notified deaths.

The non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis notified were:—

	Males	Females
Peritoneum	—	1
Other bones and joints	1	—
Glands	1	2
Spine	—	1
Genito-Urinary System	2	2
Meninges	1	1

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1952 was:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary forms	563	469	1,032
Non-pulmonary forms	72	98	170
	<u>635</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>1,202</u>

The corresponding figures at the end of 1951 were:—

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

Corresponding figures for previous years were:—

	Males	Females	Total
1950	519	498	1,017
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

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit visited the Borough during May and June, 1952, and set out below is the final analysis of the investigation, kindly supplied by the Medical Director:—

	Male	Female	Total
Total number X-rayed by miniature radiography	6,804	6,835	13,639
Recalled for large film	280	285	565

Groups	Male	Female	Total
<i>Organised Groups</i> (factories, offices, etc.)			
Number of Miniatures	3,919	2,732	6,651
Recalled for large film	176	121	297
<i>Public Sessions</i>			
Number of miniatures	1,334	2,473	3,807
Recalled for large film	72	119	191
<i>Schoolchildren</i>			
Number of miniatures	1,517	1,584	3,101
Recalled for large film	32	45	77
<i>School Staffs</i>			
Number of miniatures	34	46	80
Recalled for large film	—	—	—
Total Miniatures	6,804	6,835	13,639
 Large film	280	285	565

Number of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Male	Female	Total
Inactive Primary	101	99	200
Inactive Post Primary	82	63	145
Active Primary	—	4	4
Active Post Primary	9	7	16
Pleural Effusion	—	1	1

Also one case not yet classified, still attending clinic, possibly Active Post Primary.

The Active Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in the following Groups.

	Male	Female	Total
Public Sessions	5	3	8
Organised Groups	4	3	7
Schoolchildren (4 cases of active primary, 1 active post primary and one pleural effusion) all female and including one child of four years— school entrant — active primary		5 1(Pl.Eff)	5 1(Pl.Eff)

Cases not Classified.

Failed to attend for repeat miniature	...	...	...	...	16
Failed to attend for large film	...	...	...	...	19
Failed to attend clinical interview	...	...	...	...	5

Among other abnormalities discovered were.

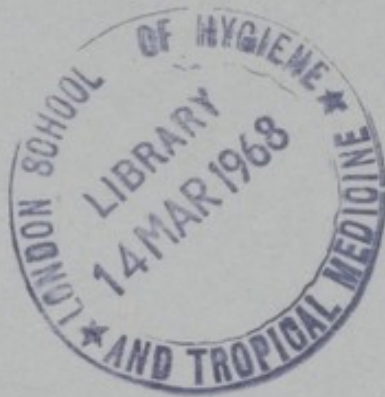
	Male	Female	Total
Chronic bronchitis	14	6	20
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchiectasis	3	5	8
Pneumokoniosis	3	—	3
Cardiovascular lesions (congenital)	1	1	2
Cardiovascular lesions (acquired)	24	27	51
Bronchial carcinoma	1	—	1
Neurofibromata	1	—	1
Lung abscess	2	—	2
Diaphragmatic hernia	4	1	5
Sarcoidosis	—	2	2
Adenoma	—	1	1

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

During 1952 the Medical Officer of Health paid a total of 412 visits to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and when necessary, at fortnightly intervals. Of these 65 were "not at home" and 10 had already resumed duty.

Also, during the year, 72 persons were examined prior to appointment to permanent posts.





JOLLY THE PRINTER
LIMITED

(T.U.)

238, Fore St., Edmonton, N.18