

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

Contributors

Edmonton (London, England). Municipal Borough.

Publication/Creation

[1963?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/q8fy7a3t>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

EDM 47

Library

I



Borough of Edmonton



ANNUAL

REPORT

1962

of the Medical
Officer of Health
for the year 1962

Borough of Edmonton

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

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

Borough of Edmonton

1911

City of Edmonton

1911

Public Works Department

1911

Edmonton, Alberta



Borough of Edmonton

ANNUAL REPORT 1962

of the Medical
Officer of Health
for the year 1962

B O R O U G H O F E D M O N T O N

1 9 6 2

His Worship the Mayor Councillor J.E. Cooke, J.P.,
Deputy Mayor Councillor E.J.C. Smythe.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. R.A. Smythe

Vice-Chairman: Councillor M. Kahn

Members:

THE MAYOR (Councillor J.E. Cooke, J.P.,)(Ex Officio)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor E.J.C. Smythe) (Ex Officio)

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

Councillor W.P. Doyle

" H.L. Ellis

" E.C. Francis

" E.R. Holborn (Died 18.5.62)

" H.E.H. Lewis

" J.E. Lightfoot

" Mrs. I.F. McNern

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:
D.A. Smyth, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health
Catherine A. Goggin, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Retired 14.1.62)
Daphne Sasieni, M.B., Ch.B., D.(Obst) R.C.O.G., D.P.H.,
(commenced 24.6.62 - left 30.9.62)
Thomas F.M. Jackson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P & S., D.P.H.,
(commenced 5.11.62)

A.B.C.D. Senior Public Health Inspector:
G. Rawlinson

Public Health Inspectors:
A.C. J.G. Cummins (commenced 11.12.62)
A.C. G.F. Bateman
A.C. D.J. Faithfull (commenced 25.7.62)
A.B.C. L.C. Hibbs
A.C. R.A. Royle (left 3.6.62)
A.B.C.D. M.R. Ruocco (left 30.9.62)
A.B.C. D.G. Ring
A.B.C. J.V. Kaye
A.C. H.J. Kemp

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:
J.G. Cummins (until 10.12.62)
R. Taylor

A. Senior Clerk:
F.J. Nash

Clerical Staff:

C.S. Clark
Mrs. E.J. Richards
Mrs. N.E. Young
D.J. Faithfull (until 24.7.62)
Miss I. Bowie
A.J. Westney
B.T. Barnett (commenced 10.12.62)
R.N. Richards (commenced 10.12.62)

Shops Act and Street Trading Inspector:
A. Robinson

Welfare Officer
W.J. Sherwood

- A. Certificated Public Health Inspector
- B. Certificate of Meat and Food Inspector
- C. Inspector under the Petroleum Acts
- D. Certificate of Smoke Inspector

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Edmonton, N.9.

Telephone No. EDMonton 3000

Ext. 16

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1962 opened with considerable public interest in Smallpox as a result of a case in St. Pancras and later outbreaks in Birmingham, Bradford and South Wales areas. 3,681 international certificates of vaccination were authorised for persons going out of the country during 1962 and large numbers of Edmonton residents were vaccinated either at their place of work or in the surgeries of their family doctors. There was no spread of smallpox into Edmonton from any of the affected areas. The health of Edmonton was in fact fairly good in 1962. There was a troublesome outbreak of food poisoning originating from meat originally infected at Smithfield and the fogs and frosts of November and December took some toll among the very young and the old and those with weaknesses of the chest and heart. After a rise in 1961 the death rate fell and the birth rate rose again. Edmonton is somewhat more middle-aged than the population of England and Wales as a whole and therefore both birth-rate and death-rate will probably continue to rise.

There were a certain number of staff changes in 1962. Dr. Goggin departed to a well-earned retirement on the 15th January and Dr. Daphne Sasieni was Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the months of July, August and September. On November 5th Dr. T.F.M. Jackson became Deputy Medical Officer of Health. In the staff of the Public Health Inspectors Mr. R.A. Royle left us in June 1962 and Mr. M.R. Ruocco left to go to Harlow in September, 1962. Mr. D.J. Faithfull qualified as a Public Health Inspector in July, 1962 and filled the vacancy left by Mr. Royle and Mr. J.G. Cummins qualified as Public Health Inspector in December, 1962 and filled the vacancy left by Mr. Ruocco. Mr. Faithfull's place as Clean Air Assistant was taken by Mr. R.N. Richards in December, 1962 and in December Mr. B.T. Barnett joined the staff as a Temporary Junior Clerk and also began to study for the Public Health Inspectors Diploma.

One smoke control area No.5 and one clearance area comprising Millfield Road and part of Windmill Road and a portion of Silver Street in between were represented. A Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister but the Compulsory Purchase Order for the clearance area still awaits confirmation at time of writing.

The County Council opened a new clinic in Plevna Road backing on to the Town Hall in September, 1962. At this clinic there are immunisation sessions, ante-natal clinics, minor ailment clinics for school children, physiotherapy, ultra-violet light treatment, specialist clinics and infant welfare sessions. The so-called welfare foods are also available, but at a somewhat higher price than in the past. The new clinic replaced a rather dingy dilapidated building at the side of the Town Hall, Fore Street and the change seems to be greatly appreciated by the mothers and children of Edmonton. Another new clinic cheek by jowl with a library at the junction of Ridge Avenue and Church Street was still being built by the Borough Council for the County Council at the close of the year.

Once the new central clinic in Plevna Road was available the County Council was able to surrender to the Borough the temporary building they had taken over in Pymmes Park in 1948. The building was then renovated and altered by the Borough Council and let to the Edmonton Welfare Association at a nominal rent. The Pymmes Park Old Peoples' Club which had been fitting in as best they could for some years in the refreshment rooms at the park moved gratefully into these new premises and the membership of the club rose sharply to 250. This building now known as "Hollywood House" is used as an all-day club for both men and women and chiropody sessions are provided by the Red Cross twice a week. It is hoped that in 1963 or 1964 in co-operation with the County Council and its Area Health Committee, an elderly persons advice clinic may be set up in the premises at present used for chiropody.

In November we tried to press further forward with smoke control at family level and a team of two lecturers from the Central Council for Health Education toured the schools in Edmonton for ten days giving illustrated talks on the dangers of smoking. The message appeared to be received and understood even in the Sixth forms, many of the scholars will undoubtedly comply.

The death rate has risen but so has the birth rate. Since the number of Doctors, midwives and nurses available to deal with the increased births was no greater than usual, one might have expected some increase in infantile mortality but in fact, the infantile mortality rate is reasonable. The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis rose but this may well have been due to the visit of the mass radiography unit in the latter months of 1961. 1961 having been almost free from dysentery there were, not surprisingly, a relatively large number of cases in 1962. The main peak of incidents were in March and December and the outbreaks were as usual, centred in schools. The incidence of measles was low and that of whooping cough was lower still. There is no doubt that a trouble free vaccine against measles would ease the lot of both the mother of the toddler and the toddler himself.

PART I. SOCIAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

T A B L E I

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Area	3,896 acres (6.09 square miles)
Population -	
Census as 1961	92,062
Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1962	91,440
Number of inhabited houses and separate dwellings at the end of 1962	30,548
Number of inhabited houses and separate dwellings at the end of 1961	30,359
Rateable value, April 1962	£1,673,155
Estimated product of ld. rate in the £ for the year ending 31st March, 1963	£6,980
Rate in the £ for the year ending 31st March, 1963...	22s. 3d.

T A B L E II

VITAL STATISTICS

	M.	F.	Total	Grand Total
<u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate	667	615	1,282	1,372
Illegitimate	49	41	90	
(Percentage of live births)				6.55
Birth rate per 1,000 population				15.00
Corrected birth rate				15.15
<u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate	8	20	28	
Illegitimate	1	2	3	31
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births				22.09
<u>Deaths</u>				
Number	522	487	1,009	
Rate per 1,000 population				11.03
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population				11.69
Number				Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...				Nil

T A B L E III

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Birth Rate Live	Still	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
England and Wales	18.00	18.10	11.90	21.40
Middlesex (Crude)	17.20	15.80	11.00	19.00
Edmonton ((Crude)	15.00	22.09	11.03	18.95
Edmonton (Corrected)	15.15	-	11.69	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The figures that follow speak for themselves to some extent. There were 9 deaths from congenital malformations. Some congenital malformations resulted from infection or malnutrition of the mother and unborn baby; some from disease of the mother, but of many we do not yet know the cause. All that can be done at present is to try to give to the expectant mother the best possible ante-natal care. The prevention of prematurity, as far as it is possible, also depends on good ante-natal care, but good infant care both in hospital and subsequently, often saves the life of the premature baby. From then on the mother has a load greater than that of a mother with a child born at the normal time, because the baby that is born too soon lacks many of the nutrients that are taken up by the baby late in pregnancy and these have to be given to the child at the right rate later. Generally speaking the premature child has not caught up with his full term contemporary much before the age of seven years.

Pneumonia and bronchitis usually carry off many babies, but only two deaths from this cause was recorded in 1962. As a rule a healthy well-nourished baby may catch bronchitis but does not die of it.

T A B L E I V

Infant Mortality		
(Legitimate)	.....	20.28
(Illegitimate)	.....	Nil
Total	.....	18.95
Neo-Natal Mortality	.....	12.39
Early Neo-Natal Mortality	.....	10.20
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate		
(Stillbirths and deaths under		
1 week combined per 1,000		
live and stillbirths)	.....	32.07

T A B L E V

MALES

Causes of Death	Weeks				Total in 1 Month	Months				Total under 1 Yr.
	1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Accidental Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vaccinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Premature Birth	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Malformations	2	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Neonatal Disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	8	1	-	-	9	3	2	1	-	15

T A B L E VI

FEMALES

Causes of Death	Weeks				Total in 1 Month					Total under 1 Yr.
	1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Congenital Malformations	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4
Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Premature Birth	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals:	6	1	-	3	10	1	-	-	-	11

VITAL STATISTICS

General:

As I have said the population of Edmonton is somewhat middle-aged and there are rather less of the under 20's and over 60's than in the full population of England and Wales. The Registrar-General therefore provides correction figures which revise the birth rate and death rate upwards. If, therefore, the Edmonton population had the same structure as that of England and Wales, the birth rate would be 15.15 and the death rate 11.66. If the corrections are sufficient, Edmonton is less fertile than the country as a whole and somewhat healthier, (or rather less prone to death) than the country as a whole. I think it is possible that the housing conditions in Edmonton are now better than the average for England and Wales and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis may also be slightly below average. The lung cancer death rate is above the national average but the death rate from diseases of the heart and blood vessels appears to be below it. Deaths from accidents are a little below the average; this may be due to the age structure of the population.

Cancer of the Stomach:

The figures 29 corresponds to the average in the past few years. At one time cancer of the stomach was more common in women, but in the 1962 figures men have the slight majority, 16 to 13. The earliest cases were between 45 and 65 in men and between 65 and 75 in women. The incidence of peptic ulcer in Edmonton is not know to me but the death statistics show the same sex ratio as cancer of the stomach.

Cancer of the Lung:

In these deaths males predominate. Over 90% of the patients dying from cancer of the lung were men and more than half of these men died before the age of 65. Only one third of the women died before the age of 65. Though there were more deaths from lung cancer in 1962 than in 1961 it was slightly less than in 1960. The figures for England and Wales so far show a steady rise year by year and I can only conclude that the factor mainly associated with this rise must have come to bear on the population of Edmonton sooner than on the population as a whole. It seems highly probable that this factor was an increase in cigarette smoking and that this started in Edmonton in 1939 or 1940.

Cancer of the Breast:

This disease seems to becoming slightly less common in Edmonton. It is said to be commoner in breasts that have not fed children and the decrease in deaths may therefore be associated with the relative increase in the number of married women since the 30's.

Cancer of the Uterus:

The Medical Officer of Health of Hendon, Dr. Patton, has analysed the deaths from cancer of the uterus in the Boroughs and Districts of Middlesex during the past five years (1957-1962). The death rate per 10,000 of population is 1. in Brentford & Chiswick; .73 in Edmonton; .55 in Enfield; 1.15 in Southgate; .82 in Tottenham; 1.35 in Wood Green. It may be that in the Boroughs with the lower figures women seek medical advice sooner about gynaecological complaints.

Leukaemia:

Deaths from leukaemia continue to show a slight rise. It is difficult to relate deaths in the over 25's to the testing of nuclear devices in the early 1950's, but the possibility is there.

Diabetes:

Deaths shown as from Diabetes were all in late life and it is a moot point whether or not diabetes hastens death. A survey has recently been carried out among the general public in a number of areas to determine how many people have a raised blood sugar without very much marked illness. A good deal of so called sub-clinical diabetes or pre-diabetes was discovered and the expense of these surveys seems undoubtedly worthwhile. This is one activity that the post-1965 London Boroughs might well consider.

Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System:

These are mainly cases of bleeding into the brain. The bleeding is usually either the result of a congenital weakness of the blood vessel of the brain or an abnormally high arterial blood pressure, breaking through a diseased arterial wall. There were fewer deaths from this cause than in previous years.

Coronary Disease:

The number of deaths from coronary disease has risen. The sex ratio is two men to every woman. Possibly the women of Edmonton lead a more active life than the men. Between 1960 and 1962 the number of deaths in men increased by 14%, in women by just over 10%. There are of course more men motorists than women motorists in Edmonton, as elsewhere.

Hypertension with Heart Disease:

The number of deaths from this cause has dropped. It would appear that in Edmonton raised arterial blood pressure has its most disastrous effect on the coronary vessels of the heart rather than on the vessels of the brain or other parts of the body.

Pneumonia:

The figures show that pneumonia did not by any means act only as the friend (or enemy) of the old. Just over half of the people who died of pneumonia were aged 55 or over. Three were infants, one a girl in her 'teens, two were between the ages of 25 and 45, five between 45 and 65. Pneumonia is still a disease to be reckoned with and more needs to be done towards its prevention.

Bronchitis:

Much the same can be said about this cause of death. Only 32 of the 67 deaths were persons over the age of 75. One infant was carried off, one school child, and one young man. Bronchitis is much commoner in men, partly because more men work in very dusty conditions and partly because more men smoke cigarettes. Not a single woman died from bronchitis in Edmonton under the age of 65 but nine men died. Between the ages of 65 and 75 there were three times as many deaths from bronchitis among men as among women. As I have said before women who do not wish to be widows should not buy their husbands cigarettes.

T A B L E V I I

ACCIDENTS

VIOLENT DEATHS 1962 - (Excluding Road Traffic Accidents)

Date	Sex	Age	Cause	Verdict
27. 4.62	M	2/12	Asphyxia while in bed with both parents	Misadventure
7. 3.62	M	43	Fell down steps	Accidental
6. 3.62	M	46	Head injuries due to accident	Accidental
28. 2.62	M	48	Fell from stationary lorry	Misadventure
29. 9.62	M	59	Struck by train	Accidental
27. 3.62	M	75	Fell downstairs	Accidental
3. 4.62	M	75	Fall	Accidental
7.12.62	M	75	Coal gas poisoning	Accidental
8. 2.62	M	78	Fall at home	Accidental
25. 8.62	M	83	Carbon monoxide poisoning	Accidental
6. 7.62	M	87	Coal gas poisoning	Accidental
10. 8.62	F	7	Falling out of train	Accidental
25. 6.62	F	31	Poisoning by overdose of phenobarbituate	Open
8. 3.62	F	81	Fall at home	Accidental
28. 4.62	F	84	Fall	Accidental
1. 3.62	F	85	Coal gas poisoning	Accidental
7. 4.62	F	87	Fall	Accidental

T A B L E V I I I
DEATHS BY AGE-GROUPS

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 to 85	85 and Over
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	12	10	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	31	23	8	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	1	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	88	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	21	26	21	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	-
Diabetes	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	18	25	40	21
Coronary disease, angina	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	50	56	51	11
Hypertension with heart disease	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	6
Other heart diseases	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	33	60	47
Other circulatory disease	47	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	17	15	4
Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	57	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	18	18	11
Bronchitis	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	23	24	9
Other disease of respiratory system	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	11	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	56	14	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	12	10	12	3
Motor vehicle accidents	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-
All other accidents	17	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	7	3
Suicide	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	4	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,005	26	1	-	7	3	5	27	62	178	274	288	134

T A B L E IX

DEATHS BY SEX-GROUPS

Cause of Death	M	F	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	13	29
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus,	66	6	72
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	15	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	40	48	88
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	7	9
Diabetes	2	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	64	109
Coronary disease, angina	120	67	187
Hypertension with heart disease	8	7	15
Other heart disease	44	107	151
Other circulatory disease	22	27	49
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia	21	31	52
Bronchitis	53	14	67
Other diseases of the respiratory system	6	2	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	4	9
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	2	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	6	5	11
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	42	64
Motor vehicle accidents	10	2	12
All other accidents	11	6	17
Suicide	8	3	11
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	522	487	1,009

T A B L E X

MALES - DEATHS BY AGE-GROUPS

Cause 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 to 85	85 and Over
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	6	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	30	20	6	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	13	10	8	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	14	12	6
Coronary disease, angina	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	43	34	22	4
Hypertension with heart disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3
Other heart diseases	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	11	14	14
Other circulatory disease	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	5	2
Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	24	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	6	5	6
Bronchitis	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	18	21	4
Other disease of respiratory disease	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	4	2	-
Motor vehicle accidents	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	-
All other accidents	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	5	1
Suicide	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	520	15	1	-	3	2	2	18	40	128	148	115	48

T A B L E X I

FEMALES - DEATHS BY AGE-GROUPS

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 to 85	85 and Over
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	1	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	16	13	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-
Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	28	15
Coronary disease, angina	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	22	29	7
Hypertension with heart disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
Other heart diseases	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	22	46	33
Other circulatory disease	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	10	2
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	33	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	13	5
Bronchitis	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	5
Other disease of respiratory system	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	35	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	6	10	3
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All other accidents	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Suicide	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	485	11	-	-	4	1	3	9	22	50	126	173	86

T A B L E X I I

ALL DEATHS BY WARDS

Ward	Deaths	
	Male	Female
Bury Street	153	118
Church Street	99	155
Angel Road	97	97
Silver Street	171	115
Vagrants	-	-
Totals:	520	485

LABORATORY SERVICE

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

Nature of Examination	Positive	Negative	Total
Blood Counts 	-	-	56
Blood - Haemoglobin Estimation 	-	-	441
Blood - Kahn Reaction	-	-	171
Blood - Rhesus Factor	132	40	172
Blood - Grouping.. 	-	-	173
Faeces for the presence of organisms 	1136	4248	5,384
Swabs for presence of C. Diphtheriae:			
(a) From Suspect Cases 	-	7	7
(b) From Contacts	-	-	-
Swabs for presence of Haemolytic Streptococci	55	324	379
Swabs for presence of Vincent's Angina 	-	4	4
Urines 	-	-	56
Vomit 	-	1	1
Vaginal swabs for presence of organisms	1	12	13
Eye Swabs 	-	2	2
Bacon for Staphs.. 	-	2	2
Cold Meat for Staphs.	-	6	6
Sweets for Paths.. 	-	5	5
Beef, Lamb, Beef and Pork for Staphs. 	-	4	4
Ham and uncooked gammon for Paths... 	-	6	6
Kitchen utensils for Staphs... 	-	4	4
Groceries from school kitchen for Staphs	-	13	13
Desiccated coconut 	-	1	1
Frozen eggs for Paths... 	1	8	9

TOTAL:

6,909

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

HOUSING

As a result of the efforts of the Public Health Inspectors 362 houses were repaired. The need was less than in 1961 about 100 less houses needing to be repaired. The Slum Clearance Programme and Redevelopment Programme are therefore beginning to make their marks and there is now no doubt that the housing conditions at Edmonton are improving.

One clearance area of moderate size was represented in 1962. This was the Millfield Road/Windmill Road Clearance Area an area of 100 houses in which 399 persons live.

TABLE A

Action taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts

Number of houses repaired in consequence of informal action	267
Number of notices served under Section 9 Housing Act	9
Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:-	
(a) by owner	5
(b) by Local Authority	-
Number of notices served under Public Health Acts	375
Number of houses repaired after service of notices:-	
(a) by owner	95
(b) by Local Authority in default	-

TABLE BRENT ACT, 1957

The above Act came into force on 6th July, 1957, and set out below are details of the applications received during 1962:-

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for Certificates	16
(2) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	-
(3) Number of decisions to issue Certificates	16
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	7
(b) in respect of all defects	9
(4) Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	16
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of Certificates issued	-

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	9
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	-
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	-
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	9

SHOPS ACT AND STREET TRADING

Three local Orders are administered under the Act. They are 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), and the Shops Act, 1912, Edmonton Weekly Half-Holiday Order, Section 4(2). All the Orders stand amended by the Shops Act, 1950.

There are approximately 1,340 shops and similar places in the Borough which are liable to inspection.

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

Visits to shops, licensed street traders etc.	1,531
Washing facilities, sink water heaters installed	12

A number of contraventions were detected. They were of a minor character.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 - PART I, SECTION 1(2)

Edmonton Weekly Half-Holiday Order - Two letters of warning were sent to shopkeepers contravening this Order.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 - PART I

Hours of Closing - Action was found necessary in two cases during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 - PART II, SECTION 17(1)

Condition of Employment - One letter of warning was sent to a shopkeeper regarding the employment of an assistant on the afternoon of his Statutory Half-holiday.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 - PART II, SECTION 17(2)

Non-Exhibition of Notices - One letter of warning was sent in this connection during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 - PART IV, SUNDAY TRADING

Fifty-two shops were visited. No contraventions were discovered. 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 are periodically inspected.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1944-1950 - STREET TRADING

Under the provisions of the Byelaws made by the Council under the above Acts, twenty-nine letters of warning were sent for contraventions.

Legal proceedings were instituted in five cases and fines amounting to £6. 0. Od., with costs of £2. 0. Od., were imposed.

Two licences were revoked during the year.

Shops, stores and other traders premises coming within the scope of the Act were inspected throughout the year, including Sundays and evenings.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

The Shops Act Inspector is the Appointed Authorised Officer under the Act.

Inspections were carried out under the Act during the year and one electric fire which did not comply with the Act was discovered. The fire in question was withdrawn from sale, and was returned by the shopkeeper to the makers for amendment. A warning letter was sent to the shopkeeper.

BETTING AND GAMING ACT, 1960

The Shops Act Inspector is authorised to carry out inspections under the gaming provisions of the above Act, to see that permitted premises are properly conducted.

Four visits were paid during 1962, and four permits granted.

EDMONTON BOROUGH COUNCIL BYELAWS AND HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

These regulations were approved by the Minister in 1962 and came into operation on February 1st, 1963.

FOOD HYGIENE CONTROL

MILK SUPPLY

The number of retail purveyors of milk registered at 31st December, 1962 was 145.

The number of dairies registered at 31st December, 1962 was 9.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 16.

During the year 8 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream.

Number on register at end of year -

Manufacturers and Vendors	2
Vendors only	215
Storage	1

During the year six premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc.

Number on register at end of year 59

UN SOUND F O O D

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

Meat	2,012 tins	Tomato Juices	117 tins
Milk	2,010 do.	Margarine	66 lbs.
Fish	1,503 do.	Lamb	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Jams etc.	482 do.	Mutton	8 lbs.
Soups	1,123 do.	Beef	462 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Beans	1,633 do.	Pork	483 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beetroot	49 do.	Ham	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Carrots	271 do.	Skate	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ stone
Mixed Vegetables	80 do.	Sausages	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Peas	2,517 do.	Cheeses 242 packets-	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Apples	13 do.	Yeast	10 lbs.
Apricots	687 do.	Jellies	31 only
Blackcurrants	142 do.	Fish Paste	92 jars
Cherries	163 do.	Meat Paste	140 jars
Loganberries	84 do.	Pickle	205 jars
Grapefruit	426 do.	Cream	77 tins
Gooseberries	60 do.	Sauce	269 bottles
Greengages	64 do.	Spaghetti	258 tins
Fruit Salad	1,119 do.	Currants	14 pkts.
Oranges	591 do.	Cake Mix	992 pkts.
Peaches	2,753 do.	Bovril	73 bottles
Pears	1,102 do.	Sandwich Spread	17 tins
Pineapple	2,659 do.	Salad Cream	58 jars
Plums	116 do.	Tomatoes	3,535 tins
Prunes	109 do.	Fruit Juices	721 tins
Raspberries	57 do.	Rice	577 tins
Rhubarb	75 do.	Eggs	5 tins
Strawberries	485 do.	Baby Food	325 tins

The food examined and condemned by the Officers of the Public Health Department is disposed of either at the Council's Refuse Disposal Incinerating Plant, or the Council's Refuse Disposal Pit.

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM

Samples of ice-cream and milk type lollies were taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory as follows:-

	Provisional Grades				
	1	2	3	4	
Ice-Cream	61	7	3	5	76
Milk Type Lollies	1	-	-	-	1
Totals:	62	7	3	5	77

The results may be interpreted as follows:-

Grade 1	-	Good
Grade 2	-	Satisfactory
Grade 3	-	Poor
Grade 4	-	Unsatisfactory

SUMMARY OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	4
Sale only of Ice Cream	232
Manufacture of Sausages	27
Manufacture of Sausages and Sale of Pressed, Pickled, Preserved, Potted Meats and other foods	18
Manufacture of Cooked Meat	13
Manufacture of Preserved Foods	1
Butchers	58
Fish Shops	31
Grocers and Provision Dealers	191
Bakers and Confectioners	22
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	61
Dairies	9
Retail Purveyors of Milk	127
Cafes	46
Factory Canteens	79

EDUCATION ON FOOD HANDLING

During July a series of lectures illustrated by films was given to members of the staff of the Town Hall Canteen. A general invitation was issued to the staff of school kitchens and food handling establishments in the Borough generally but the response was poor.

None of the cases of outbreaks of food poisoning appeared to be due to bad food handling in shops, cafes or restaurants. The butcher's shop from which the largest outbreak originated was in fact a new and clean shop where standards were good but he was unfortunate enough to have his hams boiled at an infected wholesalers.

WATER

The water supply of the Borough has at all times been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during 1962.

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for the supply which is piped direct to every dwellinghouse through the Borough and serves the entire population.

"The sources of supply are mainly New River water from Hornsey and Stoke Newington works together with some River Thames derived filtered water from Ashford Common group of works via Fortis Green pumping station. Traces of well water from Park well at Marsh Lane, Tottenham, may supply the southern borders of your Borough.

"Samples are collected at least five days each week from the works and the summary of the results from the sources are set out on the attached sheet. The water is not plumbo-solvent.

"The number of structurally separate dwellings is not recorded but none of the houses are permanently supplied by standpipe.

"No new sources of supply were instituted by the Board in your area during 1962, nor were there any extensions of important trunk mains, nor any change in the general scheme of supply to the Borough, but new service mains were laid to the extent of 1,448 yards."

SAMPLING OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Not Satisfactory</u>
<u>Houndsfield Lido</u>		
Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	1	-
Samples taken for Chemical Examination	1	-
<u>Knights Lane Baths</u>		
Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	7	-
Samples taken for Chemical Examination	8	-

Average

RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED - - - TO THE BOROUGH OF EDMONTON FOR THE YEAR 1962.

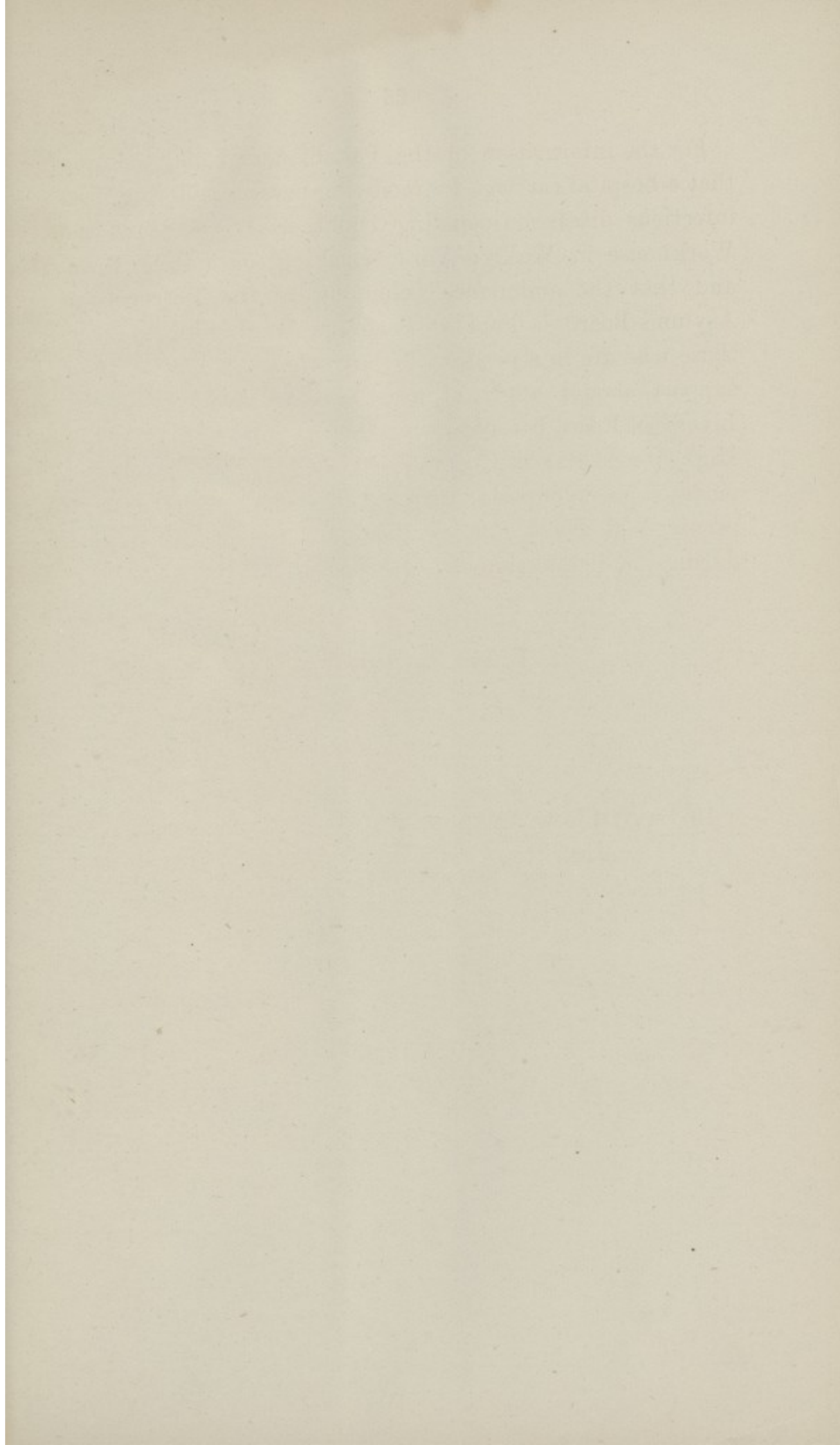
MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE (unless otherwise stated)

Description of Sample	Number of Samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen		Chlorides as Cl..	Oxygen abs. from Permanganate. 4hrs at 27°C.	Turbidity Units	Colour m.m.brown 2 ft. Tube Burgess's Tintometer	Hardness (Total)	Hardness (non carbonate)	pH Value	Phosphate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂	Surface Active Material as Manoxol	Sulphate as SO ₄	Natural Fluoride as F.	Magnesium as Mg.	Electrical Conductivity. Micromhos
				Nitrite	Nitrate														
New River derived	104	0.043	0.058		5.5	38	0.58	0.1	7	302	64	7.9	0.70	11	0.10	63	0.25	6	630
Ashford Common group, River Thames derived	208	0.040	0.076		3.9	30	1.10	0.2	11	272	58	7.9	1.3	10	0.12	61	0.25	6	560
Park	1	0.086	0.030		0.3	26	0.28	0.1	4	252	47	7.3							510

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - - - WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1962.

Source of Supply	Number of samples	BEFORE TREATMENT						AFTER TREATMENT					
		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E.coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.			
New River derived								512	7.0		100.0	100.0	
River Thames derived, Ashford Common group.								1,883	19.2		100.0	100.0	
Park	66	0.7	36	86.36	0.5	95.45	0.2	68	0.4	6	100.0	100.0	



RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number on Register at end of year:-

Premises where filling materials used	14
Licences granted for storage of rag flock	2

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The public conveniences in Edmonton are completely free and it is possible to wash the hands, soap and paper towels being supplied free in addition to hot and cold water. In order to make sure the service is not abused by the odd destructive citizen each convenience is under the charge of an attendant at the time it is open. There are eight conveniences each with a male and female side and an attendant on each side, and the standard of cleanliness is extremely good. From time to time we get letters of appreciation from people who have passed through Edmonton and used the conveniences.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

The following work has been carried out under the above Acts:-

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health

Premises	Number in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	251	133	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	13	14	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering and construction but not including out-workers premises)	12	42	-	-
	276	189	-	-

2. Defects found

Particulars	Number of Defects				Number of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
Insufficient)					
Unsuitable or)					
defective)	-	1	-	1	-
Not separate for)					
sexes)					
Other offences -					
(Not including offences relat- ing to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	-	1	-	1	-

3. Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers 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.	149	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	9	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	22	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	12	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffing toys	19	-	-	-	-	-
Toys and painting boxes	30	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	5	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical fittings	71	-	-	-	-	-
Embroidery - Household linen	1	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	2	-	-	-	-	-
Button carding	2	-	-	-	-	-
Leather bags	19	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains - Furniture making	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fetlings - diecastings	17	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	11	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas crackers	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	378	-	-	-	-	-

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1950. SECTION 11

Five persons and premises were registered during the year, and seven persons were registered to trade in the Borough where storage premises located in another district.

There were 86 hawkers on the register at the end of 1962.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The deposit gauge at the Town Hall continued to be used. The results are shown overleaf.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

1962	Rainfall in Inches	DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE			
		Insoluble Deposits (a)	Ash (a)	Soluble Deposits (a)	Total Solids (a)
Jan.	3.12	2.72	1.05	8.68	11.40
Feb.	0.55	1.51	0.59	3.00	4.51
Mar.	1.54	8.56	4.84	6.20	14.76
Apr.	1.77	4.53	3.00	4.50	9.03
May	1.38	7.65	4.33	6.28	13.93
June	0.21	3.70	2.55	1.53	5.23
July	3.33	6.23	4.22	4.18	10.41
Aug.	1.30	6.45	4.13	3.37	9.82
Sept.	2.70	8.05	5.69	5.91	13.96
Oct.	1.74	5.06	3.07	5.06	10.12
Nov.	1.52	6.20	3.88	7.73	13.93
Dec.	2.03	9.36	6.17	2.80	12.16
TOTAL	21.19	70.02	43.52	59.24	129.26

(a) Town Hall. Site No.2

Site No.1 Discontinued 1.1.62

The deposit gauge does not accurately measure pollution of the air itself. It is the dust and grit falling through the air that it records, and it tends therefore to be pollution from industrial sources that is mainly shown in deposit gauge results.

A more accurate measure of air pollution is given by a volumetric filter which measures smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air. Continuous flow of air is pumped through the instrument and daily the sulphur dioxide is chemically measured and the stain produced by smoke measured by means of a filter paper. A third smoke filter was installed at Huxley School on 1st January, 1962. Details of the readings of the 3 recorders are set out overleaf.

Two further filters will be installed so as to give adequate information on atmospheric pollution in the Borough; when the new apparatus is installed, the use of the remaining deposit gauge will be discontinued.

1 9 6 2	Concentration of Smoke Micrograms per cubic metre Average daily value			Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide Micrograms per cubic metre Average daily value		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)
January	129	154	151	250	228	226
February	83	83	109	188	153	201
March	134	120	129	257	233	235
April	51	52	49.5	85	102	85.5
May	25	44	34	53	82	64
June	12	18	27	131	57	54
July	17	24	26	125	45	59
August	13	24	28	102	48	46
September	39	49	56	167	80	76
October	81	110	105	330	203	123
November	144	204	154	386	300	237
December	254	190	263	540	368	507

(A) Latymer School

(B) Mandeville School

(C) Huxley School - commenced 1.1.62

As usual there is less smoke during the so called summer months. Even in a bad year when it is appreciably warmer during these months less coal is burnt in the domestic grate. Throughout Greater London the number of smoke control areas continues to increase and we should therefore expect less smoke to be recorded as time goes on. The readings at Latymer School do not show marked reductions on those of 1961, there may be an improvement on this in later years.

Most sulphur dioxide pollution is from industrial chimneys and therefore the fall from May to September in sulphur dioxide pollution is not by any means as marked as that for smoke. It has been suggested however that in the absence of smoke sulphur dioxide become a much less serious health hazard.

The Council has decided to make the Borough wholly Smoke Controlled and it is planned to deal with an area each year.

SMOKE CONTROL AREA NO.	OPERATIVE DATE	ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PREMISES			
			Domestic	Industrial	Commerical	Other
1.	1st June, 1959	93	409	1	-	7
2.	1st October, 1960	353	2,070	2	10	10
3.	1st October, 1961	213	1,761	-	15	10
4.	1st October, 1962	152	1,820	13	87	31
5.	1st October, 1963	425	3,817	3	96	17

NO. 5 AREA - Partial survey of this area was carried out during the year - The Order was confirmed by the Minister and will come into force on 1st October, 1963.

The area which is situated in the South West Corner of the Borough is 425 acres in extent and is bounded on the South by the Borough boundary with Tottenham, on the East by Bull Lane and Haselbury Road, on the North by Westerham Avenue, the Great Cambridge Road and on the West by the Borough boundary with Southgate. The Area is essentially residential in character and contains 3817 houses, 96 commerical premises, 3 industrial premises and 17 other premises. Of the houses 143 are owned by the Borough Council, the Tottenham Council and the Huxley Estates also own a large number of houses, but the remainder are mainly owner-occupied. Thirty dwellings in Crown ownership are exempt from the Order and the St. David's Hospital also falls within this category; an assurance has already been received from the War Department that their dwellings will conform with the requirements of the Order. The commercial premises are almost entirely shops and the industrial premises are on the Oakthorpe Estate of the London Co-operative Society Limited and Diggins factory. The other premises include four schools, a church and church halls, a branch library and clinic.

The Table set out above shows details of confirmed Smoke Control Orders.

During the year 372 observations of industrial chimneys in the Borough were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

RODENT CONTROL

Your Senior Public Health Inspector, as Officer-in-Charge, Rodent Control, reported as follows:-

An Assistant Rodent Officer and two Operatives carry out rat and mice destruction under the general supervision of the Public Health Inspectors.

Domestic premises are treated without charge and business premises on repayment.

Wherever possible the poison used in treating infestations is "Warfarin" which is very successful and comparatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

In cases where rat infestations are suspected to be due to faulty drainage, the Public Health Inspector makes a full investigation and where repairs are found to be necessary, the matter is taken up with the owner.

Prevalence of Rates and Mice:

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other including Business and Industrial	Total
Properties inspected as a result of notification	34	849	53	936
Other properties investigated	12	3,013	47	3,072
Properties found to be infested				
Rats (a) Major infestations	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestations	26	709	43	778
Mice (a) Major infestations	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestations	2	39	12	53
Number of properties treated by Rodent Operators	28	748	55	831
Number of inspections	318	6,501	1,140	7,959

RAT DESTRUCTION IN SEWERS

The Council's Rodent Operatives continued the treatment of sewers; private contractors previously carried out this work.

They continued using "1080" poison in quarterly maintenance treatments.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of journeys to collect bedding and spray verminous premises	76
Number of journeys to return bedding	72
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	74
Rooms disinfected after Phthisis	1
Rooms disinfected after other cases	29
Rooms disinfected after vermin	94

Articles

Bedding, clothing etc., disinfected after infectious disease	745
Bedding, clothing etc., disinfected after Phthisis ..	-
Bedding, clothing etc., disinfected after other cases	1,628
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected after vermin ...	9

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 2,803. 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 504.

Four Council properties and 38 other houses were found to be infested; the total number of rooms disinfected was 94. The whole of the work is carried out by the Department, the materials used being insecticides containing D.D.T. as a base.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No new licences were granted during the year.

Number on register at end of year 4

INSPECTIONS

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

DWELLING HOUSES

Included in Clearance Areas	602
Individual Unfit (Sec. 16)	14
Unfit but capable of repair (Sec.9)	87
Closing Orders	18
Overcrowding/Permitted Numbers	159
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	24
Standard or Improvement Grants	621
Rent Act Applications	86
Complaints and Nuisances	2,584
Drainage	2,275
Water Closets	111
Yard Paving	-
Water Supply	37
Dustbins	10
Infectious Diseases & Food Poisoning	289
Filth or Vermin	96
Well-Maintained Property	-

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	46
Bakers Shops	35
Butchers Shops and Meat Preparation Premises	68
Canteens & Catering Premises	185
Fishmongers	19
Fried Fish Shops	18
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	50
Grocers and General Dealers	215
Market Food Vehicles and Hawkers	259
Public Houses and Clubs	65
Other Food Premises	59
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses	1
Other Food Inspection	133
Dairies and Milk Distributors	9
Ice Cream and Ice Lolly Samples	73
Milk Samples	-
Other Food Samples	34

FACTORIES

Factories with Mechanical Power	133
Factories without Mechanical Power	14
Other Premises/Construction Work	42

SHOPS

Routine Inspections	36
---------------------------	----

CLEAN AIR ACT

Smoke Control Areas	3,506
Smoke Observations	372
Furnace Installations and Chimney Height	93
Air Pollution Measurement Recording	284

OTHER VISITS

Offices etc	4
Moveable Dwellings	47
Places of Public Resorts and Entertainments	51
Offensive Trades	-
Piggeries and Stables	3
Keeping of Animals including Poultry	6
Offensive Accumulations	131
Watercourses and Culverts	2
Unclassified Nuisances	124
Water Samples	5
Baths Water Samples	16
Schools	3
Rats and Mice Destruction	378
Noise Nuisances	30
Public Conveniences	254
Petroleum Licensing	269
Pet Animal Shops	5
Agricultural and Horticultural Premises	-
Interviews with Owners, Builders etc.....	304
Betting and Gaming Act, 1960	7
Rag Flock	-
Dangerous Building	-
Tips	-
Vehicles - Smoke Emission	27
Factory Estate - Sewer	-

DEFECTS REMEDIED

Roofs repaired	136
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	68
Brickwork or pointing repaired	29
Chimney stacks, etc., repaired or rebuilt	10
Yards or forecourts repaved or repaired	5
Dráins examined, tested or exposed	385
Drains cleared, trapped or repaired	243
Drains reconstructed	-
Chambers inserted or built-up to ground level	9
Soil and vent pipes, new, fixed or repaired	22
W.C's repaired or improved	56
Flushing cisterns repaired or new fixed	18
Sink waste pipes repaired or new fixed	8
New sinks fixed	3
Drinking water cisterns covered, cleansed, repaired ...	1
Water fittings repaired	14
Water taken off main or restored	-
Internal walls	48
Ceilings repaired, cleansed, etc.	39
Door frames repaired	10
Floors repaired	30
Floors ventilated	3
Dampness remedied	25
Gullies repaired	13
Dangerous fence	2
Sills repaired	16
Doorsteps repaired	5
Window frames or sashes repaired or renewed	63
Fireplaces, stoves repaired	3
Coppers repaired	-
New dustbins supplied	6
Premises rat-proofed	-
Improper keeping of animals discontinued	-
Foul accumulations removed	11
Other nuisances abated	7
Moveable dwellings removed	-
New boiler house constructed	-
New boiler installed	-
Factory sanitary conveniences inspected	-
Factory sanitary conveniences improved	6
Factory other defects remedied	4
Petroleum installations - defects remedied	6
Petroleum installations tested	-
Smoke Abatement - boiler plants improved	-
Food Regulations - contraventions remedied	109
Internal doors repaired	-

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-1936

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	514,681 gallons
Petroleum Mixtures	12,635 gallons
Rubber Solution	100 lbs. and 800 gallons

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Fifty-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.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Notification of the main Infectious Diseases are presented in tabular form below:

Disease	Total No. of Cases	Number Removed to Hospital	TABLE A												
			Deaths	-	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
				to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	and
				1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	over
Scarlet Fever	76	19	-	-	-	1	7	10	49	7	1	-	1	-	-
Measles	169	-	-	6	6	14	8	19	47	31	27	8	2	1	-
Whooping Cough	14	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	11	6	52	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	5	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	68	16	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Food Poisoning	60	-	-	1	5	2	2	3	10	6	3	9	4	13	2
Ophthalmia															
Neonatorum	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	658	5	-	18	30	32	46	59	206	73	20	108	36	24	6

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

Disease	TABLE B						Total
	Bury Street Ward	Church Street Ward	Angel Road Ward	Silver Street Ward	North Middx. Hospital	Other Insti- tutions	
Scarlet Fever	31	15	9	21	-	-	76
Measles	24	57	54	34	-	-	169
Whooping Cough	4	4	1	5	-	-	14
Pneumonia	1	1	-	4	5	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	96	-	96
Erysipelas	3	1	2	-	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	16	27	3	14	-	-	60
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Dysentery	209	100	217	132	-	-	658

Scarlet Fever

There was a moderate outbreak of scarlet fever in the early months of 1962. In the main the patients were schoolchildren. The under-10's were mainly affected and it will be seen that only about a quarter of the cases warranted removal to hospital.

Measles

1962 was not a measles year, that is, there was no serious epidemic. It is interesting to note that there is an incidence of measles throughout life and it can still occur in middle-age.

Whooping Cough

The incidence of whooping cough has been much reduced by immunisation. It remains, however, a domestic nuisance, and often leaves enlarged and scarred tonsils behind.

Pneumonia

The cases notified are those of acute pneumonia, mainly lobar pneumonia, and as usual the main incidence is in the over-45's.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Ninety-six cases of puerperal pyrexia suggest that one birth in fourteen leads to some degree of infection. The majority of the notifications of puerperal pyrexia come from hospitals where, despite the many aseptic and antiseptic procedures used, the risk of infection is considerably higher than in a domiciliary confinement. In Edmonton the risk to the baby appears to be higher in a hospital confinement than in a domiciliary confinement, but this may be due to the fact that the cases given priority for hospital admission are those where some degree of risk is expected.

Erysipelas

This remains a disease of the middle-aged and elderly and the numbers remain small.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases is too many. However, two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum compared ninety-six cases of puerperal pyrexia indicate that the risk to the infant's eyes is fairly high and the prophylactic measures taken therefore are fairly effective.

Dysentery

Practically all the cases were Sonne Dysentery. In the first day of the calendar year the main incidence was in two elderly schools, which have had dysentery outbreaks in the past. There was then a spread in the summer term to a new school within half a mile of one of the old schools although the incidence here was not severe. However, from this school the disease then spread to an old school just across the road and the spread in the old school was fast and wide. In Edmonton all children showing any signs of dysentery infection are notified even if there are no symptoms so that in Edmonton most of the dysentery ice-berg is above water.

FOOD POISONING

(A) Particulars of Outbreaks

Agent	Number of Outbreaks		Number of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Sal: Typhi-Murium	3	-	6	-	6
Sal: Bredeney	-	2	37	12	49
Sal: Bredeney	2	-	4	-	4
Sonne	1	-	3	-	3
Total:	6	2	50	12	62
Agent not Identified	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Single Cases

Agent	Number of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Sal: Typhi-Murium	8	-	8
Sal: Bredeney	2	-	2
Total:	10	-	10
Agent not Identified	-	-	-

(C) Salmonella Infections, not Foodborne

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of Cases (Outbreaks)	Single Cases	Total No. of Cases (Outbreaks and Single Cases)
	Family	Other			
Total:	-	-	-	-	-

Food Poisoning

Forty-one of the cases notified and twelve otherwise ascertained should probably be regarded as part of a single outbreak due to *Salmonella Bredeney*. This appeared to run through the months of September and October, 1962. On the 4th and 5th September there was what at first appeared to be a family outbreak at a house in the north-west of the Borough. During the 4th and 5th September the father of the family and his three children, aged 2 to 6, suffered severe diarrhoea and abdominal pain. The most likely cause appeared to be a knuckle of bacon purchased from the local butcher which had been kept in the refrigerator until the next day and then eaten. The butcher's shop was investigated and samples of meat taken, but examination of staff was not insisted on at this stage. On the 9th September, however, a Metropolitan policeman who lived about four streets away began to suffer nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting and malaise. By the 16th September his symptoms had become extremely severe and his temperature was 104°F and the doctor was called in. He notified the case as one of suspected food poisoning. It was found that the other members of the family apart from the policeman's wife had suffered the same symptoms although not so severely. The food eaten on the 8th September included ham from the butcher who had supplied the first family. Further meat samples were taken and found to be negative but faeces specimens were taken from the butcher and his staff and he and ten others were found to be infected. Four other families developed symptoms and were found to be infected and in all 19 members of six families appeared to have been directly infected as a result of purchasing meat from this butcher. Food handling standards at the premises were so good, however, that it still seemed possible that staff might have been infected from the meat rather than the reverse. Dr. Galbraith of the Public Health Laboratory Service investigated the butcher's wholesale suppliers without result, but eventually found that ham he had purchased previous to the first case had been cooked for him by a firm in St. John Street, Clerkenwell. This firm was investigated and 2 of the six staff were found to be excretors of *Salmonella Bredeney*. The bacterium was also found in samples of cooked and raw meats.

On the 23rd September a Greek lady working in a cafe in Hertford Road, Edmonton, reported to her doctor complaining of fullness of the stomach. A specimen of faeces showed *Salmonella Bredeney*. Eight other workers of this cafe and a cafe in the same ownership in the Edmonton Covered Market were found to be infected. All had eaten on the 6th or 7th September ham supplied by a wholesaler who had obtained it from the Clerkenwell firm. On the 12th and 13th October, two children living not far from the Covered Market fell ill with abdominal pains and headaches and nausea and were found to be *Salmonella Bredeney* excretors and on the 15th October a boy of 9 fell ill with vomiting and headaches and was also found to be *Salmonella Bredeney* excretor.

The Medical Officer of Health of Finsbury sent me a list of the firms in Edmonton supplied by the infected wholesaler as soon as the matter came to his notice and these were all thoroughly investigated. One of these was found to be selling infected ham and the retailer himself was also found to be infected. He had, in fact, had symptoms although he had not, as he should have done, notified me of this.

Since the end of October there have been no cases of *Salmonella Bredeney* food poisoning in the Borough of Edmonton.

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE T(1)

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 years upwards	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Totals:	22	14	2	7	1	1	-	-

In addition, 13 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis previously notified in other areas, moved to Edmonton.

TABLE T(2)

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
Added to Register during 1962	34	2	20	7	63
Number of cases notified for the first time during the year	22	2	14	7	45
Number of cases restored to Register having been previously removed	2	-	3	-	5
Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	10	-	3	-	13
Removed from Register during 1962	42	4	47	9	102
Number of deaths from Tuberculosis - Notified cases	1	-	1	-	2
Number of deaths from Tuberculosis - Non-notified cases	-	-	-	-	-
Number of deaths, other causes - Notified cases	9	-	3	-	12
Number of cases, left district, recovered etc.	32	4	43	9	88

TABLE T(3) The non-respiratory forms of Tuberculosis notified were:

Part of Body affected	Males	Females
Kidney	1	3
Neck Glands	-	2
Epididymitis	1	-
Abdomen	-	1
Groin	-	1

TABLE T(4) The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1962 was:

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary forms	661	461	1,122
Non-pulmonary forms	68	97	165
	729	558	1,287

TABLE T(5) The corresponding figures at the end of 1961 were:

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary forms	669	488	1,157
Non-pulmonary forms	70	99	169
	739	587	1,326

TABLE T(6) Corresponding figures for previous years were:

1960	.....	734	587	1,326
1959	.....	746	610	1,356
1958	.....	748	616	1,364
1957	.....	736	608	1,344
1956	.....	722	603	1,325
1955	.....	706	599	1,305
1954	.....	701	608	1,309
1953	.....	668	598	1,266
1952	.....	635	567	1,202
1951	.....	570	536	1,106
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

Tuberculosis

The number of cases on the Register continues to fall and the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis are also falling. In 1957 the notifications rate was about 10% above that for the County of Middlesex, while in 1962 it was slightly lower than the County rate. The improvement is due to vigorous work by the local Chest Clinic and its staff, to case finding by the Mass X-Ray Unit and to the progress of the slum clearance and smoke control programmes. Examination of Table T.1 shows that tuberculosis is still a risk throughout life and that B.C.G. vaccination has not entirely reduced the risk in the teens and twenties. Women tend to contract tuberculosis in early middle-age while in men it is more common in later years.

Epidemic Vomiting

In November 1962 there was an outbreak of epidemic vomiting at the Open Air School, Edmonton. 60 children were affected. Exclusion of all affected children for one week appeared to halt the epidemic and there has been no further instances of this disease in this school.

Smallpox

3,681 International Certificates of Vaccination were issued by the Edmonton Health Department during 1962. This was in part a reflection on the smallpox outbreaks in London, Birmingham, Wales and Yorkshire.

Influenza Vaccination

Influenza vaccination was offered free to employees and staff and in October 312 people were vaccinated. There were at that time 1,100 employees and staff. Between the 1st November 1962 and 31st March, 1963, 21 of the 312 persons vaccinated suffered from respiratory disease while 128 of the 788 persons not vaccinated suffered from respiratory disease. The rate of respiratory disease in the unvaccinated was about twice that in the vaccinated. Judging by the medical certificates the protection against influenza was even better since 38 of the unvaccinated suffered from influenza and only 8 of the vaccinated. In 1962/63 there was, of course, an exceptionally severe winter and the protection given to the vaccinated was therefore particularly useful.

The Area Medical Officer for Area No.1 Middlesex (Edmonton and Enfield) has kindly given me the following details of immunization against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough during 1962, and of Smallpox and Poliomyelitis vaccination for the same year.

IMMUNIZATION CARRIED OUT IN EDMONTON DURING 1962.

Born in Years	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation						Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (see (a))					
	Diph-theria only	Whoop-ing Cough only	Tetanus only	Com-bined Diph-theria and Whoop-ing Cough	Com-bined Diph-theria and Tetanus	Com-bined Diph-theria and Tetanus and Whoop-ing Cough	Diph-theria only	Whoop-ing Cough only	Tetanus only	Com-bined Diph-theria and Whoop-ing Cough	Com-bined Diph-theria and Tetanus	Com-bined Diph-theria and Tetanus and Whoop-ing Cough
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1962	-	-	-	7	38	372	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	4	-	1	14	44	477	-	-	-	-	2	44
1960	-	-	2	-	3	27	-	-	1	-	2	94
1959	-	-	28	-	3	12	2	4	-	-	4	11
1958	7	-	26	1	5	5	178	-	-	4	22	22
1953-1957	61	-	53	1	9	9	683	-	1	22	46	49
1948-1952	4	-	27	-	2	7	21	-	-	3	2	4
TOTAL	76	-	137	23	104	909	884	4	2	29	78	224

NOTE: (a) i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

EDMONTON - Number of persons vaccinated.

	Under 1 year of age	1 year	2-19 years	20-29 years	Others	Total
Salk - 1st injection	18	-	1	3	5	27
Salk - 2nd injection	264	-	250	178	295	987
Salk - 3rd injection						2566
Salk - 4th injection						465
Oral - 1st dose	468	-	123	60	104	755
Oral - 2nd dose	398	-	105	44	96	643
Oral - 3rd dose	385	-	128	64	148	725
Oral reinforcing after 2 Salk injections						771
Oral reinforcing after 3 Salk injections						464

VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX carried out in Edmonton during 1962.

Age	Persons Vaccinated or Re-vaccinated		Cases specially reported during the period		
	Vaccination	Re- Vaccination	Generalised Vaccinia	Post vaccinal encephal- omyelitis	Deaths from complications of vaccination other than those in cols.(4) and (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Under 1	218	-			
1	642	1			
2 - 4	579	54			
5 - 14	1704	938			
15 and over	3536	5175			
Total	6679	6168			

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1955

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT: During 1962 eleven existing licences were renewed.

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES

During 1962 a total of 58 visits were paid to those employees who had been on the sick list for longer than a fortnight and when necessary, at fortnightly intervals. Of these, 16 were 'not at home' and 4 had already resumed duty.

Also during the year, the following medical examinations or assessments were made prior to appointment to permanent posts:-

Medical examinations	34
Assessments without medical examinations	79
Medical assessments (not appointed)	74

FLUORIDATION

During 1960 and 1961 the Council had from time to time pressed the Ministry of Health for a clear answer on the advisability of fluoridation of water supplies. It had, in fact, almost gone so far as to say that the Ministry should get on with it. When the report on the five years trial came up therefore, I immediately reported to the Public Health Committee and as a result of this, the Council decided to make their wholehearted support of a desire for fluoridation of the metropolitan water supply known to the Metropolitan Water Board and the Middlesex County Council. Fluoridation of the metropolitan water supply is still awaited but I feel sure that it is likely to be introduced before or at the latest at the end of 1965. The relevant part of my report to the Health Committee is as follows:-

"In Watford, Kilnarnock and at Gualchmai part of Anglesey, the average number of carious teeth per child has been markedly reduced in the younger age groups, both absolutely and by comparison with the controlled areas. (The control areas were Sutton, Ayr and the other half of Anglesey). The proportion of children completely free from caries is substantially increased, and the proportion of children with ten or more carious teeth has been greatly reduced. In 1955/56 children aged 3 years had on an average in the study areas 3.8 carious teeth. In 1961, the average for this age group was 1.29 carious teeth. Corresponding figures for 4 year old children were 5.39 in the 1955/56 period and 2.31 in 1961 and for 5 year old children 5.81 in 1955/56 and 2.91 in 1961. Caries were reduced in 6 and 7 year old children but not to the same extent - from 6.49 carious teeth on average to 4.81 carious teeth in the 6 year olds, and from 7.06 carious teeth to 6.05 carious teeth in 7 year olds."

The Research Committee has therefore reached the conclusion that no harmful effects from the addition one part per million fluoride to drinking water has been demonstrated by any of the extensive medical evidence which they collected and reviewed. In their opinion the general raising of the fluoride content in drinking water to this level is safe."

The teeth act as the body's portcullis against its meals, and strengthening of the teeth strengthens the whole body, while weakening of the whole body weakens the teeth. I personally regard fluoridation of water as an important health matter as vaccination against poliomyelitis or as BCG vaccination against tuberculosis. It will save tens of thousands of children from torture and terror in the night.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Home Safety

'The disease of accidents' said Professor A.J.H. Raynes in 1961 'accounts for some 23,000 deaths in England and Wales every year'. 'Accidents occurring in the home account for over a third of all these deaths, injuries a little more than those incurred in some form of travel.' (About 2½ m. per year)

A Home Safety Poster Competition was held in the Edmonton schools in the Autumn term of 1961, the subject of Fire Prevention. Each schoolboy or girl submitting a poster received a red and white ball pen bearing the slogan 'Fire! Prevented! 212 entries were received from 17 junior schools and one senior school and the best senior school poster and the best junior school pooster received a prize from the Council and also went on to compete in the County competition. The best poster from each school also received a prize and there were prizes given to highly commended entries. The prizewinners were presented with their prizes by the Mayor in the Council Chamber on the 13th February 1962. 2,000 copies of the fire prevention code had been distributed to the libraries and 2,000 copies to the Edmonton Trades Council and a home safety bulletin had been produced in the Health Department and sent to all school children. During 1962 Health Education was mainly background in nature on home safety. Posters were displayed on the dangers of gas and poisons and book marks were distributed to libraries. The libraries are now getting a little saturated with book marks.

The report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on smoking in relation to cancer of the lung and other diseases 'Smoking and Health' came out in 1962 and every opportunity was taken to reinforce its impact. Posters were shown both on our own and commercial boards and the Librarian reluctantly accepted further book marks, leaflets and pamphlets, and advantage was taken of the Central Council of Health Education offer of a mobile team to talk particularly to the younger generation. It was decided to take the unit for eight school days and to deal with as many schools as possible in the time. The team reinforced and critically assessed

by the new Deputy Medical Officer of Health T.F.M. Jackson, visited the Edmonton junior and senior schools from the 21st to the 30th November, 1962. About 5,900 scholars heard for themselves the health hazards associated with smoking. Doctor Jackson reported on the teams visit as follows:-

'The lecturers employed flannelgraphs and demonstrated a specimen of lung removed in post-mortem from a case of cancer of the lung. The film of a lecture by Doctor C.H. Wood of London University's Occupational Health Department was also used for children in the older age groups.

Some of the facts and figures given are worth quoting. Each day 20 people are killed in road accidents in this country whereas 60 individuals die daily from cancer of the lung.

Tobacco smoke contains a number of irritants some of which are carcinogens which have not only been isolated from the smoke but have actually produced cancer in experimental animals such as white mice. The irritants of the smoke are probably responsible for much of our bronchitis, which of itself accounts for 30,000 deaths annually.

In 1930 of every million people who died, 35 died from cancer of the lung. In 1940, the figure had risen to 125 and in 1950, the figure was 275. In 1960 it had risen still further to 480 deaths per million. Each year as more and more people smoke, so the figures of deaths from this painful killer disease increase steadily.

Surveys conducted in 16 countries including United Kingdom, United States of America over a period of 30 years show that of non-smokers, 1 in 300 will die of lung cancer. Of average smokers (10 cigarettes per day) 1 in 25 will die of lung cancer and of heavy smokers (those smoking 20 or more per day) 1 in 8 will die of lung cancer.

Twenty cigarettes daily cost about £80 per year.

Smokers are more likely to develop coronary artery disease. Smoking is also associated with the slow healing of stomach ulcers.

From the smoke of 140 cigarettes an actual tar deposit can be distilled.

Those who wish to uphold the cigarette as being in no way connected with lung cancer, attribute the rise in mortality from the disease to atmospheric pollution. However, while there is slightly more lung cancer in towns than in rural areas, countries such as Iceland is worth considering. The air there is very pure and virtually free from atmospheric pollution. Nevertheless with the introduction of tobacco to Iceland, the Icelanders began to show an increased incidence of lung cancer similar to the pattern in other cigarette smoking nations.

It is interesting to record that three quarters of all doctors have given up smoking.

From 1956 to 1960, the cigarette manufacturers spent £38 m. on advertising while the Government spent only £5,000 on anti-smoking propaganda.

It is impossible at this stage to forecast the long term success of the unit's visit to Edmonton. Nonetheless the interest shown by staff and scholars alike gives some indication that the speakers made a tremendous impact on all who heard them.

Four schools have not been visited and Doctor Jackson subsequently paid very successful visits to them on his own. In 1963 a Smokers' Clinic was started in Edmonton and a number of our first clients had, we found, been sent by their children as a result of the talks in the schools.

EDMONTON WELFARE ASSOCIATION AND THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Laundry Service

This is carried out by the Borough Council as a disinfection Service. It is a Laundry Service for incontinent persons, and the majority of these patients are elderly. Collection and delivery are weekly or twice-weekly as required by the patient, and during 1962 6,477 articles were laundered. Twenty-two people were catered for at one time or another during 1962.

Edmonton Welfare Association.

The highlight of the Welfare Association's year was undoubtedly the move into Hollywood House in September 1962. The Borough Architect's staff made a remarkable job in transforming a rather utilitarian army type hut used by the Middlesex County Council for minor ailment clinics and consultant clinics into a very pleasant community centre for old people. The Work Centre was in the end replaced by a handicraft class which fulfilled the same purpose and the retirement clinic still awaits the benison of the Middlesex Local Medical Committee.

Annual Report of the Association - 1962-63

In reviewing the work of the Association for the past year, there is constant evidence of the increased need of our services, and in paying its tribute to the magnificent work of the voluntary organisations, and in point of fact all the organisations affiliated to the Associations, we are sensible of the obvious truth that, without their co-operation and happy team work, which has been the symbol of our success, many of the present services would be seriously curtailed or cease to function.

We have to report that the Association, and its method of working under a

model institution, continued to provide interest to a number of Local Authorities and we are always pleased to receive the many visitors who are sponsored through the National Old People's Welfare Council and the London Council of Social Service.

It gives great pleasure to the Association to have this annual opportunity to thank the voluntary organisations for their magnificent work - The British Red Cross Society, Women's Voluntary Service, Toc H, Citizens' Advice Bureau, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the growing interest of the Churches of all denominations. We also record our close and happy co-operation with the M.C.C. Area Welfare Department, Superintendent Health Visitor, M.C.C. No.1 Area; Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance; National Assistance Board; Almoners of North Middlesex Hospital; League of Hospital Friends; local Doctors and the Officers and Staff of the Edmonton Borough Council.

Through this generous measure of co-operation and willing help, working together in the field of social welfare in the Borough of Edmonton, a great number of people of all ages have been given help. Some new friendships have been formed and new interests of lasting happiness. This is the measure and purpose of our work together, and with true humility we all can be proud of the results.

Given hereunder is a brief report of the work of some of the services of the Association during 1962/63.

(a) MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

During the year 1962 the Meals Service delivered not less than 12,890 meals, this is slightly lower than the previous year, but the figures are never static. It is considered that the maximum capacity of the service is 1,000 meals per month, i.e. 12,000 per year, but we have never refused an emergency case.

The Association offer a very sincere tribute to all the ladies of the Women's Voluntary Service on the Meals-on-Wheels Service. In the worst winter in living memory they never failed the old people they serve. On a number of occasions they had to walk over the snow and ice-bound streets to deliver the meal; and to Mrs. Everett, the Meals Organiser of the W.V.S., we offer a special tribute for her untiring work on this admirable service. We also offer our thanks to Mrs. Smith and her staff at the Town Hall Canteen, who prepare the meals, and the Council Transport Staff - Mr. C. Ball and Mr. R. Thompson for their help and co-operation.

(b) ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

The Edmonton Borough, through the Municipal Entertainments Department, have continued to maintain a very comprehensive and most enjoyable programme of concerts to the Old People's Clubs. This year both Pymmes Park Club, and William Preye Club enjoyed this service. In addition, there have been the Special Old Tyme Dances, a great favourite, and on a number of occasions "House Full" notices have had to be put up; special concerts at the Summer Theatre in Pymmes Park, and the "high-light" of the year are the "All Star" Variety Concerts at the Regal and Granada. There have

been also free admission to Quiz Shows etc., and reduced prices at special Celebrity Concerts, and Edmonton Old People's Clubs took part in the All London Old People's Talent Contest.

The Edmonton Borough Council, and the Staff of the Entertainments Department in particular, can be assured that the old people are very appreciative of these facilities, and we offer the Council our sincere thanks.

(c) VISITING SERVICE

A great deal of valuable work is being done by the Old People's Clubs; Red Cross; Toc H and other voluntary organisations in visiting sick house-bound old people. Many of these cases are referred to the Welfare Organiser by the National Assistance Board; Citizens Advice Bureau; Area Health Department and other agencies. The visit by a member of an Old People's Club may mean that ultimately the lonely old person will join the Club, and from this contact new friendships are formed of a lasting nature, and the problem of loneliness in that particular case is solved.

(d) HOLIDAYS

As in previous years, we have obtained all available information of "Off Season" holidays, at a reduced price for old people, and this has been circulated to the Clubs, affiliated organisations and the press. There have been a greater number of personal enquiries and enquiries by post this year, from old people anxious to take advantage of these facilities. Several Old People's Clubs have arranged for parties of their members to go away to the sea-side, and they return greatly benefited from this holiday with their friends.

(e) INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

The constant need for our services is shown most vividly in the number of people, both young and old, who seek information and assistance. The enquiries cover the whole range of our work in the field of social welfare, and we are conscious of the value of our team work as an Association, in that we are able to consult with each other to advise and assist these people with problems. For old people the major problem today is housing, and a special survey on the housing needs of old people in Edmonton would pin-point the problems of many old people in their need for "housing security".

The National Assistance Board; Citizens Advice Bureau; hospitals; doctors and police refer many cases to us, and it is essential that every case be treated with courtesy, sympathy and understanding. Information of a general character is sent by the "News Letter" quickly and briefly through its distribution to the Old People's Clubs, affiliated organisations, doctors, press and other interested bodies.

(f) LIBRARY DELIVERY SERVICE

Today there are 54 physically handicapped and house-bound old people enjoying this excellent service, and the Borough Librarian and his staff are to be congratulated on the efficiency of this bi-weekly delivery of books to those unable to visit the Public Libraries. We know how greatly this willing and courteous service is appreciated, and the Borough Librarian will be happy to extend the service to all house-bound people of any age.

(g) WELFARE FOOD SERVICE

This year is again a record year in the sale of Welfare Foods to old people:- Bovril - 2,919 jars; Ovaltine - 3,285 tins; Marmite - 1,057 jars, at a total sale value of £1,109. 6s. 3d. A new food - Horlicks - has been added to the service.

The Association is deeply appreciative of the excellent work of Mrs. D.N. Dixon, Divisional Director, British Red Cross Society, Edmonton, and her staff for operating this service on behalf of the Edmonton Welfare Association.

There is no doubt that the Welfare Foods Service, at cost price, makes a definite contribution to the health and well-being of the old people. The extension of this service by delivery of supplies to the Old People's Clubs on the day they meet, more especially during the recent winter months, was greatly appreciated and Mrs. Dixon and her staff can be assured that the extra work involved is very worth while.

(h) HAIRDRESSING SERVICE

The concessions offered by the Members of the Edmonton Branch of the London and Provincial Hairdressers' Association are greatly appreciated by the old people, who take full advantage of the reduced prices. This service is of special value to the ladies, as it has a real tonic effect. The offer of more help for domiciliary cases would be appreciated. In this field wonderful work is done by the Members of Toc H., but further help would be appreciated.

(i) ALL-DAY CLUBS

The William Preye Club. The constant success of the William Preye Club as a centre for elderly people is a proud tribute to the work of the Officers and Voluntary Wardens, all Members of the Club, which is acknowledged to be one of the best of its kind in the country.

At the Annual General Meeting all the Officers were once again re-elected unanimously, which is a true indication of the happy atmosphere at the Club. The Club had a most successful Annual Outing and "end of the year" tea-party. As in previous years the Sale of Work, and Open Day were a great success, which

is only possible by the work of the ladies of the Serving Counter and the Weekly Whist Drive.

The Club made its annual donation of £100 to the Edmonton Welfare Association towards the cost of running the Club, and they are hoping that this year they will see the start of the extension to the Club, for which they have invested £500 in Edmonton Corporation Stock towards furnishing and equipment. There is no doubt that the Club have had a very happy and successful year, and the Association would like to record its thanks and sincere appreciation of the valuable work of the Management Committee, Officers and Voluntary Wardens, and specially record its thanks to Mr. William Preye who, on his retirement from the Chairmanship, was made a Life President of the Club.

Hollywood House - Pymmes Park Club. The Pymmes Park Club moved into its new premises in September, and was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Cr. J.E. Cooke, J.P., in the presence of a distinguished gathering of 140 people, on 27th October, 1962. In November a Special Service of Dedication was held by the Mayor's Chaplain - Rev. Edmonds - with clergy from local churches, Congregational Church, and Salvation Army assisting.

The Club membership very swiftly rose from 65 members, about 60 men and 5 ladies, to 250 members, about 170 ladies and 80 men, within a few weeks, and the agreed maximum membership is 250, and there is now a waiting list with priority to applicants who are not members of any other old people's club.

In January, 1963, His Worship the Mayor - Mr. Cr. J.E. Cooke, J.P., - gave a tea-party at the Club for the school children and teachers to see the Club and meet the Members, and to thank them for raising the sum of £170 towards the cost of furnishing the Club and the Centre.

There is no doubt that the Pymmes Park Club is an outstanding contribution to the well-being of the older people in the Borough of Edmonton, and our thanks are due to the Edmonton Borough Council for their generous financial help, which has made the conversion of the premises possible for so worthy a cause.

A new development of the Club activities is the arrangement made with the Management Committee, Officers and Members of the Club to open the premises for an Evening Club - from May to September inclusive - Tuesdays to Fridays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., at a charge of 1d. per visit. On the first evening the Club had 40 visitors, and there is no doubt that with its beautiful setting in Pymmes Park the Club will be a major attraction for the older citizens who visit the Park.

The other activities at Hollywood House are:-

(i) Foot Clinic for Old People. This Foot Clinic, operated by the Edmonton Branch of the British Red Cross Society, is to be designated

as a gift from the school children of Edmonton, who raised the bulk of the money for the equipment and furnishing, and a suitable plaque will be placed in the Waiting Room. The first session of the Clinic started on the 26th March, and the service is of special benefit to old people living in the southern part of the Borough.

(ii) Retirement Medical Clinic. It is hoped to use the Clinic as a Retirement Medical Clinic for old people, for four days per week, and active consideration is being given to this project by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. D.A. Smyth, and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T.F. Jackson.

(iii) Work Centre. With the completion of the alterations and furnishings it is hoped that the Work Centre will commence early in July. The primary purpose of the Work Centre will be to provide "occupational therapy" for the older people recommended to the Work Centre from the Medical Retirement Clinic. Gentle exercise is of paramount importance to old people, and through the Work Centre, apart from any other advantages, this would be an ideal place to start such exercises.

(j) FOOT SERVICE

The Foot Service Clinics operated by the British Red Cross Society, Edmonton, on alternative Mondays at the William Preye Club and the Red Cross Headquarters, continue to provide an essential service to the old people who need chiropody treatment. During the year under review, the Foot Clinics gave no less than 1,295 treatments, and 111 domiciliary visits. The number is growing rapidly with the opening of the new Foot Clinic at Hollywood House, Pymmes Park. Quite a large number of cases were brought to the Clinics by the Red Cross Ambulance.

It is imperative that old people with foot ailments should have early treatment, and it is the courtesy and efficiency of this service which has earned the British Red Cross Society, Edmonton, the gratitude of its patients.

As a token of appreciation for the special services given by the Red Cross to old people, the Edmonton Welfare Association have made a grant of £125 to the British Red Cross Society, Edmonton.

(k) PUBLIC BATHS - RED CROSS SERVICE TO THE ELDERLY AND INFIRM

The British Red Cross have continued to provide both a Male and Female Nurse each week at the Public Baths, Knights Lane, Edmonton, N.9, to assist elderly people and infirm old people attending the Slipper Baths. The Edmonton Borough Council have provided special safety rails in two baths, which are greatly appreciated.

Further publicity of these facilities which are available would be appreciated at Old People's Clubs, whose members have difficulty, owing to age or infirmity, in having a bath.

(1) OTHER SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

(1) Radio Repair Service. This excellent work is now operated by Martin's Radio Ltd., Edmonton, and we are grateful to Mr. Jolly and his staff for their unfailing help and kindness in the repair of radio sets for old people.

(2) Easter Gifts and Harvest Festival Gifts. The Association are grateful to the school children and their parents, for the wonderful array of eggs, fruit flowers, vegetables, groceries etc., which they send us for distribution to the old people. The many letters of thanks received at the schools show how much the old people appreciate the kindly thoughts of the young people.

(3) "Budgies" for Lonely Old People. This is a new scheme that has already brought happiness to a number of lonely old people through the kindness of the members of the Edmonton Cage Birds' Society. In thanking the Society for their generous gifts, we also thank the kind people who sent us cages.

(4) Gas Cookers for Handicapped Persons. In co-operation with the Eastern Gas Board, The Broadway, Edmonton, we have dealt with a number of applications for a special type of gas cooker for handicapped old people. This is a first class scheme with little or no cost to many of the old people, and its importance should be more widely known.

(5) Gifts of Material to Sewing Corner. Peggy Page Limited, and Gor-Ray Limited, have been most generous in sending off-cuts of material for the Sewing Corner at the William Preye Club, and we offer them our special thanks.

(6) Visits: Visitors & Lectures. The Association have received, during the year, a number of visitors sponsored through the London Council of Social Service and the National Old People's Welfare Council. We remember especially the visitors from Edmonton, Canada; the young foreign students; the County Secretaries on a special training course, the Mayor and Mayoress of Finsbury, with the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health.

The Welfare Organiser has also given a number of lectures, by invitation, on the work of the Association.

CONCLUSION

The Association, working through the Executive Committee, can be justly proud of its achievements during the past year. With its wide representation of interests, in the field of social welfare, they know of the need for these services in the Borough of Edmonton, and their importance for the social well-being of the people they serve.

Working together as a team for the common good, the Association and its affiliated organisations go forward with confidence to face the problems of another year, and by maintaining and expanding the services it provides, thereby

rightly earns the place it has achieved in the field of social welfare.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Association wish to acknowledge and offer its sincere thanks to:-

The Chairman and Directors of BOVRIL;
The Chairman and Directors of OVALTINE; and
The Chairman and Directors of MARMITE
for their special concessions to the Association, and their prompt and courteous attention at all times.

The members of the Edmonton Branch of the London and Provincial Hairdressers' Association for their assistance in the "Hairdressing Service".

The Head Teachers, Staff and Pupils of the schools in Edmonton for their many gifts which give so much pleasure to the old people.

To the Editor of the TOTTENHAM AND EDMONTON WEEKLY HERALD for the publicity and continued interest in the work of the Association,

and especially to all the VOLUNTARY WORKERS in the Borough of Edmonton who so willingly give so much of their time to the work of the Association.

EDMONTON WELFARE ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1962-63

EDMONTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor - Mr. Coun. J.E. Cooke, J.P. (Chairman).
Deputy Mayor - Mr. Coun. E.J.C. Smythe.
Alderman J.A.G. Beattie.
Alderman T.H. Joyce.
Alderman E.S. Taylor.
Councillor Miss K. Harvey.
Councillor Mrs. P.L. Hawkins.
Councillor Mrs. I. McNern.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

TOC H. - Mr. G.W. Knight.
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY - Mrs. D.M. Dixon - Divisional Director.
WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS - Mrs. M. Prescott - Centre Organiser.
ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE - Mr. R. C. Howard - Divisional Superintendent.
OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS - Mr. L. Nippres.
CHURCHES - Rev. Eric Rees.
CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU - Mr. B. Goddard, M.B.E.
ROTARY CLUB OF EDMONTON - Mr. E.W. Butterworth.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS:

Miss S.J. Briggs - Superintendent Health Visitor M.C.C. No.1 Area.
Mrs. E. Everitt - W.V.S. Meals Organiser.
Mr. H.B. Heafield - M.C.C. Area Welfare Officer, Enfield.
Mr. C.G. Richman, B.A., - Chairman Local Committee N.A.B.
Coun. Mrs. Rita Smythe.
Miss Dorothy M. Oswald.

VICE PRESIDENTS

Mr. A.J. Hollywood.
Mr. Howard S. Watts.

OFFICERS

Honorary Secretary - Dr. D.A. Smythe, Medical Officer of Health.
Honorary Treasurer - Mr. C.G. Gadsby, Borough Treasurer.
Honorary Architect - A. Wilkinson, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect.
Welfare Organiser - Mr. W.J. Sherwood, M.I.W., Welfare Officer.

EDMONTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

CONCLUSION .

1962 with all its ups and downs beginning with smallpox and ending with fog and frost was a successful year for the Edmonton Health Department. I would like once again to pay tribute to all the staff in the Department. First I would like to thank the two Deputy Medical Officers of Health, Doctor Sasieni who cheerfully put in a three months stint before going on to the Central Council for Health Education in order that I might take a sorely needed summer holiday and then Doctor T.F. Jackson who started working like a dynamo the moment he came to the Health Department and has been working ever since. I would again like to thank Mr. Rawlinson, Senior Public Health Inspector for a further enthusiastic and industrious year's work and Mr. Nash my Senior Clerk whose burden was greatly increased during the time from January to June when there was no Deputy Medical Officer of Health. As the report of the Welfare Association indicates, Mr. Sherwood, the Welfare Organiser also put in a very hard and effective year's work. Many thanks however, are due to all members of the staff including the Public Health Inspectors, the Drivers, the Rodent Operatives, Shops Inspector and all the office staff. I am very grateful for their efforts.

I must also thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Mayor and all Members of the Council for their advice and help and thank the other chief officers and their departments for the co-operation given to the Public Health Department. Lastly, I would like to thank the public for their co-operation, for if the public did not co-operate with us, we should not get very far.

I have the honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

D. A. SMYTH.

Medical Officer of Health.

Printed and Published by the
Edmonton Borough Council
Town Hall, Edmonton, N.9.

