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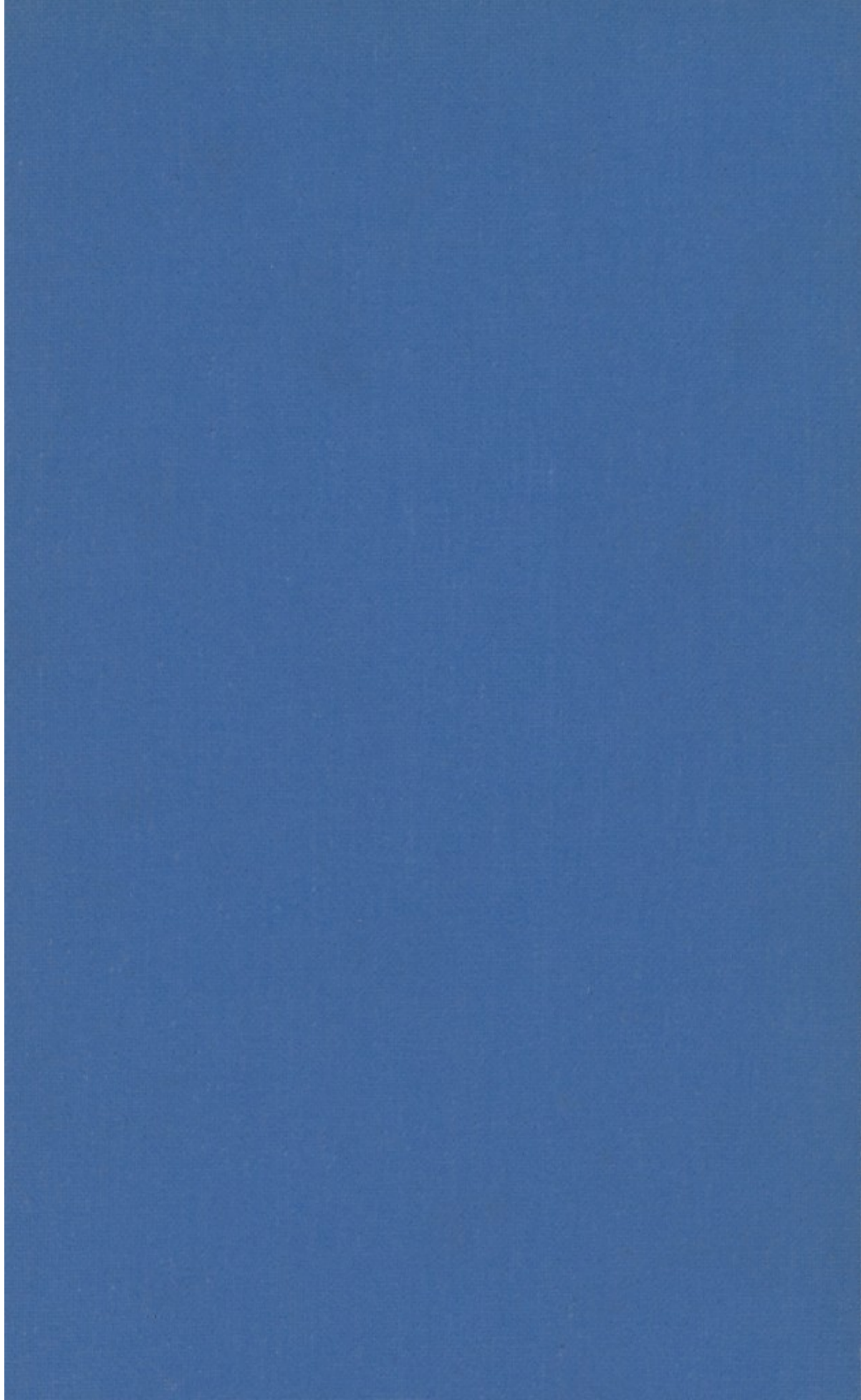
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Urban District Council of Enfield

ANNUAL REPORT

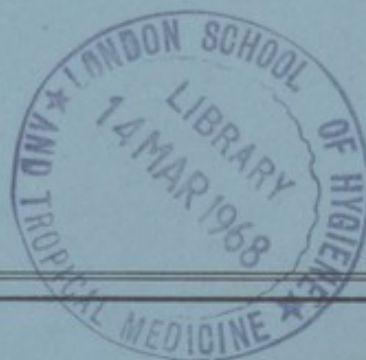
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

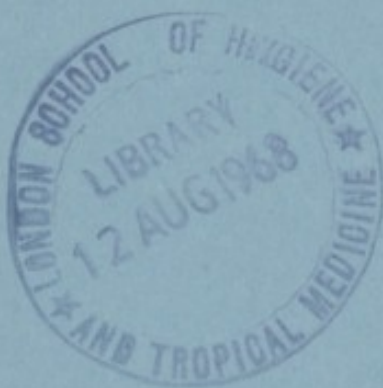
(WILLIAM D. HYDE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

FOR

1954



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Urban District Council of Enfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(WILLIAM D. HYDE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

FOR

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Division of Biological Control of Canada

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

1954

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1954.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Enfield.*

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1954.

The area of the District is 12,401 acres. The population is approximately 109,200 and the number of inhabited houses 30,685.

In my last report I referred to proposed legislation in connection with Housing, Food and Drugs, and Slaughterhouses, together with the awakened national interest in atmospheric pollution, and I now wish to refer to the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954 which both came into force during the year.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 makes further provisions as to clearance and re-development, reconditioning of unfit houses, and repairs increases in respect of controlled dwelling-houses, etc.

A start was made during the year on a survey of housing in the District in order that, as required by the Act, proposals for dealing with houses which appear to be unfit for human habitation and liable to demolition could be submitted to the appropriate Minister. That part of the Act dealing with repairs increases in respect of controlled houses, has also involved considerable work in dealing with applications for Certificates of Disrepair from tenants who do not consider that the conditions justifying an increase of rent are fulfilled.

The Government re-affirmed its intention to bring about a moderate concentration of slaughtering facilities throughout the country, but as this is a long-term policy, the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954 was passed. This made it the duty of the Local Authority to secure that sufficient slaughtering accommodation is available for the requirements of the district, to be responsible for licensing private slaughterhouses, and if necessary the provision of temporary public slaughterhouses during the interim period. There are no

public slaughterhouses in the district, but application for a licence for premises formerly used as a private slaughterhouse was received and granted after repairs and alterations had been carried out. This slaughterhouse is dealing with a large volume of work and the Council's Sanitary Inspectors are spending a considerable amount of time inspecting the meat, not only during the day but in the evenings and at weekends.

With regard to the vital statistics of the District, the general post-war downward trend of the Birth Rate ceased and there was a slight increase in the rate from last year's lowest recorded rate of this century of 12.38 to 12.62. The Infant Mortality Rate of 17.40 was the lowest yet recorded and I am glad again to report no maternal deaths attributable to childbirth. The Death Rate of 11.26 was higher than last year. Again over one-fifth of the deaths occurred in persons over the age of 80 years, one man and one woman reaching 99 years, two women reaching 96 years, and two women reaching 95 years. Although the total deaths were almost equally divided between males and females, only 41 per cent. of the deaths over 80 years were males. These proportions are similar to last year's figures. A disturbing feature of the death statistics is the continuing increase in deaths from cancer, particularly cancer of the lung and bronchus, and much more marked in males than females. This trend appears to be general and not local in nature.

The number of notifications of notifiable infectious diseases was very much less than the previous year, mainly due to the almost total absence of Measles, and a marked reduction in Scarlet Fever, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and Whooping Cough. Apart from 18 deaths from Tuberculosis and 35 from Pneumonia, the only other death from notifiable infectious disease was 1 from Whooping Cough.

Last year I referred to an increase in the number of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, accompanied by a remarkably low figure of deaths from the disease. This year I am glad to report a marked reduction in cases from 143 to 85. Only 28 of these were in females, and this represents a reduction of 43, the main improvement being in the age groups 15 - 45 years. Although last year's remarkably low figure of 11 deaths has risen this year to 18, only 2 of which were females, the deaths were mainly in the older age groups, and the figure of 18 is comparatively low.

In general, the activities of the Department have progressed along the usual lines, the main effort being directed to the prevention and control of infectious diseases, remedying or demolishing insanitary property, promoting food hygiene, prevention of statutory

nuisances and a host of other functions. Although it is my continued regret that those environmental health services are separated from the important personal health services for which I am responsible, as close a liaison as is possible in the circumstances, is maintained, and if there be any difficulties, I endeavour to ensure that these will be of overlapping rather than of gaps.

In conclusion, I should like once again to record my appreciation of the efforts of the staff of the Health Department during the past year.

WILLIAM D. HYDE,
Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ENFIELD

A. M. EELES, ESQ., J.P. *Chairman*

J. COTTENHAM, ESQ., J.P. *Vice-Chairman*

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A. D. BATES, ESQ.	W. F. LINDSELL, ESQ.
W. G. BOWYER, ESQ.	W. E. LONSDALE, ESQ.
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E. W. BURVILLE, ESQ.	E. C. H. MARDELL, ESQ.
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G. DEACOCK, ESQ.	P. L. PURNELL, ESQ., J.P.
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L. H. HARRIS, ESQ.	A. H. SAUNDERS, ESQ.
A. G. HAYWARD, ESQ.	A. A. F. TATMAN, ESQ., J.P.
E. T. HENDRICK, ESQ.	L. F. WASS, ESQ.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mrs. G. M. JAY, J.P. *Chairman*

E. J. RAYMENT, ESQ. *Vice-Chairman*

also

Mrs. ROWLAND, also Messrs. BOXALL, COLLOP, HARNIMAN, HARRIS,
LEESMITH, MARDELL, MURRAY, PLATTEN and SAUNDERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

- Medical Officer of Health : Dr. W. D. Hyde, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Acting Deputy do. Dr. Margaret R. Gilmour, M.B.,
 Ch.B., D.P.H.
- Chief Sanitary Inspector : Mr. J. C. Lightfoot, M.R.San.I.,
 M.S.I.A., Cert. of R.San.I. for Inspection of Meat and Other
 Foods, Smoke Inspector's Certificate. Diploma, Sanitary
 Science.
- Sanitary Inspectors : Mr. H. Wiggett, Mr. A. Ramsden, Mr. D. C.
 Turner, Mr. C. Day (Resigned 5th August, 1954) Mr. G. E. A.
 Laney and Mr. N. Smith.
- Rodent Investigator : Mr. P. W. Partridge.
- Chief Clerk : Mr. Sydney Coulter.
- Senior Clerk : Mr. S. N. Dance.
- General Clerks : Mr. J. W. Viggers (Retired 22nd May, 1954) Miss
 J. Pinkham (Resigned 24th July, 1954) Mr. E. Gray (Appointed
 21st June, 1954) Mrs. I. Curtis (Appointed 16th August, 1954)
 and Miss D. M. Smith.
- Shorthand-Typist : Mrs. F. I. Dufton.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA**POPULATION**

The population as estimated by the Registrar General is 109,200.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1954, according to the Rate Books, was 30,685.

EXPLANATORY NOTE : Definition of "Houses"—Structurally separate dwellings including flats.

The rateable value of the District is £921,733

The net product (after allowing for cost of collection)
 of a penny rate is (Estimated) £3,750

AREA

Area (in acres) 12,400

NEW HOUSES

The number of houses erected during the course of the year was 383.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births :—	Total	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	1,323	666	657
Illegitimate	56	31	25
Birth-rate—12.62 per 1,000 population.			

Still Births :—	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	35	12	23
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Rate per 1,000 total births—25.44.			

Deaths	Total.	Male.	Female.
.. .. .	1,230	612	618
Death-rate—11.26 per 1,000 population.			

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
From Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	0.00
From other Puerperal causes	—	0.00
	—	0.00

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	17.40
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	16.62
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	35.71

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	261
Deaths from Cancer (Lungs and Bronchus)	60
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	18
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Other forms)	Nil

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	Mortality rate Infant
	Live	Still		
England and Wales ..	15.20	24.00	11.30	25.50
ENFIELD	12.62	25.44	11.26	17.40

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to Enfield for 1954 was 1,230, an increase of 75 on last year.

The more prevalent causes of death during the year and the previous year were :—

Cause of Death	1954	1953
ALL AGES :—		
Malignant Disease (Cancer)	261	230
Diseases of Heart	366	342
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	52	61
Pneumonia	35	66
Bronchitis	69	77
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	232	166
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	18	11
CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR :—		
Premature Birth	7	7
Congenital Malformations	8	1
Pneumonia	2	1
Atelectasis	5	7

The net death-rate for the District is 11.26 per 1,000 population.

Two-hundred-and-fifty deaths registered were of Enfield persons over 80 years of age, 104 being males and 146 females, one man dying at the age of 99, two women at the age of 95 years, two at 96 years, and one at the age of 99 years.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death during Year 1954.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	16	2	18
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1
Influenza	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Ac. Polio-myelitis	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm of stomach ..	18	15	33
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	47	13	60
Do. of breast	—	20	20
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	13	13
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neo- plasms	75	60	135
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	5
Diabetes	2	8	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	88	144	232
Coronary disease, angina	122	70	192
Hypertension with heart disease ..	20	23	43
Other Heart disease	50	81	131
Other Circulatory disease	20	32	52
Bronchitis	40	29	69
Pneumonia	16	19	35
Other diseases of Respiratory system	5	3	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	10	4	14
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	2	3	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	1	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	—	8
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	4	7
Suicide	9	4	13
Motor Vehicle accidents	6	6	12
All Other accidents	11	12	23
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	33	49	82
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
Total ..	612	618	1,230

TABLE II.

Infant Mortality

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year of Age.
All Causes—Certified ..	19	1	—	—	20	2	1	—	1	24
Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Malformation..	5	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	8
Premature Birth	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	19	1	—	—	20	2	1	—	1	24

Net Births in the year :—Legitimate : Live births, 1,323 ; Still-births, 35. Illegitimate : Live births, 56 ; Still-births, 1.

Net Deaths in the year :—Legitimate Infants, 22 ; Illegitimate, 2.

It will be seen from Table II that of the 24 infants who died before attaining the age of 1 year, 20 died within the first four weeks of life, and of this number 19 deaths occurred in infants under 1 week.

The main problem in connection with Infant Mortality is concerned with deaths within the first few weeks of life, mainly the first week, as 20 of the 24 infant deaths occurred during that early period from congenital malformation, premature birth and atelectasis.

The infant mortality rate for the District is 17.40 and this figure compares most favourably with the rest of the country.

BIRTHS

The corrected birth rates for both sexes, live and still births, which takes into consideration those born outside the District and those in the District not rightly recorded to the District, and also the corrected birth rates for the last five years are :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.
1950	816	782	1,598	14.31	0.57
1951	775	813	1,588	14.45	0.38
1952	715	747	1,462	13.32	0.38
1953	698	676	1,374	12.57	0.45
1954	709	706	1,415	12.95	0.52

INQUESTS

Forty-eight Inquests and two-hundred-and-twenty-four Post-mortem examinations without inquests were held during the year. Of these, 227 deaths were due to natural causes, 26 to accidental causes, 14 to suicide, 2 to misadventure, and in 3 cases an open verdict was recorded.

FATAL HOME ACCIDENTS.

Two years ago I wrote at some length on this subject, comparing Enfield figures with the National pattern. This year again in Enfield the emphasis is on fatal accidents to the aged, all being between the ages of 62 and 92 years, except 3 persons aged 17, 45 and 55 years. The 14 fatal home accidents to Enfield residents involved 9 females and 5 males.

The causes of death in six females and three males were falls causing fractured bones followed by lung complications. The cause in the case of one female and one male was coal gas poisoning, in one female the cause was shock due to burns sustained when clothing caught fire, in another to toxæmia due to burns sustained when trying to extinguish flames of a burning mattress, and the cause of one other male was suppurative bronchitis following barbiturate poisoning.

The outstanding points in these figures are the fairly high proportion of elderly females, 64 per cent. of the total, and the fact that no children were involved.

One hears much more about Road accidents than accidents in the Home, but this year again there was only one less fatal accident to Enfield residents in the home than on the streets, 14 fatal home accidents compared with 15 fatal road accidents. In the case of road accidents, the proportion of males to females involved was much greater than that for home accidents, and the average age was much lower.

The figures I have quoted indicate the continued need for propaganda to impress on the public the need to take every possible precaution to prevent accidents in the home, particularly where the aged are concerned, as an accident resulting in a fall can so frequently lead to fatal complications. It might not be inappropriate to mention here the occurrence of 14 cases of suicide, 9 males and 5 females, ages ranging from 21 years to 65 years ; the average age being 48 years. The method adopted in seven cases was coal gas poisoning, in one to salicytate poisoning, three males to hanging, and three females to barbiturate poisoning.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under these Acts with regard to the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Such cases as were brought to the notice of the Health Department were dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health in co-operation either with the Medical Practitioners or Welfare Officer, and the patients voluntarily agreed to go to Hospital or suitable Institution. Most old people show a natural reluctance to leave their homes, which sometimes consist of a single room in a dirty and unhygienic state owing to their inability to look after the premises. Some should not be living alone, and although we must not be hasty to criticize, there appears to be in some cases a need for the awakening of responsibility of the family to its aged members.

In some instances, where reluctance to leave their homes is encountered, provision of Home Help and District Nurse Services can be arranged and a careful watch on the situation maintained by members of the Health Department Staff, and compulsory removal in the interests of the old person is rarely enforced, as persuasion usually succeeds in the end.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The County Ambulance Service is operated in two distinct branches, i.e., the Accident Branch and the Sick Removal Branch.

The Accident Service operates from Fire Stations and where an ambulance is required for accident or emergency purposes, the Emergency Exchange telephone facilities should be used, whereby calls are routed to the nearest Fire Station.

The Sick Removal Service is housed locally in a newly-built depot adjacent to Chase Farm Hospital, where calls are received for both recumbent and sitting cases.

WATER SUPPLY

The District of Enfield is supplied with water by the Metropolitan Water Board, except for part of the Hadley Wood and Cockfosters area, which is supplied by the Barnet District Water Company.

Both of these Authorities take regular and frequent samples for analysis. Copies of these reports are sent to the Health Department, and have shown satisfactory results.

There was no cause to suspect any contamination during the year.

There are four dwellings in Enfield which receive their water supply other than from a public company ; these are under constant supervision.

The question of well-water supplies, both in connection with dwelling-houses and industrial premises, throughout the district has received the careful attention of the Department during the year, and every care has been exercised to see that such supplies are not used for drinking purposes where mains water supply is available, and during the year three samples of well water were examined bacteriologically.

In addition, eight other samples of drinking water other than from wells were bacteriologically examined, and found to be satisfactory.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

The following medical examinations or assessments of employees were carried out during the year :—

(1) Superannuation Act :	Medical examinations	22
	Assessments without medical examinations	35
(2) Sick Pay Scheme :	Medical examinations	36
	Assessments without medical examinations	34
(3) Other Medical Examinations		6

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year by :—

(a) Local Authority	204
(b) Other Local Authorities	Nil
(c) Other bodies or persons	179

With State assistance (included in above totals) :—

(a) Local Authority	204
(b) Other Local Authorities	Nil
(c) Other bodies or persons	Nil

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses* :—

	No. of houses.	No. of inspections.
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing-defects (under Public Health, Housing Acts) and number of inspections made	2,796	10,741
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and the number of inspections made	753	757
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		80
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		853
(The number here given is of houses where any insanitary conditions were found.)		

2.	<i>Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	554
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
	A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	8
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
	(a) By owners	2
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	3
	B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	90
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	57
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	The number of house-to-house visitations made was :—	
	Under Housing Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	753
	Apart from Do. Do. ..	Nil

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

This Act came into operation on the 30th August, 1954 and apart from making further provision for the clearance and re-development of areas of unfit housing accommodation, it also secures or promotes the reconditioning and maintenance of houses, and otherwise amends the enactments relating to housing, the exercise of certain powers relating to land, and rent control.

Tenants of controlled houses can now apply for a certificate of disrepair, and where on inspection it can be proved to the satisfaction of the local Authority that either or both of the conditions justifying an increase of rent are not fulfilled, the local Authority shall certify accordingly in a prescribed form and the certificate is deemed to have been in force as from the application therefor.

This new provision evoked considerable interest, and from the date of the new Act coming into operation no less than 92 applications for certificates were received up to the end of the year. Of these, 88 were granted and 4 were refused.

On completion of the necessary repairs, the owner of the property can apply to the local Authority for revocation of the certificate of disrepair, and subject to the work having been completed satisfactorily, the local Authority shall revoke the certificate.

Up to the end of the year 13 revocation certificates were granted.

**THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) AND
(PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949
AND 1950.**

The following Licences were in operation at the end of the year :

Grade.	Dealers.	Supplementary.
RAW MILK :		
Tuberculin Tested ..	17	11
Accredited	—	1
PASTEURISED MILK ..	25	11
STERILISED MILK ..	79	13
Totals : ..	121	36

During the year 20 samples of Milk were taken and tested ; all were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The following table gives details of the samples procured under the above Act in Enfield by the Food and Drugs Authority during 1954 :—

Article.	Total samples procured.	Unsatis- factory.
Milk (various)	228	24
Cakes	47	—
Cooked meat	21	1
Cream	9	—
Drugs	6	1
Fish	15	—
Fish Cake	2	—
Flavoured Milk	3	1
Fruit drink	1	—
Fruit Juice	2	—
Fruit Syrup	1	—
Grape fruit	1	—
Herrings in Wine Sauce	1	1
Ice cream	6	—
Iced lolly	4	1
Icing sugar	1	—
Jams	2	—
Jelly	2	—
Lard	3	—
Liver	3	—
Margarine	3	—
Marzipan	1	—
Meat	4	—
Meat paste	1	—
Meat Pies	9	—
Minced Meat	8	—
Mincemeat	1	—
Non-brewed Condiment	1	—
Oranges	11	—
Sausages	24	—
Soup	1	—
Sweets	2	—
Tinned Fruit	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	—
Victoria Plums	1	—
Vinegar	46	13
Wines and Spirits	23	—
Totals : ..	496	42

With regard to the 42 samples noted as unsatisfactory, the following comments are made :

Milk. The 24 samples were all new milk, six farmers being involved. Of eleven samples from one farmer, nine proved to be deficient in fat and two deficient in solids-not-fat. The presence of added water was not confirmed. Seven samples, all from one farmer, proved to be deficient in solids-not-fat. Again the presence of added water was not confirmed. Three samples from one farmer were deficient in fat. In these three cases the vendors were informed and no further action taken except that subsequent samples were procured and found genuine. The remaining three samples were all found to be deficient in fat, but associated samples were genuine and therefore no further action was taken.

Cooked Meats. This infringement concerned tinned meat described as "Chopped Ham" but which contained added cereal. An official caution was issued.

Drugs. A bottle of cough syrup, purchased privately, contained a fly. As it was uncertain and could not be proved that the fly was in the bottle when it was purchased, a verbal warning was given to the chemist.

Flavoured Milk. This consisted of tins of powder described as "Milky Shake" but upon analysis the presence of whole milk was not confirmed. The firm of manufacturers agreed to amend their label and no further action was taken.

Pickled Herrings. A sample of "Pickled Herrings in Wine Sauce" was found to be pickled herrings in sauce containing no alcohol. It was found that the packers are in process of amending their labels and no further action was taken.

Iced Lolly. This was found to be a sample of iced lolly described as "Cream Lolly," but deficient in fat. An official caution was issued.

Vinegar. Of the thirteen unsatisfactory samples of vinegar, twelve were found to be non-brewed condiment. These twelve samples were sold in all by seven retailers. In one case the retailer was fined £1 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £2 16s. 0d. costs; and in another case the retailer was fined £2 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £2 16s. 0d. costs. In three cases official cautions were issued, and in the remaining two cases follow-up samples proved to be genuine.

In the one remaining case the vinegar was found upon examin-

ation to contain three dead flies. A letter of caution was sent to the firm.

Special Designated Milk.

There was one firm licensed by the County Council as dealers/pasteurisers and dealers/sterilisers. The premises were regularly inspected throughout the year and in all 79 samples of milk taken and submitted to examination. All samples proved satisfactory.

Milk Samples for Examination for Tuberculosis.

In addition to the foregoing, 36 samples of new milk were taken for bacteriological examination ; none was adversely reported upon.

CLEAN AND SAFE FOOD

Throughout the year the staff of the Health Department have striven to ensure that the standards attained as a result of the first and subsequent Clean Food Campaigns were maintained and, where necessary, improved.

The sanitary inspectors paid 1,486 visits to 834 food premises during the year, always taking the opportunity of emphasising the need for constant awareness that particular care in the handling of foodstuffs is essential to ensure "Clean and Safe Food."

Although structural alterations, improved layout of premises, modern equipment, additional and convenient sanitary accommodation, plentiful supply of hot water and hand washing facilities, are important, these improvements can only be successful if the staff are aware of the simple hygienic principles involved in safe food handling, and what is more important, are willing to observe them strictly.

Although many tangible improvements in premises have been effected through the efforts of the Sanitary Inspectors, there is still evidence of reluctance by staff to make full use of these facilities in the interests of clean and safe food.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924 to 1952

Total number of carcasses examined :—

Cows	..	..	25
Bullocks	..	..	439

Heifers	..	..	152
Calves	..	..	299
Swine	..	..	1,468
Sheep	..	..	4,918
Lambs	..	..	1,874
Total	..		<u>9,175</u>

Number, or parts, found to be diseased	..	..	..	760
Weight of do.	..	..	..	8,440½ lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1954.

This Act came into force on the 5th July, 1954, to make local Authorities responsible, for the time being, for securing that adequate slaughterhouse facilities are available locally ; to explain and amend the law with respect to the provision by local Authorities of public slaughterhouses, the making of charges in respect of such slaughterhouses and the grant and renewal of licences under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ; to make further provision with respect to the regulation and restriction of private slaughterhouses and the payment of compensation where a licence or registration in respect of such a slaughterhouse was refused or ceased to be in force.

There are no public slaughterhouses in the District and of the privately owned slaughterhouse premises used many years ago for slaughtering, applications were received for only two such premises to be re-licensed. The owner of the smaller of the two premises did not proceed with his intention to re-open, but the owners of the other slaughterhouse carried out extensive repairs and alterations, and slaughtering of animals takes place every day, including Sundays and the Council's Sanitary Inspectors have to spend a considerable amount of their time, both during the days, evenings and weekends, in visiting the slaughterhouse and examining the carcasses.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Number and Classes of Food Premises registered under Section 14 of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and number of inspections made in regard thereto.

Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
Ice Cream Premises	249	231
Food Preparing Premises	210	1,043
Dairies	54	95
Slaughterhouses	1	466

Ice-Cream

As will be seen from the tabulated statement above, frequent inspections of ice-cream premises were made during the year. During these visits 50 samples of ice-cream were taken and the reports on these samples are summarised as follows:—

Grade	No. of Samples
I	39
II	7
III	2
IV	2
Examined for Pathogenic Organisms, but not graded	Nil
Total ..	50

Examination of Foods

Number of inspections made of retail shops, stalls
and food-preparing premises, etc. 1,486

Number and weight of articles, etc., of foodstuffs con-
demned as unfit for food:—

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight
		lbs.
127 tins	Apricots	164 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 "	Crushed Apples	1
18 "	Apples	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 "	Apple and Cranberry	6
22 "	Apricot Jam	39
2 "	Apricots (Dried)	53 $\frac{1}{2}$

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight
16 tins	Apricot Pulp	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Bacon	25
204 „	Beans	183 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 „	Blackberries	4
12 „	Baby Food	3
59 „	Black Currants	62 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 „	Beef	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 „	Beef-steak Pudding	9
8 „	Beef and Gravy	10
9 „	Berries in Syrup	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 „	Blackcurrant Jam	21
9 „	Brawn (Pork)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 „	Bristlings	$\frac{1}{4}$
29 „	Cherries	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 „	Carrots	1
1 box	Cat Fish	14
1 tin	Crab Paste	$\frac{1}{4}$
4 tins	Crab Meat	2
57 „	Corned Beef	164 $\frac{3}{4}$
40 bags	Cabbages	200
160 cartons	Coconut Ice	1,120
—	Corn Flour	7
26 boxes	Cheese	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 cartons	Cheese Spread	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Cheese (Trimmings)	113
—	Cod Fillets	63
25 tins	Cream	9
19 cartons	Cream (Synthetic) Powder	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 tin	Craw Fish	$\frac{1}{2}$
10 tins	Damsons	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
436	Eggs	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 tin	Eggs (Frozen)	14
5 cases	Dried Milk	192
6 boxes	Dog Fish	84
	Fresh Meat :	
2	Ox Carcasses	1,076
1	Pig Carcase	112
2	Calf Carcasses	86
1	Beast Carcase	472
—	Other Meat	2,636 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Offal	4,058
—	Figs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin	Fish Paste	$\frac{1}{4}$
1 „	Fruit Cocktail	$\frac{1}{2}$
tins	Fruit Pudding	2

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight
		lbs.
9 tins	Fruit Salad	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 "	Greengages	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
38 "	Gooseberries	38
51 "	Grape Fruit	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 "	Grapes	9
7 "	Grape Fruit Juice ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 bottles	Gravy Browning	6
32 tins	Ham	396
11 "	Herrings	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
11 "	Irish Stew	11
22 tins	Jam	31
1 bottle	Ketchup	1
1 tin	Kipper Snacks	1
—	Kippers	70
324 tins	Luncheon Meat	266 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	Minced Meat Loaf ..	$\frac{3}{4}$
1 "	Lobster	$\frac{1}{4}$
18 "	Loganberries	30
391 "	Milk—Evaporated ..	443 $\frac{1}{2}$
39 "	do.—Condensed	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
16 "	Marmalade	31
—	Milk Powder	154
17 tins	Meat and Gravy	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 "	Meat Loaf	25
8 "	Nescafe	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 "	Nuts (Cashew)	2
1 "	Ox Tongues	6
100	Oranges	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 "	Orange Juice	2
2 "	Potato Salad	2
94 "	Peaches	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
70 "	Pears	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
86 "	Pine-Apple	88
260 "	Plums	499
408 "	Peas	434
—	Peas (Split)	60
14 tins	Prunes	10
1 "	Strained Prunes and Semo- lina	$\frac{1}{4}$
11 jars	Pea-nut Butter	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin	Plum and Apple Pudding	1
4 "	Peas Pudding	4
61 "	Pilchards	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 "	Pork and Beans	13

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight
6 jars	Pickle (Branstone) ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 „	Pickle (Rajah)	1
—	Prawns	21
1 jar	Picalilli	1
1 tin	Roes	$\frac{1}{4}$
10 tins	Rabbits	10
—	Roast Pork	27
3 tins	Rhubarb	3
17 „	Raspberries	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 carton	Raisins	30
24 tins	Raspberry Jam	36
—	Rolled Oats	33
132 tins	Stewed Steak	132
36 „	Sardines	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 „	Soup (Tomato)	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 „	Soup (Meat)	6
7 „	Soup (Chicken)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
11 „	Soup (Vegetable)	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 „	Soup (Ox-tail)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „	Soup (Kidney)	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 „	Soup (Mock Turtle)	1
6 „	Soup (Onion)	6
2 „	Soup (Mulligatawny)	2
6 „	Soup (Mushroom)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
42 „	Strawberries	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „	Sweetcorn	1
2 „	Sausages	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	do.	55
4 tins	Steak, Kidney and Gravy	3
79 „	Salmon	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 „	Steak and Vegetables	3
1 „	Steak and Onions	1
2 „	Steak (Casserole)	2
1 bottle	Salad Cream	$\frac{1}{4}$
5 tins	Stewed Mutton	5
3 „	Steak and Kidney Pudding	3
1 „	Sausages and Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$
19 „	Spaghetti	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	Skate	70
1 tin	Shrimps (Peeled)	$\frac{1}{4}$
2 tins	Scotch Broth	2
191 „	Tomatoes	244 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 „	Tomatoe Juice	1
1	Turkey	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Sliced Tongue	6

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight
		lbs.
6 tins	Tongue	36
4 "	Tunafish	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 "	Veal	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 "	Vegetable Salad	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 "	Youngberry Jam	4
		15,552 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
=6 tons 18 cwts. 3 qtrs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		

Total No. of articles, etc., condemned 5,019

No. of Certificates issued in regard thereto 911

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for food :—

6 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Method of Disposal of Condemned foods

Some of the contents of tins of food and such fresh meat and other foodstuffs as were considered suitable and fit for animal feeding were disposed of for pig-food, and all other unfit foodstuffs were destroyed in the Council's Refuse Destructor furnaces.

NUMBER AND CLASSES OF FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Restaurants and Cafes	88
Grocers and Provision Merchants	169
Butchers	73
Greengrocers	81
Fishmongers	29
Bakehouses	26
Bakers and Confectioners	35
Milkshops and Dairies	83
Ice Cream Retailers	249
Potted Meat Manufacturers	1

Hawkers

Fish	17
Fruit and Vegetables	47
Refreshments	4
Ice Cream	6

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1950
SECTION 11

The provisions of the above require all Hawkerc of Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables and Storage Premises used in connection therewith to be registered by the Council; during the year 4 Hawkerc were registered.

The following table shows the number of Hawkerc' Premises, etc., registered and the number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year in connection therewith.

No. of Premises, etc., on Register	No. of inspections
107	65

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES**

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

	1954.	1953.
Number of children notified by Head Teachers to be absent from School due to :—		
(a) Infectious Disease or suspected Infectious Disease	416	620
(b) Contact with Infectious Disease ..	8	29
Number of School children notified by General Practitioners as suffering from Infectious Disease	314	1,045

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1953 AND 1954.

	1954			1953		
	No.	Re- moved.	Deaths.	No.	Re- moved.	Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (inc. Mem- branous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	20	2	—	19	6	—
Scarlet Fever	132	51	—	178	84	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	44	43	—	51	46	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	7	7	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	3	3	—	10	9	2
Acute-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	18	—	15	15	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	85	—	18	143	—	11
Other forms of Tubercu- losis	10	—	—	15	—	1
Food Poisoning	16	2	—	26	14	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	54	1	35	100	9	66
Dysentery	167	1	—	164	3	—
Measles	37	—	—	1316	11	—
Whooping Cough	204	6	1	456	10	—
Totals	790	127	54	2500	214	80

The above figures are in respect of Civilians and Non-Civilians.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year, the following cases were admitted from Enfield to South Lodge Hospital.

Dysentery	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	51
Bronchitis, with Meningeal symptoms	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	2
Mumps	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	6
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	6
Chicken pox	..	..	..	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Glandular Fever	..	..	..	1
Quinsy	..	..	..	1
Acute Tonsillitis	..	..	..	5
Stomatitis	..	..	..	1
Infective Hepatitis	..	..	..	1
				86

DIPHTHERIA

For the sixth year in succession no case of Diphtheria occurred in the District.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1,324 children were immunised for the first time and 2,238 received subsequent reinforcing doses during the year.

These figures are slightly higher than last year's figures, but the number of parents accepting this service for their children is not yet sufficiently high to warrant any sense of security.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

1,001 children were immunised against Whooping Cough for the first time during the year, and 164 received subsequent re-inforcing doses.

It is encouraging to record that these figures shew a considerable increase on those for last year.

VACCINATION

743 persons received primary vaccination and 187 re-vaccination.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

During the course of the year three cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the District, and were of a mild type. Two of the cases were boys, aged 5 and 7 years, and the third was a girl of 1 year.

The first case to be notified during the year occurred in July. No further case occurred until the end of October followed by another one in December. No evidence of association between cases could be found, and none of the cases proved fatal.

FOOD POISONING

Sixteen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, of which 8 were single cases. 3 cases were notified in each of two households, and two in another.

Of the 16 cases, 12 were due to "Salmonella Typhi-murium," and in the remaining 4 no agent was identified.

SONNÉ DYSENTERY

The incidence of mild dysentery due to *Shigella Sonnei*, showed an increase of 3 cases on last year's figure of 164. It is believed that the spread of infection was reduced to some extent, by the steps taken to exclude contacts from Day Nurseries, Schools and certain occupations, and by the intensive search for contacts, followed by bacteriological investigation, and control of those found to be positive, but it put a considerable strain on the Department and the Laboratory.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars of the ages of the new cases notified and deaths from this disease during the year.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	12	6	—	2	1	—	—	—
25 to 35	13	10	2	2	—	—	—	—
35 to 45	8	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 55	9	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
55 to 65	6	3	—	2	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
Totals ..	57	28	3	7	16	2	—	—

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis and death-rates from this disease in the various Wards in the District during the year.

Ward.	Estimated Population.	No. of Cases.		T.B. Case-rate.		T.B. Death-rate.	
		Pulm.	Other.	Pulm.	Other.	Pulm.	Other.
Bush Hill Park ..	10,570	6	—	0.56	0.00	0.09	0.00
Cambridge Road ..	10,668	12	2	1.12	0.18	0.18	0.00
Chase	7,520	3	2	0.39	0.26	0.00	0.00
Enfield Wash	12,554	11	2	0.87	0.15	0.00	0.00
Green Street	10,668	9	—	0.84	0.00	0.18	0.00
Ordnance	13,426	10	—	0.74	0.00	0.07	0.00
Ponders End	9,886	12	—	1.21	0.00	0.50	0.00
The Town	11,066	7	2	0.63	0.18	0.27	0.00
West	12,267	11	2	0.89	0.16	0.16	0.00
Willow	10,575	4	—	0.37	0.00	0.18	0.00
Total ..	109,200	85	10	0.77	0.09	0.16	0.00

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The examination of all specimens is now carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service either at the Central Laboratory, Colindale, or the branch laboratory situated at the Town Hall Edmonton.

The following table sets out the record of examinations carried out and the results.

THROAT AND NOSE SWABS.				
	Diphtheria Bacilli	..	..	—
	Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	177
	Vincent's Angina	..	..	8
	Negative	..	..	593
				778
FAECES.				
	Shigellae	..	..	538
	Giardia	..	..	32
	Salmonella	..	..	50
	Gastro-Enteritis Coli	..	..	20
	Protozoa	..	..	—
	Negative	..	..	1,683
				2,323
SPUTUM.				
	T.B. Smear	..	..	—
	Other Organisms	..	..	25
	Negative	..	..	43
				68
PERTUSSIS.				
	Cough Plate	..	..	—
	Postnasal Swab	..	..	—
	Negative	..	..	1
				1
MILK.				
	Pasteurised	..	..	20
	Tuberculin Tested	..	..	1
	Sterilised	..	..	1
	Ice cream	..	..	50
				72

OTHER FOODS.			
Dried egg powder	..	..	1
Cooked sausages	..	..	1
Tins of corned beef	..	..	4
Cheese spread	..	..	1
			—
			7
WATER.			
Domestic supplies, etc.	..		11
Swimming pools, etc.	..		6
			—
			17
MISCELLANEOUS.	..	..	307
			—
			307
			—
			3,573
			—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year a Rodent Investigating Officer and four operators were engaged on control of rat infestation at dwelling-houses and other premises and of the sewers in the district.

The Council provides this service to the occupiers of all dwelling-houses free of charge ; industrial and business premises are dealt with at the request of the proprietors who pay the full cost of any disinfestation undertaken at their premises.

790 premises were inspected during the year for rat and mice infestation, and of these 638 were found to be affected.

The total number of treatments carried out by the Department (including domestic, business and factory premises, and re-infestations) was 501.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors and Rodent Investigating Staff made 6,655 visits concerning rat infestation.

All the sewers in the district have been systematically examined and the Ministry's scheme for the extermination of rats in sewers has been closely followed. Experience gained during these in-

vestigations has proved extremely useful to the Department, and it has been possible to trace any colony or heavy infestation; such infestations as were discovered were confined to small areas far apart from one another. During the initial investigations 498 manholes were examined and 474 pre-baits and 74 poison-baits were laid. The necessary follow-up treatment continues so that the rat population of the sewers may be kept under control.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	..	9
Number of Council houses disinfested	.. ..	9
Number of other houses found to be infested	..	18
Number of other houses disinfested	.. ..	18

Householders are urged to seek the assistance of the Health Department immediately they suspect the presence of bugs or similar pests.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

The following report, in condensed form, gives details of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1954.

The total number of inspections made during the year for all purposes was 22,780.

The following table shows the number of inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES :—	No. of Inspections
Housing Act, 1936	757
Infectious Disease	195
Tuberculosis	4
Complaint or otherwise	9,572
Vermin	213
Offensive Trades	1
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	6
Pet Animals Act, 1951	18
	<hr/>
C/fwd ..	10,766

Milk (Liquid)	..	..	..	..	22
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	50
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	Nil
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	7

The following list of repairs executed during the course of the year shows that the defects found as the result of the Sanitary Inspectors' visits were varied and general in character.

Houses or parts of houses cleansed, repaired, etc.	..	..	..	..	269
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	193
Gutters and downpipes repaired	..	..	..	..	111
Downpipes disconnected from drains	..	..	..	..	—
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	164
Ventilation provided under floors	..	..	..	..	—
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	72
Yards paved or made good	..	..	..	..	14
Dustbins provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	84
Food stores provided	..	..	..	..	—
Food stores cleansed, etc.	..	..	..	..	3
Drains—Examined	..	..	..	..	259
Tested—Smoke	..	..	..	..	63
Water	..	..	..	..	14
Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	19
Repaired, etc.	..	..	..	..	203
Vents provided	..	..	..	..	1
Vents repaired	..	..	..	..	6
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	..	—
Cesspools repaired	..	..	..	..	—
Sink wastes repaired	..	..	..	..	18
New sinks provided	..	..	..	..	6
Water-closets—New ones provided	..	..	..	..	4
New pans provided	..	..	..	..	47
Apparatus repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	57
Water—Cistern provided	..	..	..	..	—
Cisterns cleansed, covered, etc.	..	..	..	..	5
Wells cleansed, repaired, etc.	..	..	..	..	1
Wells closed..	..	..	..	..	—
Water laid on or restored	..	..	..	..	15
Nuisances—Fowls, etc., removed	..	..	..	..	—
Manure, etc., removed	..	..	..	..	2
Ditches, etc., cleaned out	..	..	..	..	1
Other nuisances abated—Stoves repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	36
Windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	166
Gipsy vans removed	..	..	..	..	66
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	86
Wasps Nests destroyed	..	..	..	..	151

Houses demolished	4
Houses or parts of houses closed	3

NOTICES ISSUED

Statutory (Insanitary Conditions)	116
Informal (Do.) (P.H. Act)	534
Informal (Insanitary Conditions) (Housing Act)	90
Other Notices (Infectious Diseases)	2,067
	<hr/>
	2,807
	<hr/>
Other Letters sent	2,718
Number of Certificates issued in connection with plans ..	Nil
Number of Certificates issued in connection with disinfection	10
Number of Certificates issued in connection with unsound foods	911
Number of Requisitions for Information dealt with ..	2,508
Number of Certificates issued under Rent Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939	3
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	79
Number of Revocations of Certificates of Disrepair issued under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 ..	13
Result of Service of Statutory and Informal Notices :—	
	Statutory. Informal.
Number complied with	89 449
Number outstanding	27 175
	<hr/>
	116 624
	<hr/>

INTERVIEWS

A considerable amount of the time of the staff of the Health Department is taken up in interviewing members of the public who call at the offices for advice on matters concerning health and complaints as to the condition of their houses.

During the course of the year 321 members of the public were afforded such interviews.

DISINFECTION

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease and verminous cases	240
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected ..	1,423
Number of Library books disinfected	414
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., destroyed ..	96

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The Act controlling premises in which these materials are used came into force on 1st November, 1951. Six premises have been registered for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act, which controls the keeping of a pet shop, came into force on the 1st April, 1952.

During the course of the year the four premises licensed by the local authority in 1952 were re-licensed, and two further applications for licences were received during the year. The premises and conditions having proved to be satisfactory, the licences were granted.

THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.

The above Act requiring fireguards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters of types so designed that they are suitable for domestic use, and so constructed that without a guard there is likelihood of injury by burning, or of ignition of clothing by reason of contact with, or proximity to the heating element or flame, came into operation on the 23rd March, 1953, and the regulations made under this Act came into force on the 1st October, 1954.

Each of the Sanitary Inspectors has been appointed a duly appointed officer under the Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

A register is kept of all the factories in the District, and during the year 136 inspections were carried out.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	51	59	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	354	77	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	18	—	—	—
Total ..	423	136	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	1	—	—
Total ..	7	7	1	7	—

OUTWORKERS

Fifty-two lists containing the names and addresses of 658 out-workers were received during the year. One-hundred-and-twelve addresses of outworkers were forwarded to other districts.

The following table gives details of the work carried out :—

Outwork.

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers.	Prosecutions.	Notices served.
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	4	—	—
Fancy Goods	2	—	—
Files and Albums	1	—	—
Making Wearing Apparel, etc. ..	210	—	—
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	9	—	—
Feather sorting and mounting ..	6	—	—
Carding of Buttons, etc.	1	—	—
Artificial Flowers	8	—	—
Brush Making and Artist's Materials	206	—	—
Electrical Accessories	181	—	—
Xmas Crackers, etc.	13	—	—
Stuffed Toys, Games and Toys ..	6	—	—
Sports Accessories	3	—	—
Handbags	2	—	—
Table Stationery	1	—	—
Boots and Shoes	2	—	—
Carbon Papers	3	—	—
Total	658	—	—

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES.

Byelaws were made in 1937 for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of any premises used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber and of the instruments, towels, and materials used in such premises.

These byelaws have proved useful in maintaining a high standard in the premises in the district.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Number of inspections 17

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one offensive trade business established in the district, and during the year no complaints were received in connection therewith.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Complaints of atmospheric pollution were again confined to a few specific areas, the main trouble being restricted to two particular sources where intermittent regression in the conditions kept occurring, and where continual efforts were made to try to improve circumstances. Structural alterations at one source of trouble are progressing and it is hoped that these will prevent further pollution during the coming year.

During the second half of the year, equipment for the measurement of atmospheric pollution was installed at three points in the eastern part of the district and monthly analyses were carried out. No evidence of marked atmospheric pollution was recorded during that period. It is hoped to extend the scope of these investigations in the coming year, when it should be possible to make a more accurate assessment of the situation.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL

Enfield has two public swimming pools, a relatively modern open air pool, built in 1932, situated next to the Sports Stadium, and indoor baths at Enfield Lock, built in 1895.

As regards the purification of the water, the up-to-date method of break-point chlorination with continuous filtration and aeration has been in operation at the open-air Pool for many years, and this gives a safe and pleasant bathing water.

Up to, and including, the 1953 season, the indoor baths used the " Fill-and-empty " system, but a modern chlorination, filtration, and aeration plant is now in operation and working satisfactorily.

Reports on the twice-daily examinations for chlorine content and alkalinity of the water of both baths are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and Sanitary Inspectors take samples regularly for bacteriological tests,

CARAVANS

Number of applications received for consent	..	Nil
Number of applications granted	.. ..	Nil

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE**CESSPOOL EMPTYING****SEWER FLUSHING**

The above services are under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

There is now no public mortuary in Enfield, but use is made at present of a Hospital Mortuary.



CARAVANS

Number of applications received for permits

10

Number of applications granted

10

REMOVAL OF TRADE MARKS

Number of applications received

Number of applications granted

The above information is for the year 1914 and is subject to the usual conditions of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

TRADE MARKS

There is no public market for the goods of the Department of Trade and Commerce.



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