

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

Contributors

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Borough Council of Enfield



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ANNUAL REPORT

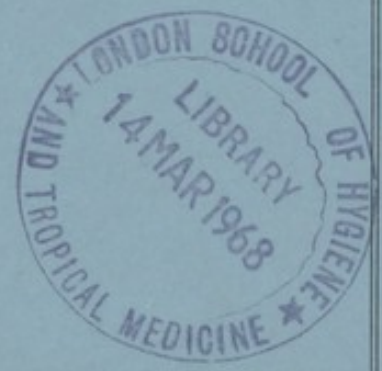
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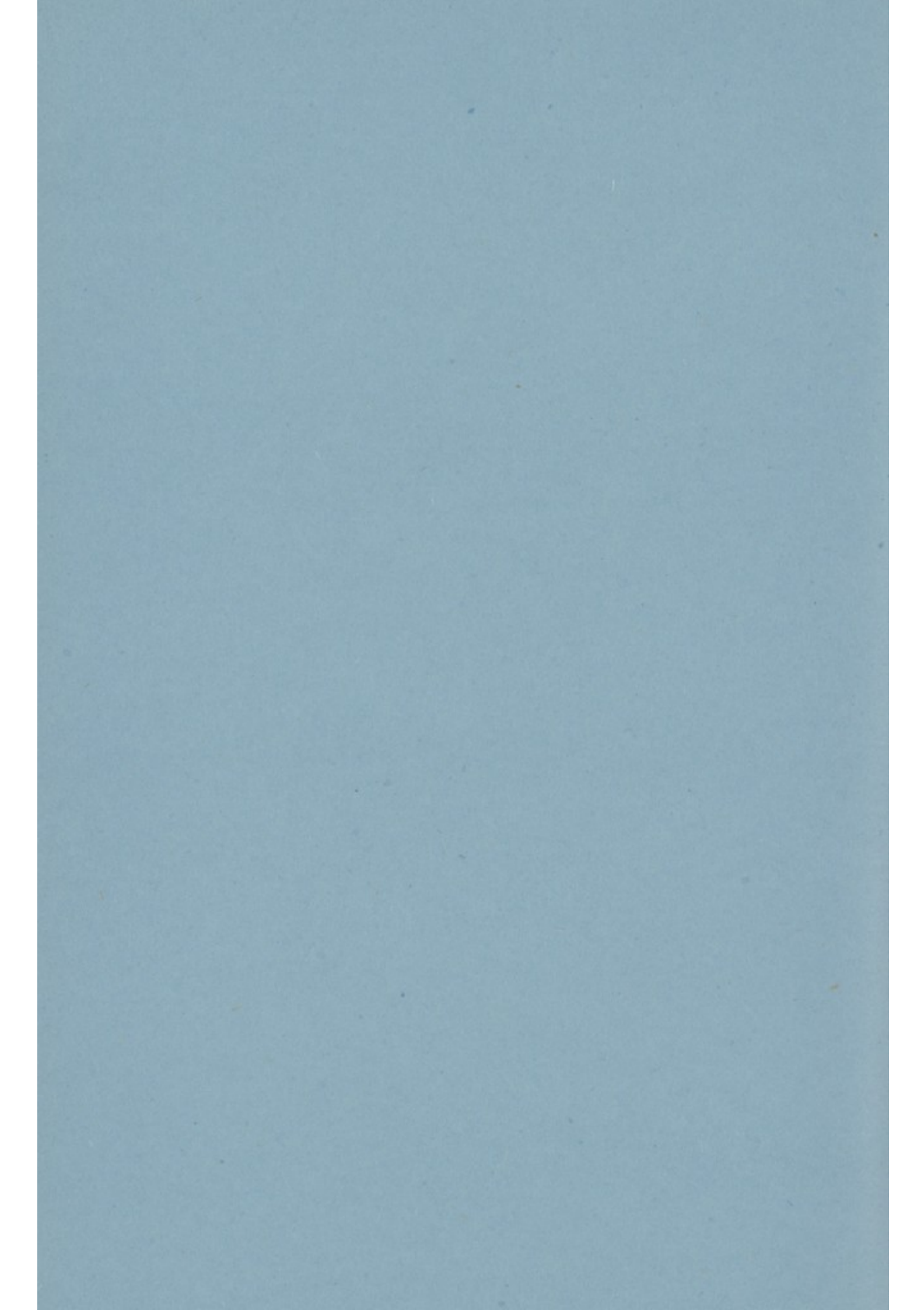
Medical Officer of Health

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

FOR

1957





Borough Council of Enfield



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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

FOR

1957



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1957.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Enfield.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1957.

During the year the East Middlesex Main Valley Sewer was completed in Enfield and two connections were made, one at Painters Lane and the other at Albany Park.

The Cuffley Branch Sewer was also completed in Enfield, a connection made at Whitewebbs Road, and sewerage of part of the Crews Hill area was commenced.

This welcome progress in the East Middlesex Main Drainage Scheme has solved the most pressing of our problems.

The modernisation of the old Public Lavatory at Nags Head Road was completed and plans made for the replacement of the old facilities in Turkey Street. Continued progress is thus being maintained in the provision of new public lavatories and the modernisation of those that have become outdated. The opportunity was taken during the year to re-organise the male staff engaged in the cleaning of these premises. The number of men employed was reduced from seven to four; two light vans were provided and the alternating shift system was continued. This resulted in more frequent visits to premises by the staff with consequent improvement in cleanliness and supervision and a reduction in the amount of wilful damage, which has been a source of worry for so long. We can only hope that this reduction in damage will be maintained.

Continued efforts were made in the sphere of Food Hygiene and again it is encouraging to note the many improvements effected, although the simple hygienic principles involved in safe food handling still require to be observed by many food handlers.

The vital statistics of the district show a satisfactory situation. The Birth Rate is up, the Death Rate is down, and the Infant Mortality Rate has reached its lowest ever figure of 10.26, the previous lowest being 17.4 in 1954. Most of the deaths took place in the first week of life and special investigation into, and consideration of, perinatal deaths is now receiving National attention.

Deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus numbered 52 (3 less than last year) and deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis numbered 8 (2 less than last year). Whatever one's smoking habits may be, I do not see how one can fail to accept the Medical Research Council's findings as establishing a causal relationship between smoking and lung cancer, and to base advice and habits on these findings.

The very low figure of 8 deaths from Tuberculosis, the lowest figure ever recorded (it was 60 twenty years ago, and 50 in 1946) is in contrast to the depressing figure of 52 for cancer of the lungs and bronchus. It is also encouraging to note the reduction in new notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis from 56 last year to 27 this year. I make special mention of this achievement in the case of Tuberculosis as it is one hundred years since the birth of the late Sir Robert Philip, the originator in Edinburgh in 1887 of the Tuberculosis Dispensary method of treating the tuberculous family. Many factors, including environmental, have contributed to the encouraging progress made in the fight against tuberculosis and efforts must not be relaxed if we wish to reach a completely successful conclusion.

Unfortunately there were 18 cases of suicide, 10 deaths due to accidents in the home and 5 fatal road accidents to Enfield residents. As so many of the fatal home accidents are precipitated by a fall, it is important that old people's residences should be so planned and arranged as to reduce the risk to a minimum, and appliances and fitments should be designed and installed with this object in view.

With regard to infectious disease, there were 5 cases of poliomyelitis, one of which proved fatal. None of the patients had been immunised. There was a moderate increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough, a considerable increase in the number of cases of measles, and decreases in the number of cases of food poisoning and dysentery. Excluding pneumonia, the only deaths from notifiable infectious diseases were 1 from poliomyelitis and 8 from tuberculosis.

As a result of cases of smallpox occurring in nearby districts

at the end of June, many contacts of the cases were found to reside in Enfield. Twenty-seven families were involved and almost one hundred members of these families were visited and vaccinated immediately their risk of infection was known. Each person was visited or inspected daily for sixteen days, and in spite of several suspicious developments, no cases of smallpox occurred.

The procedure of prompt vaccination of all contacts and the establishment of a "vaccination barrier" around all contacts, must have played an important part in limiting the outbreak.

Reference should be made to the considerable progress made in regard to vaccination against poliomyelitis by the end of the year when 3,431 children had received two injections and 292 had received one injection.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the staff of the Health Department and to refer especially to the retirement on 31st December, 1957, after 50 years' service with the Council, of Mr. S. Coulter, Chief Clerk, and after 47 years' service with the Council, of Mr. H. Wiggett, Public Health Inspector. Both Officers served the district conscientiously in their respective spheres of activity during their long service.

WILLIAM D. HYDE,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

Alderman E. L. MACKENZIE, J.P. *Mayor*

Councillor F. C. CUNNEEN *Deputy Mayor*

Aldermen :

MRS. G. M. JAY, J.P.	C. PARTINGTON, Esq., J.P.,
W. G. BOWYER, Esq.	M.R.S.T.
D. R. J. BOXALL, Esq.	P. L. PURNELL, Esq., J.P.
G. DEACOCK, Esq.	A. H. SAUNDERS, Esq.
A. M. EELES, Esq.	A. A. F. TATMAN, Esq., B.E.M.,
	J.P.

Councillors :

MISS C. E. CLOUGH	W. J. HOWES, Esq.
MRS. E. M. C. ELLIS	H. E. LATTY, Esq.
MISS D. M. WHITEHEAD	E. E. LEESMITH, Esq.
A. E. ANTROBUS, Esq.	W. F. LINDSELL, Esq.
A. D. BATES, Esq.	E. P. LOMER, Esq.
J. R. BENTLEY, Esq.	F. L. MEZEN, Esq.
E. W. BURVILLE, Esq.	J. MURRAY, Esq.
A. H. CHAMBERS, Esq.	J. C. PINES, Esq., B.E.M.
L. J. COLLOP Esq.	S. C. PIPER, Esq.
W. H. COOK Esq.	G. H. PLATTEN, Esq.
J. COTTENHAM, Esq., J.P.	E. J. RAYMENT, Esq.
DR. N. GRAHAM	E. J. TONG, Esq.
A. G. HAYWARD, Esq.	C. W. C. TURNER, Esq., D.F.C.
E. T. HENDRICK, Esq.	G. H. WATSON, Esq.
	C. H. J. WICKS, Esq.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

J. MURRAY, Esq. *Chairman*

MISS C. E. CLOUGH *Vice-Chairman*

also

Alderman BOXALL

Councillors Mrs. ELLIS, ANTROBUS, Dr. GRAHAM, LATTY,
LEESMITH, MEZEN, PINES, B.E.M., and WICKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. W. D. Hyde.
 Acting Deputy do. Dr. Margaret R. Gilmour.
 Chief Public Health Inspector : Mr. J. C. Lightfoot.
 Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Foods :
 Mr. H. Wiggett (retired 31st December, 1957), Mr. A. Ramsden,
 Mr. D. C. Turner, Mr. G. E. A. Laney, Mr. N. Smith, Mr. K. E.
 Sewell (resigned 24th September, 1957), Mr. E. A. C. Kottman.
 Rodent Investigator : Mr. P. W. Partridge.
 Chief Clerk : Mr. Sydney Coulter (resigned 31st December, 1957).
 Senior Clerk : Mr. S. N. Dance.
 General Clerks : Mr. E. Gray, Mrs. I. Curtis (resigned 26th July,
 1957), Mrs. V. M. Randall (appointed 8th July, 1957), Miss
 J. M. Lacey (resigned 5th July, 1957), Miss D. A. Harding
 (appointed 29th July, 1957).
 Shorthand-Typist : Mrs. C. Meikle.

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 1957, according to the Rate Books, was 32,119.

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

The rateable value of the Borough is £1,753,510

The net product (after allowing for cost of collection)
 of a penny rate is (Estimated) £7,100

AREA

Area (in acres) 12,401

NEW HOUSES

The number of houses erected during the course of the year was 435.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births :—	Total	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	1,398	686	712
Illegitimate	63	24	39
Birth-rate—13.37 per 1,000 population.			
Still Births :—	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	29	15	14
Illegitimate	2	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total births—20.77.			
Deaths	Total.	Male.	Female.
.. .. .	1,185	592	593
Death-rate—10.85 per 1,000 population.			

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

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
From Puerperal Sepsis ..	2	1.34
From other Puerperal causes	1	0.67
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2.01

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

All infants per 1,000 live births	10.26
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	10.70
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	15.87

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	242
Deaths from Cancer (Lungs and Bronchus)	52
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	8
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Other forms)	—

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

In view of the differing sex and age distribution of local populations, the General Register Office supplies factors for adjusting the Birth and Death rates to enable comparisons to be made with the rates for other areas and the country as a whole. The factors are—Births 1.00 and Deaths 0.91.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	Infant Mortality rate
	Live	Still		
England and Wales ..	16.10	22.50	11.50	23.10
ENFIELD	13.37	20.77	10.85	10.26

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to Enfield for 1957 was 1,185, 9 less than for last year.

The more prevalent causes of death during the last 2 years were :—

Cause of Death	1957	1956
ALL AGES :—		
Diseases of Heart	432	420
Malignant Disease (Cancer)	242	229
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	130	170
Bronchitis	61	63
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	63	42
Pneumonia	51	35
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	8	10
CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR :—		
Atelectasis	3	4
Premature Birth	2	6
Congenital Malformations	6	6
Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia ..	3	6

The death-rate for the Borough is 10.85 per 1,000 population.

Three hundred and thirty seven deaths registered were of Enfield persons over 80 years of age, 141 being males and 196 females.

5 males and 10 of the females were aged 95 years or more, 1 male having reached 99 years and 3 females 100, 101 and 105 years.

It will be seen that 28.43 per cent. of the total deaths were of persons over 80 years of age.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death during Year 1957.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	7	1	8
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Ac. Polio-myelitis	1	—	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm of stomach ..	20	12	32
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	42	10	52
Do. of breast ..	—	23	23
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	71	61	132
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	2	5	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	42	88	130
Coronary disease, angina	109	60	169
Hypertension with heart disease ..	11	13	24
Other Heart disease	103	136	239
Other Circulatory disease	38	25	63
Influenza	4	6	10
Pneumonia	18	33	51
Bronchitis	40	21	61
Other diseases of Respiratory system	6	2	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	7	4	11
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	1	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	5	13
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	—	3	3
Congenital Malformations	2	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	26	52	78
Motor Vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All Other accidents	10	15	25
Suicide	10	8	18
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
Total ..	592	593	1,185

TABLE II.

Infant Mortality

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 ..	9	1	—	—	10	2	2	1	—	15
Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Congenital Malformations	3	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	6
Prematurity	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	9	1	—	—	10	2	2	1	—	15

Births in the year :—Legitimate : Live births, 1,398 ; Still-births, 29. Illegitimate : Live births, 63 ; Still-births, 2.

Deaths in the year :—Legitimate Infants, 15 ; Illegitimate, —.

Of the 15 infants who died before reaching the age of 1 year, 10 died within the first 4 weeks of life, and of this number, 9 occurred in infants under 1 week.

The infant mortality rate for the Borough is 10.26 and this figure is a very encouraging one.

BIRTHS

The corrected birth rates for both sexes, live and still births, which takes into consideration those born outside the Borough and those in the Borough not rightly recorded to the Borough, 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.
1953	698	676	1,374	12.57	0.45
1954	709	706	1,415	12.95	0.52
1955	700	684	1,384	12.69	0.44
1956	725	657	1,382	12.67	0.45
1957	726	766	1,492	13.66	0.44

INQUESTS

Fifty-seven Inquests and two hundred and fifty-five Post-mortem examinations without inquests were held during the year. Of these, 248 deaths were due to natural causes, 36 to accidental causes, 18 to suicide, 5 to misadventure, and in 5 cases an open verdict was recorded.

FATAL HOME ACCIDENTS.

During the year under review there were 16 fatal home accidents to Enfield residents, being 2 more than the previous year. All these accidents occurred amongst adults, 9 being over 80 and 6 between 70 and 80 years of age.

The precipitating cause of death in 14 cases was a fall, leading in most instances to fractured bones and followed usually by lung complications. This was an increase of 8 over the previous year's total for this type of accident.

The number of fatal Road accidents to Enfield residents during the year was 5.

Unfortunately, there were also 18 (10 male, 8 female) cases of suicide, all but one being over the age of 50 years and mostly elderly. The method adopted in 11 cases was coal gas poisoning, hanging 3, carbon monoxide poisoning from exhaust of motor car 1, drowning 1, barbiturate poisoning 1, aspirin poisoning 1.

It is disquieting to consider the sum total of human misery recorded in these paragraphs and to ponder over the fact that so much of this could, and should, be prevented.

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 depot adjacent to Chase Farm Hospital, where calls are received for both recumbent and sitting cases.

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough 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 three 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 Borough 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 twelve samples of well water were examined bacteriologically.

In addition, twelve 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	..	..	9
	Assessments without medical examinations	..	..	24
(2) Sick Pay Scheme :	Medical examinations	..	..	44
	Assessments without medical examinations	..	..	51
(3) Other Medical Examinations	..	..	..	25

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year by :—

(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	191
(b) Other Local Authorities	..	..	..	—
(c) Other bodies or persons	..	..	..	244

With State assistance (included in above totals) :—

(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	191
(b) Other Local Authorities	..	..	..	—
(c) Other bodies or persons	..	..	..	—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses* :—

	No. of houses.	No. of inspections.
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing-defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) and number of inspections made	2,908	7,250
(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	73	247

(3) Number of dwelling-houses represented to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	35
(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 (The number here given is of houses where any insanitary conditions were found.)	425
 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	404
 3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 9, 10, 12 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	—
 B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	78
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	47
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	12
 The number of house-to-house visitations made was :—	
Under Housing Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	320
Apart from Do. Do. ..	—

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. granted	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. refused	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of applications received for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. granted	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. refused	..	..	..	..	..	1

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act came into operation on 6th July, 1957, and in addition to defining new rent limits according to the rateable values of properties, makes provision which enables tenants of controlled houses to get their houses put into a proper state of repair by the owners.

As in the case of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the tenant may apply to the local authority for a Certificate of Disrepair in respect of any defects existing at his house, and is entitled to a reduction in rent while a Certificate, if granted, is in force.

An essential difference, however, under the Rent Act, 1957, is that the Tenant initiates action by listing the defects which in his opinion require remedying, and serves a Notice on his Landlord. The sections of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, relating to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair, etc., were repealed by the Rent Act, 1957.

To 31st December, 1957, 192 applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been received, 38 of which were granted and 2 refused. Two applications for Cancellation of Certificates were received.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924 to 1952

Total number of carcasses examined :—

Cows	..	..	77
Bullocks	..	..	432
Heifers	..	..	226
Calves	..	..	214
Swine	..	..	1,451
Sheep	..	..	20,817
Lambs	..	..	9,302

Total	..	32,519
-------	----	--------

Whole carcasses, parts or organs found to be diseased .. 1,618
 Weight of do. 4 tons 3 cwts. 1 qtr. 23 lbs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ..	658	77	214	30,119	1,451	—
Number inspected	658	77	214	30,119	1,451	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	24	6	—
(b) Part or organ condemned ..	162	—	1	1,324	78	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	24.62	0.0	0.46	4.47	5.78	0.0
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Part or organ condemned ..	10	—	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	1.67	1.29	0.0	0.0	0.83	0.0
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
(a) Carcasses of which some part or or- gan was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses sub- mitted to treat- ment by refrigera- tion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1954.

There are no public slaughterhouses in the Borough and only one privately owned slaughterhouse is used. Slaughtering of animals takes place every day, including Sundays, at this one slaughterhouse, and the Council's Public Health Inspectors have to spend a considerable amount of their time, during the days, evenings and weekends, in visiting the slaughterhouse and examining the carcasses.

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 ..	16	11
PASTEURISED MILK ..	24	11
STERILISED MILK ..	80	13
Totals : ..	120	35

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Number and Classes of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 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	272	107
Food Preparing Premises	184	4,123
Dairies	54	26
Slaughterhouses	1	926

Ice-Cream

As will be seen from the tabulated statement above, 107 inspections of ice-cream premises were made during the year. During these visits 38 samples of ice-cream were taken and the reports on these samples are summarised as follows:—

Grade	No. of Samples
I	26
II	2
III	3
IV	1
Examined for Pathogenic Organisms, but not graded	Nil
Test void	6
Total ..	<u>38</u>

Examination of Foods

Number of inspections made of retail shops, stalls
and food-preparing premises, etc. 4,037

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

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight—lbs.
892	Fruits	1,160
822	Vegetables	950
31	Sauces and Pickles ..	5
118	Fish	447
267	Meats	1,478
1,654	Meat (Fresh)	10,688
51	Meat and Fish Pastes ..	6
49	Soups	43
24	Cordials, etc.	608
5	Cereals	18
5	Baby Foods	1
13	Macaroni and Spaghetti ..	9
26	Jams	44
1	Fats	76
1	Cheese	8
238	Cream and Milk	249
2	Puddings	20
4,199	=7 tons 1 cwts. 0 qtrs. 18 lbs.	15,810

Total No. of articles, etc., condemned	4,199
No. of Certificates issued in regard thereto	618
Total weight of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for food :—	
	7 tons 1 cwts. 0 qrs. 18 lbs.

Method of Disposal of Condemned foods

All unfit foodstuffs were destroyed in the Council's Refuse Destructor furnaces.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 to 1957

During the year, 4,037 visits were made to food premises of all types. There is no adequate alternative to direct contact with food handlers by frequent visits; complacency on the part of some can follow the provision of sink, wash hand basin, clothes locker, etc.

Efforts to suitably screen unwrapped foods on counters and in windows from risk of contamination by customers, continued throughout the year.

The number of fittings installed and other improvements effected was:—Basins 91; Sinks 28; Hot Water 73; Clothes Lockers 17; Screening 30; Lighting and Ventilation improved 4; Food premises cleansed and repaired 54; Alterations and improvements 20.

The importance of refrigeration in the control of Salmonella infection has been stressed and the provision of refrigeration is continually being encouraged within the Borough. Very few food premises are entirely without refrigeration and a number of butchers have provided refrigerated windows; these allow display throughout the year and protect meat from contamination by flies.

Two open-fronted fish shops closed during the year, business being transferred to modernised closed fronted shops. One other was fitted with a closed front, and only three shops now remain without adequate protection. Two of these are likely to be modernised in the near future.

Major improvements to a number of factory canteens were carried out during the year and four satisfactory new canteens were built.

With the ready co-operation of three factory managements, programmes consisting of a talk on food hygiene and the showing of the instructional colour film " Food without Fear " were arranged. Food handlers from other factory canteens nearby were invited to these three meetings and a total of 162 people attended.

Each programme took the form of a short introductory talk followed by the film, after which questions were invited. A great amount of effort was expended in encouraging people to attend, but it is difficult to assess the ultimate value of this form of education. Many factory canteen workers are married women with family responsibilities and are unable or unwilling to attend in their own time, whilst Managements are often unable or reluctant to release their personnel during working hours.

Samples of washing-up waters and swabs from kitchen utensils and equipment were taken from 68 premises, including restaurants, cafes, school kitchens and sculleries, factory canteens, hotel kitchens, public houses and shops. Altogether 69 samples of washing-up water and 150 swabs from utensils and equipment were examined. In 45 cases results on examination were considered to be unsatisfactory.

Advice on washing up technique was given where indicated as necessary by the reports, together with guidance on the selection and proper use of detergents and germicidal agents.

Follow up sampling and swabbing was carried out with satisfactory results in every case.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Improvements carried out during the year :—

Wash-hand basins installed	..	..	..	91
Sinks installed	..	..	..	28
Hot-water installed	..	..	..	73
Lockers installed	..	..	..	17
Counter or Window screening installed	..	..	..	30
Cleansing and repairing carried out	..	..	..	54
Lighting and ventilation improved	..	..	..	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following table gives details of the samples of foods and drugs procured under the above Act in Enfield by the Food and Drugs Authority during 1957 :—

Article.	Total samples procured.	Unsatis- factory.
Milk (various)	79	—
Milk (new)	176	45
Beer	2	—
Butter	24	—
Cakes, etc.	25	1
Cheese	8	—
Cooked meat	14	—
Cream	12	—
Drugs	7	—
Fish and Fish Products	11	—
Fruit, canned and Fresh	3	2
Fruit juice etc.	9	—
Ice cream	16	4
Iodine	6	—
Margarine	3	—
Meat and Meat Products	33	—
Non-brewed Condiment	2	—
Preserves	3	—
Liver	2	—
Sausages	11	—
Spirits	9	—
Sweets	4	—
Vinegar	35	6
Miscellaneous	14	—
Totals : ..	508	58

With regard to the 58 samples noted as unsatisfactory, the following comments are made :

Milk. The 45 samples of new milk which were unsatisfactory were taken from three different dairy farmers. Three of these samples (from one producer) were found to be deficient both in milk fat and solids-not-fat. There was no evidence of any added

water. A letter was sent to the farmer concerned drawing his attention to these deficiencies and the facts were also reported to the Milk Marketing Board, so that the farmer might have the benefit of their advisory service. The remaining 42 samples which were unsatisfactory, were all slightly deficient in milk fat. In the case of one farmer, samples from other churns of milk forming part of the same consignment were all satisfactory and, in the case of the other farmer, follow-up samples taken on subsequent days were found to be satisfactory.

Cakes described as "cream horns" were found to contain an imitation cream filling. An official caution was sent to the retailers concerned.

Fruit. Two retailers were each found to be describing Packham Triumph Pears as William Pears. Proceedings were instituted against one retailer and a fine of £3 was imposed; an official caution was addressed to the second retailer.

Ice Cream. Two samples, purchased from the same manufacturer/retailer were found to be deficient in fat. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £3 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs. Two further samples of ice cream bore descriptive labels which were considered to be misleading; this matter is still under investigation.

Vinegar. With regard to the six samples of vinegar, it was found that each was non-brewed condiment. Four retailers were involved; three received official cautions and the fourth was cautioned verbally.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 - 1953. 235 inspections of shops were undertaken to ensure that the Marking Orders relating to certain imported foodstuffs made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, were complied with. 860 separate displays of meat, apples, tomatoes, poultry, dried fruit, bacon and butter were examined. Inspections were also made to see that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 were complied with, and no false trade descriptions were used.

13 summonses were issued against one butcher, 12 in relation to Argentine meat bearing a false trade description "English," and one in respect of Argentine meat exposed for sale not marked with an indication of origin; he was fined a total of £65, and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs. A second butcher was prosecuted in respect of two offences of selling Argentine beef not marked with an indication of origin. In each of these cases the purchaser requested English meat and was supplied with unmarked Argentine beef. He was also prosecuted for two offences of not marking with an indication of origin imported meat exposed for sale and was fined

a total of £8, with £2 2s. 0d. costs. A third butcher received official cautions in respect of two offences of selling Argentine beef not marked with an indication of origin and for failing to mark with an indication of origin, Argentine meat exposed for sale.

A wholesale dealer sold to a shopkeeper in Enfield a fertiliser which was pulverised sewage sludge. At the time of sale he gave the retailer certain advertising literature which falsely described the composition of the fertiliser. Proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler who was fined £5, and ordered to pay £8 8s. costs.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953. At 338 premises 2,272 articles of pre-packed food were examined to see that they bore a label which gave a clear statement of the designation of the food and, in the case of compound foods, the ingredients and also the name and address of the packer or labeller. No infringements of this Order were detected.

False or Misleading Descriptions. As in previous years a considerable amount of work has been done in the detailed scrutiny of advertisements and the labels on pre-packed foods, and taking suitable action in those cases where the label or advertisement contains a false or misleading description of the food to which it relates. During the year under review, corrective action has been secured in respect of salmon with potato salad, crystallised jelly, pineapple slices, pure egg mundelech, cherry juice, lime juice, imitation cream, cream filled biscuits, cream filled Easter eggs and cheese. In every case the person responsible agreed to make necessary suitable amendments to labels as the result of representations. In no case was it necessary to institute proceedings.

Special Designated Milk. During the year in question one licence was issued by the County Council in respect of the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" and another in respect of the designation "Sterilised" for milk processed in Enfield. Processors' premises were regularly inspected and compliance with requirements of the Act and of the appropriate Regulations was maintained. 56 samples of designated milk were taken all of which were certified as being satisfactory.

Safe Milk. In addition to the foregoing, 29 samples of raw milk were procured within the Borough and submitted to test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. None was found contaminated.

**NUMBER AND CLASSES OF FOOD PREMISES
IN BOROUGH**

Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	64
Grocers and Provision Merchants	..	..	..	..	..	227
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	70
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	80
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	33
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	24
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	34
Milkshops and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	89
Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	272

Hawkers

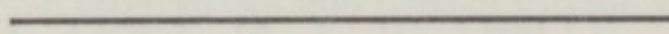
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Refreshments (Mobile Canteens)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1950
SECTION 11**

The provisions of the above require all Hawkers of Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables and Storage Premises used in connection therewith to be registered by the Council; during the year 2 Hawkers were registered.

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

No. of Premises, etc., on Register	No. of inspections
72	95



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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

	1957.	1956.
Number of children notified by Head Teachers to be absent from School due to :—		
(a) Infectious Disease or suspected Infectious Disease	584	276
(b) Contact with Infectious Disease ..	3	2
Number of School children notified by General Practitioners as suffering from Infectious Disease	981	368

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1956 AND 1957.

	1957			1956		
	No.	Treated in Hospital	Deaths	No.	Treated in Hospital	Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	16	2	—	19	1	—
Scarlet Fever	126	44	—	54	16	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	71	67	—	50	46	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	2	2	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	5	5	1	3	3	1
Acute-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	13	—	8	6	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis:						
New cases	27	—	8	56	—	10
Transfers, etc.	35	—	—	44	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis:						
New cases	9	—	—	6	—	1
Transfers, etc.	1	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	10	—	—	17	4	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	84	28	51	77	6	35
Dysentery	100	—	—	207	4	—
Measles	1244	5	—	200	1	—
Whooping Cough	246	6	—	188	2	—
Totals	1988	171	60	933	91	48

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Measles	8
Meningococcal Infection ..	1
Scarlet Fever	44
Poliomyelitis	4
Whooping Cough	6
Gastro-enteritis	12
Influenza	17
Diarrhoea and Vomiting ..	1
Upper Respiratory Infection ..	11
Pyrexia	2
Pneumonia	14
Erysipelas	2
Quinsy	5
Bronchitis	2
Others	23
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

DIPHTHERIA

For the ninth year in succession no case of Diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1,236 children were immunised for the first time and 2,377 received subsequent reinforcing doses during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

1,013 children were immunised against Whooping Cough for the first time during the year, and 263 received subsequent re-inforcing doses.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

3,431 children received two injections of vaccine and 292 children received one injection.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

1,652 persons received primary vaccination and 592 re-vaccination.

These figures show an increase on last year's totals, due no doubt, to the proximity of cases of smallpox in the middle of the year.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

During the course of the year 5 cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough. Of these 3 were boys, 2 being aged 6 years and one aged 13 years and 2 girls aged 5 years and 1½ years.

Unfortunately one case, the boy aged 13 years, proved fatal. All the cases were of paralytic type.

FOOD POISONING

Of the 10 cases of food poisoning which were notified during the year, 6 were single cases, 2 being due to Salmonella Organisms and in 4 cases no causative organism was identified.

The remaining four notified cases constituted a small outbreak of food poisoning due to coagulase—positive staphylococci 'phage 53+. Within a short time of consuming tinned sild in tomato these cases all members of one family became acutely ill with symptoms of food poisoning. The remains of the contents of the tin of sild were examined bacteriologically and a profuse growth of coagulase staphylococci 'phage 53+ was isolated.

Bacteriological examination of faeces from the affected family produced a similar growth of organism.

SONNÉ DYSENTERY

The incidence of mild dysentery due to Shigella Sonnei, showed a decrease on last year's figure, 100 cases as against 135 for the previous year, but this is an infection which is likely to vary considerably in incidence, especially as its spread is so easily encouraged by careless personal hygiene.

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.		Other Forms		Respiratory.		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
35 to 45	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
45 to 55	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
55 to 65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Totals	14	13	4	5	7	1	—	—

No. of cases transferred into the District from other areas :

Respiratory	35
Other Forms	1
	— 36

No. of cases restored to Register during the year :—

Respiratory	5
Other Forms	—
	— 5

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

Ward.	Estimated Population.	No. of Cases.		T.B. Case-rate.		T.B. Death-rate.	
		Respiratory	Other Forms	Respiratory	Other Forms	Respiratory	Other Forms
Bush Hill Park ..	10,551	1	3	0.09	0.25	0.09	0.00
Cambridge Road ..	10,649	3	3	0.28	0.28	0.09	0.00
Chase	7,555	2	—	0.26	0.00	0.13	0.00
Enfield Wash	12,531	6	—	0.47	0.00	0.07	0.00
Green Street	10,649	1	—	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ordnance	13,450	3	1	0.22	0.07	0.14	0.00
Ponders End	9,869	3	—	0.30	0.00	0.10	0.00
The Town	11,096	2	—	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
West	12,294	1	—	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Willow	10,556	5	2	0.47	0.18	0.09	0.00
Total	109,200	27	9	0.24	0.08	0.07	0.00

LABORATORY FACILITIES

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

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

THROAT AND NOSE SWABS.

Diphtheria Bacilli	..	..	..	—
Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	104
Vincent's Angina	..	..	..	2
Negative	..	..	..	386
				—

492

FAECES.

Shigellae	..	..	..	211
Giardia	..	..	..	6
Salmonella	..	..	..	38
Gastro-Enteritis Coli			..	—
Protozoa	..	..	..	—
Welchii	..	..	..	7
Negative	..	..	..	1,082
				—

1,344

SPUTUM.

Tubercle Bacillus	..	..	..	—
Other Organisms	..	..	..	25
Negative	..	..	..	57
				—

82

PERTUSSIS.

Cough Plate	..	..	..	—
Postnasal Swab	..	..	..	—
Negative	..	..	..	—
				—

—

MILK.

Pasteurised	6
Tuberculin Tested	—
Sterilised	—
Ice cream	38
	<hr/>

44

OTHER FOODS.

Chicken noodle soup ..	1
Cheese	3
Ham	4
Beef	13
Veal	2
Pork luncheon meat ..	2
Rice pudding	1
Custard powder	2
Salad	4
Lamb	2
Pilchards	3
Gravy	1
Cooked meat	1
Beef dripping	1
Sausages	1
Tinned sild	7
Butter	1
	<hr/>

49

WATER.

Domestic supplies, etc. ..	31
Swimming pools, etc. ..	6
	<hr/>

37

MISCELLANEOUS.

396

396

2,244

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

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

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.

1,141 premises were inspected during the year for rat and mice infestation, and of these 412 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 380.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Investigating Staff made 5,844 visits concerning rat infestation.

All the sewers in the Borough have been systematically examined and the Ministry's scheme for the extermination of rats in sewers has been closely followed. During the investigations 461 manholes were examined and 431 pre-baits and 115 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	..	17
Number of Council houses disinfested	.. ..	17
Number of other houses found to be infested	..	24
Number of other houses disinfested	.. ..	24

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

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' INSPECTIONS
AND VISITS**

The following report, in condensed form, gives details of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1957.

The total number of inspections made during the year for all purposes was 24,976.

INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES :—	No. of Inspections
Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957	320
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and Rent Act, 1957	523
Infectious Disease	455
Tuberculosis	6
Complaint by tenants of insanitary conditions ..	7,371
Vermin	483
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ..	5
Pet Animals Act, 1951	21
Public Conveniences	43
Schools	104
School Canteens	38
Cinemas, Halls, etc.	29
Fair-grounds	7
Hairdressers	83
Milkshops and Dairies	26
Food Premises	4,037
Food Hawkers' Stands	71
Food Hawkers (Storage)	24
Bakehouses	48
Ice-Cream Shops	107
Public-houses	14
Outworkers' Premises	15
Factories	353
Smoke Observations	450
 VISITS :—	
Infectious Diseases	242
Tuberculosis	2
Dysentery	598
Food Poisoning	128
Housing Act, 1936 (Sec. 62)—Permitted Numbers ..	5
Overcrowding	19
Slaughterhouse	926
Shops Act, 1950	54
Improvement Grants	1,117
Builder's Notices	7
C/fwd ..	17,731

						B/fwd ..	17,731
Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	555
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Well and Main Water Supplies				..	..	..	24
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Paddling Pools in Parks			..	..	..	..	8
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	589
							<hr/> 19,622

VISITS BY RODENT DEPT. STAFF :—

Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,254
Wasps, Beetles, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
							<hr/> 24,976

Samples taken—Water—Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Mains	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Swimming Baths				..	..	..	9
Parks Lakes, etc.				..	..	..	8
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	26

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

Houses or parts of houses cleansed, repaired, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Gutters and downpipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Yards paved or made good	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dustbins provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Improvements effected in Food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	297

Drains—Examined	247
Tested—Smoke	37
Water	14
Reconstructed	10
Repaired, etc.	216
Vents provided	1
Vents repaired	30
Sink wastes repaired	25
New sinks provided	2
Water-closets—New ones provided	4
New pans provided	35
Apparatus repaired or renewed	49
Water—Water laid on or restored	14
Nuisances—Manure, etc., removed	3
Ditches, etc., cleaned out	3
Other nuisances abated—Stoves, etc., repaired or renewed	25
Windows repaired or renewed	139
Caravans removed	81
Overcrowding abated	1
Miscellaneous	78
Wasps Nests destroyed	95
Houses demolished	3
Houses or parts of houses closed or vacated	34

NOTICES ISSUED

Statutory (Insanitary Conditions)	74
Informal (Do.) (P.H. Act)	345
Informal (Insanitary Conditions) (Housing Act)	29
Informal—Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations	158
Other Notices (Infectious Diseases)	3,464
	<hr/>
	4,070
	<hr/>

Other Letters sent	2,098
Number of Certificates issued in connection with plans ..	Nil
Number of Certificates issued in connection with disinfection	42
Number of Certificates issued in connection with unsound foods	618
Number of Requisitions for Information dealt with ..	2,363
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and Rent Act, 1957 ..	41
Number of Revocations of Certificates of Disrepair issued under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 ..	2

Result of Service of Statutory and Informal Notices :—

	Statutory.	Informal.
Number complied with	26	404
Number outstanding	48	128
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	74	532
	<hr/>	<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.

DISINFECTION

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease and verminous cases	262
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected ..	2,198
Number of Library books disinfected	288
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., destroyed ..	86

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. There are five registered premises in the District.

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 7 premises previously licensed by the local authority were re-licensed.

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 Public Health Inspectors has been appointed a duly appointed officer under the Act.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

A register is kept of all the factories in the Borough, and during the year 353 inspections were carried out.

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

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	51	89	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	358	264	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	18	—	—	—
Total ..	427	353	—	—

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 ..	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	1	—	1	—
Total ..	4	5	—	1	—

OUTWORKERS

Seventy-three lists containing the names and addresses of 471 outworkers were received during the year. 239 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.
Umbrellas	1	—	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	1	—	—
Fancy Goods	—	—	—
Wearing Apparel, etc.	100	—	—
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	32	—	—
Carding of Buttons, etc.	27	—	—
Artificial Flowers	6	—	—
Brush Making and Artist's Materials	97	—	—
Electrical Cables, etc.	197	—	—
Christmas Crackers, etc.	4	—	—
Stuffed Toys, Games and Toys.. .. .	1	—	—
Plastic Baby Goods	1	—	—
Druggist's Sundries	2	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	2	—	—
Total	471	—	—

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 Borough.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Number of inspections of sanitary accommodation .. 36

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are now no offensive trade businesses established in the Borough.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The full provisions of the Act and various Regulations were not in force during 1957, but, certain preliminary action, including a proposal for a Smoke Control Area, was taken.

Analyses of deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments at the four sites in the Borough were continued.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOL

Enfield has two public swimming pools, a relatively modern open-air pool, built in 1932, situated next to the Sports Stadium, and an indoor bath at Enfield Lock, built in 1895, but recently greatly improved by extensions and modernisation.

As regards the purification of the water, the up-to-date method of chlorination, filtration and aeration is used at both premises. This gives a safe and pleasant bathing water. Reports on the twice-daily examinations for chlorine and alkalinity of the water are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and the Public Health Inspectors take samples for bacteriological tests at appropriate intervals.

At both the open-air pool and the indoor bath, slipper bath facilities are available.

CARAVANS

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

PUBLIC MORTUARY

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

BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

~~URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ENFIELD~~

*With the
Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments*

PUBLIC OFFICES,
ENFIELD.

