

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

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Borough Council of Enfield



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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

FOR

1959





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ANNUAL REPORT
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1959.

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

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1959.

With the exception of the inauguration of the first Smoke Control Area, referred to in more detail in another part of this report, no event of major Public Health interest occurred in the Borough during the year. The main work of the Department continued in its characteristically unspectacular manner and much success was achieved in improving conditions generally for the benefit of the health of the district and preventing the occurrence of any serious detrimental incident. Indeed we are always grateful when the Health Department avoids "hitting the headlines" as such an occurrence can mean the failure to some extent of our preventive measures, however blameless we may be.

In the realm of Health Propaganda, we once again provided an exhibition at the Enfield Show, this year in conjunction with other Departments of the Council, as a continuation or extension of a Civic Exhibition held earlier in the year at Forty Hall. Again we were glad to find an encouraging degree of interest shown by the public as this form of Health Propaganda involves a considerable amount of time and effort additional to our normal activities.

The summer was distinguished by the long spell of good weather which we all enjoyed and from which we must have benefited. It would appear that consequently greater use of the excellent local facilities for healthy open air activities, which by coincidence I stressed last year, was encouraged, and proved beneficial in spite of the troubles caused by the very large numbers of wasps-nests with which we endeavoured to deal to the best of our ability and capacity, although such an activity is not strictly considered to be a Public Health activity.

Now that some progress has been made in regard to clearing our environment of smoke contamination, attention is being focussed

nationally on the abatement of noise which in its own way can be just as harmful to health.

While most people will readily accept the need for Clean Air, I foresee, unfortunately, some reluctance to accept the same need or degree of urgency with regard to noise, because what may be pleasantly noisy to some or unnoticed by others, may constitute a real nuisance to quite a number of people, as witnessed by the fact that the B.B.C. frequently broadcast requests in the Summer for people to reduce the volume of sound from their radio sets. I myself, have on occasions, in the course of duty which involves entering houses to undertake an examination or inspection, found it necessary to request householders to switch off the radio to which they have grown accustomed or oblivious, in order that I could carry out my work satisfactorily. Noise nuisance can come from such a variety of sources, in such a variety of forms, to such a variety of recipients, that I think that control of noise nuisance is fraught with difficulty.

Now let us look at the Vital Statistics of the Borough. The population has increased slightly to 109,700, and the number of inhabited houses has also increased, although the need for more is still urgent. The Birth Rate is slightly lower at 13.44 per thousand population and the illegitimate rate remains around its usual figure of about 4 per cent. of total births.

There was a marked decrease in the number of still-births, and the Infant Mortality Rate of 19.66 compares favourably with that of England and Wales at 22.0. The Death Rate was also somewhat lower than that for England and Wales, but unfortunately one woman died in consequence of childbirth.

Cancer continues to take its heavy toll and cancer of the lungs and bronchi shows no evidence of abating. The fact that nearly twelve times as many people died from this form of cancer as died from tuberculosis of the lungs needs no further comment from me this year.

Home accidents, road accidents, other accidents and suicides, continue to cause concern particularly because of the preventable nature of many of them. For many years I have tried to stress the importance of safeguards in the home to prevent the occurrence of so much unnecessary suffering and sorrow. This year I feel impelled also to refer to fatal road accidents because of the publicity given recently to the consumption of alcohol as a cause, and to wonder if, perhaps, we should not be condemning haste, selfishness, impatience, and downright bad manners by all categories of road users, as the main causes—all factors well within the bounds of prevention.

The control of infectious diseases is still an important aspect of our work although several of the diseases which formerly were prevalent and serious in nature are not now such a problem. Although we have had no death from Diphtheria for over 13 years, nor indeed any case for over 11 years, the fact that it has appeared in nearby districts should emphasise to us the danger of complacency about this disease.

There were nearly a hundred cases of Scarlet Fever, a similar figure to last year and similarly mild in character. Measles was not so prevalent as last year and only 4 were treated in hospital, and 5 of the 64 cases of whooping-cough required hospital treatment. Mild dysentery, only 38 cases notified, was relatively uncommon. We had our first year free of poliomyelitis since 1946. Actually less than 100 Enfield cases of infectious disease were admitted to the local infectious disease hospital.

Apart from pneumonia, the only deaths from notifiable infectious diseases were the 5 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and one from another tuberculous condition, and the notifications of new cases of tuberculosis were considerably less than the previous year. In fact the year showed the lowest number of deaths from tuberculosis and the second lowest number of new cases ever recorded. However, the report of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit shows the need for constant vigilance in this disease, especially in case resistance to drugs develops.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the services of the staff of the Health Department during the year.

WILLIAM D. HYDE,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

Alderman A. A. F. TATMAN, B.E.M., J.P. *Mayor*

Alderman A. M. EELES *Deputy Mayor*

Aldermen :

MRS. G. M. JAY, J.P.	A. M. EELES, ESQ.
W. G. BOWYER, ESQ.	W. F. LINDSELL, ESQ.
D. R. J. BOXALL, ESQ.	E. L. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
J. COTTENHAM, ESQ., J.P.	A. H. SAUNDERS, ESQ.
G. DEACOCK, ESQ.	A. A. F. TATMAN, ESQ., B.E.M., J.P.

Councillors :

MISS C. E. CLOUGH	H. E. LATTY, ESQ.
MRS. E. M. C. ELLIS	E. E. LEESMITH, ESQ.
A. E. ANTROBUS, ESQ.	E. P. LOMER, ESQ.
A. D. BATES, ESQ.	L. C. MERRION, ESQ.
J. R. BENTLEY, ESQ.	F. L. MEZEN, ESQ.
E. W. BURVILLE, ESQ.	J. C. PINES, ESQ., B.E.M.
H. E. CAMPBELL, ESQ.	S. C. PIPER, ESQ.
A. H. CHAMBERS, ESQ.	E. J. RAYMENT, ESQ.
L. J. COLLOP, ESQ.	R. A. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
W. H. COOK, ESQ.	MRS. G. E. STANFORD
MRS. J. L. CRONIN	P. A. THOMAS, ESQ.
J. J. DUNNETT, ESQ.	E. J. TONG, ESQ.
G. D. GAME, ESQ.	G. H. WATSON, ESQ.
E. T. HENDRICK, ESQ.	C. H. J. WICKS, ESQ.
W. J. HOWES, ESQ.	A. J. YOUNG, ESQ.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. G. M. Jay, J.P. *Chairman*

E. J. Rayment, Esq. *Vice-Chairman*

also

Alderman BOXALL

Councillors Mrs. ELLIS, Miss CLOUGH, ANTROBUS, LATTY, LEESMITH, MEZEN, PINES, B.E.M., THOMAS and YOUNG.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. W. D. Hyde.
 Deputy Medical Officer of Health : Dr. Margaret R. Gilmour.

Chief Public Health Inspector : Mr. J. C. Lightfoot.

Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Foods :
 Mr. A. Ramsden, Mr. D. C. Turner, Mr. G. E. A. Laney, Mr.
 N. Smith, Mr. E. A. C. Kottman, Mr. A. J. Hattersley, Mr. R.
 Williams.

Student Public Health Inspector : Mr. D. Ratliff.

Rodent Investigator : Mr. P. W. Partridge.

Chief Clerk : Mr. S. N. Dance.

Senior Clerk : Mr. R. W. Kirby.

General Clerks : Mr. E. Gray (resigned 15.2.59), Mr. B. Bayford
 (appointed 16.3.59), Mrs. V. M. Randall, Miss J. Cowlard.

Shorthand-Typist : Mrs. C. Meikle.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

POPULATION

The population as estimated by the Registrar General is 109,700.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1959, according to the Rate Books, was 33,054.

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

The rateable value of the Borough is £2,096,363

The net product (after allowing for cost of collection)
 of a penny rate is (Estimated) £8,550

AREA

Area (in acres) 12,401

NEW HOUSES

The number of houses erected during the course of the year was 362.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births :—				Total	Male.	Female.
	Legitimate	..	..	1,419	744	675
	Illegitimate	..	..	56	25	31
Birth-rate—13.44 per 1,000 population.						
Still Births :—				Total.	Male.	Female.
	Legitimate	..	..	24	10	14
	Illegitimate	..	..	2	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total births—17.32.						
Deaths				Total.	Male.	Female.
				1,110	546	564
Death-rate—10.11 per 1,000 population.						

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

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total births.
From Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	—
From other Puerperal causes	1	0.66
	—	—
	1	0.66
	—	—

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

All infants per 1,000 live births	19.66
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	11.98
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	35.71

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	227
Deaths from Cancer (Lungs and Bronchus)	58
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Other forms)	1

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 1.07.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	Infant Mortality rate
	Live	Still		
England and Wales ..	16.5	20.7	11.6	22.0
ENFIELD (Standardised)	13.44	17.32	10.81	19.66

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to Enfield for 1959 was 1,110, 48 less than for last year.

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

Cause of Death	1958	1959
ALL AGES :—		
Diseases of Heart	399	378
Malignant Disease (Cancer)	228	227
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	148	118
Bronchitis	68	63
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	59	78
Pneumonia	42	36
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	7	5
CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR :—		
Atelectasis	2	4
Premature Birth	10	9
Congenital Malformations	4	4
Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia ..	7	7
Cerebral haemorrhage	4	4

The death-rate for the Borough is 10.11 per 1,000 population.

Two hundred and ninety seven deaths registered were of Enfield persons over 80 years of age, 118 being males and 179 females. 1 male and 10 females were aged 95 years or more.

It will be seen that 26.75 per cent. of the total deaths were of persons over 80 years of age.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death during Year 1959.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	4	1	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Syphilitic diseases	1	3	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Ac. Polio-myelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm of stomach ..	8	8	16
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	47	11	58
Do. of breast	1	21	22
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	7	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	62	62	124
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	4	8
Diabetes	3	3	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	41	77	118
Coronary disease, angina	96	71	167
Hypertension with heart disease ..	9	16	25
Other Heart disease	73	113	186
Other Circulatory disease	41	37	78
Influenza	11	6	17
Pneumonia	20	16	36
Bronchitis	47	16	63
Other diseases of Respiratory system	8	4	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	7	2	9
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	1	9	10
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	9	—	9
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	28	57	85
Motor Vehicle accidents	5	3	8
All Other accidents	10	8	18
Suicide	4	5	9
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
Total ..	546	564	1,110

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 ..	20	—	1	—	21	1	3	3	1	29
Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	7
Congenital Malformations	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Prematurity	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Cardiac failure	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	20	—	1	—	21	1	3	3	1	29

Births in the year :—Legitimate : Live births, 1,419 ; Still-births, 24. Illegitimate : Live births, 56 ; Still-births, 2.

Deaths in the year :—Legitimate Infants, 27 ; Illegitimate, 2.

Of the 29 infants who died before reaching the age of 1 year, 21 died within the first 4 weeks of life, and of this number, 20 occurred in infants under 1 week.

The infant mortality rate for the Borough is 19.66.

INQUESTS

Thirty one inquests and one hundred and sixty four post mortem examinations without inquests were held during the year.

Of these, 164 deaths were due to natural causes, 18 to accidental causes, 9 to suicide, 2 to misadventure and in 2 cases an open verdict was recorded.

FATAL HOME ACCIDENTS

During the year under review, there were 9 fatal home accidents to Enfield residents, being 6 less than the previous year. All of these accidents occurred amongst elderly people, 4 being over 80 years of age and 5 between 69 and 80 years of age.

The precipitating cause of death in 6 cases was a fall leading in most instances to fractured bones and followed usually by lung complications.

Of the remainder, 2 females died from accidental coal gas poisoning and one female from asphyxia due to drowning in a domestic bath.

The number of fatal Road Accidents to Enfield residents during the year was 8.

Unfortunately there were also 9 (4 male, 5 female) cases of suicide, 4 of which were in the 35-50 years age group and 5 were over the age of 50. The method adopted in 5 cases was coal gas poisoning. It is disquieting to consider the sum total of human misery recorded in these paragraphs, and to ponder over the fact that so much could, and should, be prevented.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under these Acts.

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 the reports on these are sent to the Health Department, and have shown satisfactory results.

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

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.

There is now only one dwelling in Enfield which relies solely on well water for its water supply and this is under regular supervision. During the year four samples of water from this well were examined bacteriologically and all were found to be satisfactory.

In addition, two 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	47
	Assessments without medical examinations	38
(2) Sick Pay Scheme :	Medical examinations	56
	Assessments without medical examinations	45

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year by :—

(a) Local Authority	30
(b) Other Local Authorities	—
(c) Other bodies or persons	332

With State assistance (included in above totals) :—

(a) Local Authority	30
(b) Other Local Authorities	—
(c) Other bodies or persons	—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses* :—

	No. of houses.	No. of inspec- tions.
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing-defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts and Regulations) and number of inspections made	1,400	3,481
(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	247	506
(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		57
(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		303
(The number here given is of houses where any insanitary conditions were found.)		

2. *Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	280
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under 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	91
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	90
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	18

C.—Proceedings under Middlesex County Council Act 1956 Sec. 38 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring drains to be cleared	9
(2) Number of houses at which drains were cleared after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act which came into operation on 14th June, 1959, made provision for house owners and certain leaseholders to claim, as a right, half the cost up to a maximum of £155 of installing five basic improvements :—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water

closet, a hot water system and a food store. To qualify for a standard grant, a house must, after improvement, be provided with all five standard amenities and they must be for the exclusive use of the occupants. If a house is already provided with some of the standard amenities, a grant can be claimed towards the cost of installing the remainder.

The popularity of this Act is evinced from the increased number of visits made by the inspectorial staff, 1,366 against 587 for the previous year, for in addition, there is the existing Discretionary Grant Scheme where grants are payable for a wider range and more extensive forms of improvements including the conversion or adaptation of larger houses and other buildings.

Commencing with a preliminary inspection to determine the fitness of the property and its suitability for a grant, it is necessary, upon the Council agreeing to make a grant, to make several subsequent visits to ensure that the conditions of the Grant Scheme are being observed.

RENT ACT 1957

No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair ..	74
No. of undertakings received from landlords	67
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	16
No. of applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair received from landlords	18
No. of objections to cancellations received from tenants ..	5
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	15
No. of Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has Undertaken to Remedy :	
Issued to tenants	8
Issued to landlords	29

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924 to 1952

Total number of carcasses examined :—

Cows	32
Bullocks	304
Heifers	184
Calves	31
Swine	6,256
Sheep	23,815
Lambs	7,923
Goats	1
Total	38,546

Whole carcasses, parts or organs found to be diseased .. 2,783
 Weight of do. 4 tons 19 cwts. — 6 lbs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed ..	488	32	31	31,738	6,256	1
Number inspected	488	32	31	31,738	6,256	1
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
(a) Whole carcases condemned ..	1	1	4	86	5	—
(b) Part or organ condemned ..	91	1	1	2,085	508	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	18.85	6.26	16.13	6.84	8.2	0.0
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
(a) Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Part or organ condemned ..	3	—	—	—	90	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.62	—	—	—	1.44	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
(a) Carcases of which some part or or- gan was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcases sub- mitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, came into operation on 1st August, 1958, and several Regulations and Orders in connection therewith had commencement dates in 1959.

The Act concerns itself with construction standards for hygiene and the prevention of cruelty to animals, hygienic practices, isolation of slaughterhalls from dwellings, and the safety, health and welfare of workers in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

There are also certain changes in the arrangements for licensing, and provision is made for each Local Authority to review and report to the Minister on the existing and probable facilities and future requirements of their district in regard to slaughterhouse facilities.

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 ..	19	10
PASTEURISED MILK ..	22	10
STERILISED MILK ..	79	12
Totals : ..	120	32

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

There is 1 dairy in the District which is registered under the above Regulations.

60 persons were registered as distributors of milk during 1959.

30 inspections were made at the dairy and the premises used by distributors.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

There are 296 Ice Cream retail premises and 186 Food Preparing premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

28 samples of ice cream were taken of which 17 were Grade I, 5 Grade II and 4 Grade III. In 2 other cases the tests were declared void as conditions were unsatisfactory.

Examination of Foods

Number of inspections made of retail shops, stalls
and food-preparing premises, etc. 2,339

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

Articles	Foodstuffs	Weight—lbs.
1,615	Fruits	1,748
1,251	Vegetables	751
34	Fish (Fresh)	334
474	Fish (Tinned)	189
754	Meats	1,542
2,848	Meat (Fresh)	11,789
119	Bacon	1,902
113	Soups	100
151	Beans	89
25	Shellfish	5
50	Rice	45
24	Macaroni and Spaghetti ..	14
34	Jams	68
73	Fats	91
204	Cream and Milk	261
60	Lemonade Powder ..	15
7	Salad Cream	3
7,836		18,946

Total No. of articles, etc., condemned 7,836

No. of Certificates of condemnation issued 1,195

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for
human consumption :—

8 tons 9 cwts. 18 lbs.

Method of Disposal of Condemned foods

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

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955-1958

1,887 visits were made to food premises of all types during the year. Many of these visits resulted in improvements, often of structural nature, above the minimum requirements of the Regulations. In addition to structural alterations and modernisation of equipment in factory canteens, 4 completely new canteens have been erected, and the premises, including the kitchen, bar and pavilion of an Athletic Club have been altered, refitted and generally improved.

The provision of wash basins in the sanitary conveniences of Public Houses where no adequate facilities previously existed, particularly those Public Houses where meals and snacks are served, has been, and will be, encouraged.

During the year a complete survey of all school canteens and sculleries within the Borough, was made.

Protection, by refrigeration, of food on display increased encouragingly, and this was particularly so with butchers' window displays.

An extensive programme for the improvement of conditions at the only private slaughterhouse in the Borough was agreed with the Management and structural improvements and better lighting have already been carried out.

Of the three entirely open-fronted fish shops remaining at the end of 1958, one was closed during 1959, another provided with a degree of display protection, whilst the third was substantially converted by the end of the year to a modern closed-fronted shop.

Improvements of a general character were effected in 58 food premises.

As part of two well-attended Civic Exhibitions, held at different times during the year, the Department's work in the field of Food Hygiene was depicted—the theme being "Clean Food a Key to Good Health." On this Stand were displayed examples of Hygiene in the home; Hygiene in food premises; Inspection of meat and other food items. The exhibition of diseased foods, which included fresh meat and poultry specimens in addition to preserved specimens, aroused great interest among the public and was particularly marked in the case of the diseased fresh meat and poultry.

Sampling of washing up water and swab testing of food utensils and equipment, continued, including a series at the Slaughterhouse. A very useful purpose was served in respect of the latter as it was shown that with the regular proper use of a good liquid sterilising agent, bacterial counts could be greatly reduced, and washing-up water and swabs from slaughtermen's steels, saws and knives, and washing down cloths etc., made negative to the coliform test.

Some prosecutions were taken during the year, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. A butcher was prosecuted under Section 8 for selling a joint of meat which was unfit for human consumption and was fined £10 with £3 3s. 0d. costs. He appealed against this conviction to Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Middlesex. His appeal was dismissed and costs awarded to the Council.

A firm of mineral water manufacturers was prosecuted under Section 2, for selling a bottle of lemonade containing the carcass of a mouse, and was fined £5 with costs.

A baker was prosecuted under Section 2 for selling a loaf of bread containing rodent excreta and was fined £20 and costs.

A firm making meat pies was prosecuted under Section 8, for selling a mouldy pork pie and was fined £5 with costs.

A grocer was prosecuted under Section 8, for selling a cream filled Swiss Roll which was unfit for human consumption and was fined £20 with costs. This grocer was further prosecuted under Section 8 in respect of another of his Stores for selling a chocolate flavoured Swiss Roll, which was unfit for human consumption and was fined £25 with costs.

In view of the continued importance of food hygiene, arrangements were made for two of the Department's Public Health Inspectors to attend an 18 weeks Refresher Course in Meat Inspection at the National College of Food Technology, London, on one evening a week.

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 1959 :—

Article.	Total samples procured.	Unsatis- factory.
Milk (various)	77	1
Milk (new)	52	—
Butter	14	—
Cakes, etc.	14	1
Cheese	6	—
Cooked meat	16	—
Cream	6	—
Drugs	15	—
Fish and Fish Products	29	—
Fruit juice etc.	13	1
Ice cream	31	—
Margarine	4	—
Meat and Meat Products	39	—
Fruit—Fresh and Canned, etc.	20	2
Liver	15	—
Sausages	14	1
Coffee	4	—
Spirits	6	—
Vinegar	20	4
Miscellaneous	23	—
Totals : ..	418	10

With regard to the 10 samples noted as unsatisfactory, the following comments are made :

Milk. Only one sample of milk was found not to be up to the required minimum standard. A bottle supplied by a retailer contained milk deficient in fat. Subsequent sampling proved this sample to be an isolated case and no further action was taken.

Cakes. A retailer sold doughnuts containing imitation cream as “ Cream Doughnuts.” This proved to be an error by an inexperienced assistant so the Firm concerned were issued with an official caution.

Fruit, Fresh and Canned, etc. Two purchases of Clementine Oranges claimed to be seedless were made from a retailer and in each case seeds were found. The number in each fruit was small and a caution was given.

Fruit Juice, Squash, etc. A sample of fruit drink labelled simply "Blackcurrant" was found upon analysis to consist of 10 per cent. blackcurrant juice and 20 per cent. grape juice. The manufacturers had obtained advice as to the proper labelling of this product and a misunderstanding had arisen. In view of these special circumstances an official caution was issued and the name changed to "Blackcurrant Drink."

Sausages. Sausages supplied to a school kitchen were found to contain preservative, although its presence was not declared as required by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1958. The matter was taken up with the supplier concerned who immediately remedied the omission. An official caution was given in this case.

Vinegar. Four samples of vinegar obtained from retailers were found to be below the minimum acetic acid content of 4 per cent. Vinegar sold from the barrel deteriorates during storage and in each case this was found to be the cause. The deficiencies were not large and official cautions were issued.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 - 1953. The majority of the inspection work carried out under the provisions of the above Acts relates to ensuring that the requirements of the various Marking Orders made under the provisions of the Act of 1926 are complied with. These Orders apply to the marking of the country of origin on imported foodstuffs, principally meat, apples, tomatoes, currants, raisins, sultanas, bacon, ham, poultry, butter and honey, upon sale and exposure for sale. Inspections were made at 294 premises of 1,026 displays of these foodstuffs. Any infringements detected were of a minor nature and were dealt with by verbal warning.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953. This Order requires pre-packed food to be marked with the name and address, or with the Registered Trade Mark, of the packer or labeller. It also requires such food to be labelled with its common or usual name (if any), and in the case of a compounded food with the names of the ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed and prescribes specific labelling of certain foods. A total of 1,171 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 294 different premises to ascertain whether there was compliance with the above regulations.

False and Misleading Descriptions. Food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false and misleading statements and descriptions. No serious infringements were disclosed. Corrective action taken within the whole area of the County has equal effect within the Boroughs, and work under this heading is combined

with inspections made in connection with the Merchandise Marks Acts and the Labelling of Food Order.

Examples where corrective action was sought are fruit syrups described as fruit "juices," slimming claims in connection with lemon juice drinks, and a "Seedless Fig Bar" which contained crushed seeds. Some extravagant claims in respect of medical remedies were challenged and the advertisements withdrawn.

Special Designated Milk. During 1959 the County Council issued one Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licence and one Dealers' (Sterilizer's) Licence in respect of premises within the Borough where milk is processed. These premises were regularly inspected and compliance with statutory requirements was well maintained. A total of 72 samples of designated milk was taken, none of which failed to obtain a satisfactory certificate.

Safe Milk. In addition to the foregoing, 37 samples of raw milk were procured and submitted to tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli. None was found contaminated.

NUMBER AND CLASSES OF FOOD PREMISES IN BOROUGH

Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	60
Grocers and Provision Merchants	..	..	169	
Butchers	..	..	..	67
Greengrocers	..	..	..	80
Fishmongers	..	..	..	27
Bakehouses	..	..	..	22
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	37
Milkshops and Dairies	..	..	..	96
Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	..	296

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 3 Hawkers and 3 Hawkers' Premises were registered.

The following table shows the number of Hawkers' Premises 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
82	113

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

	1958.	1959.
Number of children notified by Head Teachers to be absent from School due to :—		
(a) Infectious Disease or suspected Infectious Disease	518	365
(b) Contact with Infectious Disease ..	2	6
Number of School children notified by General Practitioners as suffering from Infectious Disease	795	497

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1958 AND 1959.

	1958			1959		
	No.	Treated in Hospital	Deaths	No.	Treated in Hospital	Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera—Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	3	—	13	3	—
Scarlet Fever	101	33	—	98	40	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever } ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	36	34	—	10	7	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic) ..	4	3	—	—	—	—
Acute-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	—	1	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis:						
New cases ..	45	12	7	33	12	5
Transfers, etc.	38	—	—	44	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis :						
New cases ..	11	7	2	1	—	1
Transfers, etc.	—	—	—	3	—	—
Food Poisoning	12	—	—	5	2	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	74	22	42	51	2	36
Dysentery	10	1	—	38	—	—
Measles	1186	15	—	853	4	—
Whooping Cough ..	17	2	—	64	5	—
Totals ..	1566	146	52	1214	75	42

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Measles	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	40
Whooping Cough		..	..	5
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	10
Diarrhoea and Vomiting			..	7
Upper Respiratory Infection			..	1
Pyrexia	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	3
Quinsy	..	..	..	1
Others	..	..	..	21
				<hr/> 96 <hr/>

DIPHTHERIA

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

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1,265 children were immunised for the first time and 2,671 received subsequent reinforcing doses during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

1,014 children were immunised against Whooping Cough for the first time during the year, and 233 received subsequent re-inforcing doses.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During the year, 13,691 people completed a course of three injections, 11,917 received two injections and 118 received one injection.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

1,182 persons were vaccinated against smallpox.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

No cases of Poliomyelitis or Acute Encephalitis occurred during the year.

FOOD POISONING

Of the 5 cases of food poisoning which were notified during the year, all were single cases, due to Salmonella Organisms.

SONNÉ DYSENTERY

The incidence of mild dysentery due to Shigella Sonnei showed an increase on last year's figure, with 38 cases as against 10 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	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35	..	..	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
35 to 45	..	..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 55	..	..	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	..	..	4	3	—	—	2	1	1	—
Totals	..	..	22	11	1	—	4	1	1	—

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

Respiratory	..	..	44
Other Forms	..	..	3
			— 47

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

Respiratory	..	..	—
Other Forms	..	..	1
			— 1

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 ..	10,601	2	—	0.18	—	—	—
Cambridge Road ..	10,699	1	—	0.09	—	—	—
Chase	7,605	2	1	0.26	0.13	—	0.13
Enfield Wash ..	12,581	3	—	0.23	—	—	—
Green Street ..	10,699	4	—	0.37	—	—	—
Ordnance	13,500	7	—	0.51	—	0.14	—
Ponders End ..	9,919	6	—	0.60	—	0.10	—
The Town	11,146	1	—	0.08	—	0.08	—
West	12,344	4	—	0.32	—	0.08	—
Willow	10,606	3	—	0.28	—	—	—
Total ..	109,700	33	1	0.29	0.01	0.04	0.01

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The following tables give the final reports on the Mass Radiography investigation carried out in the Borough during 1959 by the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Organised Groups	9,028	5,163	14,191
Public Sessions	2,455	3,705	6,160
Miniatures taken	11,483	8,868	20,351
Recalled for large film	201	102	303
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Requiring immediate treatment	26	5	31
(b) Requiring close clinic supervision	6	4	10
(c) Requiring occasional clinic supervision	47	30	77
(d) Presumed healed, no further action needed	38	24	62

Bronchial Carcinoma : 6 male cases were ascertained as a result of Mass X-ray examination.

Other Abnormalities Noted include :

	Male	Female	Total
Abnormalities of Bony Thorax—Congenital ..	2	1	3
Do. Acquired	4	—	4
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Bronchiectasis	2	1	3
Emphysema	6	—	6
Pulmonary Fibrosis—Non-tuberculous	17	5	22
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1	—	1
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands ..	—	1	1
Sarcoidosis	3	2	5
Pleural thickening or calcification. Non-tuberculous	9	2	11
Abnormalities of the diaphragm	2	—	2
Calcified Hamartoma	1	—	1
Abnormal vascular shadow	—	1	1
Abnormalities of Heart and Vessels—Congenital ..	3	3	6
Do. Acquired	8	12	20
Cyst of lung (provisional diagnosis)	1	—	1
Diaphragmatic Hernia	1	—	1
	63	30	93

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 ..	24
Vincent's Angina	1
Others	6
Negative	190

FAECES.

Shigellae	..	..	..	96
Giardia	..	..	..	3
Salmonella	..	..	..	38
Gastro-Enteritis Coli			..	—
Protozoa	..	..	..	—
Welchii	..	..	..	32
Negative	..	..	..	635

804

SPUTUM.

Tubercle Bacillus	..	..	..	—
Other Organisms	..	..	..	13
Negative	..	..	..	60

73

OTHER FOODS.

Meat	..	..	..	7
Bacon	..	..	..	1
Cake	..	..	..	1
Ice cream	..	..	..	28

37

WATER.

Domestic supplies, etc.	..	..	..	6
Swimming pools, etc.	..	..	..	9

15

MISCELLANEOUS.

.. .. 245

245

1,395

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 disinfection undertaken at their premises.

1,403 premises were inspected during the year for rat and mice infestation, and of these 443 were found to be affected.

The total number of treatments carried out by the Department including domestic, business and factory premises, was 396.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Investigating Staff made 4,871 visits concerning rat infestation.

During the year the treatment of sewers by Sodium Fluoroacetate in damp coarse Oatmeal has continued, three treatments involving 351 manholes being carried out.

DISINFESTATION

Number of Council Houses suspected to be infested ..	12
Number of Council houses disinfested as precautionary measure	12
Number of other houses suspected to be infested ..	24
Number of other houses disinfested as precautionary measure	21
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., 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 1959.

The total number of inspections and visits made during the year for all purposes was 27,085.

INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES :—	No. of Inspections
Public Health Act, 1936	2,976
Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957	505
Rent Act, 1957	319
Infectious Disease	158
Tuberculosis	5
Complaint by tenants of insanitary conditions ..	4,218
Vermin	298
C/fwd ..	8,479

						No. of Inspections
				B/fwd	..	8,479
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..					9
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	14
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	52
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	51
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	41
Cinemas, Halls, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	71
Fair-grounds	..	..	..	..	..	16
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	23
Milkshops and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	30
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Food Hawkers' Stands	..	..	..	..	..	51
Food Hawkers (Storage)	..	..	..	..	..	62
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	25
Ice-Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	63
Public-houses	..	..	..	..	..	55
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	10
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	214
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	985
Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	4,897
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	166

VISITS :—

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	187
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	177
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	75
Housing Act, 1936 (Sec. 62)—Permitted Numbers	..					3
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	6
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	747
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	27
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	1,366
Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	241
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	670
Rats	..	..	..	..	..	456
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	8
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	62
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	25
Well and Main Water Supplies			..	..	..	14
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	4
Paddling Pools in Parks		..	..	..	..	5
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	62
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	38
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	888

 22,075

VISITS BY RODENT DEPT. STAFF :—

Rats	4,424
Wasps, Beetles, etc.	586
	<hr/>
	5,010
	<hr/>

Samples taken—Water—Wells	4
Mains	2
Swimming Baths	4
Parks' Lakes, etc.	5
Ice-Cream	28
Food Utensils (Swabs)	25
Washing-up water	9

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. ..	231
Roofs repaired	151
Gutters and downpipes repaired	99
Dampness remedied	102
Floors repaired	51
Yards paved or made good	12
Dustbins provided or renewed	30
Improvements effected in food storage facilities	60
Drains—Examined	391
Cleared by Health Dept.	131
Tested—Smoke	30
Water	14
Repaired, etc.	101
Vents repaired	4
Sink wastes repaired	13
New sinks provided	9
Water-closets—New ones provided	4
New pans provided	25
Apparatus repaired or renewed	29
Water—Water laid on or restored	4
Cisterns cleansed, covered, etc.	4
Wells cleansed, repaired, etc.	1
Other nuisances abated—Stoves, etc., repaired or renewed	31
Windows repaired or renewed	110
Caravans removed	74
Wasps Nests destroyed	72
Ditches cleared	2
Miscellaneous	87

NOTICES ISSUED

Public Health Act : Statutory (Insanitary Conditions)	..	100
Do. Informal (Do.)		492
Do. Infectious Diseases	.. ..	933
Housing Act : Informal (Insanitary Conditions)	.. ..	1
Food and Drugs Act and } Informal	.. ..	116
Food Hygiene Regulations.		<hr/> 1,642

Number of Requisitions for Information dealt with .. 2,824

Result of Service of Statutory and Informal Notices :—

	Statutory.	Informal.
Number complied with	116	396
Number outstanding	46	253
	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 649

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	..	180
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected	..	1,274
Number of Library books disinfected	.. ..	181
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., destroyed	..	118

**RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS
ACT, 1951.**

As two firms with premises previously registered under the Act have now ceased business and one new registration was effected during the year, the total number of premises registered in Enfield is now four.

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 four premises previously licensed by the local authority were re-licensed. In addition, one new application for licensing was granted.

THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.

THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953.

The above legislation requires 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.

Each of the Public Health Inspectors is 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 214 inspections were carried out. The register has recently been revised and is in accordance with the list kept by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

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.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	354	291	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	13	3	2	—
Total ..	376	304	8	—

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)	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	4	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	4	—	2	—
Total	12	14	—	3	—

OUTWORKERS

Sixty seven lists containing the names and addresses of 560 outworkers were received during the year. 214 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.
Wearing Apparel, etc.	162	—	—
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	60	—	—
Carding of Buttons, etc.	43	—	—
Artificial Flowers	7	—	—
Brush Making and Artist's Materials	34	—	—
Electrical Cables, etc.	222	—	—
Christmas Crackers, etc.	5	—	—
Stuffed Toys, Games and Toys ..	20	—	—
Druggist's Sundries	2	—	—
Handbags	1	—	—
Domestic Utensils	4	—	—
Total	560	—	—

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES.

Byelaws were made in 1937 for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of any premises used for 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 of the Borough.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Number of inspections of sanitary accommodation . . . 71

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The provisions of the above Act include those relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisance and the application of the Act to railway engines, vessels and Crown premises.

On the 1st October 1959, the Smoke Control Order in respect of Area No. 1 came into operation, the area concerned being the Haddon Estate and part of the Great Cambridge Road. This area included 515 dwelling houses and the response in converting and adapting existing appliances was generally very good.

During the year the Council provisionally agreed to include the whole of Enfield in Smoke Control Areas within a period of fifteen years, and also agreed a programme for the next five years. Progress was made in the action necessary to inaugurate in 1960 a second Smoke Control Area, which it is proposed will completely surround Area No. 1, and is much larger, in that some 3,000 dwellings are included. The boundaries suggested are—the Borough boundary to the north, the Churchbury railway line to the east, Forty Hill/Bulls Cross to the west and Carterhatch Lane and Myddelton Avenue to the south.

With regard to the measurement of atmospheric pollution, analyses of deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments at four sites in the Borough were continued.

Unfortunately, smoke emission from some chimneys in the District caused concern, and particularly strong representations were made by the Council in one instance.

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.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

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



