

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

Contributors

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Hagan, J. G.

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Borough of Finchley



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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
for the year 1958



J. G. HAGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

15



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1958

Chairman : Councillor Miss E. M. KILLIP

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

THE MAYOR (Alderman A. T. PIKE, O.B.E., J.P.)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor A. PURVIS, B.Sc.(Econ.))

Alderman P. LAWRENCE

„ Mrs. M. E. LEGGE, M.B.E.

„ R. J. N. NORMAN

„ L. G. SNELLING

„ H. H. WILMOT

Councillor R. N. CHESTERTON

„ F. D. GIBSON

„ E. GRANT

„ F. H. LUSH

„ Mrs. P. L. POLE, B.A.

„ T. G. POWELL

„ L. SATTIN, M.A.

„ E. J. SCOTT, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL APPOINTED TO VARIOUS BODIES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

(as at 31st December, 1958)

Middlesex County Council Local Area (Health) Committee

Alderman L. G. SNELLING

Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

„ Miss E. M. KILLIP

„ Mrs. G. I. WILSON, M.A.

Barnet Group (No. 5) Hospital Management Committee

Councillor Mrs. G. I. WILSON, M.A.

Finchley Hospital Committee

Councillor E. GRANT

The Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society

Councillor Miss E. M. KILLIP

London and Home Counties Smoke Abatement Advisory Council

Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

Middlesex Old People's Welfare Committee

Alderman Mrs. M. E. LEGGE, M.B.E.

Councillor E. GRANT (Deputy)

Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee

THE MAYOR (Alderman A. T. PIKE, O.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. E. LEGGE, M.B.E.

„ L. G. SNELLING

Councillor W. G. HART

„ T. G. POWELL

Finchley Guild of Social Service

THE MAYOR (Alderman A. T. PIKE, O.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. E. LEGGE, M.B.E.

„ L. G. SNELLING

„ H. H. WILMOT

Councillor T. G. POWELL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

A. W. HAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (resigned 30/4/58)

J. G. HAGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 1/7/58)

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

J. L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1/5/58)

(Medical Officer of Health, Hendon)

(This is a reciprocal arrangement with the Borough of Hendon)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

CHRISTINA RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 30/4/58)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. GRAY, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. YATES, Cert.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors :

W. H. NICHOLLS, Cert.R.S.H., K. J. MILLEN, Cert.R.S.H.,

E. A. SELLAR, Cert.R.S.H., J. P. DAVIES, Cert.R.S.H.

Each of the Public Health Inspectors holds the special diploma of the Royal Society of Health for the inspection of meat and other foods.

Chief Clerk :

D. J. LEGGE

Clerks :

Miss K. M. NICHOL

A. G. FORSYTH

Mrs. B. COSTELLO

Miss E. J. STANLEY

Miss C. A. BURGE

Chief Disinfector : C. L. ASTLEY

Assistant Disinfector : W. J. BUTLER (resigned 1/4/58)

D. H. W. SMITH (appointed 19/5/58)

Drain Tester and Handyman : H. J. MAY

Rodent Operative : K. V. ALLBEURY

Caretaker (308, Regents Park Road, N.3) : Mrs. I. G. MAY

July, 1959.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF FINCHLEY.

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1958. This report is prepared according to the Ministry of Health circular 22/58 and preceding relevant circulars.

VITAL STATISTICS :

(1) Population :

According to the Registrar-General's estimate as at 30th June, 1958, the population has fallen by 300—69,080 as against 69,380 for the year 1957. It appears difficult to explain this fall when one notes a natural increase of 77 together with the fact that the number of inhabited houses at April, 1958, was 20,295 as against 20,115 at April, 1957. The explanation appears to lie in the fact that a surprisingly large number of families have moved to new and expanded towns. Some 415 families have moved from Finchley. The fact that we have more dwellings occupied I trust indicates an easing of congestion, although the degree of congestion and statutory overcrowding in the Borough cannot be estimated accurately. Certain details, however, are given later on in the body of this report. (See page 35).

(2) Birth Rate :

The birth rate (13.1) was slightly lower than the birth rate (13.3) for 1957, a total of 902 as against 925 live births in 1957.

(3) Death Rate :

The death rate (11.9) was higher than the death rate (11.3) in 1957, a total of 825 as against 781 deaths in 1957.

(4) Infantile Mortality Rate :

The infantile mortality rate, i.e., the deaths of infants under one year, was 20.0 as compared to 17.3 for the year 1957, a total of 18

deaths as compared to 16 for the year 1957. Despite this increase in infant deaths, the figure of 20 deaths per thousand live births compares very favourably with the national average of 22.5.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES :

The sanitary circumstances of the Borough, housing, slum clearance, the inspection and supervision of food are fully recorded in the following pages and make interesting reading. This work is never ending and makes a considerable contribution to the health and well-being of our citizens. Apropos of this it is pleasing to record that all dwelling houses in the Borough are now supplied with water from the public water mains direct to the houses (see page 61). Thus we see the culmination of one very important aspect of the public health which has been proceeding quietly and unobtrusively for several generations.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 :

We are now on the threshold of commencing a task of quite the same magnitude as the provision of a water supply and that is the clearing of smoke from our atmosphere. Technical details can be read on page 62 of this report. This work will involve the visiting of every dwelling house in the Borough and plans have been made to make Finchley a smoke free area by 1971. Statisticians have estimated that the annual cost of air pollution to the nation as a whole is in the region of £500,000,000 basing this figure on various items such as the inefficient burning of fuel with the production of smoke, laundry costs and the defacement of buildings, but a more important and incalculable factor has emerged in recent years and that is the effect of air pollution on health. Bronchitis, particularly chronic bronchitis, or the English disease as it is sometimes known, has been related to air pollution. Investigations carried out in various parts of the country have indicated that the more polluted the area, the greater the number of bronchial illnesses that occur.

COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

I am pleased to report that 1958 was a healthy year from the point of view of notifiable infectious diseases, there being no cases of diphtheria, enteric fever or smallpox—but one case of poliomyelitis occurred and this was of a very mild type. This compares favourably with 12 cases notified in 1957. As will be seen in the body of this

report, vaccination is proceeding against poliomyelitis, and reports from many parts of the world have been favourable concerning the value of the vaccines in use. Research efforts are now being directed to the production of an oral vaccine which, if successful, should prove of the greatest value in encouraging persons of all ages to avail themselves of what might be a life-saving measure in the prevention of this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS :

Two persons died from tuberculosis during 1958. This is the lowest number of deaths ever recorded. Ten years ago in 1948, 17 persons died. The numbers recorded here are small and do not convey their full significance, but quoting national figures brings the full picture to light. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis (England and Wales) have fallen to 4,000. Ten years ago the figure was over 19,000. This remarkable achievement has been due in the main to the development of new drugs, earlier case finding and thus earlier treatment. However, any complacency engendered by these figures is rudely shattered when one considers that 7 in every thousand of the population of England and Wales still suffer from tuberculosis, and the number of new notifications continues to be high. In Finchley, 29 new cases were notified in 1958—a similar total to 1957. The continuing high rate of notification is, of course, due to the continuing efforts of all concerned in the field, the General Practitioners, Public Health workers and Chest Physicians, aided by modern methods of case finding and mass radiography. The earlier the case is discovered, the quicker and more permanent the cure. This is the ideal to be aimed at and has resulted in a tendency to treat patients at home after a short period in hospital. The growth of domiciliary treatment is, of course, reflected in a reduction of the number of hospital beds with resultant saving to the national economy. It follows from this that local authorities as housing authorities still have a major part to play in the provision of suitable housing for the tuberculous, not alone to further the cure of the patient but to prevent him spreading the disease to others.

GENERAL :

While the problem of infectious disease appears to be largely controlled, other problems are still with us and new ones are appearing.

Care of the Elderly :

This is a problem which is much in the public eye. Improving social conditions and modern medical methods have led to a vast increase in the number of elderly in the community. The table below shows the increase in Finchley alone—a figure almost doubled in 20 years.

					1931.	1951.
Population of the Borough :						
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,762	31,174
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,202	38,817
Total					<hr/> 58,964 <hr/>	<hr/> 69,991 <hr/>

Population of Elderly Persons :

Males—65 years of age and over	.....	1,575	3,168
Females—60 years of age and over	.....	4,317	8,038
Total		<hr/> 5,892 <hr/>	<hr/> 11,206 <hr/>

Total number of elderly persons expressed as a percentage of the total population	9.99%	16.01%
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Fortunately, the majority of our elderly are 65 years young rather than 65 years old ! This increasing problem has been recognised, and efforts both national and local are being taken to deal with it. I am pleased to record that in Finchley a number of large houses have been purchased for conversion into old people's accommodation and several sites are being considered for the erection of old people's dwellings. The activities of the statutory and voluntary bodies in the district are most praiseworthy and cover a considerable amount of work in this field, but I often wonder if efforts are being channelled in the right direction. In medicine the care of the elderly has been recognised as a speciality, but unfortunately there is a tendency to place the elderly in the community in a similar special category. I feel a re-appraisal of the problem might reveal the desirability of building on the family unit, the directing of our services both social and financial to keep the elderly in their own family group, for example, the re-planning of flats or houses to accommodate harmoni-

ously the aged grandparents and the young family. It is well known to all working in this field that the lonely aged form the greatest problem.

Lung Cancer :

Much has been written about the rising incidence of cancer of the lung. The weight of medical evidence points to the fact that heavy tobacco smoking, particularly of cigarettes, is a factor in its causation. To all, therefore, the answer is apparent, but to some of us who are heavily addicted—the national consumption of tobacco appears to be on the increase—the solution is not easy. I would therefore recommend that all smokers should endeavour firstly to cut down on the amount of tobacco consumed, and secondly to obtain a medical examination including chest X-ray, twice yearly, and at least annually. It must be realised, however, that this preventative measure does not imply that one would then be perfectly safe. No such guarantee can be given. Apropos of this medical examination, it must be pointed out that such a routine examination is not a duty of the family practitioner under the National Health Service Act, but chest X-rays can be obtained through mass radiography units.

CONCLUSION :

I must mention here the help of the family doctors to this Department throughout the year. Their co-operation and assistance is much appreciated.

In conclusion, may I thank you for your warm and cordial welcome to me on coming to the Borough of Finchley in July, 1958, and for the support and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. I would draw your attention to the loyalty and fidelity of the staff of this Department, and I would also like to thank the Chief Officers and members of other Departments, without whose help this report could not be completed.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. HAGAN,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	3,478
Population, 1958 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	69,080
Number of Inhabited Houses (at 1st April, 1958)	20,295
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1958)	£1,387,989
Product of a Penny Rate, year 1958/59	£5,630
Total Live Births	902
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population	13.1
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	16.4
Total Stillbirths	14
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	15.3
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births (England and Wales)	21.6
Total live and stillbirths	916
Infant Deaths	18
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—total	20.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	18.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	40.0
Infant Mortality Rate—(England and Wales)	22.5
Neo-Natal Deaths	9
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	10.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—(England and Wales)	16.2
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	5.54%
Maternal Death (including abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	1.09
Maternal Mortality Rate (England and Wales)	0.43
Total Deaths	825
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 home population	11.9
Standardised Death Rate	10.8
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	11.7

Live Births :		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate		438	414	852
Illegitimate		27	23	50
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		465	437	902
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

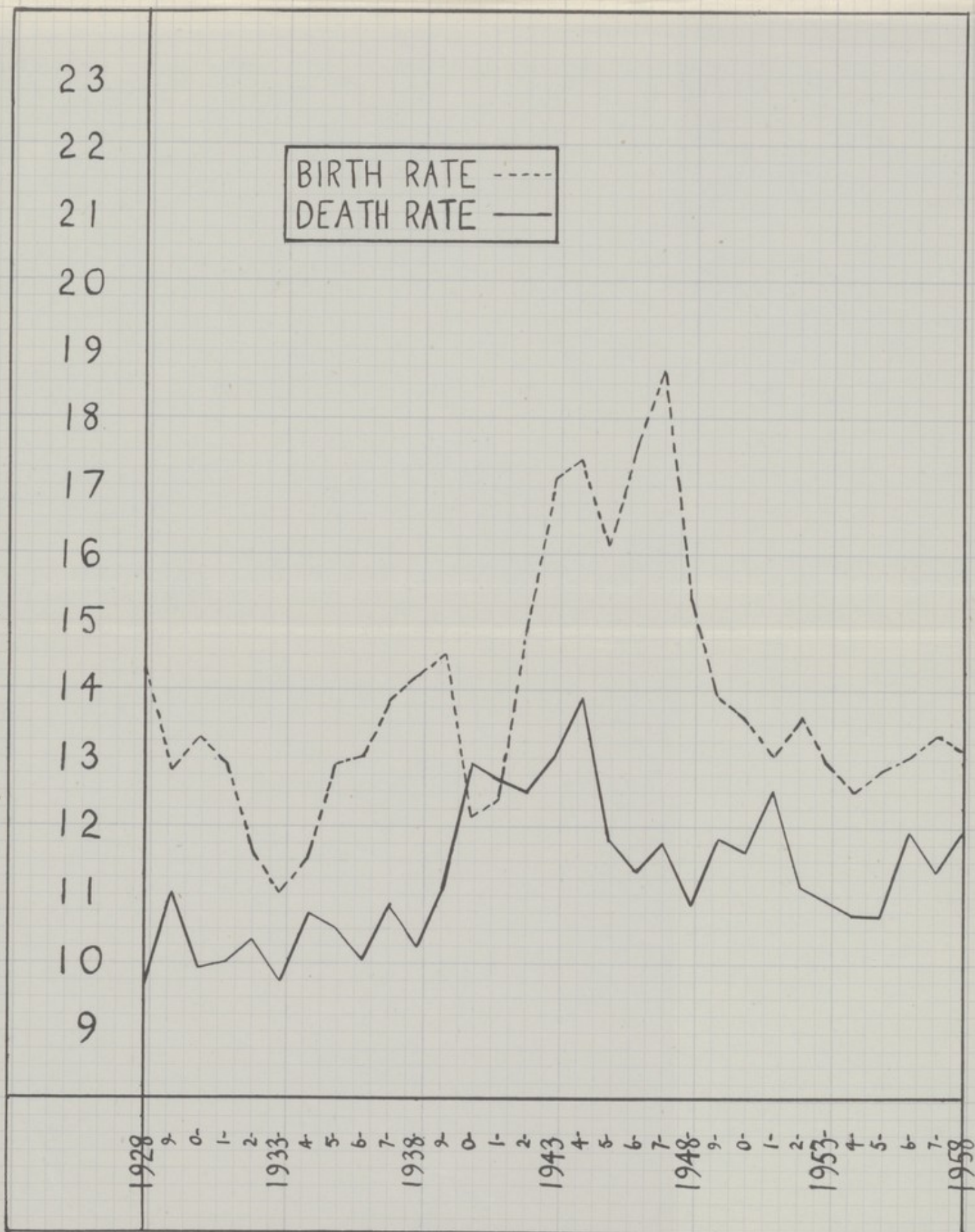
Birth rate 13.1 per 1,000 estimated home population.

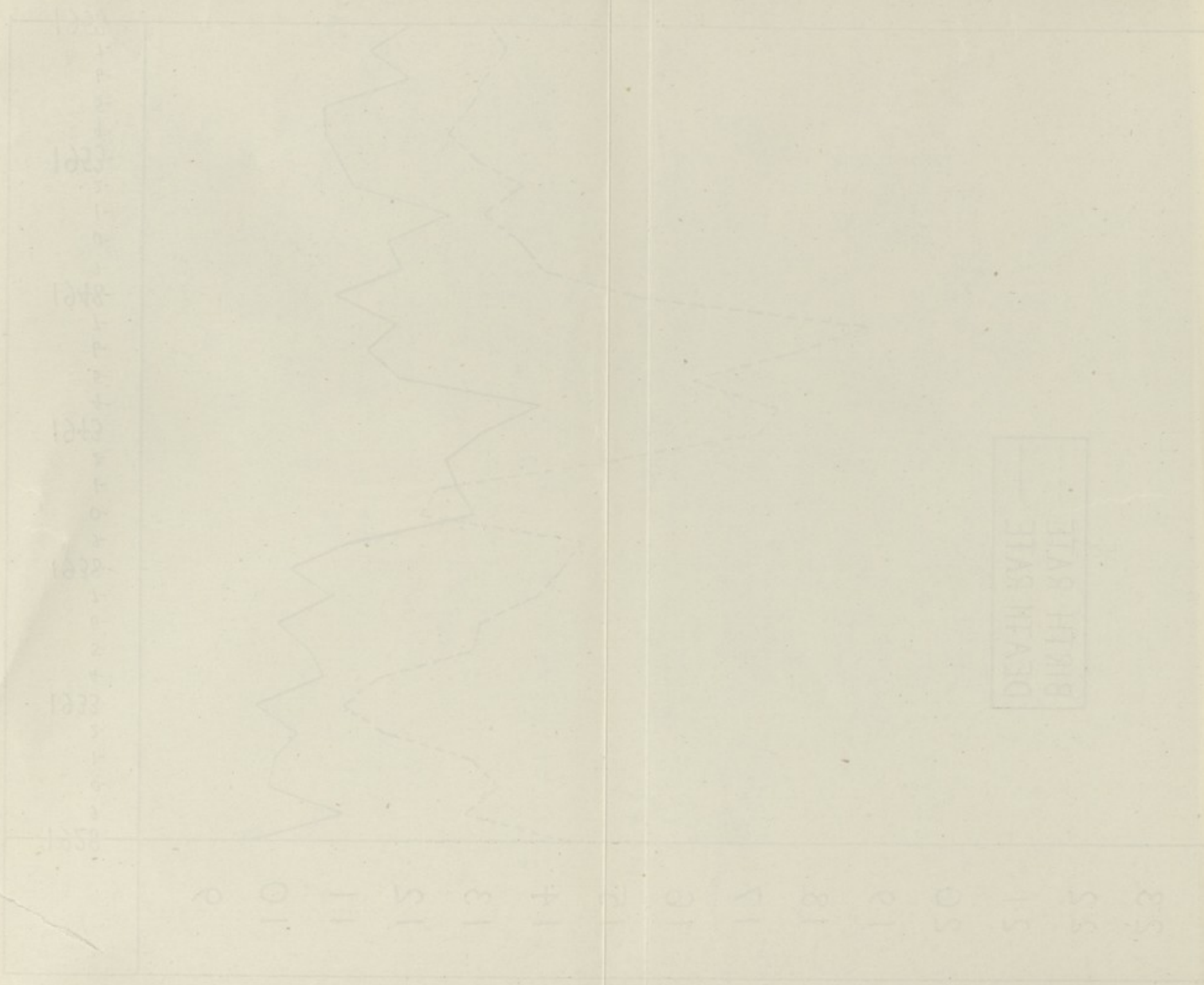
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

11

12

Rate per 1,000 Population





DEVIN RYLE
TJAS HIRAL

	Males	Females	Total
Stillbirths	5	9	14
Rate 15.3 per 1,000 (live and stillbirths).			

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	392	433	825
Rate 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population.			

Death from disease and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :

From Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	1
Other maternal causes	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	153
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	.....	—

Population

The Registrar-General has estimated the home population to be 69,080 which is 300 less than in 1957.

Births

There were 902 registered live births in 1958 as compared with 925 in the previous year while the birth rate was 13.1 as compared with 13.3. The rate for England and Wales was 16.4.

Stillbirths

There were 14 stillbirths and all took place in hospital or nursing home.

The stillbirth rate for the Borough was 0.20 per 1,000 of the home population, and for England and Wales it was 0.37.

Infantile Mortality

There were eighteen deaths of infants under one year of age giving an infantile mortality rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 22.5.

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death in 1958.

Deaths

There were 825 deaths in 1958, 44 more than in 1957. The standardised death rate was 10.8 and that for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were 35 deaths from cancer of the lung, four more than in the previous year.

Motor car accidents accounted for 3 deaths, other accidents for 20 deaths, and there were 3 suicides.

Of the total deaths, 631 were of persons over 65 years of age.

Mortuary

One hundred and fifty-one bodies were received into the Mortuary and of these 24 were from Friern Barnet and 19 from Potters Bar. Post mortem examinations were carried out in all cases.

Owing to reconstruction work on the entrance way, the Mortuary was closed for two weeks in October. This work was necessary in connection with the re-laying of the road to the new Disinfecting Station which was being built on adjoining land. During this period, bodies were taken to the Hendon Mortuary.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958

Deaths from stated causes at various ages

under one year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	6
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
TOTALS	7	2	—	—	9	1	4	1	3	18

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Infant Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Whooping Cough	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)
1934	712	11.5	658	10.7	42	59.0	1	13	4
1935	807	12.9	656	10.5	39	48.5	—	—	17
1936	833	13.0	643	10.0	36	43.2	2	1	6
1937	895	13.8	704	10.8	36	40.2	—	1	7
1938	927	14.2	662	10.2	33	35.6	4	1	5
1939	951	14.5	705	11.1	35	36.8	—	—	3
1940	725	12.1	806	12.9	27	38.0	1	—	2
1941	721	12.4	734	12.7	15	21.8	—	3	1
1942	891	14.9	751	12.5	48	53.9	1	7	3
1943	1035	17.1	790	13.0	57	55.1	1	2	4
1944	1037	17.4	830	13.9	34	32.8	—	5	5
1945	987	16.1	725	11.8	36	36.4	1	—	1
1946	1207	17.6	774	11.3	30	24.9	1	1	5
1947	1319	18.7	830	11.7	27	20.5	—	1	4
1948	1086	15.3	763	10.8	30	27.6	—	1	2
1949	981	13.9	834	11.8	19	19.3	—	—	2
1950	962	13.6	819	11.6	16	16.6	—	—	—
1951	915	13.0	877	12.5	22	24.0	—	—	—
1952	953	13.6	782	11.1	11	11.5	—	—	—
1953	902	12.9	765	10.9	20	22.2	—	—	—
1954	877	12.5	747	10.7	16	18.2	—	—	—
1955	894	12.8	746	10.7	19	21.3	—	—	—
1956	910	13.0	831	11.9	12	13.2	—	—	—
1957	925	13.3	781	11.3	16	17.3	—	—	—
1958	902	13.1	825	11.9	18	20.0	—	—	—

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CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									
		All Ages	Under 4 months	4 months and under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2							1	1	
2.	Tuberculosis, Other										
3.	Syphilitic Disease	3								1	2
4.	Diphtheria										
5.	Whooping Cough										
6.	Meningococcal Infections										
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis										
8.	Measles										
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2						1	1		
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	24							5	7	12
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	35							14	14	7
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	18						4	6	4	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	9							3	3	3
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	67		1	1	1		3	17	26	18
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	5		1					2	1	1
16.	Diabetes	6							1	4	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	97	1						11	25	60
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	155						2	38	43	72
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	21							2	8	11
20.	Other Heart Disease	108						1	11	15	81
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	49							5	16	28
22.	Influenza	3								1	2
23.	Pneumonia	53	1						6	9	37
24.	Bronchitis	50		1	1				8	12	28
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9							2	2	5
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	13							3	6	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	2								1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	5									
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	8						1	2	2	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1					1				
31.	Congenital Malformations	6	4	2							
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	48	5	1	1				9	10	22
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3						2			1
34.	All Other Accidents	20		1	1		3	4		1	10
35.	Suicide	3					1		1	1	
36.	Homicide and Operations of War										
	Totals	825	11	7	4	1	5	18	148	216	415

METEOROLOGICAL DATA — 1958

MONTH	RAINFALL				TEMPERATURE						DIRECTION OF WIND (Days)			
	Total Inches	Greatest in 24 Hours		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of Nights at or below 32° F.	S.W. Quadrant including W.	S.E. Quadrant including S.	N.E. Quadrant including E.	N.W. Quadrant including N.
		Depth	Date			Degrees	Date	Degrees	Date					
January ...	2.80	0.62	5	15	38.5	53	28	21	23	12	11	2	2	16
February ...	2.31	0.98	24	13	42.6	57	15	27	8	8	13	...	1	10
March ...	1.41	0.26	28	9	40.1	56	29	24	12	17	10	4	13	4
April ...	1.53	0.79	5	9	47.4	72	30	28	3	4	6	3	3	18
May ...	2.67	0.85	29	14	54.9	75	4	38	17/18	...	16	2	1	12
June ...	5.22	1.16	26	16	60.2	79	16	44	13	...	10	15	2	3
July ...	2.46	0.62	16	17	64.3	86	9/10	45	24	...	16	6	5	4
August ...	4.19	1.20	22	15	63.1	78	9 and 11	48	4	...	21	6	1	3
September ...	4.57	1.38	23	12	61.8	79	5	41	17	...	15	7	6	2
October ...	2.91	0.48	12	15	53.3	70	25	32	31	1	23	...	...	8
November ...	2.40	0.82	1	11	44.2	63	8	31	24	3	1	8	7	14
December ...	3.16	0.53	13	17	41.2	57	24/27	31	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	7	17	2	1	11
Year 1958 ...	35.63	1.38	23 Sept.	163	51.0	86	9 and 10 July	21	23 Jan.	52	159	55	42	105

N.B.—The temperature readings for October, November and December were obtained from records kept at the Sewage Disposal Works, as the gauge at the Meteorological Station in Avenue House Grounds was out of order.

N.B.—Wind direction for last four days in February was not recorded.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past five years :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	68	59	34	71	58
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	2	—
Poliomyelitis	1	7	5	12	—
Pneumonia	38	47	37	35	35
Measles	99	1,087	172	957	206
Whooping Cough	91	18	78	119	22

Diphtheria

There were no cases of Diphtheria in 1958.

During the year, 16 children were immunised by General Practitioners and 392 by Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority. In addition, 347 children were immunised by General Practitioners with a combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic.

Three hundred and seventy-seven children were given "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic alone and 30 children were given "booster" doses of combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic.

Scarlet Fever

There were 58 cases of Scarlet Fever, 13 less than in the previous year. The known cases were mild in character and there is little doubt that in a number of others the illness was so slight as to escape detection altogether. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis

One case of poliomyelitis occurred towards the end of the year, but it was not notified until early in 1959 when the patient's illness was finally diagnosed.

Octopus Club

The Council have continued to grant to the Octopus Club the use of the Indoor Bath at Squires Lane on alternate Sundays from 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m. The total membership of the Club is about 50 and the average number of members who attend each session is about 26.

The Club does not confine itself to those who have suffered from Poliomyelitis. Persons who have suffered from any kind of disablement may attend at the Bath, providing that each can produce a certificate from his family doctor stating that he is free from infection, and would benefit from attending the swimming sessions. The cases are collected from a wide area by ambulances and cars (such arrangements being made by the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship) and are assisted in changing and also in the water by voluntary helpers.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year, the offer of vaccination was extended to include, among other groups, persons who had reached the age of six months and were under 26 years, and expectant mothers. The number of persons vaccinated in the Middlesex County Council Area No. 4, which comprises the Boroughs of Finchley and Hendon, during 1958, is shown as follows :—

(a) With two injections	.....	.....	.....	26,241
(b) With three injections	.....	.....	.....	9,968

It is hoped that separate figures for Finchley will be available for 1959.

Measles

The number of notifications was 206 compared with 957 in 1957. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

The notifications numbered 22 in 1958 and there were no deaths. During the year, 352 children were immunised by General Practitioners and Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority. One child was given a "booster" dose of whooping cough vaccine.

Pneumonia

Only two forms of pneumonia, namely, acute primary and influenzal, are notifiable. Thirty-five such cases were reported to me during the year.

In the table of deaths, all forms of pneumonia are included in the classification (No. 23). It will be seen that 53 deaths occurred and of these 46 were persons of 65 years of age and over.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The total number of cases notified during the year was 29, all of which occurred at the North Middlesex Hospital Annexe in The Bishop's Avenue.

Food Poisoning

Three persons were notified as suffering from food poisoning during the year. Two of them were members of one family. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was discovered to be the agent in each case, but the source of infection could not be established.

Infective Hepatitis

An outbreak of infective hepatitis occurred amongst pupils attending a private school in the Borough. Infective hepatitis is a virus disease causing liver damage together with jaundice. A total of 13 cases was confirmed but there were no deaths, although one case was admitted to hospital. This disease is not notifiable and the total of 13 cases may not represent the whole picture of the outbreak.

The outbreak was brought to my attention by the Head Teacher of the school on the 15th November, 1958, by which time, 6 cases were known, the first having occurred late in September. Investigations showed that the school was overcrowded and lacked adequate sanitary facilities, wash basins, water closets, etc. These defects were pointed out to the Head Teacher who was requested to have additional facilities installed, but agreement could not be reached on the number of fixtures. In the meantime, the Ministry of Education was notified of the outbreak together with my observations that the spread of the disease was being facilitated by overcrowding, etc. This resulted in a very thorough inspection of the school by senior medical and lay officers of the Ministry in company with the Chief Public

Health Inspector and myself. A Joint Report was drawn up which led to the Registrar of Private Schools making certain recommendations to the proprietors concerning various defects. The last known case occurred on the 24th December, 1958.

Miscellaneous

The following cases were also notified :—

Dysentery	4
Erysipelas	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4

Vaccination against Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated for the first time by General Practitioners and Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority was seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Three hundred and twenty persons were re-vaccinated.

International Certificates of Vaccination

Persons travelling to certain foreign parts have to provide themselves with certificates of vaccination or inoculation which must have been completed by their own medical practitioners before proceeding. In several parts of the world certificates are not accepted unless they are endorsed by a medical officer in the Government or local authority of the country of issue. A form of authentication which has been accepted by the health authorities abroad is that given by public health authorities and identified by a rubber stamp impression placed by them on the certificate. The rubber stamp in this office bears the words "Finchley Corporation—Signature of doctor authenticated." The purpose of the authentication is to provide proof to those health authorities abroad who desire it that the signature of the person issuing the certificate is that of a registered medical practitioner.

During the year over 800 certificates were authenticated.

Bacteriological Work

The following table shows the number and nature of the specimens examined at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, during 1958 :—

	Positive	Negative
--	----------	----------

Throat/Nose Swabs :

Diphtheria Bacilli	—	284
Haemolytic Streptococci	50	
Vincent's Angina	7	
Coagulase Pos. Staphylococci	6	

Fæces :

Sonne Dysentery	6	141
Salmonella	16	
Coagulase Pos. Staphylococci	7	

Sputum :

T.B. Smear	—	30
Other Organisms	3	

Whooping Cough :

Cough Plate	—	—
Post-nasal Swab	—	
	95	455

Tuberculosis

Two persons died from tuberculosis during 1958, giving a death rate of 0.029 per 1,000 population. This is the lowest number of deaths recorded.

Twenty-nine new cases were notified and this figure is the same as in the previous year, when it was reported as the lowest number per year of new notifications on record. The case rate per 1,000 population was 0.42.

One child of school age and two under school age were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs.

Close co-operation between the Public Health Department, the Area Health Office and the Chest Clinic in the constant search for possible sources of infection in new cases of tuberculosis continues.

The following table shows the number of notifications and the number of deaths during the past 10 years :—

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1949	41	37	2	4	10	8	1	4
1950	37	21	2	7	9	5	2	—
1951	37	30	2	6	6	10	1	2
1952	43	21	4	6	15	2	—	—
1953	29	33	1	2	7	4	—	—
1954	29	23	1	2	2	4	—	—
1955	27	20	2	3	6	1	1	1
1956	22	10	2	4	6	2	—	—
1957	15	11	1	2	5	2	—	—
1958	19	10	—	—	2	—	—	—

Mass Radiography

No open or public surveys were carried out in Finchley in 1958, but there was one closed survey which was arranged for the employees of a firm in East Finchley by the Mass X-ray Unit 5B. One thousand and ninety-seven persons were X-rayed, and of these 8 were referred to Chest Clinics, and one case of lung cancer and one case of sarcoidosis were detected. No case of active tuberculosis was found.

Medical Examinations

Twenty-four persons were examined on appointment to the Council's staff and 12 workmen were examined with a view to their admission to the Council's Sickness Pay Scheme.

In addition, 8 employees were examined for the purpose of extending sick pay, and, in the case of elderly employees, for proposed extension of service.

Housing Applications

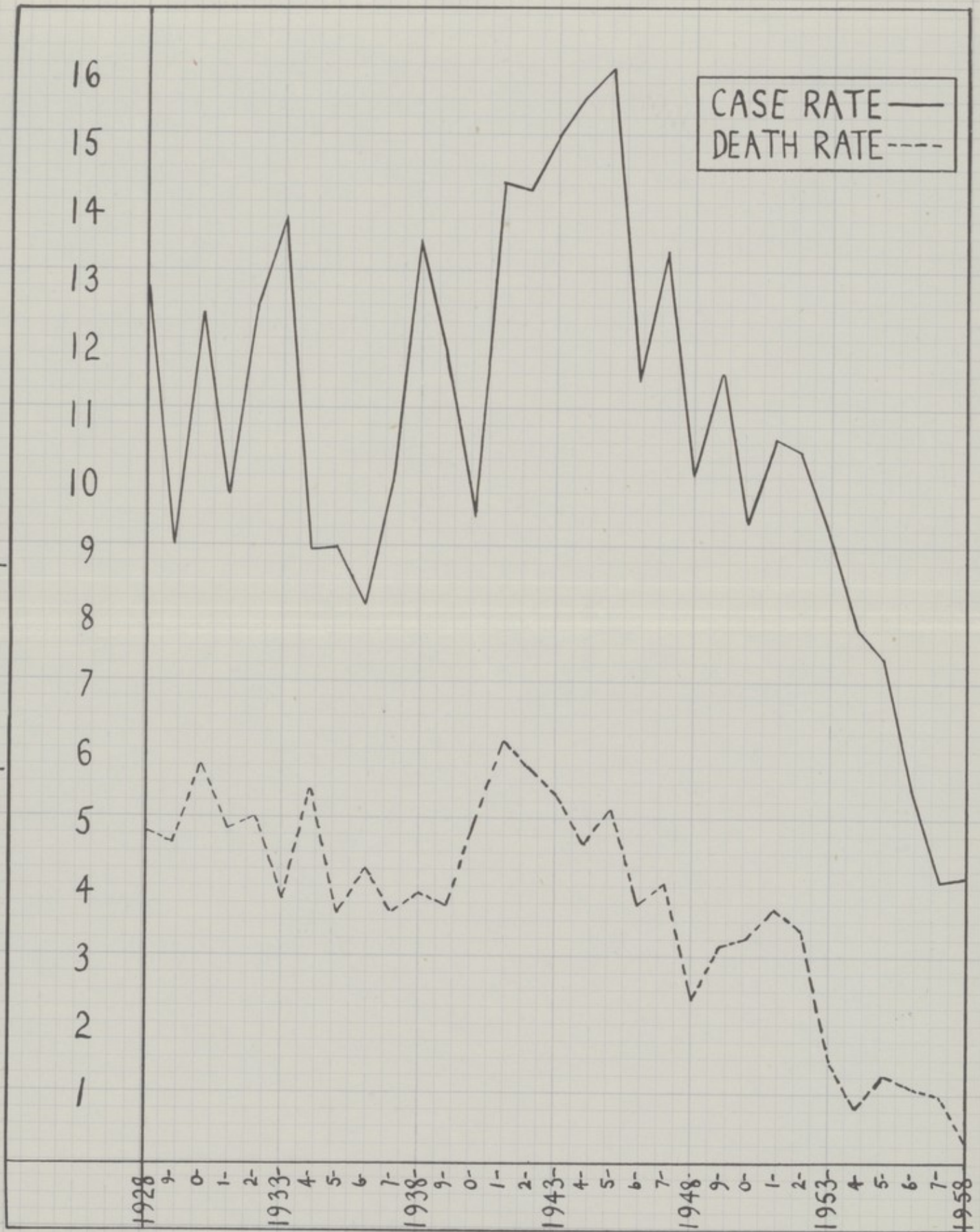
During the year, 11 housing applications, accompanied by medical certificates, were submitted by the Borough Housing and

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

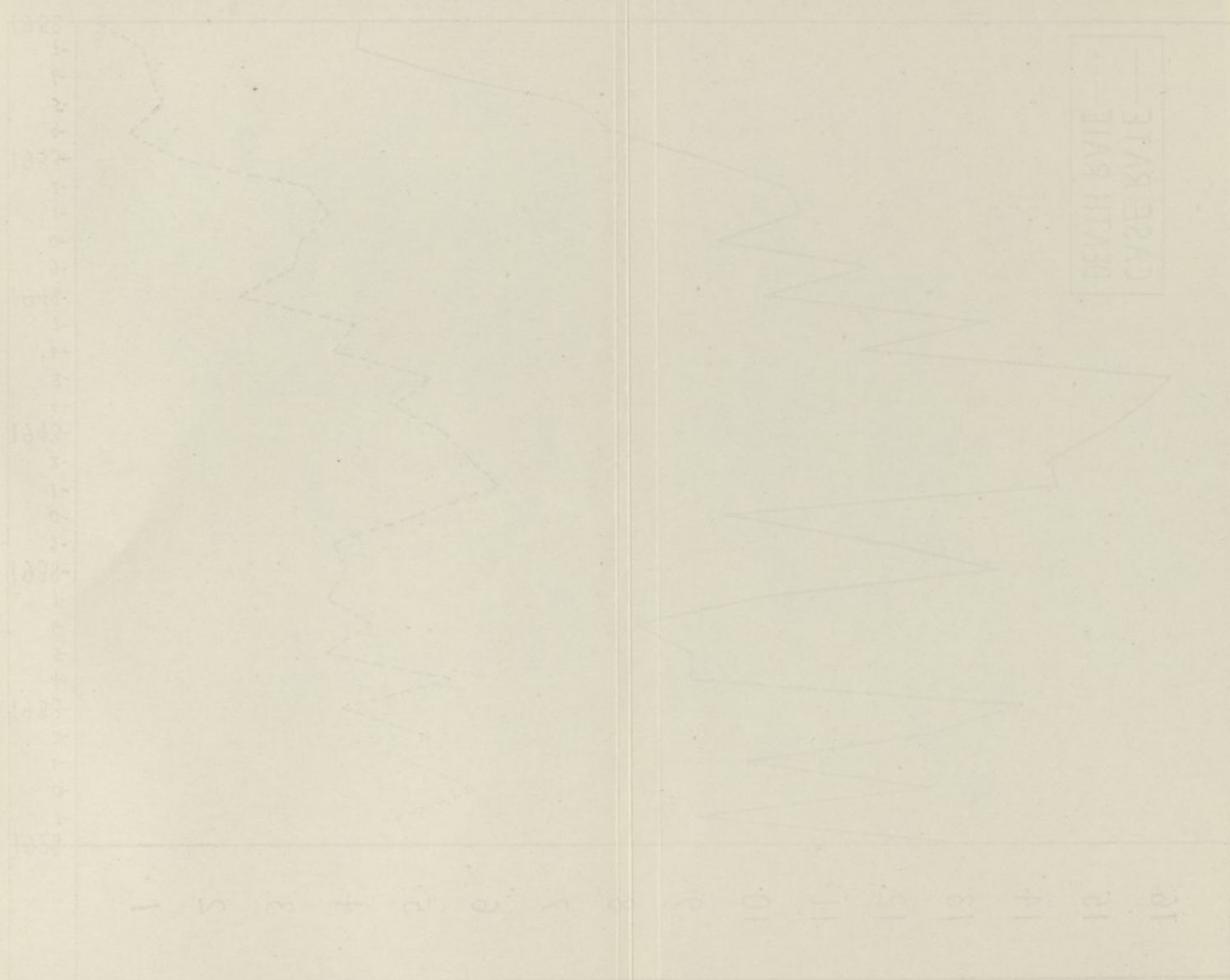
29

Rate per 10,000 Population

30



31813243
 31813243
 31813243



Model of 10000 Population

Town Planning Officer to ascertain if additional points (up to 5) could be recommended on medical grounds. The following shows how the applications were dealt with : —

Applications					Points Awarded in each Case
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

On receipt of these applications, it was often necessary to visit the family concerned and to discuss various aspects of each case with the family doctor and with the Housing Officer. I am indebted to the doctors for their continued co-operation in this matter.

In addition, a number of applications were considered on account of overcrowding and sanitary defects. Much work is involved in investigating these cases in order to be certain that deserving cases are given full consideration.

In special cases where the medical condition of the applicant merited urgent rehousing but the award of extra " points " would not give immediate help the case was brought before the Housing Lettings Committee of the Council, for their decision, and in every instance the medical reports were taken into account.

Health Education

Health Education has been, until recent years, a relatively neglected subject, possibly because the public generally did not wish to have unpleasant facts kept before them. However, wiser counsel has prevailed and the importance of health education is now reaching its true place in medical work, particularly in the public health field. Of recent years we have seen campaigns in connection with food hygiene and the handling of food, and in 1958, there was a national campaign with particular reference to the guarding of fires in the home. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to educational activities in regard to food hygiene and clean air. Apart from these, talks dealing with various aspects of the work of the Public Health Department and on the prevention of accidents in the home were given by the Medical Officer of Health and other members of the staff to local organisations.

National Assistance Act, 1948

(a) Section 47—Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention

Cases concerning persons who were living in insanitary surroundings and who were not receiving proper care and attention continued to be brought to the notice of the Department.

On each occasion it was possible to make satisfactory arrangements for these persons without having to resort to compulsory removal to suitable premises under the provisions of the above Section.

(b) Section 50—Burial or Cremation of the Dead

It is the duty of the Local Authority to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being otherwise made.

In these circumstances, the deceased persons are buried in the St. Pancras Cemetery. The expenses incurred in each case amount to a total of £18 15s. 6d. This charge is inclusive of the undertaker's fee and the cemetery fee, and may, of course, vary from time to time. The Local Authority may be able to recover part or all of this sum from the estate of the deceased person.

Three burials were carried out by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

Burial Act, 1857

Licences for the removal of human remains under the above Act state, *inter alia*, "It is considered advisable that the Medical Officer of Health should be notified whenever such a licence is granted in order that he may be in a position to take (under his general powers) any action that may appear to him to be necessary in the interests of public health." Five copies of licences for such removals were received from the Home Office during the year.

The exhumations were carried out in the early hours of the morning and were visited when necessary by one of the public health inspectors, in order to ascertain that the conditions of the licences were complied with.

Laundry Service for the Incontinent

The laundry service, which commenced in 1957, continued to operate in the Borough. The service has been set up to assist in the problems concerning incontinent persons. It operates in accordance with the provisions of Section 42 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1956, which deals with, amongst other things, the cleansing of soiled articles.

The washing machine is installed at the Disinfecting Station and arrangements are made for articles to be collected and delivered twice weekly. The practice is for collections to be made on Tuesdays and Fridays, and for deliveries, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The cost of the service is borne by the local authority. The only stipulation made is that the garments or bedding involved must not be of a type which could be accepted by a commercial laundry.

During 1958, 260 collections of articles were made. The number of persons for whom the service was recommended, and subsequently authorised by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Public Health Inspectors, was 17. Five persons were continuing to receive assistance at the end of the year.

Requests were received from Edmonton and Friern Barnet to assist those Authorities as they were unable to provide their own services. Owing to limited resources in Finchley, it was found possible to offer assistance to Friern Barnet only, and at the end of the year, arrangements were being made so that a service could be operated in 1959.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The following are particulars of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1958 :—

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,900
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,635
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	364

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	296
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	3
--	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(2) Number rendered fit :	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1958	44
Number of families dwelling therein	45
Number of persons involved	170 adults, 60 children
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	12
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	24
(ii) Number of persons concerned	80 adults, 39 children

There were no cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the local authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding had again become overcrowded.

Housing Act, 1957, Part III—Slum Clearance

The slum clearance programme was continued during the year, and the following areas dealt with :—

- (a) 5—18 (inclusive) and 21, Winifred Place, N.12 (15 houses).

This area was represented to the Council at the beginning of the year and a Compulsory Purchase Order was made with a view to using it as a car park. The decision of the Minister is awaited.

- (b) 1291 & 1293, High Road, N.20 ; 1—8 (inclusive), Solomons Terrace, N.20 (10 houses).

Following an appeal at the end of the previous year, the Minister confirmed the Clearance Order respecting the above with the exception of 1291, High Road, N.20, which premises were used mainly for business purposes.

- (c) 1—10 (inclusive), Belgrave Terrace, N.12 ;
4—10 (even), Stanhope Road, N.12 (14 houses).

This area, which was represented in the previous year, is being purchased from the owner with a view to using the site as a car park.

- (d) (i) 306-324, Friern Barnet Lane, N.20 (10 houses).
(ii) Vine & Oak Cottages, Totteridge Lane, N.20 (2 houses).
(iii) 27, 29, 31, 33, Market Place, N.2 ; 1a, Prospect Place, N.2 ;
1-4, Galpins Cottages, Prospect Place, N.2 ;
1-17 (inclusive), Prospect Place, N.2 (26 houses).

All the houses in these three areas have now been demolished.

Housing Act, 1957, Part II—Individual Unfit Houses

794a, High Road, N.12.

These premises, consisting of rooms over a shop, were found to be in a very dilapidated condition and incapable of being made fit for human habitation at reasonable cost. A Closing Order was made, the premises vacated and the tenants rehoused by the Council.

26, Manor Park Road, N.2 (Lower flat).

This flat was a part of a three-storey building comprising the basement and first floor rooms. They were in a very dilapidated condition and the basement rooms were dark and damp. A Closing Order was made, the rooms vacated and the tenant rehoused by the Council.

1, 2 & 3, Prospect Cottages, Summers Lane, N.12.

These three houses owned by the Local Authority were found to be unfit for human habitation and a Certificate of Unfitness was presented to the Council. The premises were vacated and the Council rehoused the tenants.

45, Gainsborough Road, N.12.

This house, which was closed during the previous year, was one of a terrace of three old houses. The owner died and the property was purchased by a builder who submitted plans to the Council for the re-conditioning, alteration and conversion of the premises into 4 maisonettes. An underaking given by the owner was accepted by the Council. The work was carried out and the Closing Order rescinded. This work of conversion was well carried out, modern amenities including bathrooms, etc., were provided and four useful housing units preserved.

Rent Act, 1957

Set out below is a table in connection with applications for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

This Act came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, and for the six-month period ending 31st December of that year 60 applications had been received, but it will be seen from the figures for 1958 that only 50 applications had been received for the whole year.

The effect of the increase of rents has been noticed especially in the cases of two large estates of houses and flats where a considerable amount of work has been done, the property having been overhauled, and new front boundary walls and gates erected, where they had been removed for scrap metal during the war.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	50
Number of applications outstanding at beginning of year	30

Number of Certificates issued	37
Number of Certificates not issued (because work had been done or undertaking already given by landlord)	5
Number of Certificates refused	2
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords	32
Number of applications outstanding at end of year	4
Number of applications for Cancellation of Certificates for Disrepair	16
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation	8
Number of Certificates cancelled	3
Number of cancellations refused	5
Number of applications outstanding at end of year	8
Number of applications for Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord had Undertaken to Remedy	19
Number of such Certificates issued	11
Number of Certificates not issued	4
Number of applications outstanding at end of year	4

Inspections

The total number of inspections made during the year was 14,303. At 383 of the houses and other premises visited, defects or nuisances to the number of 983 were discovered, and at the end of the year 1,020 including a number outstanding at the end of 1957 had been remedied or abated. The work in connection with 114 was in hand and 1,473 were outstanding. In order to ascertain that the sanitary defects were being properly remedied, 750 visits were paid to the respective premises while the work was in progress.

The total number of inspections made in regard to each section of work is recorded below, together with a summary of the sanitary improvements carried out :—

Inspections under Housing Acts	68
Other Inspections including Inspections under Public Health Act, 1936	4,242
Re-inspections	2,979
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	339
Inspections of Works in Progress	750
Inspections of Factories and Workplaces (including Bake- house and Restaurant Kitchens)	271
Visits to Slaughterhouses	29
Inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	2
Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	128
Inspections of Meat, Fish and Other Food Shops	643
Inspections of Shops (Shops Act)	156
Visits re Infectious Disease and Vermin	319
Visits re Rodent Control	3,166
Visits re Overcrowding	106
Visits re Hawkers	6
Visits to Hairdressers' Premises	6
Visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	9
Visits re Heating Appliances—Fireguards	40
Visits re Clean Air Act, 1956	106
Visits re Pollution of Streams	236
Miscellaneous	702
	<hr/>
	14,303
	<hr/>

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out

Drainage

Premises redrained	2
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	30
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed	218
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	168
Length in yards of iron drains laid	14
Manholes provided	23
Manholes repaired	5
Manhole covers provided	15
Intercepting traps fixed	14
Caps to intercepting traps provided	38
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired	2
New gully traps fixed	25
Gully curbs provided or repaired	3
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	5
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	7
Water tests applied	56
Smoke tests applied	24
Air tests applied	2

Water Closets and Sanitary Fittings

New W.C. basins fixed	23
W.Cs. unstopped, cleansed or repaired	16
New flushing cisterns fitted to W.Cs.	11
Existing flushing cisterns repaired	15
New W.C. accommodation provided	4
New W.C. apartments provided	2
W.C. apartments altered	4
W.C. apartments cleansed	8
Lavatory basins provided	25
Baths provided	5
New impervious sinks provided	16
New waste pipes fixed	24
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped	17
Urinals provided	1
Urinals cleansed or repaired	5

Miscellaneous

Roofs repaired	81
Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed or repaired	41
Stack pipes provided, repaired or unstopped	24
Damp walls remedied	51
Walls repointed, repaired or underpinned	26
Ventilation under floors provided or unstopped	4
Paving of yards repaired	5
Floors of rooms relaid	2
Floors of rooms repaired	27
Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered	98
Plasterwork repaired	103
Windows repaired and/or made to open	61
New windows provided	12
New sashcords provided	54
Window cills provided or repaired	22
Doors provided or repaired	21
Doorsteps provided or repaired	7
Staircases repaired	6
New stoves and ranges provided	4
Stoves and ranges repaired	12
Storage cisterns provided	1
Storage cisterns repaired, cleansed and covered	7
Water service pipes repaired	10
Hot water supplies provided	6
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	30
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	3
Smoke nuisances abated	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	14
Ventilated food store provided	1
New boilers provided	2
Various	44

Notices Served

Informal Notices	385
Statutory Notices	12

Enquiries—Outstanding Sanitary Notices

Two thousand three hundred and forty-four letters were received during the year from the Town Clerk enquiring whether or not there were any outstanding notices with respect to certain properties in the district. The necessary searches were made and the required information furnished.

Housing Act, 1949—Section 4

(Power of Local Authorities to make advances for increasing housing accommodation including the converting, altering and enlarging of houses.)

One hundred and twenty-three enquiries were dealt with regarding premises which were the subject of applications for advances under Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	35
Number of articles disinfected	657

Three hundred and nineteen visits were made by inspectors and disinfectors in connection with cases of infectious disease and verminous premises and the necessary investigations were made in order to obtain the detailed information required.

The following is a summary of disinfestation work carried out during the year :—

	Premises
Bugs	6
Fleas	7
Cockroaches	4
Ants	11
Wasps	60
Bees	8
Moths	8
Crickets	1
Clover Mites	1
Silver Fish	2
Spider Beetles	1
Frogs	1

The number of verminous rooms which were dealt with was 60, compared with 10 in 1957.

Sanitary Conveniences

There are 31 conveniences attached to public houses within the Borough. These premises are inspected periodically.

There are 14 public conveniences in the Borough, including those in recreation grounds. Thirteen of these conveniences provide accommodation for both sexes and one for males only.

Complaints

One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven complaints were received with reference to the following matters, viz. :—

Absence of, or defective condition of, dustbins	8
Accumulations of refuse and manure	41
Blocked or defective drains	250
Defective roofs	41
Defective W.Cs.	43
Flooding	30
Foreign matter in food	6
Insanitary or defective condition of houses	162
Noise	8
Non-removal of refuse	4
Nuisances from dampness	40
Nuisances from the burning of refuse	17
Nuisances from the keeping of animals or poultry	9
Pollution of brook	3
Premises infested with insects	63
Premises infested with rats or mice	480
Smells from public sewers	1
Smoke nuisances	23
Unsatisfactory Housing Conditions, including Over-crowding	22
Unsound food	10
Verminous condition of houses	10
Wasps' nests	47
Bees	9
Foxes	2
Shops Act	1
Drinking Water	1
Other complaints	66

The complaints were investigated promptly and in those cases in which the Council had power to intervene the necessary steps were taken to remove the cause of the complaint.

Places of Public Entertainment

The cinemas, dance halls and other places of public entertainment have been inspected, special attention being given to the condition and adequacy of the sanitary accommodation. Six defects were discovered as a result of these inspections and were remedied after notice had been given to the persons responsible. Twenty-three premises were inspected and a report was submitted to the Middlesex County Council which is the licensing authority.

Factories Acts, 1937-1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made during the year.

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	125	54	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	217	185	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	342	239	2	—

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)	9	9	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	2	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	19	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	8	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	43	—	—	—

The total number of Factories and Workplaces on the Register is 342, made up as follows :—

Bakehouses	20
Boot Repairers	22
Builders' Workshops	19
Cycle Makers and Repairers	2
Farriers and Blacksmiths	3
General Engineers and Motor Engineers	63
Glass Blowers	1
Joinery Manufacturers	2

Laundry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Monumental Masons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plant Propagation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plastic Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Prepared Meat Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Printers and Printers' Accessories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Restaurant Kitchens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Shopfitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tailors and Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Temperature Recording Instrument Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Timber Merchants and Sawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Tyre re-treading	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Watch and Clock Repairers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
X-Ray Apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

These premises have been visited from time to time and, as a result of action taken by the Department, the following works have been carried out :—

W.C. apartments provided or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
W.Cs. cleansed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Joints between flush pipe and W.C. pan repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New sinks or lavatory basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
New sink wastepipes provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drains unstopped or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Smoke nuisance abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Floors repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
W.C. ventilated space provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Urinals cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ventilation of workshops provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Workshops cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Dustbins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Outworkers

Twelve visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons notified as outworkers to the department from other local authorities. It has been found that the home conditions are quite satisfactory.

The following table shows, by trades, the number of outworkers residing in the district :—

Wearing apparel	30
Artificial flowers	1
Lampshades	8
Handbags	1
Imitation Jewellery	1
Feather sorting	2
Making of brushes	1

FOOD

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations

The food hygiene regulations lay down requirements in respect of the cleanliness of food premises and stalls, and of apparatus and equipment, the hygienic handling of food, the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are carriers of certain infections; the construction of food premises, their repair and maintenance and the facilities including sinks and wash basins to be provided ; and the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept.

A complaint was received regarding a cigarette end found in a loaf of bread. Investigating this complaint, an inspection was carried out of the bakehouse where the loaf was made and an employee was found to be smoking when operating a dough mixing machine. Summonses were issued against the employee for smoking whilst handling open food and against the occupier for failing to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Particulars of these offences will be found under the heading " Legal Proceedings."

1. Number of Inspections :

The Public Health Inspectors continued a survey of food premises and during the year, 804 visits were made to shops and other premises in order to ascertain compliance with the Regulations, and arising therefrom 75 contraventions were found, and 15 letters sent and 21 verbal notices given in connection therewith.

The following is a summary of the works done during the year :—

Bag rest provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Butchers' benches provided	.....	.....	.....	3
Ceiling made	.....	.....	.....	1
Cement fillet made	.....	.....	.....	1
Clothing lockers provided	.....	.....	.....	3

Coal bunker moved	.....	.....	.....	1
Cold Store provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Doors repaired	.....	.....	.....	3
Drainage improved	.....	.....	.....	1
Draining boards provided	.....	.....	.....	6
Dustbins provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Fan provided	.....	.....	.....	1
First-Aid Kits provided	.....	.....	.....	6
Floors renewed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	4
Flue altered	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Store made	.....	.....	.....	1
Frying pans cleansed	.....	.....	.....	1
Glass covers provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Hot and Cold Water installed	.....	.....	.....	20
Impervious tabletops provided	.....	.....	.....	4
Insect repellent provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Lavatory Basins provided	.....	.....	.....	18
Light provided or improved	.....	.....	.....	1
Mincer provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Nailbrushes provided	.....	.....	.....	13
Ovens repaired	.....	.....	.....	1
Premises cleansed	.....	.....	.....	14
Rain-water pipe provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Redecorations carried out	.....	.....	.....	38
Refrigerators installed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	3
Roof provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Room made for preparation of food	.....	.....	.....	1
Rubbish removed	.....	.....	.....	1
Screen Wall provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	17
Sneeze Screens provided	.....	.....	.....	2
Stalls provided	.....	.....	.....	2

Towels and Soap provided	.....	.....	3
Ventilated lobbies provided	.....	.....	6
Ventilator provided	.....	.....	1
Walls repaired	.....	.....	2
Walls tiled	.....	.....	2
Waste Pipe provided	.....	.....	1
W.C. apartments provided	.....	.....	4
W.C. Cistern repaired	.....	.....	1
W.C. Door provided	.....	.....	1
W.C. Door Spring provided	.....	.....	1
W.C. Notices provided	.....	.....	13
W.C. Pan provided	.....	.....	2
Windows cleaned	.....	.....	1
Windows repaired	.....	.....	4
Yard paving renewed or repaired	.....	.....	3

2. The number and type of food premises :—

(a) Bakers, etc.	.....	.....	31
(b) Butchers	.....	.....	49
(c) Confectioners	.....	.....	91
(d) Fishmongers	.....	.....	17
(e) Greengrocers	.....	.....	59
(f) Grocers and Provisions	.....	.....	116
(g) Restaurants, Cafés, etc.	.....	.....	61
			—
Total			424
			—

3. (i) The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 : —

(a) Sale of Ice Cream	160
(b) Manufacture of Sausages	35
(c) Cooking of Hams	6
(d) Pickling of Meat	5
(e) Preparation of pickled and preserved food	7
Total	213

(ii) The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 8

4. Display of Dog Notices in Food Shops :

Notices for exhibition have been supplied to all food shops in the district, pointing out that the presence of dogs is a danger to the health of the public.

5. School Kitchens :

A number of visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to school kitchens and the staffs are to be commended on the high standard of cleanliness which has been maintained.

6. Educational Activities in relation to Food Hygiene :

During the early part of the year the Medical Officer of Health addressed some 50 members of a Church organisation in North Finchley, and the Chief Public Health Inspector gave a talk to 21 members of a women's organisation in East Finchley.

7. Method of Disposal of Condemned Food :

Condemned food is removed by the Public Health Department's van and is destroyed at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

Inspection of Meat and Food

The inspection of food and premises where food is prepared continued to receive special attention.

There were no new registrations of hawkers during the year.

The number of barrow boys operating in the district at the end of the year was 4.

Slaughterhouses

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district, which has been regularly inspected.

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)	27	—	1	344	315	—
Number inspected	27	—	1	344	315	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	3	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	3.70	—	—	0.87	1.59	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	1.90	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED, 1958

(1) In Slaughterhouses

TUBERCULOSIS

Pigs

Heads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Mesenteries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

CYSTICERCOSIS

Cattle

Heads	1
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---

OTHER DISEASES

Cattle

Lungs	.....	.....	1 set	(Pneumonia)
Hearts	.....	.....	1	(Pericarditis)

Sheep and Lambs

Livers	3	(Flukes)
--------	-------	-------	---	----------

Pigs

Plucks	.....	.....	1	(Pericarditis & Cirrhosis)
Legs	.....	.....	2	(Injury)
Hocks	.....	.....	2	(Bruising)

(2) In Shops

Cattle

Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 lbs.
Bovine Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Calf (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 lbs.
Ox Sweetbreads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 lbs.
Ox Sweetbreads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Ox Tails (25)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs

Leg of Lamb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½ lbs.
Lambs' livers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lambs' plucks (27)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 lbs.

Pigs

Livers (4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 lbs.
Plucks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 lbs.

TINNED ARTICLES

Commodity.	Tins.	Total Weight.
		lbs. ozs.
Cheese	1	6
Corned Beef	65	204 15
Cream	30	9 10
Eggs (frozen)	12	192 0
Fish (cases of tins)	10	1,120 0
	236	143 15½
Fish Roe	7	3 8
Fruit	1,248	1,230 11½
Fruit Juice	108	93 4
Ham	10	116 6
Jam	51	92 2½
Lamb Tongues	1	12
Luncheon Meat	249	254 9
Marmalade	28	51 0
Meat	115	123 0½
Meat Pudding	8	17 0
Milk	212	130 14
		and 23¾ pints
Paste	3	4½
	150 cases	75 cwt.
Pease Pudding	9	6 0
Ravioli	5	3 7½
Rice Pudding	118	102 11½
Sausages	3	2 0
Shellfish	4	1 7
Soup	44	41 0½
Spaghetti and Cheese	17	15 5
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1	1 0
Strained Foods	372	337 1
Sweet Corn	16	12 9
Tomatoes	57	39 10
Tomato Juice	10	7 12

Commodity.	Tins.	Total Weight.	
		lbs.	ozs.
Tomato Sauce	3	1	6½
Vegetables	319	272	9¼
Vegetable Extract	11	660	0
Welsh Rarebit	1		4

Miscellaneous

Anchovy Essence (bottles)	11	2	3¼
Apples (bags)	486		
Batter Flour (packets)	8	4	15
Blancmange Powder (packets)	22	5	8½
Breakfast Rusks (packets)	72	18	0
Cake Mixes (packets)	48	24	5½
Cheese		47 cwt.	1 15
Choc-O-Mint (packets)	5	1	4
Chutney (jars)	5	4	6
Cornflour (packets)	21	5	8
Cream Powder (packets)	5	1	4
Cream of Tartar (packets)	3	0	7
Curd—Pineapple (jars)	3	2	11½
Custard Powder (packets)	54	18	7½
"Dessert" (packets)	34	4	14
Desiccated coconut (packets)	6	3	0
Dried Fruit		356	1
Dried Peas (packets)	2	1	0
Fish		21	0
Flour (packets)	1	3	0
Instant Whip (packets)	6	1	5
Jelly (packets)	131	29	10
Junket (packets)	20	15	0
Mayonnaise (jars)	1	0	3
Morfat Whipping (packet)	1	0	11
Paste (jars)	11	1	0½
Pastry (packets)	2	1	3
Pickles (jars)	1		10½
Pie Filling (packets)	6	1	13

Commodity.			Total Weight.	
			lbs.	ozs.
Pudding Powder (packets)	.....	21	10	8
Rice Powder (packets)	.....	1		4½
Sauce (bottles)	.....	35	14	1
Soup (packets)	.....	6		12
Tapioca (packets)	.....	5		12½
Turkey	.....	1	12	0
Walnuts—salted (packets)	.....	5		10

Humane Slaughter of Animals

In accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, all animals, including sheep, slaughtered in a slaughterhouse within the district must be stunned by means of a mechanically operated instrument kept in good repair.

This method of slaughter continues to prove satisfactory.

Licensed Slaughtermen

The Acts also provide that no animal shall be slaughtered or stunned by any person who is not the holder of a licence granted by the local authority. The licences granted by the Council have to be renewed annually. Two persons were licensed during 1958.

Butchers' Shops

There were 49 butchers' shops in the district, all of which are provided with glass fronts.

All these premises have been visited and the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations which provide for the cleanliness of the premises, apparatus, utensils and vehicles, the precautions to be taken against the contamination of meat, the storage and removal of refuse, etc., have generally been well observed.

Bakehouses

The number of bakehouses in the Borough at the beginning of the year was 22. Three closed and one opened, leaving 20 at the end of the year.

At 19 bakehouses motive power is used.

The bakehouses have been visited by the Public Health Inspectors and steps have been taken to cause them to be maintained in a proper sanitary condition. The periodical cleansing of these premises, as required by statute, has generally been carried out.

At one bakehouse a new addition was built and the bakehouse remodelled and oil firing equipment installed. In another, the old bakehouse was reconstructed and modernised.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

There are 8 registered premises within the district, and all have been inspected from time to time.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

Licences were granted by the Council in respect of designated milk for the year ended 31st December, 1958, as follows :—

Dealers' Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	.....	17
Dealers' Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	.....	20
Dealers' Licences to sell milk as Sterilised	.....	27
Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	.....	9
Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	.....	9
Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Sterilised	.....	8

Food Sampling

The following information has been furnished by the Middlesex County Council Public Control Department relative to samples taken in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

**List of Samples procured in the Borough
during the year**

Article	Total Samples procured.	Unsatisfactory.
Milk (new)	232	20
Milk (various)	42	—
Butter	6	—
Cakes	9	—
Cheese	13	—
Cooked Meat	8	—
Cream	18	—
Drugs	16	—
Fish and Fish Products	21	—
Ice-cream	4	—
Liver	7	—
Margarine	5	—
Meat and Meat Products	19	—
Sausages, etc.	10	—
Spirits	6	—
Vinegar	13	—
Miscellaneous	20	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	449	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Regarding the samples noted as unsatisfactory, the following comments are added :—

“ **Milk.** The 20 samples of new milk were taken from churns consigned to milk receiving depots in your district. They formed parts of consignments from 12 different dairy farmers. In the case of each consignment the average composition of the whole quantity of milk, contained in a number of separate churns, was satisfactory and no further action was taken.

“ **Miscellaneous.** A glass jar in which cream had been sold was found to contain foreign matter consisting of mortar. A caution was given to the packers concerned.”

The Public Control Department also reported upon the following matters :—

“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, and which relate to the marking with an indication of origin of certain imported foodstuffs when exposed for sale or sold, are complied with. Inspections were made at 171 separate premises of 414 displays of meat, apples, tomatoes, poultry, butter and dried fruit.

“No serious infringement was detected.

“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 with the names of the ingredients of a compounded food. 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 587 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 143 premises to ascertain whether there was compliance with the above Regulations.

“It was necessary to write a letter of caution to a firm manufacturing Fruit Juice Cocktails, the labels of which did not correctly state the ingredients and were not printed so as to be clearly legible.

“False or Misleading Descriptions. As in previous years food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false or misleading statements and descriptions. Much of this scrutiny of food labels can be combined with inspection work under the Labelling of Food Order. No serious infringements were disclosed. Corrective action was secured in relation to descriptions applied to ‘milk block,’ ‘Double Tea,’ an imitation cream powder, cakes filled with a mixture of butter and sugar, canned mixed vegetables, raspberry syrup, powdered soup mixes, medium red salmon, gorgonzola cheese spread and cheese spread.

“Special Designated Milk. During 1958 my Council issued two Dealer’s (Pasteuriser’s) and one Dealer’s (Steriliser’s) licences in respect of premises within your area where milk is processed. These

premises were regularly inspected, and compliance with statutory requirements was well maintained. A total of 77 samples of designated milk were taken, all of which were certified as being satisfactory.

“Safe Milk. In addition to the foregoing, 57 samples of raw milk were procured within your borough and submitted to test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. None was found contaminated.”

Ice Cream Premises

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, control the method by which ice cream should be manufactured.

Only one person makes ice cream within the Borough, and employs the method known as “complete cold mix.”

Most of the ice cream sold is manufactured outside the Borough.

There are 160 premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

Coffee Stalls

There are now no coffee stalls in the district, the last remaining one was closed and demolished in 1957.

Fish Friers

At the end of 1958 there were eight premises in the district where the business of fish frying was carried out, one having been opened during the year.

Game Licences

Fifteen applications were received under Section 27 of the Local Government Act, 1894, from tradesmen in the Borough for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

Shops Act, 1950

Inspection of shops in the Borough has been carried out and complaints and contraventions dealt with.

Particulars in regard to shops on the Register are as follows :—

Number on Register at beginning of 1958	957
Number closed	20
New Shops	13
Number on Register at end of 1958	950
Changes of Occupancy	46

The number of persons observing the Jewish Sabbath and registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 of the Act was eleven.

Swimming Pools

In co-operation with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, samples of the water at the Adult and Children's Open Air Pools were taken during the summer months and all were satisfactory.

Water Supply

During the year the water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The bulk of the water is supplied by the Barnet District Water Company and copies of reports on 12 samples which were taken by the Company during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Counties Public Health Laboratory were forwarded to me. In all cases the results were satisfactory.

All dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the houses, the last of those which were served by standpipes having been dealt with in a Clearance Area and demolished.

Pollution of Streams and Watercourses

Further investigations have been carried out regarding the pollution of streams in and adjoining the district and in connection therewith, a number of soil fittings were found to be connected to the surface water sewers and appropriate action was taken for these to be made to discharge into the soil sewers.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The above Act deals with the control of dark smoke, smoke from furnaces, smoke control areas and special cases of smoke emission, which include special processes to be dealt with under the Alkali Act, colliery spoil-banks, railway engines, vessels and Crown premises.

It also makes provision for the establishment of a Clean Air Council for England and Wales.

Certain sections of the Act came into operation on the 31st December, 1956, including those relating to the height of chimneys and to smoke control areas. The remaining provisions came into operation on the 1st June, 1958, and included those relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisances and the application of the Act to railway engines, vessels and Crown premises.

With regard to the making of smoke control areas, any local authority may make an Order, which must be confirmed by the Minister declaring the whole or any part of its district as a smoke control area. Subject to any stated exceptions and limitations, the emission of chimney smoke in such an area, on any day, is an offence unless the emission was caused only by the burning of an authorised fuel.

If the owner or occupier of a private dwelling which is in, or will be in, a smoke control area, has to incur expenditure for adapting his heating arrangements, the local authority shall repay him seven-tenths of the cost, four-tenths of which is recoverable from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In October the Council passed a resolution instructing its officers to prepare a programme for making orders under the Clean Air Act, 1956, for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation, whereby, within the next 10 years the whole of the Borough will be declared a smoke control area.

A certain amount of publicity has been given to this subject, and during the year, lectures were given by members of the staff to organisations in the district, on clean air, in general, and more particularly, with regard to smoke control areas.

Smoke Abatement

The factory chimneys in the area have been kept under observation and generally little nuisance from smoke or grit has occurred.

Twenty-three complaints were received during the year concerning industrial and domestic chimneys. In one case a smoke nuisance was noted and upon investigation it was found that there was a breakdown of the mechanical stoker. This was remedied the same day and no further nuisance arose.

In addition, 17 complaints were received with regard to the burning of garden and other refuse and action was taken in a number of cases where it was considered that burning was habitual and causing a nuisance.

A considerable number of installations, both industrial and domestic, are being converted or installed for oil burning.

Many enquiries are received by the Petroleum Inspector from persons desirous of installing oil fired plant and for the safe storage of the oil and whilst advice is freely given it is sometimes refused in the absence of the necessary legislation to control this matter.

Atmospheric Pollution

Arising from the Council's interest in atmospheric pollution, two deposit gauges were purchased and placed in position on the 1st March, 1958.

The sites selected were :—

- (1) Sewage Disposal Works, Summers Lane, N.12.
- (2) Moss Hall School, Moss Hall Grove, N.12.

Later in the year, authority was granted to purchase two more gauges and these were placed in their respective positions on the 1st October, 1958. These were :—

- (3) Roof of Gaumont Cinema, High Road, N.12.
- (4) Lyttelton Playing Fields, N.2.

A summary of the monthly analyses of the deposits collected is shown below :—

1958	SITES			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March	9.37	10.16	—	—
April	7.68	8.31	—	—
May	*4.95	*8.0	—	—
June	9.02	9.22	—	—
July	10.23	7.90	—	—
August	10.47	5.93	—	—
September	8.32	8.69	—	—
October	7.51	5.28	9.38	6.46
November	5.62	5.56	8.24	7.12
December	12.31	9.19	11.87	11.38

The figures show total solids (tons per square mile per month).

* These figures are not accurate because of a minor accident during the carrying out of modifications to the equipment.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

Forty visits have been made to premises to ascertain that the provisions of the Act were being complied with. No contraventions of the Act were found with regard to the sale of new fires, but in the case of a second-hand dealer it was ascertained that some of the fires exhibited for sale did not comply with the Act. A warning letter was sent and the fires withdrawn from sale.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are two traders whose premises come within the definition of the Act and are registered.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The number of persons licensed at the end of the year was 6.
All the premises have been inspected.

Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings were taken in the following instances :—

- (1) Public Health Act, 1936—Sections 39 and 92.

The owner of some flats was summonsed for failing to comply

with Court Orders to carry out repairs to abate nuisances. A penalty of £50 was imposed (with an alternative of three months' imprisonment). The fine was paid.

(2) Food & Drugs Act, 1955—Section 2.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—Regulation 9(e).

The occupier of a bakehouse was summonsed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with regard to the sale of a loaf of bread containing a cigarette end, for which offence he was fined £5. Arising from an inspection of this complaint an employee was found smoking in the bakehouse, and both he and the occupier were summonsed under the Food Hygiene Regulations, the employee being fined £3 and the occupier £5 together with 3 guineas costs.

(3) Food & Drugs Act, 1955—Section 2.

A dairy firm was prosecuted under the Food & Drugs Act for selling a bottle of milk containing foreign matter (i.e., flies). They were fined £10 and 10 guineas costs.

RODENT CONTROL

Complaints and Infestations

	Premises from which complaints have been received		Premises where infestation was confirmed		Premises where infestation was not confirmed	
	1958/9	1957/8	1958/9	1957/8	1958/9	1957/8
Rats	382	380	234	218	148	162
Mice	98	134	75	106	23	28
Total	480	514	309	324	171	190

Three hundred and sixty-nine additional premises were visited and in these 25 rat infestations and 1 mouse infestation were found and dealt with.

One complaint was received from Friern Barnet Ratepayers' Association regarding a rat infestation said to be emanating from the

Sewage Farm. After a considerable period of investigation this complaint was not confirmed.

The Sewage Farm is treated at frequent intervals.

Twenty-three smoke tests were applied to rat runs which revealed defects in drains and/or sewers in 5 cases. One of these defects had caused considerable trouble for a very long time.

Summary of Work carried out from 1/4/58 to 31/3/59

	Rats	Mice
Visits in connection with infestations and surveys	2,572	594
Number of confirmed infestations	259	75
Prebait	2,963	—
Zinc Phosphide	918	—
Arsenic	203	—
A.N.T.U.	200	—
Warfarin	2,289	225
Gassings	7	—

Treatment of Sewers

The Borough is divided into 10 areas for the purpose of sewer treatment in order to control the rat population. Maintenance treatment was carried out covering 3 of the 10 areas during May and October. Warfarin was used for the first time and inspections were carried out at four-day intervals. The following table indicates the amount of work involved :—

	First Treatment	Second Treatment
Total number of manholes baited	481	774
Number of poison takes	20	7

Warfarin, hitherto used as a surface treatment, has now been modified for sewer treatment and its use will be extended to cover all the sewers within the Borough.

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