

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

Contributors

Finchley (London, England). Municipal Borough.
Hagan, J. G.

Publication/Creation

[1961?]

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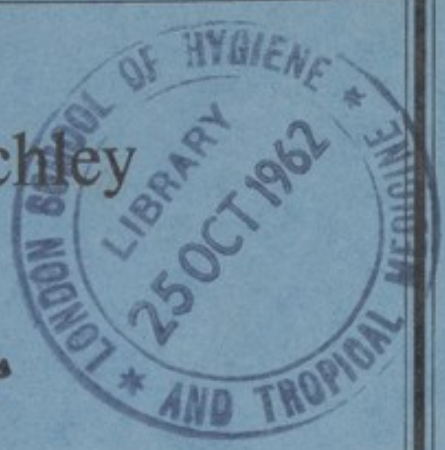
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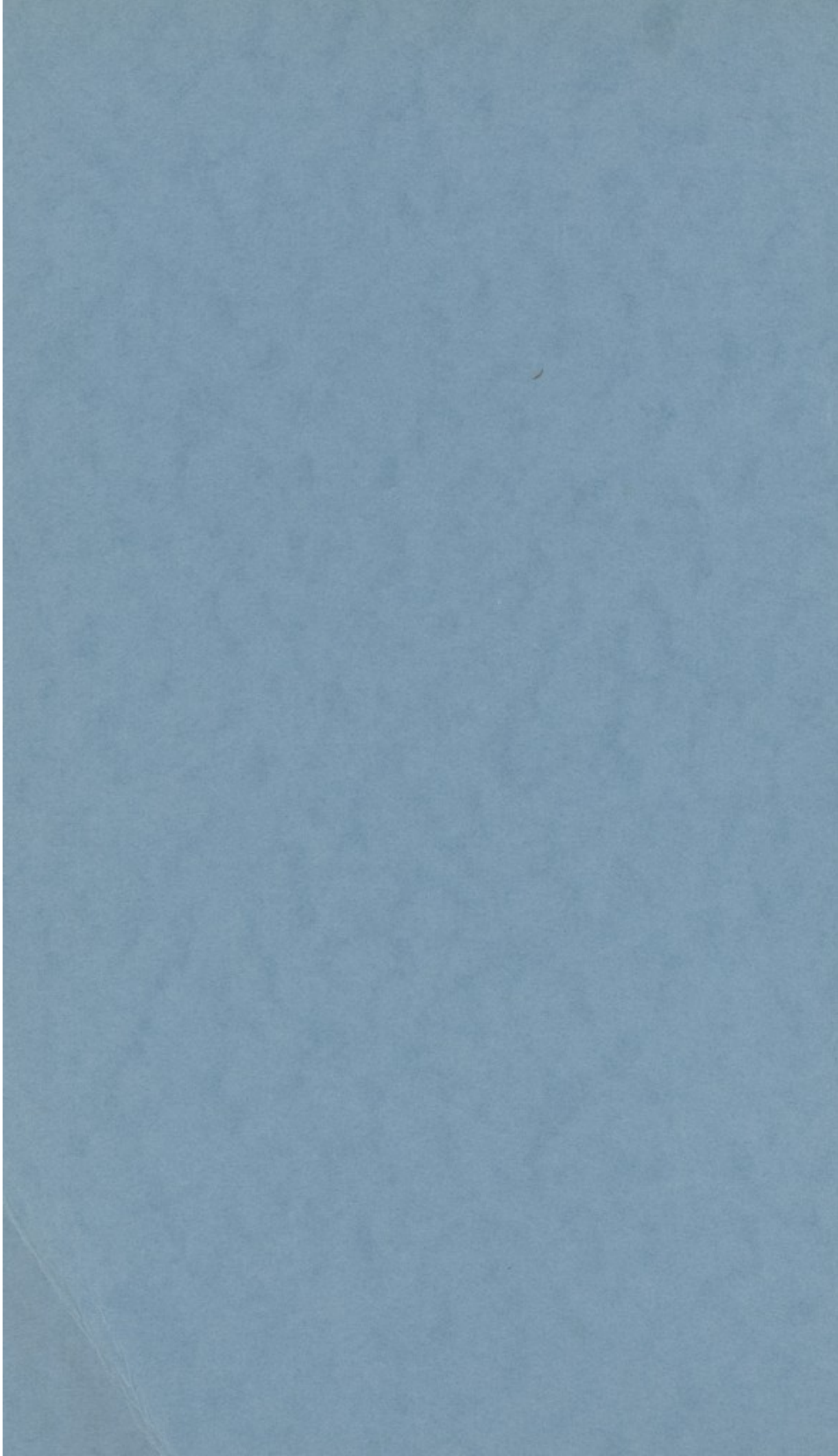
Borough of Finchley



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

J. G. HAGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

for
1960



Borough of Finchley

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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1960

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1960

Chairman : Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

Vice-Chairman : Councillor T. W. E. THOMAS

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. G. HART, J.P.)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor F. D. GIBSON)

Alderman E. GRANT

„ L. G. SNELLING

„ H. H. WILMOT

Councillor G. T. BRUNSKILL

„ A. D. COHEN, M.A.

„ M. KING

„ Capt. C. H. KITCHIN

„ F. H. LUSH

„ Mrs. P. L. POLE, B.A.

„ T. G. POWELL

„ E. J. SCOTT, O.B.E., M.C.

„ Mrs. S. B. STUBBS, B.A.

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

as at 31st December, 1960

Middlesex County Council Local Area (Health) Committee

Alderman A. T. PIKE, O.B.E., J.P.

„ L. G. SNELLING

Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

„ Mrs. S. B. STUBBS, B.A.

The Council of the National Society for Clean Air

Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council

Councillor C. J. HARTIGAN

Middlesex Old People's Welfare Committee

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

„ E. GRANT (Deputy)

Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. G. HART, J.P.)

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

„ L. G. SNELLING

Councillor T. G. POWELL

„ N. J. SAPSTED

Finchley Guild of Social Service

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. G. HART, J.P.)

Alderman L. G. SNELLING

„ H. H. WILMOT

Councillor Major K. M. CAVE, M.C.

(1) „ T. G. POWELL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

J. G. HAGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

J. L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Medical Officer of Health, Hendon)

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

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(1)(2) (retired 30/4/60)

K. J. MILLEN(1)(2) (promoted from District Public Health Inspector, 1/5/60)

Public Health Inspectors :

W. H. NICHOLLS(1)(2)

J. P. DAVIES(1)(2)

J. KEMP(1)(2) (appointed 26/4/60)

B. E. W. GABB(1)(2)(3) (appointed 2/5/60)

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

J. E. Sisson (returned from National Service 26/9/60)

Temporary Assistant (Smoke Control Areas) :

E. M. JENKINS (appointed 11/1/60)

- (1) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (2) Meat and Other Foods Certificate.
- (3) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Chief Clerk :

D. J. LEGGE

Clerks :

Miss K. M. NICHOL

A. G. FORSYTH

Mrs. B. COSTELLO

Miss E. J. STANLEY

Mrs. C. A. STAINER (née Burge)

Chief Disinfector : C. L. ASTLEY

Assistant Disinfector : D. H. W. SMITH

Drain Tester and Handyman : H. J. MAY

Rodent Operative : K. V. ALLBEURY

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

Telephone No.: FINchley 0018 Public Health Department,
308, Regents Park Road,
Finchley, N.3.

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 1960. This report is prepared according to the Ministry of Health circular 1/61 and preceding relevant circulars.

VITAL STATISTICS :

(1) Population :

The Registrar-General's estimate at the 30th June, 1960, showed a slight increase in population—68,980 as against 68,920 persons in 1959. This increase was to be expected in view of the slow-down in the movement of families to the New Towns ; the natural increase, i.e., the number of births as related to deaths and the increase in the number of separate dwellings provided in the Borough, some 341 dwellings having been provided in the past two years, bringing the total number of inhabited houses to 20,636. 1961 is a Census Year and more accurate data will be available.

(2) Death Rate :

The death rate of 10.7 was again lower than that of 1959 which was 11.5, a total of 738 deaths as against 790. As is to be expected diseases of the heart and blood vessels make up almost half the total of deaths. Cancer of the lung caused 38 deaths as compared to 27 in 1959 and 35 in 1958. While diseases of the heart and blood vessels may be due, to infection, or heredity, or stress conditions and ageing processes and the methods of prevention complex, lung cancer has quite definitely been related to one clear factor—excessive cigarette smoking. Investigations carried out in the United States of America and Britain showed that smokers are more likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers. An enquiry in 1952 gave the following

figures :—

“among non-smokers only one death in over 300 was due to lung cancer. In people who smoked 10 cigarettes a day, lung cancer accounted for one death in every 25. In people who smoked 20 cigarettes a day, one death in 8 was due to lung cancer.”

There were no maternal deaths in 1960.

(3) Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate, that is the deaths of infants under one year per thousand live births, was 13.3 as compared to 20.4 for 1959—a total of 14 as against 19 deaths in 1959. All of these babies died in the first two weeks of life, the majority in the first week, the deaths in the main being due to ante-natal causes. The national average rate was 21.7.

(4) The Birth Rate.

One hundred and twenty more babies were born in Finchley in 1960—a total of 1,052 as against 932 births in 1959, the birth rate being 15.3 as against 13.5 for 1959. The national birth rate showed an increase to 17.1 as against 16.5 in 1959.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES :

The very basis of our standard of living, in fact one can say for us to live lies in the control of our environment, our food, our water, our sanitation, our housing, and any one of these factors if neglected can be killers ; but our Public Health Inspectors act as our custodians and in the course of the year the staff undertook no less than 18,880 visits of inspection and reinspection in their daily work. Until recently there was one factor in our environment over which we had little control and that was the very air we breathe. How important this has become when one considers the modern weapons of war and the danger of our atmosphere becoming polluted as a result of nuclear fall-out. Unfortunately the control of this form of pollution lies not in our hands. However, at the moment radioactivity is not an immediate problem, but the smoke, grit and sulphur with which we smog ourselves daily too can become a killer, as witness the smog which killed 4,000 Londoners as recently as 1952. The advent of the Clean

Air Act of 1956 has enabled us to make progress in this matter, and next year we hope that a large zone in the southern part of the Borough will become a smoke control area, and eventually by 1971 the whole Borough will be breathing cleaner air. The pressing forward of smoke control areas has brought to the fore the vexed question of garden bonfires. Legislation is vague and indefinite in regard to bonfires, nor do I feel that at this stage one can legislate wisely for the problem. The answer, in my opinion, lies in a good neighbour policy, i.e. keeping down bonfires to a minimum, informing neighbours when one is about to have a fire, selection of a day when air movement is high and wind direction suitable.

COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

1960 proved a mild year in regard to infectious disease, although school returns indicated sharp outbreaks of chicken pox and mumps in the latter part of the year. I am pleased to report that there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified in 1960, as against 5 in 1959. Diphtheria was again absent from the Borough, although small outbreaks occurred in the schools of nearby London Boroughs, an indication, I trust, to the parents in Finchley of the necessity of having their children immunised, particularly before entry to the school community.

Eight cases of food poisoning were notified as against 15 in 1959, and one case of paratyphoid, compared to 4 in 1959. Eight persons died as a result of tuberculosis but none of these deaths occurred in persons under the age of 25 years, 6 of the deaths in fact being over the age of 45—an indication of the advances made by the Chest Physicians in recent years in the control of this once very prevalent disease. There were no cases of smallpox, although scares occurred as a result of suspected persons coming from abroad. There was a marked increase in the number of cases of sonne dysentery from 12 in 1959 to 45 this year. Fortunately the disease was mild and confined to family groups and did not appear to spread into the schools or nurseries, where considerable inconvenience and disorganisation can result. Details concerning the above illnesses can be read under the appropriate heading in the body of the report.

GENERAL :

In my reports over the past 2 years I have commented upon the increasing numbers of elderly in the community and have drawn

attention to the necessity of the provision of more hospital beds for the aged in the area. I make no apologies for again drawing the attention of the Council and the various interested bodies to my remarks. I should point out here that the Council have in recent years provided, directly or indirectly, 228 flatlets or dwellings for the aged and will provide a further 46 places in the near future ; sufficient evidence of the Council's concern in this matter. Housing is inevitably bound up with medical care and it is but reasonable to suggest that this large programme of housing for the elderly should be backed up by adequate hospital facilities. It follows also that Middlesex County Council as the Welfare Authority must bear an increased responsibility for the provision of a sufficient number of places in Old Persons' Homes for those Council tenants who through illness or advancing age become incapable of caring for themselves. The Council's housing programme also includes the provision of accommodation for the physically handicapped. It can be seen from this that the Council's housing commitments are wide, and with an increasing birth rate over the past 2 years consideration will no doubt have to be given to the provision of family homes. Apropos of this, I have noticed an increasing development of maisonettes and mini-houses throughout the Borough. No doubt there is a demand for this smaller type of modern property, but it is to be hoped that in future years they will not become congested or overcrowded by family occupation.

The increase of houses let in multiple occupation should be noted, and it appears that existing legislation controlling these premises is unsatisfactory, the greatest difficulty being caused by owners who avoid their obligations and the local authority are unaware of the circumstances until a housing problem has been created. A number of such problems occurred during 1960.

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 became law towards the end of the year. This Act deals with noise which is a nuisance but as yet, little experience of the working of the Act has been obtained.

Finally, the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London was published towards the end of 1960, and one must admire the thoroughness with which the Commissioners have carried out their work. The Report itself is very readable and whether

one likes the recommendations or not, one cannot help but feel that they have logical grounds for suggesting changes bearing in mind that the structure of local government to-day is based on legislation passed nearly 80 years ago. From the point of view of the Health Services generally, probably the outstanding proposal is the integration of the Welfare Services with the Personal Health Services ; a recommendation which was made some years ago by the Guillebaud Committee but as yet adopted by few local authorities.

CONCLUSION :

I should like to thank the family doctors of Finchley for their co-operation and assistance to this Department during the year. I would like to acknowledge also the help of those people who have contributed to the information contained in this report and my fellow Chief Officers for their help and assistance throughout the year. As in the past, I would draw your attention to the work and loyalty of the staff of this Department, and finally my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee once again for their support and encouragement.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. HAGAN,

Medical Officer of Health

Live Births :	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	533	465	998
Illegitimate	24	30	54
	557	495	1,052

Birth rate 15.3 per 1,000 estimated home population

Acknowledgments to :—

The Chief Officers of the Council—

The Town Clerk—R. M. Franklin, Esq.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor—P. M. Spencer, Esq.

The Borough Treasurer—W. R. Harman, Esq.

The Borough Education Officer—A. T. Dodd, Esq.

The Borough Housing Officer—I. Fooks, Esq.

The Borough Librarian—J. D. Reynolds, Esq.

Dr. K. M. Bodkin, Area Medical Officer, Area No. 4, Middlesex County Council.

Dr. R. Emond, Consultant, Infectious Diseases, Coppetts Wood Hospital.

J. A. O'Keefe, Esq., Chief Officer, Public Control Department, Middlesex County Council.

Dr. A. C. T. Perkins, County Medical Officer, Middlesex County Council.

Miss F. M. Rochat, Divisional Director, Finchley and Hendon Division, British Red Cross Society.

Miss E. J. Stanley, Honorary Secretary, Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee.

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STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	3,478
Population, 1960 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	68,980
Number of Inhabited Houses (at 1st April, 1960)	20,636
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1960)	£1,465,049
Product of a Penny Rate, year 1960/61	£6,000
Total Live Births	1,052
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population	15.3
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	17.1
Total Stillbirths	16
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	15.0
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births (England and Wales)	19.7
Total live and stillbirths	1,068
Infant Deaths	14
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—total	13.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	11.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	55.5
Infant Mortality Rate—(England and Wales)	21.7
Neo-Natal Deaths	11
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	10.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—(England and Wales)	15.6
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	5.13%
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (England and Wales)	0.39
Total Deaths	738
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 home population	10.7
Standardised Death Rate	9.6
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	11.5

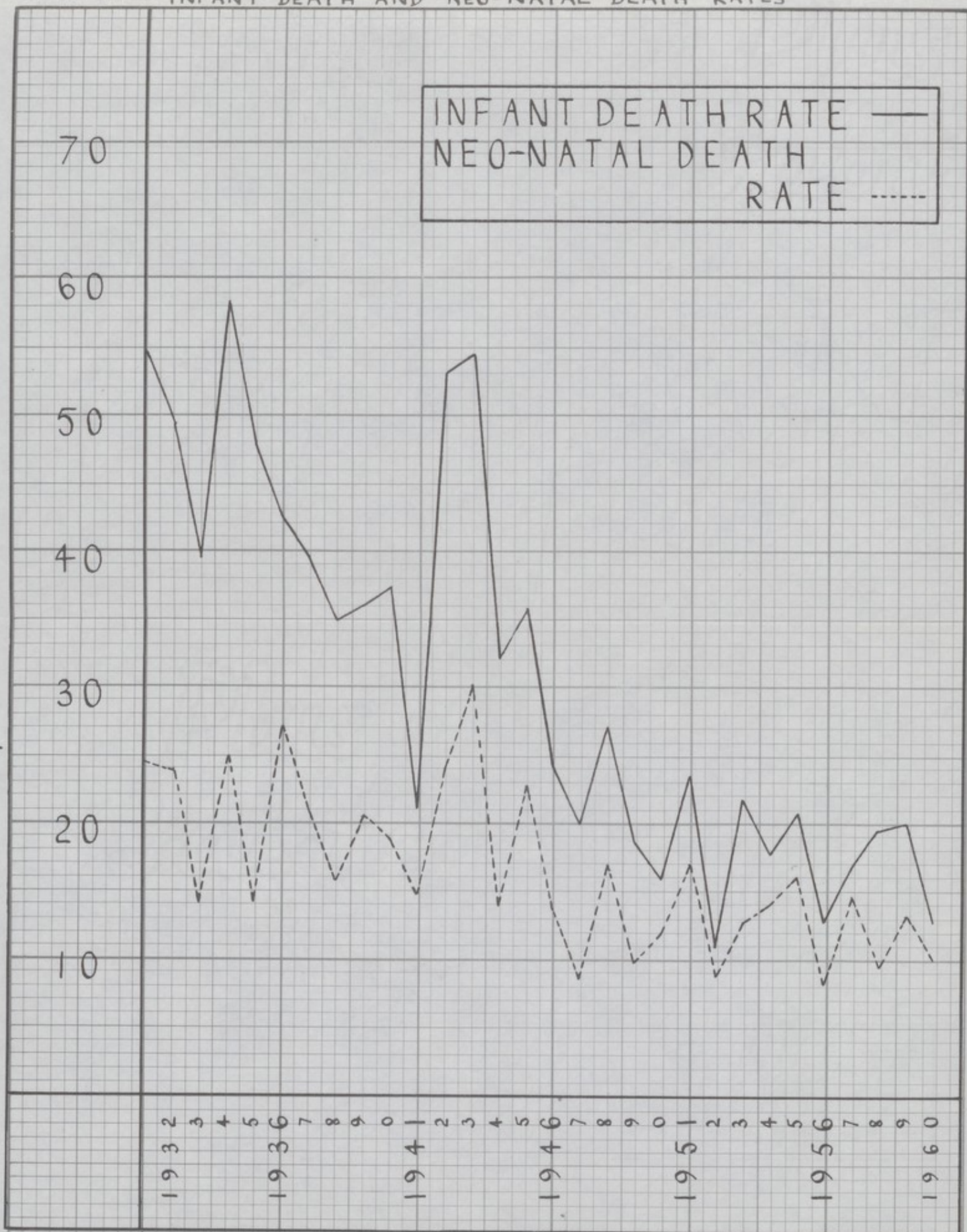
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Illegitimate	24	30	54
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		557	495	1,052
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate 15.3 per 1,000 estimated home population

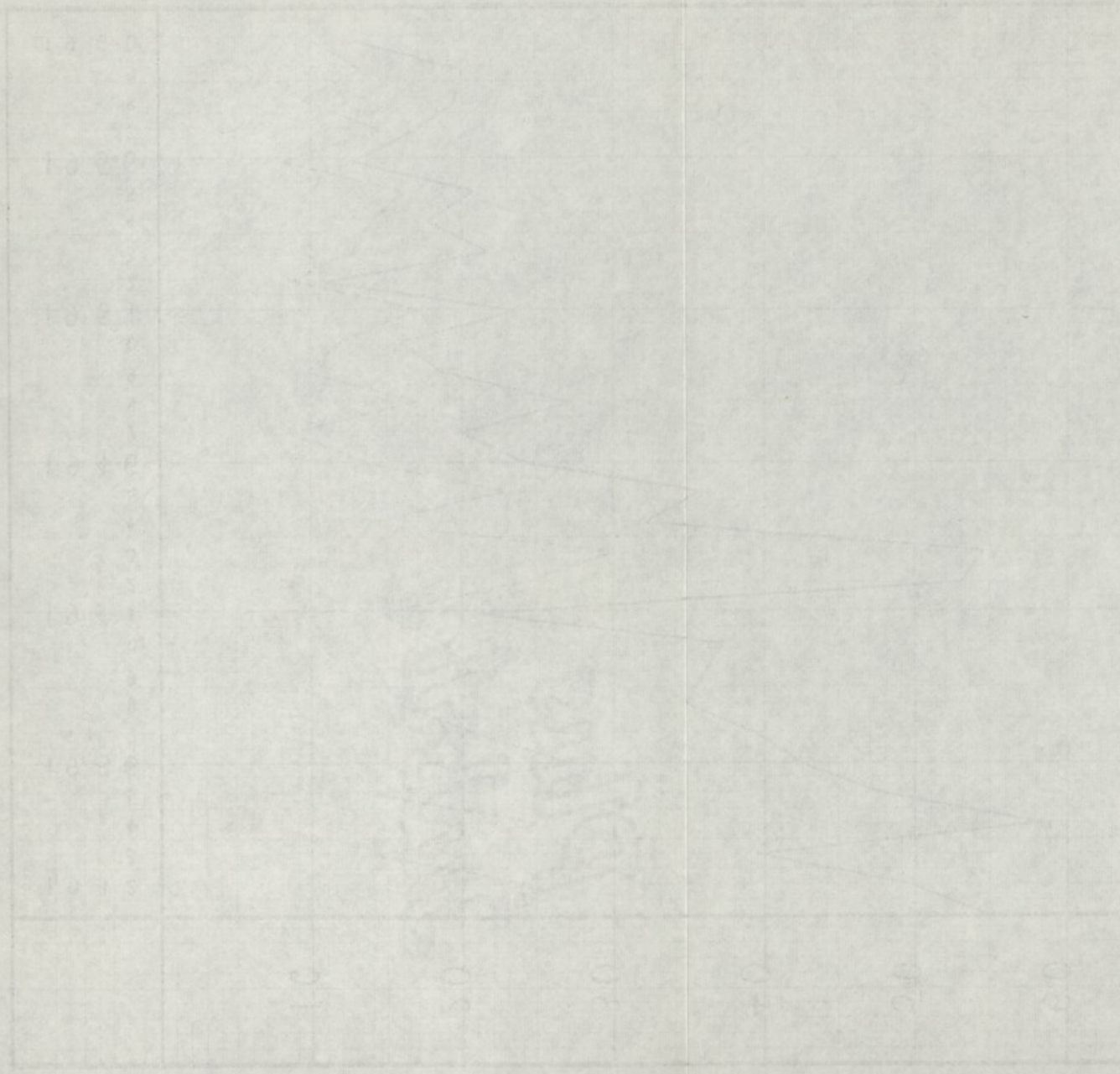
INFANT DEATH AND NEO-NATAL DEATH RATES

Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

INFANT DEATH RATE —
 NEO-NATAL DEATH
 RATE - - - -



1171
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INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1960

Deaths from stated causes at various ages

under one year of age

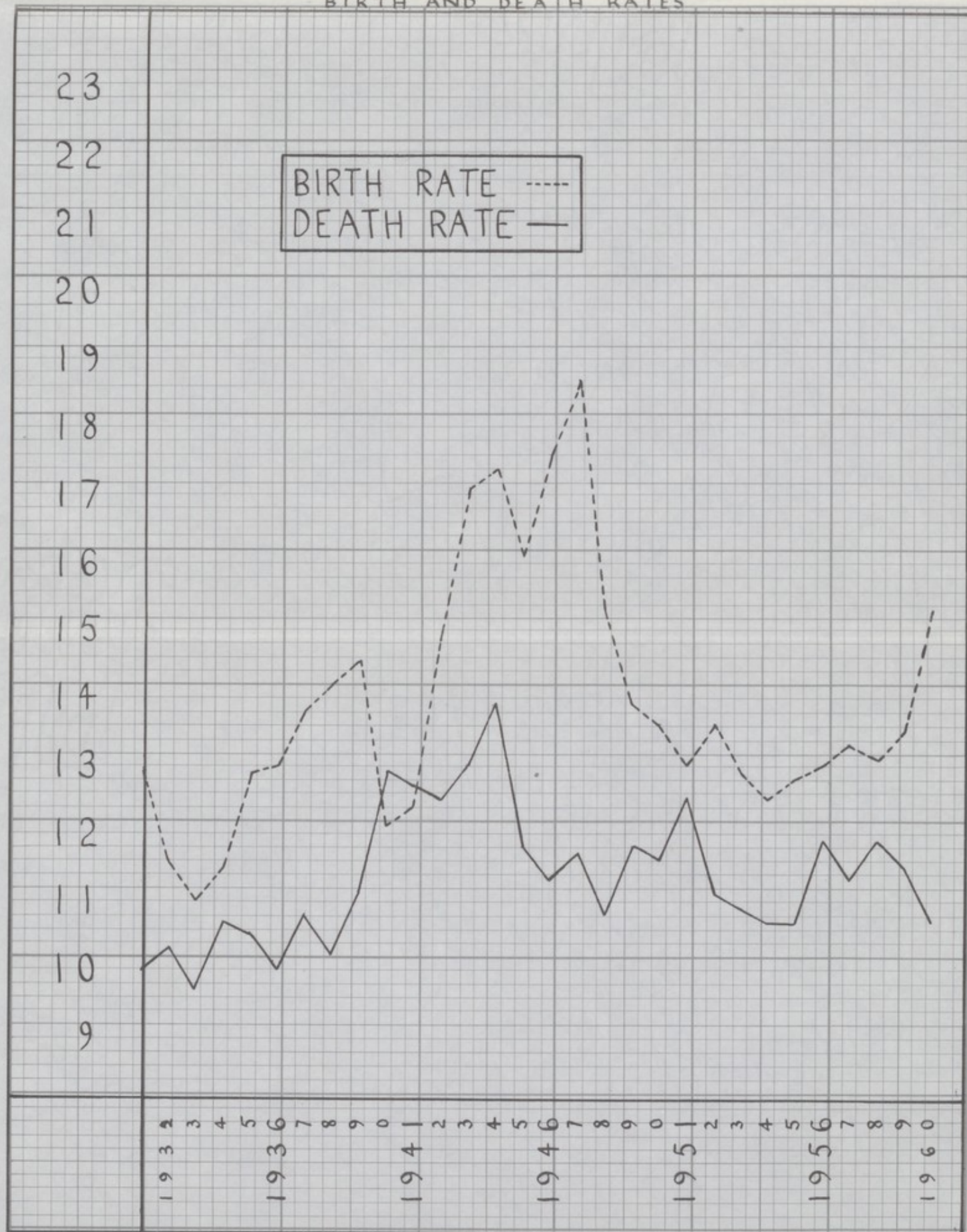
CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	10	—	1	—	11	3	—	—	—	14

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)
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	—	—	—
1959	932	13.5	790	11.5	19	20.4	—	—	—
1960	1052	15.3	738	10.7	14	13.3	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Rate per 1,000 Population.



CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960

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	8						2	3	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, Other										
3.	Syphilitic Disease	1								1	
4.	Diphtheria										
5.	Whooping Cough										
6.	Meningococcal Infections										
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis										
8.	Measles										
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1				1					
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	20						1	6	8	5
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	38						2	19	10	7
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	19							10	3	6
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	4							1	1	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	67					1	3	21	20	22
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	2							1	1	
16.	Diabetes	5							2		3
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	77						1	16	22	38
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	159						3	43	35	78
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	12							1	5	6
20.	Other Heart Disease	84							7	13	64
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	52						2	3	8	39
22.	Influenza										
23.	Pneumonia	42	3						3	8	28
24.	Bronchitis	32	1						8	6	17
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6						1	1	1	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7							2		5
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1									1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	5						1	1	3	
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	6								1	5
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion										
31.	Congenital Malformations	7	3		2			1	1		
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	55	7			3	3	1	8	8	25
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	5				1	3	1			
34.	All Other Accidents	9					1		1		7
35.	Suicide	14						5	6		3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War										
Totals		738	14		2	5	8	24	164	155	366

METEOROLOGICAL DATA — 1960

* AVENUE HOUSE GROUNDS, FINCHLEY, N.3

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 inches	Date			Degrees	Date	Degrees	Date					
January ...	2.23	0.65	23	14	39.1	52	4. 6, 23, 24, 25	24	13	14	16	3	7	5
February ...	2.53	0.57	25	15	39.6	60	29	21	18	10	14	2	8	5
March ...	1.86	0.51	28	14	44.1	60	1	32	7, 20, 23	3	9	2	19	1
April ...	0.51	0.11	2 and 6	10	49.9	67	21	33	17	...	14	2	9	5
May ...	2.27	0.95	20	8	57.2	79	27	41	2 and 4	...	12	8	6	5
June ...	1.53	0.43	10	11	63.1	85	6	44	1	...	17	5	4	4
July ...	3.33	0.49	8	22	61.4	76	21	45	3	...	27	...	...	4
August ...	2.24	0.82	12	18	61.3	75	5	44	15	...	21	3	...	7
September ...	3.84	0.86	2	12	57.9	77	12	40	28	...	12	7	4	7
October ...	6.15	1.00	26	25	51.6	66	3 and 7	32	13	1	9	11	4	7
November ...	4.30	0.71	25	25	46.0	61	2	31	28	1	21	1	1	7
December ...	2.97	0.89	3	21	39.5	54	4	30	29	6	3	...	4	24
Year 1960 ...	33.76	1.00	26 Oct.	195	50.9	85	6 June	21	18 Feb.	35	175	44	66	81

* N.B.—The temperature readings for the first 17 days in January were obtained from records kept at the Sewage Disposal Works.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	19	7	4	12	45
Erysipelas	4	4	4	1	2
Food Poisoning	7	2	3	13	4
Measles	172	957	206	602	74
Meningococcal Infection	1	2	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	4	2	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	4*	1
Pneumonia	37	35	35	35	12
Poliomyelitis	5	12	—	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	29	29	30	26
Scarlet Fever	34	71	58	27	19
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	78	119	22	7	25

* One case was originally notified as Typhoid Fever, but the diagnosis was subsequently amended.

Figures concerning notified cases of Tuberculosis will be found on pages 29 and 30.

Diphtheria

There were no cases of Diphtheria in 1960.

During the year, the following immunisations were carried out:—

	By General Practitioners	By Medical Officers of the Local Authority
	Number of Children	
Diphtheria only	15	160
Tetanus only	3	—
Diphtheria & Tetanus Primary	1	16
Diphtheria & Tetanus Booster	3	—
Triple Primary	369	364
Triple Booster	64	4

In addition, 41 children were immunised by General Practitioners and 4 by Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority, with a combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic.

Five hundred and eighty-six were given "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic alone and 19 children were given "booster" doses of combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic.

Scarlet Fever

There were 19 cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 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

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Early in 1960 it was decided to extend poliomyelitis vaccination to persons under the age of 40. Hitherto vaccination could only be obtained by persons under the age of 26 and certain special groups such as Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors. The number of persons vaccinated in Finchley during 1960 is shown as follows :—

	By General Practitioners.	By Middlesex County Council.
1. With 3 injections :—		
(a) Born 1943-1960	1,253	803
(b) Born 1933-1942	1,509	886
(c) Born before 1933 and under 40 years	370	216
(d) Others	17	16
2. With 2 injections :—		
(a) Born 1943-1960	677	330
(b) Born 1933-1942	496	149
(c) Born before 1933 and under 40 years	1,098	322
(d) Others	7	16

Measles

The number of notifications was 74 compared with 602 in 1959. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

The notifications numbered 25 in 1960 and there were no deaths. During the year, 155 children were immunised by General Practitioners and Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority.

Pneumonia

Only two forms of pneumonia, namely, acute primary and influenzal, are notifiable. Twelve 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 42 deaths occurred and of these 36 were persons of 65 years of age and over.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The total number of cases notified during the year was 26, and 25 of these occurred at the North Middlesex Hospital Annexe in The Bishop's Avenue. The remaining one case occurred at home.

Food Poisoning

Four persons were notified as suffering from food poisoning during the year, and in addition 4 cases were otherwise ascertained. This compares rather favourably with last year when 15 cases occurred. A causative organism was not identified in any of the notified cases.

Paratyphoid

As stated previously, only one case of paratyphoid was notified. The patient, a bus conductress, was originally notified to me as a suspected case of typhoid and was under observation at a North London Fever Hospital. All contacts were traced, and all General Practitioners in Finchley were advised to keep watch for any case of obscure fever.

Despite extensive investigations, it was not possible to trace the source of infection in this case. The patient made a good recovery.

Dysentery

Forty-four cases of dysentery were notified and all of these cases were visited, investigated and the persons concerned advised on how to prevent the spread of this infection. All cases were due to shigella

sonnei. This bacillus one might say is rampant throughout the country and caused some 48,000 cases nationally in 1960. The incidence appears to be gradually increasing. Fortunately it is a mild infection as a rule, although the illness can be severe in infants and in the aged. It tends to become epidemic in schools, hospitals, nurseries or camps. Fortunately, in Finchley the cases were confined to family groups, apart from a number of cases which occurred in an Old People's Home. Its prevention is simple, i.e., the teaching of hand washing in schools and an improvement in the general standard of hygiene in the home.

Research

In connection with food poisoning, a survey of organic fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs continues in collaboration with the Public Health Laboratory Service, Colindale, and the Public Health Department, Hendon. It has been found that samples of such commodities have been shown to contain food poisoning bacilli. A preliminary report has been prepared and it is expected that the final report will be published during 1961.

Vaccination against Smallpox

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

Two hundred and eighty-seven 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 630 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 1960 :—

		Positive		Negative	
Throat/Nose Swabs :					
Diphtheria Bacilli	—	}	110
Haemolytic Streptococci	34		
Vincent's Angina	—		
Coagulase Pos. Staphylococci	3		
Fæces :					
Sonne Dysentery	84	}	349
Salmonella	10		
Coagulase Pos. Staphylococci	—		
Clostridium Welchii	3		
Esch. Coli	6		
Occult Blood Test	1		
Sputum :					
T.B. Smear	2	}	44
Other Organisms	11		
Whooping Cough :					
Cough Plate	—	}	2
Post-nasal Swab	—		
			154		507

Tuberculosis

Eight persons died from tuberculosis during 1960, giving a death rate of 0.11 per 1,000 population.

Twenty-six new cases were notified and this figure equals that of 1959, when the lowest number per year of new notifications were recorded. The case rate per 1,000 population was 0.37.

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

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.
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	—	—	—
1959	14	9	—	3	2	—	—	—
1960	15	10	—	1	6	2	—	—

Mass Radiography

No chest X-rays were carried out by the Mass X-ray Unit 5B in Finchley in 1960. It is understood that arrangements will be made for the Unit to visit the Borough in 1961.

Medical Examinations

Thirty-two persons were examined on appointment to the Council's staff and 15 workmen were examined with a view to their admission to the Council's Sickness Pay Scheme.

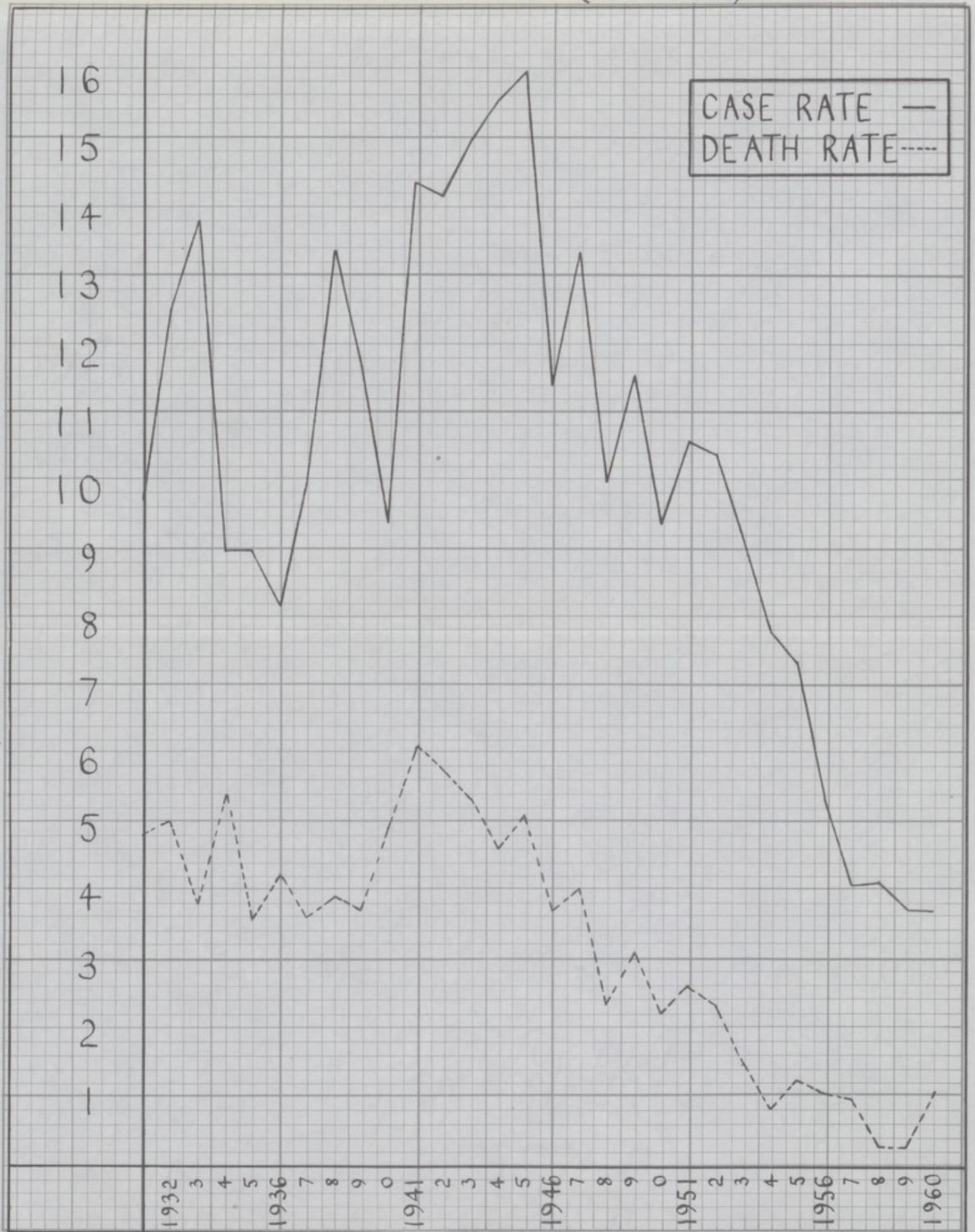
In addition, 10 employees were examined for the purpose of extending sick pay, and, in the case of elderly employees, for proposed extension of service.

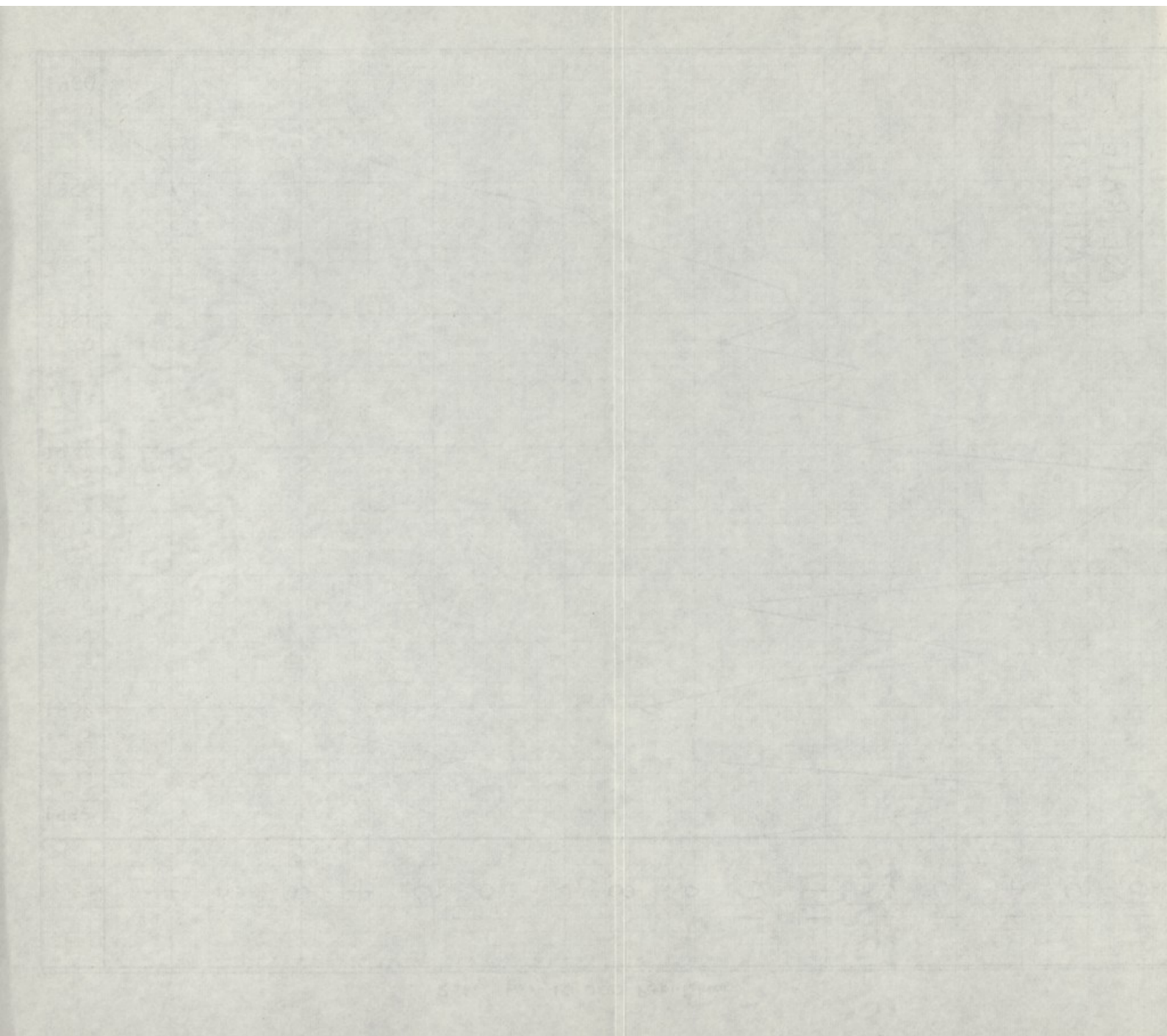
Housing Applications

During the year, a number of housing applications, in some cases accompanied by medical certificates, were submitted by the Borough Housing Officer to ascertain if additional points could be recommended on medical grounds. 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.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

Rate per 10,000 Population.





Additional points were awarded as follows :—

Points Award	Number of Applications
1	10
2	5
3	14
4	3
5 (maximum)	7

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 Committee for their decision, and in every instance the medical reports were taken into account.

Health Education

Health Education comes more and more into the activities of a Public Health Department, and in certain subjects it really is the province of the specialist in health education. Television, perhaps the greatest medium for health education, has not yet been fully exploited, although a number of well-made films were shown for general consumption during the year. A number of talks on this subject 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

No action was taken under this Section during 1960, although a number of cases, usually aged people living in poor conditions, were brought to the notice of this department. As I stated last year, these cases are generally few in number and with the extension of social and visiting services it is hoped that they will become a rarity.

(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.

Four burials were carried out by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this Section during the year.

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.

The number of persons receiving assistance at the beginning of the year	2
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 during the year	17
The number of persons receiving assistance at the end of the year	4
During 1960, 259 collections of articles were made.	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The following are particulars of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1960 :—

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses :
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,945
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 3,756
 - (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 1
 - (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 279
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action 120
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	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number rendered fit :	
(a) By owners	3
(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	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1960	29
Number of families dwelling therein	31
Number of persons involved	113 adults, 27 children
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	14
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	28
(ii) Number of persons concerned	91 adults, 44 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 five-year slum clearance programme submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was almost completed at the end of the year, all the houses having been represented to the Council the previous year.

The particulars with regard to the five areas outstanding at the beginning of the year are as follows :—

Clearance Area No. 12

Nos. 1-10 (inclusive) Belgrave Terrace, N.12 and Nos. 4-10 (even) Stanhope Road, N.12 (14 houses).

Negotiations with regard to the compensation of one of the occupiers of the shops in Stanhope Road was completed and the whole of the premises have now been demolished and the tenants, with the exception of three of the shops, rehoused.

The site is to be used by the Council as a car park and for the erection of a public convenience to replace the existing convenience at Tally Ho Corner.

Clearance Area No. 13

Nos. 5-18 (inclusive) and No. 21, Winifred Place, N.12 (15 houses).

Negotiations for the acquisition by the Council of the above site for use of the land as a car park was completed during the year.

The tenants were re-housed and the premises demolished.

Clearance Area No. 14

Percival Cottages, 185, 187, 189 & 191, East End Road, N.2 (4 houses).

Following the confirmation of this Order by the Ministry, these houses were vacated and the tenants rehoused, but the premises had not been demolished by the end of the year.

Clearance Area No. 15

1-5, Primrose Cottages, Granville Road, N.12 (5 houses).

This Order was confirmed by the Ministry at the beginning of the year, the tenants rehoused and the houses demolished.

Clearance Area No. 16

Nos. 4-14 (even) Church Lane, N.2 (6 houses).

The owner of this area objected to the Council's proposal to make an order and the Minister of Housing and Local Government, after holding an enquiry, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the order without modification.

The premises were vacated and five of the tenants rehoused, the other tenant finding his own accommodation.

Demolition of the houses had not been carried out at the end of the year.

All that remained at the end of the year to finalise the programme was the demolition of the ten houses in Areas Nos. 14 & 16.

Housing Act, 1957, Part II—Individual Unfit Houses

Hawthorn Cottage, Strawberry Vale, N.2

This old detached house, which was found to be very dilapidated, was represented, the tenant rehoused and the premises demolished.

Rent Act, 1957

This Act came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, since which date the number of applications for certificates of disrepair has continued to decrease, as will be seen below.

From 6th July, 1957, to 31st December, 1957

(approximately 6 months)	60 applications
From 1st January, 1958, to 31st December, 1958	50 applications
From 1st January, 1959, to 31st December, 1959	14 applications
From 1st January, 1960, to 31st December, 1960	8 applications

The following table shows further details in connection with applications under the Rent Act :—

Number of applications outstanding at beginning of year	1
Number of Certificates issued	1
Number of Certificates not issued (because work had been done or undertaking already given by landlord)	1
Number of Certificates refused	2
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords	5
Number of applications outstanding at end of year	—
Number of applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	5
Number of applications outstanding at beginning of year	2
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation	1
Number of certificates cancelled	6
Number of cancellations refused	1
Number of applications outstanding at end of year	—
Number of applications for Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord had Undertaken to Remedy	1
Number of applications outstanding at beginning of year	—
Number of such Certificates issued	1
Number of Certificates not issued	—
Number of applications outstanding at end of year	—

Inspections

The total number of inspections made during the year was 18,880.

At 367 of the houses and other premises visited, defects or nuisances to the number of 1,462 were discovered. At the end of the year 965 had been remedied or abated and the work in connection with 102 was in hand. In order to ascertain that the sanitary defects were being properly remedied, 422 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	110
Other Inspections including Inspections under Public Health Act, 1936	3,189
Re-Inspections	1,538
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	36
Inspection of Works in Progress	422
Inspections of Factories and Workplaces (including Bake-houses and Restaurant Kitchens)	451
Visits to Slaughterhouses	34
Inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	11
Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	56
Inspections of Meat, Fish and Other Food Shops	694
Inspections of Shops (Shops Act)	95
Inspections re Pollutions	140
Visits re Infectious Disease and Vermin	294
Visits re Rodent Control	1,966
Visits re Overcrowding	153
Visits re Hawkers	29
Visits to Hairdressers' Premises	17
Visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	15
Visits re Heating Appliances—Fireguards	7
Visits re Clean Air Act, 1956 (incl. Smoke Control Survey)	9,062
Miscellaneous	561
	<hr/>
	18,880
	<hr/>

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out

Drainage

Premises re-drained	2
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	50
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed	303
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	190
Length in yards of iron drains laid	53
Length in yards of pitch fibre laid	40
Manholes provided	22
Manholes repaired	1
Manhole covers provided	23
Intercepting traps fixed	3
Caps to intercepting traps provided	24
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired	2
New gully traps fixed	22
Gully curbs provided or repaired	2
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	3
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	1
Water tests applied	117
Smoke tests applied	16
Air tests applied	9

Water Closets and Sanitary Fittings

W.C. accommodation provided	6
New W.C. basins fixed	46
W.Cs. unstopped, cleansed or repaired	28
New flushing cisterns fitted to W.Cs.	12
Existing flushing cisterns repaired	9
New W.C. apartments provided	9
W.C. apartments cleansed	10
Lavatory basins provided	45
Baths provided	13
New impervious sinks provided	20
New waste pipes fixed	31
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped	10
Ventilated lobbies provided	4

Miscellaneous	
Roofs repaired	27
Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed or repaired	21
Stack pipes provided, repaired or unstopped	6
Damp walls remedied	35
Walls repointed, repaired or underpinned	24
Paving of yards repaired	7
Floors of rooms relaid	2
Floors of rooms repaired	16
Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered	130
Plasterwork repaired	77
Window provided	1
Windows repaired and/or made to open	40
New sashcords provided	27
Window cills repaired	1
Doors provided or repaired	7
Staircases repaired	3
Handrails provided	5
New stoves and ranges provided	3
Stoves and ranges repaired	1
Storage cisterns repaired, cleansed and covered	3
Water service pipes repaired	4
Hot water supplies provided	26
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	10
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	11
Copper repaired	1
Various	52
Notices Served	
Informal Notices	367
Statutory Notices	5

Enquiries—Outstanding Sanitary Notices

One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-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 (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Section 43

This Section deals with the power of local authorities to make advances to any person for the purpose of :—

- (a) acquiring houses ;
- (b) constructing houses ;
- (c) converting into houses buildings which have been acquired by those persons or acquiring buildings and converting them into houses ;

(d) altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses ; whether the houses or buildings are within or without the district of the authority or council.

Two hundred and thirteen enquiries were dealt with regarding premises which were the subject of applications for advances under this Section.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease 30

Number of articles disinfected 858

Two hundred and ninety-four 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	12
Fleas	4
Lice	2
Cockroaches	8
Ants	3
Wasps	110
Bees	8
Hornets	1
Moths	5
Clover Mites	3
Spiders	1
Flour Beetles	1
Weevil	1
Maggots	1

The number of verminous rooms which were dealt with was 61, compared with 20 in 1959.

Sanitary Conveniences

There are 32 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 four hundred and fourteen complaints were received with reference to the following matters, viz :—

Absence of, or defective condition of, dustbins	3
Accumulations of refuse and manure	48
Blocked or defective drains	382
Defective roofs	28
Defective W.Cs.	12
Dirty milk bottle	2
Dust and fumes	7
Flooding	9
Foreign matter in food	14
Insanitary or defective condition of houses	89
Noise	15
Non-removal of refuse	6
Nuisances from dampness	46
Nuisances from the burning of refuse	20
Nuisances from the keeping of animals or poultry	2
Pollution	3
Pigeons	3
Premises infested with insects	58
Premises infested with rats or mice	351
Smells from public sewers	4
Smoke nuisances	10
Unsatisfactory Housing Conditions, including Over-crowding	21
Unsound food	15
Verminous condition of houses	5
Wasps' nests	185
Shops Act	2
Other complaints	74

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. Fourteen defects were discovered as a result of these inspections and were remedied after notice had been given to the persons responsible. Twenty-four 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	122	226	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	215	194	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	337	420	4	—

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)	11	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	20	20	—	—	—
TOTAL	45	45	—	2	—

The total number of Factories and Workplaces on the Register is 337 made up as follows :—

Bakehouses	17
Boot Repairers	23
Builders' Workshops	18
Cycle Makers and Repairers	4
Farriers and Blacksmiths	2
General Engineers and Motor Engineers	57
Glass Blowers	1
Joinery Manufacturers	2

Laundry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Monumental Masons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plant Propagation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plastic Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Prepared Meat Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Printers and Printers' Accessories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Restaurant Kitchens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Shopfitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tailors and Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Temperature Recording Instrument Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Timber Merchants and Sawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Watch and Clock Repairers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
X-Ray Apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

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 :—

New pans provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
W.Cs. cleansed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Flushing cisterns repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
New sink wastepipes provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Drains unstopped or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Smoke nuisance abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
W.C. ventilated space provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Workshops cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Urinals cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Yards cleansed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Outworkers

Twenty-five visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons notified as outworkers to the department. 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, and who were notified to me in the August lists as required by Section 110(i)(c) of the Factories Act, 1937 :—

Wearing apparel	.....	.....	.....	25
Artificial flowers	.....	.....	.....	3
Lampshades	.....	.....	.....	10
Making of brushes	.....	.....	.....	1
Making of boxes	.....	.....	.....	3
Feather Sorting	.....	.....	.....	2
Fancy Goods	.....	.....	.....	3

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Section 110) and no instances of work in unwholesome premises (Section 111).

FOOD

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The above-named Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, amended and consolidated the Regulations of 1955—1957, and brought within their scope the handling and service of food on board home going ships and certain other vessels.

These 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 number of the fish shops in the Borough have been completely modernised, including the provision of plate glass windows, doing away, therefore, with the old open-fronted shops.

1. Number of Inspections :

The Public Health Inspectors continued a survey of food premises and during the year, 976 visits were made to shops and other premises in order to ascertain compliance with the Regulations, and arising therefrom 697 contraventions were found, and 129 letters sent and 44 verbal notices given in connection therewith.

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

Bakehouse provided	.....	.....	.....	1
Chopping block provided	.....	.....	.....	4
Cleaning & redecorating carried out	.....	.....	.....	181
Clothing lockers provided	.....	.....	.....	10
Cooker hoods cleaned	.....	.....	.....	2
Draining boards provided	.....	.....	.....	3
Dustbins provided	.....	.....	.....	6
Fat clarifier provided	.....	.....	.....	1
First Aid material provided	.....	.....	.....	12
Floors cleaned	.....	.....	.....	2
Floors renewed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	13
Flushing cisterns repaired	.....	.....	.....	2

Fresh air inlets repaired or provided	1
Gauze provided at window	1
Glass Window provided or repaired	2
Hot water provided	32
Impervious working surface provided	17
Lavatory basins provided	24
Light provided	1
Manhole cover provided	1
Mica flap provided	1
Nailbrushes provided	3
Plaster repaired	14
Plate rack provided	1
Refrigerator painted or repaired	6
Rubbish removed	2
Shop front provided	1
Sinks provided	13
Sinks re-sited	1
Soap provided	1
Store provided	1
Towels provided	1
Ventilated lobby provided	6
Wall tiling renewed or repaired	3
Wash bowl provided	1
Waste bin provided	1
W.C. notices provided	3
W.C. pan provided.....	1
W.C. sealed off	1
Yard paving repaired	1

2. The number and type of food premises :—

(a) Bakers, etc.	34
(b) Butchers	49
(c) Confectioners	93
(d) Fishmongers	17
(e) Greengrocers	58
(f) Grocers and provisions	110
(g) Restaurants, Cafés, Canteens, etc.	86
Total	447

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	165
(b) Manufacture of Sausages	38
(c) Cooking of Hams	8
(d) Pickling of Meat	5
(e) Preparation of pickled and preserved food	7
(f) Cooking of Poultry	2
Total	225

(ii) The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 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. 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 Act, 1958

Report on Slaughterhouse facilities

Under Section 3(1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, each Local Authority was required to review and, after consultation with such organisations as appeared to the Authority to represent the interests concerned, to report to the Minister on :—

- (a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons ; and
- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which were, or were likely to become, available to meet those requirements (including any port slaughterhouse).

There are 49 butchers shops in Finchley and they all obtain supplies of meat from markets in London. There is one private slaughterhouse operating in the District from which the owner obtains part of his supplies of home-killed meat for sale in his own shops in Finchley and adjoining districts, including Hornsey, Hendon, Barnet and Friern Barnet. In addition this facility is used by local pig keepers who need occasional and seasonal accommodation.

An undertaking was given by the occupier of the slaughterhouse to carry out the works necessary to comply with the Act. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accepted the Report of the Recommendations but postponed the date of operation bringing the new Regulation into force, from December until the spring of the following year.

Corned Beef	31	14	1
Corned	38	14	1
Fish	204	14	1
Fruit	7369	14	1
Fruit Juice	130	14	1
Ham	17	146	71
Jam	96	146	1

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)	—	—	—	—	424	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	424	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	67	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	—	—	—	—	16.04	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	0.94	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

(1) In Slaughterhouses

TUBERCULOSIS

Pigs

Head	4
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OTHER DISEASES

Pigs

Hearts	14	(Pericarditis)
Livers	8	(Cirrhosis)
				1	(Hepatitis)
				1	(Peritonitis)
Lungs	.....	.....	(pairs)	31	(Pneumonia)
				6	(Congestion)
				1	(Pleurisy)
Whole Carcase	.....	.....	.....	1	(Erysipelas)
				1	(Uraemia)

(2) In Shops

Cattle

Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 lbs.
Ox Livers	6 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs

Lamb (Carcase)	1
Lamb (Legs)	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Pigs

Pork	19 lbs.
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TINNED ARTICLES

Commodity.	Tins.	Total Weight.
		lbs. ozs.
Corned Beef	81	242 3
Cream	38	13 14
Fish	204	149 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	1,369	1,344 8
Fruit Juice	150	176 7
Ham	17	146 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam	96	189 1

			Tins.	Total Weight.	
				lbs.	ozs.
Luncheon Meat	.....	.....	119	166	13
Macaroni	.....	.....	2	1	15
Marmalade	.....	.....	11	22	0
Meat	.....	.....	104	241	2
Meat Pudding	.....	.....	4	1	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milk	.....	.....	238	137	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
				and 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ pts.	
Paste	.....	.....	18	4	6
Pease Pudding	.....	.....	2	1	6
Ravioli	.....	.....	7	4	9
Rice Pudding	.....	.....	26	24	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sauerkraut	.....	.....	8	7	0
Sausages	.....	.....	4	2	3
Soup	.....	.....	7	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spread	.....	.....	7	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sweet/Sugar Corn	.....	.....	25	20	15
Tomatoes	.....	.....	258	268	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato Juice	.....	.....	18	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato Puree	.....	.....	2	10	5
Vegetables	.....	.....	122	103	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Whipping Cream	.....	.....	1		11

FROZEN FOODS

Commodity.	Packets.
Chicken (in pastry)	12
Cornish Pasties	2
Fish	126
Fish Cakes	6
Fruit	1
Ice-Cream	10
Macaroni Cheese	2
Meat	37
Mousse	11
Potato Chips	32
Puff Pastry	3
Sausage Rolls	6
Sweetcorn	7
Vegetables	355

MISCELLANEOUS

Commodity.	Total
Bacon	6 lbs.
Beef	188 lbs. 1 oz.
Butter	7 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cheese	16 lbs.
Crystallised Ginger	30 lbs.
Dogfish	4 stone.
Dried Fruit	610 lbs. 2 ozs.
	2 boxes.
Dried Vegetables	5 lbs. 2 ozs.
Fish	2 stone
Ham	18 lbs. 6 ozs.
Jam	3 Jars.
Jelly	1 packet
Lamb carcase	1 beast
Lamb legs	18 lbs. 12 ozs.
Margarine	2 lbs.
Nuts	7 lbs.
Ox Livers	6 lbs. 2 ozs.
Pork	19 lbs. 3 ozs.
Strawberries	9 lbs.
Syrup	3 lbs.

Humane Slaughter of Animals

In accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, which repealed the Act of 1933, all animals 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 Act also provides 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 1960.

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 19. Two closed, leaving 17 at the end of the year.

At 16 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.

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, 1960, as follows :—

Dealers' Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	16
Dealers' Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	20
Dealers' Licences to sell milk as Sterilised	26
Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested.....	8
Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	7
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)	98	7
Milk (various)	47	2
Butter and Margarine	11	—
Cakes and Biscuits	6	1
Cheese	5	2
Cream	4	—
Drugs	15	—
Fish and Fish Products	26	2
Fruit—Fresh and Canned, etc	24	3
Ice-Cream and Lollies	6	—
Meat, Meat Products and Liver	32	—
Soup	5	2
Spirits	6	—
Vinegar	15	—
Miscellaneous	21	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	321	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

Milk. Four samples of milk were found to be slightly deficient in solids-not-fat, and a further three were slightly deficient in butter fat. All these samples were procured from large consignments of milk and the average butter fat and solids-not-fat content, over the whole of these consignments was satisfactory. There was no evidence of added water and subsequent sampling showed an improvement in quality.

Two samples of hot milk procured from a Supermarket were found to be deficient in butter fat and solids-not-fat, and in addition one contained added water. The milk was served from a warm milk urn and then given a heat boost from a steam injector. The sellers were warned against this method of heating milk and a caution was issued.

Doughnuts. A complaint was made through the Finchley Public Health Department by a member of the public that a doughnut tasted soapy. After investigation it was established that this was caused by

the confectioner mixing fresh cream and imitation cream to make the filling for the doughnuts. There is a long term chemical reaction between fresh and imitation cream when mixed, and the confectioner was unaware of this. The matter was dealt with by an official caution.

Cheese. Following the scrutiny of television and press advertisements, two samples of cheese were procured which were advertised as being "Cream Cheese" or "Creamy Cheese." It is considered that for a cheese to be properly described as "Cream Cheese" it must contain at least 50% of milk fat, and both these samples were below that standard. Representations were made to the makers on the ambiguity of the wording of the advertisements and they agreed to amend them.

Fish. Two purchases of fish fillets described as "Sea Bream" were found to be Redfish (*Sebastes Marinus*). The purchases were obtained from separate shops and an official caution was issued to each.

Fruit. Rhubarb purchased by a resident of the Borough was found to be contaminated with weed killer. Enquiries were made to trace the source of the contamination, but without success.

A purchase of grapefruit displayed as "seedless" disclosed an average of 14 seeds per fruit and an official caution was issued.

Borscht. A sample of tinned Borscht for which a claim as to Vitamin "C" was made was found to be deficient in ascorbic acid. The deficiency was probably due to natural deterioration, and a subsequent sample proved to be genuine.

Soup. A packet of dehydrated Cream of Chicken Soup was found to be deficient in fat. "Cream" soup mixes when reconstituted must contain the equivalent fat to canned liquid soup, and an official caution was issued to the manufacturers.

Rice. A complaint was received that a purchase of rice contained maggots. The purchase was submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported that no maggots were present, though there was a small amount of dust.

Soft Drink. A complaint that a bottle of soft drink had an offensive odour and taste was investigated. The Public Analyst reported that the drink was contaminated by phenol. It contained chlor-phenol derived from the action of free chlorine in water used directly on the phenol formaldehyde stopper. The amount of phenol in the drink was very small—less than one part per million—but was sufficient to cause the smell and taste.

Extensive investigations were carried out to find a remedy for this contamination, which is very rare. The manufacturers changed the preservative used from sodium benzoate to metabisulphate so that the sulphur dioxide would cancel the chlorine in the water, and also changed the type of stopper used.

There have been no further complaints.

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 on 102 premises of 407 displays of meat, apples, tomatoes and poultry.

One prosecution was undertaken for selling Argentine chilled steak as English, and displaying unmarked meat. The manager was cross-summoned by the firm and fined £2 on each of three summonses.

All other infringements were of a minor nature and were dealt with verbally.

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 508 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 99 premises to ascertain whether there was compliance with the above Regulations.

False and Misleading Descriptions. Food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false or misleading statements and descriptions. 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 a whole milk cheese described as "Cream Cheese," sponges containing imitation cream sold as "jam and cream sponges," grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, etc., containing seeds described as "seedless," and false suggestions of fruit content in sweets.

Special Designated Milk. During 1960 the Middlesex County Council issued two Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) and one Dealer's (Steriliser's) licences in respect of premises within Finchley where milk is processed. These premises were regularly inspected and compliance with Statutory requirements was well maintained. A total of 64 samples of designated milk was taken, all of which were certified as being satisfactory.

Safe Milk. In addition to the foregoing, 78 samples of raw milk were procured within the 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 165 premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

Fish Friers

At the end of 1960 there were eight premises in the district where the business of fish frying was carried out.

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 1960	952
Number closed	18
New shops	13
Number on Register at end of 1960	947
Changes of Occupancy	29

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

Swimming Pools

Finchley has two Swimming Pools, Squires Lane Baths and the Open Air Pools in the High Road, N.12. The latter comprises Adult and Children's Pools and is said to be one of the finest examples in the London Area. I am grateful to Mr. P. M. Spencer, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, under whose control the baths are operated, for the following report :—

“ Both establishments are equipped with modern filtration and chlorination plants. The water is drawn from the public water supply and is continuously filtered on a six-hour cycle, make-up water being added as necessary to cover losses by evaporation, filter washing and other causes. The chlorination is controlled in accordance with the latest practice in this important subject.

“ Samples of the water are taken regularly for bacteriological examination and the results are consistently satisfactory. This reflects greatly to the credit of the staff directly concerned with the operation of the purification plants, for the bathing load is frequently heavy. During the fine summer season of 1959, 377,800 bathers visited the the pools. In the 1960 season, although the weather was not good, attendances reached 189,898.”

Ninety-two samples of the water were taken by Public Health Inspectors during the year.

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, now incorporated in the Lee Valley Water Company (following the passing of the Lee Valley Water Act, 1959). Reports on 326 bacteriological and 6 chemical samples which were taken by the Company during the year

were forwarded to me. In all cases except three the results were satisfactory. These three were substandard due to roof leakage at one of the reservoirs after heavy rainfall.

All dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the houses.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Finchley has been completely sewered for many years, and, where necessary, works of enlargement have been carried out. So far as sewage disposal is concerned, it should be pointed out that the Sewage Works situated in the East of the Borough are seriously over-loaded and considerable effort has to be made to maintain a satisfactory effluent. However, work on the East Middlesex main drainage scheme is proceeding, and it is hoped that Finchley will be joined to this scheme in 1962. Periodic tests are carried out on the effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works.

I am grateful to Mr. P. M. Spencer, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for this information.

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 1958, the Council passed a resolution to make the whole of the Borough a smoke control area within 10 years. At the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, local authorities had to submit to the Minister their proposals with regard to the making of smoke control areas for the next five years. The Council decided that all that portion of the Borough, lying to the south of the railway line from the Borough boundary in the west to the North Circular Road, and thence south of the North Circular Road to the Borough boundary in the east should be included in this programme.

A survey of the following 5 areas was completed during the year and the details thereof submitted to the Minister whose approval was given :—

Area	No. of Premises	Acreage
(1) Basing Estate, N.3	200	12.6
(2) Red Lion Hill, N.2	291	10.3
(3) Elmhurst Estate, N.2	171	10.1
(4) Part of Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2 and N.11	1,546	446.0
(5) Part of Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2., and East Finchley, N.2	932	110.4
Total	3,140	589.4

All of these areas will come into operation on 1st September, 1961. The Minister had confirmed Areas Nos. 1-4, but confirmation of Area No. 5 was being awaited at the end of the year.

The Survey of Area No. 6 was commenced during the year. This area, comprising 2,414 premises (332.1 acres), is to the north of Area No. 4 and to the west of Area No. 5, and is bounded by the railway line in the north and by the North Circular Road in the west.

A certain amount of publicity has been given, 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.

Ten complaints were received during the year concerning industrial and domestic chimneys.

In addition, 20 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 and the largest factory in the area changed over from coal to oil during 1960.

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 a conference of the Co-operating Bodies of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, it was generally agreed that the deposit gauges, with certain specific exceptions, should be replaced by the volumetric apparatus which records SO₂ and smoke pollution in the atmosphere as against the coarse deposit from all sources measured by the deposit gauges.

The Council have agreed therefore to discontinue for the present the use of the deposit gauges and to erect three of the volume type of apparatus.

By the end of the year one had been installed and was in operation in the Public Health Department's Laboratory.

Four deposit gauges were sited as follows :—

- (1) Roof of Gaumont Cinema, High Road, N.12.
- (2) Lyttelton Playing Fields, N.2.
- (3) Moss Hall School, Moss Hall Grove, N.12.
- (4) Sewage Disposal Works, Summers Lane, N.12.

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

1960	S I T E S			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January	12.73	8.18	8.49	9.97
February	14.97	11.22	11.78	21.16
March	20.61	13.90	13.04	11.69
April	11.40	7.52	8.06	11.15
May	12.16	11.24	8.85	11.61
June	10.54	8.58	8.26	10.70
July	9.38	7.36	7.26	11.05
August	8.84	12.08	6.86	9.93
September	12.00	9.11	6.86	11.76
October	12.38	13.27	*	*
November	*	*	*	*
December	*	*	*	*

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

* Discontinued.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

Seven 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.

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 3 instances :—

(1) Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 2.

(a) A dairy firm was prosecuted for selling a bottle of milk containing foreign matter, i.e. a mouse.

They pleaded guilty and were fined £50, with £23 10s. costs.

(b) A dairy firm was prosecuted for selling a bottle of milk containing foreign matter, i.e. grubs.

They pleaded guilty and were fined £5 with £5-13s. costs.
(2) Public Health Act, 1936 (Sec. 41).

F.U.D.C. Act, 1908 (Sec 14).

A firm of builders were prosecuted for failure to give notice with regard to the altering of the course of an underground drain and causing certain sanitary fittings to be connected to the surface water drains instead of the soil drains.

The defendants were fined £1 1. 0 with £1 1. 0 costs with regard to the first offence, and with regard to the second and third summonses, which related to the passing of sewage into the surface water sewer, and of surface water into the sewage sewer, respectively, the Company was given an absolute discharge, subject to the payment of £2 2. 0 costs on each summons.

RODENT CONTROL

No financial assistance is now received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in respect of this service, and in consequence it is no longer desirable to prepare this report for the period of the financial year. In view of this, the period under review is for the calendar year as is the case with all other subjects upon which the Report is made. Allowance should be made for the fact that figures quoted for comparative purposes are in respect of 9 months from the 1st April, 1959 to the 31st December, 1959.

Complaints and Infestations

	Premises from which complaints have been received		Premises where infestation was confirmed		Premises where infestation was not confirmed	
	9 months to 31/12/59	1960	9 months to 31/12/59	1960	9 months to 31/12/59	1960
Rats	283	255	184	196	99	59
Mice	82	96	74	77	8	19
Totals	365	351	258	273	107	78

During recent years, improved poisons have been discovered and new techniques have been established which are contributing to some

lessening of the general level of rat population in the district. During the year under review, fewer complaints were received than in the preceding 12 months and infestations were in all cases small.

Following visits to 282 premises, in addition to those from which notification had been received, 50 instances of rat infestation were found. Of the 323 premises at which evidence of infestation was found, 43 were food premises and poultry was kept at 4 addresses only. In 9 cases, smoke tests were applied to rat runs and as a result defects in drains or sewers were revealed in 6 cases. The necessary remedial works were carried out.

Summary of Work carried out from 1/1/60 to 31/12/60

	Rats	Mice
Visits in connection with infestations and surveys	1,570	396
Number of confirmed infestations	246	77
Prebaited	54	—
No. of Zinc Phosphide Poisonings	23	—
No. of Warfarin Poisonings	1,312	504
No. of Gassings	5	—

Treatment of Sewers

The 27th and 28th Maintenance Treatments of Sewers were carried out in May and October, respectively when baits of oiled warfarin incorporating a mould inhibitor were used. It is interesting to note that of the 64 manholes in which there was evidence of rat infestation in May, all but 2 were cleared of infestation when re-checked with testbaits in October, having been baited to extinction in the earlier treatment.

In order to undertake the treatment of sewers, it is necessary to have the temporary use of men and equipment from the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, to whom I am grateful for co-operation.

The following table indicates the amount of work involved :—

	May, 1960	Oct., 1960
Total number of manholes baited	654	916
Number of poison "takes"	63	44

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

STATUTORY SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by the Middlesex County Council.

County Medical Officer : A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D., B.S.,
D.P.H., 3, 5 & 7, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Telephone :
TRAfalgar 7799.

Area Medical Officer, Area No. 4, Finchley and Hendon : Miss
Kathleen M. Bodkin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Area
Health Office, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4. Telephone :
HENdon 8282.

Ante-natal Clinics :

(1) Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2, on Tuesdays (9.30 a.m.
to 12 noon) and Fridays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

(2) Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12, on Mondays
(2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

N.B.—Post-natal mothers are also seen at these clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

(1) Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2, on Tuesdays, Wednes-
days and Thursdays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

(2) Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12, on Wednes-
days and Fridays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

(3) Methodist Church Hall, Essex Park, N.3, on Tuesdays
and Thursdays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

Day Nursery : Kingswood Day Nursery, 6, Hendon Avenue, N.3.
Open—Mondays to Fridays inclusive (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

*Midwifery : The midwives operating in Finchley are :—

(1) Miss A. M. Davey, 23, Glenhill Close, N.3. (FINchley
3540).

(2) Mrs. P. Duff, 32, Addison Way, N.W.11. (SPEEdwell 4440).

(3) Miss M. Cole, 26, Victoria Grove, N.12 (HILLside 6601).

*Home Nursing : A number of Home Nurses cover the district and private practitioners are informed of the names and telephone numbers.

* Enquiries for a Home Nurse or Midwife may be made direct to the Nurse or Midwife concerned or to the Area Superintendent of Home Nurses and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, Area Health Office, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4. (HENDon 8282, Ext. 336).

Health Visiting : There are a number of health visitors in Finchley who are available to give advice on health matters.

Domestic Help : Assistance can be provided in maternity cases, sickness in the home and in respect of aged people. Medical certificates are necessary in each case. It is the County Council's rule that home help provision may not be continued for more than six months in any case without the approval of the Area Health Committee, and it is its policy that, in cases of acute emergency, immediate assistance be given for a short period without detailed investigation ; however, for longer periods, the approval of the Area Health Committee is required.

Vaccination and Immunisation : Vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis can either be undertaken by appointment at local clinics or may be arranged through the private medical practitioners.

Prevention of Illness, care and after-care : Arrangements can be made whereby persons can be sent away for a recuperative holiday following an acute illness.

School Health Service : Arrangements for treatment can be undertaken at the undermentioned clinics by appointment :—

Dental Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

Dental Clinic, Kingswood, 6, Hendon Avenue, N.3.

Sunlight Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

Speech Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

Speech Clinic, Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Orthodontic Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Minor Ailment Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Minor Ailment Clinic, Torrington Clinic, Torrington
Park, N.12.
Eye Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Aural Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

B.C.G. Vaccination : Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered to all children at 13 to 14 years of age.

Subnormal Children : A day special school for educationally subnormal children is provided at Oak Lodge, Oak Lane, N.2, to which pupils are admitted from Hornsey, Hendon, Harrow and Wembley, as well as from Finchley. The School is managed on behalf of the County Council by the Finchley Special School Sub-Committee, on which serve a number of members of the local Education Committee.

Welfare Foods : Proprietary welfare foods are available to mothers attending infant welfare clinics and, in addition, Ministry of Health welfare foods, i.e., Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Vitamin A & D Tablets are issued. The latter commodities are also available at the W.V.S. Centre, 308, Regents Park Road, N.3, and the Centre is open for this service from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays.

Further information regarding these services may be obtained from the Area Medical Officer, Area Health Office, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4. (HENDon 8282).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Borough of Finchley forms part of the EAST CENTRAL DIVISION for Mental Health Services in the Middlesex County Council.

Divisional Office : 2, Maryland Road, Wood Green, N.22.
(Tel. : BOWes Park 4281).

Senior Medical Officer : Dr. R. C. Greenberg.

Divisional Mental Welfare Officer : Mr. W. J. Ward.

Mental Welfare Officers : Mr. E. Inglis ; Mr. D. L. Richards ;
Mr. C. Carr ; Miss J. E. Maclean.

Mental Health Social Worker : Miss C. M. Coups.

Psychiatric Social Workers: Mrs. J. I. Jansen; Miss E. Arkinstall.

The mental health social worker makes regular visits to the homes of all the sub-normal and severely sub-normal females and males up to the age of ten years and advises on all aspects of the patient's well being and employment in appropriate cases. She submits written reports on her visits so that where necessary the County Medical Officer may take appropriate action such as arranging admission to psychiatric hospitals either on a temporary or permanent basis. Such temporary admissions, of up to eight weeks, are arranged to meet acute domestic difficulties or ill health of mother. The mental welfare officers deal similarly with the sub-normal and severely sub-normal males over the age of ten years.

The main duty of the mental welfare officers is the care and in part the after-care of those persons suffering from mental illness including dealing with those requiring compulsory detention in psychiatric hospitals under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Both the mental welfare officers and the mental health social workers transport patients in their cars to and from the psychiatric hospitals.

The psychiatric social workers are largely concerned with the after-care and rehabilitation of persons discharged after undergoing treatment either in hospitals or at out-patient clinics but also deal with a similar type of case who may not have had to enter a psychiatric hospital and in cases referred from the National Assistance Board because of chronic unemployment.

As regards the general practitioners, they receive via the Middlesex Executive Council, a schedule setting out the information given above and also the procedure under which they may obtain the services of a mental welfare officer outside normal office hours.

In addition to the home visiting service, there are junior training schools for the young severely sub-normal and adult training centres for those of sixteen years of age and over. Although at present there

are none of these establishments actually sited within the Borough, some Finchley children are transported daily by coach to Hornsey Junior Training School and a few Finchley youths are taken by express coach to Isleworth Adult Training Centre. A therapeutic social club is run under the direction of Miss Arkinstall, Psychiatric Social Worker, for incipient mental cases and for those discharged from psychiatric hospitals who are in need of after-care, at York Park Day Nursery, York Road, Hendon, N.W.9, at 7 p.m. every Tuesday evening.

It is the County Council's intention to increase the above facilities and to provide, in addition, hostel accommodation for the mentally disordered living in the community.

WELFARE SERVICES

Welfare Services under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are provided by the Welfare Department of the Middlesex County Council.

The following services are under the direction of the local Area Welfare Officer, Mr. R. R. Holland, 36, Woodhouse Road, N.12. (HILLside 2822) :—

- (a) Admittance to Residential Accommodation through reasons of age and infirmity.
- (b) Provision of temporary accommodation for persons rendered homeless through eviction, fire or flood.
- (c) Welfare of the Physically Handicapped (day to day supervision by Welfare Visitor).
- (d) Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted (day to day supervision by Home Teacher).

A handicraft class for the Blind is held on alternate Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Christchurch Hall, High Road, N.12., and a Work Centre for handicapped persons is open in the mornings from Monday to Friday in Hendon.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

A service of ambulances and sitting case cars is maintained by the Middlesex County Council.

In cases of emergency, dial 999. In other cases, ambulances should be obtained through the family doctor or hospital.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

The hospitals serving Finchley are :—

Finchley Memorial Hospital, Bow Lane, N.12. (FINchley 1195).

Barnet General Hospital, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet, Herts. (BARnet 7421).

North Middlesex Hospital, Silver Street, Edmonton, N.18. (EDMonton 3071).

“ Tower ” Maternity Annexe (North Middlesex Hospital), The Bishop’s Avenue, N.2.

Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N.7. (ARCHway 2211).

Whittington Hospital, Archway Road, N.19. (ARCHway 3070).

Coppetts Wood Isolation Hospital, Coppetts Road, N.10. (TUDor 9792/3).

TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST X-RAY

The Chest Clinic serving this district is situated at 980, High Road, Whetstone, N.20. (HILLside 6681).

Chest Physician : Dr. B. A. Butterworth.

Assistant Chest Physician : Dr. W. Traub.

CARE AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN WHO ARE DEPRIVED OF A NORMAL HOME LIFE

Enquiries should be made to Children’s Area Officer, 1, Friern Park, N.12. (HILLside 4264).

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

FINCHLEY OLD PEOPLE’S WELFARE COMMITTEE

Public Health Department, 308, Regents Park Road, N.3.

The Finchley Old People’s Welfare Committee endeavours to assist elderly people resident in the Borough by making known and bringing to them the services which are available to persons of 60 years and over. A number of voluntary visitors, both men and women, are on the register of the Committee. This service is intended for those who have difficulty in getting out either temporarily or perman-

ently. The purpose of the visiting is to provide a link between the elderly person and the Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee and gives the opportunity of suggesting and obtaining, if required, the various services which would be suitable in his or her case. Visitors arrange to call when possible once in every two weeks. Problems can be discussed and sometimes assistance can be given in washing up, clothes mending or shopping.

Eye Testing

In special circumstances, elderly people may have their eyes tested at home.

Sweeping of Chimneys

Chimneys may be cleaned by the brush and suction method for a reduced fee.

OLD PERSONS' CLUBS

Evergreen Clubs

Finchley Club, St. Luke's Hall, Mountfield Road, N.3.

Wednesdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Club, Lyttelton Playing Fields Pavilion, Lyttelton Road, N.2.

Thursdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

West Finchley Club, Gordon Hall, next to West Finchley Station, N.3.

Tuesdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Disabled Persons Handicraft Club—Membership on production of a doctor's certificate. 172, Regents Park Road, N.3.

Thursdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries concerning all the above clubs to :—

Miss F. M. Rochat, Divisional Director, British Red Cross Society, 172, Regents Park Road, N.3 (Telephone FINchley 2588)

Good Companions' Club

Youth Hall, High Road, East Finchley, N.2.

Tuesdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. L. M. Harris, 17 Claverley Grove, N.3.

(TEL: FINchley 0782)

Hampstead Garden Suburb Fellowship

Fellowship House, Willifield Way, N.W.11. (for residents of the Suburb).

Meetings daily.

Enquiries to Mrs. J. Dyson, 2, Hutchings Walk, N.W.11.

Old Age Pensioners Club

Granville Hall, Granville Road, N.12.

Thursdays—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. M. Irving, 30, Hertford Road, N.2 (TEL : TUDor 7184).

The Friendship Clubs

Kinloss Gardens Club, Finchley Synagogue, Kinloss Gardens, N.3

Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. S. Sharer, 58, Hendon Avenue, N.3 (TEL : FINchley 4344).

Norrice Lea Club, Pavilion, Lyttelton Playing Fields, N.2.

Mondays—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. C. Godfrey, 14 Norrice Lea, N.2 (TEL : MEAdway 3163).

Woodside Park Club, Woodside Hall, Woodside Park Road, N.12

Wednesdays—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. E. Rose, 36, Lewes Road, N.12 (TEL : HILLside 2212).

Toc H Old People's Clubs

Granville Hall, Granville Road, North Finchley, N.12

Mondays—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Enquiries to G. R. Riddlestone, Esq., 10b, Moss Hall Grove, N.12.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

The provision of sick room requisites. Various items of sick room equipment are available on loan at a very small charge, or in the case of persons on National Assistance articles may be supplied free. Such articles as crutches and indoor and outdoor invalid chairs are included in this equipment.

Chiropody

Appointments are made for treatment at reduced charges.

Escort Duties

Escort duties are performed, for example, sick persons may be met at the main railway stations and escorted through London to their destinations.

Various other services are given such as :—

Manning First Aid Posts at public functions and private entertainments.

Nursing in the home in emergencies.

Blanket bathing in the home for men and women.

Assisting in carrying patients up and down stairs, where required, when ambulance service is not available.

Driving disabled patients to clubs by volunteer drivers.

Paying home welfare visits on behalf of the Family Welfare Association, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and various Services Benevolent Associations.

Red Cross Services available in cases of sickness, disablement and infirmity from old age.

All enquiries to be directed to Miss. F. M. Rochat, Divisional Director, British Red Cross Society, 172, Regents Park Road, N.3 (FINchley 2588).

OCTOPUS CLUB

The Finchley Borough 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 ambulance and cars (such arrangements being made by the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship) and are assisted in changing and serving hot drinks, and also in the water by

voluntary helpers, from the British Red Cross Society and members of various Swimming Clubs. The improvement physically and mentally has been most marked.

This Club is an excellent illustration of the successful co-operation with and between the voluntary bodies.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

93rd Ambulance Division (Men)

Divisional Superintendent : A. T. Dickinson, 49, Ingleway, N.12.

133rd Nursing Division (Women)

Divisional Superintendent : Miss M. K. Watling, 10, Nether Close, N.3.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade can provide special nursing services in the home under the guidance of the family doctor. Escort duties can also be arranged.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE

308, Regents Park Road, N.3. Telephone : FINchley 2372.

Clothing Depot—at the centre, where garments are received, and distributed by recommendation to those in need.

Meals on Wheels Service—the distribution on recommendation, of hot dinners to housebound and disabled persons.

Visiting and shopping undertaken for people in certain Homes. 1914-1918 War Widows and lonely old people also visited.

Wool blankets made by knitting of six-inch squares from oddments of wool provided at the centre. Blankets given to the needy.

Women of all ages welcomed to give their services.

FINCHLEY GUILD OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Information Centre provides free advice on personal or any other problems ; helps with enquiries on current legislation prior to Legal Advice ; e.g., Housing and Rent difficulties, domestic worries, pension queries, etc. All interviews are strictly confidential.

Sympathetic help and advice is freely given, and in cases where legal help is necessary, it is arranged for the applicant to see a Solicitor.

Chiropody—three Chiropodists in the district co-operate in this

scheme. One Chiropodist visits the housebound. All appointments are made by the Guild Secretary, to whom new applicants should apply. For those eligible under the scheme, the charges are 2/6d. for both feet, 1/6d. for one foot.

Help for Invalids—elderly housebound, and patients discharged from hospital are visited where necessary, and assistance or advice is given in needful cases.

“Wireless for the Bedridden” Society—the Guild acts as sponsor in providing radio sets for housebound invalids.

During the summer, the Guild arranges holidays at special terms. Programmes are available from February onwards, on application.

All enquiries for services offered by the Finchley Guild of Social Service should be directed to their Secretary at the Municipal Offices, Hertford Lodge Annexe, East End Road, N.3. (Telephone : FINchley 2626). Hours 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Mondays.

BRITISH LEGION

The British Legion helps ex-service men and women and their dependants at times of difficulty through ill-health or other causes. Such people do not have to be Legion members. Assistance given with rent arrears, mortgage repayments, supplying coal and food, if necessary, hiring articles such as ladders and equipment, also helping with pension appeals. Committee meets at 359, Regent Close, Ballards Lane, N.12.

FINCHLEY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

This is a body which exists for the benefit of the citizens of the Borough as a whole. It assists in preserving or improving amenities within the Borough. Problems of a local nature which it is felt require advice, or matters needing to be remedied, should be submitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Ratepayers' Association—H. A. Collis, Esq., 14, Hillcourt Avenue, N.12. (HILLside 4731), or to the Chairman—W. W. Willcocks, Esq., 34, Park Hall Road, N.2. (TUDor 1214).

USEFUL INFORMATION

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

40/44, Ballards Lane, Finchley, N.3. Telephone: FINchley 4071.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

40/44, Ballards Lane, Finchley, N.3. Telephone: FINchley 6646.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Mrs. H. L. Triggs, 1, Friern Park, North Finchley, N.12. Telephone: HILLside 4768.

CINEMA ADMISSIONS

Until 4 p.m. on each weekday (except Bank Holidays), elderly persons may visit the cinema at a reduced rate of admission—namely, 9d. for any seat in the house—on the production of his or her Pension Book.

FREE BATHS

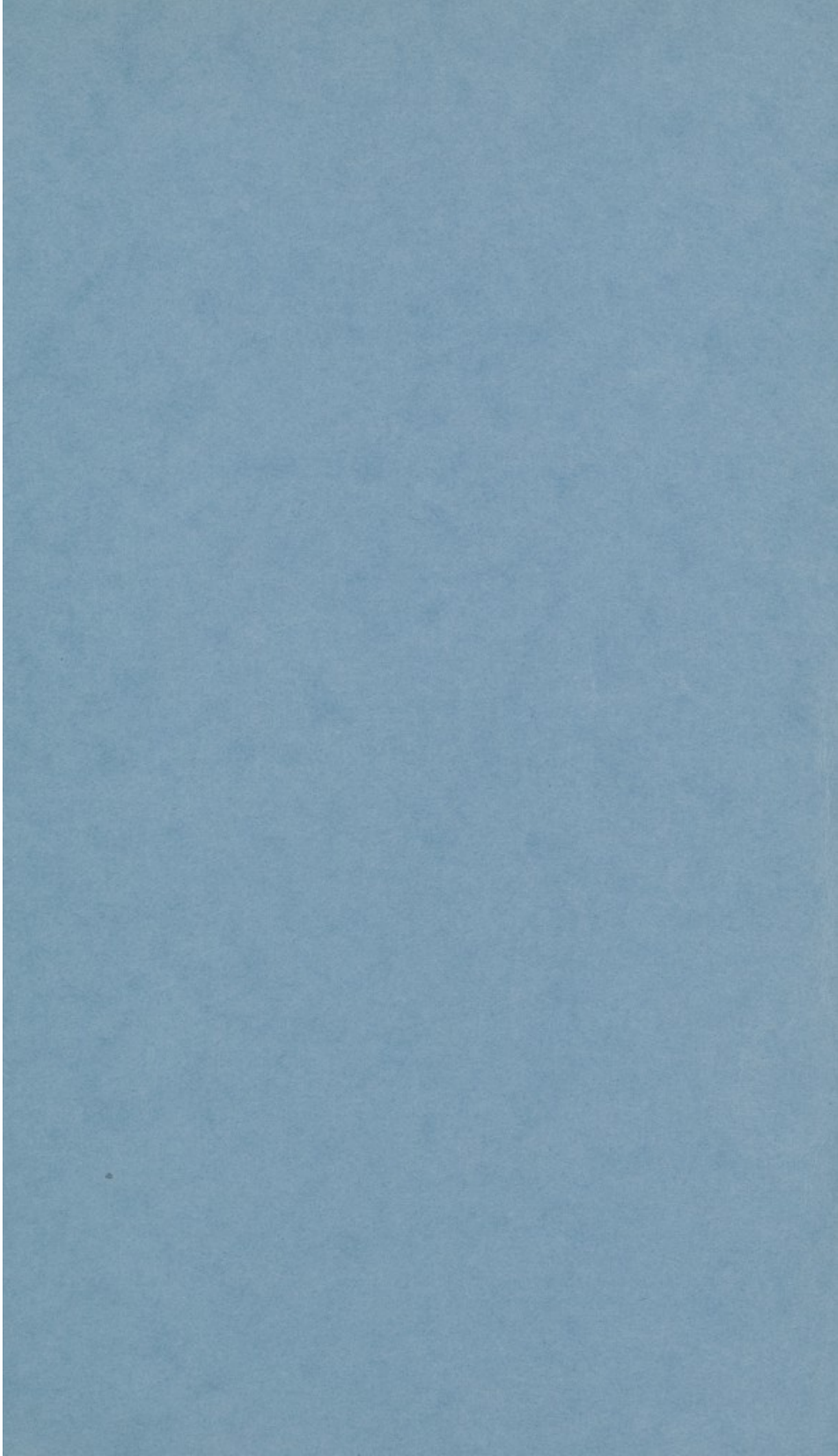
Free baths at the Public Baths, Squires Lane, N.3, are available to old-age pensioners on production of their pension book on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

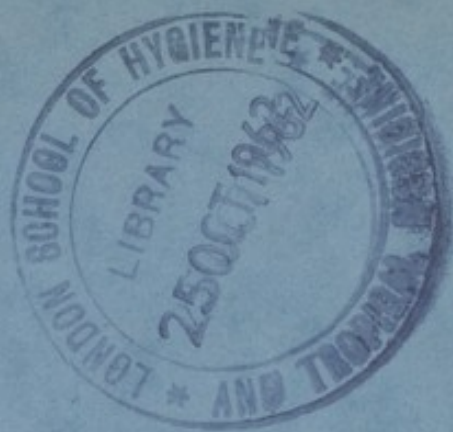
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