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BOROUGH OF HENDON

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957

J. L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

A. H. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.





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(31-12-57)

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Deputy Mayor:

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31 - 12 - 57)

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COUNCILLOR (MRS.) C. M. THUBRUN

Vice-Chairman :

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C. V. L. VEGRASS, A.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1957

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1957.

The vital statistics for the year show a satisfactory state of affairs. There has been an estimated slight decrease in the total population.

The infant mortality rate, which has been accepted as a measure of the standard of public health is at the low figure of 21.9 per 1,000 live births.

I am pleased to report too that no maternal death occurred during the year.

In 1957 two important anniversaries were celebrated. First of all the Borough of Hendon received its Charter in 1932 and so celebrates its first quarter-century. Secondly, the Hampstead Garden Suburb was opened in 1907 and so celebrated its Jubilee in 1957. The Hampstead Garden Suburb introduced a high standard of suburban housing which has had a nation-wide influence.

A description of the progress made in public health and preventive medicine in the last 50 years in Hendon would fill many pages of this report. It is, however, interesting to look back at some of the Annual Reports of former years and to read, for example, that in 1923 Dr. McIntosh reported that there were no houses unfit for human habitation remaining on the books of the Public Health Department. It is even more interesting to contemplate what progress we may achieve in the next 50 years. Progress has been so fast in the last 50 years that we may expect it to be equally fast in the next 50 years.

Cleaner air is certain to come, and we have been given a good lead by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with the Clean Air Act, and steady progress is being made with the Smoke Control Area in the north of Edgware Ward. There is, however, no reason why one should wait for the setting up by the Council of a Smoke Control Area before using smokeless fuel. Indeed, it is hoped that more and more of our public spirited citizens will adopt the use of smokeless fuel in their own homes and so set a fashion which, in time, will spread to every householder. An increased demand for smokeless fuel will undoubtedly stimulate the manufacturers to produce more and more of it, and the results will be most beneficial. Not only would cleaner air improve our health, but we would be spared a lot of unnecessary expense on laundry, furnishings and paintwork because it has been estimated that the expenditure on these items as a result of burning bituminous coal costs between £3 and £10 per head per annum: At this rate smoke may cost Hendon as much as £1,000,000 a year.

Another modification in environment which one hopes to see in the next 50 years is the introduction of the fluoridation of drinking water. There is no doubt whatever that the amount of tooth decay could be reduced if drinking water in Hendon contained a minute and tasteless quantity of fluoride as it does in more fortunate places, such as South Shields and Slough, where fluoride occurs naturally in the drinking water and Watford, where it is added artificially. At the present time children born and bred in Hendon are fated to suffer an unnecessary amount of pain from bad teeth and the use of dentures is accepted fatalistically by too many adults. The cost of fluoridation of the drinking water at 6d. per head per annum seems trivial when related to the nation's present expenditure of about £1 per head per year on dental treatment.

Another change that we may expect in the next 50 years may occur in our smoking habits, because as the risk of cancer of the lung from cigarette smoking becomes more widely known, so the fashion of cigarette smoking must inevitably change.

I have included the report of the Chairman of the Borough of Hendon Old People's Welfare Committee and an abstract from the report of the Hendon Old People's Housing Society.

I would like to thank the Members of the Council for their support and encouragement and also the members of the staff for their loyal and conscientious service during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. PATTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

	Total	Female	Male
Legitimate	1,878	878	990
Illegitimate	79	33	46
Total	1,957	911	1,046

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population ... 12.38
 Birth Rate corrected for comparison with other areas ... 11.93
 Corresponding rate for the Borough of Hendon for the year 1936 ... 12.32

SECTION A:

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

STATISTICS

General :

WARDS (9)	AREA IN ACRES.
Edgware	2,327
Burnt Oak	477
Mill Hill	2,695
West Hendon	1,143
Central	1,139
Park	580
Golders Green	748
Garden Suburb	667
Childs Hill	593
Area of the Borough..	10,369
Population figure supplied by Registrar General.	152,600
Density of population, i.e., number of persons per acre..	14.69
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December 1957 (according to Rate Book)	44,073
Average number of persons per house ...	3.46
Rateable value at 31st December, 1957..	£3,295,148
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£13,300

Births:

Live Births:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ...	960	878	1,838
Illegitimate ...	46	33	79
Total ...	<u>1,006</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>1,917</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population..	12.56
Birth Rate corrected for comparison with other areas.	11.93
Comparability factor supplied by Registrar-General...	0.95
Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population, County of Middlesex	13.80
Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England & Wales ...	16.10
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Hendon for the year 1956	12.35

Stillbirths:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ...	13	9	22
Illegitimate ...	1	2	3
	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births	12.94
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	0.16
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births, England & Wales	22.40
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England & Wales	0.36

Deaths:

Male.	Female.	Total.
785	740	1,525

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population	9.99
Death Rate corrected for comparison with other areas...	10.58
Comparability factor supplied by Registrar-General	1.06
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population, County of Middlesex..	10.90
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England & Wales..	11.50
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Hendon for the year 1956	10.67

Maternal Mortality.

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	Nil
Comparative figure for the County of Middlesex	0.40
Comparative figure for England and Wales	0.47

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ...	20	17	37
Illegitimate ...	3	2	5
	<u>23</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>42</u>

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	21.9
Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, County of Middlesex	17.7
Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, England and Wales	23.0

Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks: -

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ...	15	13	28
Illegitimate ...	3	2	5
	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>33</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	17.21
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, County of Middlesex ...	13.30
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales ...	16.50

An analysis of the causes of death and the age at the time of death reveals the following figures: -

Causes of death	Age at the time of death										
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3 weeks to 1 month	TOTAL UNDER 1 MONTH	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR
Prematurity	7	6	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
Pneumonia	1	2	-	1	1	5	3	1	1	-	10
Atelectasis	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital defects	2	1	4	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	9
Intra-Cranial haemorrhage ...	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Tumours	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
TOTAL	14	11	5	2	1	33	5	2	2	-	42

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957

The infant deaths were distributed throughout the wards of the Borough as follows: -

Year	Live Births	Infants under 1 year of age	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000	Total Births
1933	1,573	4	0.25	1,577
1934	1,643	2	0.12	1,645
1935	1,734	7	0.40	1,741
1936	1,835	6	0.33	1,841
1937	1,782	2	0.11	1,784
1938	1,774	42	2.37	1,816
1939	1,781			1,781
1940	1,661			1,661
1941	1,491			1,491

TABLE I.

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality Rates over the various years.

Year	Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.
1900	133
1910	80
1920	47
1930	50
1940	54
1950	16
1951	22
1952	21
1953	16
1954	21
1955	21
1956	18
1957	21

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957.

England and Wales. Borough of Hendon.

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.	
Births		
Live births	16.10	11.93
Still births	0.37	0.16
	22.4(a)	12.94(a)
Deaths		
All causes	11.50	10.58
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.00	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.10	0.09
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.02
Pneumonia	0.52	0.41
Influenza	0.15	0.09

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

All causes under 1 year of age	23.00	21.90
--------------------------------	-------	-------

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.65	1.03
Whooping Cough	1.89	1.35
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	14.10	14.11
Pneumonia	0.72	0.79
Acute Poliomyelitis		
Paralytic	0.07	0.15
Non-Paralytic	0.03	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.20	0.17
Puerperal Pyrexia	15.99(a)	59.7(a)
		26.2 * (a)

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.

* This is the rate when the figure relating to Hendon residents only is taken.

TABLE II
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1933-1957.

Year	Population	Live Births	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000	Total Births
1933	127,600	1,673	13.11	1,013	7.93	65	38	3	1.74	
1934	131,075	1,643	12.53	1,065	8.12	71	43	3	1.77	
1935	134,160	1,724	12.85	1,146	10.07	87	50	3	1.69	
1936	140,650	1,835	13.04	1,166	9.78	81	44	4	2.10	
1937	143,800	1,792	12.46	1,291	10.59	81	45	5	2.69	
1938	145,100	1,877	12.93	1,153	9.38	72	38	4	2.06	
1939	142,000	1,837	12.94	1,184	8.41	63	34	5		
1940	132,490	1,601	12.08	1,417	12.41	92	54	3		
1941	125,360	1,410	11.65	1,408	11.20	81	57	4		
1942	132,200	2,081	15.74	1,298	9.82	70	34	5		
1943	133,970	2,223	16.95	1,387	10.35	86	39	4		
1944	132,360	2,245	16.96	1,347	10.18	72	32	4		
1945	137,770	2,239	16.25	1,379	10.01	65	29	3	1.30	
1946	153,820	2,651	17.23	1,481	9.63	77	29	3	1.10	
1947	158,670	2,671	16.83	1,522	9.59	77	27	4	1.45	
1948	156,400	2,292	14.65	1,406	8.90	47	21	6	2.56	
1949	158,430	2,251	14.36	1,522	10.56	50	22	5	2.17	
1950	158,200	2,261	14.29	1,501	9.49	36	16	2	0.87	
1951	155,700	2,082	13.36	1,635	10.50	47	22	2	0.94	
1952	156,400	1,981	12.66	1,598	10.22	41	21	1	0.49	
1953	155,500	2,008	12.91	1,479	9.51	32	16	1	0.49	
1954	154,800	2,008	12.97	1,392	8.99	42	21	2*	0.98*	
1955	154,000	1,934	12.55	1,559	10.12	40	21	1	0.51	
1956	153,200	1,998	13.00	1,558	10.16	36	18	Nil	Nil	
1957	152,600	1,917	12.56	1,525	9.99	42	21	Nil	Nil	

* The interval between the maternal condition and the date of death in one case exceeded 1 year.

TABLE III.
COUNTY COUNCIL OF MIDDLESEX.
CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957.

District	Population mid-1957	Birth rate per 1,000 population		Death rate per 1,000 population		Specific death rates per 1,000 population		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births	
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted	Pulmonary tuberculosis (a)	Cancer (a)	Infant (a)	Neo-natal (a)	(a)	(a)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)
Acton	65,840	14.2	13.3	10.6	11.1	0.08 (5)	2.2 (148)	19.2 (18)	13.9 (13)	-	(-)
Brentford & Chiswick	57,700	13.8	13.0	10.9	11.0	0.07 (4)	2.3 (131)	16.3 (13)	13.8 (11)	-	(-)
Ealing	183,600	14.5	13.9	10.3	11.2	0.11 (20)	2.2 (412)	17.6 (47)	10.9 (29)	0.74	(2)
Edmonton	96,530	12.9	12.6	9.8	11.1	0.04 (4)	2.1 (202)	13.6 (17)	12.0 (15)	-	(-)
Enfield	109,200	13.4	13.4	10.9	9.9	0.07 (8)	2.2 (242)	10.3 (15)	6.8 (10)	2.01	(3)
Feltham	50,000	16.3	15.8	7.0	11.1	0.02 (1)	1.5 (76)	19.6 (16)	16.0 (13)	-	(-)
Finchley	69,380	13.3	12.8	11.3	10.3	0.10 (7)	2.4 (168)	17.3 (16)	15.1 (14)	1.06	(1)
Friern Barnet	28,490	11.2	12.5	16.9	9.6	0.21 (6)	2.4 (69)	3.1 (1)	3.1 (1)	-	(-)
Harrow	215,000	12.9	13.2	9.0	10.7	0.06 (12)	2.0 (425)	14.0 (39)	9.7 (27)	0.35	(1)
Hayes & Harlington	67,190	15.9	14.9	7.6	12.3	0.10 (7)	1.8 (118)	14.0 (15)	10.3 (11)	-	(-)
Hendon	152,600	12.6	12.0	10.0	10.6	0.07 (11)	2.2 (330)	21.9 (42)	17.2 (33)	-	(-)
Heston & Isleworth	105,100	12.4	12.3	10.3	11.0	0.07 (7)	2.0 (205)	23.0 (30)	17.6 (23)	-	(-)
Hornsey	96,890	16.2	15.1	11.5	10.2	0.07 (7)	2.3 (225)	17.2 (27)	15.3 (24)	0.62	(1)
Potters Bar	20,370	15.5	14.3	8.5	11.2	0.05 (1)	1.1 (23)	15.8 (5)	9.5 (3)	-	(-)
Ruislip - Northwood	75,280	13.4	13.4	7.4	9.3	0.05 (4)	1.7 (128)	23.8 (24)	17.8 (18)	-	(-)
Southall	53,000	15.0	15.5	13.0	11.3	0.25 (13)	2.0 (108)	21.4 (17)	16.4 (13)	-	(-)
Southgate	71,250	11.2	12.1	12.6	10.5	0.13 (9)	2.8 (202)	20.1 (16)	15.0 (12)	-	(-)
Staines	45,770	18.4	17.1	7.9	10.0	0.09 (4)	1.3 (60)	14.3 (12)	8.3 (7)	-	(-)
Sunbury	27,690	22.4	20.4	9.2	11.9	0.04 (1)	1.5 (41)	19.4 (12)	14.5 (9)	-	(-)
Tottenham	119,300	13.9	13.5	11.0	11.8	0.08 (9)	2.4 (283)	25.3 (42)	20.5 (34)	1.18	(2)
Twickenham	103,600	12.9	13.3	10.8	10.4	0.08 (8)	2.2 (228)	16.5 (22)	12.0 (16)	-	(-)
Uxbridge	60,780	17.1	15.6	9.1	12.0	0.10 (6)	1.7 (104)	21.1 (22)	15.4 (16)	-	(-)
Wembley	127,500	11.4	11.4	9.2	10.9	0.05 (6)	2.0 (260)	18.5 (27)	14.4 (21)	-	(-)
Willesden	174,100	16.5	15.2	9.7	11.2	0.07 (13)	2.3 (405)	16.7 (48)	11.8 (34)	0.68	(2)
Wood Green	49,500	13.2	13.2	9.8	9.6	0.12 (6)	2.2 (107)	16.8 (11)	16.8 (11)	-	(-)
Yiewsley & West Drayton	23,340	19.4	17.7	7.1	10.2	0.13 (3)	1.4 (33)	15.5 (7)	8.8 (4)	2.16	(1)
COUNTY	2,249,000	14.1	13.8	10.0	10.9	0.08(182)	2.1(4733)	17.7(561)	13.3(422)	0.40	(13)

Note: (a) Absolute numbers are given in parenthesis in addition to rates to afford valid comparison.

TABLE IV

Deaths of Hendon residents during the year 1957 - classified according to age groups and sexes.

Causes of Death		AGE GROUPS							TOTALS	
		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years		75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M					4	2	1	1	8
	F						3			3
2. Tuberculosis, other	M					1			1	2
	F							1		1
3. Syphilitic Disease	M						1		2	3
	F							1		1
4. Diphtheria	M									
	F									
5. Whooping Cough	M									
	F									
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	1								1
	F									
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M					2	1			3
	F					1				1
8. Measles	M									
	F									
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M									
	F					1				1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M						10	4	3	17
	F					1	3	6	12	22
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M					2	33	16	10	61
	F						7	4	2	13
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M									
	F					2	15	7	7	31
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M									
	F					1	6	1	2	10
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	1		2		7	20	25	36	91
	F	1				7	28	29	20	85
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M			1		1		5	2	9
	F			1			1	2		4
16. Diabetes	M						1		2	3
	F							3	4	7
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	M						16	16	30	62
	F					1	12	27	72	112
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M					5	59	61	44	169
	F					1	15	28	36	80

Deaths of Hendon Residents - Continued

TABLE IV (Continued)

Causes of Death		AGE GROUPS							TOTALS	
		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years		75 years and over
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M					2	4	3	7	16
	F						3	8	15	26
20. Other Heart Disease	M					1	7	5	41	54
	F					2	9	22	71	104
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M					2	10	13	21	46
	F				2	1	8	12	29	52
22. Influenza	M			1			3	3		7
	F					1	2	2	3	8
23. Pneumonia	M	2	1			1	4	8	21	37
	F	2					1	2	21	26
24. Bronchitis	M	1	1	1			19	22	16	60
	F	2					4	5	15	26
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M						3	3	9	15
	F						1	3	2	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M						8	3	4	15
	F							2	2	4
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M								1	1
	F							2	3	5
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis	M					1	1	1		3
	F					1	3		2	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M								3	3
	F									
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M									
	F									
31. Congenital Malformations	M	3	1			1	2			7
	F	6								6
32. Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	M	15			1	2	11	13	12	54
	F	8	2	1	1	3	12	25	22	74
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M			1	2	4	1		4	12
	F			1			1	2	1	5
34. All Other Accidents	M			1	1	2	5	3	3	15
	F					1	2	3	6	12
35. Suicide	M						8	1	1	10
	F				1	2	5	1		9
36. Homicide & Operations of War	M						1			1
	F									
All Causes	M	23	3	7	4	38	230	206	274	785
	F	19	2	3	4	26	141	198	347	740
TOTALS		42	5	10	8	64	371	404	621	1525

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

According to the figure supplied by the Registrar-General the estimated mid-year population for 1957 was 152,600.

This is 600 less than that for the year 1956 and 3,257 less than the Census figure for 1951.

Births.

The number of live births recorded during the year decreased by 81, 1,917 occurring compared with 1,998 in 1956, giving a decreased corrected birth rate of 11.93 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 12.35 last year.

The rate is less than that for the County of Middlesex which is 13.8, and less than that for England and Wales, which is 16.1 per 1,000 Home Population.

The number of stillbirths decreased from 38 to 25, giving a stillbirth rate of 12.94 per 1,000 total births compared with 18.66 in 1956. The rate for the Borough of Hendon compares favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 22.4 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths.

Although there were 35 fewer deaths than last year, owing to the fact that there was a fall in population, the corrected death rate of 10.58 per 1,000 Home Population is higher, but is less than the rate for England and Wales, which is 11.5 per 1,000 Home Population, and the County of Middlesex, which has a corrected death rate of 10.9 per 1,000 Home Population.

Heart and associated diseases again accounted for the largest number of deaths, and second in the principal causes was cancer.

Deaths from motor vehicle and other accidents increased, 44 people dying from these causes compared with 31 in 1956.

Nineteen people committed suicide, one more than last year.

Infantile Mortality.

Forty-two children died in the first year of life compared with 36 in 1956, giving an infantile mortality rate of 21.9 per 1,000 live births.

The rate for the Borough compares favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 23.0 per 1,000 related live births. The rate for the County of Middlesex, 17.7 per 1,000 live births, is lower than that for Hendon.

Of the 42 children, 33 died before reaching the age of 1 month, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 17.21 per 1,000 live births compared with 16.5 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

For the second year in succession, I am pleased to report that no mother died as the result of childbirth.

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus has again increased. At the 1958 Health Congress the Minister of Health, in his presidential address, said "the Medical Research Council have established as reasonable, a connection between smoking, particularly heavy smoking of cigarettes, and cancer of the lung. As with any other hazard to health which can be avoided by personal action, it becomes a part of the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and the local health authorities to make the public aware of the hazards and what can be done to avoid them."

During the year in Hendon 61 men and 13 women died from this cause, 42 of whom were under 65 years of age. An increase of four compared with the previous year.

INVESTIGATION OF SMOKING IN YOUTH CLUBS.

An investigation was carried out into the smoking habits of a sample of members of certain youth clubs in Hendon. The following questions were asked:-

1. Have you ever smoked?
2. If you smoke, how many cigarettes do you smoke per week, or do you smoke tobacco in any other form?
3. Have you heard about the risks to health of cigarette smoking?
4. What was the nature of this risk, and where did you learn about it.

The results of the findings have been recorded in the table attached. 134 returned satisfactory answers to the questions, and there were 12 spoiled papers, most of which had omitted one or other of the answers.

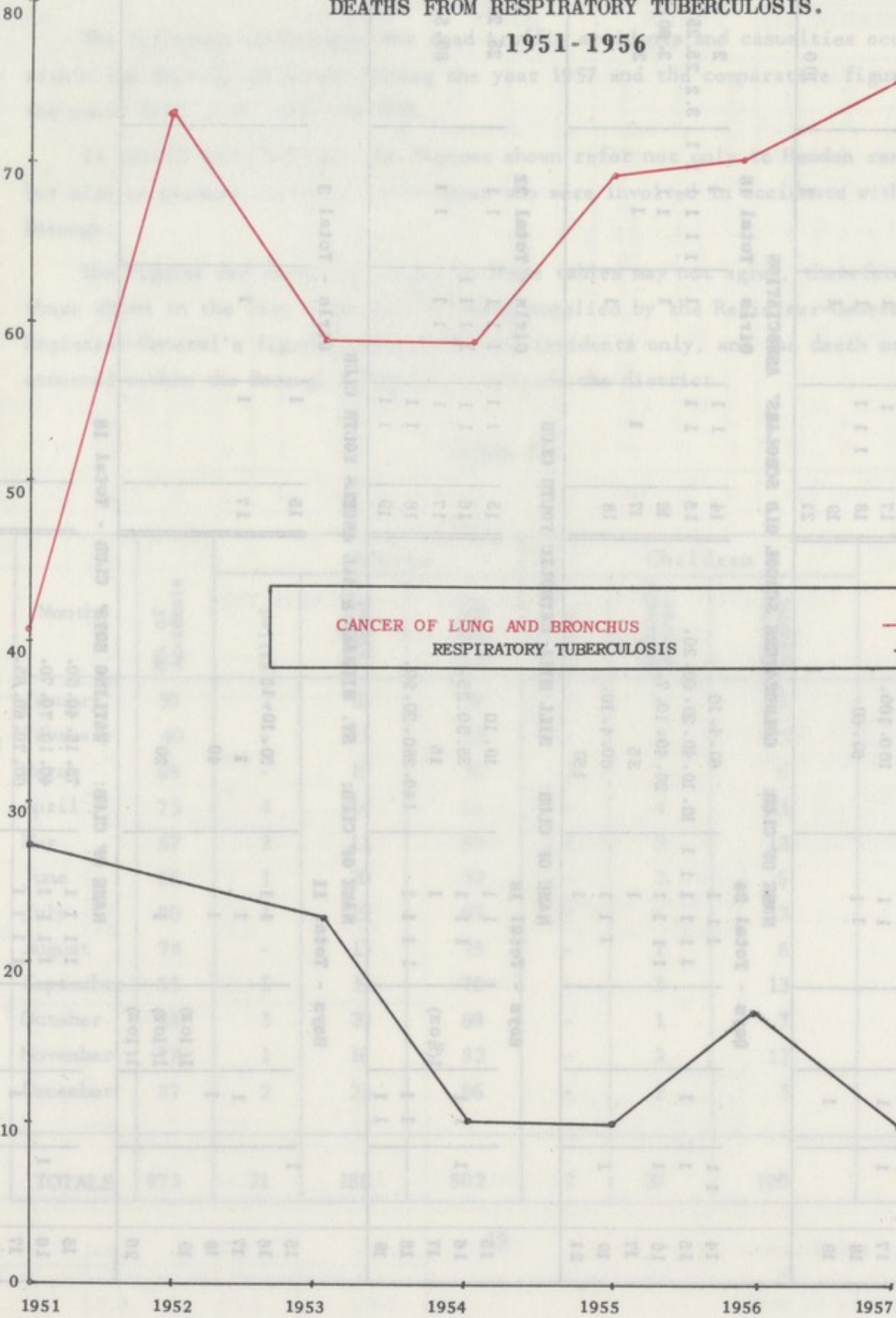
The survey revealed that only 3 out of the 134 persons in the age groups 14-21 who were questioned were unaware of the possibility that cancer could follow cigarette smoking. In spite of this knowledge there was a large number of cigarette smokers, but three pipe smokers were discovered at the St. Michael and All Angels Youth Club at Mill Hill. (Details on page 18).

BOROUGH OF HENDON

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

1951-1956

NUMBER OF DEATHS



— CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS
— RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

INVESTIGATION OF SMOKING IN YOUTH CLUBS

NAME OF CLUB: ANNUNCIATION CATHOLIC YOUTH CLUB										
Boys - Total 9					Girls - Total 10					
Age	Never Smoked	Non-Smoker	Pipe Smoker	Cigarette Smoker	No. of cigs. Smoked per week	Age	Never Smoked	Non-Smoker	Cigarette Smoker	No. of cigs. Smoked per week
16	1			1	20	15	1		1	60
17	1	1		1 1	100. 100.	17	1	1		
18				1 1	60. 60.	18	1 1 1	1		
19		1				19		1		
						21			1	100
NAME OF CLUB: GOLDBEATERS SCHOOL OLD SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION										
Boys - Total 24					Girls - Total 18					
14	1 1			1 1 1	60. 4. 10	14	1 1		1	2
15	1	1		1 1 1 1 1 1	10. 10. 40. 20. 60. 20.	15	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	3. 2. 25. 25. 2. 5.
16	1			1 1 1 1	20. 40. 10. 7.	16		1	1 1	3. 90.
17				1	35	17	1		1	20
19	1			1 1 1	60. 4. 10.	18		1		
21				1	160					
NAME OF CLUB: MILL HILL CATHOLIC YOUTH CLUB										
Boys - Total 18					Girls - Total 22					
15				1 1	10. 10	15	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	25. 25.
16	1	1 1		1 1 1	35. 30. 25.	16	1 1	1 1 1 1		
17			1(1/2oz)	1	15	17	1	1 1	1 1	80. 5.
18		1 1		1 1 1 1	140. 280. 20. 90.	18	1 1			
19		1 1				19	1 1			
NAME OF CLUB: ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS YOUTH CLUB										
Boys - Total 11					Girls - Total 3					
15	1					15	1			
16				1 1	50. 10-15	17	1	1		
17		1		1	1					
18		1		1	40					
19			1(10z)							
20			1(10z)	1	20					
			1(10z)							
NAME OF CLUB: WATLING BOYS' CLUB - Total 18										
15				1 1 1 1	75. 15. 40. 50.					
16	1			1 1 1 1	40. 10. 70. 70.					
17		1		1 1 1 1	60. 70. 60. 65.					
18	1			1	80					
19				1	100.					
20				1	100.					

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The following tables show the road traffic accidents and casualties occurring within the Borough of Hendon during the year 1957 and the comparative figures for the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

It should be noted that the figures shown refer not only to Hendon residents but also to persons living in other areas who were involved in accidents within the Borough.

The figures for fatalities shown in these tables may not agree, therefore, with those shown in the list of causes of death supplied by the Registrar-General. The Registrar-General's figures refer to Hendon residents only, and the death may have occurred within the Borough of Hendon or outside the district.

TABLE V.

Month	No. of Accidents	Adults			Children			TOTAL
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
January	50	2	10	49	-	-	1	62
February	40	-	5	35	-	2	5	47
March	69	-	18	56	1	1	8	84
April	75	4	14	66	-	4	11	99
May	87	2	11	85	1	2	13	114
June	66	1	20	52	-	2	6	81
July	80	1	19	67	-	-	13	100
August	74	-	13	79	-	1	6	99
September	83	5	19	76	-	3	13	116
October	88	3	20	69	-	1	7	100
November	74	1	16	82	-	2	12	113
December	87	2	23	86	-	2	5	118
TOTALS	873	21	188	802	2	20	100	1,133

TABLE VI.
CLASSES OF ROAD USER KILLED OR INJURED DURING 1957.

MONTH	PEDESTRIANS			MOTOR DRIVERS			MOTOR CYCLISTS			PILLION PASSENGERS			PEDAL CYCLISTS			OTHER ROAD USERS		
	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight
January	2	4	8	-	2	10	-	2	12	-	-	3	-	2	6	-	-	11
February	-	2	10	-	-	9	-	3	11	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5
March	1	7	9	-	2	10	-	2	19	-	-	5	-	4	8	-	4	13
April	4	4	3	-	2	15	-	5	21	-	-	2	-	6	13	-	1	23
May	2	4	15	-	3	20	-	3	15	-	1	5	1	2	14	-	-	29
June	1	6	11	-	1	7	-	8	17	-	2	7	-	1	11	-	4	5
July	1	4	13	-	3	10	-	8	21	-	3	6	-	15	-	-	1	15
August	-	2	7	-	1	19	-	4	20	-	2	7	-	3	9	-	2	23
September	1	5	12	-	5	22	3	3	13	-	1	2	-	2	10	1	6	30
October	2	7	11	1	3	11	-	5	21	-	1	4	-	3	10	-	2	19
November	1	4	17	-	2	24	-	6	10	-	1	2	-	2	8	-	3	33
December	-	5	13	1	7	30	-	2	12	-	1	1	-	3	9	1	7	26
TOTAL	15	54	129	2	31	187	3	51	192	-	13	44	1	29	118	2	30	232

TABLE VII.
COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES
FOR 1954, 1955, 1956 AND 1957.

		1954	1955	1956	1957
Total number of Road Accidents involving personal injury		776	930	892	873
Accidents per-mile of road		4.64	5.57	5.33	5.19
CASUALTY FIGURES:					
Adults.	Killed	17	17	17	21
	Seriously Injured	148	196	171	188
	Slightly Injured	706	830	813	802
	Totals:	871	1,043	1,001	1,011
Children. (0 - 15 years)	Killed	1	1	2	2
	Seriously Injured	28	16	29	20
	Slightly Injured	92	117	109	100
	Totals:	121	134	140	122
Combined Adults and Children		992	1,177	1,141	1,133
Casualties per mile of road		5.09	7.05	6.82	6.74

CLASSES OF ROAD USERS KILLED OR INJURED.

Y E A R	Pedestrians			Motor Drivers			Motor Cyclists			Pillion Passengers			Pedal Cyclists			Other Road Users		
	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight
1954	8	59	167	1	11	135	8	45	149	-	9	30	1	25	139	-	27	178
1955	12	52	151	-	44	172	3	55	203	-	12	34	1	22	154	2	27	233
1956	11	71	123	1	24	215	3	46	192	-	5	34	1	22	128	3	32	230
1957	15	54	129	2	31	187	3	51	192	-	13	44	1	29	118	2	30	232

Included in the above table are the Children's Accident figures which are as follows:-

Y E A R	Pedestrians			Pedal Cyclists			Other Road Users		
	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight
1954	1	16	51	-	6	23	-	6	18
1955	-	12	40	-	3	36	1	1	41
1956	1	18	42	1	8	33	-	3	34
1957	2	10	41	-	4	23	-	6	36

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for supplying me with the figures.

SECTION B.

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

TABLE VIII

The following table shows the total number of corrected notifications, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Disease	Total number of cases notified	Cases removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	158	30
Whooping Cough	207	3
Measles	2164	28
Acute Poliomyelitis		
Paralytic	24	23
Non-Paralytic	8	7
Diphtheria	-	-
Pneumonia	121	33
Dysentery	25	4
Paratyphoid Fever	5	5
Erysipelas	12	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Food Poisoning	27	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	116	112
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	16
TOTAL	<u>2884</u>	<u>270</u>

TABLE IX AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	DISEASE													
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	12	22	2	1	-	-
1 - year	2	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	77	57	1	-	-	1
2 - years	7	3	10	10	-	1	1	-	115	98	1	1	-	-
3 - years	5	4	7	13	-	1	1	1	129	115	1	-	-	-
4 - years	12	3	15	8	1	3	-	-	163	142	2	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	42	50	42	56	2	2	1	2	598	563	3	2	-	-
10 - 14 years	17	7	6	11	1	2	-	-	20	20	1	1	-	-
15 - 24 years	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	9	1	-	-	-
25 & over	1	-	2	7	6	4	1	-	3	10	2	6	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	69	96	111	10	14	4	4	1122	1042	14	11	-	1
	Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Paratyphoid Fever					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	7	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 44 years	21	11	1	-	2	5	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	4
45 - 64 years	19	18	3	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	11	26	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	61	5	7	8	19	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	5

TABLE X. WARD DISTRIBUTION.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH.

Disease	Ward.									TOTAL
	Mill Hill	Burnt Oak	West Hendon	Central	Park	Golders Green	Garden Suburb	Childs Hill	Edgware	
Scarlet Fever	20	20	7	15	28	23	11	17	17	158
Whooping Cough	20	30	27	15	29	19	15	22	30	207
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Paralytic	3	2	3	3	1	4	1	4	3	24
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	8
Measles	244	166	67	208	287	248	199	276	469	2164
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	16	27	9	15	13	6	-	22	13	121
Dysentery	4	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	9	25
Erysipelas	2	1	1	-	-	4	1	3	-	12
Food Poisoning	2	2	2	2	3	5	-	9	2	27
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	73	3	7	10	6	3	5	4	116
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	5
TOTAL	318	340	124	270	374	318	232	359	549	2884

NOTIFICATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

POLIOMYELITIS

There was an increase in the number of cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year, 32 cases occurring compared with 13 in 1956.

Of the 32 cases, 24 were paralytic and 8 non-paralytic. Three of the cases were fatal and a fourth notified in November 1956 died in February, 1957. The cases, with the exception of 3, occurred in the second half of the year and the monthly distribution was as follows:-

January	2
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	2
August	12
September	6
October	6
November	2
December	1

Twenty of the cases occurred in children up to the age of 14 years, the remaining 12 being adults.

The cases were spread throughout the Borough and the ward distribution was as follows:-

Mill Hill	3
Burnt Oak	2
West Hendon	3
Central Park	4
Golders Green	2
Garden Suburb	6
Childs Hill	3
Edgware	5
	4

In the U.S.A., where large-scale immunisation against Poliomyelitis has been carried out, the number of paralytic cases dropped in 1957 to 4,153 from an average figure of 22,000 for the previous five years.

It is to be hoped that immunisation against this crippling disease will proceed apace and bring the same benefit here as soon as possible.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was an increase in the number of cases of puerperal pyrexia. 116 cases occurring compared with 113 in 1956.

Of the 116 cases, 51 only were Hendon residents, the remainder being women from other areas who entered the maternity hospital in the Borough for their confinements. Notifications in respect of these cases have to be accepted by the Borough of Hendon and not by the Authority within whose area the patient is normally resident.

In consequence, the rate for Hendon is high.

That for the year 1957 is 59.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

If the figure for the Hendon residents only is taken the rate is 26.2 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The rate for England and Wales is 15.99.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There was an increase of 3 in the number of cases notified - 16 cases, compared with 13 in 1956. All the cases were admitted to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase of 22 in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, 158 cases occurring compared with 136 in 1956. 30 of these cases were removed to hospital. Fortunately, today scarlet fever is a mild complaint compared with the disease which occurred in the earlier part of this century.

Measles.

During the course of the year 2164 cases of measles were notified, compared with 295 in 1956. As mentioned in my last report it was expected that an epidemic would occur in the spring of 1957. It is interesting to note that most of the cases occurred in the first half of the year, and in the last quarter no case was notified.

Measles tends to occur in epidemic form every two years. An epidemic, therefore, may be expected in the spring of 1959.

Whooping Cough.

This disease showed an increase on the 1956 figure, 207 cases being notified compared with 135 last year.

Dysentery.

Twentyfive cases of dysentery were notified compared with 54 in 1956. The cases were spread throughout the Borough.

Recent research into the spread of Sonne Dysentery shows that this disease is most easily spread when humidity is high, the temperature low, and there is a lack of sunlight, a combination of circumstances not uncommon in school lavatories.

Food Poisoning.

Twentyseven notifications of food poisoning were received during 1957, three more than in 1956.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows:-

First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
13	4	5	5	27

In ten cases the organism was identified as salmonella typhi-murium and one as salmonella dublin. Eight cases occurred in an old persons home, for which no definite cause was found; the remainder of the cases were reported in different families scattered throughout the Borough.

A report that food poisoning germs are common in bone meal, dried sludge and certain fertilisers, led to an enquiry into the possible association between cases of food poisoning and the use of organic fertilisers, but no case was traced to this source.

Paratyphoid Fever.

Five cases of paratyphoid fever were notified during the year compared with six in 1956. These were isolated cases and were spread throughout the Borough with no common source of infection.

Two of the patients had returned to this country from holidays abroad just prior to notification, another had been on holiday at the seaside.

Influenza.

An outbreak of Asian influenza occurred in October, 1957. The highest illness attack rates were in school children, of whom some two-thirds were ill. About a quarter of the pre-school children and of young adults had the disease, and a lower proportion of older adults. The first case was reported in Hendon on the 9th September.

Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases and the deaths from diphtheria since immunisation was introduced on a large scale in 1935.

TABLE XI

Year	Number of cases of Diphtheria.	Number of Deaths from Diphtheria.
1935	189	9
1936	89	2
1937	121	7
1938	195	4
1939	150	3
1940	70	3
1941	58	1
1942	38	2
1943	31	2
1944	17	-
1945	20	1
1946	8	-
1947	8	-
1948	8	1
1949	4	-
1950	-	-
1951	-	-
1952	-	-
1953	1	-
1954	-	-
1955	-	-
1956	1	-
1957	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table, the figures for which I am indebted to the Area Medical Officer, shows the number of children resident in the Borough of Hendon who received immunising injections during 1957.

TABLE XII.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RESIDENT IN THE BOROUGH OF HENDON WHO RECEIVED IMMUNISING INJECTIONS DURING 1957.

Age at time of injection	Primary Inoculations			Reinforcing Injections		
	Diphtheria only	Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough only	Diphtheria only	Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough only
Under 1 year of age	208	715	116	-	-	-
1 - 2 years of age	122	211	80	3	3	-
2 - 4 years of age	43	50	11	126	21	2
5 - 14 years of age	63	12	2	1773	58	1
15 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	436	988	209	1902	82	3

VACCINATION.

The following table, the figures for which I am indebted to the Area Medical Officer, shows the number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated in the Borough of Hendon during 1957.

TABLE XIII.

Age at 31st December 1957	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	1,088	71	55	104	127	1,445
Number re-vaccinated	-	1	15	72	796	884

CHEST DISEASE

Notification of Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year 1957 and transfers into the district.

TABLE XIV

Age Group in years.	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory				TOTAL
	Males		Females		Males		Females		
	New cases	Transfers into District	New Cases	Transfers into District	New Cases	Transfers into District	New Cases	Transfers into District	
Under 5 years	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
5 - 14	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	7
15 - 24	10	2	10	11	1	-	-	1	35
25 - 44	24	18	23	18	2	1	-	1	87
45 - 64	18	8	7	2	1	-	1	1	38
65 & over	2	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	10
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	56	31	45	35	6	1	3	3	180

The ward distribution of tuberculosis for the year 1957 is shown below. The figures refer to primary notifications only and do not include cases transferred into the district.

TABLE XV

	WARD									TOTAL
	Mill Hill	Burnt Oak	West Hendon	Central	Park	Golders Green	Garden Suburb	Childs Hill	Edgware	
Respiratory	11	11	11	17	13	11	7	12	8	101
Non-Respiratory	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	9
TOTAL	12	11	12	17	14	11	8	14	11	110

The following table shows the primary notification of tuberculosis, excluding inward transfers, for the ten-year period 1948-1957.

TABLE XVI

Year	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1948	84	86	13	10	193
1949	112	81	16	10	219
1950	81	71	8	11	171
1951	81	52	12	11	156
1952	82	47	9	8	146
1953	71	51	6	8	136
1954	62	47	2	14	125
1955	58	34	5	13	110
1956	60	38	4	12	114
1957	56	45	6	3	110

Deaths.

According to the figures supplied by the Registrar-General the following deaths occurred from tuberculosis during the year.

Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.			All forms of Tuberculosis.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
8	3	11	2	1	3	10	4	14

The number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the Register at the end of the year is as follows:-

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
777	625	87	85	864	710
1402		172		1574	

THE CHEST CLINIC

I am indebted to Dr. H. J. Trenchard, Physician-in-Charge of the Edgware Chest Clinic, from whose Annual Report I have extracted the following information:-

"Area Served

The normal catchment area of the Edgware Chest Clinic includes the Borough of Hendon, those parts of the Borough of Harrow included in the Edgware and Stanmore postal districts and the Borough of Wembley north of the Kingsbury Road. The socio-medical team at the Clinic, which comprises Health Visitors and Welfare staff appointed by the Middlesex County Council to work under the immediate direction of the medical staff, is responsible primarily for this area. However, as an important function of the Chest Clinic is to provide a consultative service for the neighbourhood, many patients whose addresses are slightly outside the boundaries mentioned are referred by their practitioners for opinion.

Liaison.

Close liaison is maintained with the Middlesex County Council Area Medical Officers and with the Medical Officers of Health of the Boroughs of Harrow, Hendon and Wembley. There is exchange of information and mutual assistance between the clinic staff and the School Medical Service who undertake B.C.G. vaccination of school children. Use is made of the results of pre-vaccination tuberculin tests carried out by the School Service to select appropriate home contacts of the positive reactors for radiological examination. In consequence of this work fewer tuberculin surveys have been carried out by the clinic than in previous years. The level of tuberculinisation in the area remains in general low, but is slightly higher in the more southern than in the northern parts.

The Welfare Department of the Clinic maintains a liaison with other organisations, both voluntary and statutory, concerned in the welfare of patients (e.g. local secretaries of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Families Association, the National Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis, the Disablement Resettlement Officers at the local Employment Exchanges, area officers of the National Assistance Board, the local officers of the Ministry of National Insurance, housing departments of Local Authorities, etc. etc.). Occasionally general practitioners also get into direct touch with the Welfare Department over problems of their (and our) patients.

Certain wards in Edgware General and Colindale Hospital are in the charge of members of the medical staff of the clinic and it is into these beds that many patients are admitted. Some, as mentioned later in this report, are sent further afield when this is necessary for the condition from which they are suffering.

Consultative Services.

The main consultative functions of the Chest Clinic have continued as in previous years. The volume of work has been maintained. There is a slight decline in total attendances due principally to a diminution in the numbers of patients for refill treatment. Collapse measures are less frequently used in the treatment of tuberculosis than formerly as long term chemotherapy is taking the lead as a favourite method of control.

Most of the patients seen are referred by their practitioners and considerable use is made of the system of "Chest X-Ray Only" for which no prior appointment is necessary.

B. C. G. Vaccination.

The Clinic staff have continued to undertake B.C.G. vaccination of suitable members of the staff of the Group and those needing it amongst domiciliary contacts of our tuberculous patients.

Tuberculosis.

The total number on the Tuberculosis Register decreased slightly. It will, it is hoped, show a further decrease in future years. There has been a big decrease in deaths, but the 1956 figure is not typical and is a bad comparison for 1957, for in the early months of 1956 an extra number of deaths occurred during exceptionally cold weather. So the improvement is not so great as might appear at first sight.

Domiciliary treatment - particularly using chemotherapeutic drugs - has been continued on a considerable scale. This has shortened the time necessary for in-patient treatment and ensured that the waiting list has remained small.

Antenatal Patients.

There are reasons for believing that abdominal X-rays of pregnant women should be avoided unless essential. Chest X-rays are in a different category and the Odelca is specially coned to prevent exposure of the abdomen. So it is safe for pregnant women. For some years a scheme operated by Edgware and Harrow Chest Clinics has given facilities for chest X-ray for pregnant women. The Edgware results are detailed in the accompanying table and give an incidence of 1.3 cases of active tuberculosis per 1000 X-rayed, which is about the same rate as is found for women by Mass X-Ray Units operating in the vicinity.

It has been estimated that in Hendon the percentage of women aged 15 to 44 who may be expected to be pregnant at any one time is 4.7. The percentage for the Borough

of Harrow similarly calculated is 4.72. It seems reasonable to presume, therefore, that very nearly 1 in 20 of women aged 15 to 44 may be expected to be pregnant at any one moment.

In the years 1953 to 1957 there were 66 cases of active tuberculosis diagnosed in women aged 15 to 44, of whom 8 were pregnant at the time of diagnosis. This is an incidence of approximately 1 in 8; so that the results obtained at Edgware Clinic suggest that the risk of women having tuberculosis when pregnant is at least as great as at any other times - and possibly greater - and that the antenatal X-rays are a wise precaution.

There is a sound case also for encouraging the X-ray of expectant fathers (and in fact of all adults in the household into which a baby will arrive). During 1957 a death occurred of a young infant from tuberculosis (the first in the area for a number of years). The child had been infected by its father who, unknown to himself and feeling well, was nevertheless a case of infectious tuberculosis. A diagnosis was made as a result of investigations which followed the diagnosis of tuberculosis in the child. Had he been X-rayed during his wife's pregnancy this tragedy might have been avoided.

Carcinoma.

A number of cases of carcinoma of the lung continue to be diagnosed at the clinic - the majority occur in heavy smokers. In their treatment close liaison is maintained with the thoracic surgical units at Clare Hall, Colindale and St. Charles Hospitals and with the radiotherapeutic departments of the Middlesex and Mount Vernon Hospitals. Those suffering from the disease are usually steady and responsible middle-aged or elderly people - often with a little business of their own. A large proportion of the follow-up work and attention to the social aspects of the problem is undertaken at the Clinic. A number of patients who have had treatment are encouraged to return to work. At the end of the year 23 were back at work.

Chronic Bronchitis.

Special interest is taken in the clinical, social and preventive aspects of this problem which causes much suffering. The clinic has acted as one of the centres in the Medical Research Council's research investigation into the relation between chronic bronchitis and atmospheric pollution. In the treatment of the condition close touch is maintained with general practitioners, the physical medicine department of Edgware General Hospital and the bronchitis units at Clare Hall and Pinewood Hospitals.

Arrangements were made at the end of November to send to these country hospitals a number of chronic bronchitis cases, so as to ensure that in the winter months they were outside the built-up area of Greater London with its liability to fog. Those selected were liable quickly to become casualties under fog or smog conditions and so to require immediate admission to hospital at a time of the year when considerable pressure on hospital bed accommodation is the rule. Such cases exposed to fog can in a couple of hours change from ambulant though wheezy individuals into emergencies requiring oxygen tents as a life saving measure. Their evacuation to country hospitals is consequently of preventive as well as therapeutic value. About 20 were recommended for such admission - more should have gone, but there is a limited amount of accommodation for them. It is often difficult to persuade a patient to agree to move in time (i.e. before the fog season), and two deaths occurred in early December in patients where there had been delay in the recommended transfer to a hospital outside London.

GENERAL.					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New patients referred to Clinic	8,295	8,459	9,439	10,909	10,769
Total attendances	30,644	30,841	32,454	31,744	29,872
Total attendances for refills	10,114	9,523	8,652	7,454	6,299
Number of persons X-rayed	16,537	17,096	16,544	17,173	17,709
Number of home visits by physicians	383	415	286	411	431
Sessions held	861	861	1,192	1,198	1,211
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.					
New respiratory Tuberculosis cases	171	180	147	149	152
New non-respiratory Tuberculosis cases	16	26	24	27	17
Total new Tuberculosis cases	187	206	171	176	169
Tuberculosis cases on register on 31st December	1,764	1,767	1,788	1,733	1,600
Removed from register because of death	44	32	24	44	25
Removed from register as recovered	54	89	57	68	155
LUNG CARCINOMA REGISTER.					
New cases diagnosed	38	33	41	50	55
Cases known to have died (all causes)	23	19	36	36	36
Antenatal patients X-rayed	970	1,489	1,482	1,040	1,140
Number found to have active tuberculosis	1	4	1	1	1

MASS X-RAY

During the year the Mass X-Ray Unit 5B under the direction of Dr. J.R. Mikhail, Medical Director of the Unit visited the Borough.

Public sessions were held in West Hendon, The Hyde, Colindale, Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware, Mill Hill Broadway and Mill Hill East. In addition, a street to street survey was carried out in an area adjoining Hendon Isolation Hospital and the staffs of various small firms and shops were also X-rayed.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1944.

SECTIONS 353 - 363.

The Council continued to exercise its functions as the licensing authority under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act. A person requiring a licence or renewal of a licence under this part of the Act must make application to the Local Authority giving certain information, such as age, nationality, technical qualifications and the nature of the establishment and the business conducted thereat.

The Council considered and granted the following applications:-

	New Licences	2
	Renewals of Licences	29
	Certificates lodged under Section 363 by members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy	4
	Licences Refused	Nil.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

SECTION 47.

This section deals with securing the necessary care and attention for persons who

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take formal action in any case.

Twenty-one cases, however, where it was thought that the person might be in need of some attention, were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

Each person was considered individually and advised how best they could be helped by the existing voluntary and statutory services.

In those cases where removal was essential, the old people concerned agreed to

go into hospital or other accommodation voluntarily.

In dealing with the problem the co-operation of Mr. R. R. Holland, the Area Welfare Officer, has been greatly appreciated.

There is, however, a need for the power and the facility to cleanse the home of an old person who is admitted temporarily to a hospital or institution.

For example, an old lady lives happily on her own with a large number of cats, and her home becomes dirty. If she is admitted to hospital there would appear to be an opportunity to clean the house for her return, but under present legislation this cannot easily be done.

Many of these cases, although in need of attention, do not come within the provision of Section 83 of the Public Health Act of 1936, or the scope of the Home Help Service.

There is also an occasional need for the services of an organisation willing to carry out this unpleasant work, and to "spring clean" these homes when such an opportunity occurs.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

SECTION 50 - PUBLIC BURIALS.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Borough Council is required to arrange for the burial or cremation of any person who has died or been found dead in their area if in such cases it appears to the Council that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

During the year two burials were carried out, one being an unknown child and the other an adult.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Edgware General Hospital.

Hendon District Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Hendon Isolation Hospital.

Neasden Isolation Hospital, Willesden.

Any other Infectious Disease Hospital controlled by the North-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Edgware General Hospital.

Admissions are also arranged through the Regional Hospital Board to the Regional Chest Hospitals, particularly Clare Hall and Colindale.

The Chest Clinic at Edgware serves primarily those living in the Borough of Hendon and the Stanmore, Queensbury and Kingsbury districts of Harrow and Wembley.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

The following services are provided by the Middlesex County Council under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946:-

- * Care of mothers and young children (Section 22)
- * Midwives Service (Section 23)
- * Health Visiting (Section 24)
- * Home Nursing (Section 25)
- * Vaccination and Immunisation (Section 26)
- * Domestic Help (Section 29)

School Health Services and Dental Services.

(Provided under Education Act, 1944, the Borough of Hendon being an Excepted District.)

* These services are administered on an area basis, Area 4 consisting of the Boroughs of Hendon and Finchley. The Area Health Committee acts as a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the County Council and consists of representatives of the two Boroughs, Middlesex County Council, certain professional bodies and other persons with special knowledge of these services.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

The Middlesex Executive Committee has classified the different wards of the Borough into two categories.

- (1) Intermediate Area - Burnt Oak, Central, Childs Hill, Edgware, Mill Hill, Park and West Hendon.

In these areas the number of patients on the average general practitioner's list is reasonable. New practices may be established in such areas but the initial practice allowance is not likely to be paid.

- (2) Restricted Areas - Garden Suburb and Golders Green Wards.

These are areas in which the number of doctors is adequate.

Normally application by doctors to start new practices is not granted.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are provided at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale.

Specimens may be sent direct to the Laboratory by Medical Practitioners or by special collection from the Public Health Department provided they are received not later than 3.30 p.m. Monday to Friday and 11.0 a.m. Saturday.

I would like to express my appreciation of the work carried out by the staff at the Laboratory who, during the course of the year, has given considerable advice and help to the Public Health Department.

The number of samples taken in respect of milk, ice cream, domestic water supplies and swimming pools are shown elsewhere in the report.

THE EDGWARE GROUP HEALTH SERVICES LIAISON COMMITTEE.

The Medical Liaison Committee was set up in 1956 to improve liaison between the different sections of the National Health Service. The Committee meet about four times a year to consider problems of liaison and some of its activities during the past year are summarised below:

Liaison between Hospital Consultants and General Practitioners.

The Secretary of the Medical Staff Committee of Edgware General Hospital has now arranged for a note to be sent to the general practitioner on the day his patient is discharged from hospital.

Liaison between Health Visitors and General Practitioners.

The Committee has suggested that the best liaison between Health Visitors exists in areas where the Health Visitors have made appointments by telephone with medical practitioners, visited them and explained the scope and possibility of the health visiting service.

Liaison between Health Visitors and Hospital Staff.

Arrangements have been made for Health Visitors to attend the geriatric and diabetic Outpatient Departments of the Edgware General Hospital so that they would be able to help patients with social, nursing or dietetic problems.

Liaison between Hospital and Local Health Authority Clinic Medical Staff.

The Paediatrician of Edgware General Hospital and the Area Medical Officers of Hendon and Wembley have made an arrangement for the interchange of a medical officer between the two branches of the Health Services concerned.

Ante-Natal care of cases booked for hospital confinement.

The Committee, together with representatives of Harrow Division of the B.M.A., discussed the arrangements for the ante-natal care of women booked for confinement in Edgware General Hospital. Discussion is still proceeding.

Specialist reports from Local Health Authority Clinics.

School Medical Officers refer cases directly to Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and E.N.T. Specialists unless the child's own doctor has requested the Area Medical Officer to make alternative arrangements for his patients.

Influenza.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health had written to the County Medical Officer to ask Liaison Committees to consider the emergency arrangements needed in the event of a serious outbreak of influenza. The Liaison Committee (and other similar committees in Middlesex) made a variety of suggestions for augmenting the general practitioner and home help services in the event of a serious influenza epidemic. Fortunately the epidemic was successfully dealt with by the existing services.

X-rays in Pregnancy.

Dr. Alice Stewart of Oxford has suggested that leukaemia in childhood is frequently associated with ante-natal pelvic X-rays. The Committee heard papers on this subject from Dr. Topham, the Consultant Radiologist, and from Mr. Rosser, the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, who described the risks of and the indication for X-Ray during pregnancy.

Dr. Scott, the County Medical Officer of the London County Council, had arranged that Chest X-rays of expectant mothers should not be carried out during the first three months of pregnancy.

After hearing the two papers the Committee considered that serious damage could be done to the foetus by extensive radiological examination and for that reason accepted Mr. Rosser's dictum that "no woman should have a pelvic X-ray except in the fortnight following a normal menstrual period during the childbearing years of her life."

Proposed Hospital at Northwick Park.

The Committee expressed concern at the abandonment of the proposal to build a general hospital at Northwick Park by the Board of Governors of Charing Cross Hospital. The existence of this proposal for many years has served as a reason to defer the building of other new hospitals in the area and also to prevent the much needed extension of the hospitals which now serve the district.

The Committee is strongly supporting the resolution sent to the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board by the Willesden Borough Council.

The Colindale Hospital.

There is a non-tuberculous chest unit for males over the age of 16 of twenty-five beds at Colindale Hospital, for the investigation and treatment of pulmonary conditions other than tuberculosis. Cases of cardiac failure etc. are also admitted, but its aim in the main is to treat acute conditions or acute conditions in chronic

cases. Thoracic surgery is available where necessary. Admission is direct by telephone from the general practitioner and there is no restriction on the locality from which patients are admitted. (Tel. Colindale 7276). Admission can nearly always be arranged immediately. There is also a small, similar unit for females, but there may be some delay in admission to this unit. It will be necessary for transport to be arranged by the doctor sending the case.

I am indebted to Dr. G. Barwell, Chairman of the Edgware Group Health Services Liaison Committee for this report.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

I am indebted to Alderman J. L. Freedman, J.P., M.A., LL.B., Chairman of the Hendon Old People's Welfare Committee for the Report for the year 1957-58.

"During the year under review the work of the Committee has been maintained quietly but efficiently and, as was envisaged in last year's report, the convenience of having our office in premises used exclusively by ourselves has been of enormous advantage. The highlight of the year was the presentation to us last September by Mrs. Gerald Legge's Fund for Old People of a Coach for the use of Old People in the Borough together with a sum in cash towards the first year's operating expenses. Operational details had to be worked out and the colder weather came on before we had been able to make as much use of the Coach as we would have desired, but, given clement weather, the various Organisations in the Borough will, we trust, take full advantage of the Coach during the coming Summer. We have continued to keep our Office open every week day except Saturday, and a perusal of the Day Book shows the prompt and helpful way in which our capable Organising Secretary deals with all the problems referred to her.

VISITING.

Much hard work has been put in during the year to complete the drawing up of a panel of volunteers in every part of the Borough who are prepared at short notice to call on Old Folk, and although scarcely a day passes without a request for the making of such a call being received, it is now possible for the Organising Secretary almost immediately to arrange for the visit to be made. Our best thanks are due to those many voluntary helpers who have undertaken this task.

CHIROPODY.

The extension of the chiropody service mentioned in last year's report has been put into operation, and, under our aegis, many Old People now receive treatment at Chiropodists' Surgeries. The British Red Cross Society has continued to hold Clinical

Sessions at their local Headquarters, and housebound patients are still treated in their own homes. We are grateful to the National Corporation for the Care of Old People for their generous financial support towards the cost of this scheme.

CLUBS.

Our Club at 158 Station Road, Hendon, which is open every weekday afternoon except Saturday, continues to be a most popular institution. Apart from it providing a congenial place where the Old People can enjoy each other's company, instructive talks, film shows and entertainments are given there from time to time and the Constituent Organisations who provide the Duty Officers also organise in turn a monthly evening Whist Drive which is much enjoyed by all attending. On one occasion such a Whist Drive has been organised by a lady not directly connected with the Committee as a token of her appreciation of the Committee's work. The members of the Club have set up a Cheer Fund to which they contribute themselves in order to provide small gifts to cheer any members who may be confined to home through sickness.

Our Constituent Organisations who run weekly Club afternoons in various parts of the Borough have maintained such activities throughout the year.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

In an endeavour to introduce some change of venue for the Annual Holiday which we organise, arrangements were made last summer for the party to go to Eastbourne. All who went had a thoroughly enjoyable time, but it seems that our Old People do not like changing things to which they have become accustomed and we have been requested to revert to Cliftonville as the place for the holiday this coming summer. Bookings have been made accordingly.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Salvation Army held a Christmas Gift Service and allocated the gifts brought by those attending the Service to the Old People of the Borough. They entrusted the distribution of the gifts to our Committee and as a result, many Old Folk in all parts of the Borough received parcels of "extras" for Christmas, and in some cases a small gift of cash. We ourselves provided, as usual, Christmas Dinners without charge to homebound old people, the distribution being undertaken by the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service.

OTHER GIFTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the gift of a Piano Player for our Club and numerous other gifts of produce, clothing and the like which were placed where they could be of most benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We gratefully acknowledge the work done for the Old People during the year by our Constituent Organisations and Co-opted Members, both as part of their own work and in co-operation with the Committee. Thanks also are due to the Borough Medical Officer of Health and the County Welfare Officer who always are prepared promptly to deal with cases where their assistance is required. We further have to thank the Hendon Borough Council, the Middlesex County Council Sunday Entertainments Fund and the National Corporation for the Care of Old People for their continued financial support and those many individuals and organisations who have arranged functions in support of or have directly contributed to our funds. We would also thank the Local Press for the publicity which they continuously give to our endeavours. Finally, I wish, personally, to thank my Fellow Officers, the members of the Executive Committee and our indefatigable Organising Secretary, all of whom have been untiring in their efforts to fulfil our task of giving a Helping Hand to the Old People of Hendon whenever it may have been required."

HENDON OLD PEOPLE'S HOUSING SOCIETY.

There is a need for more small homes for the increasing number of old people in the population. The era of the institutional care, when old people were housed in large numbers in large buildings, has passed. Today our aim should be directed towards care on a local or even a parochial basis, so that eventually we have a small home of the Church Walk House type for each ward of the Borough. Church Walk House, in the Childs Hill Ward, has done most valuable work in providing accommodation for 48 elderly people. I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. E. Harvey of 36 Grampian Gardens, N.W.2, for the Second Annual Report, in which he stresses the need for more old people's homes and points out that in the Borough of Hendon there are approximately 23,000 persons over the age of 60.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year under review 110 new entrants or employees of the Hendon Borough Council were medically examined for superannuation purposes.

Of this number, 99 employees were passed as fit, 6 were unfit and in 5 cases the decision was deferred pending further medical examination.

The number of examinations in respect of each department of the Council was as follows:-

Town Clerk's	13
Borough Treasurer's	11
Borough Engineer's	55
Library	21
Housing	10
	<hr/>
	110

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Borough has a dual source of supply. The northern part is supplied by the Colne Valley Water Company and the central and southern portion by the Metropolitan Water Board.

The Colne Valley water is derived from deep wells sunk into the chalk and before distribution to the consumers the water is under constant supervision of a chemical and bacteriological staff which carries out examinations in modern laboratories situated at the works.

The water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board is selected Thames water which has been subjected to purification by storage in which time it is freed of the bulk of organisms. It is filtered through rapid and then slow filters, attaining a degree of purity which compares favourably with the general supplies in Great Britain, but as a further safeguard terminal chlorination is applied which ensures a first class water in every respect. Samples of water are examined bacteriologically, chemically and for taste and other special purposes on every working day.

The supply to all areas was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Number of dwellinghouses supplied from public water mains:-

- (a) Direct to houses 44,073
- (b) by means of standpipes Nil

Number of population supplied from public water mains:-

- (a) Direct to houses 152,600
- (b) by means of standpipes Nil

Natural fluoride content of water supplies:-

Colne Valley Water Company: Fluoride content - Nil

Metropolitan Water Board: Fluoride content - 0.15 parts per million.

The water supplied to Hendon is deficient in fluoride when compared with supplies in certain other places such as Slough, South Shields and Burnham-on-Crouch, where fluoride is present naturally in the water, or in Watford where it is now being added in the interest of better dental health.

The incidence of dental decay in children is reduced by more than half when the drinking water contains adequate fluoride.

In the future I have no doubt that fluoride will be added to all supplies which are deficient in order to promote better dental health.

HOUSING.

I am indebted to the Housing Officer for the following observations and statistics relevant to the housing situation.

"Marked progress has been maintained during the past year in providing accommodation for persons in need of alternative accommodation and 334 families were rehoused into permanent houses and flats. The number of Council dwellings at 31st December 1957 was 3,523 of which 2,233 have been erected in post-war years.

Notwithstanding these additional dwellings the number of applications for accommodation has continued and the demand has far outstripped the Council's resources. The coming into force of the Rent Act 1957 resulted in a sharp increase in the number of new applications from persons who either feared they would not be able to obtain other accommodation should their landlords reclaim possession or who anticipated that they would not be able to afford increased rentals. The total number of outstanding applications at 31st December 1957 was 4,097.

Scarcity of building land now compels the Council to develop flat accommodation and an outstanding feature of the dwellings completed this year has been the 11-storey point blocks at Spur Road, Edgware and Claremont Road, Hendon. Also forming an essential part of these modern estates has been 2 and 4-storey "slab blocks" providing the larger three bedroomed flats. The point blocks contain 43 2-bedroomed and one single bedroom flat which is situated at ground level. These flats are fully provided with central heating and constant hot water and have lifts to all floors. Flats are wired for ready installation of telephones and television and the ultimate aim is to secure an estate which is attractive in appearance, comfortable to live in and convenient. In due course communal facilities will be furnished for meetings and recreation.

The redevelopment of the older parts of the Borough has entailed the acquisition by the Council of properties in these areas. Apart from the areas in general need of redevelopment cases arise where isolated properties have fallen into an advanced state of disrepair and in order to close these to human habitation as soon as possible it is the policy of the Council to assist the occupants with permanent accommodation. Families residing in unfit houses are given consideration according to their special needs.

In accordance with the provisions of the Requisitioned Houses and Housing

(Amendment) Act 1955 the release of requisitioned properties has continued and the Council have negotiated the purchase of several houses in order to increase the number of permanent dwellings.

All new estates have a proportion of conveniently designed homes for accommodating elderly persons and during the year these have been used to help several elderly couples and unattached persons. However, the demand from this type of applicant is very heavy and it is only possible to satisfy a small number of cases.

The assistance afforded in the past by the New and Expanded Towns has continued and many families have been nominated by the Council for rehousing in those areas. Some indirect benefit is also derived by reason of the fact that 'key' workers in industries established in the New Towns are provided with accommodation by Development Corporations and as many of these persons may have been occupying houses and flats, their removal has released a certain amount of private accommodation in the Hendon area.

The policy of transferring Council tenants living in accommodation in excess of their requirements to smaller dwellings, has enabled the larger type of houses and flats to be re-let to bigger families and has relieved many cases of overcrowding. Every opportunity has been taken to co-operate with other local authorities and private property owners to secure exchanges of tenancies which have proved mutually beneficial.

The following table sets out the number of housing applicants assisted during the year ending 31st December 1957.

1. Number of families rehoused in permanent accommodation:

(a) Pre-war Houses, etc.	30
(b) Post-war Houses	304
(c) Temporary Bungalows	2
	336

2. Transfers arranged to deal with overcrowding, under-occupation, etc. on Council estates 177

3. Families given emergency accommodation in Half Way Houses 5 "

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following summary of the inspection work, together with a report on the various duties performed by the Public Health Inspectors, has been submitted to me by Mr. A. H. Smith, Chief Public Health Inspector.

During the year under review inspections were carried out as set out below:-

Inspections made	6,165
Re-inspections after order or notice	12,747
Complaints received and investigated	1,284
Bakehouses	96
Butchers Shops	241
Caravans	135
Clean Air Act Inspections	144
Dairies	20
Drain tests	222
Factories	92
Hawkers and food delivery vans ()	27
Hawkers storage premises and stalls)	
Ice Cream Samples	16
Ice Cream premises	36
Infectious Disease	365
Licensed premises	118
Milk samples	77
Other food shops	994
Overcrowding	13
Outworkers	48
Piggeries	17
Public entertainment in connection with licensing	81
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	348
Smoke observations	188
Stables	27
Swimming baths	20
Pet Animals Act 1951	15
Hairdressers and Barbers premises	44

Notices Served.

Informal or cautionary	732
Complied with	695

Statutory Notices.

Applied for	126
Served under Public Health Acts	69
Outstanding from 1956	10
Complied with during 1957	55
Outstanding at end of 1957	24

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During 1957.

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts)	1,483
Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,915
Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	483

Legal Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in three cases.

In one instance the Magistrates made an order requiring the nuisance to be abated within 28 days, and awarded the Council £3.3.0. costs. The owner appealed to the Quarter Sessions, this appeal was dismissed and the Council awarded 25 guineas costs.

The next case was for non-compliance with a Notice served under Section 39 of the Public Health Act 1936; the Magistrates imposed a fine of £2.0.0. and awarded the Council £2.2.0. costs. The work was carried out by the Council in default, and the cost recovered from the owner.

The third case was for an abatement of a nuisance arising from the keeping of cats. The Magistrates granted a Nuisance Order requiring it to be complied with in 14 days, a fine of £2.0.0. being imposed and the Council awarded 10/6d costs. It was also necessary in this case for a Warrant for Entry to be applied for by the Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 - 1957.

During the year under review 32 houses were dealt with under the Housing Acts, 1936 or 1957, involving the making of 21 Demolition Orders and 9 Closing Orders. In one of the remaining cases, the Council accepted an undertaking from the owner to carry out the works necessary to render the house fit, and in the other, the owner on being notified of the Council's intention to consider the making of a Closing Order, proceeded forthwith to carry out the necessary works and rendered the house fit.

Certificates of Unfitness were issued under the Housing Subsidies Act, 1956 in respect of 18 houses in the Council's ownership.

Of the 50 houses, 15 were actually closed during the year, and 2 were demolished.

In addition, 14 houses were closed and 14 demolished in respect of which Closing or Demolition Orders had been made prior to 1957.

During 1957, 43 families involving 148 persons were displaced from unfit properties, 37 families involving 130 persons being rehoused by the Council and 6 families involving 18 persons being rehoused by other authorities or finding their own accommodation.

Proceedings were taken against the owner of a house for allowing the house to be occupied where the Closing Order had not been determined.

The Defendant was fined £10.0.0. and ordered to pay £4.10.0. costs.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

The following figures show the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation and the action taken during the year.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of applications received	4
Number of certificates issued	2
Number of applications refused	1
Number of cases in which the applicant was not entitled to a certificate or the application was withdrawn	1

Revocations

Number of applications received	1
Number of certificates of revocation issued	1
Number of applications refused	-

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	64
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
Number of decisions to issue certificates:	51
(a) in respect of some but not all defects:	34
(b) in respect of all defects	17
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	30
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	2
Number of Certificates issued	6

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	19
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	12
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	2
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	9

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment and Licensed Houses

During the year 199 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors and detailed reports submitted to the respective licensing authority.

Smoke Abatement.

Number of observations made during the year 188

In this connection advice was given where necessary.

Cesspools.

A number of houses in the more rural portions of the Borough are drained into cesspools.

These were emptied by the Council on 254 occasions during the year.

Disinfestation of Verminous Houses.

7 houses were successfully treated,

Privately owned 6

Council Houses 1

An arrangement exists whereby the Housing Officer notifies the Public Health Department of the transfer of tenants in Council Houses.

Inspections are made of furniture, bedding and accommodation before transfer and disinfestation performed where necessary.

The method employed is the application of a D.D.T. solution in spray form and in the case of heavy infestation the work is carried out by specialist firms.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of rooms by formalin spray is carried out after cases of certain notifiable infectious diseases and in the case of tuberculosis on request or by arrangement with the Chest Physician. An arrangement exists with the Regional Hospital Board for the steam disinfection of bedding and clothing, a charge being made to the Local Authority for this service.

In cases other than notifiable infectious disease the service is carried out on request, an appropriate charge being made.

During the year 335 library books and 13 gramophone records were disinfected.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year was 220.

Swimming Baths

There are two swimming baths within the district owned by the Local Authority, one at West Hendon and one at Mill Hill.

Visits are paid by the Public Health Inspectors and samples taken of the water particularly during hot weather when the baths are most frequently used.

Twenty-one samples taken from the Municipal Swimming Baths were all satisfactory.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Number of Registered Premises	3
-------------------------------	---

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Number of Licences Granted	11
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Hairdressers and Barbers.

Forty-four inspections were made in connection with the Byelaws made under Section 282 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 - Rodent Control.

Rodent destruction in dwellinghouses and business premises is carried out by a foreman, three full-time and one part-time operatives working under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors and in accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Treatment of sewers is carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

In the case of dwellinghouses, treatment is undertaken by the Local Authority free of charge, while in the case of business premises a charge, based upon time, cost of materials and overhead expenses, is made.

In a small number of cases occupiers of business premises and agricultural holdings engage a servicing firm to carry out periodical treatment.

During the year under review it was found necessary to serve one notice under Section 4 of the Act. This was complied with and legal proceedings were not necessary.

A report on the work carried out for the year ended 31st December, 1957, is given in the following table, which is based on the return sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

TABLE XVII

	Type of Property				(5) Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Totals of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	17	44,073	5,702	49,792	10
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	4	756	86	846	-
(b) Survey under the Act	-	543	54	597	-
(c) Otherwise	-	347	108	455	-
3. Total inspections carried out - including reinspections	40	12,068	1,324	13,432	-
4. Number of properties inspected (under Section 2) which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	1	1	-
(Minor)	3	1,352	154	1,509	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	156	25	181	-
5. Number of infested properties (under Section 4) treated by the Local Authority	3	1,507	169	1,679	-
6. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	7	2,031	199	2,237	-
7. Number of notices served under Section 4					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)	-	1	-	1	-
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
10. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	-	41	3	44	-

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The following is a report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

Part I of the Act.

1. - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	12	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	378	90	7
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	8	4	2
TOTAL	421	106	13

2. - Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	2
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	1	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	10	10	-
TOTAL	18	18	3

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Number of Inspectors	Number of Notices	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c).
<u>Nature of Work.</u>		
Wearing apparel - Making, etc.	35	88
Household linen	8	2
Jewellery	1	3
Trimming	-	3
Artificial flowers	3	6
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	5	5
Leather Goods	2	2
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	7	3
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	1
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	7
Surgical appliances	1	1
TOTAL	10	121
9. Legal Provisions	10	-
10. Number of notices issued	18	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

With the passing of the Clean Air Act in 1956 the Council gave consideration to the formation of a Smoke Control Area in the North-Western part of the Borough. Instructions were given to proceed with the preliminary work of inspection in the Area comprising some 658 properties including 471 municipally owned houses and flats. The area is approximately one square mile in extent and is defined by the shaded portion on the accompanying map (p. 56) which also shows the siting of the Smoke Measuring and Deposit Gauge Stations. In order to obtain approximate estimates of the numbers, type and cost of adaptations required and the amount of bituminous and smokeless fuels being used in the area, a 15% representative survey was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. A report on the result of the preliminary survey was considered by the Public Health Committee in June 1957 and instructions given for the proposal to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for preliminary approval.

The Minister gave provisional clearance in November and indicated that the Council could proceed with a detailed survey of the area preparatory to making a Smoke Control Order at a later date.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

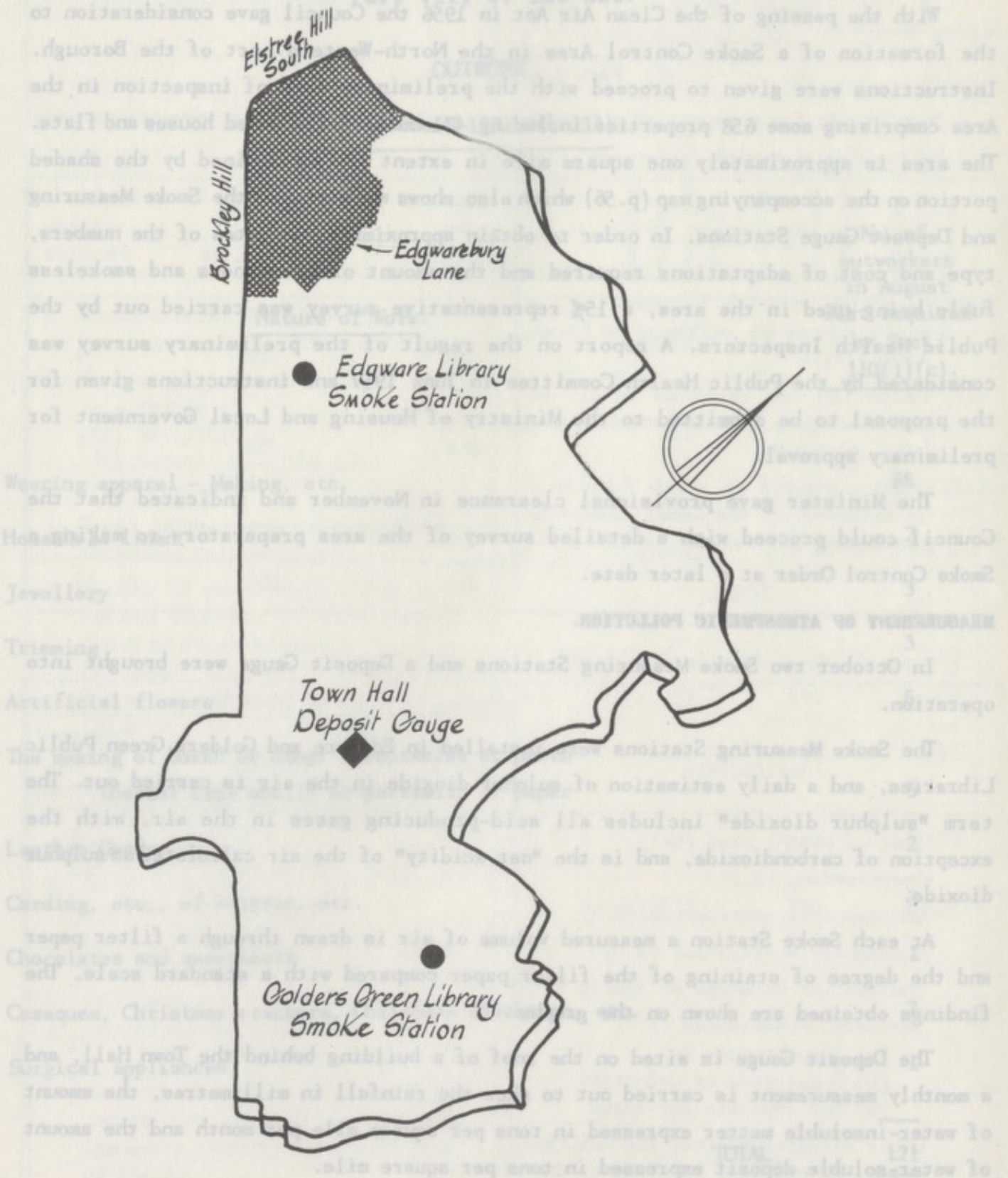
In October two Smoke Measuring Stations and a Deposit Gauge were brought into operation.

The Smoke Measuring Stations were installed in Edgware and Golders Green Public Libraries, and a daily estimation of sulphur dioxide in the air is carried out. The term "sulphur dioxide" includes all acid-producing gases in the air, with the exception of carbondioxide, and is the "net acidity" of the air calculated as sulphur dioxide.

At each Smoke Station a measured volume of air is drawn through a filter paper and the degree of staining of the filter paper compared with a standard scale. The findings obtained are shown on the graphs.

The Deposit Gauge is sited on the roof of a building behind the Town Hall, and a monthly measurement is carried out to show the rainfall in millimetres, the amount of water-insoluble matter expressed in tons per square mile per month and the amount of water-soluble deposit expressed in tons per square mile.

The various graphs and tables demonstrate clearly how pollution increased in winter thereby suggesting that the pollution is due to the domestic consumer rather than to the industrial user.



The recording is done in collaboration with the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, where results from local authorities and other co-operating bodies throughout the country are received, collated and analysed. Scientists at the Fuel Research Station suggest that a long period of observation, preferably 5 years, is needed before reliable conclusions can be drawn about the average level of pollution or about the rate at which it is produced.

The records now being collected can not only be compared with those of other places, but they will serve for comparison in other periods of time and as more and more smokeless fuel is used there should be a progressive improvement, so that in time posterity may look back with interest on the records of Hendon's murky past.

DEPOSIT GAUGE, TOWN HALL.

Table showing monthly deposit of total solids.

	<u>Rain ins.</u>	<u>Total solids Tons per sq. mile</u>
<u>1957</u>		
October	2.01	16.01
November	2.17	21.71
December	2.01	23.81

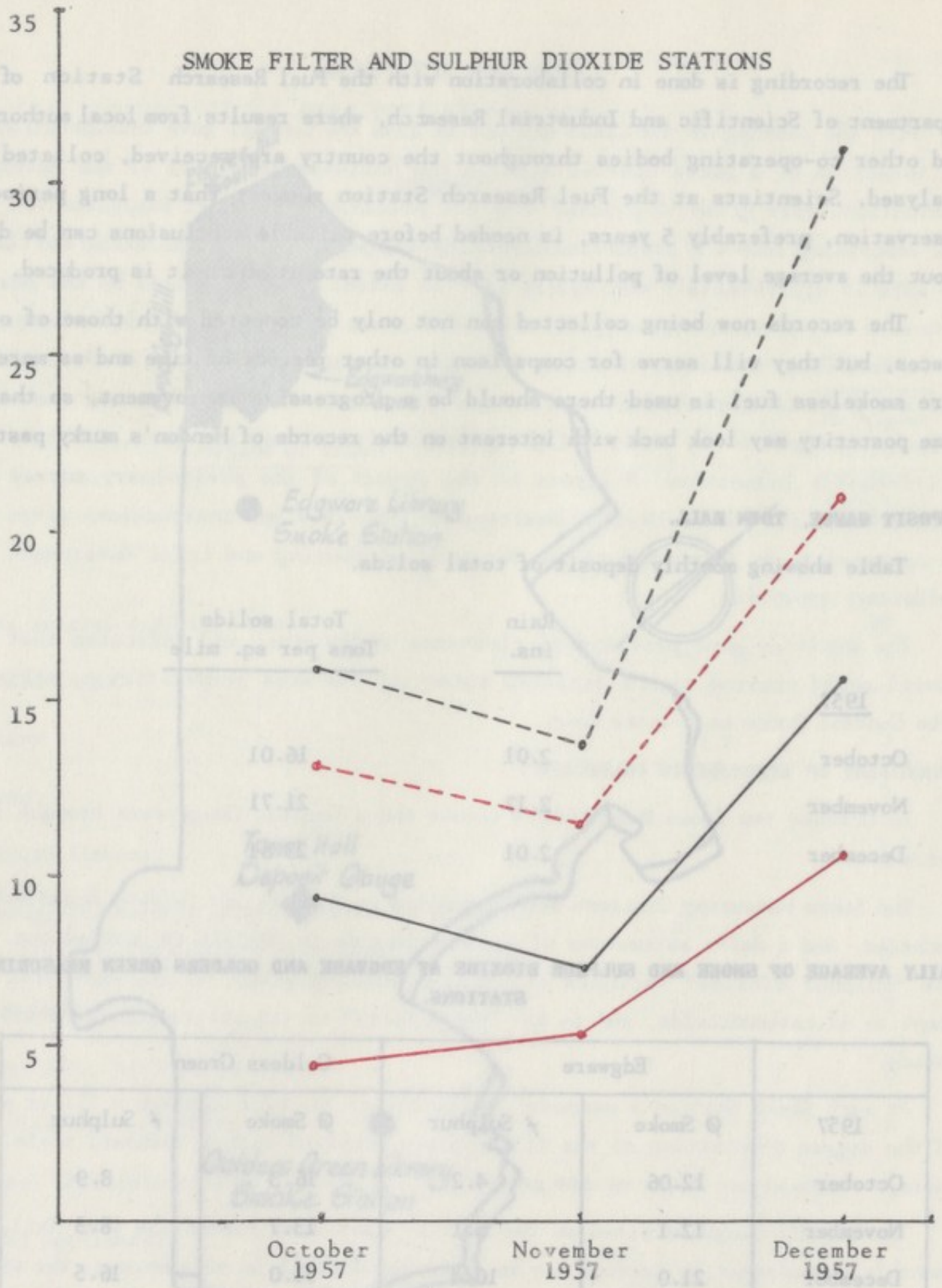
DAILY AVERAGE OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE AT EDGWARE AND GOLDERS GREEN MEASURING STATIONS.

1957	Edgware		Golders Green	
	Ø Smoke	∕ Sulphur	Ø Smoke	∕ Sulphur
October	12.06	4.2	16.3	8.9
November	12.1	5.1	13.7	8.3
December	21.0	10.4	31.0	16.5

Ø Average daily smoke concentration in mgms. per 100 cu. metres of air.

∕ Average daily sulphur concentration per 100 million volumes of air.

SMOKE FILTER AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE STATIONS



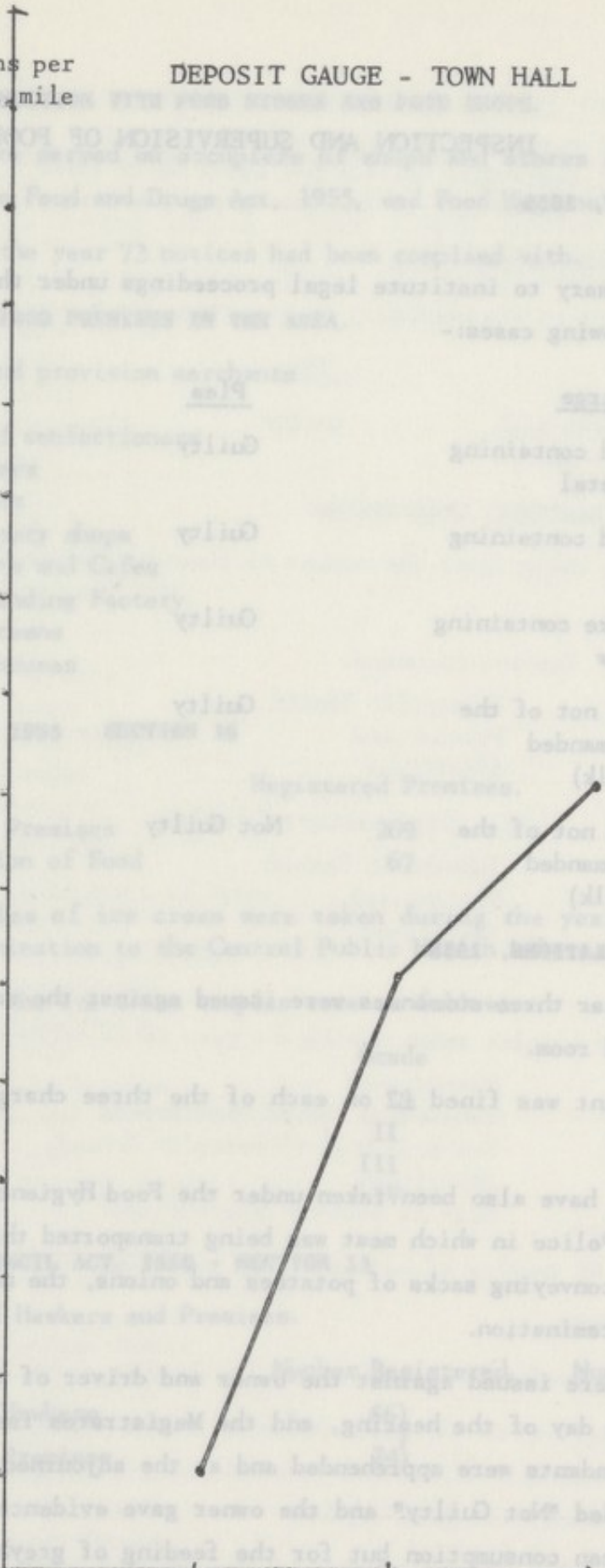
Daily average Sulphur per 100 million vols. of air - Golders Green —————
 Daily average Sulphur per 100 million vols. of air - Edgware - - - - -
 Daily average Smoke concentration in mgms. per 100 cu. metres of air - Golders Green - - - - -
 Daily average Smoke concentration in mgms. per 100 cu. metres of air - Edgware

DEPOSIT GAUGE - TOWN HALL

Tons per
sq. mile

30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15

October 1957 November 1957 December 1957



SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Legal Proceedings.

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the following cases:-

<u>Charge</u>	<u>Plea</u>	<u>Result</u>
Selling bread containing a piece of metal	Guilty	Fined £10 and £2.2.0. costs
Selling bread containing string	Guilty	Fined £10 and £2.2.0. costs
Selling a cake containing a metal screw	Guilty	Fined £10 and £2.2.0. costs
Selling food not of the substance demanded (Glass in milk)	Guilty	Fined £10 and £3.3.0. costs
Selling food not of the substance demanded (Glass in milk)	Not Guilty	Case dismissed.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

During the year three summonses were issued against the same defendant for using tobacco in a food room.

The Defendant was fined £2 on each of the three charges and ordered to pay £3.3.0. costs.

Proceedings have also been taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations in a case reported by the Police in which meat was being transported through the Borough in an open lorry also conveying sacks of potatoes and onions, the meat not being protected from risk of contamination.

Summonses were issued against the owner and driver of the vehicle, who failed to appear on the day of the hearing, and the Magistrates issued warrants for their arrest. The Defendants were apprehended and at the adjourned hearing, although both Defendants pleaded "Not Guilty" and the owner gave evidence that the meat was not intended for human consumption but for the feeding of greyhounds, both Defendants were convicted, the Owner being fined £25 and the driver £5. In addition the Corporation were awarded £7. 12. 8d. costs.

ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH FOOD STORES AND FOOD SHOPS.

94 notices were served on occupiers of shops and stores drawing attention to infringements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

At the end of the year 73 notices had been complied with.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA.

Grocers and provision merchants	204
Butchers	95
Bakers and confectioners	56
Greengrocers	97
Fishmongers	40
Confectionery shops	133
Restaurants and Cafes	170
Butter Blending Factory	1
Works Canteens	45
Food Warehouses	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 16

	Registered Premises.	Inspections.
Ice Cream Premises	209	52
Preservation of Food	67	40

Eighteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale.

The results of the ice cream samples were as follows:-

Grade	Number of samples
I	12
II	4
III	1
IV	1

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1950 - SECTION 11

Registration of Hawkers and Premises.

	Number Registered.	Number of Inspections.
Hawkers	66	27
Premises	24	

MILK SUPPLY

Number of registered dairymen and distributors	47
Number of registered dairies not being dairy farms	11
Number of visits made to dairies during the year	20

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

During the year it was necessary to institute legal proceedings in one case:-

<u>Charge</u>	<u>Plea</u>	<u>Result</u>
Failing to clean milk bottle before use.	Guilty	Fined £10 and £5.5.0. costs

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

The following table shows the number of licences issued under these Regulations during 1957.

Dealers Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	34
Pasteurised	33
Sterilised	41

Dealers Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	21
Pasteurised	21
Sterilised	20

MILK SAMPLING.

The number of samples taken during the year is as follows:-

Pasteurised	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	2
Raw Bulk Milk (Tuberculin Tested)	14
Sterilised	1
Milk in cartons (Pasteurised)	24

In addition 40 samples of bottle rinses were taken during the year.

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD.

The amount of foodstuffs condemned during the year shows little change from 1956.

A large proportion of the food condemned in the Hendon area is accounted for by the fact that a multiple firm has a central distributing depot within the Borough serving many branches throughout London.

Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by incineration at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

LIST OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED DURING 1957.

MEAT 1,665 lb. 11 oz. (including:- Bacon, Beef, Chicken, Lamb, Offal, Pork, Rabbit, Sausages, Veal.)
75 Chicken Cutlets, 4 Pies, 3 Boxes Poultry.

FISH 13 st. (including:- Bream, Cod, Coley, Haddock, Roes, Rock Salmon)

TINNED FOOD

Meat	305
Milk	235
Fruit	1,000
Vegetables	319
Soup	35
Fish	607
Jam	63
Fruit Juice	52
Tomato Juice	16
Ham	37 (416 lb. 15 oz.)

FRESH FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Currants	48½ lb.
Dates	6 oz.
Dried Peas	5 lb.
Prunes	30 lb.
Raisins	7½ lb.
Sultanas	15 lb.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Bicarbonate of Soda	½ lb.
Biscuits	26 lb. 9½ oz.
Blancmange Powder	2 pkts.
Breadcrumbs	1 pkt.
Bread Rolls	3 pkts.
Cakes	19
Cake Mixture	32 pkts.
Cereal	364 pkts.
Cheese	282 lb. 6 oz. & 34 pkts.
Chocolate Spread	3 cartons
Coffee	38 tins
Confectionery	36 lb. 3 oz.
Cornflour	13 pkts.
Cream	2 tins
Custard Powder	1 pkt.
Curry Powder	1 carton
Fish	2 jars
Flour	18 lb.
Fruit	5 jars
Fruit Juice	48 cartons
Gravy Powder	2 pkts.
Horseradish	1 jar
Jam	26 jars
Jelly	3 pkts.
Junket	50 bottles
Macaroni	6½ lb.

Milk Foods/Beverages	17 tins
Mustard	5 tins
Paste	1 tube
Peanuts	12 tins/410 pkts.
Pepper	24 tins
Pickles	2 jars
Potato Crisps	10 pkts.
Pudding Mixture	30 pkts.
Rice	19 lb./7 tins
Salad Cream etc.	1 jar
Semolina	11 lb.
Spaghetti	1 carton
Spice	10 cartons
Squash	1 bottle
Suet	3½ lb.
Sugar	115 lb.
Tapioca	½ lb.
Tea	17½ lb.
Vermicelli	4 pkts.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Middlesex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough of Hendon and I am indebted to Mr. John A. O'Keefe the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department for the following report on the work of his Department during the year.

LIST OF SAMPLES PROCURED IN THE BOROUGH OF HENDON DURING THE YEAR 1957.

Article	Total Samples Procured	Unsatisfactory
Milk (New)	63	11
Milk (Various)	132	3
Butter	35	-
Cakes	14	3
Cheese	3	-
Cream	38	-
Drugs	46	2
Fish and Fish Products	27	5
Fruit (Fresh)	3	2
Fruit (Canned)	4	-
Fruit Juice, etc.	4	-
Ice-cream	29	-
Liver	25	-
Margarine	20	-
Meat and Meat Products	42	1
Preserves	7	-
Sausages etc.	15	-
Spirits	9	-
Sweets	10	2
Vinegar	32	4
Miscellaneous	23	-
TOTALS	581	33

"Regarding the samples noted as unsatisfactory, I add the following comments:-

Milk. The 11 samples of new milk which were found unsatisfactory were obtained from six dairy farmers who were consigning milk to a depot in your district; in every case there was a deficiency in the milk fat content. Also in every case, the unsatisfactory milk was only part of the consignment and the remaining samples taken from all the other churns in these six consignments were satisfactory. Two samples of hot milk were obtained from a restaurant, one being a preliminary investigation and the second being submitted to the Public Analyst. This latter sample was certified as containing a small proportion of added water and an official caution was sent to the trader. A sample of condensed milk was found on preliminary investigation to be slightly deficient in milk fat from the standard prescribed; a subsequent sample of the same brand was found to be genuine and no further action was called for.

Cakes. Of the three unsatisfactory samples of cakes, two were described as "Cream Doughnuts" and one as "Cream Eclairs"; in each case the filling was imitation cream. Proceedings were instituted against one of the retailers concerned and a fine of £5 was imposed. An official caution was sent to the second retailer concerned.

Drugs. A sample of Glauber's Salt was certified by the Public Analyst to be of a definite pink colour as the result of having dried out; in all other respects it complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia. The trader admitted that it was old stock and the matter was dealt with by way of verbal caution. A preliminary sample of iodine was found to contain iodine in excess of that prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia. A subsequent sample from the same source was found to be genuine and no further action was called for.

Fish and Fish Products. Two samples of caviare were obtained from one retailer and each was found to be imitation caviare and also to contain preservative, the presence of which is prohibited in this class of food. An official caution was sent to the importers concerned. Two further samples of caviare were obtained from a second retailer; each was found to consist of the roe of lump fish. In this case also a letter of caution was addressed to the importers.

A sample of mayonnaise herring fillets was found to contain benzoic acid; no preservative is permitted in canned fish and an official caution was sent to the importer.

Fruit. A retailer had exposed for sale a stack of plums labelled "Victoria Plums". An examination of the fruit showed them to be a mixture of Victoria plums and Giant Prune plums; a letter of caution was addressed to the trader concerned. A

second trader was found to have two stacks of Packham Triumph pears exposed for sale labelled "William Pears" and when a purchaser asked for "William Pears" he was served from one of the mis-marked stacks. Proceedings were instituted in respect of all three offences and the trader was fined a total of £6 and ordered to pay £1.1.0d. costs.

Meat and Meat Products. A sample sold as "Venison Ragout in Cream Sauce" was found to contain such a small amount of milk fat that the description was likely to be misleading. The attention of the importers was drawn to this matter and an undertaking received that no further imports would be accepted unless they were labelled with a correct description of the food.

Sweets. An article of food which had the general appearance of chocolate was sold under the description "Milk Block". The Public Analyst certified that the article had been made with skimmed milk and not with whole milk. The manufacturers had sold it to the retailer under a suitable description and it was the latter who had applied the offending description. An official caution was therefore sent to the retailer concerned.

A sample of a food sold as "Milk Chocolate Egglets" and which, when cut in half, in some respects resembled in appearance the interior of an egg, was found to be a sugar fondant coated with chocolate. A letter of caution was addressed to the manufacturers concerned.

Vinegar. A preliminary sample of vinegar was found to be deficient in acetic acid. A subsequent sample was obtained which the Analyst certified as being also deficient in acetic acid. An official caution was addressed to the retailer. A preliminary sample of vinegar obtained from a second retailer was found to be similarly deficient, but a subsequent sample was found to be genuine. A third retailer, when asked for vinegar, supplied non-brewed condiment. He received an official caution.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1887-1953. 231 inspections of shops were undertaken to ensure that the Marking Orders relating to certain imported foodstuffs made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, were complied with. 863 separate displays of meat, apples, tomatoes, poultry, dried fruit and butter were examined, and in addition a number of test purchases were made. An official caution was sent to one retailer who was found to have Guernsey tomatoes exposed for sale labelled "Home Grown".

Labelling of Food Order, 1953. At 92 premises 318 articles of pre-packed food were examined to see that they bore a label which gave a clear statement of the designation of the food and, in the case of compound foods, the ingredients, and

also the name and address of the packer or labeller. One infringement of this Order was detected.

Tins of Chicken with Rice were found in one shop not bearing the prescribed statement of ingredients. This food had been canned abroad and an official caution was sent to the importers concerned.

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

Special Designated Milk. During the year in question one licence was issued by my Council in respect of the use of the special designation "pasteurised" for milk processed within your area. These premises were regularly inspected, and compliance with the requirements of the Act and of the appropriate Regulations was maintained. 37 samples of pasteurised milk were taken, all of which were certified as being satisfactory.

Safe Milk. In addition to the foregoing, 5 samples of raw milk were procured within your Borough and submitted to test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. None was found contaminated."

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are no slaughterhouses licensed in the district.



