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BOROUGH OF HENDON

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

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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TOWN HALL, HENDON, N.W.4

Telephone No. : HENdon 8282

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COUNCIL of the BOROUGH

(31.12.59)

Mayor:

COUNCILLOR S. D. GRAVES, J.P., F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

Deputy Mayor:

ALDERMAN A. PAUL, J.P.

Aldermen :

S. E. Arridge

L. C. Chainey

J. L. Freedman, J.P., M.A., LL. B.

R. J. Knowles, M.M., J.P., M.I.W.M.

A. A. Naar, M. B. E.

C. H. Sheill

A. V. Sully, M. C., J. P., F. C. A.

S. R. C. Sumpter, F. B. A. A.

Councillors :

W. P. Ashman

W. G. Barnes

T. Beirne, A. M. I. Struct. E.

J. S. Champion

J. K. Connolly

D. A. Davis

A. C. Faulds, Assoc. I. N. A.

A. P. Fletcher

B. E. Fletcher, B. Com.

W. Gairns, C. B. E., C. A.

J. D. Gordon-Lee

L. A. Hills

A. A. Hoskins, B. Sc. (Econ.)

P. T. Lester

W. Lloyd-Taylor

G. W. Mathews, M.A., F. R. I. C. S.

(Mrs.) J. Miller

K. G. Pamplin

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J. H. Rodway, J. P.

F. A. Sharman, B. Sc. (Eng.), A. C. G. I. M. I. C. E.

J. W. Shock, M. A., F. C. A.

D. F. Simons

A. C. B. W. Spawforth

(Mrs.) C. M. Thubrun

F. L. Tyler, B. A.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31.12.59)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN A. A. NAAR, M. B. E.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. D. GORDON-LEE

Aldermen :

A. Paul, J. P. (Deputy Mayor)

S. R. C. Sumpter, F. B. A. A.

Councillors :

W. P. Ashman

B. E. Fletcher, B. Com.

W. Gairns, C. B. E., C. A.

S. D. Graves, J. P., F. R. I. C. S., F. A. I., (Mayor)

A. A. Hoskins, B. Sc. (Econ.)

P. T. Lester

W. Lloyd-Taylor

(Mrs.) C. M. Thubrun

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1959

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 1959.

Last year in Hendon the health statistics were good and showed no feature worthy of special mention. The Registrar-General has estimated that the population is the same as in the previous year. The total number of deaths was the highest ever recorded, but this is no more than an indication of the higher ratio of older people resident in the Borough.

In the absence of statistics that show any serious cause for concern, public health must look more and more from disease prevention towards improvements on the aesthetic side of life, and when one does so it is very satisfying to compare the excellent standards of cleanliness found in the Council's swimming pools with the contrasting standards of some of the beaches at popular resorts. It is satisfying, too, to see the continual improvement in housing accommodation which is gradually replacing the older, worn-out properties of the Borough, many of which have been dealt with by this Department in recent years. The people who have moved to them enjoy better lighting, better ventilation and freedom from dampness, and when further progress is made with Smoke Control Areas their living conditions will be better than ever before.

Although there has been no serious outbreak of food poisoning, an investigation was made into possible sources of origin of the food poisoning germs, and as a result of this investigation attention is now drawn to the possible risk of contamination from organisms found in certain pet foods and in organic fertilisers such as bone meal.

Today there is scope for the promotion of better health in many directions. Road traffic accidents are an important and not uncommon cause of much unhappiness, and everything possible should be done to encourage the highest possible standard of care in drivers. More research is needed into the possible methods of making drivers more careful. For example, we should know if breath analysis by the use of modern medical equipment will help to reduce accidents caused by alcoholism, and whether there is a need for an alteration in motor-car design because we ought to know whether the driver of the bubble car, who sits near to the point of impact, is more careful than the driver protected by the long bonnet of an old-style sports car.

Cancer of the lung is almost certainly due to cigarette smoking, but neither smoker nor non-smoker seems to have any real incentive to discourage the practice, and so in the meantime the national incidence of lung cancer increases.

Children's teeth in England are said to be the worst since Saxon times, although medical research and experience in the United States for many years has shown the value of adding fluoride to water supplies deficient in this trace element and the fluoridation of public water supplies as a public health measure now has the support of the British Dental Association and the British Medical Association.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from suicide to 23 from the previous year's total of 14, but the rate per 100 thousand of the population still compares very favourably with that in neighbouring London boroughs such as Hampstead, Paddington and Holborn.

Mention of suicide draws attention to the problem of mental health. Some of the most difficult environmental problems dealt with by the Department during the last year were those where abnormal mental attitudes had blurred the perception about the standards of behaviour that neighbours might be expected to tolerate. The occurrence of a sanitary nuisance is sometimes the first visible consequence of a deranged mind. The new Mental Health Act, 1959, means that more of those people who find personal relationships difficult are being encouraged to live in a community instead of in the mental hospital, and much help will be needed to encourage them to adjust to their neighbours with the least possible disturbance to both parties.

Towards the end of the year Mr. A. H. Smith retired from the office of Chief Public Health Inspector after 44 years' work in Hendon. In his different capacities as Inspector of Nuisances, Sanitary Inspector and Senior Public Health Inspector, he had studied public health problems which ranged from the early days of the now-forgotten privy midden to modern problems like radio-activity. It is very difficult to assess the value of the abstract nature of the work of the Public Health Inspector, but few of us would doubt that his many years of loyal and conscientious service played no unimportant part in raising the hygiene standards of Hendon to their present level.

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

I would like to thank the members of the Public Health Committee 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.

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.	669
Childs Hill	593
Area of the Borough.	10,371
Population figures supplied by Registrar General.	151,500
Density of population, i. e., number of persons per acre.	14.6
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December 1959 (according to Rate Book)	45,200
Average number of persons per house	3.35
Rateable value at 31st December, 1959	£3,559,018
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£14,350

Births

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ..	968	908	1,876
Illegitimate ..	50	39	89
	<u>1,018</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>1,965</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	12.97
Birth Rate corrected for comparison with other areas	12.45
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.	4.5%
Comparability factor supplied by Registrar-General	0.96
Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population, County of Middlesex ..	14.4
Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England & Wales	16.5
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Hendon for the year 1958.	12.33

Stillbirths.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ..	19	13	32
Illegitimate ..	2	3	5
	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>37</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births 18.83
 Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births, England & Wales .. 20.7
 Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Home Population.. .. 0.24
 Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England & Wales .. 0.35

Deaths

Male	Female	Total
846	802	1,648

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population	10.87
Death Rate corrected for comparison with other areas	11.52
Comparability factor supplied by Registrar-General	1.06
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population, County of Middlesex	11.4
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England & Wales	11.6
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Hendon for the year 1958.. ..	11.17

Maternal Mortality

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth	3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	1.53
Comparative figure for the County of Middlesex	0.39
Comparative figure for England & Wales	0.38

Infantile Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ..	15	19	34
Illegitimate ..	2	2	4
	<u>15</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>38</u>

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births 19.33
 Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births - legitimate.. 18.12
 Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births - illegitimate.. 44.94
 Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, County of Middlesex. 19.4
 Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, England and Wales.. 22.0

Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks: -

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ..	13	17	30
Illegitimate ..	-	2	2
	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 16.28

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, County of Middlesex .. 15.5

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales.. 15.8

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	8	7	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Atelectasis	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital defects	1	4	2	1	-	8	1	-	1	-	10
Infanticide	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Haemolytic disease	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	13	14	3	2	-	32	3	2	1	-	38

TABLE 11

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

Ward	Population	Live Births	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infants under 1 year of age	Infantile mortality rate	Total Births
Mill Hill					-		
Burnt Oak					3		
West Hendon					6		
Central Park					2		
					7		
Golders Green					5		
Garden Suburb					4		
Childs Hill					6		
Edgware					5		
					<u>38</u>		

TABLE 1.

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
1958	14
1959	19

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

England and Wales Borough of Hendon.

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

Births

Live births	16.5	12.45
Still births	0.35	0.24
	20.7 (a)	18.83 (a)

Deaths

All causes	11.6	11.52
------------	------	-------

Borough of Hendon

Tuberculosis	0.46
Pneumonia	0.59
Influenza	0.32

England and Wales Borough of Hendon

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

All causes under 1 year of age	22.0	19.3
--------------------------------	------	------

Borough of Hendon

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

(for totals see page 20)

Meningococcal Infection	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.99
Whooping Cough	0.21
Erysipelas	0.05
Measles	8.46
Pneumonia	0.75
Acute Poliomyelitis	
Paralytic	0.03
Non-Paralytic	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.24
Puerperal Pyrexia	62.9 (a)

23.9 *

(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 1933-1959

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	
1958	151,500	1,948	12.85	1,583	10.44	27	14	1	0.51	
1959	151,500	1,965	12.97	1,648	10.87	38	19	3	1.53	

TABLE III.
COUNTY COUNCIL OF MIDDLESEX

CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

District	Estimated Population mid-1959	Live 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 (a)
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted	Coronary Disease, angina (a)	Cancer (a)	Infant (a)	Neo-natal (a)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Acton	64,800	16.0	15.2	11.6	11.8	2.1 (134)	2.1 (136)	19.2 (20)	17.3 (18)	- (-)
Brentford and Chiswick	56,970	14.3	13.6	10.5	10.5	1.8 (104)	2.1 (121)	27.1 (22)	22.2 (18)	1.21 (1)
Ealing	182,700	14.7	14.3	10.8	11.7	1.9 (341)	2.2 (393)	16.7 (45)	12.6 (34)	- (-)
Edmonton	94,420	13.6	13.6	10.9	12.1	1.6 (152)	2.4 (231)	23.3 (30)	20.2 (26)	- (-)
Enfield	109,700	13.4	13.4	10.1	10.8	1.5 (167)	2.1 (227)	19.7 (29)	14.2 (21)	0.67 (1)
Feltham	51,750	15.6	15.0	8.6	13.5	1.3 (69)	1.4 (71)	24.8 (20)	19.9 (16)	- (-)
Finchley	68,920	13.5	13.0	11.5	10.4	2.0 (136)	2.4 (164)	20.4 (19)	13.9 (13)	- (-)
Friern Barnet	28,660	12.0	13.4	14.8	10.5	2.0 (57)	2.3 (66)	43.6 (15)	40.7 (14)	- (-)
Harrow	213,700	13.7	14.1	9.7	11.4	1.8 (379)	2.1 (444)	15.0 (44)	11.6 (34)	- (-)
Hayes and Harlington	68,670	16.2	15.2	8.0	13.0	1.5 (104)	1.8 (122)	18.0 (20)	14.4 (16)	0.88 (1)
Hendon	151,500	13.0	12.5	10.9	11.6	1.9 (286)	2.3 (347)	19.3 (38)	16.3 (32)	1.50 (3)
Heston and Isleworth	105,000	12.1	12.1	10.9	11.1	1.7 (181)	2.2 (227)	16.5 (21)	14.1 (18)	0.77 (1)
Hornsey	96,430	18.0	16.7	12.3	10.9	2.4 (227)	2.3 (225)	24.8 (43)	21.4 (37)	- (-)
Potters Bar	22,750	16.0	14.2	8.8	12.2	1.6 (37)	1.5 (34)	19.3 (7)	8.3 (3)	- (-)
Ruislip and Northwood	75,330	13.4	13.4	8.2	10.3	1.4 (106)	1.9 (143)	16.8 (17)	12.9 (13)	0.98 (1)
Southall	52,900	14.0	14.6	12.1	11.4	2.2 (114)	2.1 (113)	22.9 (17)	17.5 (13)	1.33 (1)
Southgate	70,680	12.0	13.0	13.3	10.9	2.5 (177)	3.0 (211)	15.3 (13)	12.9 (11)	1.15 (1)
Staines	47,910	18.7	17.2	9.6	12.2	1.7 (82)	2.0 (97)	15.7 (14)	13.4 (12)	- (-)
Sunbury	29,710	19.4	17.3	10.7	12.3	1.3 (38)	2.3 (68)	17.3 (10)	12.1 (7)	- (-)
Tottenham	116,100	15.1	14.9	11.6	12.3	2.0 (227)	2.4 (280)	24.0 (42)	19.4 (34)	0.56 (1)
Twickenham	103,600	13.2	13.6	12.1	11.5	2.3 (237)	2.2 (229)	16.8 (23)	12.4 (17)	- (-)
Uxbridge	63,730	16.7	15.0	9.1	11.7	1.5 (93)	1.7 (110)	19.7 (21)	19.7 (21)	0.92 (1)
Wembley	126,300	12.6	12.7	9.7	11.3	1.9 (237)	2.2 (278)	14.4 (23)	13.2 (21)	- (-)
Willesden	172,800	19.6	18.2	10.5	11.9	1.8 (303)	2.4 (420)	19.5 (66)	14.5 (49)	- (-)
Wood Green	48,520	14.1	14.2	12.4	11.9	2.1 (104)	2.9 (141)	20.5 (14)	14.7 (10)	1.43 (1)
Yiewsley and West Drayton	23,450	18.8	16.9	7.4	10.7	1.4 (34)	1.7 (41)	18.1 (8)	13.6 (6)	- (-)
COUNTY	2,247,000	14.7	14.4	10.6	11.4	1.8 (4126)	2.2 (4939)	19.4 (641)	15.5 (514)	0.39 (13)

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

Deaths of Hendon residents during the year 1959 - 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 & over	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M F					1	4	1		6
2. Tuberculosis, other	M F							1		1
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F									
4. Diphtheria	M F									
5. Whooping Cough	M F									
6. Meningococcal Infections	M F									
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M F					1 1				1 1
8. Measles	M F									
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M F					1 2	1 2			2 2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F					2 1	14 5	4 4	9 6	29 16
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F					1	32 7	21 2	13 3	67 12
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F					3	23	12	8	46
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M F						3	3	3	9
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F			1	1 1	4 4	28 20	23 26	25 34	82 86
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F		1				3 2	1 1		5 6
16. Diabetes	M F						1 3	1 3		2 6
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	M F					2	21 24	17 32	47 80	87 136
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F					6 1	73 17	57 29	54 49	190 96

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 & over
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F					1	1 2	3 5	8 13	12 21
20. Other Heart Disease	M F				1	1 1	9 9	16 18	38 69	64 98
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	2				1	14 8	8 8	18 28	41 46
22. Influenza	M F					1	2 1	11 3	21 10	35 14
23. Pneumonia	M F	1	1		1	1	6 2	10 7	25 36	44 46
24. Bronchitis	M F	1				2	14 3	17 1	26 18	60 22
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M F				1		2 1	4 1	2 3	9 5
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F						5 3	1	3 2	9 5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M F	1				1	3	1 2	1 4	3 10
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis	M F					1 1	1 1	1	1 4	3 7
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M F							4	3	7
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M F				1	2				3
31. Congenital Malformations	M F	2 2	1			1	1			4 3
32. Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	M F	11 15	2	1 2	1	4 2	10 13	9 12	12 27	49 72
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F				2	3 1	2 2	1	2 1	10 4
34. All Other Accidents	M F				1	1	3 3	7 2	1 11	13 18
35. Suicide	M F				2 1	1 1	4 4	3 2	2 3	12 11
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M F									
	M F	15 23	4 1	2 2	8 5	36 19	250 162	220 175	311 415	846 802
All Causes	TOTALS	38	5	4	13	55	412	395	726	1,648

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

HEALTH STATISTICS

Population

According to the figure supplied by the Registrar-General the estimated mid-year population for 1959 was 151,500.

This is the same as in 1958 and 4,357 less than the Census figure for 1951.

Births

The number of live births recorded during the year increased by 17, 1,965 occurring compared with 1,948 in 1958, giving an increased corrected birth rate of 12.45 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 12.33 last year.

The rate is less than that for the County of Middlesex which is 14.4, and less than that for England and Wales, which is 16.5 per 1,000 Home Population.

The number of stillbirths increased from 27 to 37, giving a stillbirth rate of 18.83 per 1,000 total births compared with 13.67 in 1958. The rate for the Borough of Hendon compares favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 20.7 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths

There was an increase of 65 in the number of deaths. This, the highest total ever recorded in Hendon, gives an increased corrected death rate of 11.52 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 11.17 in 1958. This rate is slightly higher than that for the County of Middlesex, which is 11.4 per 1,000 Home Population, but is less than the rate for England and Wales which is 11.6 per 1,000 Home Population.

As in previous years, heart and associated diseases accounted for the largest number of deaths, 568 people dying from these causes. Second in the principal causes was cancer.

Deaths from motor vehicles and other accidents decreased, 45 people dying from these causes compared with 47 in 1958.

Twenty-three people committed suicide, an increase of 9 on the previous year.

Infantile Mortality

Thirty-eight children died in the first year of life compared with 27 in 1958, giving an infantile mortality rate of 19.33 per 1,000 live births.

The rate for the Borough compared favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 22.0 per 1,000 related live births. The rate for the County of Middlesex is 19.4 per 1,000 live births.

Of the 38 children, 32 died before reaching the age of 1 month, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 16.28 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.8 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality

Three women died as a result of childbirth, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.53 per 1,000 total (Live and still) births.

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

During the year in Hendon 33 men and 7 women under 65 years of age died from this cause, a pause in the year-to-year increase in deaths from this cause.

SMOKING IN YOUTH CLUBS

As in previous years, an investigation into the smoking habits of a sample of members of a youth club has been recorded. In this particular youth club the noticeable feature was the large number of cigarettes smoked weekly by many of the smokers in the club. The number was considerably higher than the totals recorded in previous years at other youth clubs. The club investigated was the Claremont Youth Club. There were seven spoiled returns.

Age	Never Smoked	Non-Smoker	Pipe Smoker	Cigarette Smoker	No. of cigarettes smoked per week
<u>BOYS</u>					
13				1.	70.
14		1.		1.	15-20
15				1. 1. 1. 1.	10-20-30-40-10-20.
16	1. 1. 1.			1. 1. 1. 1.	100-100-100-75.
				1. 1. 1. 1.	70-80-100-25.
17	1.	1.		1. 1. 1. 1.	50-70-60-320.
18		1.		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	150-70-140-200-150-140.
19		1.		1. 1.	20-60.
20	1.			1.	115.
21	1. 1.	1.		1. 1. 1.	200-200-115.
				1.	120.
<u>GIRLS</u>					
13				1.	110.
14	1. 1. 1. 1.	1.		1. 1.	50-50.
15	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			1. 1. 1.	10-10-10-20.
16		1.		1. 1.	40-25.
17	1.			1. 1.	30-150.
18				1.	35.
Total number of members present					- 66
Total number of smokers					- 42
Total number of non-smokers					- 24

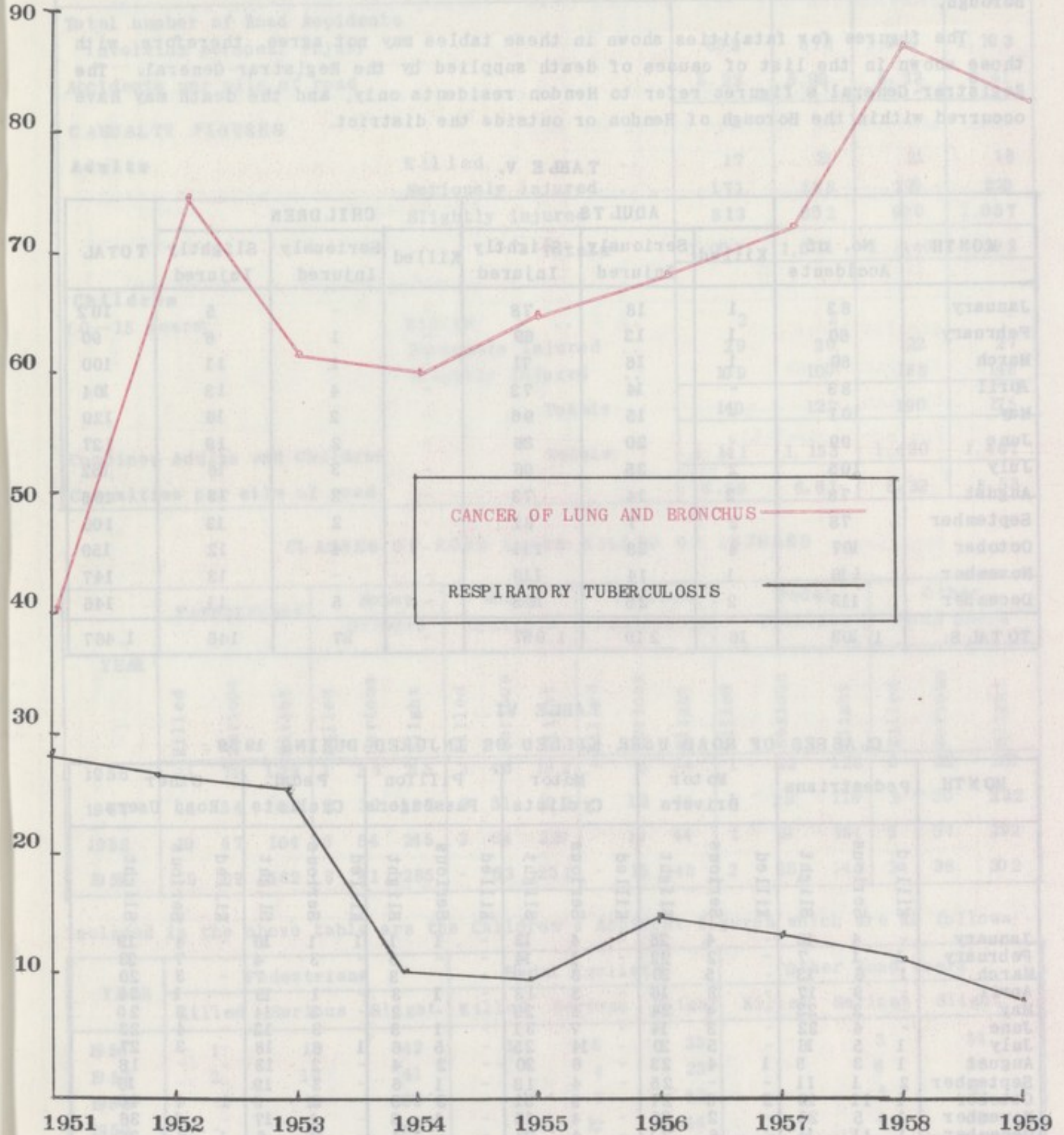
BOROUGH OF HENDON

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1951 - 1959

NUMBER OF DEATHS



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The following tables show the road traffic accidents and casualties occurring within the Borough of Hendon during the year 1959 and the comparative figures for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958.

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	83	1	18	78	-	-	5	102
February	60	1	13	69	-	1	6	90
March	80	1	16	71	-	1	11	100
April	83	-	14	73	-	4	13	104
May	101	-	15	96	-	2	16	129
June	99	-	20	86	-	2	19	127
July	105	2	35	96	-	3	16	152
August	78	2	14	73	-	3	13	105
September	78	2	7	82	-	2	13	106
October	107	4	28	111	-	4	12	159
November	116	1	14	119	-	-	13	147
December	113	2	25	103	-	5	11	146
TOTALS:	1,103	16	219	1,057	-	27	148	1,467

TABLE VI.

CLASSES OF ROAD USER KILLED OR INJURED DURING 1959.

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	-	4	12	-	4	28	-	4	13	-	1	1	1	1	10	-	4	19
February	1	1	7	-	2	22	-	1	14	-	-	5	3	4	-	-	7	23
March	1	6	13	-	5	20	-	3	19	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	3	20
April	-	9	17	-	3	16	-	3	13	-	1	3	-	1	13	-	1	24
May	-	3	23	-	4	24	-	4	29	-	-	2	-	3	14	-	3	20
June	-	4	22	-	3	14	-	7	31	-	1	3	-	3	12	-	4	23
July	1	5	16	-	5	20	-	14	25	-	5	6	1	6	18	-	3	27
August	1	3	8	1	4	23	-	6	20	-	2	4	-	2	13	-	-	18
September	2	1	11	-	-	25	-	4	18	-	1	6	-	3	19	-	-	16
October	1	11	13	2	3	27	-	9	31	-	3	3	-	2	9	1	4	40
November	1	5	26	-	2	35	-	4	15	-	1	3	-	1	17	-	1	36
December	1	11	14	-	6	31	-	4	23	-	-	4	-	3	6	1	6	36
TOTALS:	9	63	182	3	41	285	-	63	251	-	15	43	2	28	142	2	36	302

TABLE VII.
COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES
FOR 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

		1956	1957	1958	1959
Total number of Road Accidents involving personal injury		892	873	1,089	1,103
Accidents per mile of road		5.23	5.09	6.33	6.41
CASUALTY FIGURES					
Adults	Killed	17	21	21	16
	Seriously injured ..	171	188	229	219
	Slightly injured ..	813	802	990	1,057
	Totals	1,001	1,011	1,240	1,292
Children (0-15 years)	Killed	2	2	-	-
	Seriously injured ..	29	20	22	27
	Slightly injured ..	109	100	168	148
	Totals:	140	122	190	175
Combined Adults and Children		1,141	1,133	1,430	1,467
Casualties per mile of road		6.69	6.61	8.32	8.53

CLASSES OF ROAD USERS KILLED OR INJURED

YEAR	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
1956	11	71	123	1	24	215	3	46	19	-	5	34	1	22	128	3	32	230
1957	15	54	129	2	31	187	3	51	19	-	13	44	1	29	118	2	30	232
1958	10	47	164	5	54	245	3	64	229	-	10	44	1	19	184	2	57	292
1959	9	63	182	3	41	285	-	63	251	-	15	43	2	28	142	2	36	302

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

YEAR	Pedestrians			Pedal Cyclists			Other Road Users		
	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight	Killed	Serious	Slight
1956	1	18	42	1	8	33	-	3	34
1957	2	10	41	-	4	23	-	6	36
1958	-	15	65	-	6	53	-	1	50
1959	-	11	65	-	12	44	-	4	39

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

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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	151	11
Whooping Cough	32	-
Measles	1,283	5
Acute Poliomyelitis		
Paralytic	5	5
Non-Paralytic	5	5
Diphtheria	-	-
Pneumonia	121	41
Dysentery	95	19
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1
Erysipelas	7	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Food Poisoning	36	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	126	125
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
TO TAL	1,862	219

TABLE IX. AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	DISEASE													
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	1	-	-	-
1- year	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	45	52	4	4	-	-
2- years	4	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	66	75	4	2	-	-
3- years	8	5	3	2	-	1	-	-	87	78	1	6	-	-
4- years	8	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	84	87	2	2	-	-
5-9 years	45	39	10	7	2	-	2	1	308	309	20	9	-	-
10-14 years	9	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	29	19	4	6	-	-
15-24 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	5	-	-
25 & over	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	6	10	13	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	77	74	18	14	3	2	2	3	640	643	48	47	-	-
	Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Paratyphoid Fever					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Under 5 years	5	4	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-				
5-14 years	4	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-				
15-44 years	16	13	-	1	5	8	-	126	-	-				
45-64 years	20	16	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-				
65 & over	19	17	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-				
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL	64	57	3	4	16	20	-	126	-	-	1			

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	16	26	37	10	16	12	4	17	13	151
Whooping Cough	2	3	10	2	5	8	1	1	-	32
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Paralytic	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Non-Paralytic		3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
Measles	245	195	202	67	57	107	91	80	239	1,283
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	28	17	6	4	10	14	8	27	7	121
Dysentery	10	19	15	3	10	14	1	16	7	95
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	7
Food Poisoning	2	16	-	2	3	1	2	7	3	36
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	87	6	6	5	5	2	6	4	126
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	311	369	276	94	106	165	110	156	275	1,862

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VGE GROUP

DISEASE

NOTIFICATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

Poliomyelitis

In recent years we have learned to associate a long, hot summer with a severe outbreak of poliomyelitis. The summer of 1959 was such, but the immunisation campaign of the Ministry of Health no doubt played an important part in reducing the number of cases below what might have been expected. A total of ten cases was notified whereas in 1955, which was also a hot summer, before the immunisation scheme was introduced, 55 cases were notified. Of the ten cases notified five were of the paralytic form. None of these five had been immunised.

Three of the cases were small children who, during the hot weather, had indulged in water play in the Silkstream shortly after a period when the Council had been cleaning out some of the dirtier parts of the stream and when much of the mud at the bottom of the stream had been stirred up. It was alleged that one of the children had drunk some water from the stream.

Streams have been accused of spreading poliomyelitis from time to time, and in view of the association of the epidemic with the Silkstream the Public Health Laboratory Service agreed to examine some samples of the water for the poliomyelitis virus, but no organisms were detected.

Poliomyelitis is also believed to be spread by a droplet infection from the infected upper respiratory passages in the same way as the common cold, but it is sometimes difficult to understand where the virus rests in the interval between epidemics.

It would seem that immunisation of the substantial proportion of the population against the disease is not only of great benefit to the individuals concerned, but also helps to prevent the spread of the disease amongst the unimmunised in the community.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Since 1st August 1951 Puerperal Pyrexia applies to any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (or 38 degrees Centigrade) has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 126 cases occurring compared with 112 in 1958. Of the 126 cases 48 only were Hendon residents, the remainder being women from other areas who entered the maternity hospital in the Borough for their confinements. Notification in respect of these cases has 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 1959 is 62.9 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. If the figure for the Hendon residents only is taken, the rate is 23.9 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum were received during last year.

Scarlet Fever

There was an increase in the number of cases notified, 151 compared with 113 in 1958. The disease was of a mild form and it was only necessary for 11 of the cases to be removed to hospital. As in previous years, the greatest incidence occurred in the age group 5 - 9, 84 cases being notified.

Measles

There was an increase in the number of cases notified during the year, 1283 compared with 603 in 1958. Measles in epidemic form occurs at intervals of 2 years. The next measles epidemic may be expected in the spring of 1961.

Whooping Cough

This disease showed a decrease on the 1958 figure, 32 cases being notified compared with 42.

Sonne Dysentery

There was a decrease in the number of cases notified - 95 compared with 330 in 1958.

The disease has proved very infectious among small children, but the clinical course of the illness has been mild.

Food Poisoning

Towards the end of the year and in the early part of 1960 an investigation into the possible sources of origin of food poisoning organisms was made, and in this connection it was found that organic garden fertilisers such as bone meal and dried blood and pet foods (dog and cat meat prepared and fresh) sometimes contain organisms which could cause food poisoning, therefore particular attention should be paid to hand washing after using these substances.

During the year 36 cases of food poisoning were notified, the same number as in 1958. The following is a copy of a report made to the Ministry about the organisms responsible for the individual and family outbreaks.

(a) **Food poisoning notifications (corrected)**

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
	16	16	4	36

(b) **Cases otherwise ascertained**

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
	1	8	1	10

Particulars of Outbreaks

AGENT	No. of Family Outbreaks	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
		Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:				
Salmonella Cholera Suis	1	2		2
Salmonella Typhi-Murium Phage type 1a Var.1	1	2	1	3
Salmonella Typhi-Murium Phage type 14	1		2	2
Salmonella Typhi-Murium Phage type 2a	1	2		2
Salmonella Typhi-Murium unidentified	1	2		2
Cl. welchii	1	2		2
TOTALS	6	10	3	13
Agent not identified	2	7	7	

Single Cases

AGENT	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified: -			
Salmonella Thompson	3		3
Salmonella Blockley	1		1
Salmonella Bredney		1	1
Salmonella Saint Paul		1	1
Salmonella Typhi-Murium Untypable		3	3
" " Phage type 1a Var.2		1	1
" " Phage type 1a	1		1
" " Phage type 24	1		1
" " Phage type 2a	1		1
Cl. welchii		1	1
Esch. Coli	1		1
TOTALS	8	7	15
Agent not identified	11		11

The progress made by the Public Health Laboratory Service in the detailed classification of the various Salmonellae into separate types should help in tracing the methods of spread of food poisoning. It is known, for example, that the rare Salmonella Typhi-Murium Phage type 1a Var. 2 was brought to England in a certain ship from Hong Kong in a cargo of Chinese egg albumin. How the organism got to Hendon is something of a mystery, but some interesting possibilities were explored.

E P I D E M I C V O M I T I N G

In January, 1959, there was an outbreak of epidemic vomiting at Woodcroft Junior School and at Woodcroft Girls Secondary Modern School. The outbreak was first noticed when the children returned to school after the Christmas holiday, and by some parents was attributed to the effects of the holiday. Typical illness consisted of acute abdominal pain followed an hour or so later by vomiting, and a temperature the same evening. The following day diarrhoea often occurred, and two or three days later the child developed a cough.

The children were noticeably pale, and in many instances nausea persisted for a week or more. No definite organism was found, although several throat and stool swabs were examined for viruses by the Public Health Laboratory service.

Paratyphoid Fever

One case of this disease was notified. The patient was employed in a laboratory where research on this disease takes place.

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.

Year	Cases	Deaths
1935	1	0
1936	1	0
1937	1	0
1938	1	0
1939	1	0
1940	1	0
1941	1	0
1942	1	0
1943	1	0
1944	1	0
1945	1	0
1946	1	0
1947	1	0
1948	1	0
1949	1	0
1950	1	0
1951	1	0
1952	1	0
1953	1	0
1954	1	0
1955	1	0
1956	1	0
1957	1	0
1958	1	0
1959	1	0
TOTALS	11	0

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	-	-
1958	-	-
1959	-	-

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 1959.

TABLE XII.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RESIDENT IN THE BOROUGH OF HENDON WHO RECEIVED IMMUNISING INJECTIONS DURING 1959.

Age at time of injection	Primary Inoculations			Reinforcing Injections	
	Diphtheria only	Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough only	Diphtheria only	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough
Under 1 year of age	519	333	435	-	-
1 year of age	424	90	377	3	-
2-4 years of age	36	24	27	125	7
5-14 years of age	58	13	1	1,247	24
15 years and over	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	1,037	460	840	1,376	31

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

The number of people who completed immunisation against poliomyelitis was 18,351.

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 1959.

TABLE XIII

Age at 31st December 1959	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	1,099	69	27	52	96	1,343
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	8	42	459	509

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

During the year, 1620 International Certificates of Vaccination were stamped by the Public Health Department.

CHEST DISEASE

Notification of Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year 1959, 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	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
5-14	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
15-24	2	4	6	9	-	-	1	-	22
25-44	12	22	13	12	3	1	2	3	68
45-64	23	3	7	1	-	-	1	-	35
65 & over	10	2	3	2	-	-	2	-	19
Age unknown	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	50	35	33	25	3	1	6	3	156

The ward distribution of tuberculosis for the year 1959 is shown below. The figures refer to primary notifications only and do not include cases transferred into the district.

TABLE XV.

	WARD									
	Mill Hill	Burnt Oak	West Hendon	Central Hendon	Park	Golders Green	Garden Suburb	Childs Hill	Edgware	TOTAL
Respiratory	12	11	14	6	11	15	4	7	3	83
Non-Respiratory	2	1	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	9
TOTAL	14	12	16	6	12	15	7	7	3	92

The following table shows the primary notification of tuberculosis, excluding inward transfers, for the ten-year period 1950-1959.

TABLE XVI.

YEAR	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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
1958	56	50	9	13	128
1959	50	33	3	6	92

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
6	-	6	-	1	1	6	1	7

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

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
808	624	85	87	893	711
1,432		172		1,604	

THE EDGWARE 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:-

MEDICAL STAFF

Assistant Physicians:

W. C. Harris, M. B., M. R. C. P.

R. W. Rowan, M. D., M. R. C. P.

Registrar:

Dorothy Jill Pearse, M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

Visiting Consultants:

Physicians	W. E. Snell, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P., D. P. H. R. Grenville-Mathers, M. A., M. D., (Cantab) F. R. C. P. (Ed), F. R. F. P. S. G.
Thoracic Surgeons	...	T. W. Stephens, F. R. C. S. E. C. A. Jackson, M. B. E., F. R. C. S.	
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	V. C. Snell, F. R. C. S.	
Assistant Radiologist	..	J. M. Burbury, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. M. R.	
Radiotherapist	...	A. M. Jelliffe, M. D., M. R. C. P., F. F. R.	

Area Served

The catchment area of the Edgware Chest Clinic includes the Borough of Hendon, the Edgware and Stanmore postal districts of the Borough of Harrow and the Borough of Wembley north of the Kingsbury Road. Health Visitors and Welfare Staff appointed by the Middlesex County Council work at the clinic as a sociomedical team with the medical staff and are responsible primarily for the area mentioned. Nevertheless, many patients living outside the area attend the clinic if referred by their practitioners for an opinion.

Liaison

On the public health and welfare side of the work close liaison is maintained with the Middlesex County Council's Health Department, and in particular with the Area Medical Officers and their Staffs, and with the School Health Service. The co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of the Boroughs of Harrow, Hendon and Wembley is often sought and invariably received. The Welfare Department of the Clinic has liaison with both statutory and voluntary organisations such as Employment Exchanges, the National Assistance Board, local Ministry of National Insurance Officers, the Housing Departments of Local Authorities, the Chest and Heart Association, local Councils of Social Services, etc. etc.

For the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of our work there is close co-operation with Edgware General and Colindale Hospitals of whose staffs our physicians are members. Patients are also often referred to Clare Hall, Harefield and St. Charles

Hospitals where thoracic surgical units are situated. For radiotherapy treatment use is made of facilities at the Middlesex and Mount Vernon Hospitals.

Reference of Patients to the Clinic

The majority of the patients are referred by their general practitioners, and considerable use is still made of the facilities provided for chest X-ray without previous appointment. For this miniature radiography with the Odelca camera unit is employed.

Other sources are the Mass X-ray Units, transfer of patients from other chest clinics on change of address, and the outpatient departments of Edgware General Hospital.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases on our tuberculosis register continues to fall, and the newly diagnosed cases number about two thirds of what was diagnosed 5 years ago. There is now virtually no delay in arranging for the admission of a tuberculous patient requiring hospital treatment. This has diminished considerably the burden of work in the clinic welfare department, and we are now able to employ only one Welfare Officer instead of two as formerly.

Carcinoma of Lung

This important condition is one that is still frequently diagnosed in the chest clinic especially amongst those who have been heavy cigarette smokers for many years. It is more common amongst men than women.

Chronic Bronchitis

Chronic bronchitis, emphysema and associated conditions are common amongst chest clinic patients of all ages, but especially so amongst the older age groups - particularly in males. It is the result, no doubt, of many factors amongst which a very important one is atmospheric pollution. In the Report for 1957 mention was made of the scheme in hand for sending some severe bronchitics to country hospitals early in the winter, both as a means of benefiting the patient by treatment in the bronchitis unit of the hospital and to prevent the inevitable admission to a local hospital bed with acute respiratory infection during the months of January and February when pressure on beds is at its highest. It has been difficult to continue this scheme owing to the reluctance of the medical staff of one of the country hospitals to accept patients.

A review of what occurred in the last three years may, however, be of interest. There were 16 patients all of whom were considered suitable; 5 of these accepted the

S T A T I S T I C S .

General					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
New patients referred to Clinic	9,439	10,909	10,769	10,728	9,628
Total attendances at consultative sessions	22,802	24,290	23,573	22,971	22,212
Total attendances for refills	8,652	7,454	6,299	4,212	2,609
Number of persons X-rayed	16,544	17,173	17,709	17,902	16,125
Sessions held	1,192	1,198	1,211	1,218	1,277
Number of home visits by physicians	236	411	431	424	281
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER					
New respiratory cases	147	149	152	143	103
New non-respiratory cases	24	27	17	21	13
Total new tuberculous cases	171	176	169	164	116
Tuberculous cases on register at 31st December	1,788	1,733	1,600	1,508	1,460
Removal from register as: (a) Dead	24	44	25	29	35
(b) Recovered	57	68	155	85	96
ANTENATAL PATIENTS					
Antenatal patients X-rayed	1,482	1,040	1,140	1,180	1,169
Number found to have active tuberculosis	1	1	1	4	2
LUNG CARCINOMA REGISTER					
New cases diagnosed	41	50	55	72	62
Cases known to have died during the year	36	36	36	57	60

ANALYSIS OF CASES REFERRED APRIL-DECEMBER 1959.

	M A L E							F E M A L E						
	Ch	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Ch	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Notified Tuberculosis	5	10	22	18	17	16	12	2	19	24	17	9	1	5
Observation Tuberculosis	3	5	12	12	28	14	12	3	10	19	15	10	13	7
Hypertension					1		2					2	3	2
Bronchitis, Emphysema, Cor Pulmonale	10	7	16	14	33	56	43	2	3	10	15	23	39	26
Asthma	5	3	5	1	3			2	2	3	3	3	2	
Cardiac Failure						2								
Pneumonia, Pneumonitis	7	7	7	12	21	19	23	6	4	3	11	10	12	3
Carcinoma				1	6	24	10					1	1	1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	12	3	5	6	1	5	2	5	11		6	1	2	
Spontaneous Pneumothorax		2	2	1	2		1							1
Pleurisy		3	1	1	1	2				5	2	2		
Pulmonary Embolism						1						1		
Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis				1	1									
Bronchiectasis		2	1	1	3	3	2			1		4	2	5
Haemoptysis	1	6	10	11	7	6	4	5	7	2	7	8	4	6
Valvular Heart Disease					1	1	1							
Thoracic Cage Abnormality		1												
Sarcoidosis			1									3	1	
Pulmonary Fibrosis				1		3	3						1	1
Angina Pectoris													1	
Erythema Nodosum			1					1	1	1	1	2		
Lung Abscess									1					
Coronary Thrombosis						1								
Miscellaneous	7	8	14	10	20	16	15	4	8	13	18	16	18	6
N. A. D.	15	8	17	20	15	13	9	10	19	22	17	6	7	8

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 function 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	3
Renewals of Licences	28
Certificates lodged under Section 363 by members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy	3
Licences Refused	1

National Assistance Act, 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

Section 47

This section deals with securing the necessary care and attention by removal to a hospital or other place of 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.

In no instance was it considered necessary to use the powers available under the Act, but nevertheless the Act is valuable in that the knowledge that the statutory power of removal exists often helps towards an effective decision.

Experience in dealing with these cases suggests that the "Section 47 case" often falls into a certain definite psychological category in which the inability to trust others is a prominent feature. This attribute may have its origins in psychological trauma in early life.

One of the most difficult cases was an intelligent lady of over 80 who had refused medical and nursing attention and refused admission to hospital. She told a life-story which began with a most unhappy childhood. Her story began "My mother died the day I was born....."

Eighteen 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 he or she 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.

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 case it appears to the Council that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

During the year four burials were carried out, three adults and one child.

General Hospital Facilities

Edgware General Hospital.

Hendon District Hospital.

Infectious Diseases - Hospital Accommodation

West Hendon 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 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, Golders Green and Park Wards.

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

Normally applications 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 is 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 met three times in 1959 to consider problems of liaison and a summary is given in its report as follows:-

"The Welfare of Children in Hospital"

The Committee considered the report of the Committee of the Central Health Services Council on this subject, under the guidance of Dr. Baber, Paediatrician at Edgware General Hospital. In the course of the discussion it appeared that most of the recommendations mentioned in the Report were already being carried out at Edgware General Hospital.

On the question of the admission of mothers to hospital, it was considered that only in exceptional cases would mothers of small children have to be admitted to hospital, but that arrangements had been made in Edgware General Hospital for the admission of mothers of breast-fed infants.

Report of the Maternity Services Committee (The Cranbrook Report)

Under the guidance of Mr. Rosser, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist of Edgware General Hospital, the Committee considered the conclusions and recommendations of the Cranbrook Report, and with the undermentioned exceptions agreed with the report.

328. "The local health authority is the appropriate authority to determine whether social reasons made a home confinement undesirable and they should always be consulted by hospital authorities before a decision is made to book a patient solely on social grounds."

The Committee is of the opinion that the words "in consultation with the general practitioner" should be added after the words "is the appropriate authority".

329. "Sufficient hospital maternity beds to provide for a national average of 70 per cent of all confinements to take place in hospital should be adequate to meet the needs of all women in whose case the balance of advantage appears to favour confinement in hospital."

The Committee considered that the extra beds to be provided should be general practitioner maternity beds.

331. "Experience in this country justifies adherence to a period of ten days as the normal (not average) length of stay in hospital after delivery."

The Committee considered that in certain circumstances there is scope for a much shorter stay in hospital.

350. "The obstetric list should be continued. More uniform criteria should be applied for admission to and retention on it."

The Committee was of the opinion that some pre-registration experience of mid-wifery is essential for all general practitioners.

The Committee is always glad to consider any matters of liaison which would benefit by such discussion between the separate sections of the National Health Service.

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 and to Mr. E.B. Pinder Davis, Hon. Secretary for the Report for the year 1959/60.

"Since the last Annual Report was published certain new activities have been initiated by the Committee and in the case of others there have been important changes.

TRANSPORT

For reasons of which members are aware it was found desirable to discontinue the use of the welfare coach "Polly". A sum of £100 was set aside as a transport fund to enable organisations to continue and possibly increase the number of outings for elderly people. In making this allocation the Committee had in mind the needs of the disabled and housebound, and it is hoped by this means to provide at least one day in the country during the summer for some of those who otherwise do not leave the house from one year's end to another. Last summer, before the formation of this fund, an anonymous donation which we had received was placed at the disposal of the British Red Cross Society who organised three afternoon trips and about 100 disabled people were able to see something of the countryside. For those who took part, these outings were events to be remembered and they appear also to have been a great encouragement to the volunteer workers who made the arrangements. Since last autumn this fund has been contributing to the costs of coach hire incurred by the Edgware and District Blind Club who formerly had the use of "Polly" to bring members to the fortnightly meetings of the club.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS

Although the Committee arranges a week's holiday each year at Cliftonville, those who go on it pay the full hotel and transport costs. The Committee's contribution is limited to gratuities and other incidental charges. It was felt that there must be numerous cases of elderly people who were in great need of one or two weeks' recuperation but for whom holidays at suitable places could not be provided from the various sources available to hospital almoners. A sum of £150 was set aside for help-

ing such cases. In the period under review contributions totalling £60 have been made, usually on the recommendation of the patient's own doctor or of the hospital almoner concerned. By this means ten people who badly needed a change were got away to the sea for one or two weeks.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

For the three year period ending on March 31st 1959 the Chiropody Service was financed by annual grants from the National Corporation for the Care of Old People. These grants ceased on that date. As it was known that the question of a Chiropody Service was under discussion at Government level, the Committee decided, while awaiting a decision on the future of this important service, to continue operating the existing scheme. In June 1959 the Health Committee of the Middlesex County Council reported that it had approved, in principle, an extension of the Chiropody Service, under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, with priority in the early stages to elderly people, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

In March of this year we received a letter from the Middlesex County Council setting out proposals and conditions for the continuation of the service by voluntary organisations. We were also informed that a payment of £170 was being made to this Committee to meet the costs of the service for the period from April 1st 1959 to March 31st 1960. Certain details are still the subject of discussion with the County Authority but it would appear that the Middlesex County Council proposes to treat the existing scheme as an interim measure only. The County Council proposes to establish eventually a Chiropody Service which would be carried out at the County Council's clinics, operated by chiropodists employed by the County, rather than to proceed, as the Hendon Old People's Welfare Committee have been doing, on the pattern of the general practitioner services, which would have permitted chiropody treatment at the chiropodists' own surgeries.

We give below a summary of treatments given during the period under review:-

	No. of Patients Treated.	No. of Treatments given.
At the patient's home	112	307
At Red Cross Clinics	67	450
At surgeries	90	420
	269	1,177

HANDCRAFTS

On the 19th and 20th August the Middlesex Old People's Welfare Committee held a Handcrafts Exhibition for Over 60's at Middlesex Guildhall. A total of 84 exhibits was sent from this Borough and 22 certificates of merit were awarded among them.

FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES

This was the third year that we had made a postal appeal for funds. Great care was taken with the preparation of the mailing list, the roads which were considered most promising being selected from the Electoral Register. A total of 4,200 letters was sent out, a copy of the information folder being enclosed with each. The total received was £215. 2. 6d. and the cost between £45 and £50. This result can only be regarded as most disappointing and compares unfavourably with the previous year when a much smaller number of letters was sent out. It has been decided this year to restrict the list to a few hundred and possibly to ask donors to consider the signing of seven year covenants.

The question of employing other methods of raising money may now need to be carefully considered.

INFORMATION PAMPHLET

This continues to be most useful and is a quick and efficient means of giving needed information to individuals who send us their enquiries and to organisations concerned with the well-being of the elderly in the Borough.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY

This was again at Cliftonville and took place during the week commencing Friday May 22nd. The party numbered 62 and our thanks are again offered to Nurse O'Brien of the Red Cross, particularly as on this occasion the calls made upon her seem to have been rather heavy. Bookings for the 1960 holiday started, as is customary, early in the year. Suitable enquiries have been made when there was any reason to doubt an applicant's fitness on medical grounds to join the party.

CLUBS

The various groups of clubs run by the constituent organisations continue to play a most important part in the lives of their members. The devoted work and enthusiasm of the club leaders and their helpers cannot be praised too highly. We would make particular mention of those clubs which are run for the blind and disabled. Visits which have been paid to some of these leave no doubt as to their tremendous value in maintaining and improving morale and in offering to handicapped people something to look forward to at regular intervals.

The Over 60's Club continues to prosper. For some time past the club has been open on two evenings a week for television, whist and such other recreation as the members select. These evenings have proved very popular and the attendance seems to be increasing. Fortnightly evenings for old time dancing have also been started.

This year we broke with custom and instead of having the whole club membership to a New Year Party in a hired hall, it was decided to give three separate parties in the club rooms. The experiment appears to have been a success. But with an increasing membership some further plan may need to be thought up for 1961. Our grateful thanks are offered to the ladies who give such invaluable service to the club, and to the Toc H Film Unit for their monthly film shows.

The active membership of the Over 60's Club is over 150 which makes the average weekly attendance of 120 appear rather low. Attendances on weekday afternoons vary from over 50 to as low as 20 - 24. If attendances were evenly spread over the week there should be room for another 40 or 50 members. It is just possible that in the Central area of the Borough, there are too many clubs catering for the needs of the elderly.

BOARDING OUT SCHEMES

During recent months information has been collected on schemes in operation in various parts of the country for boarding out elderly people in private houses. After careful consideration it was decided that an endeavour ought to be made to discover whether some such scheme should, and could, be operated in Hendon. A meeting was therefore arranged for Monday March 7th to hear an address by Miss M. Webb, Secretary to the North West Kent Council of Social Service in whose area a successful scheme has been in operation for about four years. Invitations were sent to members of public and voluntary organisations concerned and to Old People's Welfare Committees in neighbouring Boroughs, and the meeting was very well attended.

CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

The pre-cooked Christmas Dinners seem to give great satisfaction and 72 were distributed by the W.V.S. "Meals on Wheels" Service and by ourselves. We were also able to make up some food parcels for certain old people whom we visit from time to time. Each year, in submitting our list for the Mayor's Fund we are able to add a number of names of old people who have been visited during the previous twelve months and who we feel should be included.

CENTENARIANS

Two residents in the Borough have celebrated a 100th Birthday. Mrs. Fanny Barrett on February 24th. Mr. Charles T. Luck on March 2nd. In each case a visit was paid by the Hon. Secretary to offer congratulations and a suitable gift from the Committee.

GENERAL

We continue to co-operate with other organisations. Last April we were invited by the Rotary Club of Hendon to assist in arranging a party for disabled and house-bound elderly people which was given at the Hodford Hall. About 80 were entertained. We have been asked to help again with a similar party this year. Last September the Round Table of Hendon organised a day's coach outing to the sea for disabled old people to which the Committee made a contribution of £22.

In all activities of this kind, where the object is to get the housebound or severely handicapped out of their homes for a few hours, transport is the limiting factor. The Committee are most grateful to the volunteer car drivers who give their services so readily.

Visiting continues to be an important activity and in this we receive ready help from our constituent organisations and from church welfare committees. Requests for visits to discuss personal problems are generally handled from the office and when necessary reports are made to the appropriate Authority. It is clear from information which we receive that a very large amount of visiting and other social work is done by the constituent organisations and the churches, and in a Borough as large as Hendon this is clearly the most satisfactory system. The Committee wish to express their thanks both to public and voluntary organisations for the willing co-operation and help which they always receive.

STAFF

There have been no changes since the last Report was presented. The Organising Secretary and her assistant continue to carry out their duties in a very satisfactory manner. It will not be possible, for some months, to judge the effects of the changes in the Chiropody Service, but there seems every reason to expect that a noticeable increase in administrative and clerical work will result."

HENDON OLD PEOPLE'S HOUSING SOCIETY

I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A.E. Harvey of 36 Grampian Gardens, N.W. 2, for the Fourth Annual Report, which describes the work of the Society at Church Walk House. The Report includes the comments -

"The good general health of the residents over the past years has been maintained, having regard to the average age of 88 years. There has been seven new admissions. Six residents were sent to hospital and returned; three deaths and five left for various reasons.

There is still a growing need for Homes. The waiting list of the Middlesex County Council is over 600, the London County Council list 800. Our own geriatric unit in Hendon has had problems of getting patients into Homes after treatment, thus restricting the intake of new patients requiring treatment, and we do our best to

co-operate with the Edgware General Hospital wherever possible, and they likewise reciprocate."

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year under review 109 new entrants or employees of the Hendon Borough Council were medically examined for superannuation purposes.

Of this number 93 were passed as fit, 2 were unfit and in 9 cases the decision was deferred pending further medical examinations.

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

Town Clerk's	10
Borough Treasurer's	9
Borough Engineer's	48
Borough Librarian's	28
Borough Housing Officer's	12
Medical Officer of Health's	2
	109

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	45,200
(b) by means of standpipes	Nil

Number of population supplied from public water mains:-

(a) Direct to houses	151,500
(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 and dental decay is more prevalent here than in those areas where the element is present in optimum quantity.

H O U S I N G

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

"Despite the limitations imposed by the small number of new dwellings erected during 1959 and the necessity to rehouse families from properties scheduled for demolition under redevelopment schemes, progress has been maintained in housing by means of transfers, re-letting of vacated premises and the purchase of private houses which have added to the pool of permanent dwellings under Council control. The total number of pre-war and post-war dwellings erected by the Council up to 31st December 1959 was 4,092 and in addition some 120 additional units of accommodation have now been provided in acquired premises.

The first block of eleven flats forming part of the primary phase in the scheme for the redevelopment of the New Great Street area was completed and let during September 1959. This scheme of redevelopment will be carried out in three phases over a period of three years and will accommodate 188 families in two eleven storey and nine five storey blocks of flats incorporating the most modern features of design, including electric underfloor heating.

Outside of areas selected for redevelopment there have been properties in advanced stages of disrepair where it has not proved practicable to restore them and in these instances it has been the policy of the Council to rehouse the occupants to more suitable dwellings and to effect the closing or demolition of the unfit dwellings. The release of requisitioned properties in 1959 anticipated the close of this wartime measure in the current year and by the 31st December last only three dwellings were under Council requisition out of several hundreds requisitioned during and immediately following the war years. The majority of the occupants of requisitioned properties have been rehoused by the Council but in some instances they have been accepted as statutory tenants by the owners of the property.

Movement of population to the New and Expanded Towns has remained steady and where some falling off has occurred in those towns in advanced stages of completion this has been off-set by the commencement of expansion in other localities. The Council have initiated or supported the nomination of several thousands of Hendon residents during the past ten years to New and Expanded Towns and by so doing have either directly contributed to the relief of over-crowded conditions or have secured

the release of accommodation suitable for reletting to other families. Hendon is now 'linked' to eight New Towns and to four towns with programmes for expansion in the Home Counties.

The Council have assisted in schemes introduced by private Housing Societies and have thereby been enabled to nominate a proportion of the tenants in dwellings so erected.

New applications for Council accommodation were received at the average rate of 45 per month during 1959 and it is notable that ten per cent of applications were from persons of pensionable, or approaching pensionable, age. Provision of small dwellings for elderly persons continues to be made by the Council but the number of applicants requiring this type of accommodation on account of age or ill-health at present greatly exceeds the supply and cases involving hardship from unsuitable or poorly situated accommodation are known which will not be easily resolved.

The housing waiting list as at 31st December 1959 included 2,617 applications.

Applicants assisted in the course of the year were as follows:

(a) rehoused into permanent accommodation	(pre-war)	24
	(post-war)	62
		86
(b) transfers to resolve cases of overcrowding or underoccupation on Council estates, etc.		194 "

PUBLIC HEALTH 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. F. H. Day, Chief Public Health Inspector, who succeeded Mr. A. H. Smith when he retired on 1st February, 1960.

Details of inspection work carried out:-

Inspections made	7,159
Re-inspections after order or notice	12,985
Complaints received and investigated	1,463
Bakehouses	113
Butchers Shops	196
Caravans	168
Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957)	53
Clean Air Act Inspections	935
Dairies	20
Drain tests	263
Factories	94
Hairdressers and Barbers premises	37
Hawkers and food delivery vans	17
Hawkers storage premises and stalls	7
Ice Cream Samples	15
Ice Cream premises	28
Infectious Disease	522

Licensed premises	120
Milk samples	37
Other food shops	707
Overcrowding	14
Outworkers	63
Pet Animals Act, 1951	26
Piggeries	15
Premises licensed for public entertainment	90
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	324
Samples of Animal Feeding Staffs and Organic Fertilisers (re Salmonella Infection)	44
Samples of Coconut (re Salmonella Infection)	54
School Meals Service Kitchens	28
Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38) (Ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities)	898
Smoke observations	202
Stables	33
Swimming baths - water samples	39
Miscellaneous	51

Notices Served

To deal with unsatisfactory conditions found during the course of the above inspections, the following notices were served:-

Informal or cautionary	699
Statutory Notices	
Served under Public Health Act, 1936	43
Served under other Acts, etc.	13

As will be seen from these figures, the vast majority of matters found requiring attention are dealt with by informal action, statutory action becoming necessary in less than 8% of these cases.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,588
Number of inspections made for this purpose	3,799
Number of dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	-
Number of houses surveyed in areas in need of redevelopment	370
Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense	48
Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	483

Legal Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936, Section 94.

During the year it was necessary to institute legal proceedings in only six cases in connection with the abatement of nuisances.

In three of these cases the work required to abate the nuisances had not been carried out at the time of the Hearings and the Magistrates made Nuisance Orders, awarded the Council costs in each case and in one case imposed a fine of £5. In one case the Nuisance Order was not complied with and at a further Hearing the Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 and awarded the Council £6.6.0. costs. The work had not been completed at the close of the year and further proceedings were under consideration.

In two other cases the work necessary to abate the nuisances was carried out shortly before the Hearings, but the cases were proceeded with and the Magistrates awarded the Council costs in each case.

The last case related to statutory nuisances arising in connection with the keeping of cats. Three complaints were made by the Council that although the nuisances had been abated they were likely to recur. The defendant was represented by Counsel and denied all three complaints. The Magistrates, however, granted Orders prohibiting any recurrence of the nuisances and awarded the Council a total of £9. 3. 6d. costs.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

During the year under review 13 houses were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957, involving the making of 3 Demolition Orders and 10 Closing Orders.

Certificates of Unfitness were issued under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, in respect of 35 houses in the Council's ownership.

Of the 48 houses, 29 were actually closed during the year and 7 were demolished.

In addition, 21 houses were closed and 55 demolished in respect of which Closing or Demolition Orders had been made or Certificates of Unfitness issued prior to 1959.

During 1959, 48 families involving 140 persons were displaced from unfit properties, 42 families involving 130 persons being rehoused by the Council and 6 families involving 10 persons being rehoused by other authorities or finding their own accommodation.

Steady progress was maintained during the year in dealing with unfit properties, and towards the end of the year a further survey was carried out to ascertain the number remaining to be dealt with. It was found that whereas in 1955, when proposals were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the number of unfit properties was estimated at 173,

the total number with which the Council will eventually have had to deal will be 330. The increase is due largely to owners and tenants in areas which the Council has determined to be areas in need of redevelopment, knowing that the houses are destined for demolition, ceasing to carry out repairs with the result that the properties, already old, have rapidly deteriorated and eventually become unfit. The Council continues to find that generally the most satisfactory way of dealing with these properties is the issue of Certificates of Unfitness under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, after the houses have passed into the Council's ownership. The District Valuer, who negotiates the purchase of properties in these areas on behalf of the Council, is supplied with a report on the condition of each property, whether unfit or not, to assist him in the assessing of its value. The reports are prepared by the Public Health Inspectorate.

It is anticipated that this revised slum clearance programme will be completed by August 1962. By then, other properties in these areas for redevelopment will no doubt have reached the stage of disrepair which makes them unfit, and the work of dealing with them will continue. It is also reasonable to assume that the minimum standard of housing fitness will improve as the standard of living rises, and that housing work will continue with us for several years to come.

One aspect of housing in which little progress was made was in dealing with houses let in multi-occupation. The absence of proper statutory standards for amenities and the fact that action under the Housing Act, 1957, might lead to eviction of families which the Council could not at present rehouse, makes progress in this field of housing work difficult.

The close of the year saw most of the work of this Department in the New Brent Street Area of Redevelopment completed. Of the 114 properties in this area 71 were found to be unfit for human habitation and have been dealt with either by making of Closing or Demolition Orders under the Housing Act, 1957, or the issue of Certificates of Unfitness under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

It is rewarding to see the demolition of these terraced blocks of houses with their rising dampness, rotten floors, dark steep staircases and lacking in those necessary amenities - hot water, baths, lavatory basins, internal water closets and ventilated larders - and the tenants rehoused in the modern blocks of flats with their splendid amenities. The fact that the redevelopment site will also provide accommodation for families from unfit properties in other parts of the Borough is also gratifying.

RENT ACT, 1957

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

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

No. of applications for certificates	29
No. of decisions not to issue certificates	-
No. of decisions to issue certificates	24
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	18
(b) in respect of all defects	6
No. of applications outstanding at end of year	5
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	17
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority	1
No. of certificates issued (One certificate was in respect of an application received in 1958.)	8

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

No. of applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	11
No. of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	5
No. of decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	2
No. of certificates cancelled by Local Authority	5
No. of applications outstanding at end of year	3

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair is small compared with the number of tenants who are paying the maximum rent irrespective of whether repairs are carried out or not. The involved procedure under the Rent Act no doubt acts as a deterrent to many would-be applicants.

Premises Licensed for Public Entertainment

In accordance with the usual practice, inspections were made of the sanitary arrangements at cinemas and other premises licensed for public entertainment and reports thereon submitted to the Middlesex County Council in connection with the renewal of the licences. 49 premises were inspected and at 12 of these, works of repair, improvement or redecoration were found to be necessary. The licensees were notified of these and at the end of the year all the necessary works had been completed or were in hand. 90 visits were paid to these premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

Licensed Premises

Inspections were carried out of the 40 licensed premises in the Borough and a report submitted on conditions found in the bars, cellars, kitchens and sanitary conveniences in time for consideration at the Brewster Sessions when applications for renewal of the licences are dealt with.

At 19 of the premises matters were found which required attention. These related principally to cleaning and redecoration of kitchens, cellars and sanitary

conveniences, renewal of kitchen equipment, provision of additional washing facilities for staff and improvement of hot water supplies for cleansing of equipment.

120 inspections were made during the year of these premises and in all cases arrangements were made for the necessary works to be carried out.

Schools

At the request of the Middlesex County Council a detailed survey was made of all schools in the Borough and reports submitted on lighting (natural and artificial), ventilation and heating of classrooms, adequacy and condition of sanitary and washing accommodation for pupils and staff, accommodation for meals, drinking water supplies, kitchens and kitchen equipment, first aid facilities, drainage, refuse storage and disposal, boiler houses, etc.

Recommendations for improvements were made in connection with several of the schools and it is pleasing to note that some of these have already been implemented.

Cesspools

A number of the properties in the more rural parts of the Borough have cesspool drainage.

The cesspools were emptied by the Council on 222 occasions during the year.

Overcrowding

The following report on overcrowding for the year ending 31st December 1959 was submitted to the Minister of Health as required by the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

(a) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at end of year	10
Number of families dwelling therein	11
Number of persons dwelling therein	52
Equivalent number of persons dwelling therein (Sec.77, Housing Act, 1957)	38
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	11
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	3
Number of persons concerned	7
Equivalent number of persons concerned (Sec.77, Housing Act 1957)	6½
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which Local Authority has taken steps for abatement of overcrowding and have again become overcrowded	Nil
(e) Other particulars with respect to conditions in relation to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer of Health considers it desirable to report.	

It is very unlikely that the above represents the entire extent of the overcrowding in the Borough but they represent the only cases known to the Department. These cases were brought to our notice either by tenants seeking to improve their "points" position on the Council's housing applications list or by owners endeavouring to secure possession of their properties on the grounds that they were overcrowded.

Insect Pests

Complaints of ants, bees, book-lice, bugs, carpet beetles, clover-mite, cockroaches, crickets, earwigs, fleas, flies, furniture mites, l rder beetles, silver fish, thaumatomyia notata, wasps, wood boring insects, and wood lice were all dealt with during the course of the year by the Public Health Inspectors as part of their normal routine duties, and advice given on the best means of eradicating the pests and preventing a re-infestation of the premises.

13 cases of bug infestation and 9 of infestation by fleas were successfully dealt with by one of the Council's rodent operatives, part of whose time is devoted to pest destruction.

He also destroyed no less than 569 wasps' nests. This number is considerably greater than any experienced in previous years and was no doubt due to the long dry summer. Despite this undue prevalence of wasps not a single complaint was received of their presence in food shops. In previous years this has been a difficult problem to deal with, particularly in bakers' and confectioners' shops. Periodical closing down to enable the premises to be treated with aerosols and the placing of all confectionery in closed cases, etc., did not effectively keep the wasps at bay. It would appear that as the Council's service became so widely known and the existence of nests quickly reported, subsequent destruction lowered the wasp population to an extent which prevented their becoming a nuisance in shops.

Another troublesome although harmless insect which invaded buildings in enormous swarms and hung to the ceilings was thaumatomyia notata. These are tiny yellow flies with black markings which invade buildings, particularly those near large trees, in swarms which almost cover ceilings. It has been found that the best way of removing them is with the use of a vacuum cleaner extension.

Clover mite also proved troublesome, particularly in the ground and first floor flats of new Council point blocks, where the vegetation and grass had been taken right up to the dwellings without intervening areas of paving.

During the year 262 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors of furniture, bedding and accommodation of families who were to take up occupation in Council houses and flats or who were being transferred to other Council accommodation. These inspections are to ensure that the accommodation and effects are vermin-free. It is only very infrequently nowadays that the presence of vermin is found.

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 290 library books and 5 gramophone records were disinfected.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year was 191.

Local Land Charges Enquiries

During the year enquiries were made by the Town Clerk in respect of 4,261 properties as to whether there were any notices outstanding, whether in a Smoke Control Area or whether any Certificate of Disrepair was in force under the Rent Act, 1957.

The necessary searches were made and the information supplied.

Choked Drains

During the year, the Council's workman cleared no less than 912 choked drains at private premises. This is unpleasant work which the local building contractors appear to be quite content to leave to the Council to carry out. A charge is made for this service based on the time taken by the workman, transport charges and necessary overheads. The average charge is about 10/6d. Complaints are received from time to time that the charge is excessive, but I suggest that it is a charge with which few local builders would care to compete. The Public Health Inspectors also frequently have to deal with the mistaken belief, even amongst builders, that the section of drain between the intercepting trap and the Council's sewer is the responsibility of the Council. The belief arises from the fact that this section of drain is usually under the Council's highway, but the drain is nevertheless the responsibility of the owner of the property until it reaches the Council's sewer.

The service, however, continues to grow, the number of requests for the clearing of drains increasing each year. Requests are also received for a service of periodical cleaning and flushing of drains of private and commercial premises, but this is not a service which the Department has been able to undertake, only one employee being available for all drain testing and cleaning work.

The above figure does not include choked drains at Council houses, which are dealt with by the Borough Housing Officer's Department.

The commonest cause of drain stoppages is obstruction of the intercepting trap, which is now happily omitted from modern drainage schemes. The dispensing with these traps also eliminates that other source of trouble, the fresh-air inlet. Where these have been fitted, as is most commonly the case, at garden level, they are usually found to be broken. For some years now the Department has, instead of calling for their replacement, simply requested owners to have them removed and the pipe thereto sealed off in the wall of the chamber. Some hundreds have now been dealt with in this way and in no case has any subsequent trouble with ventilation of the drainage system been experienced.

Drain Tests

The following drain tests were carried out:-

(a) For prospective purchasers of properties and reports submitted	22
(b) In connection with applications for advances for the purchase of properties under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958	122
(c) In connection with the investigation of nuisances	55
Total	<u>199</u>

For this service under (a) and (b) a fee, usually of £2.2.0., is charged.

This work also continues to grow in extent.

Swimming Baths

There are two municipal-owned swimming baths in the district, one at West Hendon and one at Mill Hill. The long, hot summer produced big attendances at both, a total of 170,596 persons using Mill Hill bath and 67,438 West Hendon.

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.

Swimming bath water often inadvertently becomes drinking water, particularly where schoolchildren are concerned, and therefore the water in swimming baths should as nearly as possible reach the standard of drinking water.

The cleanliness of these swimming pools is quite remarkable when compared with the bacteriological standards reported by the Medical Research Council (Memorandum No.37) which followed an investigation into the contamination of bathing beaches in England and Wales. In this report a typical beach examined by the Medical Research Council showed a coliform count which ranged between 40 per 100 ml. at the lower end of the scale to 25,000 per 100 ml. at the upper end of the scale.

30 samples were taken at the two Hendon pools, and no coliform organisms were found in any of these samples. Report No.71 of the Ministry of Health in the Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies also recommends that in 75% of the samples taken, the 24-hour plate count at 37°C. from 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies and the remainder should not exceed 100 colonies. Of the 30 samples taken 75% did not, in fact, exceed 10 colonies and in only 2 cases did the count exceed 100 colonies. One of the latter samples was found to have been due to the chlorinator having been out of action for some 2 hours prior to the taking of the sample, due to a burst water main. The other sample was taken after August Bank Holiday week-end, when there had been very high attendances at the bath.

Rag Flock and Other Filling materials Act, 1951

Number of Registered Premises 3

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Number of Licences granted 10

Hairdressers and Barbers

37 inspections were made in connection with the Byelaws made under Sec. 282 of the Middlesex County Council Acts, 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.

A report on the work carried out for the year ended 31st December, 1959, is given in the following table. As will be seen, most of the infestations were of a minor character occurring at private dwelling houses. These were most prevalent in the vicinity of water courses and where animals were kept.

TABLE XVII.

	Type of Property				Agricultural (5)
	Non-Agricultural			Totals of Cols. (1) (2) and (3) (4)	
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses) (2)	All other (including Business Premises) (3)		
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	19	45,200	6,094	51,313	10
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	6	698	68	772	-
(b) Routine inspection	-	1,079	142	1,221	-
3. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	96	13,731	1,456	15,283	-
4. Number of properties inspected (under Section 2) found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	3	1,481	129	1,613	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	3	105	19	127	-
5. Number of infested properties (under Section 4) treated by the Local Authority	6	1,583	134	1,723	-
6. Total treatments carried out - including retreatments	15	2,151	221	2,387	-
7. Number of notices served under Section 4					
(a) Treatment	-	2	1	3	-
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
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.	-	229	1	230	-

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

At the request of the Minister of Labour the tables showing the work carried out in the administration of the health provisions of the Factories Acts are given in the prescribed form as an annex to this Report.

Although the standard of sanitary accommodation at the factories in the Borough is generally high, it is desirable that this should be inspected at least once a year. It is hoped that this will be achieved in future.

At none of the outworkers' premises inspected were conditions found to be unsatisfactory.

No lists of out-workers were received from factories in the Borough.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Borough of Hendon Smoke Control (No.1) Order, 1958, declared a portion of the northern part of the Edgware Ward a Smoke Control Area and, after a Public Inquiry, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 31st August 1959, with a modification making it come into force on the 1st September, 1960.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government asked all local authorities in "black areas", of which Hendon is one, to submit a phased programme for establishing Smoke Control Areas over the next five years, with a target year for the completion of the whole programme.

With the ultimate object of making the whole of the Borough a Smoke Control Area, a Ward basis to be carried out in twenty stages was approved in principle.

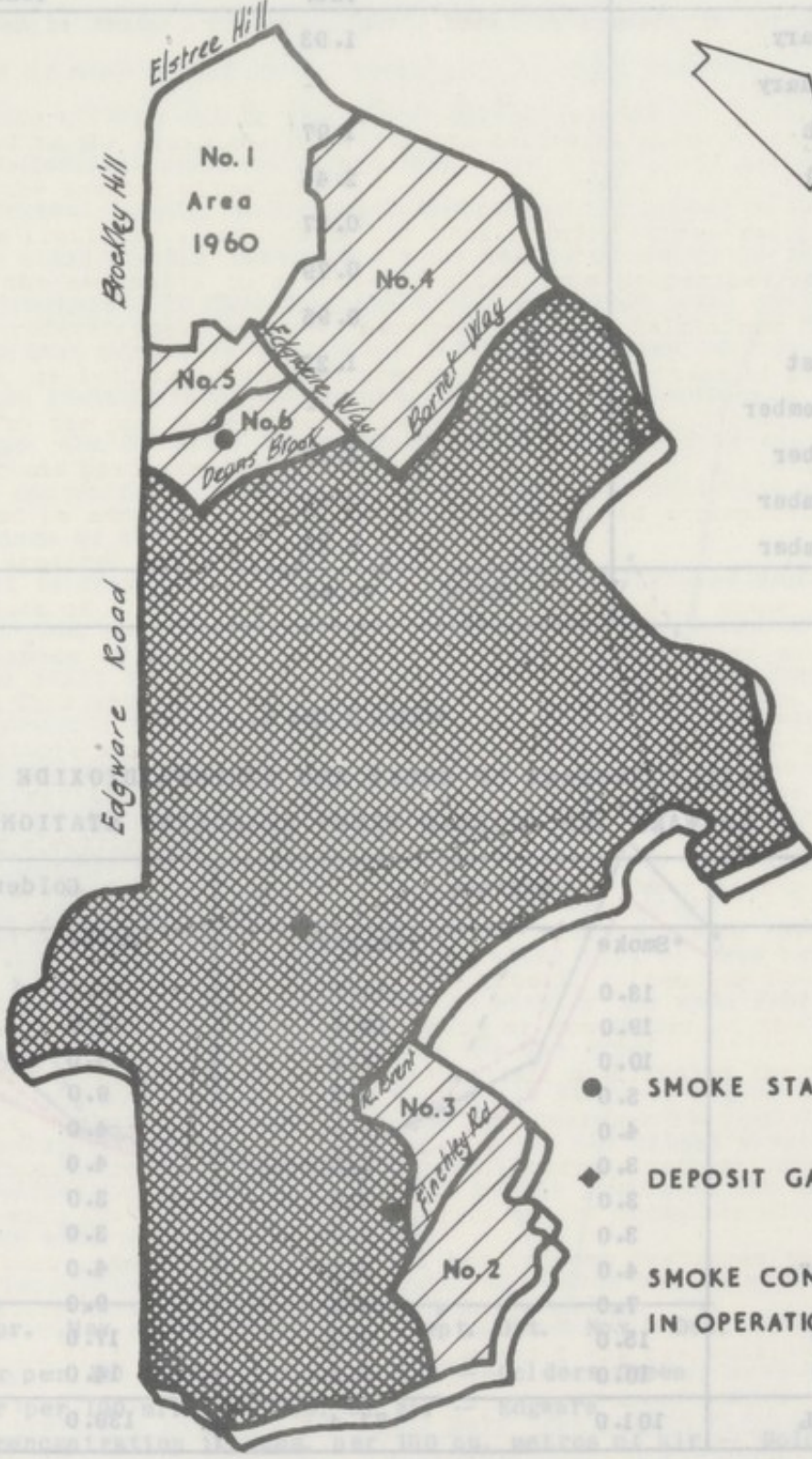
A detailed survey of the heating appliances used and of the fuels consumed now, together with an estimate of the cost of adaptation of the existing appliances and the amounts of smokeless fuels needed, has to be made, and an additional Public Health Inspector has been appointed to carry out this survey. A preliminary survey of Phase 1 of the Garden Suburb Ward has now been made and will form the Borough of Hendon Smoke Control (No.2) Area. The area is situated in the south-east part of the Borough and is approximately 446 acres in extent and consists of approximately 2,559 dwellings and other miscellaneous premises. It links up with Smoke Control Areas proposed by neighbouring boroughs, so that within the next three years a large smoke controlled area will almost surround the Hampstead Heath made up of Smoke Control Areas established in Hendon, Hampstead, Finchley and Hornsey.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The measurements recorded during the year show a definite improvement on the results obtained in the previous year. This may be due to the increased use of smokeless fuels, but some of the improvement may have been due to the relatively high wind velocity in November and December.

TABLE XVIII
 DEPOSIT GAUGE, TOWN HALL
 Table showing monthly deposit of total solids

1960	Total Solids Tons per sq. mile
January	13.77
February	21.37
March	19.41
April	14.27
May	11.04
June	13.31
July	13.24
August	13.90
September	14.07
October	14.24
November	13.30
December	2.11
TOTAL	182.03



- SMOKE STATION
- ◆ DEPOSIT GAUGE
- SMOKE CONTROL No. 1 AREA
IN OPERATION 1 SEPT. 1960

TABLE XVIII.

DEPOSIT GAUGE, TOWN HALL

Table showing monthly deposit of total solids:

1959	Rain ins.	Total solids Tons per sq. mile
January	1.93	15.77
February	-	21.37
March	1.97	19.41
April	2.44	14.97
May	0.27	11.04
June	0.79	13.31
July	0.95	12.54
August	1.22	12.90
September	-	14.07
October	2.32	14.24
November	2.44	13.30
December	3.55	22.11
	TOTAL 17.88	185.03

TABLE XIX.

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

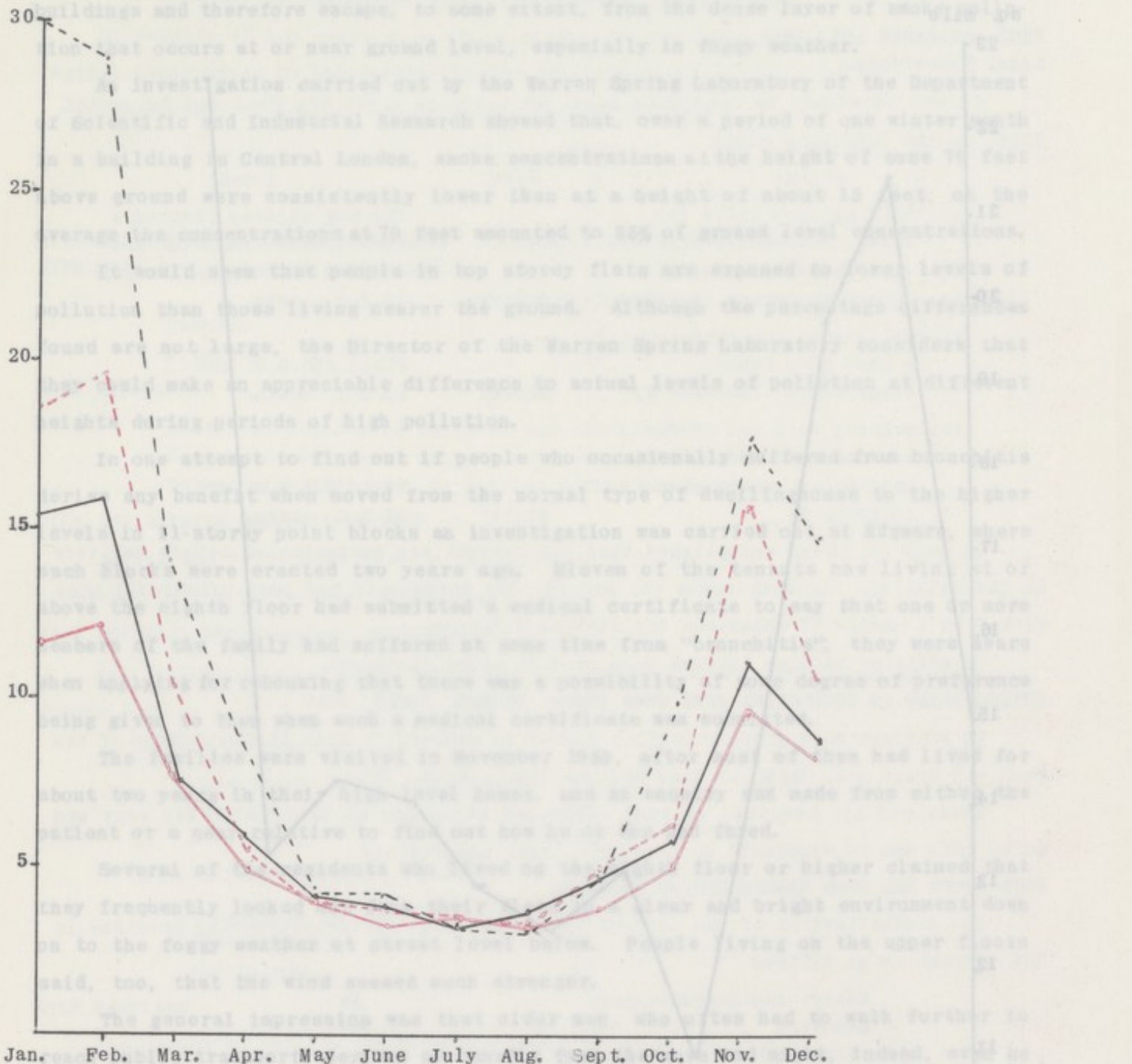
1959	Edgware		Golders Green	
	*Smoke	/Sulphur	*Smoke	/Sulphur
January	18.0	11.7	30.0	15.3
February	19.0	12.1	28.0	15.6
March	10.0	7.2	14.0	7.3
April	5.0	4.3	9.0	6.3
May	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.7
June	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5
July	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
August	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
September	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.8
October	7.0	4.9	9.0	6.6
November	15.0	9.1	17.0	11.1
December	10.0	7.3	14.0	8.5
TOTAL	101.0	71.4	139.0	88.0

* 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

1959

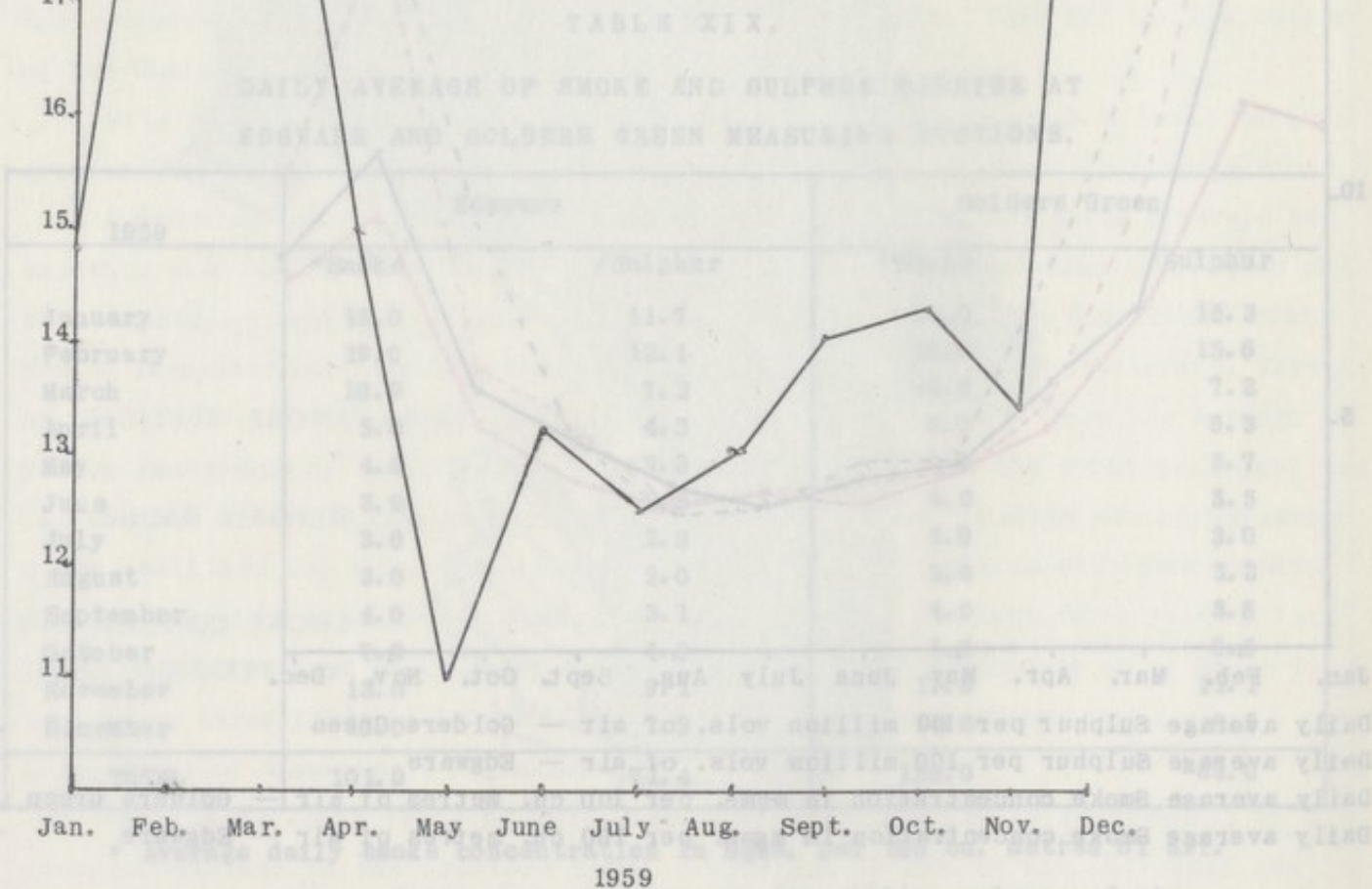
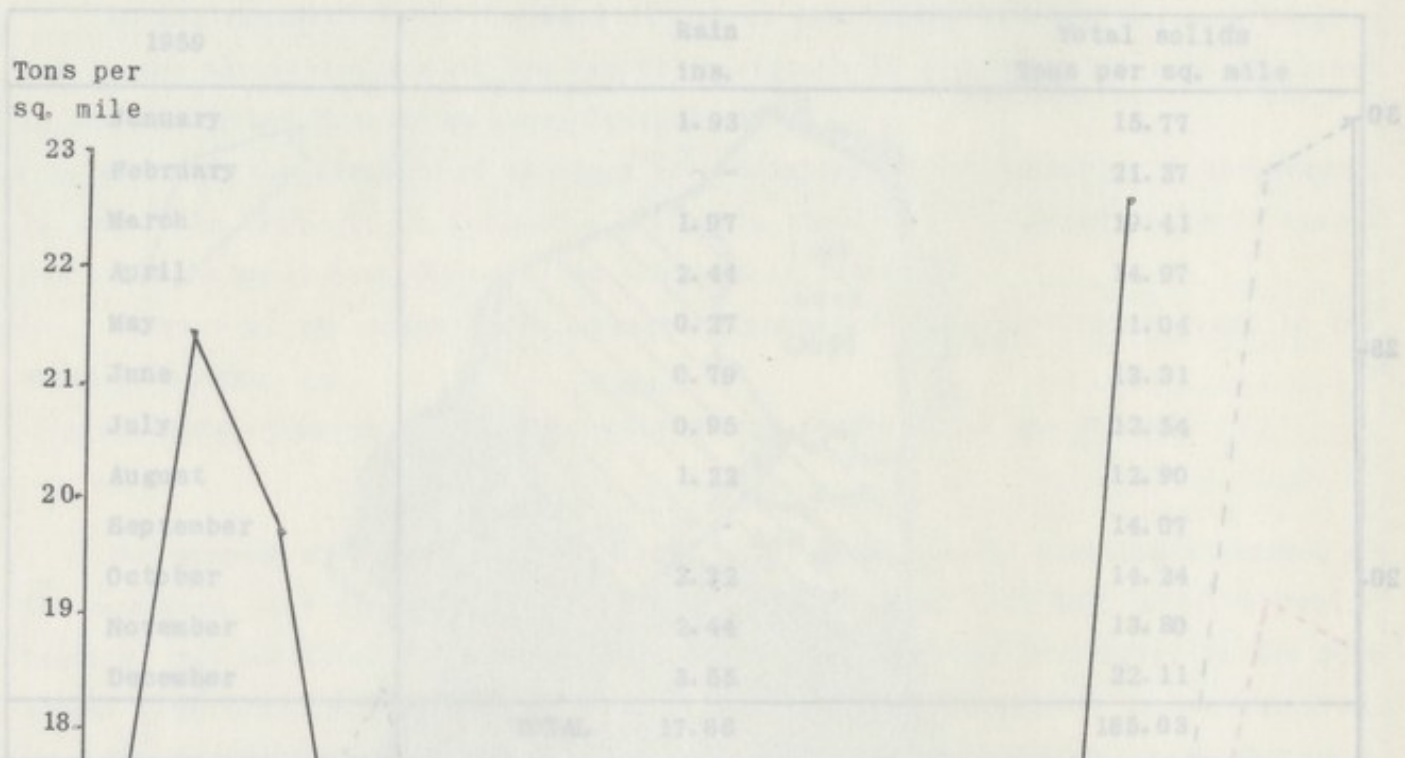


Daily average Sulphur per 100 million vols. of air — Golders Green ———
 Daily average Sulphur per 100 million vols. of air — Edgware ———
 Daily average Smoke concentration in mgms. per 100 cu. metres of air — Golders Green - - - -
 Daily average Smoke concentration in mgms. per 100 cu. metres of air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

men, seldom complained that the central heating made the air unacceptably dry, but this is possibly due to the fact that they spend more time in the kitchenette where humidity is higher.

The results could not be conclusive because of the small numbers involved, but

TABLE XVIII.
SMOKE FILTER AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE STATIONS
LAW WEST, TOWN HALL
DEPOSIT GAUGE — TOWN HALL



THE SKYSCRAPER BRONCHITIS

Mortality from chronic bronchitis is much less in certain Continental countries than England, and no doubt there are several factors which may explain the difference.

One possible factor is that in Continental cities more people live in very tall buildings and therefore escape, to some extent, from the dense layer of smoke pollution that occurs at or near ground level, especially in foggy weather.

An investigation carried out by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research showed that, over a period of one winter month in a building in Central London, smoke concentrations at the height of some 70 feet above ground were consistently lower than at a height of about 15 feet; on the average the concentrations at 70 feet amounted to 85% of ground level concentrations.

It would seem that people in top storey flats are exposed to lower levels of pollution than those living nearer the ground. Although the percentage differences found are not large, the Director of the Warren Spring Laboratory considers that they could make an appreciable difference to actual levels of pollution at different heights during periods of high pollution.

In one attempt to find out if people who occasionally suffered from bronchitis derive any benefit when moved from the normal type of dwellinghouse to the higher levels in 11-storey point blocks an investigation was carried out at Edgware, where such blocks were erected two years ago. Eleven of the tenants now living at or above the eighth floor had submitted a medical certificate to say that one or more members of the family had suffered at some time from "bronchitis"; they were aware when applying for rehousing that there was a possibility of some degree of preference being given to them when such a medical certificate was submitted.

The families were visited in November 1959, after most of them had lived for about two years in their high level homes, and an enquiry was made from either the patient or a near relative to find out how he or she had fared.

Several of the residents who lived on the eighth floor or higher claimed that they frequently looked out from their flats in a clear and bright environment down on to the foggy weather at street level below. People living on the upper floors said, too, that the wind seemed much stronger.

The general impression was that older men, who often had to walk further to reach public transport, derived no benefit from the move and might, indeed, even be worse. On the other hand, housewives and children who did not have to face the problem of longer travel to work and who spent more time in the cleaner atmosphere claimed to be much better for living in their new environment. Women, unlike the men, seldom complained that the central heating made the air uncomfortably dry, but this is possibly due to the fact that they spend more time in the kitchenette where humidity is higher.

The results could not be conclusive because of the small numbers involved, but

they were of sufficient interest to suggest that some people who suffer from chronic bronchitis may benefit by rehousing on the topmost floors.

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:-

Charge	Plea	Result
(a) Selling food unfit for human consumption — fine oatmeal containing rodent droppings. (Section 8)	Guilty	The Magistrates granted a conditional discharge and ordered the Company to pay £3.3.0. costs.
(b) Selling a cake containing a part of a rubber fingerstall. (Section 2)	Guilty	Fined £20.0.0. and £2.2.0. costs.
(c) Selling food not of the substance demanded (milk containing broken glass) (Section 2)	Guilty	Fined £25.0.0. and £3.3.0. costs.

In case (a) it was established that the oatmeal was contaminated before delivery to the retailer. In both cases (b) and (c) the defendants had been previously convicted on a number of occasions for similar offences.

In addition warning letters were sent in eight instances.

ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH FOOD SHOPS, STORES, CAFES, etc.

92 cautions were given or notices served in connection with infringements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

These had all received or were receiving attention at the end of the year and in no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD MANUFACTURING PREMISES

The classification of the various food shops and food manufacturing premises in the Borough is as follows:-

Bakers and Confectioners	56
Butchers	102
Caterers Production Kitchen	1
Confectionery (Sweet) Shops	135
Fishmongers	40
Greengrocers	56
Grocers and Provision Merchants	198
Restaurants and Cafes	135
School Meals Kitchens	22
School Meals Centres	32
Works Canteens	45
Total	822

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

	Registered Premises	Inspections
Ice Cream Premises	234	28
Preservation of Food	69	29

15 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	14
II	1

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS AND HAWKERS' PREMISES UNDER SECTION 11.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1950.

	Number Registered	Number of Inspections
Hawkers	74	17
Premises	25	7

MILK SUPPLY

Number of registered dairymen and distributors	46
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 there were no contraventions of the Act, and in no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS

The following table shows the number of licences issued under these Regulations during 1959.

Dealers Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	38
Pasteurised	37
Sterilised	44

Dealers Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	20
Pasteurised	20
Sterilised	20

MILK SAMPLING

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

Pasteurised	9
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	4
Sterilised	3
Milk in cartons (Pasteurised)	2
Raw Tuberculin Tested Bulk	19

In addition 80 samples of bottle rinses were taken.

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD

The amount of food condemned shows a reduction on previous years. This is due to the transfer from the Borough of a central distributing depot of a multiple firm.

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

LIST OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED DURING 1959

MEAT	613 lb. 5 oz. (including - Bacon, Beef, Chicken, Corned Beef, Ham, Lamb, Offal, Pork, Sausages, Veal)	
	8 cartons Liver (176 lb.)	
	150 Pies and 9 lb. Pie	
	1 Turkey, 3 Bath Chaps	
FISH	3 st. (including Bream, Kippers)	
TINNED FOOD	Meat	203
	Milk	48
	Fruit	422
	Vegetables	160
	Soup	7
	Fish	35
	Jam	28
	Fruit Juice	12
	Tomato Juice	5
	Ham	48 (491 lb.)
DRIED FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES	Currants	56 lb.
	Muscateles	5½ lb.
	Potatoes	81 cwt.
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	Butter	3 lb.
	Cake, Fruit	2 lb.
	Cereal	5 pkts.
	Cheese	50 lb. 4 oz.
	Coconut	18½ lb.
	Cream	2 tins
	Flour	34 lb.
	Gherkins	2 jars
	Jam	25 jars
	Pickles	4 jars
	Potato Mash Powder	42 lb.
	Pudding	1 tin
	Rice	28 lb.
	Yoghurt	49 cartons and 12 bottles

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 1959"

ARTICLE	TOTAL SAMPLES PROCURED	UNSATISFACTORY
Milk (Various)	197	
Butter	42	
Cakes and Biscuits	4	1
Cheese	31	6
Cooked Meat	6	1
Cream	35	
Drugs	37	
Fish & Fish Products	25	
Fruit - Fresh, Canned & Dried	19	8
Fruit Juice, etc.	6	2
Ice-Cream	43	
Liver	22	
Margarine	23	1
Meat and Meat Products	87	5
Preserves	5	
Sausages, etc.	6	
Spirits	7	4
Sweets	8	
Vinegar	25	
Miscellaneous	14	1 (Jelly)
	<u>642</u>	<u>29</u>

With regard to the samples noted on that list as being unsatisfactory, I add the following comments:-

Cakes and Biscuits. The one sample pronounced unsatisfactory under this heading was a "Seedless Fig Bar Biscuit" which upon examination was found to contain crushed seeds. Representations were made to the makers for either the omission of the seeds or the renaming of the product; the latter course was adopted.

Cheeses. All six samples referred to as unsatisfactory were samples of soft cheeses claimed to be "Cream Cheeses". There is no statutory standard for cheese, and the power of deciding a standard and of maintaining the quality of the article is in the hands of the Courts. A court can decide upon the evidence before it what is a reasonable standard, and in Middlesex the Food and Drugs Authority submits that a fat percentage of 50% on the whole cheese is a reasonable standard. Four of the samples referred to were Continental pre-packed cheeses. On the Continent the fat content of a cheese is stated as a percentage of the dry solids (i.e. excluding the water content of the cheese), and the conversion of this figure to a percentage of the whole cheese has shown a fat content much lower than is considered desirable for a cream cheese. In each case the importers were approached and the matter concluded satisfactorily. The other two cases were in respect of sales of a non pre-packed whole milk cheese mistakenly described by the vendors as "Cream Cheese". One official caution was issued.

Cooked Meats. One sample of pork luncheon meat was considered unsatisfactory, being deficient in meat content. In the case of luncheon meats there is an agreement between the manufacturers for a minimum meat content of 80%, this standard being one that could be submitted to a Court in evidence of current practice on the lines indicated above in respect of cream cheeses. It was found that the sample in question was old stock and the vendors, who were also the packers, were cautioned.

Fruits. A retailer displayed a show ticket on tins of "Red Plums" describing them as "Victoria Plums". Examination of the plums showed them to be Prune plums. The firm was prosecuted and fined £3 with costs of 3 guineas. In three cases retailers were found displaying Clementine oranges with tickets claiming the oranges to be seedless. One retailer was prosecuted and fined £2 on each of two summonses with costs of 6 guineas. In the other two cases there were mitigating circumstances which led to cautions being given.

Fruit Juices. A "Fruit Juice" must be fruit juice with nothing added. A concentrate of fruit juice and sugar is a "Fruit syrup". Two cases of fruit syrups being described as fruit juices were disclosed and the persons responsible for labelling the products were cautioned.

Margarine. A sample of margarine was found to contain 18.4% of water. The statutory standard for water content of margarine is not more than 16%. The company concerned discovered that whereas their normal water content checks were efficient for the checking of bulk blends, it was not so when applied to special purpose blends in small quantities. An official caution was issued in respect of this sample.

Meat. Five samples of minced beef obtained from a retailer were found to contain sulphur dioxide preservative. There is an absolute prohibition against adding preservative to fresh meat, and the retailer was prosecuted. A fine of £5 on each of three summonses was inflicted together with costs of £19.4s.

Spirits. Samples of spirits obtained from licensed premises were found to be adulterated with water. Proceedings were instituted against the licensee under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1953, instead of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, by reason of a defence available that spirits may be adulterated with water providing the proof spirit is not less than 65° proof. In the case of the two samples for which proceedings were undertaken, gin of 58° proof and whiskey of 65° proof, each was sold from a bottle of proprietary branded spirit marked 70° proof. The licensee was fined £10 on each of two summonses with 15 guineas costs.

Miscellaneous. A table jelly was found to have its ingredients incorrectly marked. A letter was sent to the firm concerned and the matter corrected.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 - 1953. The majority of the inspection work carried out under the provisions of these Acts relates to ensuring that the requirements of the various Marking Orders made under the provisions of the Act of 1926 are complied

with. These Orders apply to the marking of the country of origin on imported foodstuffs principally meat, apples, tomatoes, dried fruits, bacon, ham, poultry, butter and honey, upon sale and exposure for sale. The inspections were made at 275 premises of 889 displays of these foodstuffs. Most of the infringements detected were of a minor nature and were dealt with by verbal warning. In one case an official caution was issued in respect of unlabelled meat and offal.

One firm was officially cautioned for labelling Argentine beef as Empire. Another firm and its manager was similarly cautioned for marking Polish bacon as English, the particular circumstances and the excellent record of the company being taken into consideration.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953. This order requires pre-packed food to be marked with the name and address, or with the registered trademark of the packer or labeller. It also requires such food to be labelled with its common or usual name (if any), and in the case of a compounded food, with the names of the ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed and prescribes specific labelling of certain foods. A total of 664 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 178 different premises to ascertain whether there was compliance with the above Order.

False and Misleading Descriptions. Food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false and misleading statements and descriptions. No serious infringements were disclosed. Corrective action taken within the whole area of the County had equal effect within the sub-districts, and work under this heading is combined with inspections made in connection with the Merchandise Marks Acts and the Labelling of Food Order.

Corrective action was sought for example where slimming claims were made in association with lemon juice drinks. Some extravagant claims in respect of medical remedies were challenged and the advertisements withdrawn.

Special designated milks. During 1959 50 samples of designated milks were taken, all of which were certified to be satisfactory. One Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence in respect of premises within your area where milk is processed was issued. The premises were regularly inspected and compliance with statutory requirements was well maintained. No infringements were reported during the year.

Safe milk. In addition to the foregoing, 6 samples of raw milk were procured within your district and submitted to test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. None was found contaminated."

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

PUBLICATION BY MEMBER OF STAFF

During the year a book entitled "Domestic Sanitation", on the modern principles and practice of domestic sanitation, written by F. G. Gordon, F.R.I.B.A., and J. Downing, M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., was published by Estates Gazette Ltd.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959 FOR THE BOROUGH
OF HENDON IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX**

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937**

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	3	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	389	94	12	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	-	-	-
Total	427	97	15	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	17	8	Nil	1	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	20	15	-	-	-
Total	43	28	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111.)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)
Wearing apparel - Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	92
Making of Curtains and furniture hangings	5
Furniture making and Upholstery	2
Brass and brass articles	1
Artificial flowers	4
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	2
Making of brushes	1
Feather sorting	2
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	5
Making of Lampshades	6
	<hr/>
TOTAL	120



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