

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

Contributors

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THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ENFIELD.

Annual Report

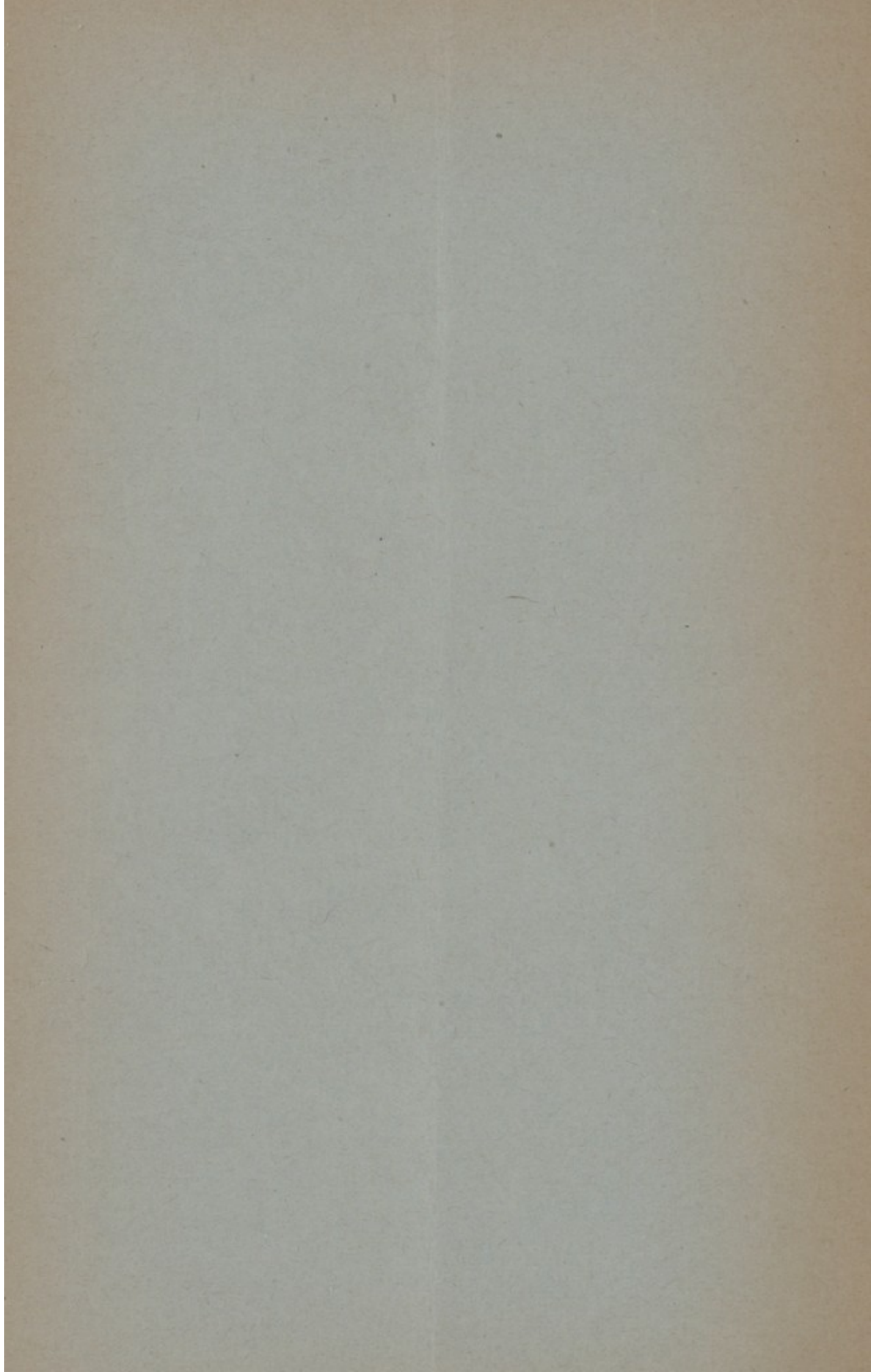
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOR 1915,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Annual Report

OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

ENFIELD :
STANLEY WOODFIELD,
WINDMILL HILL.



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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

ENFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (including 412 acres water)	...	...	12,601 acres
Population at census of 1911	...	...	56,338
Population at middle of 1915	...	...	61,173
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	11,948

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	21·64
Recorded Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	11·27
Standardized Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	11·66
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	...	...	86·85
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	1·06
Tuberculosis Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	1·04

VITAL STATISTICS OF WARDS.

Ward.	Area in acres.	Persons per acre.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Standardized Deathrate	Infantile Mortality	Zymotic Death-rate.	Tuberculosis Death rate.
Town ...	1,717	4·3	7,536	13·91	9·05	66·66	·26	·92
Chase ...	4,478	3·0	13,450	22·60	12·61	82·23	1·41	·59
Ordnance ...	2,060	6·7	13,977	20·17	10·73	88·65	1·21	·71
Green Street and Ponders End	1,330	10·0	13,312	26·51	13·90	104·81	1·65	·87
Bush Hill Park ...	762	15·4	11,802	21·60	10·95	82·35	·33	1·18
Hadley & Cockfosters	2,254	·4	1,096	10·03	10·37	0·00	·91	0·00

PUBLIC OFFICES,
ENFIELD.

May 31st, 1916.

Medical Officer of Health's
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1915.

To the Urban District Council of Enfield.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1915, which, owing to the depletion of the Staff in the Office, is rather belated, but which I trust you will find satisfactory. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. J. Munro, giving particulars of the work done in the Sanitary Department, is also incorporated.

As in a circular issued in December 1915, the Local Government Board stated that they considered that many of the usual details inserted in the Annual Reports, such as a description of the district and of the water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, etc., may be omitted, and that the report may be confined to a record of what has taken place during the year, I propose to curtail this report very considerably as compared to former years.

POPULATION.

The number of inhabited houses in the district in June 30th, 1915, was 11,948, and as it was found at the last Census that the average number of inhabitants to each house was 5.12, I estimate the population on that date as being 61,173, although I have no doubt that this very considerably underestimates the number of people in the district in consequence of the War.

A very large number of men have left the District to join the Service, while, on the other hand, a still larger number,—accompanied in many instances by their families, have flocked into the District to work at the munition factories, consequently any approximately correct estimation of the population is out of the question. The result of this is that the Death-rates and the Infectious Diseases rates appear to be very much larger than they would be if we had the means of accurately gauging the exact population.

Enfield is divided into six wards as follows :—

Wards.	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Total.	Population.
Town	1,472	52	1,524	7,536
Chase	2,627	46	2,673	13,450
Ordnance	2,730	14	2,744	13,977
Green Street and Ponders End	2,600	30	2,630	13,312
Bush Hill Park ...	2,305	16	2,321	11,802
Hadley & Cockfosters	214	6	220	1,096
	11,948	164	12,112	61,173

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics for the year are quite satisfactory, but in consequence of the considerable underestimation of the population our figures apparently this year are not so good as in 1914, but I am confident that if we had any means of obtaining a true estimate they would show much more favourably.

The number of births registered was :—

Boys.	Girls.	Total.
663	661	1,324

including 32 illegitimate births, *i.e.*, 2·41 per cent. of the total.

This total is one less than that of the previous year, and gives a birth-rate of 21·64 per thousand of the population, which compares favourably with that of England and Wales, which was 21·9 per thousand. The corresponding rate for London is 22·6.

The births were distributed among the various wards as follows:—

Ward	1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total each sex.		Total each Ward.	Birth-rate.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
Town	16	9	10	23	13	12	10	12	49	56	105	13·91									
Chase	33	49	45	36	36	38	33	34	147	157	304	22·60									
Ordinance... ..	35	46	30	24	35	43	35	34	135	147	282	20·17									
Green Street and Ponders End ...	52	48	50	42	42	31	46	42	190	163	353	26·51									
Bush Hill Park ...	37	34	33	37	29	29	30	26	129	126	255	21·60									
Hadley and Cockfosters ...	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	6	5	11	10·03							
Births outside the District									...	7	7	14									
										176	187	170	164	155	153	155	150	663	661	1,324	21·64 for District
										363		334		308		305		1,324			

The births of boys and girls, also birth-rates for the last three years were:—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.
1913	659	672	1,331	22·50	·57
1914	688	637	1,325	21·83	·62
1915	663	661	1,324	21·64	·52

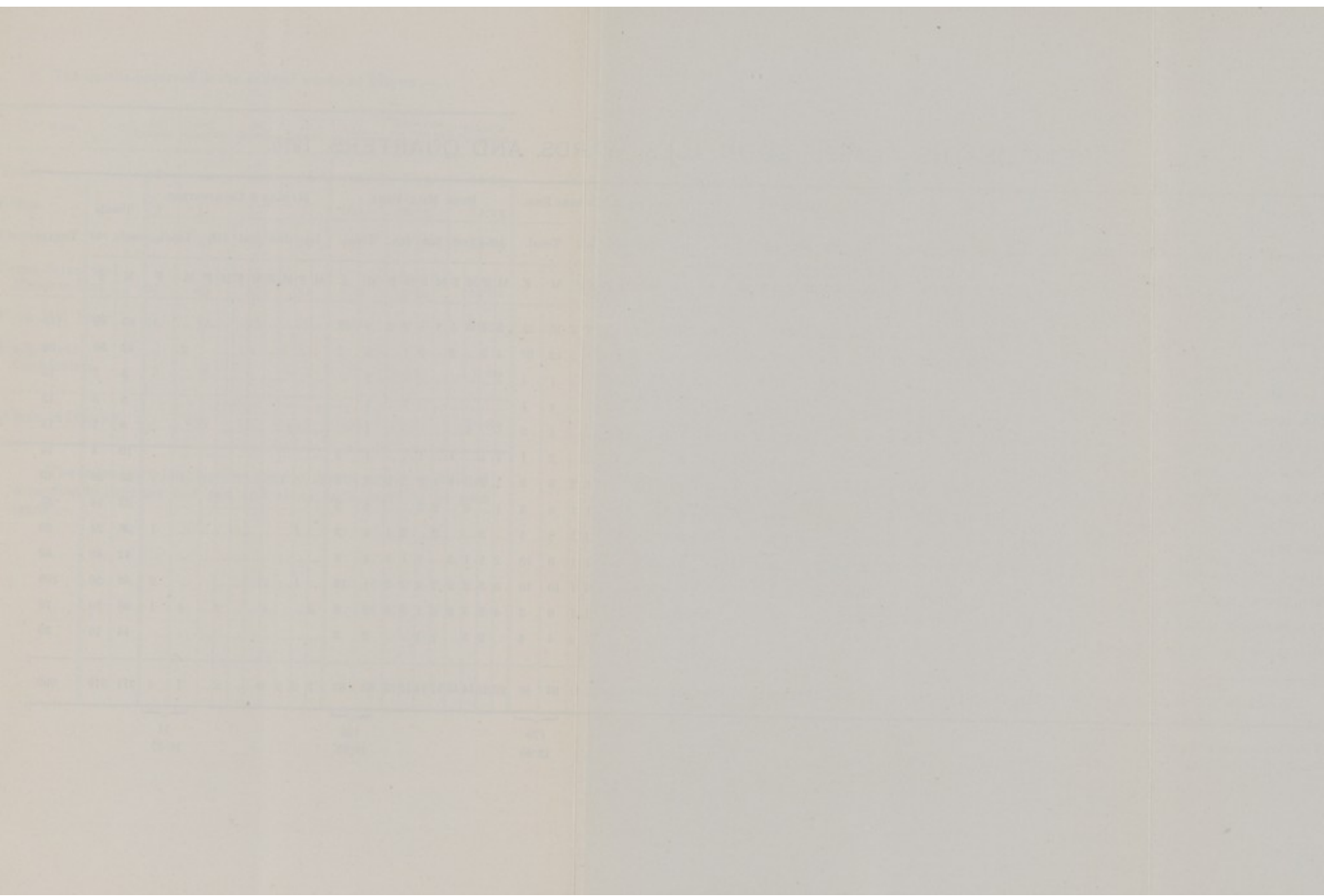
DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the district during the year were 590, of which 310 were males and 280 females, giving a crude death-rate of 9·64. To these must be added 144 deaths of Enfield residents registered outside the district, and from this total must be subtracted 44 deaths of non-residents occurring in the district, which brings the nett number of deaths to 690 for the year, giving a recorded death-rate of 11·27. We have, however, to suppose that the age and sex constitution of the population of Enfield is identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated at the census of 1911, for which purpose the recorded death-rate must be multiplied by a "factor for correction" supplied by the Registrar-General, viz., 1·0348, and this gives a standardized death-rate of 11·66.

	Birth-rate.	Recorded Death-rate.	Standardized Death-rate.	Infantile Death-rate.
England & Wales	21·9	15·1	14·8	110·0
London	22·6	16·1	16·1	112·0
96 Great Towns, including London	22·8	15·6	15·9	117·0
ENFIELD ...	21·64	11·27	11·66	86·85

The corresponding figures for Enfield for the three previous years are :—

		1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Recorded death-rate	...	10·07	9·75	9·98	11·27
Standardized do.	...	10·40	10·09	10·32	11·66



NETT DEATHS, CLASSIFIED IN AGES, WARDS, AND QUARTERS, 1915.

WARD.	TOWNS.						CHASE.						ORDNANCE.						GREEN ST. & PONDER'S END.						BUSH HILL PARK.						HADLEY & COCKFOSTERS.						Totals		TOTALS																							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.		each sex																									
QUARTER.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																								
SEX.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																								
Under 1 year	4	1	1	1	7	5	4	3	3	3	1	5	1	16	9	3	4	2	2	5	4	5	15	10	6	8	4	5	3	6	3	2	16	21	3	4	3	5	1	1	2	2	9	12	63	52	115					
1 to 5 yrs.	1	1	1	9	4	1	2	2	3	2	13	10	7	6	1	4	...	1	1	1	9	12	4	9	4	7	2	4	2	...	12	20	4	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	7	1	...	1	2	...	42	50	92				
5 to 10 yrs.	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	8	7	15														
10 to 15 yrs.	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	4	4	1	1	...	1	8	5	13															
15 to 20 yrs.	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	4	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	8	7	15														
20 to 25 yrs.	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	10	4	14									
25 to 35 yrs.	3	1	1	...	1	2	5	2	1	1	...	1	5	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	4	5	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	2	2	9	3	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	23	20	43		
35 to 45 yrs.	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	5	8	2	...	2	3	3	3	...	8	5	3	4	2	...	1	...	2	1	8	5	...	2	...	2	2	1	4	3	...	1	1	...	26	24	50						
45 to 55 yrs.	2	1	1	...	2	6	3	4	3	3	1	4	3	11	12	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	1	12	7	3	...	3	5	2	4	1	1	9	10	2	1	1	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	3	4	8	42	40	82				
55 to 75 yrs.	3	2	2	3	2	1	6	8	9	5	3	1	5	1	21	10	2	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	10	8	2	5	2	4	1	...	5	1	10	10	5	5	2	2	2	2	3	11	12	...	1	...	1	2	...	58	50	108			
75 to 85 yrs.	3	1	2	...	2	1	2	8	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	8	7	4	5	...	2	1	...	5	7	3	2	1	...	4	1	9	3	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	12	8	2	...	1	...	2	4	1	46	30	76					
Over 85 yrs.	2	1	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	5	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	2	4	6	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	14	16	30							
TOTALS	20	8	7	5	4	6	7	9	38	28	37	26	16	15	16	16	23	15	92	72	37	23	16	17	19	14	19	10	81	64	30	31	21	28	21	10	21	11	93	86	22	22	14	16	11	14	13	13	60	65	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	7	4	371	319	690
Total Deaths, each Ward	66						164						145						179						125						11																															
Standardized Death-rate	9.05						12.61						10.73						13.90						10.95						10.37																															

The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows:—

Ward.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Death-rate per 1000 as recorded.	Infantile Death-rate.
Town	28	12	10	16	66	8.75	66.66
Chase	63	31	32	38	164	12.19	82.23
Ordnance ...	50	33	33	29	145	10.37	88.65
Green Street and Ponders End ...	61	49	37	32	179	13.44	104.81
Bush Hill Park...	44	30	25	26	125	10.59	82.35
Hadley and Cockfosters ...	5	4	...	2	11	10.03	0.00
Whole of District	251	159	137	143	690	11.27	86.85

The following table classifies the 690 deaths above mentioned according to their sex and age, and allots each death to its own ward:—

Fifty-nine of the deaths registered were those of persons over 80 years of age, 29 being males and 30 females.

Five of the women were over ninety, the eldest being 99, their combined ages amounting to 461 years, while two of the men lived to see 91.

The more important causes of death as registered were:— Malignant Disease 57; Heart Disease 60; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 54; Bronchitis 58; Old Age 49; Pneumonia 61; Bright's Disease 16; Diphtheria 10; and Scarlet Fever 3; whilst among the children Premature Birth accounted for 47 deaths; Diarrhœa 9; and Respiratory Diseases 18.

INQUESTS.

The following is a complete list of the Inquests held in Enfield during the year.

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.	Date.	Verdict.
Poisoning by carbolic acid, self administered	F	33 yrs.	Jan. 4	Suicide, insane.
Drowning	F	44 ..	Jan. 24	Suicide, insane.
Drowning	F	25-30 ..	Jan 25	Open verdict.
Broncho pneumonia	M	19 days	Feb. 1	Natural causes.
Fatty infiltration of the heart muscle. Heart failure ...	M	68 yrs.	Feb. 18	Natural causes.
Dilated heart. Syncope ...	M	63 ..	Feb. 19	Natural causes.
Chronic bronchitis and pneumonia	F	65 ..	Mar. 4	Natural causes.
Rupture of the Coronary Artery	M	75 ..	Mar. 8	Natural causes.
Internal injuries and shock. Crushed between buffers of trucks while shunting ...	M	27 ..	Mar. 12	Misadventure.
Rupture of a Pelvic Vessel and Hæmorrhage	F	30 ..	Mar. 15	Natural causes.
Drowning	F	25 ..	Mar. 16	Open verdict.
Acute inflammation of the ears. Coma. Exhaustion	M	1 $\frac{3}{4}$..	Mar. 17	Natural causes.
Acute suffocative Cedema of the lungs	F	69 ..	Apr. 6	Natural causes.

INQUESTS—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.	Date.	Verdict.
Drowned	M	8 yrs.	Apr. 10	Accidental death.
Cerebral hæmorrhage	F	58 ..	Apr. 10	Natural causes.
Syncope due to prolonged exertion acting on a weak and flabby heart	M	59 ..	Apr. 15	Natural causes.
Measles. Pnæumonia	F	3½ ..	Apr. 24	Natural causes.
Interstitial Nephritis. Arterial Sclerosis. Heart failure ...	M	70 ..	May 15	Natural causes.
Shock from scalds	M	2 ..	May 15	Accidental causes.
Syncope due to pressure on the heart of an over-filled stomach	M	71 ..	May 19	Natural causes.
Burns from the ignition of celluloid	M	18 ..	May 20	Misadventure.
Distension of the stomach with gas. Convulsions	M	10 wks.	June 5	Natural causes.
Fatty degeneration of the heart. Syncope. Rupture of a vessel on the brain	F	68 yrs.	June 9	Natural causes.
Fracture of skull and laceration of brain sustained by falling from a window while cleaning the same	M	14 ..	June 23	Accidental causes.
Perforation of a Pyboric ulcer. Peritonitis. Shock	M	33 ..	June 24	Natural causes.
Arterio Sclerosis. Angina Pectoris. Syncope	M	60 ..	June 25	Natural causes.
Drowned	M	64 ..	July 5	Open verdict.
Drowning	M	12 ..	Aug. 8	Misadventure.
Serous effusion on brain ...	M	39 ..	Aug. 11	Natural causes.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, consequent upon injuries received through being knocked down by a motor car	M	8½ ..	Aug. 13	As "Cause of death."

INQUESTS—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.	Date.	Verdict.
Tetanus Poisoning, consequent upon injuries received through falling over a stone	M	51 yrs.	Aug. 16	Misadventure.
Rupture of an aneurism on the aorta	F	61 ..	Aug. 20	Natural causes.
Septic Peritonitis	F	27 ..	Aug. 20	Death due to the insertion by the deceased of an instrument into the Uterus.
Cerebral hæmorrhage	F	54 ..	Aug. 29	Natural causes.
Fracture of skull & other injuries	M	27 yrs.	Sep. 3	Killed on railway by a light engine
Fracture of neck and other injuries sustained by being drawn into machinery while at his work	M	37 yrs.	Sep. 5	Misadventure.
Disease of Coronary Arteries of the heart. Heart failure ...	F	66 yrs.	Sep. 21	Natural causes.
Bullet wound traversing the heart and lungs. Shock ...	M	47 yrs.	Oct. 9	Accidental causes.
Fracture of the skull. Hæmorrhage on brain. Collision between a cycle and a motor car...	M	41 yrs.	Oct. 17	Accidental causes.
Pressure of fluid on the heart. Collapse of lung. Syncope ...	F	73 yrs.	Oct. 22	Natural causes.
Hæmorrhage on brain from a ruptured artery	F	55 yrs.	Oct. 27	Natural causes.
Shock from burns	F	75 yrs.	Nov. 21	Accidental causes.
Spasm of the heart from disease of the Coronary Artery and senile degeneration	F	79 yrs.	Dec. 1	Natural causes.
Drowning	F	18 yrs.	Dec. 3	Open verdict.
Shock from burns	M	3 yrs.	Dec. 6	Accidental causes.
Inanition	M	1 day	Dec. 9	Natural causes.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

The total number of deaths that occurred amongst infants under one year, including 10 registered outside the district, was 115, giving a death-rate of 86·85 per thousand births, as compared with a death-rate of 110 for England and Wales, and 117 for the 96 great towns, including London. The corresponding figures for Enfield for the last three years were:—1912, 76·30; 1913, 87·15; and 1914, 80·75.

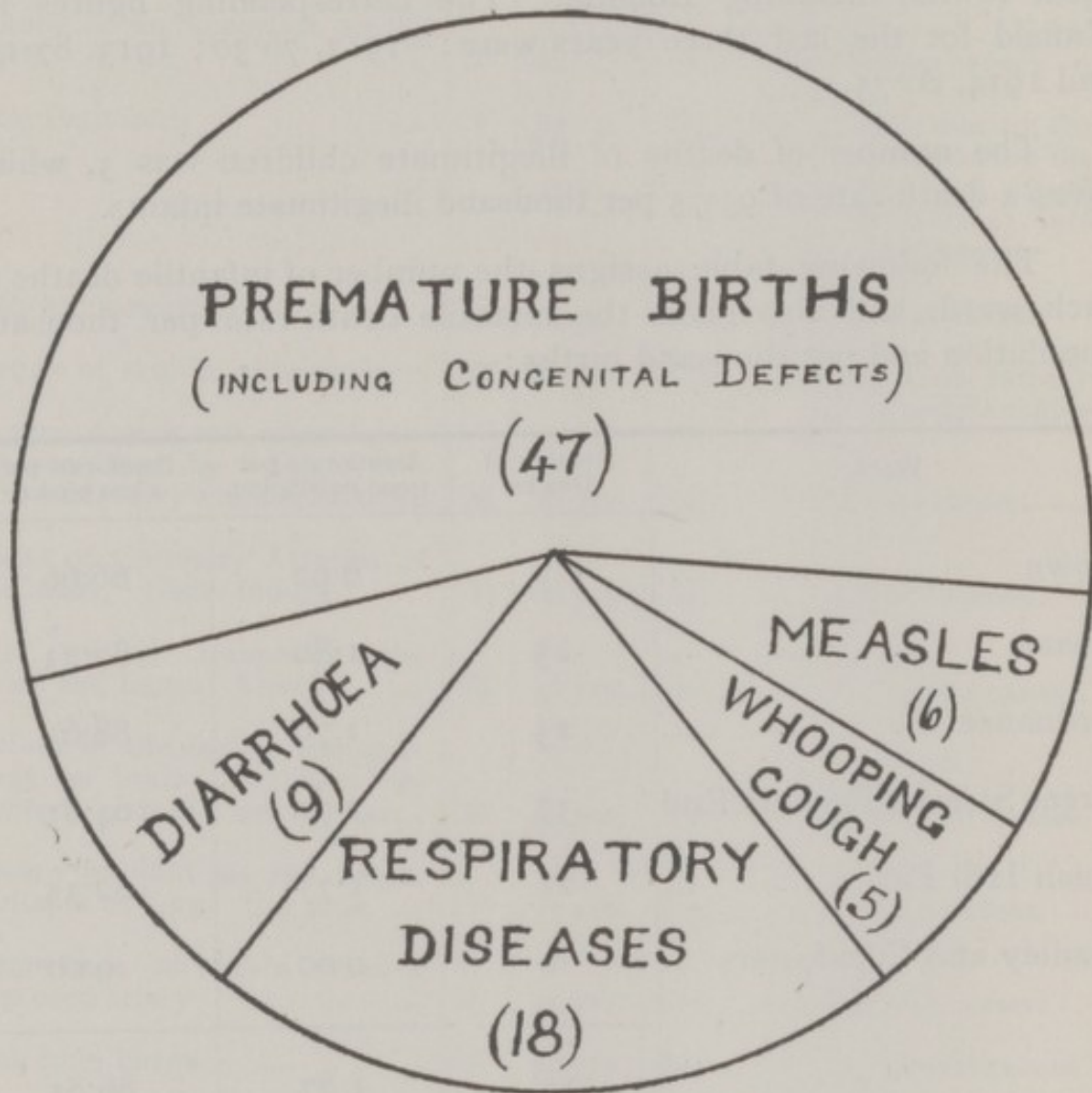
The number of deaths of illegitimate children was 3, which gives a death-rate of 93·75 per thousand illegitimate infants.

The following table assigns the number of infantile deaths to each ward, and also gives the infantile death-rate per thousand population and per thousand births:—

Ward.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
Town	7	0·92	66·66
Chase	25	1·80	82·23
Ordnance	25	1·79	88·65
Green Street & Ponders End	37	2·70	104·81
Bush Hill Park	21	1·77	82·35
Hadley and Cockfosters ...	0	0·00	0·00
	115	1·87	86·85

The chief causes of death were Premature Birth (including congenital defects), 47; Diarrhoea, 9; Respiratory Diseases, 18; Whooping Cough, 5; Measles, 6.

The accompanying diagram shows the relative proportions of these deaths in graphic form.



Comparing this diagram with the similar one for last year, we find Premature Births less by 3, Diarrhoea less by 17, and Respiratory Diseases increased by 6.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

It may perhaps be within the recollection of the Council that this question was at their Meeting in October, 1914, deferred until November, 1915.

In the meantime, on September 1st, 1915, the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, came into operation, and on November 26th I submitted the following Special Report:—

PUBLIC OFFICES,
ENFIELD,
26th November, 1915.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND INFANT WELFARE

GENTLEMEN,

Pursuant to your resolution that I should bring up a Report and detailed estimate for a comprehensive scheme on lines indicated by the Local Government Board and capable of being put into force gradually, I now beg to submit the following:—

MEMORANDUM.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

A complete scheme would comprise the following elements, each of which will, in this connection, be organised in its direct bearing on infantile health.

1. Arrangements for the local supervision of Midwives.
2. Arrangements for:—
 - ANTE-NATAL.
 - (1) An ante-natal Clinic for expectant mothers.
 - (2) The home visiting of expectant mothers.
 - (3) A Maternity Hospital or beds at a hospital, in which complicated cases of pregnancy can receive treatment.

REMARKS BY M.O.H. AS UNDER:—

This is already done by the Middlesex County Council.

Provided for in scheme submitted.

do.

Cases at present sent to Hospitals at Tottenham and London and no difficulty has been experienced.

3. Arrangements for :—

NATAL.

- (1) Such assistance as may be needed to ensure the mother having skilled and prompt attendance during confinement at home.
- (2) The confinement of sick women, including women having contracted pelvis or suffering from any other condition involving danger to the mother or infant, at a hospital.

The Board of Guardians' arrangements for dealing with this have so far been quite satisfactory.

Cases at present sent to Hospitals at Tottenham and London and no difficulty has been experienced.

4. Arrangements for :—

POST-NATAL.

- (1) The treatment in a hospital of complications arising after parturition, whether in the mother or in the infant.
- (2) The provision of systematic advice and treatment for infants at a Baby Clinic or Infant Dispensary.
- (3) The continuance of these Clinics and Dispensaries, so as to be available for children up to the age when they are entered on a school register, i.e., the register of a Public Elementary School, Nursery School, Crèche, Day Nursery, School for Mothers, or other school.
- (4) The systematic home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register as above defined.

do.

Provided for in the scheme submitted.

do.

do.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

July, 1914.

The consideration of the question of making provision for the care of mothers, expectant mothers, and young children in Enfield involves the establishment of not less than four Centres, known as "Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres."

In the scheme I am now submitting I venture to think that the most suitable buildings for such purposes are to be found in the Sunday Schools or Mission Rooms of the various religious bodies in the district.

The number of rooms required in a centre would be not less than three, one large, as reception room, a room for weighing babies, and a consultation room for the doctor.

The following appear to me to be suitable for the work in the various populous parts of the district:—

ORDNANCE WARD.

The Totteridge Road Baptist Sunday School, or the St. George's Hall.

GREEN STREET AND PONDEERS END WARD.

The Church Hall in Durants Road, or the Congregational Sunday School, High Street, Ponders End.

BUSH HILL PARK WARD.

Congregational Sunday School Room, Main Avenue.

THE TOWN AND CHASE WARDS.

The Congregational Institute, Armfield Road, or St. Luke's Institute, Morley Hill.

I have not consulted any of the authorities of these Institutes, but from inquiries made in different parts of London I find that the use of such like places is almost invariably given free, subject to a small charge for light and attendance.

At the commencement of the scheme I think that each Centre should be opened not less than two consecutive hours once a fortnight, and when the attendance grows, once a week. Under this arrangement the Centres at Enfield Wash and Bush Hill Park would be opened one week, and those at Ponders End and Chase Side the following week.

The Staff required at each Centre would comprise a Doctor, Superintendent (who would be the Health Visitor), an Assistant Superintendent, who would weigh the babies, assist the Superintendent in keeping records, and filling in cards.

This is the minimum amount of help required at each Centre when at work, but from the experience of places where such Centres are working, there appears to be no difficulty in obtaining as much voluntary help as is required by the Superintendent.

When a Centre is opened babies are brought by their mothers for inspection and advice. It does not necessarily follow that the mother is under the impression that anything ails her baby. The baby is stripped and weighed, advice given to mothers on the clothing and general hygiene of the infant by the Superintendent, and if necessary the baby is taken in to see the doctor, who, in case of treatment being necessary, either in mother or child, would refer them to the family doctor, or special hospital, as the case may require.

A special feature of the meetings is an address by the Superintendent, or some other specially qualified person, to both the expectants and mothers, on the care of their own health and that of their offspring, and on the general hygiene of the home and surroundings.

I am given to understand that a certain amount of difficulty is experienced in finding out expectant mothers and inducing them to attend. To this we must trust to our Health Visitor, who, in the course of her visits, would doubtless come in touch with many.

At the present moment we have no machinery for starting even one centre, and I venture to suggest as a preliminary that a Health Visitor should be appointed and the opening of the Centres deferred until such time as our Health Visitor shall have made herself acquainted with the district, and by the routine visiting entailed by the Notification of Births Acts shall have become acquainted with many mothers and infants.

From all that has been said it will be evident that the appointment of a Lady Health Visitor is a matter of the utmost importance. She should be qualified as a Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector. Her duties, shortly, would be to visit houses where births had been notified, keep records, and generally to act as advised by the M.O.H.; also in case of necessity and in the ordinary course of her visiting to act as an Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

I offer the suggestion that arrangements might be made with the Education Committee to allow the School Nurses to devote part of their time to assist the Health Visitor. This arrangement works very well in many parts of the country where it has been tried.

The following estimate allows for the working of two of the proposed Centres per week, as I think that for a beginning fortnightly meetings would suffice.

ESTIMATE.

	Per Annum.		
	£	s.	d.
Medical Attendance, 2 hours per day at 10/6 per hour	109	4	0
One Health Visitor, including £5 allow- ance per annum for bicycle	105	0	0
Rent (if any) of buildings for Centres, and including fire, light and attendance	52	0	0
Printing and Stationery	20	0	0
Incidental Expenses	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total ...	£296	4	0
	<hr/>		

to which must, of course, be added any payment made in respect of the School Nurses if my suggestion is approved by the Education Committee.

The scheme adopted by the Council will require to be submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

This scheme appears to me to be the minimum required if the recommendations of the Local Government Board are to be followed, and as a result of a series of visits made by myself and Mr. Munro to various Centres in London, I can recommend it for your adoption as a commencement and one easily capable of being enlarged as occasion arises.

My feeling is that in a very short time after the thing is in full work, a second Health Visitor will be found necessary to carry it out efficiently.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. P. WARREN,

Medical Officer of Health.

At the Meeting of the Council in December the following motion was carried :—

That subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, for which application be at once made, the scheme outlined in the foregoing report of the Medical Officer of Health be adopted.

That a Health Visitor be immediately appointed, on the terms suggested, and that applications for such appointment be invited by advertisement in the Local Papers and Sanitary Record.

That the Medical Officer of Health be instructed to :—

(a) Submit a definite proposal in regard to Medical Attendance at four Centres ;

(b) Make enquiries as to whether the places mentioned are available as Centres fortnightly at first, and weekly should the need arise, and if so, on what terms ; and

(c) Confer with the Education Committee as to the practicability of giving effect to his suggestion in regard to obtaining part time services of the School Nurses, and if so, on what terms.

The deaths for the last five years will be found in Table I.

Table II. shows the cases of infectious disease notified during the year.

Table III. gives the various causes of death at all ages, and Table IV. those under one year.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	58,282	1,431	...	24.55	521	8.92	21	89	109	75.47	589	10.10
1911	56,344	1,290	1,314	23.14	622	11.03	24	134	185	140.79	732	12.97
1912	57,267	1,379	1,401	24.46	472	8.24	23	127	107	76.30	576	10.05
1913	59,146	1,316	1,331	22.50	493	8.33	40	124	116	87.15	577	9.75
1914	60,682	1,306	1,325	21.83	482	7.94	30	154	107	80.75	606	9.98
1915	61,173	1,310	1,324	21.64	590	9.64	44	144	115	86.85	690	11.27

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 12,601.

Total population at all ages, 56,338; Total families or separate occupiers, 12,040, at Census, 1911.

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Chase.	Town.	Ord-nance.	Green St. and Ponders End.	Bush Hill Park.	Hadley and Cock-fosters.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.								
Small Pox ...	0
Cholera. Plague ..	0
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	93	...	27	52	8	5	1	...	19	3	36	12	23	...	83	
Erysipelas ...	37	...	3	...	4	14	14	2	6	4	10	10	7	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	148	2	22	102	17	5	...	...	40	14	75	13	6	...	128
Typhus Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	18	...	...	8	7	2	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	17
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	102	...	1	12	27	48	12	2	13	3	26	33	25	2	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	51	3	11	24	6	3	4	...	6	1	16	21	7	...	...
Totals ...	462	11	68	198	70	79	32	4	85	25	188	92	69	3	229	

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1915.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institu- tions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes { Certified ..	690	115	44	48	28	29	80	132	214	67
{ Uncertified...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	32	6	5	19	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	13	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	10	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	13
Influenza	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)...	54	...	...	...	3	13	27	10	1	...
Tuberculous Meningitis...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases	7	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease	57	...	...	1	...	1	4	33	18	2
Rheumatic Fever...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Meningitis... ..	5	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart disease	60	4	...	1	3	2	7	18	25	3
Bronchitis	58	10	5	2	...	...	...	10	31	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	61	8	17	4	1	...	7	11	13	4
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs...	7	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	11	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis & Typhlitis...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	16	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	4	3
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	17	...	1	1	4	2	3	2	4	9
Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	187	18	7	5	2	4	16	31	104	9
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	19	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	...
Totals	690	115	44	48	28	29	80	132	214	67
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	4
Apoplexy	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	22	4

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1915. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	ALL CAUSES { Certified ...	39	8	8	5	60	20	12	14		9	115
ALL CAUSES { Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Convulsions ...	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	5	3	1	...	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	8
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Enteritis ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	23	2	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	26
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	2	3	4	12	6	2	...	...	20
Other Causes ...	7	1	1	...	9	2	1	3	...	15
Totals ...	39	8	8	5	60	20	12	14	9	115

Nett Births in the year :—legitimate, 1292 ; illegitimate, 32.

Nett Deaths in the year :—legitimate infants, 112 ; illegitimate infants, 5.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shews the deaths REGISTERED in the District from the seven chief zymotic diseases during the past five years:—

Disease.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	4	3	3	6	11
Diphtheria	9	19	19	24	20
Measles	28	14	6	8	32
Enteric Fever	5	1	2	5	4
Whooping Cough ...	16	8	3	8	13
Epidemic Enteritis ...	94	9	13	17	6
	156	54	46	68	86

* The actual Enfield deaths were:—Scarlet Fever 3, Enteric Fever 1, and Diphtheria 10.

The figures for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever include all the deaths that occurred at the Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Hospital, where patients belonging to other districts are also received.

ENFIELD ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The zymotic death-rate, after deducting 21 deaths of persons from outside the district who died in the Isolation Hospital (which is situate in Enfield), and adding one Enfield resident who died outside the district, is 1·06 per thousand.

Disease.	1914		1915	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Scarlet Fever	3	·04	3	·04
Diphtheria	15	·24	10	·16
Enteric Fever	2	·03	1	·01
Erysipelas	0	·00	0	·00
Measles	8	·13	32	·52
Whooping Cough	8	·13	13	·21
Epidemic Enteritis	17	·28	6	·09
	53	·87	65	1·06

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The cases of Infectious Disease notified each quarter in the various wards are as set out in the accompanying table :—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1915.

Disease.	TOWN WARD.					CHASE WARD.					BUSH HILL PARK WARD.					ORDNANCE WARD.					GREEN STREET AND PONDERS END WARD.					HADLEY AND COCKFOSTERS WARD.					Totals	Cases per 1000 population.
	Quarters				Total.	Quarters				Total.	Quarters				Total.	Quarters				Total.	Quarters				Total.							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			
Scarlet Fever ...	6	2	4	2	14	27	6	2	5	40	1	2	1	2	6	23	22	14	16	75	7	1	3	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	148	2.41
Diphtheria	1	...	2	3	5	4	1	9	19	6	6	4	7	23	6	5	6	19	36	...	2	7	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	93	1.52
Erysipelas	3	1	...	4	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	3	2	7	1	3	4	2	10	2	...	4	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	37	0.60
Enteric Fever	1	2	9	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	0.29
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.03
Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.08	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	0.08	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.01	
TOTALS	21	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	309	5.05	
Diphtheria Carriers...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	6	12	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	19	0.31	
FULL TOTALS	21	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	1	328	5.36	



The following table gives the number of cases of each infectious disease notified during the past five years :—

Disease.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Scarlet Fever	111	98	158	221	148
Diphtheria	53	77	72	84	93
Membranous Croup	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	2	2	7	18
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	49	40	32	39	37
Continued Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	7	5	7	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	...	1	1	...	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	9	3	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	9	5
	223	226	279	370	309

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease showed a very considerable diminution in the number of cases as compared with the previous year—148 against 221. These 148 cases occurred in 103 houses, as follows :—

No. of houses where 1 case occurred	92
" " " 2 " " 	5
" " " 3 " " 	3
" " " 4 " " 	1
" " " 5 " " 	1
" " " 28 " " (a school)	1

Total number of houses where cases occurred 103

Total number of cases 148

DIPHTHERIA.

Ninety-three cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year in 72 houses, as follows :—

No. of houses where 1 case occurred	.....	57
” ” ” 2 ” ”	.....	12
” ” ” 3 ” ”	.....	1
” ” ” 4 ” ”	.....	1
” ” ” 5 ” ”	.....	1
	—	
Total number of houses where cases occurred	.....	72
	—	
Total number of cases	.....	93

In 11 weeks no cases were reported, and for 16 weeks we only received one each week.

On receipt of a notification it is my invariable custom to swab as many contacts as I can find, and by this means I was able to discover 19 carriers during the year, and I always swab every child who has had an attack of the disease before allowing him to return to school.

During the last three months of 1915 forty cases of this disease occurred, chiefly in the Eastern side of the district, and in the course of my inquiries I was fortunate enough to discover several inveterate carriers, who, no doubt, were the cause of the trouble, for shortly after I had detected and isolated them, the disease quieted down again.

This entailed a large amount of work on my part, as several of the children had to be visited and swabbed not less than 9 times, at intervals of one week, before I was able to say they were free from infection.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Eighteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, of which one died.

Ten of these cases, which occurred in two houses adjoining each other, were due to infection brought here by a soldier, who most probably had a mild unrecognised attack in camp, and was in a highly infectious condition on his return home on sick leave.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Only five cases were notified during the year, and there were two deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of notifications of Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis received :—

Ward.	Pulmonary.			Other.	
	Fresh cases.	Old cases re-notified	Duplicates.	Fresh cases.	Old cases re-notified
Town	3	...	...	1	...
Chase	13	3	20	6	1
Ordnance ...	26	3	25	16	3
Green Street and Ponders End	33	13	38	21	1
Bush Hill Park	25	3	14	7	...
Hadley and Cockfosters...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102	22	97	51	5

First Notifications	153
Old ones re-notified, <i>i.e.</i> , some by fresh doctors, or coming into district, or under old regulations	27
Duplicate notifications, <i>i.e.</i> , those which report the entering and leaving of Sanatoria	97
	—
Total notifications	277
	—

SEX (1ST NOTIFICATIONS).

Form.	Males	Females
Pulmonary	59	43
Other	31	20
Totals	90	63

DEATHS.

The number of deaths from this disease during the year is shown in the following table, *viz.* :—

Ward.	Pulmonary.	Others.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.
Town	6	1	·92
Chase	6	2	·59
Ordnance	10	...	·71
Green Street and Ponders End	21	4	1·87
Bush Hill Park	11	3	1·18
Hadley and Cockfosters ... ..	...	...	...
Totals	54	10	1·04

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Factory and Workshop	...	...	...	...	43
Building lines, Labourer, or other workers	...	...	...	...	16
Clerk or Shop Assistant	...	...	...	...	8
Domestic Service	...	...	...	...	4
Married Women	...	...	...	...	11
Army	...	...	...	...	3
Children	...	...	...	...	49
Steward	...	...	...	...	1
Nurse	...	...	...	...	1
Chemist	...	...	...	...	1
Draughtsman	...	...	...	...	1
No occupation	...	...	...	...	15
					—
					153
					—

On receipt of a notification the case is invariably visited within twenty-four hours. Full inquiries are made with a view to ascertaining the existence of other cases in the same house or amongst the relatives and associates of the patient, and also as to the conditions under which he works and lives; printed instructions are given as to the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of infection; spitting bottle and disinfectants are supplied, and when the case is kept at home every endeavour is made to impress on the patient and family the importance of adhering strictly to the instructions, and more especially see that the window of his room is always kept open. The cases are also visited periodically, and should any insanitary conditions be found to exist, their removal is at once seen to.

The number of houses and rooms disinfected for this complaint during the year was 69, and the articles—clothing, bedding, etc.—dealt with numbered 407.

MEASLES.

This disease was most prevalent in Ponders End.

I became aware of 349 cases which were notified to us from the various schools under an arrangement made between the Council and the Education Committee, but there can be no doubt that the total number of cases was much in excess of this, for the working-class mother does not as a rule trouble to send for the doctor when she has measles in the house until one or more of the children are suffering from Pneumonia, the most usual cause of death in this disease.

The following table shows the incidence of this disease in the various wards :—

Ward.	No. of cases which came to our notice.					
Ordnance	67
Ponders End	148
Bush Hill Park	61
Chase	58
Town	15
Hadley	—
						—
						349
						—

Measles and German Measles, by an Order of the Local Government Board, became notifiable on January 1st, 1916.

ENTERITIS.

Eleven deaths occurred from this disease during the year, of which 9 were infants under one year.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

The district is served by the Enfield and Edmonton Joint Board's Isolation Hospital, which is situated upon 27 acres of land at Winchmore Hill, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town.

The buildings consist of :—

- An Administration Block ;
- Nine pavilions ;
- One Discharge Block ;
- Mortuary ;
- Laundry and Disinfecting Station ;
- Medical Superintendent's Residence ;
- Porter's Lodge ;
- Five Cottages ;
- Bungalow ;

and contains 163 beds, 12 of which are in a special cubicle block, which has been found to be of great service in the treatment of cases of doubtful diagnosis, and in the isolation of patients who are admitted suffering from more than one infectious disease.

The following cases of infectious disease were removed there from the Enfield district :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	128
Diphtheria	...	...	...	83
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	18

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

All the Bacteriological work is done in my own laboratory, including the preparation of media, cultivation of growths, etc. Every swab is "planted," and grown in an incubator.

	No.	Positive	Negative	Percentage of Positives.
Swabs	987	109	878	11·04
Sputum	196	47	149	23·97
Widal	5	2	3	40·00
Totals	1,188	158	1,030	13·29

VACCINATION.

I have received the following information from Mr. Inns, the Vaccination Officer, in respect of children vaccinated up to June, 1915 :—

Number of cases on lists	...	...	...	...	1306
Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	399
Exempted	...	...	...	...	516
Removed	...	...	...	...	123
Dead	...	...	...	...	72
Not otherwise accounted for	...	...	...	...	196

SCHOOLS.

There are 22 Public Elementary Schools in Enfield, including a Deaf Centre—52 departments in all.

The Secondary Schools include the Boys' Grammar School and the County School for Girls, also one large and a number of small private establishments.

There is also the Poor Law School, known as Chase Farm Schools, and a Roman Catholic Institution known as the St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Boys.

Periodical examinations of the conditions of the Public Elementary Schools are made by one of the Inspectors, and any defects found are brought to the notice of the Education Committee and Managers, with the result that they are usually remedied without delay.

I consider that the sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory.

FOOD.

I am pleased to be able to make a favourable report this year of the way in which the dairy business is conducted. The improvement previously noted has been maintained, more especially in the retail milk shops, but I could wish some of the dairy farmers would appreciate still more the benefit of cleanliness.

The cows are inspected bi-annually by Mr. H. H. Hide, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Council, and I append copies of his two reports for the year, which are very satisfactory, and tend to show that the Enfield dairy-farmer is fully alive to the danger of keeping tuberculous cows on his premises.

From his reports it appears there has been some reduction in the number of cows kept during the year, as in April he examined 452 cows—distributed among 19 cow-keepers, while at his December visit he only found a total of 409, which were distributed between 18 cow-keepers.

(COPY.)

Holly House,
Lower Edmonton.
April 21st, 1915.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to report that I have completed the inspection of the milch cows throughout the district as shown in the accompanying list.

I made a careful examination of each udder, with very satisfactory results. There were very few cases of disease of any kind and those were of the usual description common to milch cows at all times, chiefly resulting from mammitis. In only two cases was it necessary to make a bacteriological examination of the milk and in neither was the germ of Tuberculosis present.

A certain number of the animals were in rather poor condition, due in a great measure to the high price of food, and I also found a few affected with skin diseases, but this is not uncommon at this time of the year after being together in the sheds during the winter. These were under treatment and appeared to be progressing favourably.

I think the cows, generally, may be considered as in a satisfactory state and properly kept.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) H. H. HIDE, M.R.C.V.S.

T. W. Scott, Esq.

(COPY.)

Holly House,
Lower Edmonton.
Dec. 17th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to report that I have completed the inspection of the milch cows in the district, as shown in the accompanying list.

I made a careful examination of each udder and found a few affected with induration of the quarter, resulting from previous attack of mammitis, a usual condition among milking cows. There were also two or three cases of mammitis, which, under treatment, appeared to be progressing favourably.

With regard to Tuberculosis of the Udder, I did not meet with any cow showing symptoms of that disease, a very satisfactory condition which I think may be attributed to the effects of periodic inspection and the practice of owners of disposing of cows showing unaccountable symptoms of udder disease.

The animals throughout the district had benefitted by the favourable conditions of pasture during the autumn, and their appearance was satisfactory.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) H. H. HIDE, M.R.C.V.S.

T. W. Scott, Esq.

I have also received from Dr. Young, County Medical Officer, the following return of work done during the year by the County Council Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in this district :—

Article.	No. of samples taken.	No. found adulterated.	Percentage.
Butter ...	26	6	23.07
Milk ...	81	45	55.55
Margarine ...	1	—	—
Raisins ...	1	—	—
Almond Oil ...	1	—	—
Zinc Ointment ...	1	—	—
Epsom Salts ...	1	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	1	—	—
	—	—	
	113	51	
	—	—	
No. of Prosecutions ...		6	
No. of Convictions ...		5	

The figures for adulterated samples of milk (given above) include a number of samples very slightly below the standard.

OTHER FOODS.

Mr. Fred Wilson and Mr. T. M. Boswell, the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, who hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Foods, visit the slaughter-houses, of which there are 18 in the district, every week, and as will be seen by a reference to the Sanitary Inspector's Report, they paid 819 such visits, examined 2,106 carcasses, and secured the surrender of 17 parcels of diseased organs.

The sanitary condition of the slaughter-houses is, on the whole, satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES.

I visited the 46 bakehouses in the district, of which 41 are in use, the other 5 either being empty or used for other purposes, and found them all in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

The Regulations issued by the Local Government Board, under Section 17 (1) Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, are receiving close attention.

The following are the particulars required by Article 5 of these Regulations to be included in my Report :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	353
Number of houses considered on inspection to be in a condition so dangerous as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	0
Number of houses closed and demolished without orders				0
Number of houses closed	...	...	...	0
Number of houses closed and demolished following Closing Orders	...	...	...	0
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...			0
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	0
*Number of houses where defects were remedied without service of Closing Orders	...	...	...	0
Number of houses which, after making of Closing Orders, were put in a fit state	...	...	...	0

* This inquiry would appear to refer to dwellings, which, on inspection, were found to be unfit for human habitation, and although defects were found at some of the houses inspected, they were not such as to require the issue of Closing Orders.

In addition to the work done under these Regulations, the following number of houses have also been inspected during the year :—

On account of Infectious Disease	475
From house to house, or on account of complaints or otherwise	2,019
	2,494

making a gross total of house inspections for the year of 2,847, which gives a percentage of 23.5 of the total number of houses in the district. There will be found in the statement of the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances required to be included by Article 20 (16) of the General Order of the Local Government Board, minute details of the defects found on inspection of the dwellings, all of which have been remedied during the year.

Thirteen cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year, in connection with which the usual notices were issued, which secured the abatement of the nuisance.

NUISANCES, ETC.

It will be seen from the particulars given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report that a very large amount of work has been carried out during the year in securing the removal of nuisances and the improvement of sanitary conditions of the dwellings, which must tend not only to the benefit of the district, but to the happiness and well-being of the inhabitants.

METEOROLOGY.

The following instruments are installed at the Public Offices :

Standard Fortin Barometer.	
Maximum Thermometer	} In a Stevenson's screen in grounds of the Public Offices.
Minimum Thermometer	
Standard Hygrometer	
Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer	} In the grounds of the Offices.
Earth Thermometer	
Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder	} On the roof of the Public Offices.
Rain Gauge	
Solar Radiation Thermometer	

Daily records have been taken, and monthly returns sent to the Meteorological Office.

I have to thank Mr. John McEwan, J.P., F.R. Met. Soc., who, as usual, has given me the benefit of his extensive knowledge and long experience of Meteorology.

The accompanying table gives the result of our operations for the year, in a condensed form :—

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

There are no local Acts. The following are the Adoptive Acts in force in the District :—

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Came into force February 1st, 1891.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Came into force February 1st, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. The following sections came into force on July 27th, 1909 :—All sections in Part 1. Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Part 2. Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 of Part 3. Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 68 of Part 4. All of Parts 5 and 6. Section 81 of Part 7. All of Parts 8 and 9. Section 95 of Part 10.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give any detailed account in this Report of the manner in which these Acts are administered, but every advantage is taken of the powers given by them to secure the improvement of the sanitary condition and well-being of the district and its inhabitants.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The information under this heading is set out on page 43 of the Inspector of Nuisances Report, where full details as to the administration of the Acts are given, and the necessary forms have been filled in and will be sent with my Report to the Home Office, Whitehall.

PRIVATE ROADS AND STREETS.

I have received the following details from Mr. R. Collins, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council :—

SURVEYOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

During the year the following streets have been metalled, channelled, paved, etc., under section 150 of the Public Health Acts, 1875 :—

Queen's Road. Stanley Road.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1915.

Month.	Barometer.		Temperature.			Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest (Max.)	Lowest (Min.)	Mean.		
January ...	30·50 on 19th	28·74 on 3rd	56·0 on 15th	44·0 on 4th	48·4	INS. 3·39	HRS. 44·1
February	30·468 on 26th	28·768 on 13th	52·0 on 3rd and 4th	25·0 on 25th	39·5	2·90	66·3
March ...	30·450 on 9th	29·462 on 18th	57·5 on 6th	24·0 on 30th	41·7	1·06	98·2
April ...	30·35 on 2nd	29·266 on 7th	70·5 on 30th	29·0 on 1st, 15th & 18th	46·25	·92	181·3
May ...	30·458 on 9th	29·666 on 13th	78·5 on 26th	32·0 on 15th	53·0	2·83	231·5
June ...	30·298 on 12th	29·756 on 29th	87·0 on 8th	37·5 on 1st	59·2	1·33	229·2
July ...	30·272 on 2nd	29·356 on 17th	82·0 on 4th	46·0 on 13th	61·4	4·48	187·6
August ...	30·352 on 23rd	29·554 on 2nd	75·0 on 1st, 11th & 26th	44·0 on 30th	65·8	2·59	168·5
September	30·408 on 6th	29·492 on 29th	77·0 on 16th and 17th	35·5 on 30th	57·0	1·82	198·0
October ...	30·348 on 18th	29·374 on 31st	65·5 on 12th	31·5 on 30th	48·7	1·81	65·0
November	30·758 on 21st	29·187 on 9th	56·0 on 12th	21·0 on 9th	38·25	2·16	70·91
December	30·478 on 19th	28·943 on 24th and 25th	56·0 on 10th	27·0 on 9th	40·7	6·09	33·1

Approximately 200,000 super yards of tar-spraying has been done to roads and footpaths.

Thirty-nine houses have been certified as completed and fit for human habitation; 20 houses have had additions made thereto; 19 factories and 16 other buildings constitute the amount of building operations during the year.

THANKS.

My thanks are again offered to the members of the Medical Profession in the district. I am indebted to them for many acts of kindness and help during the past year.

Mr. A. J. Munro, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has again given me of his best, and it affords me great pleasure to thank him once more. The other members of the staff are to be commended for the efficient manner in which they carry out their duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. P. WARREN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Offices,
Enfield.
May 31st, 1916.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE
YEAR 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Urban District Council of Enfield.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit my report for the year ending December 31st, 1915, including particulars in tabular form as required by Article 20 (16) of the General Order of the Local Government Board, of the work done under my supervision in connection with your Sanitary Department:—

Number of houses inspected:—

	Inspections.
Under Regulations, Sec. 17, Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909	353
From House-to-House apart from this Act ...	1,560
On Account of Infectious Disease	328
On Account of Phthisis	147
On Account of Complaint, by occupants or otherwise	459
	<hr/> 2,847
23 Factories	92
107 Workshops and workplaces, including laundries	392
44 Outworkers' premises inspected	56
46 Bakehouses in the district, of which 41 are in use	284
18 Slaughter-houses inspected frequently	819
26 Cowsheds inspected frequently	218
58 Dairies and Milkshops inspected frequently ...	262
22 Schools	75
39 Shops where ice-cream is made	111
Public-house urinals inspected	99
Conveniences at Railway Stations inspected ...	8
Fish Shops: Total number of visits	306
Coffee and Eating Houses: Total number of visits	30
	<hr/> 2,752
Visits to absentees excluded from Elementary Schools	753
Visits in connection with cases of Infectious Disease	2,205
Ditto, ditto, Phthisis	669
Other inspections, including works in progress ...	9,519
Smoke observations	11
	<hr/> 13,157
	<hr/> 18,756

NOTICES ISSUED.

<i>Statutory—</i>		
Provision of dustbins	35	
For repairs to houses, drains, and abatement of nuisance	82	
Providing sufficient water-closets	38	
Paving of yards	19	
Overcrowding	7	
Provision of sink waste-pipes	4	
	<hr/>	185
<i>Informal—</i>		
Notices	16	
Letters sent in lieu of notices	668	
	<hr/>	684
<i>Other Notices Issued under Infectious Diseases Acts—</i>		
To Occupiers	472	
To Head Teachers at Schools	1,213	
	<hr/>	1,685
		<hr/>
		2,554
		<hr/>
Other Letters Sent	2,716	

The following are the works carried out as the result of the notices or letters :—

Houses or parts of houses cleansed, repaired, etc. ...	379
Roofs repaired	325
Gutters and downpipes repaired	360
Cesspools emptied	246
House drains cleared, repaired, etc.	273
House drains tested, examined, etc.	441
House drains re-constructed	16
Soil-pipes and drains ventilated, including repairs to ventilators	89
Sink-wastes disconnected or repaired	19
New sinks provided	2
Ventilation provided to rooms, or windows made to open	47
Closets provided with proper flushing cisterns or water supply	255
New closets provided	19

Closets repaired, covered, cleansed, etc.	251
Storage cisterns repaired, covered, cleansed, etc. ...	71
Water laid on or restored	12
Samples of water taken	1
Yards paved, or existing paving made good	139
Ventilation provided under ground floors, causes of dampness removed, etc.	227
Dustbins repaired, or new ones provided	357
Manure heaps removed	110
Fowls and other animals removed	6
Other nuisances abated	14
Ditches cleaned out	—
Cases of overcrowding	13

DISINFECTION.

Houses disinfected :—

After infectious disease	240
After Phthisis	69
After Verminous cases	4
Rooms stripped and re-papered, etc., after occupation by cases of infectious disease	34
Ditto, ditto, by cases of Phthisis	26
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected ...	3,483
Ditto, ditto, destroyed	4
	—
	3,860
Library Books disinfected	62
Cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital ...	128
Cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital ...	83
Cases of Enteric Fever removed to Hospital ...	17
	—
	228
Private patients removed to Hospital and Infirmary	15
Gipsy vans removed from the district	21
Articles or parcels of unsound food destroyed ...	20

We have been able to inspect a large number of dwellings from house to house, a good number of these inspections being made at the commencement of the summer, when the opportunity was taken advantage of to impress upon occupiers the precautions necessary to keep their dwellings free from flies.

Defects found were remedied as speedily as possible, but in view of the difficulties existing in connection with the supply of labour and materials, delay in some cases was unavoidable, but where these difficulties were simply used as an excuse for postponement or evading requirements, the necessary steps were taken to compel the carrying out of works required.

The number of visits paid re children excluded from Elementary Schools during the year was 753, and the total number of inspections and visits for all purposes made by the staff of the Sanitary Department was 18,756.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The removal of house refuse received very close attention, in order to secure the clearing of all refuse from houses and premises regularly each week. The numbers of loads collected were:— Cart loads, 4,884; van loads, 2,154. Total, 7,038.

Quantities of trade refuse were also collected from business premises, for which a charge was made.

The greater portion of the refuse was taken to the Council's shoot, and the remainder to brickfields.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901 & 1907.

A register of all workshops is kept, and at the end of 1915 there were 95 workshops, 12 laundries, and 46 bakehouses registered.

The following tables give details of the work done in connection with these places, as required by the Home Office:—

INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES.	Number of—		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	92	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	392	15	...
Bakehouses	284	9	...
Total	768	24	...

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT—*continued.*

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness... ..	11	11	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	3	3	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	9	9	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient	4	4	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective...	11	11	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	61	61	...	...
Other Offences	8	8	...	...
Total	108	108	...	...

HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.				Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		
	Lists	Workmen	Lists	Workmen	
Making Wearing Apparel	18	20	35	35	14
Lace Curtains, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	2
Artificial Flowers ...	2	2	...	...	...
Boot Making ...	...	...	1	2	...
Brush Making, &c. ...	...	...	1	1	...
Bells, &c. ...	1	1	...	...	...
Plating ...	...	...	1	1	...
Boxes ...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	22	24	38	39	16

Nine addresses of outworkers have been forwarded to other districts.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

During the year 240 names were received of children employed out of school hours, and in 95 cases contraventions of the bye-laws were found, and remedied.

The total number of interviews and visits made under this Act was 331.

MILK.

Frequent inspections have been made of the cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops in the district, and every endeavour made to secure compliance with the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, and Regulations in force in the district.

The periodical cleansing and limewashing of premises as required by the Regulations was also strictly enforced.

Notices are issued twice yearly to the occupiers of cowsheds pointing out the requirements of the Regulations as to the limewashing of cowsheds during the months of May and October.

ICE-CREAM.

Thirty-nine shops where ice-cream was made or sold were inspected during the summer, 111 visits being made to them, and, where necessary, instructions given in regard to the cleansing of utensils and premises.

COFFEE AND EATING HOUSES.

During the year an inspection was made of all the Coffee and Eating Houses, when the premises and arrangements were generally found to be in good order and condition.

DISINFECTION.

The articles disinfected included a large number of blankets and other articles belonging to troops quartered in the district.

UN SOUND MEAT AND FOODS.

In this connection Mr. Fred Wilson and Mr. T. M. Boswell, Assistant Inspectors, paid frequent visits to the slaughter-houses, shops, and markets, the number of inspections for this purpose being :—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	819
Shops	...	...	...	629
Stalls in Markets	...	...	...	822
				2,270

The number of carcasses examined during the visits to slaughter-houses is as follows :—

Cows	...	...	...	...	147
Oxen	...	...	...	...	188
Calves	...	...	...	...	9
Sheep	...	...	...	...	1,160
Pigs	...	...	...	...	602
					2,106

During the examination of these carcasses while being dressed 17 organs were found to be diseased. These were all surrendered by the owners, and destroyed.

The carcasses generally were in good condition, and there was no case which necessitated the obtaining of a Magistrate's Order.

The following articles were also submitted for inspection, and as in each case it was found that they were unfit for the food of man, certificates to that effect were given, so that the owners could secure the return of the money paid from the wholesale traders :—

May 1st.—Bag of winkles.

Oct. 11th.—Box of salted herrings.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The drains of every house inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act Regulations, and where infectious disease occurred, were examined and tested, and any defects found made good without delay.

All new work was closely supervised and tested during progress, also a final test of smoke and water applied to all reconstructions on completion. A record, with plan, is kept of these.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

By an arrangement between the Council and Education Committee the Sanitary arrangements attached to the Non-provided Schools are regularly cleansed and flushed each day by one of the out-door staff of the Sanitary Department, and periodical inspections were also made of the sanitary conveniences at the various Council Schools in the district.

THE WAR.

The following members of the staff and employees of the Sanitary Department have joined His Majesty's Forces :—

T. M. Boswell, 2nd Assist. Inspector of Nuisances, 2nd London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.

N. Smith, 3rd Assist. Inspector of Nuisances, Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.

S. Coulter, 1st Clerk, 2nd London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.

H. Wiggett, 2nd Clerk, Royal Bucks Hussars.

F. Staker, Sewer Flusher, 13th Kensington Battn., London Regiment.

J. Flack, Dustman, Royal Engineers.

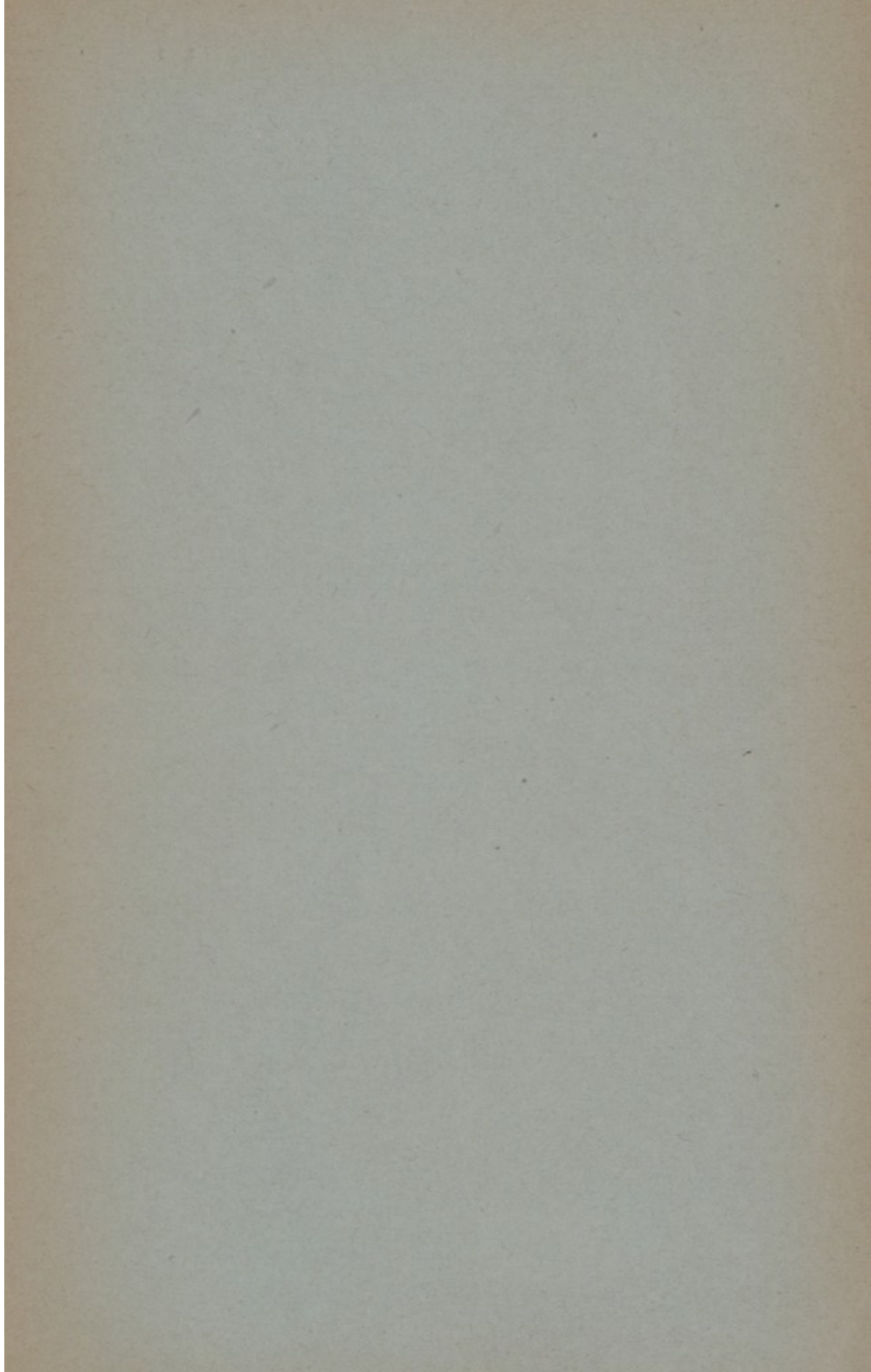
The Staff remaining have, with the assistance of one transferred from the Surveyor's Department, loyally co-operated in the endeavour to carry out the work of the Sanitary Department as thoroughly as possible under conditions which have at times proved difficult, and I am glad to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank both them and the outdoor staff for all that they have done.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. MUNRO, M.R. San. I.

Inspector of Nuisances.



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