

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Friern Barnet].

Contributors

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Publication/Creation

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FRIERN BARNET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

March 25th 1922.

To the Chairman and Members of the Friern Barnet Urban District Council.

Miss Donald and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my report for the year ending 31st December 1921. In accordance with the instructions, Circ. 269, received from the Ministry of Health, this report will be known as an "Ordinary Report" and will be confined within the limits set out in paragraph 5. In accordance with paragraph 3, only reports of full and detailed character will be required at intervals of not more than five years, these reports are designated by the Ministry as "Survey Reports". The primary object of future "Survey Reports" will be to review the needs of the area in the relation to the protection of Public Health and the progress made in meeting these needs since the date of the preceeding "Survey Report". Special instructions are to be issued in regard to the preparation of the next "Survey Report", which will be for the year 1925. I have pleasure in expressing to the Members of the Council my appreciation of their unfailing courtesy and assistance during the past year and to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Harman, (a summary of whose activities is attached to this report in Table 6.) who has prepared the statistical data and memoranda and rendered valuable assistance generally in the preparation of this report.

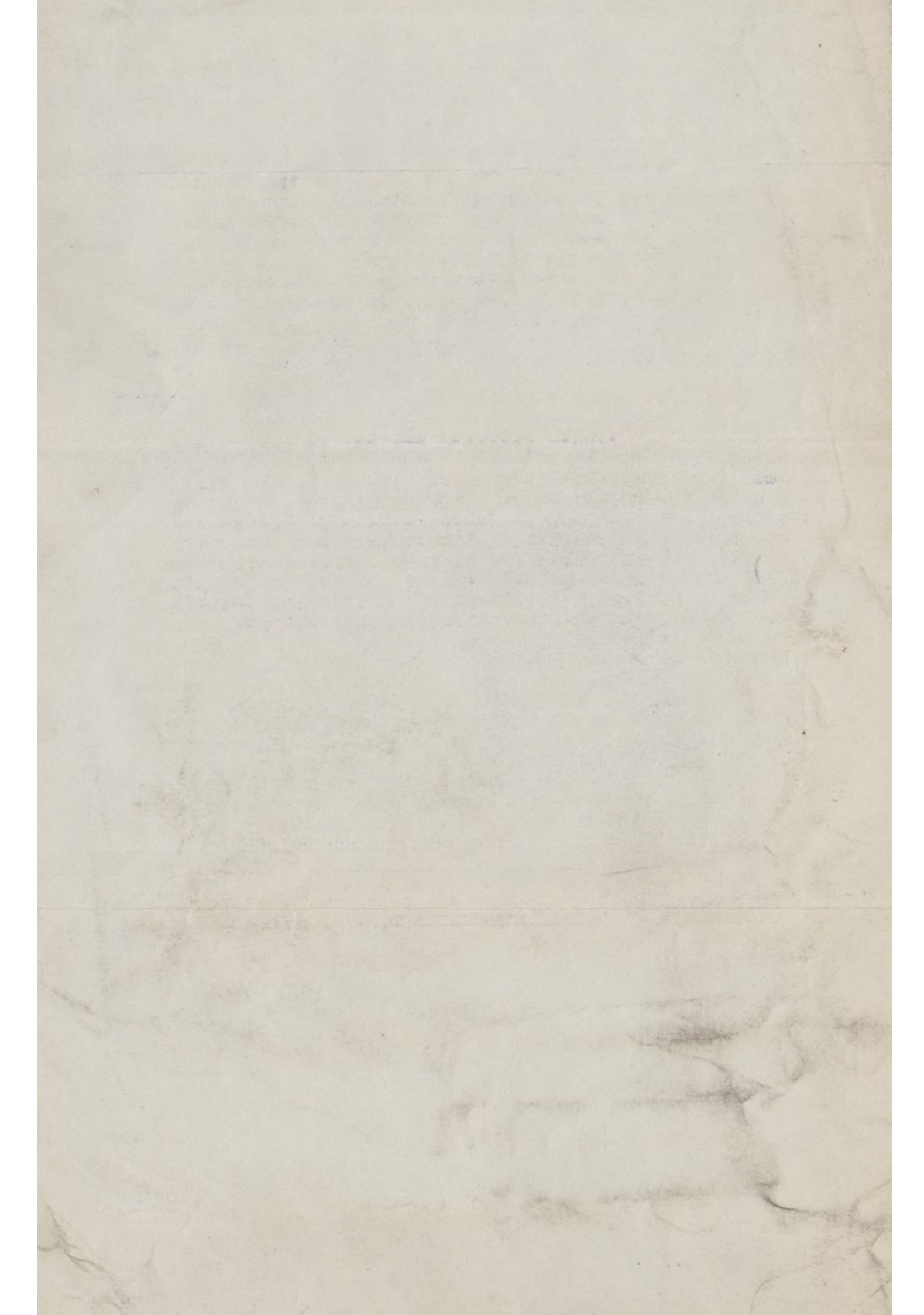
I am, Miss Donald and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

FRANK A. SPREAT.

Medical Officer of Health.

AREA OF THE DISTRICT.

The total area of the District is 1304 acres. of which approximately 488 acres are built upon, 300 acres under grass or allotments, 63 acres arable or used for market gardening purposes, 73 acres are parks or public open spaces, 86 acres of golf links, 152 acres occupied by the Colney Hatch Mental Hospital and remaining 188 acres not yet fit for building upon.



POPULATION.

The Census of the District was taken on the 19th June. The figures from the Registrar-General's preliminary report being :-

Friern Barnet (excluding Asylum)					Males	6520
					Females	8006
					Total ...	14496
Asylum					Males	1093
					Females	1762
					Total ...	2855
Totals for the whole District					Males	7613
					Females	9768
					Total ...	17281

The Census figures for the separate wards, together with the number of separate occupiers, are not yet available. They may be taken as the same as the separate number of assessments, which are as follows:-

	Occupied	Un-occupied.
North Ward ...	678	9
Central Ward ..	1046	16
South Ward ...	1261	12
	<u>2985</u>	<u>37</u>

In a memorandum from the Registrar-General it is pointed out that the Census of 1921 was taken at a time when some holiday movement was already in progress and that this movement was reflected in the Census Returns. The Registrar has therefore estimated the population of Friern Barnet at the middle of the years as 17510. For the purpose of compiling the Death and Birth Returns, which are based on population, I am using the figure 14500, which is the nearest figure we can arrive at for the District alone.

BIRTHS.

There is a number 293, giving a birth rate of 20.4 per thousand, a drop of nearly 5 per thousand on the preceeding year. The Registrar-General gives the birth rate of England and Wales as 22.4; the 96 Great Towns, including London, 23.3; 148 Smaller Towns, 22.7; London, 22.3. The number of illegitimate births was 7. The number of births notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification of Births Act was 276, this is a percentage notification of 94.5. The best yet recorded.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RE: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered as belonging to the District was 147, giving a death rate of 10.1 per thousand, 43 of these deaths were of residents who died outside the District and 4 were of non-residents, making a nett number of deaths belonging to the District of 143, and a nett deaths rate of 9.9. This compares very favourably with the deaths rate of the past five years for the District. The Registrar-General gives the death rate of England and Wales as 12.1; 96 Great Towns, 12.3; 148 Smaller Towns, 11.3; London, 12.4, but in such comparison one must bear in mind that the death rate 9.9 is not CORRECTED for the age and sex distribution and until the Census reports are available showing the number of deaths in England and Wales under the various age and sex groups used in Table 3, such correction cannot be applied. The correcting factor varies slightly at each Census. The only available factor is based on the inter-censal years 1891-1901, which is too old to be accepted with confidence at the present date.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of notifications received under the Notifications Acts and the various Orders made under section 130 of the Public Health Act was 170.

DYSENTERY.

These numbered 19 and all occurred in the Mental Hospital. These cases were of the type that ordinarily occur in a Mental Hospital and should be differentiated from the Dysentery which occurs in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

ENCERATHALITIS CATHARTICA.

Two cases were notified, both in the South Ward but no connection between them could be traced. Both were children. The girl was removed to Southgate Hospital and made a good recovery. The boy was too ill for removal to hospital and the case proved rapidly fatal. A report on each case was prepared with the assistance of the notifying practitioner and forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Eight cases were notified, six of which occurred in the Asylum. One occurred in the South Ward and was removed to hospital, he made a good recovery. No history of the source of infection could be traced. One case occurred in the North Ward, a girl who contracted the disease whilst on holiday. She was treated at home and made a good recovery. The widal test in this case proved positive.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-seven cases were notified, spread evenly throughout the year. Nineteen cases were removed to hospital. The disease was of a mild type, two deaths occurred, giving a death rate of 0.138. The attack rate for this disease is 1.86.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seventy-five cases were notified, the majority of which occurred in the spring and early summer and late autumn and winter. The prevalence of the disease is the highest since 1906, but did not reach epidemic conditions at any time. Seventy cases were removed to hospital. There were two deaths from this disease giving a death rate of 0.138. The attack rate for this disease is 5.175.

SMALL-POX.

One case was notified and prompt measures were taken to isolate the contacts, and the case was removed to hospital at Yadding. After a few days in hospital the case was shown not to be Small-Pox.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Seventeen cases were notified, ten of which received sanatorium treatment.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eight cases were notified, seven in the District and one in the Mental Hospital.

INFLUENZA.

This disease was prevalent to some extent during the year. On the whole it was not of a severe type. There were two deaths, one at each of the age periods 45-65 and 65 and over. It was mainly characterised by one of the three following types:-

- (1) A very painful condition of the throat, (angina) associated with acute middle ear trouble.
- (2) Digestive symptoms, accompanied with, in a few cases, sub-acute peritonitis of the upper abdominal regions.
- (3) In the later stages affections of the larger joints, knee, ankle, with a tendency to a very slow recovery.

HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE.

Our agreement with Southgate for the use of 12 beds at their Isolation Hospital, Tottenham Road, Palmers Green, continues. The beds have been fully utilised and at times have been insufficient for the needs of the District. We have, however, been able to obtain beds at the London Fever Hospital for our overflow cases, and I wish to express my thanks and appreciation of the kindness of the authorities at this hospital in so promptly and courteously meeting our requests. The cost of maintenance of patients in hospital has greatly increased and it has been necessary to modify the arrangements entered into with the Southgate Council in 1909.

The ambulance for the removal of infectious disease is that belonging to the Finchley Council. The Sanitary Inspector personally arranges for and removes these cases.

Friern Barnet not having a hospital staff it is practically impossible to keep an ambulance for its work.

The neighbouring district of Southgate has a well equipped ambulance with an efficient staff for dealing with cases other than those of an infectious nature, and Friern Barnet can have the use of this ambulance at the charge necessary to cover the costs of running. This on the average works out at about 17/- per journey. This ambulance was used 13 times during the year at a total cost to the District of £4-4-0, the balance being paid by the users.

MIDWIVES.

The County Council is the supervising authority for the midwives in this District. There are two midwives on the Register who are working in this District.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are two in the District. One connected with the Education Authority under the control of the Middlesex County Council and one in the South Ward provided by the parishioners of the St. Peter's Parish.

SMALL POX.

Friern Barnet is one of the authorities constituting the Middlesex Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board.

LABORATORY WORK.

This is carried out by the Clinical Research Association. Every medical practitioner, residing in the District, is supplied with a sterile swab, in metal screw case, direct from the laboratory and also with a sputum bottle properly packed in metal case. Widal outfits and additional swabs and sputum outfits are kept at the Public

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1789
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1789 TO 1800
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1800 TO 1812
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1812 TO 1820
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1820 TO 1830
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE SIXTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1830 TO 1840
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1840 TO 1850
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE EIGHTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1850 TO 1860
BY JAMES M. SMITH

THE NINTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1860 TO 1870
BY JAMES M. SMITH

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) reported during the year was 30. This shows a great reduction from last year when the number was 74. The reduction is chiefly in the cases of Diphtheria and the Pneumonias.

There were 5 cases of Diphtheria against 17, and 8 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia against 19 last year. There were no cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, of which there were 6 last year.

There were 11 cases of Scarlet Fever against 7 last year : This increase being due to the large number of cases from one house, Greenwood Cottage, Haydon.

There was a solitary case of Enteric Fever reported from Writhlington, the origin of which could not be traced, and one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum at Beckington.

The following table will show the distribution of the cases :

Sub-District No. 1.

	Diphtheris	Scarlet	Erysip-	Malaria	Pneumon-	Enteric
		Fever	elas		ia	
Longleat			1			
Standerwick			1			
Beckington	2	4	& 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonat-			
Wanstrow		1		1	1	orum

Sub-District No. 2.

Forscote	1					
Holcombe	1					
Writhlington						1
Haydon		5	1		1	
Coleford	1				4	
Highbury		1				
Leigh on Mendip					2	
	5	11	3	1	8	1

See also Tables in Appendix.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (phthisis) notified was 15, the same number as last year and 3 cases of Tuberculosis of other parts of the body.

There were 4 deaths from Phthisis but only one of these was in the District : The other three were former residents in the District, who died elsewhere and whose deaths were transferred by the Registrar General.

Notification of cases of Tuberculosis is thoroughly carried out by the Medical Practitioners of the District and no un-notified case has been discovered.

The number of notified cases still resident in the district at the end of the year was :-

1. Pulmonary cases	38
2. Non-Pulmonary cases	3
	<hr/> 41

See also Tables in appendix.

LABORATORY WORK:- During the year 29 swabs were sent to the County Laboratory for examination; of these, 5 were reported "positive", and 24 "negative."

One specimen of sputum was sent for examination. This was negative as regards Tubercle Bacilli.

A supply of fresh Diphtheria Anti-Toxin is always kept on hand by me, and has been promptly distributed to the Medical Practitioners whenever required.

EPIDEMICS:- No disease has been epidemic during the year. The district has, indeed, been remarkably free from disease of all kinds: due in great measure, no doubt, to the long continued sunny, dry weather.

HOSPITALS:- The number of patients from the Rural District treated in the Victoria Hospital, Frome in 1921 was 29.

The number treated in the Frome Infirmary was 19.

The temporary Isolation Hospital at Coleford was still open at the beginning of the year with one Diphtheria patient - admitted last December.

There were 4 other Diphtheria cases admitted this year, 1 in January and three in February.

The Hospital was closed on March the 12th and reopened in June, and again in August for the Scarlet Fever cases from Grovewood Cottage, Haydon - 5 in all.

These cases had all recovered, and the Hospital was closed finally on November 7th.

HOUSING.

THE NEW COUNCIL HOUSES.- The 52 houses under construction last year have been completed. With the change of Health Ministry and the cutting off of Government Grants, which were to have been built in the Spring, had to be abandoned - at least for the present.

The 52 houses completed are situated as follows:-
Mells 24; Highbury (Coleford) 24; Haydon 4. All these are in the mining part of the district, and were intended to provide accommodation for the miners; while the remaining 37 were intended for the Agricultural labourers.

It is doubtful, however, if the scheme has been a success, in spite of its great expense, in relieving the condition of the people it was intended for. There appear to be only about 10 miners among the tenants, many of the rest being drawn from quite a different class and coming from places outside the district, and even outside the County.

Many of the houses are vacant, owing to the difficulty of finding tenants able to pay the rent and rates.

If the other houses had been built, I think it would have been very hard, indeed to have found even one agricultural labourer with a family able to have paid even half the rent asked. The usual rents paid by the latter are 1/6, or, at the most 2/- per week. As a result there are many houses in the district on the "unfit" list, which must continue to be inhabited, because of the lack of new and better buildings which could be rented at possible rents.

OVERCROWDING:- There were 7 cases in all reported during the year
1 in No.2. Sub-District.
6 in No.1. Sub-District.

Of these latter cases two refer to the same family which was the cause of overcrowding first at Ridgeway, then at Holwell, they finally settled in a house at Coleford where they have sufficient room

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	51,448
Pipulation (1921)	10,730
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	2,740
Rateable Value	£97,048. 6. 5
Sum represented by a penny rate.	278.11. 4

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Male	Female	
Births	Legitimate	119	108) Birth rate 22.4
	Illegitimate	8	7	
Deaths		53	64	Death rate 11.1
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :-				
	From sepsis			0
	" other causes			0

DEATHS

Number of Infants under one year of age per 1000 births :-			
	Legitimate		61.2
	Illegitimate.		0
	Tot al.		<u>61.2</u>

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
" " Diarehea (under 2 years of age)	2

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.		Vision un- Vision		Total	Deaths
	Notified	At Home	impaired	impaired	Blindness	
	1	1	0	1	0	0

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	5	4	0
Scarlet Fever	11	5	0
Erysipelas	3	0	0
Pneumonia	8	0	6
Malaria	1	0	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0

Tuberculosis :-				0	8
(a) Pulmonary	Males	6			
	Females	9			
		<u>15</u>			
(b) Non-pulmonary	Males	2			
	Females	0			
		<u>2</u>			

4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Nothing noteworthy under this head.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

Issue of Diphtheria Anti-toxin etc. already mentioned.
List of Adoptive Public Health Acts and Bye-laws in force in the district.

1. Part III. P.H.A.A. 1890 (so far as applicable to Rural districts)
2. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1890.
3. ~~Milkshops~~ Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Regulations.
4. Slaughter House Bye-laws.
5. Temporary relaxation of Building Bye-laws 1920 No. 2128 Order.

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

See pages 3 and 4 of Report.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Medical Officer of Health
2. Two Sanitary Inspectors.

The following engaged on Housing work :-

1. Clerk
2. Architect.
3. Clerk of the Works.

9. HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

(a) Total	
(b) As part of District Council housing scheme	52
	52

I. Unfit dwelling Houses.

Inspection. :-

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	350
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910	195
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	89

II. Remedy of Defects without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers

30

(5 still in progress)

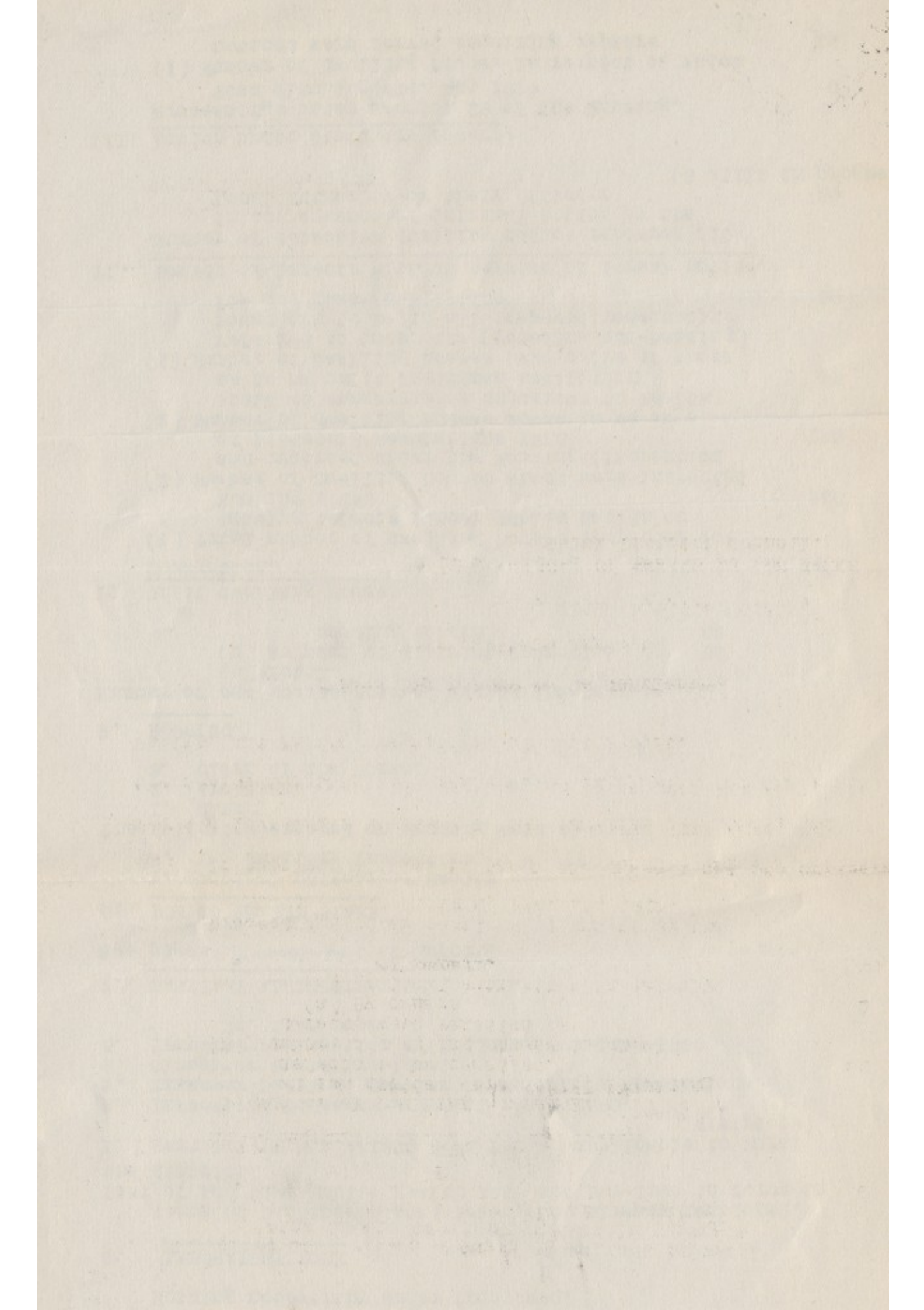
III. Action under Statutory Powers.

Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act 1919

0

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

14



(2) Number of houses which were rendered fit :-	14
(a) by owners	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.	0
---	---

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	22
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :-	
(a) By owners.	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners.	0

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1919.	0
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In conclusion I beg to thank the Council and its Officers for the invariable courtesy I have received from them, and the assistance they have rendered me in my work for the Public Health, and in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. CADD M.R.C.S. L.S.A.

Medical Officer of Health to the Frome Rural District Council.

NUNNEY, FROME.
February 28th. 1922.

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TABLE 6.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS & VISITS MADE DURING 1921.

Number of Inspections on Complaint	190
Visits re Cases of Infectious Disease	306
Periodical Inspections	70
House to House Inspections	51
Re-inspections	348
Visited by request (to see owner etc.)	34
Visits re Suspected Slaughtering	16
Visits re Slaughtering & Examination of Carcases	23
Inspections under Rent Act	31
Re-inspections do.	3
Inspections re Petroleum	17
Visits for Disinfection only (Vermin Etc.)	32
Attendances at Court	6
Total of Inspections & Visits	1127.
	=====

TABLE 7.

SUMMARIES REQUIRED UNDER APPENDIX OF CIRCULAR 269.

(1) GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA OF DISTRICT 1304 acres.

POPULATION 1921 District 14496 (Census)
 Asylum 2885 (Census)
 Total = 17381

Registrar-General's Estimate 17510.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES 2917 (Estimated from
List of Electors)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE
 OCCUPIERS2985 (Estimated from
 Rate Book, Census figures not available)

RATEABLE VALUE Land £713-0-0) £100771-10-0
 Houses Etc. £100058-10-0)
 Sum represented by a penny rate = £400

(2) EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		M.	F.	
BIRTHS.	Legitimate	138	148) Birth Rate R.G. 16.8 (x)) (x) This is misleading as it is based on the population of the District plus that of the Asylum.
	Illegitimate	3	4	
	Total =	141	152	
		293.		

DEATHS.		76	66	
	Total =	142.		DEATH RATE R.G. 8.05 (x)

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, per 1,000 births.
 Legitimate 71.4
 Illegitimate 143.0 Total 75.0

DEATHS from Measles ... Nil.
 Whooping Cough ... Nil.
 Diarrhoea (under 2 years
 of age) 6.

(3) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. See Table 2.

DEATHS from Scarlet Fever ... 2
 Diphtheria 2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM ... Nil notified.

(9) HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year,	
(a) Total	8
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	76

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	547
Number of houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	51
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	163

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority..	-
---	---

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

Proceedings under sec. 28 of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1919.

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit,	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	-
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	-

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	163
Number of houses in which defects were remedied,	
(a) By owners	140
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

Proceedings under secs. 17 & 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.

Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	6
Number of dwellings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit	-
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-

FROME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1921.

GENTLEMEN,-

I beg to submit the following Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of the Frome Rural District for the Year ending December 31st, 1921.

In instructions received for preparing the Annual Reports for this year the Minister of Health has revised the particulars required in ordinary Reports,- omitting details which do not vary from year to year.

Annual Reports of a full and detailed character,- such as last year's Report - will be known in future as "Survey" Reports, and will be required at intervals of five years. In the intervening years the shorter Reports required will be known as "Ordinary Reports".

The Annual Report for 1921 will accordingly be an Ordinary Report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE BIRTH RATE.- The number of Births registered during the year was 240 - 125 boys and 115 girls.

This is 2 more than last year, when the number of Births was exceptionally large.

The Birth Rate per 1000 population is ~~22.4~~ 22.4

The Birth Rate for the last 6 years was as follows:-

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
22.4	22.2	15.9	14.2	12.78	19.8

The Rate for England and Wales for 1921 is 22.4

The Infant Mortality that is, Deaths under 1 year of age is 13. This gives a rate per 1000 Births registered of 54.

The rate for the last 6 years was as follows:-

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
54	63.02	53.8	78.01	127.65	52.2

The Rate for England and Wales for 1921 is 53.

The CAUSES of DEATH under 1 year of age were as follows:-

Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2
Haemorrhage	1
Convulsions	3
Premature Birth	4
Acute intestinal Obstruction	1

13.

Deaths under 1 year analysed:-

One to seven days	2
One to four weeks	3
One to six months	3
Six to twelve months	2

13.

THE DEATH RATE.- The number of Deaths registered in 1921 was 97.
The number corrected for inward and outward transfers - 120; consisting of 58 males and 64 females.
This number is four less than last year, and 44 less than the year before.

THE DEATH RATE (after correction for transfers)
is 11.1 per 1000 living.

THE DEATH RATE for the last six years was as follows:-

1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	191 ⁶ 7
11.1	11.6	15.7	13.8	12.78	15.4

THE DEATH RATE for England and Wales for 1921 is 12.1.

The ages at which Death occurred were as follows:-

Under 1 year	13.
1 and under 2 years	1.
2 do 5 "	1.
5 do 15 "	0.
15 do 25 "	2.
25 do 45 "	11.
45 do 65 "	18.
65 and upwards	70.

118.

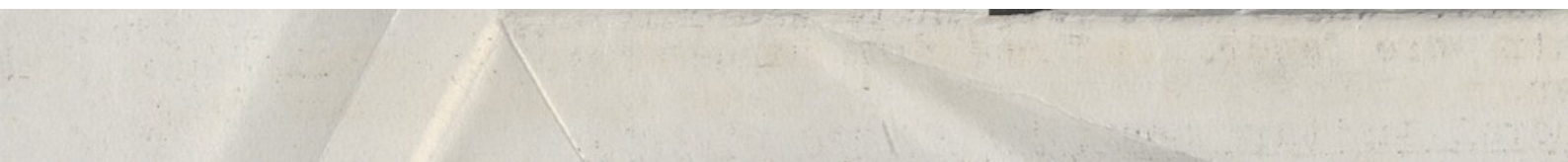
REGISTERED DEATHS classified according to cause:-

Influenza	3
Phthisis	8
Cancer and malignant diseases	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	1
carried forward	21

1981

in 1919 - while last year -

Org anic Heart Disease heads the list, as it usually does, but here again there were only 21 cases against 28 last year.



Brought forward -----	21
Organic Heart disease -----	21
Bronchitis -----	11
Pneumonia -----	5
Other diseases of the respiratory organs -----	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis -----	2
Cirrhosis of liver -----	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease -----	3
Congenital Debility and premature birth -----	3
Violent deaths (other than suicide) -----	3
Other defined diseases -----	33
Cerebral Haemorrhage -----	9
Arteriosclerosis -----	5
	<u>120.</u>

REMARKS ON DEATH RATE:-The Death Rate is again lower than even the low rate of last year, which was the lowest since 1914.

The deaths from Infectious diseases (with the exception of Phthisis) were lower also; there being only 3 from Influenza, and none from Diphtheria or Scarlet fever.

There were 3 deaths from Phthisis this year.- the same as in 1919,- while last year there was only one. All other causes of death were fewer. Those from Cancer were only 11 against ¹⁴ last year.

General Sanitary Condition of the District.

WATER.- The number of Public water supplies in the district remains the same as last year.

As regards the Mells Water Supply nothing definite has been done up to the end of the year. The new Council houses are getting their supply from the old source.

QUANTITY and QUALITY:- In spite of the severe and prolonged drought the supply has been sufficient; although, in October and November the Coleford supply was getting low, and the water had to be cut off between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. to allow the reservoir to fill up. The only other supply that was affected was Wanstrow, where a good deal of water was required for the milk Factory: and the supply had to be cut off at night from June to the end of the year.

The quality of the water in all public supplies has been good.

WATER ANALYSIS:- Twelve samples of drinking water from various wells and springs were examined by myself.

In five cases the water was bad, and not fit for use. The other seven samples were good.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:- The only case of pollution was the stream at Norton St Philip, polluted by whey from the Milk Factory.

Since cheese making has ceased here there has been no nuisance from this cause.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:- The number of sewerage systems in the district remains the same as last year.

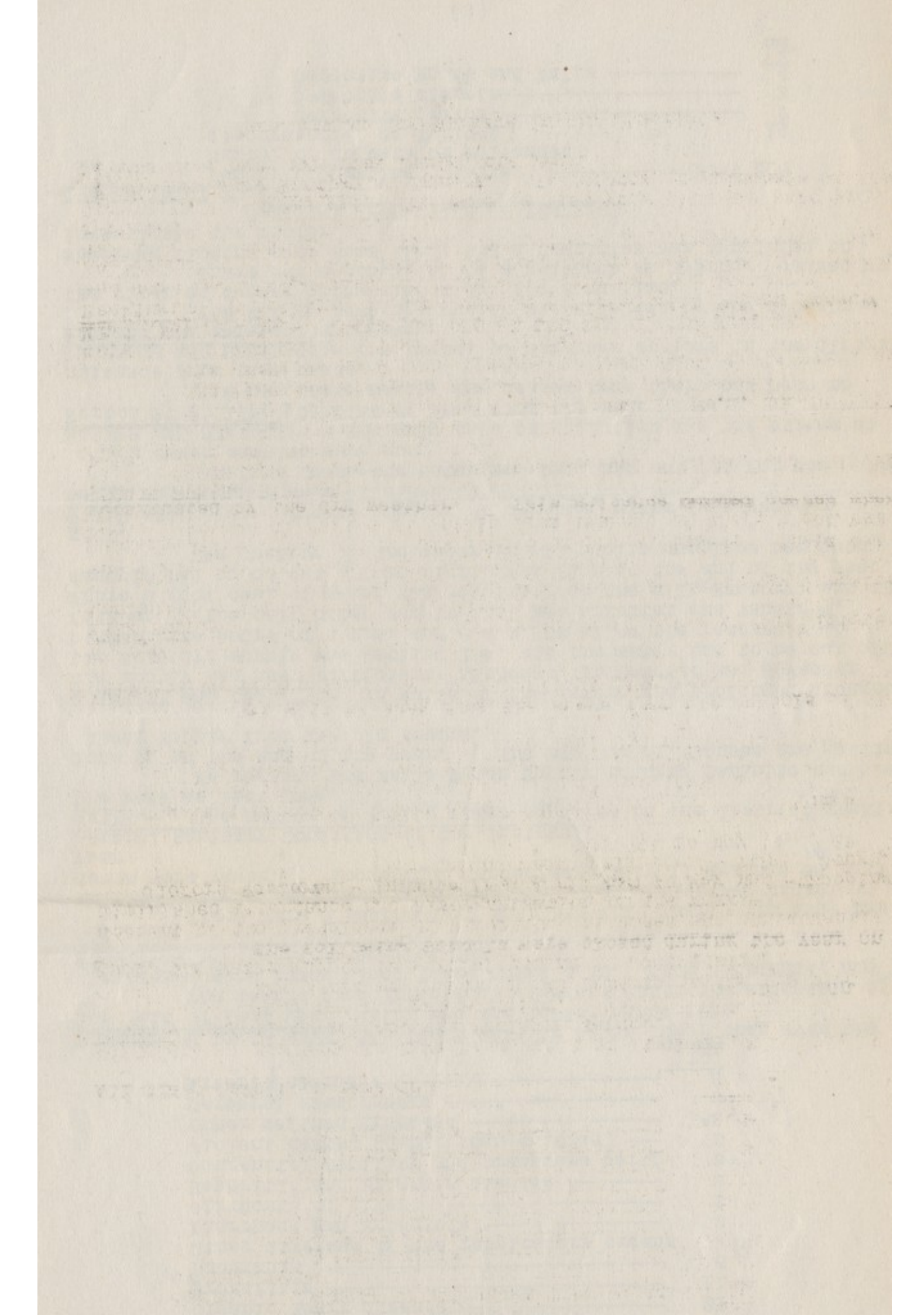
The Nunney sewerage system was affected by the drought - the river at Nunney being almost dry for some time.

There was a complaint of a nuisance at Highbury caused by sewerage flowing over some land, and a Committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

SUB-DISTRICT No. 1.

Number of premises visited -----	about 300
Number of defects or Nuisances discovered:- as follows	
Defective drains -----	14
Defective closets -----	7
Defective Roofs and Walls -----	3
	<u>4</u>
	<u>14.</u>



SUB-DISTRICT No. 2.

Number of premises visited	325
Number of defects or nuisances discovered.	80
as follows:-	
Defective drains -----	13
Defective closets -----	8
Defective houses -----	2
Defective floors -----	4
Defective roofs -----	24
Damp walls -----	5
Other nuisances -----	4
	<u>80</u>

All these have been remedied.

SCHOOLS:- New Schools have been built at Highbury, Coleford, by the County Council to replace the Wesleyan School.

They are not yet occupied.

The Sanitary condition all Schools in the District is good, the water supply is sufficient and of good quality.

The following Schools were closed during the year on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases and consequently diminished attendance and disorganisation of the work:-

Coleford Wesleyan.-	Infants from April 8th to May 2nd	-Whooping
"	(Extension) from April 30-	" 7th Cough.
"	" " May 7th to May 14	do

Buckland Dinham from May 23rd to May 30th	Mumps.
Norton St Philip from November 14th to Dec. 5th	"
Farleigh Hungerford from February 22nd to March 7th	"
Norton St Philip (extension) from Dec. 5th to Dec 12	"

It will be seen from the above that the Schools of the district were free from serious infectious diseases.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.- There are about 310 Licences in force in the District including 4 new ones in No.1. district.

The Dairies, cowsheds etc have been regularly inspected and their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

MILK DEPOTS.- There are no new depots in the district. There was again nuisance at Norton St Philip from leakage of whey, which was accentuated by the dry weather. This nuisance ~~ceased~~ ceased when cheese making stopped.

MEAT.- There are 11 licensed Slaughter Houses; 7 in No.1. Sub-District including 1 new one at Beckington.

4 in No.2 Sub-District.

There are also 2 Knacker's yards, both in No.1. Sub-District.

The licences of these places have all been renewed.

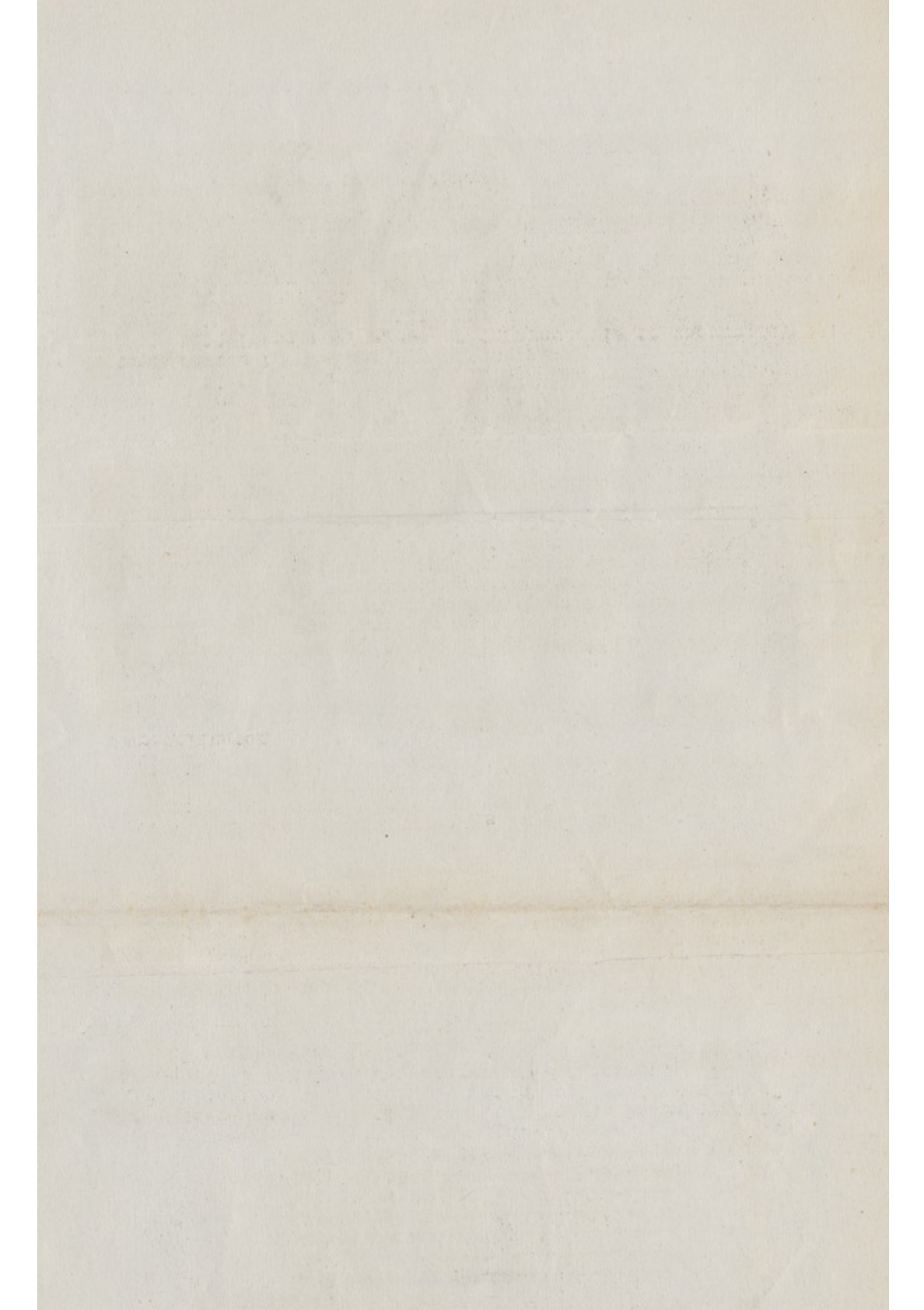
The premises have been frequently inspected, whitewashed and kept in a clean and sanitary condition..

MEAT INSPECTIONS.- There was one at the end of the year at Beckington, consisting of some mutton infected with "black fungus" and some beef "Bone tainted" This was condemned and destroyed.

BAKEHOUSES.- The number is the same as last year, 12. They are all in good sanitary condition. No defects or nuisances have been reported during the year.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS etc.- The same as last year with the exception of one new Spar Factory at Nunney. No defects or nuisances at these places have been reported during the year.

There are no Out-Workers in the District.



Health Office and are available at any time on application. Diphtheria anti-toxin is also kept at the Public Health Office and at the residences of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector and can be had at short notice on application by medical practitioners.

Summary of examinations made:-

for	No.
Diphtheria	56
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid (water)..	2
Typhoid (Widal)..	1
Ringworm fungus .	5

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This work is carried out in this District by the Public Health Department of the Middlesex County Council. Your Medical Officer of Health being the Medical Officer of the two Infant Welfare Centres in this District.

In considering the cases of deaths of infants under one year, one is struck by the fact that 10 of the infant deaths, or 45.4% are due to prematurity and congenital defects. This is the highest percentage for a considerable number of years. It is difficult to account for this, as our experience at the Welfare Centres shows that the mothers take very good care of themselves previous to the birth of their children. Dentition and convulsions were responsible for three deaths, half the total number of deaths of infants that occurred during 1920. No less than five of the deaths were due to Diarrhoea and Enteritis. This disease is caused in the main by contaminated food, and then abnormally fine and hot summer was very favourable to the incidence of this disease. Another cause of this disease may be attributed to the absolute lack in a large number of working class houses of proper places for the storage of food. In a large number of instances food is stored in a dark and ill-ventilated cupboard and milk for the preparation of infants food kept in this condition is bound to give rise to intestinal disturbances and irritations leading to these diseases. These diseases too, prove rapidly fatal to infants, and skilled treatment is absolutely necessary. Often the child is seriously ill before medical advice is sought and little can be done to prevent a fatal termination.

During the year there was one death from Scarlet Fever in a child under one year. This is an extremely rare occurrence.

An abnormal number of infants deaths together with a considerable decrease in the number of births has given us an infantile mortality rate considerably higher than the last two years. It is no less than 75 per thousand births, compared with 38 in 1920 and 42 in 1919. In this connection it is interesting to compare the mortality rate in infants under one year of age attending the Infant Welfare Centres

with that in the District generally. During the year 222 infants under one year of age were attending the centres and there were six deaths, giving an infant mortality rate for the centres of 27 per thousand. Of these deaths one was from "wasting" from birth and hopeless from the beginning, one from Gastro-Enteritis and one from septic Scarlet Fever, the two latter dying in hospital. The Registrar-General gives the infant mortality rate for England and Wales, as 83; Great Towns 87; Smaller Towns 84; and for London 80.

I attach the tables and statistics for the year, based on the scheme set out in the tables and blank forms formally issued by the Local Government Board, together with the new particulars required by the Ministry and set out in the appendix of Circular 269.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION See Table 6.

Number of Slaughterhouses - one licensed.

This slaughterhouse is situated in the most closely built upon area in the District, but it is structurally very good and maintained in first class condition. It is about forty years old and for many years previous to the war was un-used. It was re-registered under the food control legislation and a license granted contrary to the advice of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector. However, after the license was granted, the whole place was replanned by your Sanitary Inspector and considerable alterations carried out to obtain (1) Lairage accommodation separate from the slaughter chamber, with independent entrance, (2) Separate exit for meat, without passing it through lairage, (3) Blue brick chequered paving, (4) Tiled walls 6'6" high to slaughter chamber, (5) Improved light and ventilation, (6) An efficient winch and tackle, (7) An improved water supply, (8) Efficient drainage, (9) Sliding doors between lairage and slaughter chamber, (10) Artificial lighting by electricity. Unfortunately there is not sufficient room to provide a separate cooling chamber, and beef carcasses have to be retained in the slaughter chamber until they have set. They are then quartered and removed to the various butchers' shops. The slaughterhouse is owned by one butcher, but satisfactory arrangements have been made whereby any butcher in Friern Barnet may use the slaughterhouse, or any allotment holder may have his pig properly slaughtered by skilled men in a hygienic manner and there is no excuse for slaughtering on unlicensed premises in this District. The Sanitary Inspector has made arrangements with the owner of the slaughterhouse to receive notice of any slaughtering contemplated outside the usual days of slaughtering and in no case is beef or pork meat removed from the premises without proper inspection.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. (Part time) F.R.C.S. and D.P.H., also holds office as Medical Officer of the Infant Welfare Centres, under the Middlesex County Council and as Poor Law Medical Officer for the Whetstone District of the Barnet Union. A general medical practitioner.

SANITARY INSPECTOR. (Whole time) holds certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute, as Inspector of Nuisances, Practical Sanitary Science and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Honoursman in Building Construction and Diplomee of Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

CLERK. (Part time) from Clerk of the Council's department.

TABLE 1.

URBAN DISTRICT OF PRINCE GEORGE.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT (excluding the Asylum) DURING 1921, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to the middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total DEATHS registered in the District.		Transferable DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncor-rected No.	Nett.				Non-resi-dents.	Residents.	Under 1 year		At all ages.	
			No.	No.	Rate.	No.			Rate	No.	Rate.	
1916	15950	370	370	23.2	114	7.1	12 (x)	36	16	43.4	138	8.6
1917	14000	219	219	15.6	134	9.6	14 (x)	45	24	109.0	165	11.8
1918	13500	230	230	17.0	138	10.2	376	55	19	82.5	193	14.3
1919	15400	262	262	17.0	109	7.1	312	43	11	42.25	152	9.9
1920	15900	395	395	25.0	97	6.1	190	45	15	38.0	142	8.9
1921	14496 (Census)	293	293	20.4	104	7.2	229 (xx)	43	22	75.0	143	9.9

NOTE :- (x) For these years the deaths in the Asylum were omitted, they may be taken as the average number of deaths of non-residents not connected with the Asylum.

(xx) Four of these deaths were of non-residents who died in the District.

TABLE 2.

URBAN DISTRICT OF TRIKAL, KANNIA.

ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST 1921.

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<u>DISEASE NOTIFIED</u>	<u>ALL</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED</u> <u>Age groups stated in years.</u>							<u>NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED</u> <u>From each ward or locality.</u>				<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u> <u>Removed to</u> <u>Hospital.</u>
		<u>Under</u>							<u>Over</u>				
		1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	North	South	Central	Asylum	
DYSSENTERY	19	-	-	-	3	10	6	-	-	-	-	19	-
ENCEPHALITIS LETH.	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
ENTERIC	8	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	1	1	-	6	1
ERYSIPELAS	8	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	-
DIPHTHERIA	27	-	4	14	4	4	1	-	-	13	12	2	19
PNEUMONIA	11	-	-	1	2	4	2	2	1	2	5	3	-
MALARIA	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SCARLET FEVER	75	1	6	53	12	3	-	-	8	45	22	-	70
SMALL-POX *	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TUBERCULOSIS :-													
{ Pulmonary	17	-	-	1	5	6	5	-	3	7	7	-	10
{ Other Forms	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

* This case subsequently proved not to be Small-Pox.

TABLE 3.

URBAN DISTRICT OF PRISON BARRET.

Analysis of CAUSES and AGES at DEATH of persons belonging to the District for the year ending 31st December 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL.	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS.						45-65 over.	65 & over.	Asylum
		Under 1.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45			
DIPHTHERIA & CROUP	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SCARLET FEVER	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENTERIC FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
INFLUENZA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
WHOOPING COUGH	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHTHISIS	10	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	-	35
MENINGITIS	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CANCER	26	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	9	5
RHEUMATIC FEVER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
HEART DISEASE	16	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	27
BRONCHITIS	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	4
PNEUMONIA	10	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	2	12
OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
APPENDICITIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
NEPHRITIS	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	8
PARTURITION	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PREMATURITY	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIOLENCE (NOT SUICIDES)	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2
SUICIDES	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
OTHER DEFINED DISEASES	18	6	-	-	4	-	3	3	2	17
SENILE DECAY	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	49
GENERAL PARALYSIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57
DIARRHOEA & ENTERITIS	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EPILEPSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	147	22	2	5	8	3	0	39	43	225

TABLE 4.

URBAN DISTRICT OF FRIERN BARNET.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST DECEMBER 1921.

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DISEASE.	No.
SCARLET FEVER	1
PNEUMONIA	1
DIARRHOEA & ENTERITIS	5
PREMATURITY	7
MARAMUS	3
DENTITION & CONVULSIONS	3
OTHER ACCIDENTS & DISEASES OR PREGNANCY & PARTURITION .	2

Total:-	22
	=====

TABLE 5.

FRIMRN BARNET SEWAGE WORKS.

METEOROLOGY.

Month.	Temperature of Air				MEAN Temperature of the Air.	RAIN		Pre- vail- ing Wind.
	Highest	Lowest	MEAN			No. of days rain fell	Amount Collect- ed.	
			of all Highest	of all Lowest				
January	56	26	48.54	39.74	44.14	23	21.65	WW
February	58	24	46.07	32.47	39.27	4	.13	N
March	65	26	53.12	37	45.06	14	1.43	SW
April	71	27	55.76	36.96	46.36	9	1.56	NE
May	79	33	64.45	42.39	53.42	14	1.18	W
June	87	32	69.50	47.24	58.37	3	.31	N
July	92	39	79.25	53.29	66.27	2	.08	W
August	81	36	71.84	52.10	61.97	8	1.49	W
September	86	32	69.40	46.90	58.15	6	2.62	W
October	81	29	65.16	42.96	54.06	6	.78	W
November	58	17	41.17	31.45	36.31	7	1.85	E
December	55	26	46.20	37.20	41.70	14	1.20	W
MEAN & TOTAL FIGURES			59.205	41.641	50.243	110	15.28 (Total) 1.2733 (Aver. per mth.)	

J. KETTERINGTON.

Sewage Works Manager.

