

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Harrow-on-the-Hill].

Contributors

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1919.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

DAVID SOMMERVILLE,

B.A., M.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for Harrow,

FOR 1918.

HARROW :

Printed at the "Observer" Printing Works.



HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Estimated Civil Population 19,757.

Birth Rate 10·9. Death Rate 10·3.

Infantile Death Rate 32·2 per Thousand Births.

Houses 3,911. Occupied 3,900.

*** Unoccupied 11.**

Flats, 284. Occupied 284.

Unoccupied Nil.

Average number of persons per house 4·6.

Per Flat 3·7.

Rateable Value £153,147.

Population 1851, 2,813.

Population 1891, 5,725.

Area 1,000 Statute Acres.

Population 1901 (Census), 10,220.

Population, June 1906, 13,697.

Population 1911 (Census), 17,074.

Area 2028 Statute Acres.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Estimated Civil Population 19,757
Birth Rate 19.9. Death Rate 19.3
Infantile Death Rate 82.2 per thousand
Births.
Houses 3,814. Occupied 3,900
Unoccupied 11.
Flats, 284. Occupied 284
Unoccupied 11.
Average number of persons per house 4.9.
Per Flat 3.7.
Rateable Value £152,147.
Population 1881 2,813.
Population 1891 5,725.
Area 1,000 Statute Acres.
Population 1901 Census 10,230.
Population June 1905 12,097.
Population 1911 Census 17,074.
Area 2,000 Statute Acres.

Harrou-on-the-Hill Urban District Council.

Annual Report on the Health Conditions of the District for
the year 1918, by

DAVID SOMMERVILLE, M.Sc., M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HARROW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

I have the honour to submit the following brief Report on the Public Health of the District for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General estimates the civil population for calculating the birth rate as 19,757 and for calculating the death rate as 17,633.

BIRTHS:—There were registered during the year 217 births, viz., 102 males and 115 females. The birth rate per thousand of the population is therefore 10·9. In 1917 this rate was 14·9. The average for the previous five years is 18·6. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1918 was 17·7, and for the 148 smaller towns 17·9.

DEATHS :—The total number of deaths during the year was 171, viz., 76 males, and 95 females. This gives a crude death rate of 9.7. The corrected death rate (i.e. the crude death rate multiplied by the Registrar General's factor for correction, viz., 1.0655) is therefore 10.3. The corresponding death rate for 1917 was 11. This figure for England and Wales in 1918 was 17.6 and for the 148 smaller towns 16.1.

The causes of death are set out in the following table :

CAUSES OF DEATH (CIVILIANS ONLY).

		Males Females				Males Females	
Whooping cough	...	2		Pneumonia (all forms	...	8	6
Diphtheria and Croup	...	12		Other respiratory diseases			1
Influenza	...	13	17	Diarrhoea under 2 years	1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	5		Appendicitis & typhlitis	1	2	
Other tuberculous diseases	1	1		Nephritis and Bright's			
Cancer	...	10	18	disease	...	1	4
Organic Heart Disease	...	6	7	Parturition (apart from			
Bronchitis	...	5	3	Puerperal fever)	...		1
				Congenital debility	...		3
				Violence (apart from			
				suicide)	...	1	1
				Other defined diseases	...	17	24
		47	53			76	95

INFANTILE DEATH RATE :—Of the 217 children born 7 died under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 32.2 per thousand born. The rate in 1917 was 59. In 1918 the rate for England and Wales was 97, and for the 148 smaller towns 94.

INFANT WELFARE.

The work of the Health Visitors increases year by year. The attendance at the Baby Clinic held at the Wesleyan Schoolrooms on Tuesday afternoons proved so large that it became impossible to cope with it, and it is proposed to hold two sessions weekly in future commencing January, 1919.

It was with great regret that Dr. Brady's resignation was received. As M.O. of the Clinic she had won the implicit confidence of the mothers. Her place has been filled by Dr. Doherty, of Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the band of voluntary workers attached to the Clinic. Not only have they been unremitting in their attendance but they have done much to make the Clinic attractive, so much so, that many mothers look forward to the afternoon there as the event of the week. Dried milks and other foods are on sale at reduced prices to approved purchasers. Free milk has been given in 17 instances where the M.O. certified the cases as necessitous.

Forty-two sessions were held during the year with an average attendance of 49.2.

Baby week was celebrated in the second week of July.

A mother craft exhibition, opened by the Rev. Prebendary and Mrs. Joyce, was held at the Wesleyan Schoolroom. The mothers took an active part in the needlework and laundry competitions.

A successful meeting was held at the Victoria Hall on July 12th, when Mrs. H. B. Irving spoke on "The Nation's young lives," J. Macandrew, Esq., in the chair.

Eighty-five babies were entered for the Baby Show: Dr. Harley kindly acted as judge. The prizes and certificates of attendance were distributed by Dr. Brady, Dr. Darby in the chair.

The work of the Dental Clinic has progressed in face of many difficulties, the numbers have increased, but the premises at Greenhill Schools are not at all suitable. It is hoped that in the new year it will be found possible to combine the activities of the Centre under one roof at 8, College Road.

The Massage Clinic has been well attended. During the two sessions 712 attendances were made, about 53 per cent. of which were school children's. Three sessions weekly will be held from the beginning of January, 1919, and it is hoped that it will be possible to put up some ribstalls and other apparatus for the treatment of round shoulders.

The work of Miss P. Helen Townsend and her assistants is greatly appreciated.

The following tables set out summaries of the activities of the centre :—

TABLE
HARROW MATERNITY & INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.
Summary of attendances, January—December, 1918.

	QUARTERS.				TOTALS.
	1st March.	2nd June.	3rd Sept.	4th Dec.	YEAR.
Consultations A.	204	223	180	156	763
New cases (under 1)	30	36	30	18	114
Consultations B.	209	198	179	172	758
New cases (over 1 year).	36	24	17	16	93
Weighing only	83	130	112	193	518
Home Visits	303	298	531	604	1736
Feeding Breast)	14	23	13	10	60
„ Bottle New cases	16	16	14	8	52
„ Mixed)	9	6	5	6	26
Ante-Natal cases	1	2	2	4	9
„ „ consultations	1	2	4	5	12
„ „ visits	10	11	42	71	134
Number of new cases during quarter	67	62	49	37	216
Attendance of old cases	368	429	382	469	1648
„ „ new cases	129	122	93	57	401
Total of attendances	497	551	475	526	2049
Number of sessions	11	11	8	12	42
Individual attendance	186	198	190	175	749
Babies under care of Clinic	185	196	188	171	
Cases attended but once	38	39	48	46	
Average attendance	45.2	50.1	59.3	43.8	49.2

JOINT REMEDIAL DRILL AND MASSAGE CLINIC.

January to December, 1918.

			Sessions	Inspections	Massage	Exercises	Clinic Cases	School Cases	Attendances.		Total Attendances
									Under 5	Over 5	
March Quarter	...		21	12	126	100	37	20	154	65	219
June	„	...	20	8	135	88	35	21	104	90	194
*Sept.	„	...	14	5	57	37	23	10	71	42	113
Dec.	„	...	27	8	155	47	24	9	136	50	186
			82	33	473	272	117	60	465	247	712

* Closed during the month of August.

JOINT DENTAL CLINIC SUMMARY.

JANUARY — DECEMBER, 1918.

Quarter.	Sessions.	Extraction Days.	Filling Days.	Clinic Children.	School Children.	M. thers.	Total No. of Cases.
March ...	12	5	7	20	48	12	79
June ...	11	4	7	11	76	16	103
Sept.	11	4	7	8	54	8	70
Dec.	14	5	9	17	93	12	122
Totals ..	48	18	30	56	271	48	374
Quarter.	Attend.	Fillings.	Extraction Cases.	Inspection.	Dentures.		Cases completed.
					Cases.	Attend.	
March ..	182	34	95	83	17	72	71
June	238	42	95	93	19	33	72
Sept.	223	52	77	100	5	22	65
Dec.	227	54	83	80	2	13	80
Totals ...	870	182	350	356	33	140	298

HEALTH VISITORS SUMMARY.

Total number of visits paid }
 in connection with Infant Welfare } 2,918

Ante-natal 176

Children under 1 ... 1521

Children 1 to 5 ... 1221

Of 180 babies visited 160 were breast fed, 4 breast and bottle and 16 bottle (chiefly cow's milk and barley water).

Nursing visits were paid to 140 sick children suffering from broncho-pneumonia, empyema, bronchitis, tuberculous

glands, circumcision, umbilical hernia, tonsilitis, rickets, impetigo, fractured arm and clavicle, influenza, one case of ophthalmia neonatorum : all recovered.

Infection Visits : measles 421, chicken-pox and mumps 96.

PANDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During October, November and December, Harrow had a share but not an unduly large share of the influenza pandemic. Most of the cases occurred in adults. The incidence amongst school children was never so large as to necessitate closure of schools or of individual classes in schools.

At the beginning of the epidemic the following letter was addressed to the heads of the public and private schools of Harrow :—

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

Influenza, and the pneumonia which frequently follows it, are caused by specific germs which pass from person to person for the most part in the spray which issues from the mouth and nose in coughing and sneezing. Such spray may be effective at a distance of several feet.

It is of the utmost importance to the community that these infections be not spread through coughing and sneezing.

If every case of influenza were isolated immediately it occurs, and kept in isolation till well, the disease would soon disappear.

For his own sake, and that of the public every person attacked should at once go to bed, and remain there until well. This simple remedy would prevent many cases of fatal pneumonia. Influenza paves the way for pneumonia especially in those who remain at work too long or return to work too soon.

All mouth spray and nose discharge should be received in a handkerchief which is afterwards thoroughly boiled. The hands should be carefully washed after handling such handkerchief.

All bed and sitting rooms should be well ventilated and frequently flushed with fresh air. Children attacked should on no account be allowed to go to school.

Every catarrh and illness associated with rise of temperature should be regarded as infectious and precautionary measures accordingly adopted.

(Signed) DAVID SOMMERVILLE, M.Sc., MD.,
Medical Office of Health,

Written instructions were issued to the District Nurses for their guidance in going in and out amongst patients. The medical practitioners of the District were communicated with, and invited to send sputum for bacteriological examination to my laboratory at King's College, London.

Clinically and bacteriologically the Harrow cases were identical with cases which I had the privilege of studying elsewhere in Surrey and Kent. From the middle of October till the end of December I investigated bacteriologically 55 cases. In every case a mixed infection was found—a combination of two or more of the following four organisms :

Fränkel's pneumococcus,
A streptococcus,
Pfeiffer's bacillus,
M. catarrhalis.

The sputa were all taken after the third day of the disease.

Frankel's organism (the Gram-positive diplococcus responding to the carbohydrate fermentation tests generally received as characteristic of it) was isolated in 28 cases ; the streptococcus in 10 cases ; Pfeiffer's bacillus in 20 cases ; and M. Catarrhalis in 18 cases.

In ten fatal cases investigated the dominant organism in the sputum was either Fränkel's diplococcus or the streptococcus. In one of these cases pus aspirated from the pleural cavity contained this streptococcus in pure culture. It clots milk, ferments saccharose, lactose, and raffinose ; and is pathogenic to mice. Probably it is a modification of Fränkel's diplococcus.

Clinically the Disease presents a diminution of arterial tension with a pulse irregular and variable in amplitude ; weakening of first sound of heart ; early cyanosis of nails and fingers and in fatal cases of whole body ; enlargement of spleen and occasionally of liver ; delirium when temperature is high frequently persisting and increasing when temperature falls ; irritability combined with mental torpor ; increasing difficulty in the coordination of ideas accompanied by sadness, fits of tears, and forebodings of death. Persistent sleeplessness occurs in many cases.

The sputum is frothy and contains dull red streaks, later it becomes yellow changing to yellowish green. Hemorrhage may occur from any mucous membrane. The lungs are gradually swamped with fluid, but even until the end there is no precise localisation of the effusion. Profound oxygen-starvation coupled with an intense toxæmia quickly leads to cardiac syncope and the end.

Thirty fatal cases occurred in Harrow up to 31st December, 1918.

MILK SUPPLY.

The dairy farms and milkshops were inspected several times during the year. The milkshops have been on the whole kept fairly clean. The dairy farms are not clean. Cowsheds have been found anything but clean, and repeated inspection has often found no improvement. The excuse has always been "no hands to do the work."

Six complaints were made during the year of dirty milk. I had samples taken from the dairies named in the complaints and examined them bacteriologically and microscopically: two were found to be filthy. No legal action could be taken as in this country there are no standards of cleanliness. America possesses and acts on such standards: one can get clean milk in the State of New York but not in the County of Middlesex. One sample contained 21,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, growing at 37°C.

I tested 29 samples for the tubercle bacillus by animal inoculation: all were negative.

FOODSTUFFS.

I analysed for the Food Committee the following:

1	Sample of dripping	...	...	Result.—Genuine.
3	Samples of margarine	...	...	„ All rancid.
1	Chocolate	...	...	„ Genuine.
1	Milk	...	...	„ Fair.
1	Loaf	...	...	„ Good.
2	Jams	...	...	„ 1 good 1
				bad, but no metallic or other ingredient was discovered to account for the bitter taste.

The water supply continued as in previous years.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage farms performed their functions satisfactorily and without nuisance.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases admitted and treated during the year was 38.

This number is composed of the following:—

Diphtheria 26	Scarlet fever 12.
---------------	-------------------

I carried out the following bacteriological investigations.—

Throat swabs for the diphtheria bacillus	118
Sputa for the tubercle bacillus	18

HOUSING.

Owing to the air raids a small influx of aliens from London occurred but at no time was there any serious overcrowding from this cause.

There is a distinct need of new houses for the middle and lower middle classes.

The Council has under consideration a Housing and Town Planning Scheme.

Appended are the following tables:—

Cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

Registered Workshops.

Sanitary Work.

Meteorological Observations by the Surveyor.

Official table—Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1918.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID SOMMERVILLE.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases notified in each locality, e.g. Parish.					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					Total No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																	
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Rox-eth.	St. Mary.	Gre'n-hill.	St. Peter.	St. Geo.	Rox-eth.	St. Mary.	Gre'n-hill.	St. Peter.	St. Geo.	
Small-pox																			
Cholera (c) Plague (p) ...																			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	29		2	18	5	2	2		4	2	2	10	11	4	1	2	9	10	26
Erysipelas	2					2				1		1							
Scarlet Fever	9		2	4	2	1			3	3	1	2		3	1	1	2		12*
Typhus Fever																			
Enteric Fever	2		1			1				1	1								
Relapsing Fever (r)																			
Continued Fever (c)																			
Puerperal Fever																			
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis																			
Poliomyelitis																			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22			2	3	11	5	1	5	1	7	5	4						
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6			2	1	2		1		1	2	3							
German Measles... ..	7		1	4		2			1	2		4							
Measles	398	2	52	316	23	5			41	40	97	113	107						
Chicken pox	9		2	7					5	3	1								
	484	2	60	353	34	26	7	2	59	54	111	138	122	7	2	3	11	10	33

* Five cases admitted from Hendon Rural District Council's Area.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.--INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	84	5	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	120	2	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	32	7	
Total	236	14	

2.--DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary { insufficient				
accommo- { unsuitable or de-				
dation { fective	4	4		
{ not separate for				
{ sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (S. 101)...				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences				
Total	5	5		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 109-110.	
	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.			Instances	Orders made
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.							
	Lists.	Outworkers. Workmen	Lists.	Outworkers. Workmen						
Wearing Apparel—										
(1) making, &c. ...	1	2	—	—	16	7	—	7	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing ...										
Furniture and Upholstering ...										
Leather Working ...										
Total ...	1	2	—	—	16	7	—	7	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses (retail) ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Wheelwrights, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Harness Maker ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Motor Repair Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Milliners and Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Dentists ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cycle Makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Plumbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Printers ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Boot Repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Job Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Tinsmith ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Workshops and Work places ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Coach Builders ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upholsterers ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of workshops on Register ...							99

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.
her ...	Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	
In use at the end of the year ...	

SANITARY WORK.

Number of Premises inspected on Complaint	...	...	...	...	...	155
Ditto	re infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	70
Ditto	under periodical Inspection	...	...	...	...	154
Total number of Inspections and Re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	2078
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	10
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of houses let in Lodgings...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Contravention of Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Contravention of Factory Acts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	70
Ditto Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ditto Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	230
Number of Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ditto inspections made...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Number of drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	38
Ditto unstopped, repaired, etc...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ditto reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	606
" " " " " Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	29
Number of articles disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3010
" " " " " Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	247
Number of rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto new dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ditto Complaints of non removal	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sundry nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	81
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT HARROW DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1918.

By J. PERCY BENNETT'S, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Month.	Hygrometer.		Temperature.				Rainfall				Wind
	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Earth		Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		No. of Days on which 01 or more fell	Pre-ailing Wind
					1 ft.	4 ft.		Depth	Date		
JANUARY.											
Means.....	37.00	36.58	44.00	32.83	37.19	42.00	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	50.00	49.00	55.00	46.00	43.00	43.00	2.79	1.20	15	14	S. W.
Lowest	21.00	21.00	23.00	16.00	34.00	41.00	...	...	...	...	...
FEBRUARY.											
Means	41.00	40.00	47.32	37.25	41.57	43.32	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	51.00	49.00	56.00	48.00	45.00	44.00	1.20	.21	24	15	S. W.
Lowest	27.00	27.00	36.00	24.00	38.00	41.00	...	...	...	...	...
MARCH											
Means.....	37.29	38.90	51.54	35.16	41.25	43.25	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	50.00	46.00	71.00	43.00	44.00	44.00	.42	.25	28	4	S. W.
Lowest	32.00	32.00	39.00	28.00	39.00	43.00	...	...	...	...	...
APRIL.											
Means.....	41.20	40.17	51.60	37.17	44.14	44.24	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	47.00	46.00	64.00	48.00	47.00	45.00	3.65	.87	15	18	N. E.
Lowest	31.00	31.00	42.00	30.00	42.00	44.00	...	...	...	...	...
MAY.											
Means.....	54.70	51.29	66.16	47.00	52.38	48.35	...	...	...	...	S. E.
Highest	67.00	60.00	83.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	1.97	.48	4	11	& N. E.
Lowest	43.00	41.00	48.00	39.00	46.00	45.00	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE.											
Means.....	56.18	53.21	67.17	47.00	53.28	53.70	...	...	18	...	...
Highest	64.00	63.00	79.00	53.00	59.00	54.00	1.11	.20	& 20	11	W.
Lowest	51.00	47.00	60.00	38.00	56.00	51.00	...	...	...	...	...
JULY.											
Means	56.15	56.40	70.40	53.14	59.93	55.64	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	66.00	68.00	79.00	66.00	64.00	57.00	3.38	.56	26	19	S. W.
Lowest	52.00	51.00	61.00	45.00	57.00	54.00	...	...	...	...	...
AUGUST.											
Means.....	59.67	57.90	70.00	53.19	61.38	58.00	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	70.00	65.00	88.00	61.00	63.00	59.00	1.36	.22	27	14	S. W.
Lowest	50.00	52.00	59.00	45.00	59.00	57.00	...	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS (*continued*).

Month	Hygrometer		Temperature.				Rainfall				Wind
	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Earth		Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	Pre-vailing Wind
					1ft.	4ft.		Depth	Date		
SEPTEMBER.											
Means.....	51.00	49.77	60.16	46.54	54.06	55.35	...	...	...	...	...
Highest ...	61.00	60.00	71.00	57.00	59.00	59.00	5.01	0.65	18	24	S.W.
Lowest	42.00	41.00	47.00	36.00	52.00	51.00	...	...	...	...	...
OCTOBER.											
Means..	48.45	47.32	55.83	47.19	50.74	50.96	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	57.00	56.00	62.00	55.00	55.00	57.00	1.63	0.35	11	19	S.W.
Lowest	34.00	34.00	48.00	31.00	48.00	52.00	...	...	...	...	...
NOVEMBER.											
Means.....	41.06	36.76	48.46	37.06	45.23	50.26	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	56.00	53.00	57.00	59.00	51.00	52.00	2.10	0.52	3	12	S.W.
Lowest	32.00	31.00	41.00	29.00	41.00	48.00	...	...	...	..	...
DECEMBER.											
Means.....	44.25	43.48	49.64	40.32	45.19	47.06	...	...	...	...	...
Highest	55.00	53.00	57.00	54.00	49.00	48.00	2.80	0.27	10	25	S.W.
Lowest	28.00	28.00	39.00	27.00	40.00	47.00	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICIAL TABLE.
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
during the year 1918.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1918 have been used for the purpose of this Table).

	Birth rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death Rate, per 1,000 Civil Population.						Death Rate per 1,000 Births.			Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Cases	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales... ..	17.7	17.6	0.03	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.14	0.49	10.99	97	24.3	93.3	5.4	1.3
(96 great towns including London (Census Population exceeding 50,000) ...	17.6	18.2	0.02	0.36	0.04	0.34	0.15	0.49	14.46	106	28.4	93.4	5.8	0.8
148 smaller towns (Census Population 20,000-50,000)	17.9	16.1	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.25	0.14	0.38	9.73	94	15.4	94.5	3.9	1.6
London	16.1	18.9	0.02	0.42	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.56	15.67	107	45.0	92.5	7.3	0.2

Non civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.



