

[Report 1925] / Medical Officer of Health, Aylesbury R.D.C.

Contributors

Aylesbury (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1925

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b9f9egr>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

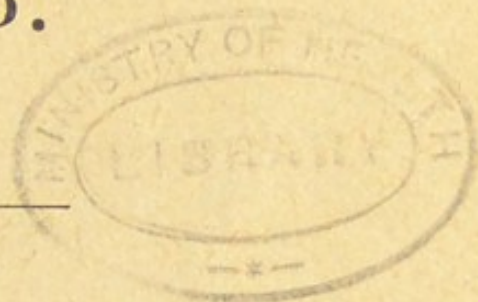
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

INTELL. LIBRARY
1926.



—:0:—

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Rural District of Aylesbury,

For the Year 1925.

—:0:—

AYLESBURY

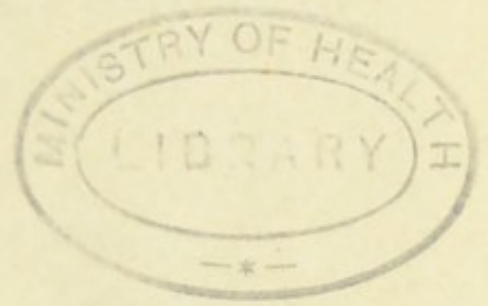
Printed by Fredk. Samuels, Ltd., Kingsbury Printing Works.

1926.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

1926.



—:0:—

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Rural District of Aylesbury,

For the Year 1925.

—:0:—

AYLESBURY

Printed by Fredk. Samuels, Ltd., Kingsbury Printing Works.

1926.

AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

41, *Walton Road,*

Aylesbury,

April, 1926.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my fifth Annual Report on the Sanitary Conditions and Public Health of the Aylesbury Rural District, for the year ending December 31st, 1925. This Report will be a survey of the preceding five years.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

- (a) Area of the District 76,717 acres.
(b) Population—Census, 1921 18,853

This does not include the Parish of Wendover, which was added to the District in 1924.

Estimated Population, 1925—

- | | Total. | Civilian. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| (1) Before addition of Wendover.. | 19,730 | 16,530 |
| (2) After addition of Wendover... | 22,191 | 18,991 |
- (c) Physical Features and General Character of the Area—

The Rural District of Aylesbury consists of 40 parishes. It is a fertile, well wooded country. The Vale of Aylesbury is flat, but the county is hilly in some parts of the parish of Wendover, which extends on to the Chiltern Hills, and in the region of Upper Winchendon, Ashenden and Pollicot.

The River Thame, a tributary of the Thames, flows through the District, consequently the sewage disposal of the villages along its course has to be treated to meet the requirements of the Thames Conservancy.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and as a consequence they lead an outdoor life, which naturally has a good effect on the general health. A certain number of the inhabitants find employment in the factories in the Town of Aylesbury. There are no factories in the District. Grassland chiefly predominates, and a large quantity of milk is sent to London, and to the Nestlé Milk Factory in Aylesbury.

(d) Number of inhabited houses, 1921—

(1) Before addition of Wendover	3,868
(2) After addition of Wendover	4,456

(e) Number of families or separate occupiers—

(1) Before addition of Wendover	3,911
(2) After addition of Wendover	4,534

(f) Rateable value—

1921	£131,780
1922	£131,448
1923	£132,498
1924	£144,221
1925	£144,812

(g) Sum represented by a Penny Rate—

1921	£382
1922	£391
1923	£314
1924	£358
1925	£360

(h) Vital Statistics—

BIRTHS.		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Legitimate	M.	169	153	139	139	168
	F.	152	138	134	146	151
Illegitimate	M.	7	9	3	11	7
	F.	12	7	7	4	8



DEATHS.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
M.	101	93	91	103	130
F.	101	109	87	103	116
No. of Women dying in childbirth..	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Infant Mortality	70.6	26.06	31.91	39.9	71.3
Deaths from Whooping Cough ...	2	nil.	nil.	nil.	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	nil.	nil.	2	4
Birth-rate	22.4	18.7	19.7	14.74	15
Death-rate	12.1	10.67	11.6	12.01	13

Birth-rate and Death-rate for England and Wales, 1925—

Birth-rate	18.8
Death-rate	12.2

(i) Amount of Poor Law Relief—

No information is available of the amount paid. During the five years under survey, 35 cases of infectious diseases were treated in the Urban District Council Isolation Hospital—

1921—8, 1922—12, 1923—5, 1924—3, 1925—7.

(j) There was during the period under review no outbreak of disease of any serious nature.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) HOSPITALS.

The area is well supplied with hospital accommodation. The only hospital in the District is the Bucks County Mental Hospital at Stone. In the Town of Aylesbury there are—

(a) *Royal Bucks Hospital* for surgical and medical cases, and for children. This is a well equipped hospital and is furnished with good X-Ray and Massage Departments. In the Hospital are Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose, and Orthopædic Clinics.

(b) *Aylesbury Urban District Isolation Hospital*.—By arrangement with the Urban District Council of Aylesbury, three beds are retained for the use of Rural District patients. Additional cases may be admitted with the permission of the Medical Officer of the Urban District when accommodation is available. The accommodation in the Hospital is hardly sufficient to meet the needs of the combined population of the Urban and Rural Districts. The Isolation Hospital consists of two main blocks only, so that only two diseases can be treated at the same time—this is a great disadvantage.

(2) *The Union Infirmary* in Aylesbury treat a certain number of suitable destitute cases of non-infectious disease.

(3) *The Bucks County Mental Hospital* is at Stone in the Rural District.

(4) *Maternity*.—There is at present no Hospital for the treatment of ordinary maternity cases. Emergency Maternity work is done at the Royal Bucks Hospital. The Board of Management of this Hospital is at present considering the question of increasing its present accommodation, with a view to undertaking maternity work in general.

(5) *Smallpox*.—There is no accommodation for Smallpox cases—the nearest Hospital is at Thame, Oxon. This Hospital is owned by the Rural District Council of Long Crendon.

(6) At Kimble there is accommodation (20 beds) for illegitimate and homeless children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *Infectious Cases*.—The Motor Ambulance of the Aylesbury Urban District Council conveys these cases.

(b) *Non-Infectious Cases* are conveyed by the Motor Ambulance of the Royal Bucks Hospital, and that of the St. John Ambulance Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There is only one Infant Welfare Centre in the District—this is at Stone. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, the Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease Clinics of the Town of Aylesbury, are available for patients from the Rural District. These Clinics are run by the County Council. The School Medical Inspection is done by part-time School Medical Officers appointed and provided by the County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

- (1) One part-time Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) One whole-time Sanitary Inspector, who is also Sanitary Surveyor in superintendence of Sewage Farms and outfalls; Water Works Superintendent, and Petrol Stores Inspector. He holds the following certificates:—
 - (a) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.
 - (b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Meats and Foods.
- (3) One part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who is at present studying for his certificates.

Your Sanitary Inspectors hold no other public offices. Your Medical Officer is also Hon. Surgeon to the Royal Bucks Hospital and Heart Specialist to the Ministry of Pensions for Bucks Area.

The payment of the Public Health Staff is made by the Council, contribution towards their salaries is made by Exchequer Grants.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General*.—This is done by the Nurses of the various Nursing Associations, and is subsidised for Midwifery work by the County Council.

(b) *Infectious Diseases*.—Special cases which for some reason are not removed to the Isolation Hospital are nursed in the home by trained Nurses, supplied by the Rural District Council.

No cases were so treated during 1925. In 1922 two cases of Enteric Fever at Aston Clinton were nursed in the patients' home.

Midwives.—Twelve Midwives practise in the District. The Local Authority is not a Supervisory Authority under the Midwives' Acts.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Since 1922 arrangements have been in force with the Clinical Research Association, London, for pathological and bacteriological work, and the General Practitioners in the District are encouraged to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following Adoptive Acts, etc., are in force in the District:—

* (1) Infectious Diseases Notification Act	1890
(2) Public Health Act Amendment Act (part 3)	1890
* (3) Public Health Act Amendment Act (part 4)	1907
(4) Housing and Town Planning Act	1909
(5) Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order.	
(6) Factories and Workshops Act	1907

Byelaws: New Streets and Buildings.

* These two Acts were found not to be in force prior to 1923 and were put in force in July, 1923.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER SUPPLIES.

The Water Supplies to the forty parishes in the District vary considerably both in character and quantity. The greater portion of the Parishes of Aston Clinton, Buckland, Halton, Stone, Stoke Mandeville, Waddesdon, Wendover and Weston Turville have supplies from the mains of the Chiltern Hills Water Company, whose works are situate on the high chalk of the Chiltern Hills.

This supply is a very good one, and is generally constant. Owing to the increase in the population of the District and of the Town of Aylesbury it has during the past three years been intermittent in some of the parishes.

The Parish of Quainton has two supplies, both of which are from hillside springs, and appear to be of excellent quality. One supply is by means of road-side standpipes on distributing mains from a reservoir, and the other is by three ordinary pumps erected over cisterns fed by pipes from a spring.

The Parishes of Westcott, Ludgershall, Hardwick, Lower Winchendon, and Grendon Underwood have supplies on private estates. During dry seasons the supply in Grendon Underwood has been short.

In the Parishes of Hawridge, Cholesbury, and in the outlying parts of the Parishes of Aston Clinton, and Buckland Common, situate on the high chalky ground outside the area supplied by the distributing mains of the Chiltern Hills Water Company, householders obtain their supplies from underground rain water storage tanks.

This method and that of shallow ponds is also used in parts of the Parishes of Wotton Underwood and Kingswood, where well supplies have been found to be too hard or too highly charged with minerals.

The other Parishes in the District have well water supplies.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The greater portion of the District is within the area supervised by the Thames Conservancy whose officers pay frequent visits and take numerous samples of effluents from sewage works and sewage outfalls. Inadequate means of sewage disposal in the Parishes of Berton and Whitchurch causes some pollution of streams. The District Council have had schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal prepared for these, but the excessive cost of these, in comparison with the low rateable value of the Parishes has postponed the carrying out of these schemes for the present.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Parishes of Cuddington, Waddesdon, Quainton, Weedon, and Wendover have sewerage and sewage disposal works, which now give effluents which comply with the standard of the Thames Conservancy. Extensive alterations to the filters at Waddesdon Works, and minor improvements to the other works have been carried out during the past three years.

The Parishes of Berton, Whitchurch, Oving, Wingrave, and Aston Abbots have combined surface water and foul water sewerage system which have outfalls to land or ditches some distance from any dwellings, but they have no proper sewage disposal works.

The Parishes of Dinton and Haddenham have sewerage systems which discharge into Public Sewage Tanks. These tanks are emptied by a Scavenging Contractor.

The other Parishes dispose of their sewage by means of Cesspools. In the larger Parishes these cesspools are emptied by Scavenging Contractors, and in the smaller Parishes by the house occupiers themselves.

The dwellings in many of these parishes are widely scattered, thus the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal works would in these instances be both difficult and costly.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are no figures available as to the number of different types of Closets in the District. The parishes having Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works have both water and pail closets, but very few privy middens. These are generally found in outlying portions of the District.

The Parishes with Public Sewage Tanks and Cesspools and with sewerage with outfalls to land or ditches have comparatively few water closets and many pail closets.

In all cases where privies are found during routine or special inspections their conversion to pail or water closets is being effected as rapidly as possible.

Below are particulars of the conversion of Privies during the past 5 years:—

Year	
1920 4 converted to Pail Closets.
1921 8 converted to Pail Closets.
1922 20, 18 converted to Water Closets, 2 converted to Pail Closets.
1923 9 converted to Pail Closets.
1924 7 converted to Pail Closets.
1925 2 converted to Pail Closets.

SCAVENGING.

The bi-weekly Scavenging of Pail Closets, Ashpits, and Ashbins in the Parish of Wendover is carried out by the Council's employee, with the assistance of a Carting Contractor.

The mixed refuse which is collected is burnt at the Parish Sewage Works or disposed of on ploughed land.

The Parishes of Aston Clinton, Buckland, Bierton, Cuddington, Dinton, Haddenham, Quainton, Westcott, and Weston Turville are scavenged by Scavenging Contractors, who use for the work tumbler carts for the collection of the contents of pail closets, ashpits, and small cesspools, and sewage tank vans for the collection of the contents of large cesspools and public sewage tanks.

The refuse so collected is disposed of on tips provided by the Council or on farm lands.

This work becomes very difficult to cope with during wet seasons in low-lying parts of the district, where in many cases cesspools are not watertight.

In many parishes it is unusual to find either an ashpit or any refuse receptacle provided at dwelling houses, and in these localities it has been customary for the occupiers of houses to burn or bury much of their refuse.

When, after inspection of houses in parishes where scavenging is carried out, premises are found to be without portable ashbins, these are being supplied. Twelve covered portable ashbins were supplied in the Parish of Bierton in 1925.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year 1925 400 general inspections of premises were made by your Sanitary Inspector, and 182 visits to inspect work in progress or on notice. The defects found on such visits have not been enumerated, but are recorded on Housing Records.

In all cases where defects are found, verbal or written Informal Notice is given by the Sanitary Inspector who reports to the Sanitary Committee of the Council where such notices are not complied with. The following is a statement of the number of Notices sent during the year 1925:—

Number of Informal Notices sent and complied with.....	27
Number of Informal Notices sent and partly complied with	10
Number of Informal Notices sent and outstanding	8
Number of Statutory Notices sent and complied with...	1
Number of Statutory Notices sent and partly complied with	6
Number of Statutory Notices sent and outstanding	3

**Herewith a copy of your Sanitary Inspector's Report for the
Year 1925.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my fifth Annual Report of the work done in your Sanitary Department in the year 1925.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORK.

Waddesdon.—About three quarters of the work of raising the level of the large filter at these works, and the renewal of the filtering material, was completed during the year and the filter now gives a very satisfactory effluent.

Small improvements were made on the flat portion of the sewer near the entrance to the works to prevent it silting up, and the roadway to the works was thoroughly repaired with the old material from the filter.

Quinton.—The necessity for fencing around the Blackgrove Road, Sewage Outfall caused the question to arise of the purchase of land. After consideration of a scheme of mine for connecting up the two sewage outfalls of the Parish on a more satisfactory site, the Quinton Sewage Committee were of the opinion that the scheme was too costly to undertake at present, and it was decided to purchase additional land for disposal on the Blackgrove Road Site, in a position farther from the roadway than the existing outfall.

Wendover.—Repairs to the settling tanks and other small improvements were carried out at these works, and a good effluent has been maintained from them throughout the year.

The Sewer in Ellesborough Road was extended for a distance of 24 feet.

Haddenham.—After Informal Notices to the owners new drainage was provided to 12 houses connected to the Public Sewage Tank at Skittle Green with the object of preventing overflow from the Tank and pollution of the stream near to it.

Cuddington.—These small works have yielded a fair effluent throughout the year.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

As the result of the service of Informal and Statutory Notices the following work was completed during the year:—

No. of houses with drains repaired	1
No. of houses with new drains laid	13
No. of houses with new cesspools built	2
No. of houses with cesspools repaired	5
No. of houses with middens converted to pail closets...	2
No. of houses with closets repaired	4
No. of houses with glazed sanitary sinks provided	2
No. of houses with washing coppers repaired	2
No. of houses with yard pavings repaired	
No. of houses with walls repaired	11
No. of houses with walls treated to remedy dampness ...	2
No. of houses with floors repaired	6
No. of houses with roofs repaired	10
No. of houses with dirty rooms cleansed	4
Chimneys repaired	6
No. of houses with eaves gutters repaired	1
No. of houses with grates repaired	1
No. of houses with well covers or curbs repaired	2
No. of houses with sanitary dustbins supplied	12
No. of houses with overcrowding abated	2
No. of houses with nuisances caused by animals abated...	2
No. of houses provided with wholesome water supply...	20

DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT.

During the year I have had to condemn as unfit for human food 2 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs. of diseased or unsound meat.

The reasons for condemnation are as follows:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef affected with Generalised Tuberculosis	1	11	1	12
Beef affected with Localised Tuberculosis	—	3	0	0
Beef affected with Parturient Fever...	—	10	0	0
Beef affected with Carcinoma	—	—	2	10
Pork affected with Endocarditis	—	1	3	0
Pork affected with Urticaria	—	—	1	2
Pork affected with Decomposition ...	—	—	—	10
Total	2	7	1	6

All of this was surrendered, and with the exception of the decomposed pork, all of it was notified for inspection.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

No. of General Inspections of Premises	400
No. of Inspections of work in progress or on Notice ...	182
No. of Inquiries into Infectious Disease Cases	30
No. of Disinfections after cases	42
No. of Inspections of Houses under Housing Acts	26
No. of Inspections of Sewage Works	160
No. of Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	31
No. of Inspections of Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops...	89
No. of Inspections of Bakehouses	15
No. of Inspections of Petrol Stores	15
No. of Inspections of Water Services and Fittings	55
No. of Miscellaneous other visits including interviews of owners and agents	148
No. of New Drains tested (Branch 17, Main 14)	31
No. of Old Drains tested	29
No. of Water Samples taken	11
No. of Complaints received and dealt with	51

SUMMARY OF OFFICE WORK.

No. of Informal Notices sent and complied with	27
No. of Informal Notices sent and partly complied with...	10
No. of Informal Notices sent and outstanding	8
No. of Statutory Notices sent and complied with	1
No. of Statutory Notices sent and partly complied with	6
No. of Statutory Notices sent and outstanding	3
No. of Housing Records made	25
No. of Letters sent	447

Your obedient servant,

FRANK BOYLIN,
Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Surveyor.

Smoke Abatement.—It has not been necessary to take any action for Smoke Abatement anywhere in the District.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.—There are no houses known to be let in Lodgings or as common Lodging Houses in the District. There are two known small premises in the District where grit scraping and cleaning is done. These have occasionally caused some nuisance, which has been abated after visits from your Sanitary Inspector.

There are no Byelaws in force to regulate these or Slaughterhouses.

One Knacker's Yard, which was situate in the District in 1920, has been vacated and the business transferred to the Borough of Aylesbury.

Schools.—As far as these have been inspected they have been found to be in good or fair condition.

HOUSING.

Separate particulars concerning the Housing Conditions in each Parish cannot be given, as no separate records of Housing Inspections were made previous to the year 1920.

General Housing Conditions in the Area.—There has been a considerable shortage of houses in the Area during the past five years, chiefly in the parishes near to Aylesbury Borough and Halton Camp. The erection of Cubitt's Motor Works, the enlargement of Hazell, Watson and Viney's Printing Works, in Aylesbury, and the formation and enlargement of the Royal Air Force Camp at Halton, with an insufficient number of new houses in these centres to house the increased population, caused a considerable amount of overcrowding and shortage of houses in all Parishes of the Rural District.

This has, to some extent, been relieved by the 58 houses erected by the Council, by the housing scheme of the Town Council of Aylesbury, and by private enterprise. There is still a great shortage.

The Rural District Council have made arrangements for the erection of a further 100 houses in the Area, during the next two years.

Overcrowding.—There is considerable overcrowding in the District, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The Council did not take Legal action to abate this, in view of the general shortage of houses.

Three cases of serious overcrowding were found in the year 1925, this was abated after the service of notices.

Fitness of Houses.—There are many houses in the District which are in a bad state of repair, little or nothing having been done to them during and since the War, and in many cases for many years previous to that. Complaints concerning defective houses are very frequent, but owing to the present high cost of repairs owners are very reluctant to have done the work necessary to put them into a habitable condition. This applies chiefly to houses which were let at rentals in pre-War days of 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week. In many cases owners state that they would prefer to have the houses void rather than do the necessary repairs.

The general character of the defects found in the houses are dampness, want of drainage and sanitary sinks Defective drainage, defective floors, walls, roofs, chimneys, pavings, and insufficient light and ventilation. Many of these defects are found to be due to absence of damp-proof courses and neglect to repair and keep clear eaves, gutters and rain water pipes, and surface water drainage.

Procedure by informal notices and interviews with owners or agents on properties to point out defects and suggest remedies is followed as far as possible. If this is not effective Statutory Notices are served under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925.

No complaint or répresentation has been received as to any unhealthy Area.

There are no Byelaws in force for houses let in lodgings, or for tents, vans, sheds, etc.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	44
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts—	
(1) By Local Authority	nil.
(2) By other bodies or persons	19

(1) *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

Inspections:—

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for having defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	26
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations, 1910	25
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health, as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(d) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	25

(2) *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its Officers	27
---	----

(3) *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	0
(partly rendered fit	5)
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil.

- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of Declarations by owners of intention to close nil
- (B) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, 15 of Housing Act, 1925:—
- (1) Number of Representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders 1
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1
- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellings having been rendered fit nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made nil.
- (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.—No licences have been granted by the Council for the sale of milk under special designations.

Before retailers of milk are registered they are required by the Councils to put their premises into sanitary conditions. Registration has not been refused in any case up to the present.

Meat.—Meat inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, as far as his other duties permit, on days when slaughtering is done or soon afterwards.

The Vale of Aylesbury Cattle Insurance Society for the voluntary insurance of cattle has been of great help in the District for the notification to the Department of diseased meat. The Public Health Meat Regulations have also been useful in regard to this.

There were 18 slaughterhouses in regular use in the District in the year 1920, and 2 in occasional use, but none of these were registered.

Tabular statement of Slaughter-houses:—

	1920	Jan. 1925	Dec. 1925
Registered	—	25	25
Licensed	—	—	—
Unregistered	20	—	—
Totals	20	25	25

The total amounts of Diseased and Unsound Meat condemned during the 6 years 1920—1925:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	390	1399	5217	1707	790	3876
Decomposition	35	369	—	—	6	10
Dropsical	—	94	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	—	—	4	—	—	—
Angioma	—	—	—	15	—	—
Fatty Degeneration	—	—	—	4	—	—
Parturient Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1120
Carcinoma	—	—	—	—	—	66
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	196
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	—	30
Totals	425	1862	5221	1726	796	5298

Bakehouses.—There are 23 Bakehouses in the District, one of these is below ground level. These are generally found on Inspection to be in fair condition and lime-washing is generally regularly done.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the period under review (1921-1925) the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases has been as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Diphtheria	2	4	0	0	4
Scarlet Fever	68	18	26	10	10
Enteric	0	3	1	0	3
Puerperal	0	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia	4	6	6	1	4
Erysipelas	6	4	2	7	7
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	15	8	10	11	9
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ...	3	3	7	2	3
Chickenpox	—	—	—	15	—
Acute Anterior Polyomyelitis ...	0	0	0	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	1	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	1

The unusually large number of cases of Scarlet Fever in 1921 occurred mostly in one village—Chearsley. In this village the housing conditions were poor, and at that time the Council had no isolation accommodation. The spread of infection was chiefly by direct contact owing to the impossibility of effective isolation.

The only case of Encephalitis Lethargica, which was notified in 1924, occurred at Stone. The source of infection was not determined. The patient made a good recovery, and at present shews no signs of recurrence of pathological symptoms.

The general Practitioners in the Area are encouraged to and do make prompt use of anti-diphtheria serum, which in necessitous cases is provided at the Council's expense.

No cases of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever have been notified. The notification of Pneumonia is moderately efficient.

Pathological and Bacteriological examination is done by the Clinical Research Association. The facilities offered by the Council for these examinations are fully utilised by the practitioners in the District.

If an outbreak of moderate severity of any infectious disease occurs in any particular District the School children are examined in the Schools, and as at Quainton in 1925 during the outbreak of Diphtheria, all cases of sore throat were swabbed—as a result of this one carrier case was found. As no accommodation was available in the Isolation Hospital at the time of this particular outbreak, the cases had to be nursed in the patients' homes.

The Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively have not been used.

No vaccinations under the Public Health Regulations of 1917 have been done by your Medical Officer. All vaccinations have been done by the various Poor Law Doctors for the various Districts.

Chickenpox was made notifiable 18/7/23 for 6 months—this period was renewed. This disease ceased to be notifiable in January, 1925.

The following is an analysis of Deaths from Influenza:—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
1	11	2	12	9

Izal and Disinfectant Soap are supplied for use in the home during infectious illnesses. After recovery fumigation is done by means of formalin vapour.

INCIDENCE OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
25	2	2	—	1	2	2	—	—
35	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2
Total	5	4	—	3	11	9	2	2

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken under Section 62 Public Health Act, 1925.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR
THE YEAR 1925.

<i>Births.</i>	M.	F.	
Legitimate	168	151	
Illegitimate	7	8	
			Total 334
<i>Deaths</i>	130	116	
			Total 246

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000
 births

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)

Deaths from Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)

Birth-rate

Death-rate

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.

The following are some of the principal causes of Death during the year:—

Cancer	28
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	19
Heart Disease	42
Bronchitis	12
Nephritis	4
Diabetis Mellitis	2

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate per 1,000 population	18.3
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.2
Death-rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births...	75



