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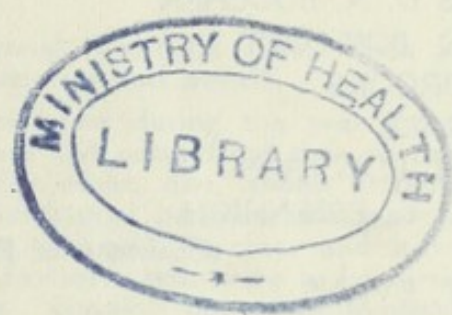


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BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT
HEREFORDSHIRE



JOINT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1954

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TOGETHER WITH PARISHES

(AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954)

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS		PARISHES
J. T. ARNETT	...	Stoke Lacy
H. A. BAYLISS	...	Cowarne, Little
A. A. BENSON	...	Edvin Loach
MISS D. A. BOUCHER	...	Cradley
T. E. BOWCOTT	...	Felton
T. BROOKS	...	Cradley
F. CALE	...	Cradley
G. H. EDWARDS	...	Wolferlow
F. C. L. ESSENHIGH	...	Linton
(Chairman of Rating Committee)		
C. T. EVANS	...	Wacton
E. F. H. EVANS	...	Tedstone Delamere
K. H. R. GIBBS (Chairman of Finance Committee and Water Committee)		Bredenbury
T. H. GUMMER (Vice-Chairman of Housing and Health Committee)		Ocle Pychard
L. R. HIBBERT (Vice-Chairman of Council, Chairman of Housing and Health Committee and Commons Management Committee)		Brockhampton
F. G. JORDEN	...	Winslow
J. W. J. KINSTONE	...	Stanford Bishop
J. E. KNOTT	...	Avenbury
S. LEIGHTON	...	Collington
R. MAUND	...	Cowarne, Much
R. H. MESS (Vice-Chairman of Finance Committee)		Ullingswick
W. D. PORTER (Chairman of Council)	...	Acton Beauchamp
J. H. POWELL	...	Whitbourne
J. L. POWELL	...	Edwyn Ralph
T. E. RICHARDS	...	Sapey, Upper
F. O. B. STODDART	...	Frome, Bishop
D. J. THOMAS (Vice-Chairman of Water Committee)		Pencombe with Grendon Warren
MRS. E. V. THOMAS	...	Norton
REV. W. G. WALTON	...	Frome, Bishop
K. W. WILSON	...	Thornbury
Clerk to the Council	... ..	J. B. SENIOR, Solicitor.
Deputy Clerk to the Council	... ..	A. C. BISHOP

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	...	I. F. MACKENZIE, M.D. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Sanitary Inspector	... ..	N. E. WORSALL, M.S.I.A.
Clerk to M.O.H.	... ..	G. PROSSER
Clerk to Sanitary Inspector	...	ELSIE M. BAYLISS

To the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report for 1954, which has been prepared, jointly, by the Sanitary Inspector and myself.

No outbreaks of notifiable disease developed during the year though sporadic cases of the more common diseases did occur from time to time. Poliomyelitis was, happily, absent from our midst, due, almost certainly, to the cool, wet summer and autumn. Substantial progress was made in the United States on the production of an anti-polio vaccine; and it was reported at the beginning of the year that extensive tests were to be carried out, prior to the onset of the 1954 Polio 'season' on many thousands of children in order to demonstrate the efficiency and safety of the vaccine they have developed. The results of the tests, which, naturally, take a long time to evaluate, are awaited with interest.

Two outstanding events of 1954 for us as a Rural District Council, were the cessation of meat rationing and the coming into force of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act. As centralised slaughtering on behalf of the Ministry of Food ceased simultaneously with the relaxation of all controls on the sale of meat, the Council had no alternative—in order that the supply of meat for the public should be maintained without interruption—but to re-licence two private slaughter houses after improvements had been carried out to make them reasonably satisfactory. In this connection it was realised that the future implementation of the Ministry's policy of moderate concentration of slaughtering facilities would mean that these two licences would, in due course, be revoked; and therefore, the expenditure of large sums of money by the owners, to modernise the premises fully, would not be justified.

The second landmark for 1954 was the coming into force of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act by which the Council was required to prepare a programme for the replacement of property in the district that is unfit for human habitation, and to state the numbers of such houses that we expect to be able to deal with in the ensuing five year period. In view of the fact that, by the 1949 Housing Survey, there were about 350 houses in the district in this category which cannot be repaired at reasonable cost, it will be appreciated that the problem created by this housing situation and given prominence by this Act is a very difficult one for us to solve.

The Sanitary Inspector and I have pleasure in acknowledging once again our indebtedness to the Chairman of the Housing and Health Committee and to the members for the encouragement that has been given to us throughout the year.

I. F. MACKENZIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Office: 4, CHURCH STREET, LEOMINSTER,
Telephone No.: Leominster 2595.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,114
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1954)	according to the Rate Books						2,371
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£19,512
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£77

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

			Total	Male	Female
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	...	...	119	62	57
(Illegitimate)	...	...	7	3	4
			<hr/>		
	Total	...	126		
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate)	...	...	4	3	1
(Illegitimate)	...	...	—	—	—
			<hr/>		
	Total	...	4		
DEATHS	...	...	111	58	53
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES			Nil		
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE					
YEAR OF AGE (Legitimate)	...	...	2	1	1
(Illegitimate)	...	...	1	1	—
			<hr/>		
	Total	...	3		

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1954

Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population)	...	17.7
Birth Rate for England and Wales	...	15.2
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	30.8
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	...	24.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population)	...	15.6
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	...	23.8
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	...	25.5

SECTION B.

WATER SUPPLIES

137 samples of water were taken for bacteriological or chemical examination with the following results:—

Council Owned Supplies		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Bacteriological	...	44	6	50
Chemical	...	34	—	34
Private Supplies				
Bacteriological	...	16	37	53
Chemical	...	—	—	—
	TOTAL	94	43	137

In addition three separate series of samples were taken; these involved collection of 17 samples, details of which are listed below:—

(i) RIVER TEME: 8 Chemical and 3 Bacteriological taken at the request of the Council's Consultant Engineer and in connection with the proposed comprehensive water scheme.

(ii) EVESBATCH COUNCIL SUPPLY: 4 Chemical samples of water, two of soil and sections of copper tube following repeated breaking down of a pumping main. The Copper Development Association attributed the corrosion to a carbonaceous film produced during manufacture.

(iii) GRENDON FIRS BOREHOLE: 2 Chemical samples of water and sections of galvanised tube found to be severely corroded after two years in the borehole. The pipe makers considered the cause to be an electrolytic action set up on the threads.

Houses with water laid on inside house, December 1953	...	964
Existing houses to which water has been made available inside the house during the year	... ..	15
New houses provided during the year with approved water supply		40
		—
Total number of dwellings with water laid to the house	...	1019
Houses with no water supply within the house	... ..	1352
		—
Total housing units	... ..	2371
		—

As indicated in last year's report the Council instructed their Consulting Engineers to proceed with the preparation of a Comprehensive scheme taking water from the River Teme at Whitbourne, and details were sufficiently advanced to enable an approach to be made to the Ministry for a first assessment of grant.

While pressing their own scheme with all vigour, the Council continued to support the idea of a County Water Board. The County Council and other District Councils also gave considerable thought to this question and it became evident that water supply had become a major County issue. Many District Councils found themselves in opposition to a Board.

With the preparation of a comprehensive scheme, the Council explored the possibilities of providing village supplies from existing sources, such supplies to be eventually merged into the bigger scheme. The villages of Cradley, Bishops Frome, Bredenbury and Pencombe were among those uppermost in Councillors' minds. None of the sources envisaged would be capable of meeting the demand of more than the restricted communities close by, but nevertheless action of this nature would represent a very real step towards piped water for all. Out of a total of 2,371 dwellings only 1,019 have piped water and a great many of those have supplies which are either inadequate or of doubtful purity or both. Of the remaining 1,352 many have long distances to travel to obtain their pitiful supplies.

A works consisting of automatic pumping gear, filter and chlorination plant was provided at Bishops Frome during the year to serve the new Council Estate. Already this supply meets the requirements of two farms and three cottages under private ownership, and with a minimum of extension could satisfy several more dwellings and a few businesses.

Apart from all too frequent evidence of impurity, the many small schemes, mostly provided for housing purposes, functioned satisfactorily in 1954. Unfortunately because of their relatively small production measured against costs of maintenance and supervision, schemes of this nature prove expensive and result in a considerable dissipation of housing funds. This in turn adversely affects rents and judged from the standpoint of economy alone, provides another reason for public piped supplies.

Entering the realms of prophesy is often unwise but indications are that 1955 will prove a vital year for water supplies in the Bromyard area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Over the centuries development in Bromyard Rural District has taken place in a sporadic manner, villages are either very small or comparatively scattered. In consequence the problem of sewerage and sewage disposal is not likely to rise in an acute form; the small sewage plant should adequately serve a big proportion of the population. However the advent of piped water, encouraging as it will, further development, will eventually raise drainage difficulties in certain villages.

As in the case of water, sewerage systems can involve considerable capital outlay but, unlike water, no income may be expected. Again as with water, the Council's housing accounts have to meet continuing expenditure on maintenance of plants, outfall ditches, etc., on the various estates. Once more the tenants have to pay up.

Number of houses with water borne sanitation	...	...	709
Number of houses with dry sanitation	...	...	1662
Number of houses known to have no drainage system	...	...	546

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It is a pleasure to record a continuance of the excellent work on the part of the Contractor. Complaints are very few indeed and generally arise over a misunderstanding on the part of the householders as to the correct dates of collection.

	Total per annum	Average per month
No. of properties visited for purpose of collecting refuse ...	17371	1448
Mileage covered ...	6421	535
Lorry loads collected ...	182	15

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other including Business Premises	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	36	1804	534	33	2371
(ii) Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 12 months ended 31st Dec., 1954 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	(a) Nil (b) 36 (c) Nil	Nil 103 Nil	Nil 193 Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil 296 Nil
(iii) Number of properties inspected (see Section ii) which were found to be infested by rats ...	Major — Minor 10	Nil 34	2 45	Nil Nil	2 79
(iv) Number of properties inspected (see section ii) which were found to be seriously infested by mice	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) Number of infested properties (see Section iii and iv) treated by the Local Authority ...	14	29	Nil	Nil	43
(vi) Number of notices served under Section 4:— (1) Treatment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

One of the Council's workmen spends one week in three on rodent control. The time is devoted to (i) treating Council properties, (ii) treating private properties where necessary, (iii) inspecting food premises and (iv) survey of farm premises, in that order of priority.

HOP PICKERS LODGING ACCOMMODATION

Of the 75 hop growing farms in the District 21 employed local pickers only. There were 12 machines in use by 14 farms. Two fairly large hop producing farms in the Bishops Frome area employed machines for the first time in 1954.

A great deal of time is spent during the period late August to early October visiting the farms.

It was not possible to obtain an accurate assessment of the numbers of pickers accommodated on farms, but almost without exception farmers without machines complained of inadequate pickers. This state of affairs should be reflected in numbers of machines employed in the future, and from the local Public Health angle should prove satisfactory.

A Ministry of Health Medical Officer spent a whole day with your Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector, and visited a cross-section of farm premises. Such visits are inevitable, but they entail much additional work in the preparation of special reports, programmes, etc.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	3	2	—
2. Factories not included in 1 in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	5	8	—	—
3. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	6	11	2	—

SECTION C. HOUSING

On 31st December, 1954, the Council owned 171 dwellings with 10 under construction at Ocle Pychard:—

Avenbury	...	...	2	Pencombe	...	...	6
Bishops Frome	...	...	26	Stanford Bishop	...	...	6
Cradley	...	...	28	Stoke Lacy	...	...	14
Evesbatch	...	...	4	Tedstone Delamere	...	...	6
Fromes Hill	...	...	22	Ullingswick	...	...	9
Grendon Bishop	...	...	10	Upper Sapey	...	...	6
Linton	...	...	8	Whitbourne	...	...	8
Much Cowarne	...	...	10	Wolferlow	...	...	2
Ocle Pychard	...	...	4				

Thirty Council houses were completed and occupied during the year. The remaining 10 houses at Ocle Pychard should be handed over by early summer and it is hoped 8 Reema houses at Sparrington will be well advanced by that time.

Practically the whole of the Council's original programme will be achieved during 1955.

Improvement Grant discussions now rival those on new housing in their intensity. Bromyard Council have always encouraged the submission of applications, and those complying with the regulations have received maximum grants. From time to time the hope has been expressed that a greater proportion of schemes might be in connection with cottage property, rather than the larger type of dwelling such as farmhouses, etc. From the slum clearance point of view it would appear Improvement Grants could make a powerful contribution to the problem and at the same time, provide modernised cottages at very reasonable rentals.

No. of applications for Improvement Grant received:—

..	..	..	Houses	12
..	..	..	Rejected	Nil
..	..	..	Approved	10
..	..	Improvement Grant works completed during the year: 10.		

In the face of difficulties regarding water supply, the rate of private development can never be high, nevertheless 10 dwellings were completed in 1954. The Council approve annual grants under Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts but response on the part of the farming community, was rather disappointing. Reasons can only be guessed; undoubtedly absence of public water supply and lack of electricity in some parishes might have been contributory causes; it may be that when it becomes apparent the Council's building programme is coming to an end, certain agriculturists will find their cottage requirements not satisfied and will consider it worthwhile to take advantage of the grants available. Such cottages, subject to Planning considerations, can usually be erected adjacent to the farm, whereas the presence of Council houses in such situations frequently means a dis-proportionate expenditure on management and maintenance.

No. of new private houses completed during 1954	10
No. of new private houses in progress at Dec. 31st, 1954 ...	4

Slum Clearance was brought to the forefront by the Government in 1954 for the first time since 1936. The Central Government considered that sufficient progress had been achieved with the erection of new dwellings, to warrant another attempt to remove the slum dwelling from the scene. During the year under review, a new Housing Act reached the Statute Book with the expressed intention of reviving and in certain instances, modifying the Acts of 1936 and 1949.

Information on the local situation is available from the Housing Survey conducted by the Council in the immediate post war years, and the relevant details taken from 1949 report are reprinted hereunder:—

Group 1	Fit in all respects	545	25%
2	Minor defects only	410	19%
3	Major defects only	619	28.5%
4	Reconditioning required	238	11%
5	Not repairable at a reasonable cost ...	359	16.5%
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,171	100%
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Property with no drainage arrangements ...	600
.. with no sink	500
.. with no bath	1500
.. with no wash copper	150
.. with no food store	500

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Property with water closet	426
Property with chemical closet	157
Property with pail closet	774
Property with other type closet	814

WATER SUPPLY

Property with water laid on inside the house	688
.. with water outside, within 100 ft.	892
.. with water outside over 100 ft. but less than 100 yds	196
.. with water outside over 100 yds.	395
	<hr/>
	2,171
	<hr/>

ACCESS TO PROPERTY OR DISTANCE FROM HARD ROAD

Property situated on the roadside	137
.. situated within 100 ft. of roadside excluding above	975
.. within 100 yds. from roadside excluding above ...	276
.. situated 100 yds. from roadside	783
	<hr/>
	2,171
	<hr/>

All Councils are now required to submit a five year programme of repair and demolition to the Ministry by September 1955. Whether Bromyard Rural Council and indeed a great many other Authorities, could satisfactorily deal with all the houses in categories III, IV and V by way of demolition or adequate repair within five years is, to say the least, open to considerable doubt. That a determined effort to approach the target would find support from the Council is thought likely, judging from the earnest discussions which already have taken place.

The problem bristles with difficulties not least of which are economic, and both landlords and tenants appear to share the financial hazard, not forgetting the Council when new accommodation becomes necessary. A large percentage of sub-standard cottage property in Bromyard Rural District is subject to very low rental, while Council houses are quite the reverse. When proceeding with individual demolition or closing orders, the Councils are under no statutory obligation to rehouse; what therefore is to happen to families unwilling and very often unable, to meet the higher rentals? From the landlord's point of view, the cost of repairing many cottages would prove quite unreasonable; many dwellings are too remote and no longer fit the modern pattern of development.

Providing houses have been maintained in satisfactory repair by the landlords, the 1954 Act permits of certain increases in rental. This provision is thought to be sound and might be the means of preventing further deterioration in reasonably sound property. However something more tangible is necessary for the lower category houses.

While 1955 will witness the formation of some plan, it might, perhaps, not be too premature to indicate possible lines of thought:—

(i) Provision of new houses in more populated areas expressly for tenants of category V houses;

(ii) A continued effort within Section II of 1936 Act, to secure as many undertakings to repair as possible, without surrendering standards;

(iii) A drive to attract applications for improvement grants in respect of property for letting;

(iv) Similar effort to popularise erection of new private houses by subsidy;

(v) Make piped water available to cottages where possible;

(vi) Consider possibilities of Council acquiring a limited number of cottages and themselves taking advantage of improvement grants. If this were possible, a Council house at a lower rental should emerge.

(vii) Continue taking action against property falling out of occupation or thought likely to do so.

(viii) Where appropriate take action under Public Health Acts to secure minor repairs.

As an interim measure, in summer of 1954 the Council resolved to deal with all void category V houses and the statistics hereunder indicate progress made to December 31st:—

(i) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	33
(ii) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	Nil

(iii) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works	Nil
or (b) the making of a demolition or closing order ...	21
(iv) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	Nil
(v) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
(vi) The number of demolition or closing orders made ...	2
(vii) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section (3) of section eleven of the Housing Act, 1936	19
(viii) The number of houses demolished	1
Action taken under Public Health Acts relating to houses was:—	
Number of houses subject to informal action ...	8
Number of houses subject to formal action ...	Nil

SECTION D. INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLIES

Number of retailers licensed to retail T.T.	4
Number of retailers licensed to retail Sterilised	1
Number of retailers licensed to retail Pasteurised	5
Number of samples taken for biological examination	10
Number of above samples found to be positive	Nil
Number of samples taken for keeping quality tests	2
Number of above samples subject to unsatisfactory reports ...	Nil
Number of visits occasional by milk duties	18

FOOD & DRUGS ACT

Number of Public Houses	26
Number of Food Shops	36
Number of Shops registered for sale of ice cream ...	14

Nearly all the licensed premises and food shops were visited during the year. Although many foodshops are small and have a limited custom, the general standard of management was satisfactory. Of the licensed premises, some are due to receive attention by reconstruction but here again the absence of adequate water often retards progress.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Number of licensed slaughtermen: 8.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected at Whitbourne:—

Bullocks	...	17
Heifers	...	3
Calves	...	1
Swine	...	25
Sheep	...	292

Inspection of meat began at the time of derationing and necessitates one or two visits to Whitbourne every week. The amount of killing is relatively small but the fact that no condemnations were necessary indicates the high quality of meat produced at that slaughterhouse.

The slaughterhouse is not perfect by modern standards but satisfactory in that the licensee wishes to transfer his activities to the proposed new Abattoir in Bromyard as soon as possible.

SECTION E.—PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES, ACCORDING TO AGE

DISEASE	AGE OF PATIENT								Total
	0-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Unknown	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	11	6	1	—	—	20
Whooping Cough	2	2	2	9	1	—	—	—	16
Measles	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Dysentery	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2

The 20 cases of Scarlet Fever were quite widely distributed throughout the district. The majority occurred during the early months of the year. In every instance the illness was comparatively mild.

Two of the three notified cases of food poisoning occurred in one household. The disease, which was due to *Salmonella typhimurium*, was associated with identical infection in goslings that were being handled daily. The three cases of Dysentery were members of one family.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of 1954 the Tuberculosis Register contained the names of thirty males and twenty-seven females, three more than at the end of 1953.

During the year four new cases were notified, all on account of pulmonary tuberculosis; and three cases moved into the district from elsewhere.

During the same period two cases left the district and two recovered,

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, SECTION 26.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Numbers of children in the district who were treated during the year:—

Purpose of Injection	Under 1 yr.	Age at date of immunisation or vaccination						Total	Reinforcing Injections
		1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.			15 & Over
Immunisation against Diphtheria	35	31	3	2	1	22	1	95	138
Immunisation against Whooping Cough	22	29	5	4	2	—	—	62	—
Vaccination against Smallpox	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63

Vaccination and Immunisation are a County Council responsibility and the figures given above have been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)

DISEASE	Males	Females	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ...	8	3	11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	10	15	25
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	6	3	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	—	1
20. Other heart disease	14	16	30
21. Other circulatory disease ...	2	1	3
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	5	3	8
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	3	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
All causes ...			111

CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)

Number	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tubercular respiratory
2	Tubercular other
3	Septic disease
4	Leishman
5	Septic Group
6	Septic disease
7	Septic disease
8	Septic disease
9	Septic disease
10	Septic disease
11	Septic disease
12	Septic disease
13	Septic disease
14	Septic disease
15	Septic disease
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	All causes

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