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Cambridgeshire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE

FOR THE YEAR 1955



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ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF CAMBRIDGE

FOR THE YEAR 1982

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Table 1. Causes of Death at Different Periods.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 31st, 1955

Chairman—Councillor H. R. Mallett*†§

Alderman	S. T. Bull†	Councillor	F. Bunnett†
„	M. Carter *†§	„	P. F. Dennard†
„	L. M. H. Clark*†§	„	H. Hartley*
„	E. G. G. Frost*†	„	E. Hepher*†§
„	E. W. Parsons†	„	F. H. Jeeps*†
„	C. D. Rackham*§	„	R. E. Way
Councillor	A. B. Amey*†	„	C. Webb*
„	R. Briggs†	„	E. Whitehead†

Chairman of the City M.C.W. Sub-Committee.

Vice-Chairman of the City M.C.W. Sub-Committee.

Dr. A. Brown* } Nominated by the Cambridgeshire Local Medical
Dr. D. Cameron† } Committee.

Miss D. K. Bell* Nominated by the Royal College of Nursing.

*Member of Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

†Member of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

§Member of Home Help Service Sub-Committee.

The following were co-opted members of the Mental Health Sub-Committee:—

Lady Adrian, Mrs. E. Blackman, Mrs. E. Rawdon Briggs, Mrs. R. Rootham, Mrs. H. Wilson.

The following constituted the City Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:—

Appointed by the City Council:—


Mr. F. Bailey, Mrs. G. Y. Burn, Mr. E. H. Cherry§, Mr. W. Balfour Gourlay, Mrs. M. E. Henn, Mr. H. R. Mallett (Chairman)*†§, Mrs. F. E. Roden, Mrs. L. A. Thompson (Vice-Chairman)§, Mrs. C. E. Traylen.

Appointed by the County Health Committee:—

Alderman M. Carter, Alderman C. D. Rackham, Councillor E. Hepher.

Co-opted Members:—

Mrs. G. Greaves, Mrs. E. Patterson§, Dr. M. G. P. Reed. .



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VITAL STATISTICS AND INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following figures set out the principal facts relating to the Administrative County for the year 1955 and for the two previous years.

Population (Registrar General's Estimates):

			1953	1954	1955
Administrative County	..	..	177,100	179,700	179,800
Cambridge	..	..	90,910	91,460	91,140
Rural Districts	..	..	86,190	88,240	88,660
Chesterton	..	..	39,450	40,290	40,490
Newmarket	..	..	20,110	20,180	20,190
South Cambridgeshire	..	..	26,630	27,770	27,980

Births (live):

Administrative County	Number	..	2,771	2,506	2,541
	Rate per 1,000	..	15.6	13.9	14.1
Cambridge	Number	..	1,314	1,171	1,170
	Rate per 1,000	..	14.5	12.8	12.8
Rural Districts	Number	..	1,457	1,335	1,371
	Rate per 1,000	..	16.9	15.1	15.5
Chesterton	Number	..	623	594	622
	Rate per 1,000	..	15.8	14.7	15.4
Newmarket	Number	..	334	314	294
	Rate per 1,000	..	16.6	15.6	14.6
South Cambridgeshire	Number	..	500	427	455
	Rate per 1,000	..	18.8	15.4	16.3

Illegitimate Births:

Administrative	Number	..	128	128	107
County	Rate per cent live births	..	4.6	5.1	4.2
Cambridge	Number	..	80	77	72
	Rate per cent live births	..	6.1	6.6	6.2
Rural Districts	Number	..	48	51	35
	Rate per cent live births	..	3.3	3.8	2.6

Still Births:

Administrative	Number	..	58	66	53
County	Rate per 1,000 total births	..	20.5	25.7	20.4
Cambridge	Number	..	25	29	31
	Rate per 1,000 total births	..	18.7	24.2	25.8
Rural Districts	Number	..	33	37	22
	Rate per 1,000 total births	..	22.1	27.0	16.5

Deaths:

Administrative	Number	..	1,807	1,970	1,915
County	Rate per 1,000 population	..	10.2	11.0	10.7
Cambridge	Number	..	887	946	919
	Rate per 1,000 population	..	9.8	10.3	10.1
Rural Districts	Number	..	920	1,024	996
	Rate per 1,000 population	..	10.7	11.6	11.2

Infant Deaths:

Administrative	Number	..	54	61	54
County	Rate per 1,000 live births	..	19.5	24.3	21.6
Cambridge	Number	..	31	25	30
	Rate per 1,000 live births	..	23.6	21.3	25.6
Rural Districts	Number	..	23	36	24
	Rate per 1,000 live births	..	15.8	27.0	17.5

Maternal Deaths:

Administrative	Number	.. ..	1	2	Nil
County ..	Rate per 1,000 total births		0.35	0.78	Nil
Cambridge ..	Number	.. ..	Nil	1	Nil
	Rate per 1,000 total births		Nil	0.83	Nil
Rural Districts	Number	.. ..	1	1	Nil
	Rate per 1,000 total births		0.67	0.73	Nil

*Tuberculosis Deaths:**Pulmonary:*

Administrative	Number	.. ..	25	13	15
County ..	Rate per 1,000 population		0.14	0.07	0.08
Cambridge ..	Number	.. ..	10	7	6
	Rate per 1,000 population		0.11	0.08	0.07
Rural Districts	Number	.. ..	15	6	9
	Rate per 1,000 population		0.17	0.07	0.10

Non-pulmonary:

Administrative	Number	.. ..	3	4	2
County ..	Rate per 1,000 population		0.02	0.02	0.01
Cambridge ..	Number	.. ..	2	2	2
	Rate per 1,000 population		0.02	0.02	0.02
Rural Districts	Number	.. ..	1	2	Nil
	Rate per 1,000 population		0.01	0.02	Nil

All forms:

Administrative	Number	.. ..	28	17	17
County ..	Rate per 1,000 population		0.16	0.09	0.09
Cambridge ..	Number	.. ..	12	9	8
	Rate per 1,000 population		0.13	0.10	0.09
Rural Districts	Number	.. ..	16	8	9
	Rate per 1,000 population		0.18	0.09	0.10

Cancer Deaths:

Administrative	Number	.. ..	324	349	317
County ..	Rate per 1,000 population		1.8	1.9	1.8
Cambridge ..	Number	.. ..	161	178	167
	Rate per 1,000 population		1.8	1.9	1.8
Rural Districts	Number	.. ..	163	171	150
	Rate per 1,000 population		1.9	1.9	1.7

In contrast to the large rise in the total population which took place between 1953 and 1954, the rise taking place between 1954 and 1955 was almost negligible. In the City of Cambridge there was actually a fall of approximately 300 counterbalanced by a rise of 420 in the rural area more or less evenly distributed between Chesterton and South Cambridgeshire.

The birth rate in the Administrative County rose slightly, the whole of the rise having taken place in the rural area. South Cambridgeshire showed a rise of 0.9 per thousand and Chesterton 0.7 per thousand but there was a fall in Newmarket of 1.0 per thousand.

The illegitimate birth rate in the County as a whole showed a marked fall, the figure of 4.2 per cent being even lower than that of 1953 and offsetting the considerable rise which had taken place between 1953 and 1954. Once again the fall was most marked in the rural area, the very low figure of 2.6 per cent being recorded but there was also a slight fall in Cambridge from 6.6 to 6.2 per cent.

The stillbirth rate in the Administrative County showed a fall of approximately the same extent as the rise of the previous year. This fall took place entirely in the rural area and there was a slight rise in the City of Cambridge.

The general death rate fell in the County as a whole. Both the City and the rural area participated, the fall being somewhat greater in the latter. It has been pointed out in previous Reports that the crude death rate is not necessarily a very satisfactory measure of health conditions in the area and there is a likelihood that with an ageing population it will eventually rise to considerably higher levels than those of the present time. The use of the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General produces a standard rate of 9.8 in Cambridge and 9.3 in the rural area, an almost complete reversal of the position which existed in the previous year. This fact and many others to which reference is made in this section of the Report show the inadvisability of placing too much reliance on figures for an individual year. Especially when the figures to be considered are small, the rates are apt to vary in a marked way because of very small variations in the actual figures.

The infant mortality rate for the Administrative County fell from the rather high figure of the previous year but not quite to the very low level of 1953. The fall was confined to the rural area only where once again a very low mortality rate was recorded although it did not constitute a record. There was a rise in the City of Cambridge. There were no deaths from diarrhoea in either the City or the rural area. One death was attributed to pneumonia in the rural area and five to bronchitis in the City of Cambridge, making a total of six deaths in the Administrative County from respiratory disease, so that it may be said that the number of deaths of an infective nature represented a very low incidence. Two deaths were attributed to accidents. Once again the two classifications showing the largest number of deaths were "congenital malformations" and "other defined and ill defined diseases". There were 20 deaths in the former category and 25 in the latter. How far any of these deaths may have been preventable is problematical.

Of the total of 54 infant deaths, 38 took place in children less than four weeks old divided equally between the City and the rural area.

There were no maternal deaths in any part of the Administrative County, a state of affairs which is by no means unprecedented but which has not occurred for a number of years now.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was slightly higher than that of the previous year in the Administrative County, the whole of the rise being accounted for by an increase in the rural area. There was a slight fall in the City of Cambridge. As the rate in all areas was the lowest on record in the previous year, it follows that the rate in the City in 1955 repeated this state of affairs. The rise in the rural area is not surprising considering the very low figure in the previous year.

The death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the Administrative County was half that of the previous year constituting a record low figure. The rate has been constant in the City for the last three years

but in the rural area the unprecedented position of there being no deaths from this condition was established in 1955.

The record low rate of 1954 for deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in the Administrative County was repeated and in the City of Cambridge the figure was slightly lower than the previous best. In spite of the fact that there were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the rural area however, the figure for all forms was slightly higher than that of the previous year in that part of the County.

The death rate from cancer in the Administrative County fell slightly as compared with that of the previous year and was the same as that of 1953. Each part of the County participated in the fall but it was greatest in the rural area where the figure was lower than it has been for many years. Of the total of 317 cancer deaths, 18 took place at ages below 45, 8 less than in the previous year, and 132 at ages below 65 as against 140 in 1954. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus fell from 64 to 50, a figure of 1 less than that recorded in 1953.

The incidence of the principal infectious diseases in the year 1955 and the two previous years is shown below:—

	1953	1954	1955
Scarlet Fever	219	183	173
Diphtheria	—	—	1
Enteric Fever			
(including paratyphoid) ..	—	2	11
Smallpox	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	3	5	1
Pneumonia	94	63	56

The slight decline in the incidence of scarlet fever continued.

Once again it cannot be said that there were no cases of diphtheria but the single case reported was of an unusual nature. It occurred in a man aged 22 living in the City of Cambridge and was a skin infection which was alleged to have been acquired abroad. It is still possible to say therefore that there were no cases of the usual type but nevertheless it does indicate that even in Cambridgeshire the disease cannot be regarded as having ceased to constitute a danger. It is likely that the abandonment of immunisation against the disease would be followed by an increased incidence. There is no evidence as to the state of immunisation of the young man mentioned. As it seems certain that he had not been immunised in the 10 years previous to contracting his infection, there is some reason to think that he had never been immunised at all.

The number of cases of enteric fever is unusual. Actually all but one were cases of para-typhoid fever and the great majority were connected with an outbreak in which Soham Grammar School was concerned. Prompt measures were taken by the Medical Officer of Health of the rural district acting in conjunction with the Principal School Medical Officer and the close co-operation of the school staff was secured to bring the outbreak under control. It is fortunate that it did not attain higher proportions. There was a possibility that the origin of the infection was a groundsman at the school who had access to the kitchen but

as it cannot be said that he did not acquire his infection from some source common to all the cases, no categorical statement with regard to the matter can be made

There was a considerable rise in the incidence of poliomyelitis, 17 cases having occurred in 1955 but this number is still well below the number of 45 recorded in 1953 and, in view of the very high incidence in the country as a whole, it may be considered that Cambridgeshire escaped relatively lightly. Of the 17 cases, 11 occurred in the City of Cambridge (8 with paralysis and 3 without) and 6 occurred in Chesterton Rural District (3 with paralysis and 3 without). The Rural Districts of Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire escaped completely.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.—The introduction of immunisation against whooping cough constituted a change in the arrangements as compared with those of previous years. Not only did this involve dealing with another disease but the financial side of the matter was less straightforward. The medical practitioners of the area, whether working in infant welfare centres or otherwise, were still able to procure the antigen for immunisation against diphtheria alone from the Public Health Laboratory and no charge fell on the County Council in respect of its cost. For children being immunised against whooping cough or against both diseases at the same time however, this was not possible and it became necessary for the County Council actually to purchase the two antigens used for one process or the other. The return of records to the County Council proceeded on exactly the same basis as before and the practitioner concerned received a fee of five shillings for each completed record in respect of one or both diseases.

It should be emphasised that the Council has no means of knowing whether immunisation was carried out in the case of any child for whom a record was not submitted and the figures appearing hereunder relate to records received rather than to actual numbers of children immunised.

The following figures show the work done in the infant welfare centres of the rural area:—

CENTRE	PRIMARY IMMUNISATIONS			" BOOSTERS "		
	<i>Combined</i>			<i>Combined</i>		
	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Wh. Cough</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Wh. Cough</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>
Balsham	17	1	—	1	—	—
Barrington	2	5	—	5	—	—
Bassingbourn	15	5	—	9	1	—
Bottisham	1	21	4	3	—	—
Bourn	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burwell	3	31	2	2	14	1
Castle Camps	5	1	—	5	—	—
Cheveley	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chippenham	2	2	—	1	—	—
Coton	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cottenham	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dullingham	—	19	—	—	1	—
Duxford	—	1	—	1	—	—

Elsworth	5	1	—	4	—	—
Fordham	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fowlmere	9	5	1	6	—	—
Fulbourn	17	—	9	3	—	—
Gamlingay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girton	6	3	—	3	—	—
Gt. Abington	9	1	—	4	—	—
Gt. Shelford	11	14	—	8	—	—
Gt. Wilbraham	—	1	—	—	—	—
Harston	3	7	1	—	—	—
Histon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isleham	7	7	—	—	—	—
Linton	9	14	—	3	—	—
Longstanton	9	1	—	5	—	—
Melbourn	7	5	2	1	—	—
Sawston	4	47	—	1	1	—
Soham	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steeple Morden	7	7	6	5	2	—
Swavesey	3	14	12	11	—	—
Waterbeach	2	17	—	7	2	—
Wicken	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willingham	11	7	—	7	—	—

In the City of Cambridge separate figures for the work done in infant welfare centres do not exist and the total number of immunisations (records received) is shown hereunder:—

City of Cambridge

Age Group	Primary Immunisations			“ Boosters ”		
	Diphtheria	Combined Diph/Wh. Cough	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Combined Diph/Wh. Cough	Whooping Cough
Under 1 year	122	335	9	—	—	—
1 year	58	175	22	—	—	—
2 years	9	22	4	—	1	—
3 years	6	4	5	1	2	—
4 years	9	5	4	22	8	—
5-9 years	24	8	10	447	38	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	127	3	—
Total	228	549	54	597	52	—

A similar table is appended for the rural area in which the work carried out in the infant welfare centres is also included.

Rural Area

Age Group	Primary Immunisations			“ Boosters ”		
	Diphtheria	Combined Diph/Wh. Cough	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Combined Diph/Wh. Cough	Whooping Cough
Under 1 year	173	473	20	—	—	—
1 year	110	258	21	1	6	—
2 years	13	19	18	2	5	—
3 years	2	10	12	3	1	1
4 years	5	5	10	89	36	1
5-9 years	5	19	20	163	49	4
10-14 years	3	—	3	1	—	1
Total	311	784	104	259	97	7

Vaccination against Smallpox.—Records were received as shown hereunder for the year 1955:—

	<i>Vaccinated</i>	<i>Re-vaccinated</i>
Under 1 year	1,160	—
1 year	52	2
Age 2-4 years	40	21
Age 5-14 years	43	45
Over 15 years.. .. .	112	562
	<u>1,407</u>	<u>630</u>

The total number of vaccinations shows a considerable fall as compared with the figures of the previous year, most marked in the case of children under one year of age. The number of births has risen slightly and this has the effect of reducing the percentage of children vaccinated from the satisfactory figure of 59.5 recorded in the previous year to 45.6. This is extremely regrettable as the County has recently stood rather high in this matter as compared with many others in the country. Once again the number of re-vaccinations has risen, almost all of the rise having occurred in adults.

MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The following paragraphs give the details separately for the City of Cambridge and the rural area of the County.

City of Cambridge

During 1955 four whole time midwives notified their intention to practise outside hospitals of whom three were employed by the Authority and one was in domiciliary private practice.

The midwives employed by the Authority attended 121 confinements as midwives, 1 more than in the previous year, and 70 confinements as maternity nurses under the direction of medical practitioners, 17 less than in the previous year. The midwife in private practice attended 43 confinements as a midwife and 46 as a maternity nurse, 1 more in the former category than in the previous year and 7 more in the latter.

All four midwives were qualified to administer inhalation analgesics and during the year "Trilene" was used by the midwives in the employ of the Authority in addition to gas and air analgesia. Gas and air was administered in 169 cases and "Trilene" in 20. The total number of cases in which inhalation analgesics were administered, 189, is 18 less than the figure for the previous year.

Pethidine was used as an analgesic in labour in 130 cases as against 138 in the previous year.

Midwives working outside hospitals found it necessary to summon medical aid in 34 cases, in 33 of which the practitioner concerned had already arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 34 and 31 respectively.

The total number of births notified in the City during the year was 2,105 including 58 stillbirths but when these numbers are adjusted by the subtraction of births to women normally resident outside the City of Cambridge and the addition of births taking place outside Cambridge in the case of women normally resident there, the figures relating to Cambridge women are 1,390 including 30 stillbirths.

At the combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic 71 women made 197 attendances in 1955. Seven women attended for post-natal examination involving 8 attendances. Once again these figures show a decline over those of the previous year.

Premature Infants.—There were 8 live births of children with a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less taking place in their own homes during 1955. The total number of premature births in the area was 50, the remainder having taken place in hospital. One of the children born at home weighed between 3 lb. 4 oz. and 4 lb. 6 oz., three weighed between 4 lb. 6 oz. and 5 lb. 15 oz. and four weighed between 4 lb. 15 oz. and 5 lb. 8 oz. All survived more than 28 days but three were transferred to hospital at some time during the period.

In addition there were 14 premature stillbirths of which only 1 took place at home.

Illegitimate Infants.—The Council continued its contribution of £150 per annum to the funds of the Cambridge Association for Social Welfare for work in the City of Cambridge during 1955.

Health Visiting.—The number of visits paid by Health Visitors in the City of Cambridge during 1955 was as follows:—

To children under 1 year	..	1st visits	..	1,216
		Total visits		6,635
To children aged 1-5	.. ..	Total visits		6,767
To expectant mothers	.. ..	1st visits	..	129
		Total visits		226

Infant Welfare Centres.—Apart from the fact that the number of sessions at one infant welfare centre was reduced to two per month at the beginning of 1955, the nine centres continued their work as in the previous year. A total of 50 sessions per month was held and 3,082 children attended. At the end of the year 804 children attending were still under one year of age and 894 children made their first attendance at a centre during the year and were under one year of age at that attendance. The total attendances by children of all ages was 18,707.

Day Nurseries.—As will be remembered only one day nursery in the City of Cambridge was operating at the end of 1954. This position continued throughout 1955, the nursery providing 14 places for children under the age of two years and 26 places for children aged two to five years. The average daily attendance during the year was 13 children under the age of two years, 26 children between the ages of two and five years attending full time and 1 such child attending part time.

Rural Area

In the rural area notification of intention to practise was received from 44 midwives or maternity nurses of whom 30, all in the employ of the Local Authority, were known to be in practice at the end of the year.

Midwives attended 416 confinements during the year, 32 more than in the previous year, acting as midwives only in 272 cases and as maternity nurses under medical direction in 144. All the confinements were attended by midwives employed by the Authority.

In addition to attendance at confinement, midwives attended 561 cases which had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 14th day. This figure is 55 more than the corresponding figure for 1954.

At the end of the year all 30 midwives mentioned above were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. The number of cases in which the method was used was 372, or 80 more than in the previous year.

Pethidine was administered in 217 cases during the year, a figure 87 in excess of that of 1954.

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid in 94 cases, in 91 of which the practitioner concerned had arranged to provide the patient with maternity services under Part IV of the National Health

Service Act. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 83 and 64 respectively.

The total number of births belonging to the rural area which were notified during 1955 was 1,370 including 19 stillbirths. This figure includes transferred notifications of which the bulk comprised babies born in hospitals or nursing homes in Cambridge and Newmarket.

The arrangement whereby women engaging midwives can be examined ante-natally by medical practitioners of their own choice at the County Council's expense has almost lapsed owing to the fact that so many women engage medical practitioners under Part IV of the National Health Service Act. There were in fact only three such examinations carried out in 1955 including two post-natal examinations.

Premature Infants.—The total number of infants born at home in the rural area with a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less was 14. Four of these had a birth weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less, all being transferred to hospital and all dying within 24 hours of birth. Two had birth weights of between 3 lb. 4 oz. and 4 lb. 6 oz. Of these, one was transferred to hospital and died within 24 hours of birth but the other remained at home and survived more than 28 days. Two had birth weights of between 4 lb. 6 oz. and 4 lb. 15 oz. and six weighed between 4 lb. 15 oz. and 5 lb. 8 oz. All remained at home and all survived more than 28 days.

There were no premature births in nursing homes but the rural area is credited with 66 premature live births which took place in hospital of which 58 survived for 28 days and 5 died within 24 hours.

There were 4 premature stillbirths credited to the rural area, all taking place in hospital.

Illegitimate Infants.—No change in the arrangements for the care of illegitimate infants has to be reported.

Health Visiting.—The following are the numbers of visits paid by Health Visitors in the rural part of the County during 1955:—

To children under 1 year	..	1st visits	..	1,367
		Total visits		13,744
To children aged 1-5 years	..	Total visits		12,627

Infant Welfare Centres.—The 36 infant welfare centres in existence during 1954 continued to operate throughout 1955. Two thousand, seven hundred and eighty children attended during the year of whom 752 were still under the age of 1 year at the end of the year. One thousand and thirty nine new children who were under the age of 1 year at the date of their first attendances visited the centres. The total number of attendances made by children under the age of 1 year was 6,160 and by children over the age of 1 year, 6,726.

The following figures give details of the work done at individual centres:—

				<i>New Cases under 1 year</i>	<i>Total in attendance</i>
Balsham .. ..	..	..	..	10	54
Barrington .. ..	..	..	..	21	26
Bassingbourn .. ..	..	..	..	85	143
Bottisham .. ..	..	..	..	32	99
Bourn .. ..	..	..	..	27	61
Burwell .. ..	..	..	..	35	99
Castle Camps .. ..	..	..	..	8	22
Cheveley .. ..	..	..	..	12	36
Chippenham .. ..	..	..	..	17	32
Coton .. ..	..	..	..	27	77
Cottenham.. ..	..	..	..	29	68
Croydon .. ..	..	..	..	3	8
Dullingham .. ..	..	..	..	12	70
Duxford .. ..	..	..	..	63	132
Elsworth .. ..	..	..	..	17	53
Fordham .. ..	..	..	..	20	58
Fowlmere .. ..	..	..	..	28	83
Fulbourn .. ..	..	..	..	39	77
Gamlingay .. ..	..	..	..	14	54
Girton .. ..	..	..	..	39	113
Gt. Abington .. ..	..	..	..	21	71
Gt. Shelford .. ..	..	..	..	69	130
Gt. Wilbraham .. ..	..	..	..	8	27
Harston .. ..	..	..	..	23	91
Histon .. ..	..	..	..	32	93
Isleham .. ..	..	..	..	15	37
Linton .. ..	..	..	..	34	44
Longstanton .. ..	..	..	..	35	102
Melbourn .. ..	..	..	..	19	66
Sawston .. ..	..	..	..	56	185
Soham .. ..	..	..	..	17	38
Steeple Morden .. ..	..	..	..	28	117
Swavesey .. ..	..	..	..	60	167
Waterbeach .. ..	..	..	..	56	155
Wicken .. ..	..	..	..	2	22
Willingham .. ..	..	..	..	26	70

The Details which follow apply to both the City of Cambridge and the Rural Area

Dental Treatment of Mothers and Young Children.—It will be remembered that in the 1954 Report, mention was made of the departure from the rural area early in 1955 of the third full time Dental Surgeon after a comparatively short period of service. As a result no extension of the work of dental treatment for mothers and young children was possible in that part of the County especially as efforts to secure the services of another Dental Surgeon were unsuccessful. Towards the end of the year, however, the part time Dental Surgeon found it possible to undertake an additional session of work to be devoted to the treatment of children of under school age.

Work in the City of Cambridge continued on the same lines as in previous years and the following table sets out the figures for the County as a whole:—

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care:*

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	92	92	92	92
Children under Five ..	267	213	201	183

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:*

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	68	—	—	161	50	21 (Repairs 12)	15	37
Children under five	—	204	222	—	92	—	—	—	—

Distribution of Welfare Foods.—The work of the distribution of welfare foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A. & D. Tablets) to expectant and nursing mothers and to children of under school age which became the responsibility of the County Council on the 28th June, 1954, continued throughout 1955. Details of the arrangements were set out in the 1954 Report and remained virtually unchanged during the year under review.

The following figures indicate the quantities of welfare foods distributed during the year:—

National Dried Milk	.. ..	58,299 tins
Orange Juice	.. ..	140,408 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	.. ..	24,541 bottles
A. & D. Tablets	.. ..	9,588 packets

When compared with the figures for the second half of 1954, no significant variation as to the amount or proportion of each of the commodities distributed is revealed.

Problem Families.—The Health Committee has given consideration to Circular 27/54 of the Ministry of Health with regard to the prevention of the break up of families and did not feel able to effect any major reorganisation of the work of health visitors nor was it considered appro-

priate to appoint a special social worker to deal with the matter. The various agencies concerned with it have co-operated to the full during the year and in particular a few meetings have been held between the Medical Officers, the County Nursing Officer, the Childrens' Officer, the County Welfare Officer and Housing Officers of the various Sanitary Authorities. It cannot be said, however, that a great deal more has resulted from these meetings over and above the procedures which the day to day co-operation of the various agencies mentioned normally achieve.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There was no change in the position as to registered nursing homes in the County during 1955. It will be recalled that at the end of 1954 there were four nursing homes in the City of Cambridge and one in the rural area providing between them 3 maternity beds and 34 medical and surgical beds. This state of affairs continued throughout 1955.

HOME NURSING

There was no change in the arrangements for home nursing during 1955. The details are set out fairly fully in the appended tables and it is not possible to amplify them in any way. In particular the request of the Ministry of Health to be supplied with information as to special visits made for the purpose of giving injections only cannot be satisfied so far as 1955 is concerned but arrangements are in hand to make this information available for the year 1956. There are no special arrangements for the nursing of sick children at home.

The figures representing the position at the end of the year show a slight improvement in the staffing in the City of Cambridge as compared with the corresponding date in the previous year since the total staff consisted of ten whole-time nurses and one part-time nurse giving the equivalent of half time service. It should be emphasised however, that the position changes from day to day and comparisons between corresponding dates in different years are not of great value. One of the whole-time nurses devoted a considerable proportion of her time to administrative work.

In the rural area at the end of the year there were 31 nurses engaged in home nursing as compared with 33 at the end of the previous year but what has been said above with regard to the position in the City of Cambridge is true also for the rural area. All the 31 nurses gave part-time service so far as home nursing alone was concerned since they combined their duties with midwifery or health visiting. There was a separate superintendent doing administrative work only.

City

(1)	(2) Medical	(3) Surgical	(4) Infectious Diseases	(5) Tuberculosis	(6) Maternal Complications	(7) Others	(8) Totals	(9) Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	(10) Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	(11) Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year.
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	1135	335	—	25	11	—	1506	795	30	242
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year	24805	6783	—	1552	69	—	33209	16898	265	19837

Rural Area

(1)	(2) Medical	(3) Surgical	(4) Infectious Diseases	(5) Tuberculosis	(6) Maternal Complications	(7) Others	(8) Totals	(9) Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	(10) Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	(11) Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year.
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	1783	899	46	38	50	561	3377	1089	253	471
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year	40826	14112	96	1733	365	2351	59483	32887	1203	33215

Once again the domiciliary nurses of the City and the rural area gave such assistance as was necessary with the nursing of patients discharged from Addenbrooke's Hospital under the Home Care and Nursing Service scheme. It is not possible to say how many of the patients discharged under the scheme were Cambridgeshire patients but there seems to have been a steady decline from 1953 onwards in the number of patients from all areas so discharged, the figures for the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 respectively being 303, 254 and 241.

As in former years cases of appendicectomy and herniorrhaphy formed the largest part of the total but actual figures are not available.

THE DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The operation of the domestic help service continued during 1955 in much the same way as in 1954 but the financial basis of the scheme was altered to some extent. The scale of contributions from householders was drastically revised. Amongst other things the maximum amount payable was advanced to 3/- per hour and a minimum charge of 5/- per week was imposed, that is to say there was no point in the scale at which it was provided that no contribution was payable. In the case of households where the need arose as a result of the presence of a case of tuberculosis, however, the help continued to be provided free of charge. Cases in which it seemed that the financial position of the applicant made payment of the minimum charge difficult were referred to the National Assistance Board, prior agreement that they would deal sympathetically with them having been obtained. In addition the Chairman of the Home Help Service Sub-Committee was given authority to modify the charges in exceptional cases. After a few initial difficulties the system appears to have worked well and no-one has been deprived of home help by reason of inability to pay. It is estimated that these alterations will increase the contributions obtained from householders in a full year by about £3,000.

At the end of the year there were 33 whole-time domestic helps as against 30 on the corresponding date in the previous year and 154 part-time helps as against 160 at the end of the previous year.

The following figures set out the numbers and types of cases in which home help was provided:—

Maternity (including expectant mothers) ..	248
Tuberculosis	49
Chronic sick including aged and infirm ..	524
Others	508

These show a small fall in the number of maternity cases receiving it but a considerable rise in the number of cases of tuberculosis and of chronic sick. Other types of case show a small decrease.

The number of hours worked in 1954 was 164,767 and in 1955, 182,560.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures relate to new cases of tuberculosis coming to the notice of the Medical Officers of Health by formal notification or otherwise but not including transfers from other areas during 1955:—

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0	—	—	1	—
1	1	—	—	—
2	1	—	1	—
5	—	2	1	1
10	—	1	1	1
15	6	5	2	1
20	16	4	1	—
25	11	10	1	1
35	7	5	1	—
45	5	7	1	1
55	3	1	—	—
65	1	1	—	—
75 and upwards	—	2	—	—
	51	38	10	5

In five of these cases, information was derived from sources other than formal notification, namely one each from posthumous notification and transferable deaths notified by the Registrar General and three from death returns of local registrars. These figures represent failures to notify during the year and though they are two higher than those of the previous year are very much lower than in 1953 when there were 16 such failures.

All the figures relating to primary notifications together with the five cases just mentioned are lower than those of the previous year except in the case of non-pulmonary male cases where the figure remains at exactly the same level. The total number of cases coming to light in this way was 104 as against 125 in the previous year.

In addition to the cases so far set out however, cases were added to the notification registers as a result of transfers to Cambridgeshire from other areas. When these cases are taken into account, it is found that the number of pulmonary male cases placed on the notification registers in 1955 was 66 as against 112 in 1954. The number of pulmonary female cases was 51 as against 78 in 1954 making the total of pulmonary cases 117 as against 190 in 1954. Transfers made no difference to the number of non-pulmonary male cases so that there was a total of 10 in 1955 as against 11 in 1954. There was one additional non-pulmonary female case to be taken into consideration making a total of 6 as against 16 in 1954.

The total number of ascertained cases of tuberculosis was therefore 133, or 84 less than the figure for the previous year.

Only one new case commenced a course of rehabilitation at Papworth during 1955 making the total since the arrangement started 39.

The Chest Physician and his staff vaccinated 44 persons with B.C.G. under the Council's scheme approved by the Minister of Health in accordance with the terms of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act of 1946.

At this point it may be pertinent to mention the retirement from office of Dr. Paton Philip who had served the Council since 1919, first in the capacity of Tuberculosis Officer and later as Chest Physician giving part-time service in relation to the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. His retirement was the more regrettable because it was brought about by ill-health and it is impossible to speak too highly of the conscientious and painstaking service which he had always given.

The number of visits paid by health visitors during the year to tuberculous households was 421 in the City and 1,108 in the rural area, a total of 1,529 as against 1,877 in 1954.

Assistance was given by the After-Care Committee to 45 patients (25 men and 20 women). Of these 33 returned to work, while 7 remained under treatment at home, 2 were still in hospital and 3 had died at the end of the year. Grants varied in value from 8/2 to 28/2 weekly.

As will be seen earlier in the Report the Council was able to assist through its Domestic Help Service 49 families where a case of tuberculosis was the cause of the need.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following figures as to attendances at the clinic at Addenbrooke's Hospital have been supplied by the Physician in Charge:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients under treatment on January 1st,			
1955	164	100	264
Old cases re-admitted	3	2	5
"First time" patients during 1955 ..	272	117	389
Total investigated or treated (including transfers from other clinics)	445	221	666
Left without completing treatment ..	—	—	—
Transferred elsewhere	6	2	8
Out-patient attendances	953	491	1,444

There has been a further rise in the number of new patients, both sexes being concerned.

There were 21 cases of syphilis in Cambridgeshire patients, 3 more than in the previous year but it should be emphasised that these figures relate to syphilis in all its stages and there were in fact no cases of primary syphilis and only one of secondary syphilis from all of the areas served by the Clinic. There were no such cases in the previous year but nevertheless it does appear that the amount of new syphilis in the strict sense of the word is very small.

There were 60 new cases of gonorrhoea in Cambridgeshire patients as against 30 in the previous year. Out of 93 cases of gonorrhoea for the whole of the area served by the Clinic, 38 were in women. The percentage of women is somewhat less than that of the previous year but nevertheless

it does seem that the remarks made in the Report on the previous year as to the increasing appreciation of the importance of investigating and treating abnormal discharges in women still hold good in the main.

There were 5 new cases of congenital syphilis in 1955 as compared with 4 in 1954. All were over the age of five years and all but one were in males in contrast to the position of the previous year when all were in females.

Twenty three contacts attended for examination during the year, 4 more than in 1954. All are said to have been referred by patients themselves and no details are given as to the possibility that some may have attended as a result of efforts by social workers. In any event the total number is disappointingly small.

MENTAL HEALTH

During 1955 there was no change in the arrangements described in the Report for the previous year.

The following figures set out details of the work of the Duly Authorised Officer and his Deputy:—

Cases certified	76
Urgency Orders	—
Admitted under Sec. 20	14
Admitted under Sec. 21 (1)	69
Voluntary patients	230
Temporary patients	1
Other cases	29

Once again there has been a reversal of the position of the previous year so far as Orders under Sec. 20 and the admission of voluntary patients is concerned. The admissions under Sec. 20 have dropped markedly while those of voluntary patients have increased to an even greater extent. It was pointed out in the Report of the previous year that these two procedures were to a large extent reciprocal and that the restriction of the admission of voluntary patients had the effect of encouraging the improper use of Sec. 20 of the Lunacy Act. It is satisfactory to be able to report this improvement in 1955 and it may be hoped that accommodation for voluntary patients will continue to be made available to the maximum possible extent.

A very full description of the work of dealing with mental instability and mental defect in the home was given in the Report for 1954 and it is not necessary to repeat it here. So far as the former category is concerned the two workers appointed by the Cambridgeshire Mental Welfare Association on the County Council's behalf dealt with 159 cases during the year of which 75 were new and 84 remained on the register from previous years.

The supervision of mental defectives continued on the same lines as have been in force for many years now. While no doubt it does impress upon parents and other relatives the point of view that an interest is being taken in the welfare of the defectives, it has to be confessed that owing to the shortage of institutional accommodation and the difficulty of

obtaining suitable guardians its preventive value is very much lowered by the difficulty of dealing promptly with any unsatisfactory eventualities which may arise.

In 1955, 30 new cases of mental deficiency were considered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of which 14 were notified by the County Education Committee, 11 by the City Committee for Education, 3 by the Police and 2 by other Local Authorities.

The method of dealing with them was:—

Admitted to Certified Institution by Order of Court	3
Petition for Certified Institution	3
Statutory Supervision	17
Voluntary supervision	7

Of the three cases in which the presentation of a petition was recommended, one was actually admitted to a Certified Institution during the year making a total of 4 with the cases admitted by Order of the Court under Sec. 8 of the Mental Deficiency Act.

The number of cases still awaiting admission at the end of 1955 was 33, or 3 less than at the end of 1954 of which 4 were in Linton Hospital and 1 in the Mental Hospital at Fulbourn. Although the reduction in the waiting list is in itself satisfactory it may be noted that several of the cases concerned were transferred either from Linton Hospital or the Mental Hospital at Fulbourn which implies that the relief given to the waiting list relating to the outside community was not great.

At the end of the year there were 18 cases on licence from institutions.

The number of cases under Guardianship was 6 of whom only 1 had a Guardian in Cambridgeshire. Of the remaining 5 the Brighton Guardianship Society had placed 3, 1 was in a home in Surrey and 1 was in a home in Oxfordshire.

There were 59 cases on the roll of the Occupation Centre at the end of the year and no changes in the method of work took place. There was however a reversion to the old practice of holding an annual summer camp. By the kindness of the Governors, Bassingbourn Village College was made available as the place for the Camp and the defectives stayed there for 10 days in August. The parents of most of them paid the full calculated cost, but remissions were made in the case of those whose financial circumstances did not allow of it.

BLIND WELFARE

The nature of the work carried out by the Home Teachers in the City of Cambridge and the rural area was much the same as in previous years but there was a change in staff. Mrs. Findlay who had been with the Council for some six years was obliged to leave owing to ill health and was replaced by Miss Lanyon but apart from the break caused by Mrs. Findlay's ill health, there was no actual gap in the service.

The increase in the number of registered blind persons which has been evident for some years now continued during 1955, the number on the register at the end of the year being 378 as against 359 at the end of the

previous year. The following table sets out their distribution as to area and age periods:—

	0-5	5-16	Over 16	Total
City	1	6	191	198
Rural Area	—	1	179	180
	1	7	370	378

Of the 370 cases of blindness over the age of 16, 322 were regarded as unemployable. There were 5 home workers and 37 employed elsewhere as well as 1 employed in a workshop for the blind. Four more were regarded as trainable and 1 was trained but unemployed. The number of home workers remained unchanged in 1955.

The Home Teachers paid 1,552 visits to blind persons during the year (City 867, Rural area 685).

Once again it was decided that it would be better to hold the Party for blind persons in the Spring rather than round about Christmas time and accordingly it took place at Coleridge Secondary School in Cambridge on April 14th and included blind persons from both the City and the rural area.

The single outing which had been customary in previous years was divided into two in 1955 as such an arrangement was considered to be more convenient. The place chosen was Felixstowe and 156 blind persons and guides from the City and rural area respectively made the journey there on two separate days in July.

The following table shows the number of cases newly certified on Form B.D.8 during 1955 together with the action taken with regard to them:—

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Form B.D.8 recommends:	Cause of disability			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(a) No treatment	5	4	—	22
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	4	2	—	6
Number of cases at (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment	4	2	—	6

There were again no cases of retrolental fibroplasia reported in premature infants but a total of four people blinded by glaucoma who were unsuitable for treatment has to be recorded.

Out of a total of nine people blind as a result of cataract, four were recommended for treatment and all agreed to receive it.

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926-1937.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following figures give details of the work of the ambulance service in 1955:—

Ambulances directly provided	..	..	7
Cars directly provided	..	..	6
Number of journeys by above			
Ambulances	..	..	8,243
Cars	..	..	4,942
Patients carried by above			
Ambulances	..	..	9,539
Cars	..	..	8,282
Accident and emergency journeys included in above			
Ambulances	..	..	938
Cars	..	..	135
Mileage run by above			
Ambulances	..	..	115,924
Cars	..	..	120,955
Journeys by supplementary vehicles			
Ambulances	..	..	298
Cars	..	..	14,161
Patients carried by supplementary vehicles			
Ambulances	..	..	276
Cars	..	..	23,603
Accident and emergency journeys by supplementary vehicles			
Ambulances	..	..	21
Cars	..	..	Nil
Mileage run by supplementary vehicles			
Ambulances	..	..	8,457
Cars	..	..	212,423

The number of full time staff on December 31st, 1955 was 24.

The general tendency appears to have been towards a decrease in the use of ambulances and an increase in the use of cars though, so far as emergency journeys are concerned, the use of both categories of vehicles has increased.

Journeys by supplementary vehicles are generally lower than in 1954.

TABLE I.—Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Cambridge, 1955.

				AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS														AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS													
				Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—									
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	M	488	19	1	1	4	25	92	148	198	507	16	5	2	22	20	101	123	218						
				F	431	11	2	—	2	14	70	89	243	489	8	2	—	4	13	76	111	275									
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—						
				F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—									
2 Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
3 Syphilitic disease	....			M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
				F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—									
4 Diphtheria	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
5 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
6 Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
7 Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
8 Measles	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	..			M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—									
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	11						
				F	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6									
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	M	27	—	—	—	—	1	12	11	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—						
				F	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—									
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	15	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	2	15	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	5									
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1									
14 Other malignant and lumphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	M	59	—	—	—	—	4	15	13	27	43	—	—	—	—	2	13	14	14						
				F	40	—	—	—	—	4	11	14	11	39	—	—	—	—	2	16	13	8									
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	M	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—									
16 Diabetes	..	..	..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1						
				F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1									
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	M	86	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	52	60	—	—	—	—	1	11	16	32						
				F	124	—	1	—	—	3	12	22	86	72	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	49									
18 Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	M	80	—	—	—	—	5	22	25	28	80	—	—	—	—	1	21	28	30						
				F	48	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	31	51	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	28									
19 Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2						
				F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9									
20 Other heart disease	..	..	..	M	45	—	—	—	1	2	4	11	27	98	1	—	—	—	—	10	14	73						
				F	54	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	39	95	—	—	—	—	1	4	16	74									
21 Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	M	23	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11						
				F	19	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	13	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	18									
22 Influenza	..	..	..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1						
				F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6									
23 Pneumonia	..	..	..	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	12	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	4						
				F	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	23	1	—	—	1	—	2	8	11									
24 Bronchitis	..	..	..	M	33	4	—	—	—	—	4	10	15	21	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	6						
				F	13	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7									
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2						
				F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3									
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3						
				F	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—									
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—						
				F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3									
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3						
				F	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2									
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
31 Congenital malformations	..	..	..	M	10	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—						
				F	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—									
32 Other defined and ill defined diseases	..	..	..	M	40	7	—	—	1	3	4	9	16	36	8	1	—	2	1	5	7	12						
				F	34	4	—	—	—	—	6	6	18	60	6	—	—	2	11	11	30	—									
33 Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	14	—	—	1	6	3	4	—	—						
				F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—									
34 All other accidents	..	..	..	M	9	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	1	26	1	2	—	13	4	—	1	5						
				F	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	19	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	14									
35 Suicide	..	..	..	M	8	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—						
				F	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—									
36 Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
				F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									

TABLE I - Census of Insects at Livingston Administrative County of 1900

Continued on next page

TABLE I - Census of Insects at Livingston
Administrative County of 1900

No.	Date	Locality	No. of Insects	No. of Eggs	No. of Larvae	No. of Pupae	No. of Adults	Total	Remarks
1	Jan 1	Livingston	10	0	0	0	0	10	
2	Jan 2	Livingston	15	0	0	0	0	15	
3	Jan 3	Livingston	20	0	0	0	0	20	
4	Jan 4	Livingston	25	0	0	0	0	25	
5	Jan 5	Livingston	30	0	0	0	0	30	
6	Jan 6	Livingston	35	0	0	0	0	35	
7	Jan 7	Livingston	40	0	0	0	0	40	
8	Jan 8	Livingston	45	0	0	0	0	45	
9	Jan 9	Livingston	50	0	0	0	0	50	
10	Jan 10	Livingston	55	0	0	0	0	55	
11	Jan 11	Livingston	60	0	0	0	0	60	
12	Jan 12	Livingston	65	0	0	0	0	65	
13	Jan 13	Livingston	70	0	0	0	0	70	
14	Jan 14	Livingston	75	0	0	0	0	75	
15	Jan 15	Livingston	80	0	0	0	0	80	
16	Jan 16	Livingston	85	0	0	0	0	85	
17	Jan 17	Livingston	90	0	0	0	0	90	
18	Jan 18	Livingston	95	0	0	0	0	95	
19	Jan 19	Livingston	100	0	0	0	0	100	
20	Jan 20	Livingston	105	0	0	0	0	105	
21	Jan 21	Livingston	110	0	0	0	0	110	
22	Jan 22	Livingston	115	0	0	0	0	115	
23	Jan 23	Livingston	120	0	0	0	0	120	
24	Jan 24	Livingston	125	0	0	0	0	125	
25	Jan 25	Livingston	130	0	0	0	0	130	
26	Jan 26	Livingston	135	0	0	0	0	135	
27	Jan 27	Livingston	140	0	0	0	0	140	
28	Jan 28	Livingston	145	0	0	0	0	145	
29	Jan 29	Livingston	150	0	0	0	0	150	
30	Jan 30	Livingston	155	0	0	0	0	155	
31	Jan 31	Livingston	160	0	0	0	0	160	
32	Jan 32	Livingston	165	0	0	0	0	165	
33	Jan 33	Livingston	170	0	0	0	0	170	
34	Jan 34	Livingston	175	0	0	0	0	175	
35	Jan 35	Livingston	180	0	0	0	0	180	
36	Jan 36	Livingston	185	0	0	0	0	185	
37	Jan 37	Livingston	190	0	0	0	0	190	
38	Jan 38	Livingston	195	0	0	0	0	195	
39	Jan 39	Livingston	200	0	0	0	0	200	
40	Jan 40	Livingston	205	0	0	0	0	205	
41	Jan 41	Livingston	210	0	0	0	0	210	
42	Jan 42	Livingston	215	0	0	0	0	215	
43	Jan 43	Livingston	220	0	0	0	0	220	
44	Jan 44	Livingston	225	0	0	0	0	225	
45	Jan 45	Livingston	230	0	0	0	0	230	
46	Jan 46	Livingston	235	0	0	0	0	235	
47	Jan 47	Livingston	240	0	0	0	0	240	
48	Jan 48	Livingston	245	0	0	0	0	245	
49	Jan 49	Livingston	250	0	0	0	0	250	
50	Jan 50	Livingston	255	0	0	0	0	255	
51	Jan 51	Livingston	260	0	0	0	0	260	
52	Jan 52	Livingston	265	0	0	0	0	265	
53	Jan 53	Livingston	270	0	0	0	0	270	
54	Jan 54	Livingston	275	0	0	0	0	275	
55	Jan 55	Livingston	280	0	0	0	0	280	
56	Jan 56	Livingston	285	0	0	0	0	285	
57	Jan 57	Livingston	290	0	0	0	0	290	
58	Jan 58	Livingston	295	0	0	0	0	295	
59	Jan 59	Livingston	300	0	0	0	0	300	
60	Jan 60	Livingston	305	0	0	0	0	305	
61	Jan 61	Livingston	310	0	0	0	0	310	
62	Jan 62	Livingston	315	0	0	0	0	315	
63	Jan 63	Livingston	320	0	0	0	0	320	
64	Jan 64	Livingston	325	0	0	0	0	325	
65	Jan 65	Livingston	330	0	0	0	0	330	
66	Jan 66	Livingston	335	0	0	0	0	335	
67	Jan 67	Livingston	340	0	0	0	0	340	
68	Jan 68	Livingston	345	0	0	0	0	345	
69	Jan 69	Livingston	350	0	0	0	0	350	
70	Jan 70	Livingston	355	0	0	0	0	355	
71	Jan 71	Livingston	360	0	0	0	0	360	
72	Jan 72	Livingston	365	0	0	0	0	365	
73	Jan 73	Livingston	370	0	0	0	0	370	
74	Jan 74	Livingston	375	0	0	0	0	375	
75	Jan 75	Livingston	380	0	0	0	0	380	
76	Jan 76	Livingston	385	0	0	0	0	385	
77	Jan 77	Livingston	390	0	0	0	0	390	
78	Jan 78	Livingston	395	0	0	0	0	395	
79	Jan 79	Livingston	400	0	0	0	0	400	
80	Jan 80	Livingston	405	0	0	0	0	405	
81	Jan 81	Livingston	410	0	0	0	0	410	
82	Jan 82	Livingston	415	0	0	0	0	415	
83	Jan 83	Livingston	420	0	0	0	0	420	
84	Jan 84	Livingston	425	0	0	0	0	425	
85	Jan 85	Livingston	430	0	0	0	0	430	
86	Jan 86	Livingston	435	0	0	0	0	435	
87	Jan 87	Livingston	440	0	0	0	0	440	
88	Jan 88	Livingston	445	0	0	0	0	445	
89	Jan 89	Livingston	450	0	0	0	0	450	
90	Jan 90	Livingston	455	0	0	0	0	455	
91	Jan 91	Livingston	460	0	0	0	0	460	
92	Jan 92	Livingston	465	0	0	0	0	465	
93	Jan 93	Livingston	470	0	0	0	0	470	
94	Jan 94	Livingston	475	0	0	0	0	475	
95	Jan 95	Livingston	480	0	0	0	0	480	
96	Jan 96	Livingston	485	0	0	0	0	485	
97	Jan 97	Livingston	490	0	0	0	0	490	
98	Jan 98	Livingston	495	0	0	0	0	495	
99	Jan 99	Livingston	500	0	0	0	0	500	
100	Jan 100	Livingston	505	0	0	0	0	505	



