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HEALTH REPORT.

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Borough of Cambridge.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	5,457
Population (1921)	59,264
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	14,568
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	£412,685
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	...	...	...	...	£1,675

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total.	M.	F.		
Births	{ Legitimate	...	845	447	398	} Birth Rate	... 14·8
	{ Illegitimate	...	33	14	19		
Deaths	...	...	623	286	337	Death rate	... 10·5
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth						{ from sepsis	... 0
						{ „ other causes	... 1

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate	48	Illegitimate	0	Total	42
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1923.

Population.—The population at the middle of 1923 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 59,130.

Census 1921.—The thirteenth census of the population of England and Wales was taken on June 19th—20th, 1921, and the report dealing with the Counties of Cambridge, Ely and Huntingdon was issued in February, 1924. It is from this report that the following information relating to the Borough of Cambridge has been abstracted.

Population and Density.—Among the Urban areas, the only significant numerical increase recorded for the decennium in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire is that of Cambridge, with an addition of 3,452 persons, representing 6·2 per cent. of the 1911 total. (The increase between 1901 and 1911 was 5,359, or 4·2 per cent.) The increase arises mainly from the excess of 3,045 births over deaths, but partly by a gain of 407 persons by migration.

The population of each ward of the Borough, the average number of persons per acre, and rooms per person in each were :—

		1911	1921	Persons per acre.	Rooms per Person.
Abbey ...	...	4909	4988	24·6	1·21
Bridge ...	...	2513	2907	19·9	1·76
Cambridge Without ...	...	4455	5592	5·3	1·60
Castle ...	...	3183	4131	2·9	1·42
East Chesterton ...	...	3068	3139	5·5	1·44
Fitzwilliam...	...	2154	2313	12·9	1·83
Market ...	...	1499	1973	24·7	1·75
New Town ...	...	3843	3851	16·3	1·61
North Chesterton ...	...	3153	3261	10·7	1·55
Petersfield ...	...	6634	6341	41·2	1·52
Romsey ...	...	7238	7316	12·9	1·34
St. Andrew...	...	2322	2594	27·9	1·65
St. Matthew ...	...	5732	5647	40·9	1·12
South Chesterton ...	...	2733	2708	39·8	1·61
West Chesterton ...	...	2376	2503	11·1	1·50
Cambridge M.B. ...	...	55812	59264	10·9	1·47

In considering the figures given of the acreage density the observations upon the point contained in the Census report should be borne in mind :—

“While the acreage density has an obvious bearing upon certain medical and social questions, such as the control of infectious diseases, the provision of transport, the distribution of food supplies, etc., it must be pointed out that it does not necessarily provide any index to overcrowding from the housing point of view. The latter depends entirely upon the sufficiency or otherwise of housing accommodation.”

As is pointed out, a much better criterion of the sufficiency or otherwise of the housing accommodation is obtained from the figures showing the average number of rooms per person.

The age constitution of the population (in quinquennial groups) is shown in the following table :—

Age last Birthday.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Sex Percentages.	
				Males. 45·8	Females. 54·2
All Ages	59,264	27,156	32,108	Age Percentages.	
0—4	4,124	2,064	2,060	7·6	6·4
5—9	4,534	2,271	2,263	8·4	7·0
10—14	4,930	2,488	2,442	9·1	7·6
15—19	5,605	2,713	2,892	9·9	9·0
20—24	5,815	2,723	3,092	9·9	9·7
25—29	4,795	2,130	2,665	7·8	8·3
30—34	4,262	1,862	2,400	6·9	7·5
35—39	4,064	1,754	2,310	6·5	7·2
40—44	3,973	1,727	2,246	6·4	7·0
45—49	3,902	1,753	2,149	6·5	6·7
50—54	3,445	1,519	1,926	5·6	6·0
55—59	2,843	1,271	1,572	4·7	4·9
60—64	2,335	1,046	1,289	3·9	4·0
65—69	1,854	782	1,072	2·9	3·3
70—74	1,348	544	804	2·0	2·5
75—79	863	321	542	1·2	1·7
80—84	378	131	247	0·5	0·8
85—89	150	43	107	0·2	0·3
90—94	37	13	24	0·0	0·1
95 & over	7	1	6	0·0	0·0

Average Size of Families.—The average number of persons per family shows a decrease from 4·35 at the 1911 Census to 3·74 at the 1921 Census.

Occupations.—The following is a summary of the principal occupations of Cambridge residents aged 12 years and over :—

	Males.	Females.
Total population aged 12 years and over ...	21,819	26,822
Total occupied aged 12 years and over ...	17,670	9,863
Total unoccupied and retired aged 12 years and over ...	4,149	16,959

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Agricultural Occupations	827	62
Mining and Quarrying Occupations	37	—
Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products (excluding workers in gas works)	197	—
Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass	76	1
Workers in Chemical Processes : makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	15	1
Metal Workers (not electro-plate or precious metals)	1,073	51
Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-Plate ...	17	—
Electrical Apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians	187	4
Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments	241	29
Workers in Skins and Leather, and makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not boots or shoes)	25	4
Textile Workers	43	151
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress ...	573	820
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	435	661
Workers in Wood and Furniture	780	38
Makers of and Workers in Paper : Printers, Book- binders, Photographers, etc.	494	86
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers ; Contractors	951	—
Painters and Decorators (not Pottery)	538	8
Workers in Other Materials	47	52
Workers in mixed or undefined materials (not else- where enumerated)	134	11
Persons employed in Gas, Water, and Electricity undertakings (not elsewhere enumerated) ...	75	—
Persons employed in Transport and Communication Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks)	2,543	93
Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding professional men and typists)	598	99
Professional Occupations (excluding clerical staff) ...	1,594	1,057
Persons employed in Entertainments and Sport ...	232	55
Persons engaged in personal service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.)	1,242	4,768
Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority) ; typists	928	679
Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers	256	116
Other and Undefined Workers	1,100	41
Retired or not gainfully occupied	4,149	16,959

MARRIAGES.

The marriages for 1923 numbered 427. The figures for a number of years for Cambridge and the Country as a whole are given here :—

Marriages.			Marriage-rate per 1,000 of the population.				
			Cambridge.		England & Wales.		
1913	...	302	...	...	14.9	...	15.7
1914	...	384	...	...	13.4	...	15.9
1915	...	527	...	...	18.4	...	19.4
1916	...	360	...	...	12.6	...	14.9
1917	...	361	...	...	12.3	...	13.8
1918	...	414	...	...	14.2	...	15.3
1919	...	497	...	...	16.4	...	19.7
1920	...	563	...	...	18.7	...	20.2
1921	...	430	...	...	14.5	...	16.9
1922	...	490	...	...	16.6	...	15.7
1923	...	427	...	...	14.4	...	15.2

BIRTHS.*

The following figures show for 1923 and for each year since the extension of the Borough the number of births, the birth-rates and the proportion at birth of males to females.

Proportion at Birth of Males to Females.										
		Total Births.		Males.		Females.		No. of Males born per 100 Females		
								Birth-rate.		
1913	...	1109	...	552	...	557	...	19.4	...	99.1
1914	...	986	...	485	...	511	...	17.4	...	94.9
1915	...	997	...	491	...	506	...	17.4	...	97.0
1916	...	991	...	514	...	477	...	17.4	...	107.7
1917	...	741	...	378	...	363	...	12.6	...	104.1
1918	...	821	...	422	...	399	...	14.1	...	105.7
1919	...	894	...	463	...	431	...	14.8	...	107.4
1920	...	1219	...	616	...	603	...	20.2	...	102.1
1921	...	939	...	486	...	453	...	16.5	...	107.2
1922	...	904	...	476	...	428	...	15.3	...	111.2
1923	...	878	...	461	...	417	...	14.8	...	110.5

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1923 was 19.7 per 1,000.

* 72 children were born in Cambridge Institutions whose parents are not residents of the Borough. These are registered and notified in the usual way, but are not included in calculating the birth-rate.

The number of illegitimate births registered was :—

		Illegitimate Births.		Percentage of total Births.
1913	...	45	...	4.0
1914	...	72	...	7.2
1915	...	51	...	5.1
1916	...	72	...	7.2
1917	...	57	...	7.7
1918	...	93	...	7.6
1919	...	77	...	8.6
1920	...	63	...	5.1
1921	...	40	...	4.0
1922	...	31	...	3.4
1923	...	33	...	3.7

Notification of Births.—The number of births registered and also notified, and the source of notification are shown below :—

	Registered.	Notified.	Percentage Notified.	Notified by		
				Doctor.	Midwife.	Parent.
1913	1109	965	87.0	280	436	249
1914	996	921	92.4	240	454	227
1915	997	909	91.1	209	443	257
1916	986	928	94.1	188	450	280
1917	741	701	94.6	165	383	153
1918	821	762	92.8	160	456	146
1919	894	876	97.9	179	501	196
1920	1219	1142	93.6	219	699	224
1921	939	939	100.0	165	532	242
1922	980	947	96.6	184	616	147
1923	950	917	96.5	122	620	175

Still-Births.—The number notified belonging to Cambridge was 35 being 3.8 per cent. of the total number of births notified. The proportion in 1922 was 2.6 per cent.

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths in each year :—

	Total Births.		Total Deaths.		Natural Increase.		
1913	...	1109	...	...	680	...	429
1914	...	996	...	...	728	...	268
1915	...	997	...	...	888	...	109
1916	...	986	...	...	680	...	306
1917	...	741	...	...	634	...	107
1918	...	821	...	...	770	...	51
1919	...	894	...	...	646	...	248
1920	...	1219	...	...	568	...	651
1921	...	939	...	...	638	...	301
1922	...	904	...	...	674	...	230
1923	...	878*	...	...	623	...	253

* 909 according to the Registrar General.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1923 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		*Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the district.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					*Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	*Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	†52282 ||58280	741	741	12·6	725	13·8	124	33	53	71	634	12·1
1918	†51981 ||58243	821	821	14·1	822	15·7	110	58	54	65	770	14·8
1919	†57849 ||60261	897	894	14·8	740	12·7	130	36	44	49	646	11·1
1920	60154	1239	1219	20·2	681	11·3	145	32	50	41	568	9·4
1921	59262	1039	939	16·5	768	13·1	159	29	52	55	638	10·7
1922	58900	980	904	15·3	805	13·6	170	39	62	68	674	11·4
1923	59130	950	878	14·8	775	13·1	152	49	42	48	623	10·5

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

†Population for calculating Death rate.

|| " " " " Birth "

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡ " Transferable Deaths " are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

TABLE III.

Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1923. See Notes on next page.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Deaths in or be- longing to local- ities (at all ages).				Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institu- tions in the District.
		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Andrew the Less	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge without.	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					II
All causes	Certified (c)	621	42	6	10	19	22	53	154	315	361	93	112	55	233
	Uncertified	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	11	...	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	12
Influenza	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	9	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	44	...	...	...	2	7	22	12	1	29	4	9	2	8
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	3	6
Cancer, malignant disease	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	47	58	16	14	6	40
Rheumatic Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2
Meningitis (d)	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
Organic Heart Disease	...	74	1	...	...	1	1	2	21	48	48	9	10	7	17
Bronchitis	...	49	2	1	1	...	...	1	9	35	30	6	11	2	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	26	4	2	2	2	1	3	6	6	14	3	8	1	6
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (e)	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	9	3	4	1	7
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	21	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	3	3	3	4
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	13	1	1	...	1	3	2	3	2	7	2	4	...	14
Suicide	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	2	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	225	10	1	1	2	4	11	41	155	117	41	43	24	92
		623	42	6	10	19	22	53	154	317	363	93	112	55	233
included in above figures	Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lobar Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1
	Pneumonia	12	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	2	5	1	6	...	1
	Pleurisy	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	1

NOTES TO TABLE.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable" deaths *see* footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 has been used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered, in the district, and such deaths are excluded from column 11 of Table III.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of Cambridge people occurring in Cambridge and elsewhere in 1923 was 623. The Registrar General gives the number as 627. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.5.

The death-rates from 1913 were: 1913, 11.9; 1914, 12.7; 1915, 16.4; 1916, 12.5; 1917, 12.1; 1918, 14.8; 1919, 11.1; 1920, 9.4; 1921, 10.7; 1922, 11.4.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1923 was 11.6 per 1,000.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—The number of deaths in Public Institutions in 1923 was 233 or 30.0 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The proportion in 1921 was 34.3 per cent., and in 1922 30.8 per cent.

For England and Wales as a whole the proportion of deaths in Public Institutions in 1922 was 25.6 per cent.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year old was 42, or 48 per 1,000 births.

	No. of Infant Deaths.	Proportion per 1000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1914	78	78	10.7	105
1915	88	88	9.9	110
1916	72	72	10.5	91
1917	53	71	8.3	97
1918	54	65	7.0	97
1919	44	49	6.8	89
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1921	52	55	8.1	83
1922	62	68	9.2	77
1923	42	48	6.7	69

The causes of these deaths are shown in Table IV., and the causes for a number of years are shown below.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Premature Birth	17	18	18	15	9	10	16	11	9	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	8	18	8	3	11	4	10	9	9	5
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	8	6	4	5	2	4	3	6	4	1
Measles ...	—	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	5	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	13	17	12	9	10	10	8	11	16	6
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2	3	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	2
Convulsions ...	1	4	1	3	4	2	—	2	—	1
All other Diseases	28	16	20	16	10	11	13	12	15	15
	78	88	72	53	54	44	50	52	62	42

The death-rate of children under two years per 1,000 births from diarrhoea and enteritis was 3.2. In England and Wales it was 7.7, in the 105 great towns (over 50,000 inhabitants) 9.9, and in London 10.2.

TABLE IV.
 INFANT MORTALITY, 1923.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.
 See Note (a).

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	14	1	2	5	22	6	5	3	6	42
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	10	1	...	1	...	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
Other causes	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	1	9
TOTALS	...	...	...	14	1	2	5	22	6	5	3	6	42
Nett Births in the year				845	Nett Deaths in the year of				legitimate infants				42
				33					illegitimate infants				0

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal to the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth. Want of Breast Milk is also included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

Deaths of Children 1 to 5 years of Age.—The total number of deaths at this age period was 17 or 2·7 per cent of the total deaths at all ages.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Infectious Diseases—										
Scarlet fever,	9	50	12	3	9	2	2	1	5	5
Diphtheria,										
Measles,										
Whooping cough										
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary ...	—	3	1	—	4	—	2	1	—	—
Other forms ...	1	2	2	3	—	7	2	1	3	1
Bronchitis and										
Pneumonia ...	7	19	2	4	12	8	1	5	9	6
Diarrhoea and										
Enteritis ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	2	—
Rickets ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
All other Diseases	6	3	8	5	9	4	2	2	4	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24	80	26	18	38	23	12	13	21	17
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cancer.—Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, carcinoma, malignant disease, epithelioma and sarcoma.

The average annual number of deaths for 1893 to 1902 is 37 or 0·91 per 1,000 of the population ; for 1903 to 1912, 46, or 1·05 per 1,000, and 1913 to 1922, 78, or 1·39 per 1,000. For 1923, 94, or 1·60 per 1,000.

The mortality from this cause for each year, 1913 onward is as follows :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1000.
	Males.	Females.	
1913 ...	34	36	1·22
1914 ...	24	43	1·17
1915 ...	33	50	1·53
1916 ...	37	41	1·49
1917 ...	41	41	1·56
1918 ...	28	43	1·36
1919 ...	27	52	1·36
1920 ...	35	43	1·29
1921 ...	35	52	1·46
1922 ...	43	43	1·46
1923 ...	44	50	1·60

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The deaths recorded from the principal members of this group are as follows :—

	Average for years 1903-12.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average for years 1913-23.
Bronchitis	39	29	44	93	74	50	47	64	41	36	59	49	53
Pneumonia	20	15	11	38	21	20	25	17	15	22	17	15	19
Broncho- Pneumonia	16	8	24	28	11	15	27	17	7	20	25	11	17
Others	8	17	16	7	14	10	5	6	6	9	5	9	9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	83	69	95	166	120	95	104	104	69	87	106	84	98
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Influenza.—There were ten deaths from this cause during the year. The number in 1922 was forty, and in 1921, eight. Nine of the deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

VACCINATION.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by Mr. Rule, Clerk to the Guardians, and relates to the Old Borough only.

	1922.	For the period Jan. to June, 1923
Number of Births	725	401
„ „ Successful Vaccinations... ..	202	129
„ „ Certificates of Insusceptibility	—	—
„ „ Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection	451	239
„ who died Unvaccinated	42	13
„ postponed by Medical Certificate	3	2
„ removed to other districts	17	4
„ not found	2	3
„ in abeyance	8	11
Percentage successfully Vaccinated	27·86	32·17
Percentage successfully Vaccinated, excluding those who died Unvaccinated	29·57	33·25

POOR-LAW RELIEF STATISTICS.

I am indebted to Mr. Rule, Clerk to the Guardians, for the following figures relating to Pauperism in Cambridge.

1. Numbers relieved in Workhouse during 6 months ended 30th September, 1923 :—

Able-bodied	...	...	...	...	...	18
Not Able-bodied	...	...	...	...	...	174
Lunatics	...	...	...	...	...	7
Persons certified under Mental Deficiency Act	...	...	...	...	...	8
Children	...	...	...	...	...	16
						— 223
Vagrants	...	...	...	...	...	4519

2. Numbers relieved Out-door :—

Ordinary Relief : Men	...	...	...	...	137
Women	...	...	...	...	332
Children	...	...	...	...	354
					— 823
Unemployed Relief : Men	...	...	...	...	496
Women	...	...	...	...	430
Children	...	...	...	...	837
					— 1763
Vagrants	...	...	...	...	Nil.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Ophthalmia
Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Neonatorum
Membranous Croup	Relapsing Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever)	Continued Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis
Puerperal Fever	Plague	Acute Encephalitis
Cholera	Pulmonary	Lethargica
Erysipelas	Tuberculosis	Acute Polio-
Malaria	Other Forms of	Encephalitis
Dysentery	Tuberculosis	Acute <i>Primary</i>
	Trench Fever	Pneumonia
		Acute <i>Influenzal</i>
		Pneumonia

Diseases which are *not* notifiable are Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox and Influenza.

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1923.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Admitted to Hospital	DEATHS.												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total		Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total
Small Pox
Diphtheria ...	2	2	3	3	5	30	19	4	7	1	...	...	76	...	1	...	3	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever	2	3	5	31	12	5	4	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	2	4	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	2	12	...
Erysipelas	1	...	2	2	2	4	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Diagnosis of Infectious Disease.—On many occasions throughout the year the Medical Officer of Health has been called in by private practitioners to see cases of suspected infectious diseases. On six occasions the question of small-pox arose. Four were cases of chicken-pox and two of skin disease.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever.—Six cases were notified either as Typhoid or Para-Typhoid Fever.

1. An undergraduate, aged 20, notified on February 10th as typhoid fever. Died on February 11th. The infection appeared to have been contracted in Essex.
2. An undergraduate, aged 27, notified in May as para-typhoid fever. Came up to Cambridge April 16th and sickened on May 20th. No local source of infection could be traced.
3. A lady visitor to Cambridge notified in July as typhoid fever. The infection in this case was apparently contracted in Austria.
4. A young woman from Luton who had been sent for treatment to Addenbrooke's Hospital as a case of suspected meningitis, and was notified from there on August 9th as typhoid fever.
5. A child of seven living at home with her parents in Cambridge. Notified in October as para-typhoid. No local source could be traced in this case.
6. An undergraduate notified in December as para-typhoid. Frequently away from Cambridge. No local source of infection traced.

The number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified during the years 1913 to 1922 were :—1913, 8 ; 1914, 6 ; 1915, 2 ; 1916, 1 ; 1917, 0 ; 1918, 5 ; 1919, 0 ; 1920, 0 ; 1921, 7 ; 1922, 2.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup :—The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Cambridge is shown in the table below :—

			Cases.*		Deaths.		Fatality per cent.
1903	...	...	68	...	11	...	16.1
1904	...	...	39	...	10	...	25.6
1905	...	...	65	...	18	...	27.7
1906	...	...	31	...	12	...	38.7
1907	...	...	33	...	3	...	9.1
1908	...	...	78	...	6	...	7.7
1909	...	...	59	...	7	...	11.8
1910	...	...	59	...	14	...	23.7
1911	...	...	112	...	19	...	16.9
1912	...	...	193	...	47	...	24.3
1913	...	...	101	...	22	...	21.7
1914	...	...	133	...	22	...	16.5
1915	...	...	68	...	16	...	23.0
1916	...	...	103	...	14	...	13.6
1917	...	...	30	...	4	...	13.3
1918	...	...	49	...	10	...	20.4
1919	...	...	121	...	8	...	6.6
1920	...	...	107	...	3	...	2.8
1921	...	...	29	...	3	...	10.3
1922	...	...	89	...	2	...	2.2
1923	...	...	74	...	11	...	14.8

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
23	3	4	4	—	6	2	2	1
		October.	November.	December.				
		10	13	6				

The cases at the beginning of the year formed the continuation of the outbreak which began in Romsey Town at the end of 1922, as recorded in my report for that year. The bulk of the cases (48) were Elementary School Children ; 5 attended other schools in the town, and 13 were under school age.

The numbers from each school were :—St. Philip's Infants', 14 ; St. Philip's Girls', 2 ; Abbey Infants', 3 ; Abbey Mixed, 5 ; Romsey Council, 7 ; St. Matthew's Infants', 1 ; East Road Boys', 2 ; New Street Mixed and Infants', Newnham C.E. and King Street, 1 each ; R.C., 3 ; Central Girls', 6 ; Brunswick Girls', 2.

The infection clung most persistently to the St. Philip's Infants' School, and cases appeared here at intervals throughout practically the whole year, *e.g.*, in January there were six cases, in March one, in April two, one in each of the months June, July and October, and two in November. The infected classes were "swabbed" on eight occasions, four "carriers" being found. Towards the end of 1922 (November and December) seven "carriers" had been found in attendance at this school. The school, along with the Sunday Schools in the district, were closed from January 18th until February 5th.

In one family four cases occurred, in another three cases, and four families had each two cases.

The serious consequences of failure to obtain early treatment for Diphtheria have been pointed out on many occasions, and the experience of the past year confirms all that has been said as to the importance of parents calling in their Doctor early, in order that treatment by anti-diphtheritic serum may be given at once.

Antitoxin, to be successful must be given early, and should be given if Diphtheria is merely suspected. It can do no harm, while every day's delay diminishes by so much the prospect of the patient's recovery.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notifications received during the year was 62.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1904 are shown below :—

			Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality per cent.
1904	...	...	66	...	2	...	3.0
1905	...	...	132	...	2	...	1.5
1906	...	...	101	...	1	...	1.0
1907	...	...	76	...	1	...	1.3
1908	...	...	36	...	—	...	—
1909	...	...	121	...	1	...	0.8
1910	...	...	141	...	—	...	—
1911	...	...	331	...	1	...	0.3
1912	...	...	379	...	7	...	1.8
1913	...	...	312	...	4	...	1.2
1914	...	...	176	...	—	...	—
1915	...	...	87	...	2	...	2.3
1916	...	...	85	...	—	...	—
1917	...	...	45	...	—	...	—
1918	...	...	18	...	—	...	—
1919	...	...	69	...	2	...	2.9
1920	...	...	57	...	—	...	—
1921	...	...	74	...	1	...	1.3
1922	...	...	100	...	1	...	1.0
1923	...	...	62	...	1	...	1.6

The cases occurred throughout the year as follows :—
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September.

1 2 6 5 3 9 4 — 1
October. November. December.
13 10 8

They were as usual on the whole of a very mild type. Those occurring at the end of the year were associated with unrecognised attacks among the children attending Milton Road School.

Thirty-seven were removed to hospital.

There were no "return" cases, either among those treated in hospital or at home.

Influenza.—Three notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received. The small number is an indication of the low prevalence of this disease during 1923.

The number of notifications recorded each year since the great outbreak of 1918 is as follows :—

Year.	Notifications of		Deaths from
	Influenzal Pneumonia.		Influenza.
1918	...	—	127
1919	...	5	33
1920	...	2	6
1921	...	—	8
1922	...	19	40
1923	...	3	10

Measles.—Measles ceased to be compulsory notifiable at the end of 1919.

The principal source of information now of its prevalence is the notification of cases occurring among Elementary School Children. These are obtained from Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. The number notified in this way during 1923 was 322. The record for several years back is as follows :—

1917, 160 ; 1918, 225 ; 1919, 463 ; 1920, 538 ; 1921, 53 ; 1922, 258.

The cases are dealt with by means of the visits of School Nurses, the domiciliary nursing of selected cases by arrangement with the District Nursing Association, and the hospital care of cases which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with at home.

The following figures show the mortality from this disease since 1900 :—

Deaths.				Death-rate.				Deaths.				Death-rate.			
1900	1	...	0.02					1912	3	...	0.05				
1901	2	...	0.05					1913	1	...	0.01				
1902	44	...	1.14					1914	2	...	0.03				
1903	0	...	0.00					1915	59	...	1.09				
1904	12	...	0.30					1916	1	...	0.01				
1905	9	...	0.23					1917	1	...	0.01				
1906	1	...	0.02					1918	2	...	0.03				
1907	0	...	0.00					1919	3	...	0.05				
1908	33	...	0.83					1920	2	...	0.03				
1909	1	...	0.02					1921	0	...	0.00				
1910	0	...	0.00					1922	4	...	0.06				
1911	31	...	0.77					1923	0	...	0.00				

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases notified from the Elementary Schools was :—In 1917, 20 ; 1918, 614 ; 1919, 38 ; 1920, 75 ; 1921, 142 ; 1922, 297, and 1923, 42. This disease is dealt with on similar lines to Measles.

The mortality record since 1900 is as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1900	21	...	0.55	1912	19 ... 0.23
1901	0	...	0.00	1913	12 ... 0.21
1902	5	...	0.13	1914	2 ... 0.03
1903	7	...	0.18	1915	2 ... 0.03
1904	0	...	0.00	1916	15 ... 0.26
1905	0	...	0.00	1917	0 ... 0.00
1906	16	...	0.40	1918	1 ... 0.01
1907	0	...	0.00	1919	1 ... 0.01
1908	32	...	0.80	1920	0 ... 0.00
1909	0	...	0.00	1921	0 ... 0.00
1910	8	...	0.20	1922	7 ... 0.11
1911	0	...	0.00	1923	0 ... 0.00

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two cases were notified in March, one an undergraduate of 21, and the other a Cambridge resident of 62. Both cases made a complete recovery.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—One case, which terminated fatally, was notified in October. The patient was an adult male resident of Cambridge.

Puerperal Fever.—It is very doubtful whether the single case notified should, strictly speaking, be classified under this heading. There was undoubtedly a rise of temperature, but apparently nothing of a septic character about the case.

There have been no cases of Small-pox, Malaria, Infantile Paralysis, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1923.

Three notifications were received of the departure for Cambridge of persons who had travelled from India upon ships in which suspected plague had occurred. The persons concerned were visited until the period of quarantine had elapsed.

Tuberculosis.—The number of notifications received each year since 1913 is as follows :—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Pulmonary	102	145	111	105	107	130	135	98	109	124
Non-Pulmonary	13	11	41	66	28	36	23	20	12	45
	115	156	152	171	135	166	158	118	121	169

The ages of the cases notified and of the fatal cases were as follows:—

The ages of the cases notified and of the fatal cases were as follows.								
Age. Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
1—5	2	2	5	4	...	...	...	1
5—10	11	6	15	6	...	...	...	1
10—15	3	5	2	3	...	2	1	1
15—20	4	6	1	1	4	...	...	...
20—25	8	9	1	1	1	3	...	...
25—35	11	13	2	2	7	4	...	...
35—45	14	9	...	...	6	4	...	...
45—55	11	3	...	...	2	2	...	...
55—65	5	2	...	...	5	3	1	1
65 upw.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
<hr/>								
	69	55	27	18	25	19	3	7
<hr/>								
	124		45		44		10	
<hr/>								
	169				54			

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis 14, or 27 per cent. had not been notified during life.

The following tabular statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis in Cambridge and in England and Wales for a number of years:—

Year.		Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.			
				Cambridge.		England & Wales
1913	...	61	...	1.07	...	1.34
1914	...	73	...	1.27	...	1.35
1915	...	69	...	1.27	...	1.55
1916	...	70	...	1.34	...	1.62
1917	...	69	...	1.31	...	1.80
1918	...	85	...	1.65	...	1.92
1919	...	52	...	0.89	...	1.26
1920	...	51	...	0.84	...	1.13
1921	...	55	...	0.92	...	1.12
1922	...	50	...	0.84	...	1.12
1923	...	54	...	0.91	...	—

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—

(a) GENERAL: No provision is made by the Local Authority for the nursing at home of non-infectious cases. The Borough is, however, well provided for in this respect by the District Nursing Association whose nurses are engaged in work among the poorer part of the population and also by several private nursing homes whose staffs are available for paying patients.

(b) **FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES:** By arrangement with the Local Authority the District Nursing Association undertakes the home nursing of such cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenza and Pneumonia as are notified to them. Payment is made on a scale of 8d. per visit, 11d. for two visits to the same case on one day, or in the event of their being more than one case in a house, 4d. for each case after the first. Should the amount payable exceed the cost of a whole-time nurse the scale ceases and the cost to the Association of employing extra help will be re-imbursed by the Town Council.

Midwives.

The County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives Act, but by an arrangement made with the County in 1919, notifications which Midwives are required to make are sent direct to the Borough Medical Officer. The County Superintendent of Midwives (Miss Bills) undertakes the necessary visitation and enquiry required by the notifications, and also reports to the Borough Medical Officer upon the supervision of Midwives practising in the Borough. The County reserves to itself the general supervision of Midwives' work as a whole, and undertakes any action of a disciplinary character that may be required.

There are ten fully trained Midwives in the Borough, of whom five are in private practice on their own account; there are three attached to a private nursing home, and two to the Ely Diocesan Maternity Home in Bateman Street.

The following notifications were received from the Midwives during the year:—

Still-births	...	...	...	...	6
Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	...	...	2
Sending for Medical Help	...	...	...	...	70
Laying out Dead Bodies	...	...	...	...	1
Change to Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	1

As required by Rule 25 of the Central Midwives Board, the County Superintendent of Midwives (Miss Bills) has visited each Midwife twice during the year, and reported upon their methods and appliances.

The single case which was notified as Puerperal Fever was also reported upon by Miss Bills.

Infant and Maternal Welfare.

There are now only three Centres, the Castle End Centre having been closed in October, 1922.

1. The Abbey Centre, which formerly was held at the District Nurses' Home, is now held at 35, Parkside every Tuesday afternoon.

2. The New Town Centre, which is also held at 35, Parkside every Thursday afternoon.

3. The Romsey Town Centre, which is held at Hope Hall, Romsey Terrace, every Wednesday afternoon.

Each Centre is in charge of a Lady Superintendent, who is a voluntary worker, assisted by one or more other voluntary workers, and one of the two Health Visitors.

Two of the Centres (New Town and Romsey Town) are under the medical charge of Mrs. Robson, M.B., D.P.H., and one (Abbey Centre) under the charge of Mr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb, M.A., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., etc.

The Doctors attend once a fortnight at each Centre.

Ante-natal consultations by Dr. Robson are held at Parkside by appointment on Wednesday afternoons.

Dried milk, virol, cod liver oil and malt are sold at the centres generally at cost price, and at half or quarter price or given free of charge according to circumstances. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has a definite scale of assessment for cases unable to pay the full price charged, and the investigation of all such cases is undertaken for the Committee by the Central Aid Society. Each case is reported upon monthly by the Secretary to the Society and is submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at their meetings.

The new scale of income which came into use on January 1st, 1924, is similar to that adopted by the Education Committee, and is as follows :—

Where the net weekly income after deducting payments for rent, clubs, insurance, and 10s. for upkeep, does not exceed :—

3/ a head (Scale A) :	milk, virol, and cod liver oil are free.	
4/- " " (Scale B) :	" " " " " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost
5/- " " (Scale C) :	" " " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
6/- " " (Scale D) :	" " " " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

The attendances at the Centres during 1923 were as follows :—

	Under 1 year.		1-5 years.	
	Children.	Attendances.	Children.	Attendances.
Abbey Centre ...	167	1702	93	919
New Town Centre	146	939	102	254
Romsey Town Centre	100	759	55	173
Totals ...	413	3400	250	1346

Ante-Natal Consultations.—Twenty-one expectant mothers were seen by Dr. Robson during the year. The number of attendances made by them was 40.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The number of visits paid by the two Health Visitors is shown in the following table :—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
First Visits to Infants ...	980	778	771	739
Subsequent Visits to Infants ...	2067	2700	2619	2654
Visits to Children 1-5 years ...	321	416	804	861
First Visits to Expectant Mothers...	57	67	61	88
Subsequent Visits to Expectant Mothers	25	6	17	13
Other Cases Visited ...	82	90	44	14
Total ...	3532	4057	4316	4369

Of the 739 infants mentioned above, 472, or 63 per cent. were breast-fed entirely for the first six months of their lives.

Mothers' Welfare Centres.—These are held every Tuesday afternoon at Castle End, in the Institute, and at Old Chesterton, in the Mission Room. The average attendance is 13 at the former and 16 at the latter.

Instruction by Miss Cole and by voluntary helpers is given in first aid, hygiene, children's ailments, the health of mothers, etc., as well as in the making of garments. Subjects of special interest to women are discussed, and at Castle End a Savings Bank is run. Each year an outing is arranged for, and at the end of the season there is a written examination and a competition is held.

Mothercraft for School-girls.—For some years this subject has been taught in at least two girls' schools by the Head Teachers, and an attempt was made during the year to extend this to all girls' schools. The matter was referred to the School Management Committee to make arrangements, but so far the scheme has not materialised.

Dental Clinic.—The dental clinic for mothers and children under school age was opened at 35, Parkside in May, 1921. It is under the direction of Mr. W. B. Grandison, L.D.S., the Public Dental Officer, whose report upon the work done during 1923 follows.

Scope of the Scheme.—All expectant and nursing mothers who attend the Infants' Welfare Centres, and children under school age, are eligible for Dental Treatment in connection with the above scheme.

Method of Procedure.—All patients are attended to by appointment, and the methods employed are as follows :—

The Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers recommend every expectant or nursing mother who attends the Welfare Centres to interview the Dental Surgeon, and to avail herself of the opportunities offered to procure a thoroughly sound and efficient masticating surface in order that each may be better equipped to establish, for their offspring, a healthy childhood and, incidentally, for the nation a healthy population.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Centre signs the recommendation card, which is forwarded to the Dental Officer in charge, who makes an appointment forthwith.

It will be noticed, therefore, that the success of the scheme is dependent on the enthusiasm shown by the Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers, to urge the necessity of Dental Treatment, and to point out the enormous advantages to be gained by the mothers' acceptance of the same, and my gratitude for their work can best be expressed, by stating that the great majority of those who attend the Centres avail themselves of their advice. My appreciation of their services does not end there, as I must record my profound admiration of other methods employed by the Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers in connection with "Talks to Mothers" when matters of infinite importance to dentistry are enumerated and explained, chief of which may be tabulated as follows :—

1. The importance of breast feeding.
2. The importance of oral cleanliness from the earliest age.
3. The importance of a correct diet for infants and young children.

Considering the limitations of our scheme it is satisfactory to note that an extra session had to be added to cope with the increase in the number attending for dental treatment. The number of sessions are thus two, viz. :—Saturday morning and Tuesday afternoon.

Fees.—Fees are charged for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers sufficient to endeavour to make the scheme self-supporting, in so far as the materials used in the filling of the teeth, the extraction of teeth, and in the manufacture of artificial dentures are concerned. That is to say, no attempt is made to make this scheme a paying proposition ; at the same time fees are charged to cover expenses incurred in order that this excellent work will be permitted to continue without any burden on those responsible for the upkeep of the Town.

Statistics.—During the year 1923, 73 mothers were recommended for dental treatment, and 62 took advantage of the treatment offered, the remaining 11 delaying active operations until after the birth of the child.

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 62 EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AT INSPECTION.

Sound.	Saveable.	Unsaveable.	Missing.
744	68	655	517

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 62 EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AFTER TREATMENT.

Sound.	Saveable.	Unsaveable.	Missing.
770	42	220	952

The total number of attendances at the Clinic, including 351 attendances of children, was 578, and the number of Sessions devoted to this work was 86.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of Extractions	...	...	...	435
Number of Fillings...	...	...	...	26
Number of Scalings	...	...	...	34
Number of Dentures Supplied	...	...	...	28
Number of Other Operations	...	...	...	133

In addition, 117 children under school age were inspected and enrolled in the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme, that is to say, these children will be examined quarterly and, if necessary, treated to prevent the incidence of dental disease.

THE CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 117 CHILDREN AT INSPECTION.
TEMPORARY TEETH.

Age.	No. of Children.	Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.
Less than 1	13	53	Nil	Nil
" " 2	31	379	28	4
" " 3	28	466	6	2
" " 4	31	533	21	Nil
" " 5	14	223	48	8
Total ...	117	1654	103	14

Number of Extractions of Temporary Teeth	14
Number of Fillings in Temporary Teeth ...	36

The remainder of the treatment of Temporary Teeth was confined to the application of Nitrate of Silver to the decayed Saveable Temporary Teeth to arrest the spread of the disease until such time as the teeth affected may be conveniently filled, oral cleanliness, and correct feeding.

School Clinic.—The Clinic at 35, Parkside, for inspection and for the treatment of minor ailments of school children is open every forenoon daily, and is carried on by the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. Gurney) with the assistance of two school nurses and a clerk. Details of the work done are given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

Clinics for Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases have been established in the Borough by the County Council. The Tuberculosis Officer reports to the Borough Medical Officer of Health upon cases belonging to the Borough, either directly, or through the Tuberculosis Nurse. The number of written reports upon children received during the year was 283. The total number of cases of tuberculosis in Cambridge under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer was 655; 445 pulmonary and 210 non-pulmonary. The total under supervision in 1922 was 495.

With regard to Venereal Diseases, the scheme prepared by the County Council came into operation in January, 1917. A treatment Centre was opened at Addenbrooke's Hospital on January 16th, 1917. Males and females are dealt with at separate hours and every effort is made to ensure privacy. Treatment is free of charge. Beds for cases requiring in-patient treatment are also available.

A most useful adjunct of this work is the propaganda carried on by the Cambridgeshire Branch of the National Council for combating venereal diseases. This consists of lectures and talks to suitable audiences and the display of propaganda films.

Hospitals.—Addenbrooke's Hospital is the only General Hospital (apart from the Poor Law Infirmary) in the Borough, with a total of 190 beds.

The arrangements first made with the Hospital Committee in 1918 now provide for the admission of difficult cases of labour, normal confinement cases where the home conditions are prejudicial, Puerperal Fever, children up to 5 years of age with non-infectious ailments, with the addition of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The charges made for maintenance and treatment are 7/- per day for each adult, together with the Surgeon's fee, according to the scale under the Midwives Act, and 5/- per day for each child.

Special ante-natal cases may also be sent to the Out-patient Department by Medical Practitioners and Midwives, the fee charged being 10/6 for consultation and report, and 2/6 for each subsequent attendance.

During the year 5 women were treated in the Hospital under the arrangements made.

The Ely Diocesan Home, Bateman Street, opened in 1920, has accommodation for twelve unmarried mothers with their babies, and receives cases from the Borough. The Town Council makes no fixed contribution to the Home.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :—

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Road, with 62 beds, and the Coldham Lane Hospital for Small-pox, with 8 permanent beds and means for rapid extension, amply provide for the Borough, and to a large extent for adjacent Rural Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1923 from the Borough and adjacent rural districts :—

	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1922.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1923.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
„ Contacts	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	25	88	91	11	11
„ “ Carriers ”	3	24	27	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	47	38	1	9
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	2	15	17	—	2
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	1	2	3	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	5	5	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Suspects	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	32	184	184	12	20

The following table gives details as to the average cost of maintenance of patients and staff for past years :—

Year.	Total treated	Average daily number.	Average residence in days.	Daily cost per head for Food.		Daily cost per head for Food and Drugs.		Cost per patient per day		Average cost per patient.		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1898-9	121	14.0	42.3	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1899-00	125	13.0	38.0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	5	4	10	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900-1	127	16.5	47.4	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19	10
1901-2	98	10.7	39.8	1	2	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	1	10
1902-3	245	28.1	41.9		10 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	8	8	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1903-4	269	31.1	42.4		11		0	4	2	8	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1904-5	127	11.0	31.7		11 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905-6	148	15.0	37.0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906-7	179	19.1	38.9		11 $\frac{1}{4}$		1	6	1	11	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907-8	152	12.3	29.7		11 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908-9	185	15.1	29.8	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	10	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1909-10	223	21.9	35.8		10 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1910-11	240	23.3	35.4		10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1911-12	513	46.0	32.8		9 $\frac{1}{4}$		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	5	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1912-13	569	53.7	34.4		8 $\frac{3}{4}$		11	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1913-14	407	42.8	38.4		8 $\frac{3}{4}$		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5	6	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1914-15	441	32.5	26.9		10 $\frac{1}{4}$		0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1915-16	436	33.6	28.2		11 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1916-17	411	32.0	28.4	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	7	6	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1917-18	381	23.7	22.7	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1918-19	396	26.8	24.7	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1919-20	384	38.3	36.5	1	2	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1920-21	238	21.4	32.9	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	5	6
1921-22	277	23.7	31.2	1	2	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1922-23	283	35.3	27.4	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The hospital expenditure for a number of years back is given in the following table :—

Year.	Salaries and Wages.	Food.	Drugs and Disinfectants.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1897-8	335	517	85	337	1274
1898-9	295	548	63	433	1339
1899-00	336	554	47	331	1268
1900-1	303	531	33	402	1269
1901-2	348	547	41	543	1479
1902-3	528	732	45	885	2060
1903-4	518	828	55	983	2384
1904-5	478	511	34	705	1728
1905-6	499	664	31	761	1955
1906-7	616	633	50	827	2126
1907-8	532	537	40	742	1851
1908-9	626	639	64	606	1935
1909-10	610	659	74	698	2041
1910-11	650	681	93	648	2072
1911-12	835	917	146	837	2735
1912-13	898	992	186	912	2988
1913-14	768	898	163	840	2669
1914-15	755	881	116	761	2513
1915-16	733	1005	99	858	2695
1916-17	610	1154	71	840	2675
1917-18	582	1251	58	708	2599
1918-19	723	1222	71	942	2958
1919-20	917	1277	129	1145	3438
1920-21	1035	1127	51	1427	3640
1921-22	1092	977	81	1263	3413
1922-23	1454	1028	60	1324	3866

FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE SICK AND INJURED.

For non-infectious cases and accidents there are two motor ambulances available for public use at reasonable fees, or, in certain cases, free of charge. One of these is the property of the Red Cross Society. The other, which is under the direct control of the Police, belongs to the Watch Committee of the Council.

For cases of infectious diseases there is a motor ambulance stationed at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

All bacteriological examinations have been made at the Medical Schools by Dr. Graham Smith up to the end of September, 1923. On Dr. Graham Smith's resignation, Dr. Harvey was appointed bacteriologist, and the work is now carried on at his laboratory at No. 6, Post Office Terrace.

The specimens examined during 1923 included the following :—

Swabs from Throat and Nose	...	3079
Sputum	... ..	65
Milks	... ..	17
Others	... ..	4

HOUSING.

The following statement set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health is a record of what has been done in the way of providing new, and improving existing houses, during the year. So far as building is concerned the record can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory. Means of supplying the need have been the subject of constant discussions and thought upon the part of all Committees and Officers concerned. Memoranda upon local conditions which have been presented to the Health Committee during the year are here reproduced. And finally, a Conference of all bodies interested was convened by the Mayor, and discussed the whole problem. It was at this stage that the change of Government took place, and the Conference mentioned decided to adjourn until the proposals of the new Ministry of Health had been formulated.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	... ..	116
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923 :		
(i) By the Local Authority	... ..	30
(ii) By other bodies or persons	... ..	Nil

1. *Unfit dwelling houses :*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	1267
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	... ..	172
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	30
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	865

2.	<i>Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices :</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ..	710
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers :</i>	
	A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1919.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	64
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
	(a) by owners	38
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	20
	(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 Public Health Acts.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	52
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
	(a) by owners	35
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	14
	C.—Proceedings under section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Act, 1909.	
	(1) Number of representations made with a view to the 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 dwelling-houses 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

The following information regarding housing in Cambridge has been abstracted from the report upon the 1921 Census :—

The first table (Table 10 of the Census Report) shows that only 7 per cent. of the houses in private occupation have less than four rooms, and only 9 per cent. more than eight rooms : that 4.4 per cent. of these houses (in all 613 houses) were occupied by two families, and that nearly 1 per cent. (117 houses in all) were occupied by three or more families.

Summary of Table 10 of the Census Report, showing dwellings, rooms, and families :—

	Structurally separate dwellings* occupied by private families or vacant.				
	1—3 rooms.	4—5 rooms.	6—8 rooms.	9 or more rooms.	Total dwellings.
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family ...	942	4917	6242	1038	13139
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families ...	6	97	389	121	613
Dwelling occupied by 3 or more private families ...	—	5	48	64	117
Vacant on Census night ...	47	103	191	71	412
Total dwellings occupied by private families	No. 948 % 7	5019 36	6679 48	1223 9	13869 100

**Structurally separate dwellings :—*A structurally separate dwelling has been defined for the Census as any room or set of rooms, intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase. Thus each flat in a block of flats is a separate unit ; a private house which has not been structurally sub-divided is similarly a single unit, whether occupied by one family or several families. But where a private house has been sub-divided into maisonettes or portions, each having its front door opening on to the street or on to a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access, then each such portion is treated as a separate unit.

*Rooms :—*For the purpose of the Census the rooms enumerated are the usual living rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets, bathrooms, or any warehouse, office or shop rooms.

In the following Table (Table II of the Census) private families are grouped according to the size of the family and the number of rooms occupied by the family.

No. of persons in Family.	Number of private families occupying the following number of rooms.								Total private Families	
	1	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10 & over.	No.	%
1	110	642	108	213	114	214	38	12	1451	9.8
2	23	257	182	618	489	1088	188	64	2909	19.7
3	11	151	186	621	594	1344	241	98	3246	22.1
4	4	44	106	476	531	1234	227	147	2769	18.8
5	1	17	55	317	385	806	164	110	1855	12.6
6	—	5	23	207	243	474	84	94	1130	7.7
7	—	2	14	126	130	272	53	74	671	4.5
8	—	—	7	64	76	155	28	50	380	2.6
9	—	—	3	33	34	72	14	30	186	1.3
10	—	—	1	11	13	35	11	13	84	0.6
11	—	—	—	7	7	13	2	6	35	0.2
12	—	—	—	2	6	8	3	3	22	0.1
13	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	6	0.0
14	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	0.0
15 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.0
Percent- age of families living in various units of occupa- tion.	1.0	7.6	4.6	18.3	17.8	38.8	7.1	4.8	100.0	—

Memoranda on Housing and Insanitary Properties in Cambridge.

I.

The 263 houses on the list presented to the Committee on November 21st, 1922, vary in rent from 2/- to 6/- per week. Fully 150 of these houses would in normal times, when other accommodation would be available for the class of tenant occupying them, be dealt with by closing orders. They would then be closed in order either that they should be re-constructed or demolished. This course of action cannot, however, under present circumstances be taken, and all that can be done is to endeavour that they should be made as weatherproof as possible. Steps in this direction have in many instances been already taken. Even here an unfortunate dilemma is presented by tenants making representations that they are unable to pay the increase of rent which will follow as a result of the cost entailed in executing repairs.

On the other hand, the property owners represent that the cost of repairing many of the houses is more than they are worth, and threaten to close them rather than lay out money for which they can get on return.

Many of the houses are overcrowded.

The houses erected as part of a State-aided scheme do not provide for the needs of the tenants in these insanitary dwellings; they do not indeed provide for the normal needs of the population, when we consider that 175 houses have been erected in something like three years, that 100 houses per annum was our pre-war requirement, and that the 214 tenements at Burrell's Walk will have to be vacated before very long.

What is urgently required at the present moment is a smaller and cheaper class of house, and I would suggest that the Committee should advise the Council to proceed without delay on an altogether less ambitious and less expensive scheme.

Two bedrooms, with living-room and scullery, built in terrace form without bathroom, would bring the housing question into something nearer an economic basis. This type might well be mixed with the three bedroom type, say, on the Chesterton Hall site; or they might be placed in small blocks on suitable sites throughout the town. To meet the needs of the old persons and old age pensioners, I would also suggest the desirability of having a few blocks built on similar lines, either to the Stanley Road houses, or the block for old people in Castle End.

The figures for the last Census are not yet available, but there can be no question that the need for more houses has become greater, not less, during the past few years. Overcrowding has increased, and many of the cases reported reveal a state of affairs which is a serious menace to health, and can only be relieved by immediate action.

January 8th, 1923.

II.

The following notes are to be regarded as a continuation of my previous reports on housing conditions in Cambridge.

So far as the urgency of the need for more houses is concerned there is nothing further to be added to what I have already reported. Cases of serious overcrowding, cases of houses occupied by more than one family, and cases of families being exposed constantly to the infection of tuberculosis as a result of housing conditions are reported almost daily and have become common-place events, and the Public Health Authority is helpless to deal with them.

I am well aware of the exceptional difficulties presented by the problem, and can only repeat that if the present schemes are not supplying the need, further measures should be considered, even if those necessitate something less ambitious in character. It is possible that some help might be got by considering the pre-war modern cottage, and I have got out some information regarding some of them (not reproduced here). The houses are comparatively new and quite sanitary, and appear to meet the needs of a large class. The frontages are all narrow, they are considerably more than 12 to the acre. The front door opens directly into the front room ; there is no bathroom or bath. The majority have no larders ; but I believe it would be quite possible to provide bath and food cupboard in new designs giving the same superficial area.

The Housing Act, 1923, makes an offer of a subsidy from the Ministry of Health for houses within a certain minimum and maximum superficial area. Those on the list (except possibly the last) come within the standard. If it is agreed that such houses are needed, and if the subsidy is sufficient to induce private builders to proceed, it would seem as if the Corporation now had an opportunity which they did not have before. The matter is one which would be dealt with by the Housing Committee, and some recommendation might go from this Committee if there is agreement on the lines suggested.

November 16th, 1923.

III.

In my Memorandum on Housing dated January 8th, 1923, I gave a number of examples of overcrowding, with the object of illustrating how urgent the demand for houses then was. Since that date further instances of very serious overcrowding have been reported to me by Health Visitors and others, which it may be helpful for you to be acquainted with as further proof, if any is required, that housing conditions are at least as bad as ever they were. Evidence of this continuous and serious overcrowding may also be useful to the Housing, etc., Committee in the event of their going to the Ministry of Health with any housing appeal.

In other cases where there may be little actual technical overcrowding, it has been found that families are living apart, some in one house and some in another. Or difficulty arises owing to the age and sex of young persons, boys and girls sleeping in the same bedroom and sometimes in the same bed.

Where there are two or more families in one house there is frequently much friction. The lodgers sometimes have only one room, in which family life is impossible. They have no place of their own to sit in during the evening, and the Health Visitors believe this is one reason why young children are sometimes taken to the "pictures" in the evening. Then if the baby cries at night the lodgers may be turned out or threatened with eviction.

The Health Visitors also report that among families visited by them this year there are 323 houses with two families in each. 160 of these are young married people with an infant under a year old.

Amongst the worst cases of overcrowding, the following may be mentioned :—

- 3, — *Lane* :—2 bedrooms. 10 persons (parents, 5 girls from 18 years down, and 3 boys from 16 years down).
- 6a, — *Lane* :—1 very small bedroom. 7 persons.
- 16, — *Place* :—1 bedroom. 8 persons.
- 125, — *Street* :—2 bedrooms. 10 persons (2 with tuberculosis, and 1 expectant mother).
- 79 — *Street* :—2 bedrooms. 10 persons (1 with tuberculosis).
- Caravan*, — *Road* :—6 persons.
- 2, — *Passage* :—1 bedroom. 6 persons (1 tubercular expectant mother).
- 1, — *Place* :—2 bedrooms. 9 persons (expectant mother).
- 3, — *Place* :—1 bedroom. 6 persons (father tubercular).
- 5, — *Street* :—2 bedrooms. 7 persons (1 with consumption).
- *Buildings* :—2 bedrooms. 6 persons (parents, and 2 children under 3 years in one bedroom ; boy 18 and girl 14½ in second).
- 16, — *Place* :—2 bedrooms. 8 persons (the father is at present in a Sanatorium, and 1 of the girls is tubercular).
- 87, — *Place* :—2 bedrooms. 9 persons (father tubercular).
- 4, — *Walk* :—2 bedrooms. 12 persons.
- 12, — *Walk* :—2 bedrooms. 9 persons.
- 36, — *Place* :—2 families. One consisting of father, mother, and 3 children lodging in 1 room. The tenant's household consists of 8 persons, the mother also being expectant.
- 34, — *Street* :—2 families with 2 bedrooms. 1 family (the lodgers) consists of father, mother and 4 children all sleeping in a bedroom of about 1,000 cubic feet.
- 14, — *Place* :—2 bedrooms. 7 inmates (2 with tuberculosis).
- 25, — *Street* :—3 families. (1) Consists of father, son 17, daughter 12 (the two latter sleep in one bed).
- (2) Consists of father, mother and baby.
- (3) Consists of father, mother, girl 12, boy 5 (mother expectant).

November 30th, 1923.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following table shows the number and character of the samples taken during 1923 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions.
Milk (formal)	80	67	13	4	2
Milk (informal)	106	97	9	—	—
Condensed Milk—Full Cream (formal)	9	9	—	—	—
" " " " " (inf'ml)	1	1	—	—	—
" " Separated (formal)	1	1	—	—	—
" " " " " (inf'mal)	3	3	—	—	—
Dried Milk—Full Cream (informal)	1	1	—	—	—
Butter (informal)	6	6	—	—	—
Cream (formal)	6	6	—	—	—
Margarine (informal)	4	4	—	—	—
Dripping (")	4	4	—	—	—
Lard (")	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee (formal)	2	2	—	—	—
Sago	2	1	1	1	1
" (informal)	3	1	2	—	—
Rice (")	3	3	—	—	—
Ground Ginger (informal)	3	3	—	—	—
White Pepper (formal)	3	3	—	—	—
Arrowroot (")	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon Squash (formal)	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts (informal)	3	3	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	3	3	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (informal)	3	3	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	3	3	—	—	—
" Potash	3	3	—	—	—
Sulphate of Soda	3	3	—	—	—
Chocolate Cream	1	1	—	—	—
Anti-ferment (preservative)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	265	240	25	5	3

The number of samples taken each year since 1912 is as follows :—

		Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1913	...	120	27	22.5	5	4
1914	...	165	13	7.8	9	9
1915	...	107	9	8.4	9	5
1916	...	123	12	9.7	8	8
1917	...	124	12	9.7	9	8
1918	...	109	7	6.4	6	6
1919	...	128	3	2.3	1	1
1920	...	147	10	6.8	7	1
1921	...	183	15	8.2	7	4
1922	...	199	8	4.0	1	1
1923	...	265	25	10.6	5	3

With a view to reducing the cost of administering the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts the Inspector was instructed to test all informal samples of milk by the centrifugal machine. 106 such samples were taken and tested, 9 being below the 3 per cent. standard for fat. These were followed up by formal samples.

Administrative action regarding samples reported not genuine :—

Name of Article.	Registered No.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk	22	20% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample genuine.
"	43	23% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample No. 50.
"	50	20% deficient in fat.	Formal. Convicted, fined 20/-, 15/- costs.
"	76	5% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample genuine.
Sago	90	Entirely tapioca	Informal. Check sample No. 102.
"	95	" "	Informal. Check sample genuine.
"	102	" "	Formal. Convicted, fined 10/-, 15/9 costs.
Milk	122	20% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample No. 123.
"	123	20% deficient in fat.	Formal. Convicted, 19/9 costs.
"	124	3% deficient in fat.	Formal. Check sample No. 127. Withdrawn.
"	127	13% deficient in fat.	Formal. Case dismissed. Hunt v Richardson cited.

Name of Article.	Registered No.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk	128	3% deficient in fat.	Formal. Letter sent.
"	137	15% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample No. 136.
"	136	3% deficient in fat.	Formal. Letter sent. See No. 152.
"	140	3% deficient in fat.	Formal. Letter sent.
"	148	5% deficient in fat.	(Appeal to cow. 5 samples showed 3.25, 2.95, 3.00, 2.85, 2.90 milk fat respectively).
"	149	3% deficient in fat.	
"	152	3% deficient in fat.	Formal. Taken in course of delivery. Check sample on No. 136. Letter sent.
"	157	5% deficient in fat.	Formal. In course of delivery. Check sample on No. 136. Letter sent.
"	166	13% deficient in fat.	Formal. In course of delivery. Check sample on No. 136. Letter sent.
"	173	10% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample No. 178.
"	178	5% deficient in fat.	Formal. In course of delivery. Check sample on No. 173. Letter sent.
"	181	23% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample genuine.
"	211	20% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample genuine.
"	219	13% deficient in fat.	Informal. Check sample genuine.

With reference to the proceedings in the case of Sample No. 127, in which the judgment given in *Hunt v. Richardson*, 2.K.B., 446, 80 J.P., 305 (1916) was followed.

The Council passed the following resolution :—

“ That in view of the interpretation of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as exemplified by the judgment given in the case of *Hunt v. Richardson*, the Government be urged to introduce legislation to prevent the sale of milk containing less than 3 per cent. of fat,”

and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Minister of Health and the Members of Parliament for the Town, University, and County.

All samples likely to contain preservatives were examined for these, but in none was any preservative found.

Thirty-five samples of milk were taken “ in course of delivery ” at the Railway Station, at Institutions, and at the time of delivery to the retailer.

Five samples were taken by “ appeal to the cow.”

Twenty-one samples were taken for bacteriological examination under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, 10 “ Certified ” and 11 ordinary milks.

RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

I. *Certified Milk.*

No.	Age in hours.	Bacterial Content			B. Coli 48 hours.	B. Coli 5 days.
		1-10 c.c.	1-100 c.c.	1-1000 c.c.		
2	3	161	47	4	Acid and gas	Acid and gas
4	3	72	5	1	Acid	Acid
6	2	231	68	9	Acid	Acid
10	8	81	15	3	Acid	Acid and gas
11	8	62.5	13.5	3.5	Acid	Acid
14	9	219	41	3	Acid	Acid
15	9	69	14	3	Acid	Acid
18	7½	290	31	4.5	Acid	Acid
19	10½	Not counted	125	17.5	Acid	Acid
21	10½	91.5	10.5	1.5	Acid	Acid

II. *Ordinary Milk.*

No.	Age in Hours.	Bacterial Content			B. Coli 48 hours.	B. Coli 5 days.
		I-10 c.c.	I-100 c.c.	I-1000 c.c.		
1	approx. 12	3188	664	81	Acid and gas	Acid and gas, film overgrown
3	1	4740	662	7	Acid and gas	Acid and gas, film overgrown
5	3	3776	298	47	Acid and gas	—
7	3	6456	550	61	Acid and gas	Acid and gas
8	3	1728	242	overgrown	Acid and gas	Acid and gas
9	8	101	23	6	Acid and gas	Gas abundant
12	8	108	27.5	6	Acid and gas	Acid and gas
13	9	20936	3136	546	Acid	Acid
16	10½	not count- able	2160	392-5	Acid and gas	Acid and gas
17	7½	850	223	52	Acid and gas	Acid and gas
20	11½	Uncount- able	432	78	Acid and gas	Acid and gas

All the samples of certified milk examined conform to a high standard of cleanliness, and were well within the standard fixed by the Ministry of Health. All the samples of the ordinary milk supply examined in the same way showed a high bacterial content, and all showed evidence of some manurial pollution.

There is, nevertheless, evidence of decided improvement in methods, and a determination to do better. There has also been marked improvement in premises and equipment, and it can be confidently asserted that the general supply produced in Cambridge will bear favourable comparison with any other.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912-17.

I. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	No. of samples examined for Preservatives (a)	No. with Preservatives present (b)
Milk (including Condensed Milk)	96	None
Cream	1	None

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances for samples of correct label :—

Statements correct	...	...	...	5
Statements incorrect...	...	...	...	0

(b) Milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

Over 35 per cent.	5
Under 35 per cent.	0

(c) Instances of Article V. (Part II.) not complied with

...	0
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FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the amount of meat condemned during 1922 :—

					Cwts.	Qtrs.	St.	Lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	52	—	—	8
Pork	...	...	...	...	43	—	—	5
Total					95	—	—	13

Other foods condemned during the year included :—

					Cwts.	Qtrs.	St.	Lbs.
Pears	...	...	...	...	2	—	1	2
Fowls (15)	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	—
Fish	...	...	...	...	4	0	1	8

Also the following tinned goods :—Corned Beef, Seven 6 lb. tins ; 10 tins Evaporated Milk.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The following statement shows the number of slaughterhouses in use at the date mentioned :—

				1914.	1920.	1922.
Registered	...	...	...	16	13	10
Licensed	...	...	...	11	12	12

Alterations and modifications were carried out to several of these.

One registered premises ceased to be occupied as a Slaughterhouse in December, whilst the license of one other terminated on December 31st.

The framing of new byelaws is still under consideration.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year complaints were received of a nuisance being created by the frying of fish, and in March the following memorandum upon the subject was presented to the Health Committee :—

Memorandum upon the Adoption of Byelaws for the Trade of Fish Frier.

The law relating to the trade of a fish frier is contained in the Public Health Act of 1875 and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act of 1907.

The sections in the 1875 Act are :—

Section 112 :—

“ Any person who, *after* the passing of this Act, establishes within the district of an Urban Authority, without their consent in writing, any offensive trade ; that is to say, the trade of—

Blood-boiler, or

Bone-boiler, or

Fellmonger, or

Soap-boiler, or

Tallow-melter, or

Tripe-boiler, or

Any other noxious or offensive trade, business, or manufacture,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds in respect of the establishment thereof, and any person carrying on a business so established shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day on which the offence is continued, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof.”

Section 113 :—

“ Any Urban Authority may from time to time make bye-laws with respect to any offensive trades established *with their consent* either before or after the passing of this Act, in order to prevent or diminish the noxious or injurious effects thereof.”

and Section 114 which places a duty upon Local Authorities to complain to a Justice of a nuisance arising from an offensive trade.

In the 1907 Act, Section 51, is as follows :—

“ (1) The words ‘ any other trade, business, or manufacture, which the local authority declare by order confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in such a manner as the Board direct, to be an offensive trade,’ shall be substituted for the words ‘ any other noxious or offensive trade, business, or manufacture,’ in section one hundred and twelve of the Public Health Act, 1875.”

“ (2) The local authority may make bye-laws with respect to any trade which is an offensive trade under section one hundred and twelve of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by this Act, *whether established before of after* the commencement of this Act, in order to prevent or diminish any noxious or injurious effects of the trade.”

· This section is in operation in Cambridge, and it will be seen that it gives power to the Council to make bye-laws with respect to an offensive trade which was not established with their consent.

As to the desirability of adopting bye-laws, after carefully reading the Model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health, I believe that everything can be done under already existing powers to control the trade and prevent the creation of a nuisance with one exception. This concerns the question of the establishment of the trade.

There are 27 fried fish shops in the Borough at present. As a whole they are kept without creating a nuisance, and complaints regarding them are not common. Much depends on the locality. At present there is nothing to prevent a fried fish shop being established anywhere in the Borough.

The question of whether the trade of a fish frier is an offensive one or not is one for the Ministry of Health to decide on the evidence submitted to them by the Council. A nuisance may undoubtedly be created by the following:—the use of fish which is not fresh, the retention of refuse on the premises, the accumulation of fish boxes, and the smell which arises during the process of frying. The Memorandum on offensive trades of the Ministry states "If a trade can be shown to involve the collection of large quantities of animal matter, or of substances which, without anything being done to them, must be, or by process of time must necessarily become, a nuisance to the neighbourhood, it is probable that the terms of S. 112 will be found sufficiently comprehensive to include such a trade."

If the Council desire to declare fish frying to be an "offensive" trade, they must make a declaratory order to that effect and submit it to the Ministry for confirmation. It is recommended by the Ministry that before formally making the Order it should be submitted to them in draft.

After discussion of the memorandum the Health Committee recommended the Council to make application to the Ministry of Health to have this business declared as an "offensive trade." The object of the Health Committee in doing this was to obtain authority to control the establishment of any new businesses. The Council, however, refused to accept the recommendation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 7 Registered Common Lodging Houses, 4 being in connection with licensed premises, viz. :—

Name of House.	Total Accommodation (Persons).	No. of Rooms.
"Central," 105, East Road ...	32	2
*"Wheelwright's Arms," East Road ...	12	2
"The Compasses," East Road ...	21	3
*"George the Fourth," East Road ...	20	3
"The Salmon," Newmarket Road ...	20	4
*"Horse & Jockey," East Road ...	12	2
*"The Racehorse," Newmarket Road	17	3
	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 19

* Licensed premises.

Women are not taken in at any of the Lodging Houses.

PUBLIC BATHS.

In 1914 the Council had prepared a scheme for the establishment of public baths, but owing to the war this was abandoned. A fresh scheme has now been approved by the Council, and application has been made to the Ministry of Health for a loan in order to proceed with the work. The site chosen is at the corner of Mill Road and Gwydir Street, and the plan approved shows provision for 18 slipper baths (for men and women) and 1 spray bath. Such provision has long been required in Cambridge, where it has not been the custom in the past to provide baths in private dwelling houses.

RAG AND FLOCK ACT.

Three samples of flock were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

All were found to be in conformity with the Regulations.

CANAL BOATS.

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER THE CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877—1884.

The number of boats inspected during the year 1923 was 3 (25 inspections).

There were no infringements of the Acts and Regulations.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

There were no women or children on board, and no case of infectious disease has been notified or traced.

No boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Cambridge Corporation is not a registration authority.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written. Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	102	4
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	428	7
Workplaces	136	5
	<hr/> 666	<hr/> 16

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :</i>					No. of Defects	
					Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	8	8
Sanitary Accommodation	{	insufficient	...	...	1	1
		unsuitable or defective			8	8
		not separate for sexes			1	1
<i>Offences under Factories and Workshops Act :</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)					—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for						
Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ...					1	1

3.—HOME WORK.

<i>List of Out-Workers (Section 107) :</i>					Twice in the		Once in the		
List received from employers.					Year.		Year.		
Wearing Apparel—									
					Total	Out-		Out-	
					Lists.	Lists.	Workers	Lists.	Workers.
(1)	Making, etc.	...	...	92	92	802	—	—
Addresses of Out-workers	{ Received from other								
	{ Councils ...				2	—	2	2	
	{ Forwarded to other								
	Councils	...	...	12	182	2	2	
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)						—	—		
No. of Inspections of Out-workers' Premises ...						108			
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108) ...						6			
Out - work in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110) ...						—			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year ... 520

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

<i>Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :</i>									
Class.								Number.	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133)									
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)								{ Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports of Action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors	
Other								4* 	

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :

In use at the end of the year ... 3

* Includes 4 Fire Escapes and 10 under Public Health Acts.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1923.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1922.							Totals.
INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES :							
On complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4258
							4510
NOTICES :							
Preliminary intimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
COMMON LODGING HOUSES :							
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Number limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of contraventions of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number closed or discontinued since January, 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
SLAUGHTERHOUSES :							
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3190
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Closed or discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Sites Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of changes of occupier	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Receptacles for refuse provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
COWSHEDS :							
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Improved drains, lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sheds constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :							
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Improved floors, lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
New Dairies Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :							
	<i>Factories.</i>	<i>Work-shops.</i>	<i>Work-places.</i>	<i>Bake-houses.</i>			
Number of in-spections...	102	212	136	216			
Number of defects found	4	15	9	7			
Number of defects remedied...	4	15	9	7			
Number cleansed and limewashed	6	19	12	109			

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES:

Number of inspections	108
Number found unwholesome	6
Number cleansed and limewashed	6

SCHOOLS :

Number of inspections	24
Number of defects found (<i>re</i> W.C.'s etc.)	4

VANS :

Number inspected	48
Number found unsatisfactory	5

Description of Sanitary Work carried out:—

HOUSES :

Cleansed and limewashed	13
Provided with damp-proof courses	18
Wood floors ventilated	68
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	675
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	29
New floors laid	142
New sinks fixed	90
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	23
Water samples analysed	2
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	96
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	47
„ from Ditches abated,	13
Pavements of yards repaired	139
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material	141
Overcrowding abated	14

DRAINS :

New drains constructed	91
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	75
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	18
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	26
Cleansed or repaired	253
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	14
Smoke tests applied	71
Cesspools abolished	23

WATER CLOSETS :

New W.C.'s provided	24
Provided with flushing cisterns	473
Repairs to flushing cisterns	159
Closets cleansed or limewashed	52
New " pans " provided	409
Repaired	126

NUISANCES FROM SMOKE ABATED	9
------------------------------------	---

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS NOT CLASSIFIED ABOVE	750
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DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1923 :—

Disease, etc.	No. of Articles.	No. of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever	627	53
Diphtheria	1571	65
Enteric Fever	9	4
Measles	9	28
Chicken Pox	17	23
Phthisis... ..	239	62
Cancer	20	7
Influenza	4	1
Pneumonia	—	4
Mumps	14	4
Scabies	130	2
Vermin	62	22
Venereal	—	—
Sepsis	1547	—
Miscellaneous	256	6
Totals	4479	277

The articles disinfected were :—Beds, 42 ; Palliasses, 5 ; Mattresses, 427 ; Bolsters, 174 ; Pillows, 1,367 ; Cushions, 31 ; Blankets, 432 ; Quilts, 76 Sheets, 83 ; Clothes, 1,498 ; Miscellaneous, 344. Total, 4,479.

The total number of visits to infected houses by the Disinfector was 315 ; the total number of stovings 130.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

The following Acts have been adopted :—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Adopted January 31st, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part III.). Adopted January 1st, 1893.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted July 1st, 1909.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., III., IV., V., and VI. Adopted December 24th, 1910.

The following are the Bye-Laws and Regulations in force with the year of coming into operation :—

Buildings and New Streets, 1901 and 1911.

Drainage of Buildings, 1901.

Common Lodging Houses, 1904.

Slaughterhouses, 1889.

Nuisances, 1889.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1900.

Cleansing of Footways, 1904.

Rain-water Pipes, 1856.

General Diseases—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IIIA., 1923—Continued.

[illegible]

Diseases of Nervous System, etc.
—continued.

[illegible]

III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Disease	No.	Age	Sex	Site	Time	Duration	Course	Prognosis
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organic Dis. of Heart ...	39	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arterio Sclerosis... ..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism & Thrombosis ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Veins ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Status Lymphaticus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Lymphatic Sys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haemorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epistaxis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Circulatory Sys.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.

[illegible]

TABLE IIIA., 1923.—Continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE IIIA., 1923.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.	
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.				5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75					75 and upwards.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5															
VII.—The Puerperal State. Accident of Pregnancy ... Puerperal Haemorrhage ... Other Accidents of Childbirth ... Puerperal Fever... .. Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions Puerperal Phlegmasia ... Puerperal Insanity ... Puerperal Dis. of the Breast ...	.. I I .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. I I .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	St. Andrew-the-Less. St. Andrew-the-Great. Chesteron. Cambridge Without.	
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue. Senile Gangrene... .. Gangrene of other types Carbuncle, Boil ... Phlegmon, Acute Abscess Ulcer, Bedsores Eczema Pemphigus Ot. Dis. of Integumentary Sys.	.. I I I .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	St. Andrew-the-Less. St. Andrew-the-Great. Chesteron. Cambridge Without.	
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Loco- motion. Diseases of the Bones ... Diseases of the Joints ... Amputations Ot. Dis. of the Locomotor Sys....	I .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	St. Andrew-the-Less. St. Andrew-the-Great. Chesteron. Cambridge Without.

248. **MAJOR OR MINOR VESSELS**

Congenital Hydrocephalus	...
Phimosis	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart	...
Ot. Congenital Malformations	...

248. **MAJOR OR MINOR VESSELS**

Congenital Hydrocephalus	...
Phimosis	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart	...
Ot. Congenital Malformations	...

Premature Birth
Infantile Atrophy
Icterus Neonatorum
Sclerema and Œdema Neonatorum
Want of Breast Milk
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c.
Atelectasis
Injuries at Birth
Cyanosis Neonatorum
Lack of Care

Premature Birth
Infantile Atrophy
Icterus Neonatorum
Sclerema and Œdema Neonatorum
Want of Breast Milk
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c.
Atelectasis
Injuries at Birth
Cyanosis Neonatorum
Lack of Care

Senile Dementia	...	...
Senile Decay	...	...

Senile Dementia
Senile Decay

Category	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Suicide	1,100	11.0%
Injury	800	8.0%
Burns and Scalds	600	6.0%
Suffocation	500	5.0%
Drowning	400	4.0%
Starvation	300	3.0%
Weather Agencies	200	2.0%
Gunshot Wounds	150	1.5%
Homicide	100	1.0%
Execution	50	0.5%
Otherwise or not Stated	1,000	10.0%

Category	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Suicide	1,100	11.0%
Injury	800	8.0%
Burns and Scalds	600	6.0%
Suffocation	500	5.0%
Drowning	400	4.0%
Starvation	300	3.0%
Weather Agencies	200	2.0%
Gunshot Wounds	150	1.5%
Homicide	100	1.0%
Execution	50	0.5%
Otherwise or not Stated	1,000	10.0%

TABLE IIIA., 1923.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.															St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.					
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5															
XIV.—Ill-defined Causes.																			
Dropsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope (1 year & under 70) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart failure (1 yr. & under 70)	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (1 year and under 70)...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	