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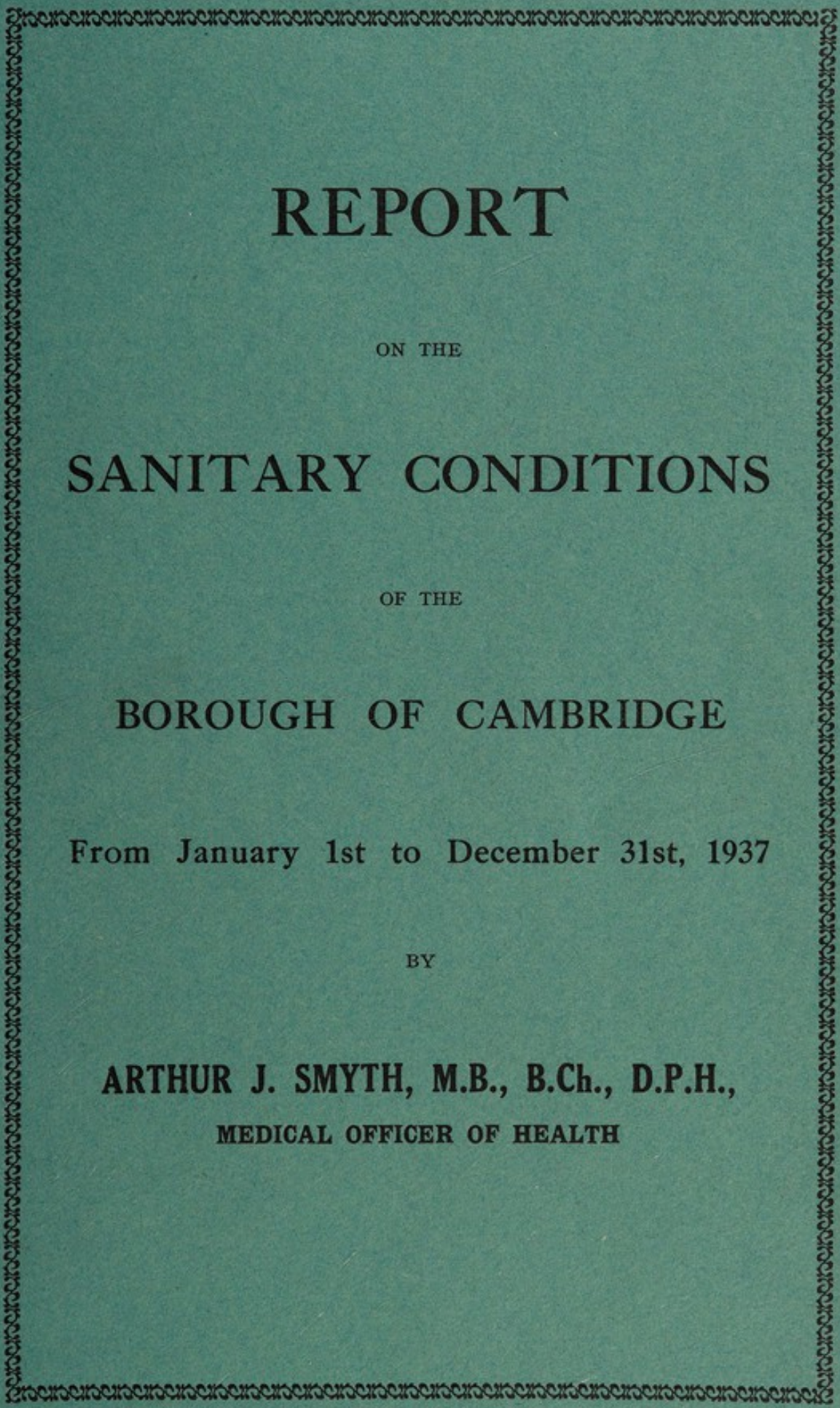
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Ac 4442(1) CAMBRIDGE



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITIONS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE

From January 1st to December 31st, 1937


BY

ARTHUR J. SMYTH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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Borough of Cambridge

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Vice-Chairman : Councillor MRS. D. T. STEVENSON.

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Alderman P. J. SQUIRES.	Councillor L. F. NEWMAN.
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Councillor Miss M. A. P. FELL.	PH.D., C.M.

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Councillor C. G. L. WOLF, M.D., PH.D., C.M.	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital :

ARTHUR J. SMYTH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

<i>Assistant Ditto</i>	ROBERT A. READ, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare</i> ...	MISS M. C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. (Oxon.), D.P.H.
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	*†C. WHITE.
<i>Sanitary Inspectors</i>	*†A. PERRINS. *†C. H. WATTS. *†T. E. DAGWELL
<i>Disinfector and Ambulance Driver</i> ...	*J. T. WILLS.
<i>Assistant Disinfector</i>	G. GEORGE.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	§MRS. A. STRATHY, S.R.N., S.C.M. §MISS E. E. SLACK (left April). §MISS A. M. COLE (left September). §MISS E. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced June). MISS T. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced October).
<i>Clerical Staff</i>	J. LAMBERT (Chief Clerk). *P. A. FREESTONE (left September). D. H. GODWIN (commenced Oct.). *K. McINTYRE. F. HALLIDAY. MISS P. M. COOK.
† <i>Bacteriologist</i>	W. H. HARVEY, M.D.
† <i>Public Analyst</i>	S. GREENBURGH, F.I.C.

The Staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital consists of the Matron (Miss I. M. MITCHELL), with 4 sisters, 4 assistant nurses, 6 probationers, and a domestic staff of 9, with two men.

†Part time.

*Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

†Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.

§Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

DENTAL STAFF.

<i>Public Dental Officer</i>	W. BAIRD GRANDISON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Assistant Public Dental Officers</i>	C. HARRIS, L.D.S. MISS PAGE, L.D.S.
<i>Dental Attendants</i>	MISS D. MALLETT. MISS E. IMPEY. MISS V. WENHAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
THE GUILDHALL,
CAMBRIDGE.

May 30th, 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity
and Child Welfare Committees.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1937.

The report itself is prepared on lines laid down by the Minister of Health, and is a statutory duty of the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a brief summary of the chief items of interest in the report :—

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population, 77,430. Birth-rate, 10.9. Death-rate, 9.0. Infant Mortality Rate, 38 per 1,000 births, and Maternal Mortality Rate, 2.4 per 1,000 births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

A summary of all hospital and auxiliary services of the area is included in the report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever has been within the average for the past ten years, but it must be remembered that the rash to which the disease owes its name does not occur in every case of streptococcal sore throat, and "Scarlatina sine eruptione" is a very real thing. Sufferers from sore throat may be carriers of Scarlet Fever and should be treated seriously.

Only 8 cases of Diphtheria were notified last year with no fatalities.

Twenty deaths were ascribed to Influenza, so that Cambridge may be said to have escaped any serious epidemic.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Important changes have taken place during the year in the organisation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The Borough Council has taken over the entire financial and administrative responsibility from the Voluntary Association. There must be many who see the passing of the old order with regret; there can be no one who is not conscious of the excellent work the Association has done, and all must be deeply grateful to the pioneers who started and so long continued the work.

In connection with the change there has been an important addition to the staff of the Public Health Department. On June 1st Dr. M. C. K. Patterson was appointed whole-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Supervisor of Midwives. By the end of the year under review, though the new organisation has scarcely had time to take full effect, there was every indication of excellent results for 1938.

Attendances at the Welfare Centres show a considerable increase over the preceding years.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic numbers and attendances have also increased appreciably. Particularly satisfactory is the increase in post-natal examinations.

It is worth pointing out that there is no reason why a patient attended by her own doctor under the General Practitioners Ante-Natal Scheme should not also attend the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic for the various benefits she may there receive. There is no antagonism between the two organisations and they should be supplementary.

The report of the Public Dental Officer shows that rather more work has been done for the child under school age, and that slightly fewer mothers have been treated. This part of the Dental Scheme is of the utmost importance, and in the true sense preventive.

HOUSING.

During the year 68 houses were erected by the Local Authority, and 460 by private enterprise. This is slightly less than in 1936, and still much below the number needed.

Only 20 of the 64 houses in the Cambridge Place Clearance Area have been vacated, leaving 44 still occupied. The occupants are awaiting accommodation, which is in process of erection.

An immense amount of the Sanitary Inspectors' time is taken up with the inspection of houses to be represented and the preparation of reports thereon, so that other work has sometimes to be neglected.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector's report indicates that a high standard is maintained in the production and preparation of food.

The milk supply, one of the most important single articles of diet, is kept under continuous supervision.

On page 56 of the report, a short account is given of an epidemic of gastro-enteritis, which was traced to milk. This is an interesting instance, of which there have been several reported recently throughout the country, that "clean" milk is not "safe" milk. The milk to which the epidemic was traced was produced under excellent conditions, and the producer could in no way be blamed.

The only safe milk is properly pasteurised milk. Dirty milk does not give good results when pasteurised, so that pasteurisation is not an encouragement to the careless production of milk.

In conclusion, I should like to express my indebtedness to all the members of the staff of this department for the zeal and loyalty with which they have carried out their respective duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR J. SMYTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Cambridge.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	10,057
Estimated Population (1937)	77,430
Number of inhabited houses	19,573
Estimated Rateable Value	£696,500
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,765

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.			
Births	Legitimate ...	808	409	399	} Birth Rate ...	10.9
	Illegitimate ...	34	18	16		
Deaths	... ..	752	355	397	*Corrected Death Rate...	9.0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	} from sepsis ...	2
					} „ other causes	0

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

Legitimate	32.	Illegitimate	6.	Total ...	38
------------	-----	--------------	----	-----------	----

*By a "corrected death rate" is meant one which has been treated in such a way, raised or lowered in a certain ratio, as to be comparable with the death rates similarly treated of other districts. That "correction" is necessary is due to the fact that differences in death rates in various areas are not entirely dependent upon the sanitary conditions existing in these areas, but also on the constitution (age and sex) of the population. A population consisting of aged persons would show more deaths than one consisting entirely of young and vigorous adults; a population made up of a large number of males and a small number of females has more deaths and a higher death rate than one in which the females outnumber the males. The death rates of such populations are not comparable the one with the other nor with those of populations differently constituted. To overcome this difficulty the Registrar General issues a "factor for correction" for each district which represents the number of times which the actual death rate of each must be raised in order to permit of its examination side by side with the rates of other districts. The "factor for correction" in the case of Cambridge is 0.93, and the corrected death rate is obtained by multiplying with this figure the number of deaths per 1,000, calculated from the total deaths and the population estimated to the middle of the year.

POPULATION.

The population as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1937 is 77,430, an increase when compared with 1936 of 670. This increase is largely to be accounted for by immigration, as the natural increase of the population during the year has been only 90.

The number of inhabited houses is well over 19,000, and the Corporation is now by far the largest single owner of cottage property in the Borough, with a total of 2,297 houses.

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages, and the proportion of marriages per thousand of the population show an upward tendency, and are the highest for many years, and if regarded as an indication of increasing prosperity are to be viewed with satisfaction.

	Marriages.		Marriage-rate per 1,000 of the population.			
				Cambridge.	England & Wales.	
1907	313	...	...	15.6	...	15.9
1908	281	...	...	14.1	...	15.1
1909	323	...	...	16.0	...	14.7
1910	307	...	...	15.1	...	14.7
1911	309	...	...	15.4	...	15.2
1912	335	...	...	16.6	...	15.6
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
1924	469	...	...	15.8	...	15.3
1925	464	...	...	15.6	...	15.2
1926	456	...	...	15.5	...	14.3
1927	460	...	...	15.7	...	15.7
1928	458	...	...	15.0	...	15.4
1929	432	...	...	14.2	...	15.8
1930	449	...	...	14.8	...	15.8
1931	476	...	...	14.2	...	15.6
1932	505	...	...	15.1	...	15.2
1933	550	...	...	15.9	...	15.7
1934	522	...	...	14.4	...	16.9
1935	529	...	...	14.3	...	17.1
1936	559	...	...	16.1	...	17.3
1937	561	...	...	16.0	...	17.4

BIRTHS.

The total number "registered" was 1,043, but after making allowance for the outward transfers 213, not belonging to the Borough, and 12 Cambridge children born elsewhere, the net number of births belonging to Cambridge is 842.

The birth-rate for the year was 10.9, the same as last year. The birth-rate for the whole country in 1937 was 14.9.

The following figures show for 1937 and for each year since 1918, the number of births, the birth-rates, and the proportion at birth of males to females.

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth-rate. per 100 Females.	No. of Males born
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
1924	836	428	408	14.1	106.8
1925	836	443	393	14.1	112.7
1926	834	455	379	14.1	120.0
1927	818	427	391	13.9	109.2
1928	780	373	407	12.8	91.5
1929	715	354	361	11.8	98.1
1930	761	415	346	12.5	119.9
1931	775	420	355	11.6	118.3
1932	732	373	359	10.9	103.9
1933	690	357	333	10.0	107.2
1934*	777	395	382	10.7	103.4
1935	840	449	391	11.3	115.0
1936	838	447	391	10.9	114.3
1937	842	427	415	10.9	102.9

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 34.8 per cent. of the total, an increase of 7.7 as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of those births belonging to Cambridge :

	Births.	Percentage of total births.
Private Nursing Homes	183	21.7
The County Infirmary	81	9.7
Addenbrooke's Hospital	23	2.7
Other Institutions	6	0.7
Total	293	34.8

*The Borough was extended in April, 1934, to include Cherry Hinton and Trumpington.

The following table shows the number of illegitimate births registered since 1918 :—

		Illegitimate Births.		Percentage of total Births.
1919	...	77	...	8.6
1920	...	63	...	5.1
1921	...	40	...	4.0
1922	...	31	...	3.4
1923	...	33	...	3.7
1924	...	35	...	4.1
1925	...	30	...	3.5
1926	...	38	...	4.5
1927	...	35	...	4.2
1928	...	30	...	3.8
1929	...	47	...	6.6
1930	...	34	...	4.4
1931	...	33	...	4.2
1932	...	36	...	4.9
1933	...	32	...	4.6
1934	...	39	...	5.0
1935	...	34	...	4.0
1936	...	41	...	4.9
1937	...	34	...	4.0

Notification of Births.—The number of births registered and notified since 1918, and the source of notification are shown below :—

	Registered.	Notified.	Percentage Notified.	Notified by		
				Doctor.	Midwife.	Others.
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
1924	915	895	97.8	119	633	143
1925	908	901	99.2	109	662	130
1926	928	894	96.3	127	631	136
1927	899	859	95.5	102	614	143
1928	861	850	98.7	88	596	166
1929	806	790	98.0	69	592	129
1930	879	845	96.1	70	631	144
1931	893	883	98.8	78	643	162
1932	861	831	96.5	72	652	107
1933	819	761	92.9	58	596	107
1934	917	905	98.7	102	681	122
1935	998	957	95.9	127	607	223
1936	1000	996	99.9	155	650	191
1937	1043	1044	99.9	166	677	201

Still-Births.—The total number of still-births belonging to Cambridge was 13, and the rate 1.5 per 1,000 births. In 1936 the corresponding figure was 20 and 2.4 per 1,000.

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths in each year since 1914 :—

	Total Births.		Total Deaths.		Natural Increase.	
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
1924	...	836	...	...	700	136
1925	...	836	...	...	609	227
1926	...	834	...	...	646	188
1927	...	818	...	...	748	70
1928	...	780	...	...	668	112
						Decrease.
1929	...	715	...	...	751	36
						Increase.
1930	...	761	...	...	680	81
1931	...	775	...	...	749	26
1932	...	732	...	...	707	25
						Decrease.
1933	...	690	...	...	872	182
						Increase.
*1934	...	777	...	...	691	86
1935	...	840	...	...	757	83
1936	...	838	...	...	783	55
1937	...	842	...	...	752	90

*The Borough was extended in April, 1934, to include Cherry Hinton and Trumpington.

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1900.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE 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
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	726	12.3	152	49	42	48	623	10.5
1924	59120	915	836	14.1	796	13.5	149	53	46	55	700	11.8
1925	59020	908	836	14.1	745	12.6	174	38	38	45	609	10.3
1926	58820	928	834	14.1	799	13.5	192	39	44	52	646	10.9
1927	58680	899	818	13.9	895	15.0	191	44	45	55	748	12.7
1928	60860	861	780	12.8	875	14.3	244	37	43	55	668	10.9
1929	60730	806	715	11.8	941	15.5	244	51	34	48	751	12.3
1930	60730	879	761	12.5	870	14.3	248	58	31	40	680	11.2
1931	67000	893	775	11.6	989	14.8	290	50	34	44	749	11.2
1932	67000	861	732	10.9	962	14.4	300	45	28	38	707	10.5
1933	68880	819	690	10.0	1150	16.6	344	66	37	54	872	12.6
1934	72982	917	777	10.7	999	13.7	348	40	31	40	691	9.5
1935	75400	993	840	11.3	1045	14.1	344	56	35	41	757	9.4
1936	76760	1000	838	10.9	1113	14.5	373	43	27	32	783	9.4
1937	77430	1043	842	10.9	1081	13.9	382	57	32	38	752	9.0

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.

* 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 1937.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	All ages.	Under 1 year.	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.		
All Causes	751	32	5	4	6	21	58	159	466	643	
{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Uncertified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	12	10
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	33	...	...	...	...	2	21	10	...	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	126	...	...	...	...	...	8	40	78	101
Rheumatic Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	9
Diabetes ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	10
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	47	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	36	26
Heart Disease...	106	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	83	42
Arterio-sclerosis ...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	54	9
Bronchitis ...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	32	16
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	28	5	1	...	1	...	2	6	13	23	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	18
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	15
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	11
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	14	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24
Suicide ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	3
Other Deaths from Violence...	17	...	...	...	1	6	2	3	5	39
Other Defined Diseases ...	201	10	2	2	1	2	11	26	137	246	
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3
	752	32	5	4	6	21	58	159	467	643	

NOTES TO TABLE III.

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."

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.

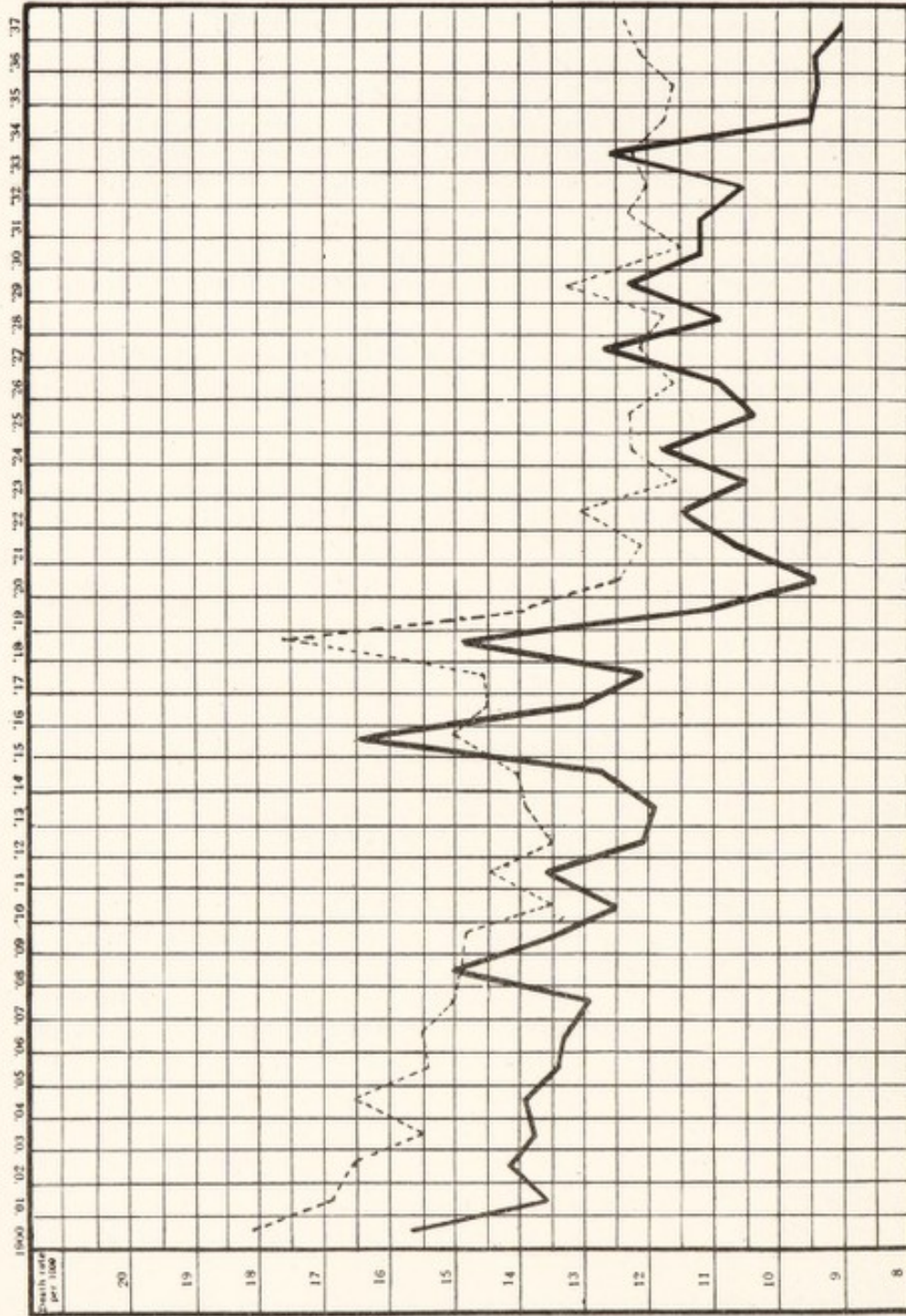
The number of deaths recorded was 752, a decrease of 31 compared with 1936, and the death-rate 9.0 per 1,000.

	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
		Cambridge.	England and Wales.
1st Quarter ...	259	12.3	16.3
2nd " ...	173	8.2	11.6
3rd " ...	131	6.2	9.7
4th " ...	189	9.0	12.3
	<u>752</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>12.4</u>

In order of numerical importance, the causes of death in Cambridge in 1937 were :

1. Diseases of the circulatory system	...	...	...	195
2. Cancer	...	...	...	126
3. Diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	75
4. " " nervous system	...	...	...	76
5. " " digestive system	...	...	...	37
6. Tuberculosis (all forms)...	...	...	...	37

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1900.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales

Year.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.		Diseases of the Digestive System.		Diseases of the Nervous System.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Cancer.		Tuberculosis (All Forms)	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
1914	100	1.75	50	0.87	75	1.31	95	1.66	67	1.17	73	1.28
1915	108	1.99	59	0.90	69	1.27	166	3.07	83	1.53	69	1.29
1916	82	1.44	35	0.61	73	1.28	120	2.11	78	1.37	70	1.23
1917	95	1.63	50	0.85	69	1.18	95	1.63	82	1.40	69	1.18
1918	98	1.68	40	0.68	83	1.42	104	1.78	71	1.21	76	1.34
1919	92	1.59	34	0.58	50	0.88	104	1.79	79	1.36	52	0.90
1920	98	1.63	32	0.53	51	0.85	69	1.14	78	1.29	51	0.85
1921	99	1.67	36	0.60	74	1.24	87	1.46	87	1.46	55	0.92
1922	107	1.81	26	0.44	67	1.12	106	1.79	86	1.46	50	0.84
1923	97	1.63	38	0.64	69	1.16	84	1.41	94	1.58	54	0.91
1924	100	1.69	44	0.72	64	1.08	98	1.65	84	1.42	62	1.04
1925	80	1.35	29	0.49	82	1.38	72	1.22	85	1.43	52	0.87
1926	111	1.88	27	0.46	83	1.41	77	1.30	86	1.46	58	0.98
1927	112	1.90	41	0.69	67	1.14	118	2.00	80	1.36	56	0.96
1928	115	1.89	31	0.50	82	1.34	88	1.44	106	1.74	49	0.80
1929	155	2.55	37	0.61	56	0.92	120	1.98	105	1.73	53	0.87
1930	159	2.62	34	0.56	61	1.04	81	1.33	83	1.37	37	0.61
1931	174	2.59	32	0.48	66	0.98	94	1.40	128	1.91	40	0.59
1932	200	2.98	38	0.57	64	0.95	76	1.13	97	1.45	37	0.55
1933	188	2.71	46	0.66	63	0.92	123	1.78	116	1.68	39	0.58
1934	185	2.54	43	0.59	48	0.67	86	1.18	119	1.63	26	0.36
1935	195	2.63	34	0.46	87	1.17	84	1.13	124	1.67	30	0.40
1936	194	2.56	39	0.50	84	1.09	89	1.15	124	1.61	26	0.33
1937	195	2.52	37	0.47	76	0.98	75	0.97	126	1.63	37	0.47

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year 310 deaths of Cambridge residents occurred in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 41.2 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	124	16.5
Isolation Hospital	3	0.4
The County Infirmary, Mill Road... ..	108	14.4
Chesterton Institution	4	0.5
Devonshire Nursing Home... ..	6	0.8
Evelyn Nursing Home	9	1.2
Grove Nursing Home	6	0.8
Brooklands Avenue Nursing Home	5	0.7
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony	9	1.2
Fulbourn Mental Hospital... ..	17	2.2
Other Institutions	19	2.5
Total	310	41.2

The following was the proportion of institutional deaths per 100 deaths in previous years : 1920, 22 ; 1921, 26 ; 1922, 21 ; 1923, 24 ; 1924, 28 ; 1925, 24 ; 1926, 27 ; 1927, 25 ; 1928, 29 ; 1929, 30 ; 1930, 35 ; 1931, 32.4 ; 1932, 35.3 ; 1933, 37.0 ; 1934, 33.7 ; 1935, 40.7 ; 1936, 40.8.

Causes of Accidental Deaths

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Road accidents...	11	15	9	6	24	7	11	10	11
Burns and scalds	3	3	2	2	—	1	3	3	—
Drowning ...	2	2	2	—	2	2	1	—	2
Coal gas poisoning	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	2
Railway accidents	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Food poisoning...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	4	1	2	2	6	9	5	9	7
Total ...	23	23	16	12	34	21	20	23	23

Suicides

Coal gas poisoning	5	2	4	4	3	4	5	4	4
Drowning ...	1	4	1	3	3	2	—	2	2
Cutting instruments ...	2	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—
Liquid poisons ...	2	2	—	3	2	1	2	—	1
Others ...	2	2	—	2	5	2	9	3	1
Total ...	12	13	8	13	14	10	16	10	8

INFANT MORTALITY.

Though the Infantile Mortality Rate of 38 is slightly higher than last year, it is still very low, the Rate for the country as a whole being 57. Half these deaths occurred within the first week of life, and it is not unreasonable to hope that with increased attention to ante-natal care the infant mortality may be still further reduced.

A study of the infant mortality rate in quinquennial periods for the past thirty years shows a steady decline in each period, from 126.4 per 1000 births in 1900-04, to 43.1 per 1000 in the period 1930-34 (see page 22).

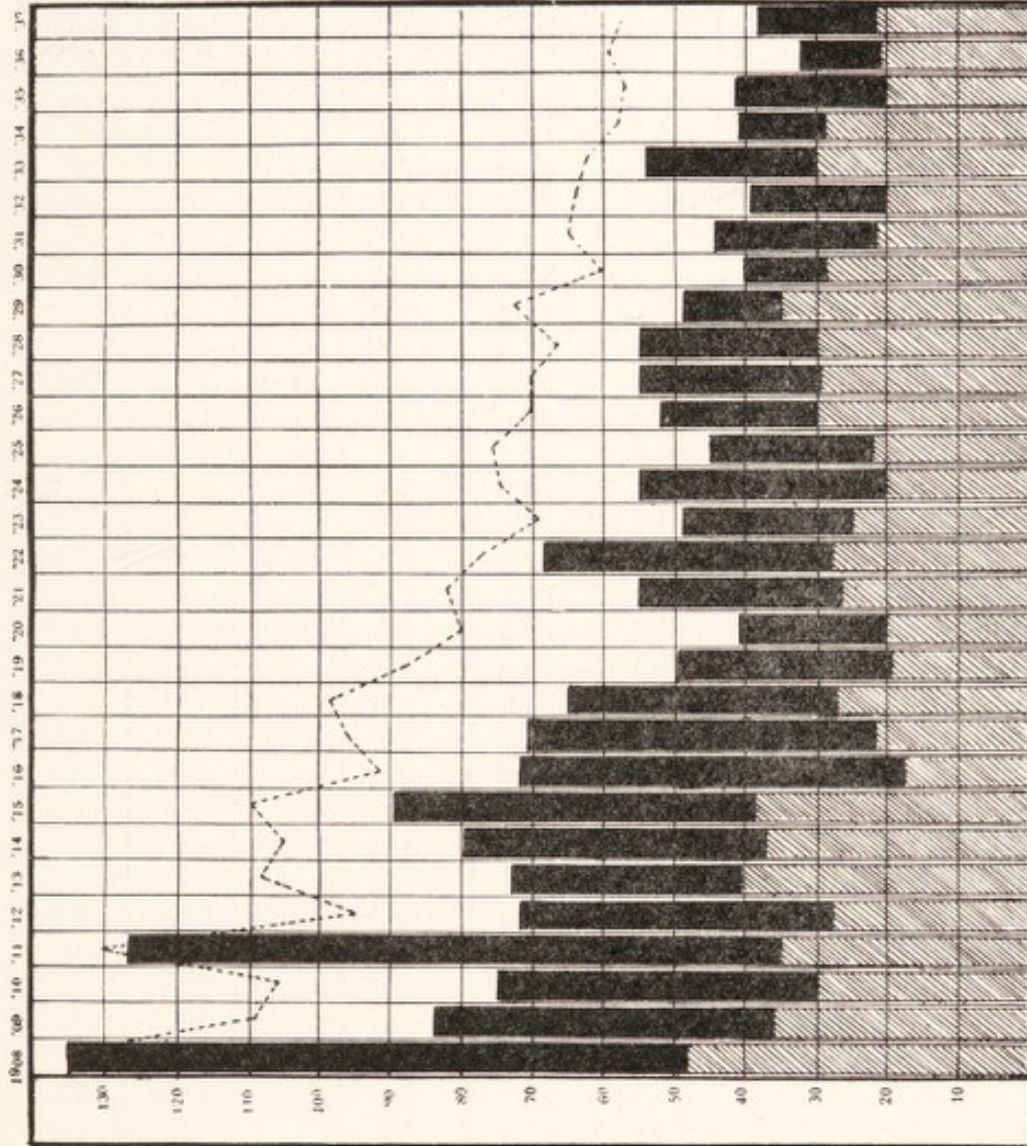
	No. of Infant Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1914	78	78	10.7	105
1915	88	88	9.9	110
1916	72	72	10.5	91
1917	53	71	8.3	97
1918	54	65	7.0	97
1919	44	49	6.8	89
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1921	52	55	8.1	83
1922	62	68	9.2	77
1923	42	48	6.7	69
1924	46	55	6.5	75
1925	38	45	6.2	75
1926	44	52	6.7	70
1927	45	55	6.0	69
1928	43	55	6.4	65
1929	34	48	4.8	74
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1931	34	44	4.5	66
1932	28	38	3.9	65
1933	37	54	4.2	64
1934	31	40	4.5	58
1935	35	41	4.6	57
1936	27	32	3.4	59
1937	32	38	4.2	57

TABLE IV.
 INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year.
 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	...	16	2	...	1	19	4	3	5	1	32
		Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	5
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	9
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	1	...	32
Nett Births in the year	{	legitimate	...	808	Nett Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	27					
		illegitimate	...	34			illegitimate infants	5					

- (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.

CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN CAMBRIDGE.



The Infant Death-Rate per 1000 births for the Borough is represented by the columns, the lower shaded portion of which shows the death-rate amongst newly born babies (i.e. under 1 month old). The Infant Death-Rate for England and Wales is represented by the dotted line.

Table showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate of Cambridge since 1900.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Average five years.		
						Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1900	923	24.1	608	15.7	132	22.1	14.2	126.4
1901	794	20.6	527	13.6	127			
1902	842	21.8	557	14.2	135			
1903	884	22.8	541	13.8	108			
1904	819	21.0	550	13.9	130			
1905	891	22.8	531	13.4	78	21.0	13.6	102.2
1906	791	20.1	530	13.3	127			
1907	816	20.7	517	12.9	88			
1908	791	20.0	603	15.0	135			
1909	854	21.5	548	13.5	83			
1910	799	20.0	513	12.5	76	19.2	12.5	84.6
1911	764	19.0	551	13.6	125			
*1912	1140	20.1	740	12.1	71			
1913	1109	19.4	670	11.9	73			
1914	996	17.4	728	12.7	78			
1915	997	17.4	888	16.4	88	15.3	13.5	69.0
1916	991	17.4	683	13.0	72			
1917	741	12.6	634	12.1	71			
1918	821	14.1	770	14.8	65			
1919	894	14.8	646	11.1	49			
1920	1219	20.2	568	9.4	41	16.2	10.7	53.4
1921	939	16.5	638	10.7	55			
1922	904	15.3	674	11.4	68			
1923	878	14.8	623	10.5	48			
1924	836	14.1	700	11.8	55			
1925	836	14.1	609	10.3	45	13.3	11.4	51.0
1926	834	14.1	646	10.9	52			
1927	818	13.9	748	12.7	55			
1928	780	12.8	668	10.9	55			
1929	715	11.8	751	12.3	48			
1930	761	12.5	680	11.2	40	11.1	11.0	43.1
1931	775	11.6	749	11.2	44			
1932	732	10.9	707	10.5	38			
1933	690	10.0	872	12.6	54			
*1934	777	10.7	691	9.5	40			
1935	840	11.3	757	9.4	41	10.9	9.4	32
1936	838	10.9	783	9.4	32			
1937	842	10.9	752	9.0	38			

*The Borough was extended in 1912 and again on 1st April, 1934.

Deaths of Children 1 to 5 years of Age.—The total number of deaths at this age period was 9 or 1.2 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	1924	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	31	'32	'33'	'34	'35	'36	'37
Infectious Diseases														
Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping cough	1	6	1	2	3	2	6	1	—	1	2	—	1	2
Tuberculosis—														
Pulmonary ...	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms ...	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	—	2	1	1	1	2
Bronchitis and														
Pneumonia ...	8	7	2	10	4	3	5	2	3	4	5	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and														
Enteritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Causes	4	2	2	5	5	2	7	4	3	2	4	4	2	4
	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

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

The total number of deaths in 1937 was 126, or 1 out of every 6 deaths during the year. This is the same number as the preceding year. With the exception of eight between 25 and 45 years of age, all the deaths occurred among persons aged 45 and over.

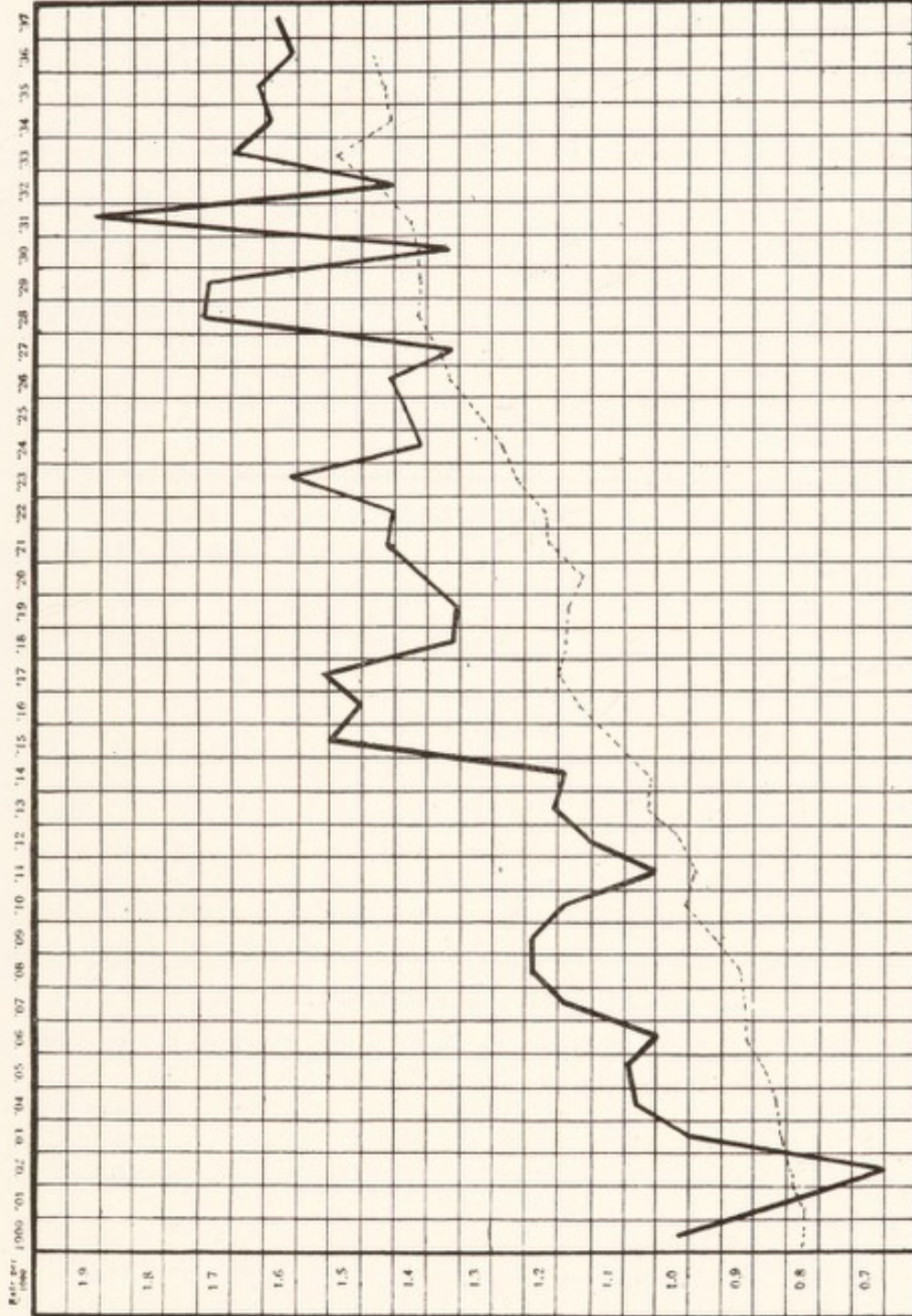
The mortality from this cause, for each year since 1915, is as follows :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	
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
1924	35	49	1.42
1925	42	43	1.43
1926	33	53	1.46
1927	32	48	1.36
1928	45	61	1.74
1929	45	60	1.73
1930	29	54	1.37
1931	48	80	1.91
1932	43	54	1.45
1933	58	58	1.68
1934	59	60	1.63
1935	47	77	1.67
1936	44	80	1.61
1937	51	75	1.63

In the following table the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for each year since 1915 :—

Year.	Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver, etc.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Female genital organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1916	5	—	14	5	12	11	—	11	1	9	1	1	4	4	37	41
1917	5	—	15	11	12	9	—	5	—	7	1	2	8	7	41	41
1918	4	1	10	11	9	8	—	7	1	11	1	1	4	4	28	43
1919	1	—	17	13	3	12	—	9	—	9	—	2	6	7	27	52
1920	4	1	17	15	8	8	—	7	—	11	—	—	6	1	35	43
1921	6	—	12	15	7	12	—	10	—	11	—	—	10	4	35	52
1922	6	—	11	14	17	13	—	9	—	5	1	—	8	2	43	43
1923	6	—	12	9	16	12	—	10	—	14	1	—	9	5	44	50
1924	5	1	14	6	9	13	—	9	—	12	—	—	7	8	35	49
1925	5	—	19	8	6	13	—	7	—	10	—	—	12	5	42	43
1926	5	—	11	13	10	8	—	18	—	6	—	—	7	8	33	53
1927	4	—	7	8	12	11	—	12	—	11	—	1	9	5	32	48
1928	2	—	12	14	16	16	—	6	—	18	1	—	14	7	45	61
1929	3	—	12	14	18	17	—	5	—	12	2	2	10	10	45	60
1930	3	2	9	13	6	16	—	13	—	7	—	—	11	3	29	54
1931	6	1	18	15	11	22	—	14	—	17	—	2	13	9	48	80
1932	2	1	14	16	14	13	—	5	—	12	—	—	13	7	43	54
1933	6	—	17	13	17	14	—	11	—	11	—	—	18	9	58	58
1934	5	—	17	11	23	16	—	15	—	14	—	—	14	4	59	60
1935	5	2	15	14	17	22	—	16	—	15	1	—	9	8	47	77
1936	2	—	3	12	23	26	—	16	1	17	—	—	15	9	44	80
1937	2	—	12	21	21	16	—	4	—	10	1	—	15	24	51	75

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM CANCER IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1900.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

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

	1922	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	32	'33	'34	'35	'36	'37
Bronchitis	59	49	52	40	45	84	43	70	35	50	35	69	42	28	38	38
Pneumonia	17	15	11	9	9	12	17	11	16	11	9	15	20	21	16	9
Broncho- Pneumonia	25	11	22	15	17	11	13	25	18	19	20	21	15	19	20	19
Others ...	5	9	13	8	6	11	15	14	12	14	12	18	9	16	15	9
Total ...	106	84	98	72	77	118	88	120	81	94	76	123	86	84	89	75

Maternal Mortality.—There were two deaths from sepsis during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 10 from sepsis and 19 from all other conditions.

The average death-rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period of years has been 1 per 1000 births, and from other puerperal conditions 2 per 1000 births.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales for 1937 were 0.94 and 2.17.

VACCINATION.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by the Clerk to the County Council.

	1937
Number of Births ...	1039
„ „ Successful Vaccinations ...	183
„ „ Certificates of Insusceptibility ...	2
„ „ Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection... who died Unvaccinated...	678
„ postponed by Medical Certificate	35
„ removed to other districts	21
„ not found and in abeyance	20
Percentage successfully vaccinated	100
	17.6

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

I am indebted to the Clerk to the County Council for the following figures relating to Public Assistance in Cambridge.

	County Infirmary.	Union Lane Institution.
I. Patients relieved in Institutions :		
(a) Able-bodied ...	0	22
(b) Not able-bodied ...	571	176
(c) Insane ...	12	0
(d) Children...	205	0
2. Vagrants ...		14,309
3. No. of out-door poor relieved ...		2,156
4. No. of out-door vagrants relieved ...		0
5. No. of children relieved at the Children's Home, Ross Street ...		47

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
Puerperal Pyrexia	Pulmonary	Lethargica
Cholera	Tuberculosis	Acute Polio-
Erysipelas	Other Forms of	Encephalitis
Malaria	Tuberculosis	Acute <i>Primary</i>
Dysentery	Trench Fever	Pneumonia
		Acute <i>Influenzal</i>
		Pneumonia

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria is still a rarity in Cambridge, only 8 cases were notified in 1937. During the last 5 years there have been only 33 cases with 1 death.

The "carrier rate" was investigated again on a sample school population and gave completely negative results.

There has been a fall in the number of children immunised against this disease, 685 being protected in 1937, against 719 in 1936. During the past six years 2,872 children have been inoculated. This is far too small a percentage of the child population to have any influence on the incidence of diphtheria. If an epidemic were to break out it would be a severe one, since natural immunity must be almost absent, and comparatively few have availed themselves of artificial protection.

The scheme by which medical practitioners receive a fee for the inoculation of necessitous cases against diphtheria has only been put into practice in a very few instances during the year.

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

	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent
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
1924	51	6	11.7
1925	32	1	3.1
1926	93	2	2.1
1927	82	8	9.7
1928	143	16	11.2
1929	240	10	4.1
1930	105	7	6.7
1931	47	2	4.7
1932	18	2	11.1
1933	9	1	11.1
1934	6	0	0.0
1935	6	0	0.0
1936	4	0	0.0
1937	8	0	0.0

Scarlet Fever.—The notifications numbered 100. The disease was on the whole of a very mild type. The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1912 are shown below:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1913	312	4	1.2
1914	176	0	0.0
1915	87	2	2.3
1916	85	0	0.0
1917	45	0	0.0
1918	18	0	0.0
1919	69	2	2.9
1920	57	0	0.0
1921	74	1	1.3
1922	100	1	1.0
1923	62	1	1.6
1924	96	0	0.0
1925	78	1	1.3
1926	106	0	0.0
1927	153	2	1.3
1928	184	1	0.5
1929	98	0	0.0
1930	178	1	0.6
1931	116	1	0.9
1932	145	2	1.4
1933	195	2	1.0
1934	189	0	0.0
1935	202	0	0.0
1936	141	1	0.7
1937	100	1	1.0

Eighty-eight cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Influenza.—The number of notifications recorded each year since 1918 is as follows:—

Year.	Notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia.	Deaths from Influenza.
1919	5	33
1920	2	6
1921	0	8
1922	19	40
1923	3	10
1924	5	27
1925	3	22
1926	3	5
1927	9	56
1928	2	10
1929	21	38
1930	3	4
1931	1	10
1932	1	14
1933	8	67
1934	2	5
1935	0	4
1936	1	11
1937	4	20

Measles.—The numbers notified by Head Teachers among elementary school children were 268 as compared with 138 in 1936.

The annual number of deaths and the mortality from them are shown in the following tables :—

The following figures show the mortality from Measles since 1907 :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate.		Deaths.		Death-rate.
1908	33	...	0.83	1923	0	...	0.00
1909	1	...	0.02	1924	0	...	0.00
1910	0	...	0.00	1925	7	...	0.11
1911	31	...	0.77	1926	1	...	0.01
1912	3	...	0.05	1927	0	...	0.00
1913	1	...	0.01	1928	0	...	0.00
1914	2	...	0.03	1929	1	...	0.01
1915	59	...	1.09	1930	0	...	0.00
1916	1	...	0.01	1931	1	...	0.01
1917	1	...	0.01	1932	1	...	0.01
1918	2	...	0.03	1933	0	...	0.00
1919	3	...	0.05	1934	1	...	0.01
1920	2	...	0.03	1935	0	...	0.00
1921	0	...	0.00	1936	0	...	0.00
1922	4	...	0.06	1937	0	...	0.00

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of whooping cough notified from the elementary schools was 199, as compared with 335 during 1936.

The mortality record for Whooping Cough since 1907 is as follows :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate.		Deaths.		Death-rate.
1908	32	...	0.80	1923	0	...	0.00
1909	0	...	0.00	1924	0	...	0.00
1910	8	...	0.20	1925	6	...	0.10
1911	0	...	0.00	1926	2	...	0.03
1912	19	...	0.23	1927	5	...	0.08
1913	12	...	0.21	1928	1	...	0.01
1914	2	...	0.03	1929	0	...	0.00
1915	2	...	0.03	1930	4	...	0.07
1916	15	...	0.26	1931	0	...	0.00
1917	0	...	0.00	1932	0	...	0.00
1918	1	...	0.01	1933	2	...	0.03
1919	1	...	0.01	1934	3	...	0.03
1920	0	...	0.00	1935	0	...	0.00
1921	0	...	0.00	1936	1	...	0.01
1922	7	...	0.11	1937	3	...	0.04

For information regarding other notifications received see Table II. on page 28.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No cases of this disease (sleepy sickness) were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases were notified. They were removed to Addenbrooke's Hospital and discharged cured without any impairment of the sight.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Three cases were notified, and made a complete recovery.

Typhoid Fever.—Two cases were notified during 1937.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases of puerperal fever were notified, and six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was fifty-four. The pulmonary cases numbered thirty-seven and the non-pulmonary seventeen.

The number of notifications received each year from 1929 is as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Pulmonary ...	82	53	46	38	44	40	42	27	37
Non-pulmonary ...	18	19	17	15	16	14	17	14	17
	<u>100</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>54</u>

The ages of the cases notified and of the fatal cases for 1937 are shown below :

Age. Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1
5—10	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1
10—15	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—20	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
20—25	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
25—35	4	5	1	...	4	7	...	...
35—45	4	1	...	1	4	6	...	...
45—55	9	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
55—65	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	...
65 upw.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	14	7	10	16	17	1	3
	37		17		33		4	
	54				37			

Tuberculosis Survivals.—The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1937 was 253, of whom 128 were males and 125 females. The pulmonary cases numbered 145 (76 males and 69 females), and the non-pulmonary 108 (52 males and 56 females).

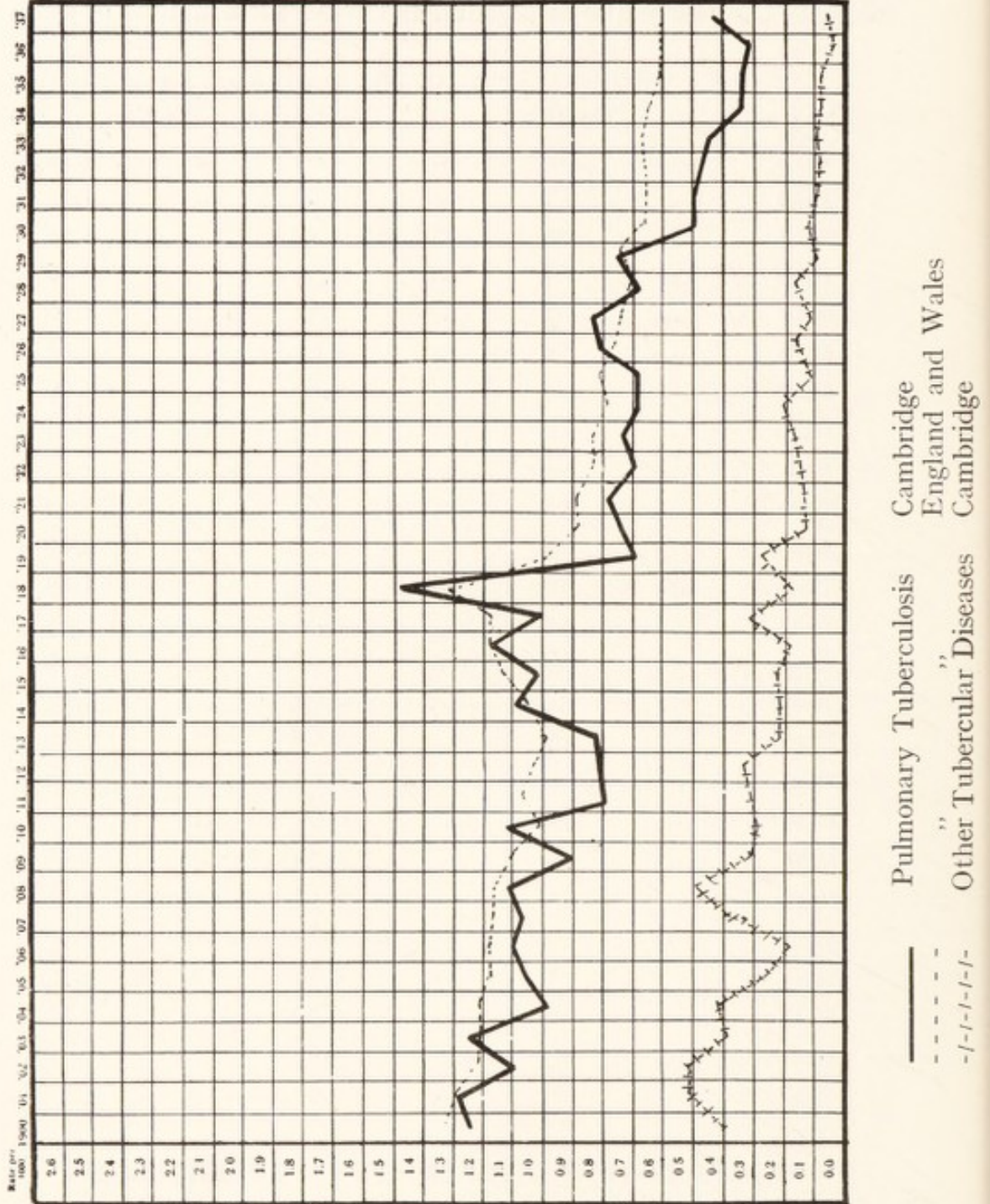
The following tabular statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis in Cambridge and in England and Wales for a number of years :—

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	1.06
1924	62	1.04	1.05
1925	52	0.88	1.03
1926	58	0.98	0.96
1927	56	0.95	0.95
1928	49	0.80	0.90
1929	53	0.87	0.93
1930	37	0.61	0.87
1931	40	0.59	0.86
1932	37	0.55	0.81
1933	39	0.57	0.79
1934	26	0.36	0.76
1935	30	0.40	0.71
1936	26	0.33	0.69
1937	37	0.48	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations prohibit anyone who is aware that he is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No such case has arisen during the year under review.

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1900.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The County Council's scheme for the inclusion of the Chesterton and South Cambs. Rural Districts in one area with the Borough of Cambridge for the purpose of the provision of accommodation for infectious diseases other than smallpox has been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

The Minister, however, considers that for the area so constituted the minimum number of beds should be increased from 62 to 70, and the Borough Council resolved that the County Council be informed that they will be prepared to make the requisite arrangements for the increased accommodation as required, at the appropriate time.

It is understood that the Cambridge County Council are preparing a scheme for a smallpox hospital to replace that at Coldham's Lane, which will not be available when the new ring road is made.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1937 from the Borough and adjacent Rural Districts :—

	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1936.	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1937.
Smallpox... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	12	13	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	139	127	1	15
Measles	2	30	32	—	—
Mumps	—	21	21	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	6	6	—	—
German Measles... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	5	3	2	—
Influenza	—	2	2	—	—
Others	—	2	1	—	1
Totals	7	225	213	3	16

The total number of cases admitted was 91 less than in 1936, the number admitted from the Borough being 170 as compared with 295 in 1936, and from other areas 55 as compared with 21 in 1936.

The following table gives details as to the average cost of maintenance of patients and staff for past years, the year taken being the year ending March 31st.

Financial Year ended Mar. 31st	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.
1901-2	98	10.7	39.8	I	2	I	4½	7	6¾	15	I	10
1902-3	245	28.1	41.9		10½		II½	4	0	8	8	I ¾
1903-4	269	31.1	42.4		II		I 0	4	2	8	17	2 ¾
1904-5	127	11.0	31.7		II½		I 1½	8	0¾	13	12	I ½
1905-6	148	15.0	37.0		I 1¼		I 2½	7	I½	13	4	2 ½
1906-7	179	19.1	38.9		II¼		I I	6	I	11	17	6 ½
1907-8	152	12.3	29.7		II½		I 1¾	8	2½	12	3	6 ½
1908-9	185	15.1	29.8		I 0¾		I 3½	7	0	10	9	2 ¼
1909-10	223	21.9	35.8		10¾		I I	5	I½	9	I	9 ¾
1910-11	240	23.3	35.4		10½		I 1¼	4	10½	8	12	8 ½
1911-12	513	46.0	32.8		9¼		II¼	3	3	5	6	7 ¾
1912-13	569	53.7	34.4		8¾		II	3	0½	5	5	0 ¼
1913-14	407	42.8	38.4		8¾		II¼	3	5	6	11	I ¾
1914-15	441	32.5	26.9		10¼		I 0½	4	2¾	5	13	II ¾
1915-16	436	33.6	28.2		II½		I I	4	4½	6	3	7 ½
1916-17	411	32.0	28.4		I 2¼		I 3¾	4	7	6	10	2 ¼
1917-18	381	23.7	22.7		I 6½		I 8½	5	10¾	6	11	2 ¼
1918-19	396	26.8	24.7		I 4¾		I 6½	6	0½	7	9	4 ¾
1919-20	384	38.3	36.5		I 2		I 6¼	4	10¾	8	19	0 ¾
1920-21	238	21.4	32.9		I 5½		I 7	9	3¼	15	5	6
1921-22	277	23.7	31.2		I 2		I 4½	7	10½	12	6	5 ½
1922-23	283	35.3	27.4		I 0¼		I I	7	8½	13	13	2 ½
1923-24	180	14.4	29.0		I 1¾		I 3½	12	9	18	10	2 ¾
1924-25	229	20.1	32.0		I 1¼		I 2½	9	4½	15	I	2 ½
1925-26	297	17.9	22.0		I 1½		I 2½	12	3	13	9	8
1926-27	307	23.2	27.7		I 0¼		I 2	9	5½	13	2	0 ¼
1927-28	378	31.7	30.6		II¾		I 2	7	5¾	11	8	5 ½
1928-29	491	38.3	28.5		II¾		I 2¼	6	10¾	9	16	6 ½
1929-30	538	41.8	27.2		II¾		I 4½	6	10¼	9	7	0 ¾
1930-31	390	33.4	33.1		II¾		I 2½	8	9	14	9	II
1931-32	324	27.3	30.8		I 0¾		I 2¾	8	6¾	13	11	4 ¼
1932-33	277	20.2	26.6		II½		I 2	10	9¾	14	8	I
1933-34	335	22.3	24.3		10¾		I 2	10	8	12	19	5 ½
1934-35	404	26.0	23.4		10¾		I 2	9	3¼	10	17	4 ½
1935-36	376	18.9	18.4		I 0		I 3	12	0¾	11	I	7
1936-37	253	14.6	21.1		II		I 2¼	14	7	15	8	0

*Note.—In working out the average cost per patient, loan charges are not included.

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.
	£	£	£	£	£
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
1923-24	1206	726	94	1306	3332
1924-25	1407	809	65	1168	3449
1925-26	1527	772	64	1642	4005
1926-27	1725	801	133	1363	4022
1927-28	1746	932	171	1469	4318
1928-29	1817	1057	204	1747	4825
1929-30	1871	1076	433	1652	5032
1930-31	1884	1010	212	2548	5654
1931-32	1873	916	191	1416	4396
1932-33	1757	699	158	1376	3990
1933-34	1784	689	208	1659	4340
1934-35	1868	763	219	1541	4391
1935-36	1893	728	157	1413	4191
1936-37	1854	579	107	1357	3897

The total income received from the treatment of patients at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the financial year ended March 31st, 1937, was £670 18s. 3d. Of this sum £418 8s. 3d. was received from private patients, and £252 10s. 0d. from other local authorities.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—

(a) **GENERAL:** The Local Authority does not undertake the nursing of non-infectious diseases. The home nursing of such cases where required is amply provided for by the District Nursing Association, and by several private nursing homes.

(b) **FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES:** The arrangements made by the Local Authority with the District Nursing Association provides for the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenza, Pneumonia and Puerperal Fever. The charge for cases of Puerperal Fever is 1s. 4d. per visit, and for the other diseases 8d. per visit, for two visits to the same case in one day 11d., or where there is more than one case in the 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 Local Authority.

During the year 315 visits were made to 25 cases by the District Nurses under these arrangements.

Midwives.

The supervision of Midwives in the Borough was transferred from the County Council to the Corporation by virtue of the provisions of the Cambridge (Supervision of Midwives) Order, 1930. The Superintendent of Midwives is Dr. M. C. K. Patterson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Seventeen Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough during 1937.

The proportion of confinements in Cambridge attended by Midwives is probably fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified:—

Year.	Total births.	Notified by Midwives.	Proportion per cent.
1920	1219	699	57
1921	939	532	56
1922	980	616	63
1923	950	620	65
1924	895	633	70
1925	901	662	73
1926	894	631	70
1927	859	614	71
1928	850	596	70
1929	790	592	75
1930	845	631	74
1931	883	643	73
1932	831	652	78
1933	761	596	78
1934	905	681	75
1935	957	607	63
1936	996	650	65
1937	1044	677	65

The notifications which are required from Midwives by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board are shown below.

The number of notifications received from Midwives is shown in the following table :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Sending for medical help on behalf of mother	104	108	123	101	83	91
Sending for medical help on behalf of infant	13	16	18	9	22	8
Still births	2	1	4	3	3	1
Death of infant	3	2	3	1	0	1
Death of mother	1	0	1	0	0	0
Change to artificial feeding	1	1	0	0	3	1
Inflammation of eyes of infant	1	4	1	2	1	4
Liability to be a source of Infection	3	3	4	3	2	4
Laying out of dead body	0	1	1	0	0	0

Municipal Midwives.

The Midwives Act, 1936.—Under the terms of this Act, which came into operation during the year, two whole time Midwives were appointed, and commenced duties on 1st September and 1st October respectively.

The duty of these Midwives is to attend women in their own homes at a charge of 35/- for the first confinement, 30/- for a subsequent confinement, and 20/- if engaged as a maternity nurse. The attendance in each instance is for 14 days. In necessitous cases the whole or a part of the fee may be remitted, the investigation of circumstances being undertaken by the Central Aid Society.

The progress of a new and untried service such as this, is of necessity slow, but by the 31st December the Midwives had attended 4 cases and had booked 19.

Infant and Maternal Welfare.—There are six Infant Welfare Centres in the town.

1. The Abbey Centre, held at the Municipal Health Centre, Auckland Road, every Tuesday afternoon.
2. The New Town Centre, also held at the Municipal Health Centre, Auckland Road, every Thursday afternoon.
3. The Romsey Town Centre, held at Wesleyan Hall, Hemingford Road, every Wednesday afternoon.
4. The Old Chesterton Centre, Church Hall, Chapel Street, held every Wednesday morning.
5. Trumpington Centre, Village Hall, held once a month.
6. Homerton College, held every Wednesday afternoon.

The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare attends each session at the Abbey, New Town and Old Chesterton Centres ; three sessions out of four at Romsey Centre ; Homerton College, and Trumpington Centre once a month. A Health Visitor is in attendance at each Centre. Valuable assistance is also given by one to three voluntary workers.

Dried milk, virol, cod liver oil and malt are sold at the centres at or below cost price, according to circumstances. Provision is also made for the supply of fresh milk in special cases where it is prescribed by the Doctor at the Centre. 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 considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at their meetings. The total number of cases enquired into during 1937 was two hundred and eighty-three, the number in 1936 was one hundred and seventy-five.

The scale of income now in force is as follows :—

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

The attendance at the Welfare Centres during 1937 were as follows :—

	Number of Children in attendance at the Centres who by the end of the year were :—			Total Attendances
	0—1	1—5	Over 5	
Romsey Town ...	74	201	10	2521
Old Chesterton ...	75	149	5	2292
Abbey ...	77	123	8	2063
New Town ...	75	179	10	1980
Homerton ...	47	73	3	1377
Trumpington ...	6	19	2	167
	<hr/> 354	<hr/> 744	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 10400

The total attendances at the Welfare Centres as compared with previous years was as follows :—

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
6798	7289	7179	7020	7150	7461	8735	10400

It will be seen from the above Table that the attendances during 1937 show a considerable increase over the preceding years.

The total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year was 557. (Children under one year of age 413, one to five years 144.)

In addition to the examinations of "Toddlers," special arrangements were made for the inspection of three year old children.

The parents of 296 children who had reached three years of age were sent an invitation to attend a special session at the Welfare Centre at Auckland Road. As a result of the invitation 118 children attended and were inspected.

The number found to require treatment was 43, or 36.4 per cent.

The conditions requiring treatment were :—

Tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	12
Sub-normal nutrition	...	...	...	...	4
Rickets	...	...	...	...	3
Deformities	...	...	...	...	12
External eye disease	...	...	...	...	6
Ear disease	...	...	...	...	2
Enlarged glands	...	...	...	...	1
Various other conditions	...	...	...	...	3

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

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
First Visits to Infants	798	721	644	694	761	783	844
Subsequent Visits to							
Infants	2956	3270	2595	2577	2396	3039	2681
Visits to Children 1-5 years	3005	4068	4161	4180	3486	3642	3870
First Visits to Expectant							
Mothers	162	134	143	136	133	147	153
Subsequent Visits to							
Expectant Mothers	95	110	127	68	108	293	122
Visits under Children Act	75	97	125	116	108	141	141
Other Cases Visited	137	124	168	153	211	227	268
Total	7228	8524	7963	7924	7203	8272	8079

The slight fall in the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year is due to a depleted staff.

Home Helps.—The number of applications for domestic help in the home during the period of confinement has slightly decreased this year, the number in 1933 being 8; in 1934, 22; in 1935, 34; in 1936, 48; and in 1937, 45.

The payment to the " Help " is 15/- per week. For this the Corporation is responsible, and recovers so much as, after assessment, the patient concerned is able to pay. The amounts paid by patients varied from 1/- per week to 10/- per week, and in 19 cases no charge was made.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Borough is 8. The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Acts relating to the registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes, but the work of inspection has been delegated to the Borough. In addition there is the Ely Diocesan Home, Bateman Street, opened in 1920 with accommodation for twelve unmarried mothers with their babies. Cases from the Borough are received when necessary.

Maternity cases are received into the following private homes :—

Milton Road Maternity Home,
Brunswick Nursing Home,
Devonshire Nursing Home,
159, Hills Road.
The Firle Nursing Home, Milton Road,
The Fordfield Nursing Home, Brooklands Avenue.
The Cambrian Nursing Home, Milton Road.

Hospitals.—Addenbrooke's Hospital is the only General Hospital (apart from the Hospital of the Public Assistance Committee of the County) in the Borough, with a total of 312 beds (including 30 for private patients, 8 for maternity, and 13 for ophthalmic cases).

The arrangements made with the Hospital Committee in 1918 provide for the admission of difficult cases of labour, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The charges made for maintenance and treatment of such cases are 8/6 per day for each adult or child together with the Surgeon's fee, according to the scale under the Midwives Act. A refund of 2/- per day is made if the patients are members of the Hospital Maintenance Fund.

During 1937 the number of cases treated at Addenbrooke's Hospital was 46, as compared with 37 in 1936.

The accommodation at the Hospital does not permit of the admission of normal maternity cases.

The Local Authority has an agreement with the County Infirmary in Mill Road, for the admission of normal cases of confinement. During 1937, 68 cases were admitted under this agreement, as compared with 46 in 1936.

The charges made for maintenance and treatment of these cases are 30/- per week, and those persons unable to pay the full fee may have it reduced on application.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic is shown in the following table :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number who attended ...	45	65	97	136	150	151	186
Number of Attendances	85	146	240	402	432	423	650
Number of New Cases							
Ante-Natal... ..	43	46	69	104	92	112	135
Non-Pregnant ...	1	6	14	11	26	17	29
Total Ante-Natal							
Multiparae	29	39	51	81	81	93	100
Primiparae... ..	14	18	24	39	38	37	57
Number who returned for Post-Natal Examination	1	10	17	14	12	12	26

Dr. M. C. K. Patterson, the Medical Officer in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinic, reports as follows :—

“ The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic has continued to increase and progress during 1937, and the numbers attending are very satisfactory. 43 patients were sent by Midwives and 10 by their own Doctors. Of the remainder the majority of the patients who attended were recommended by the Health Visitors, the Infant Welfare Centres, the Central Aid Society, or have come on the advice of other patients, who have themselves attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. An effort is made by means of booking appointments to keep the patients under supervision from their first visit to the end of the pregnancy. If the patient fails to keep her appointment, a postcard is sent to remind her. If she still fails to respond a Health Visitor calls to see if she is well and to urge her to continue under supervision. At each weekly clinic, a ten minute talk is given by the Health Visitor, on the hygiene and minor ailments of pregnancy, baby clothes, etc., and the importance is stressed of returning for a Post-Natal examination six weeks after confinement. An effort is being made to ensure this Post-Natal examination, as much disability may thus be avoided. The response so far has been fairly satisfactory, and it is hoped that it will become more so as the patients become accustomed to this examination.

“ In all cases, too, patients are advised to attend the Dental Clinic during pregnancy for teeth inspection and treatment. This is in many cases badly needed.

“ There has been a good sale of sterilized maternity sets, crepe bandages, wool and patterns for babies' clothes this year, and the patients are shown and taught how to cut out and make cheaply their own maternity belts. Adexolin capsules and Bland's pills are sold at very low cost at the Clinic, and are recommended to all patients with signs of Vitamin A or D deficiency, or anaemia, respectively. In addition, Colact and Ostermilk are available, and the necessitous cases can have these, and also fresh cow's milk, at very low cost or free, according to the Borough scale of assessment.

“ In all cases of abnormality, or where treatment is needed, patients are referred to their own Doctors, or under special circumstances, to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

“ The defects found were :—

“ *Ante-Natal Cases.*—Small pelvis, 10; malpresentation, 6; genitourinary disease, 6; maternal constitutional disease, 7; threatened miscarriage, 2; inguinal hernia, 1; overdue, 1.

“ Of these 14 were referred to their own Doctor and 9 were sent to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

“ *Post-Natal Cases.*—Heart disease, 1; severe anaemia, 2; haemorrhoids, 1; retroversion, 3; prolapse, 1; subinvolution, 2.

“ Two were referred to their own Doctors and one to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

“ *Non-Pregnant Cases.*—To find if pregnant, 8; sterility, 2; genitourinary complaints, 15; maternal constitutional disease, 4; of these 3 were referred to their own Doctors, and 5 to hospital.

"The Borough Ante-Natal Clinic and the alternative scheme for ante-natal care by general practitioners are co-operative.

"Many patients who have availed themselves of the latter scheme also attend the Borough Clinic for the various facilities it offers; and from the Clinic doubtful cases, especially primiparae, are frequently referred to the Doctor who will, if necessity arises, attend the confinement."

ANTE-NATAL CARE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The scheme for ante-natal supervision by medical practitioners, which came into existence in 1934, continues to work smoothly. The number of patients who received attention under the scheme in 1937 was 120, the same number as in 1936.

The following is a summary of the examinations made:—

Examinations at or about the 16th week	...	...	...	99
Examinations between the 32nd and 36th week	...	...	...	104
Post-natal examinations	...	...	...	94

In 19 instances the patient's condition rendered it advisable for the Doctor to attend the confinement.

In 3 instances hospital treatment was necessary.

Infant Life Protection—Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908 and 1932.—By the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, the age of supervision of children boarded-out for gain, has been raised to include children up to the age of nine years. The work of supervision is undertaken by the Health Visitors, who report each quarter to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee upon the children visited by them.

The number of foster parents on the register at the beginning of the year was 19, and at the end of the year 22. The number of children at the beginning of the year was 21 and at the end 23.

Reports have been made during the year upon the suitability or otherwise of a number of persons who wished to take a boarded-out child.

Adoption of Children.—The Health Visitors have made the necessary enquiries and reports for the Court in connection with 8 applications for the adoption of children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SCHEME.

REPORT BY W. B. GRANDISON, PUBLIC DENTAL OFFICER.

During the year 120 expectant or nursing mothers were recommended for dental treatment, and all took advantage of the treatment offered.

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 120 MOTHERS AT INSPECTION.

Sound.	Saveable.	Unsaveable.	Missing.
1613	104	843	1280

*CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 120 MOTHERS AFTER TREATMENT.

Sound.	Saveable.	Unsaveable.	Missing.
1703	14	16	2107

*The figures indicate that treatment is not completed at the time this report was written.

In the year 1936, 141 mothers were recommended for dental inspection.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic, including 592 (554) attendances of children, was 1084 (1096), and the number of sessions devoted to work in connection with this scheme was 86, together with some hours after the completion of our work in connection with elementary school children.

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for the year 1936.

<i>*Summary of Work Done.</i>				1937.	
Total Number of extractions	...	...	827	(995)	
„ „ „ fillings	...	...	107	(89)	
„ „ „ scalings	...	...	5	(7)	
„ „ „ dentures supplied	...	...	71	(71)	
„ „ „ repairs	...	...	16	(17)	

*The above for mothers only, and relates to the permanent dentition.

In addition 516 (464) children under school age, an increase of 52 as compared with the year 1936, were inspected and enrolled in the Maternity and Child Welfare dental scheme, that is to say, these children should be examined and, if necessary, treated once in each term to satisfactorily control the progress of dental disease.

The condition of the teeth of 516 children at inspection :—

Age.	No. of Children.	Temporary Teeth.		
		Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.
Less than 1 year ...	2	16	—	—
2 years ...	2	32	—	—
3 „ ...	22	371	45	4
4 „ ...	165	2932	312	47
5 „ ...	325	5289	965	175
Total ...	516	8640	1322	226

Work done for pre-school children :—

Extractions of temporary teeth	...	236	(253)
Fillings in temporary teeth	...	109	(53)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Cambridge.

April 7th, 1938.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The work of the department is set out under various headings.

The rehousing of the tenants in the Cambridge Place Clearance Areas is proceeding slowly, and so far it has not been possible to demolish any of the houses in these areas.

The progress under the Slum Clearance Programme has been steady, 67 houses were represented under the Housing Act, 1936, 39 demolition orders were served, 42 houses were demolished and 125 persons were displaced.

With regard to rehousing, 68 houses were erected by the local authority and 460 by private enterprise, the majority of the latter are either for sale or let at rents which persons of the working classes cannot afford to pay.

A further important provision in the question of rehousing is that the Council have arranged for the erection of 52 flats and 12 bungalows for the rehousing of elderly couples or single persons.

The inspection and preparation of reports upon houses to be re-presented takes up a large portion of the inspectors' time and on occasions it has been difficult to give the necessary attention to the other work of the department.

Yours faithfully,

C. WHITE.

HOUSING.

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since the 31st December, 1919 :—

				Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by others.	Total.
1920 ...	...	...	...	40	23	63
1921 ...	...	...	...	49	23	72
1922 ...	...	...	...	97	38	135
1923 ...	...	...	...	30	86	116
1924 ...	...	...	...	68	82	150
1925 ...	...	...	...	133	144	277
1926 ...	...	...	...	154	115	269
1927 ...	...	...	...	120	166	286
1928 ...	...	...	...	282	191	473
1929 ...	...	...	...	97	210	307
1930 ...	...	...	...	196	137	333
1931 ...	...	...	...	264	121	385
1932 ...	...	...	...	180	164	344
1933 ...	...	...	...	178	300	478
1934 ...	...	...	...	214	385	599
1935 ...	...	...	...	68	585	653
1936 ...	...	...	...	83	466	549
1937 ...	...	...	...	68	460	528
Totals ...	...	...	...	2321	3696	6017

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year considerable progress was made under the programme dealing with Clearance Areas and Insanitary houses.

I. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Twenty houses have been vacated in the Cambridge Place Clearance Areas leaving a total of forty-four houses which are still occupied.

The vacated houses in these areas have not yet been demolished as it would be unsafe to demolish them owing to their proximity to the occupied houses.

Houses are being erected on a site in the Ditton Walk and Newmarket Road Area to house these tenants.

The houses in two other Areas have been inspected and reported upon, but no definite action had been taken at the end of the year with the view of declaring the areas to be Clearance Areas.

2. INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Sixty-seven houses were represented under Section II of the Housing Act, 1936. In the case of thirty-nine of these Demolition Orders were served, and seven undertakings not to let the houses for human habitation until they had been rendered fit, were accepted from the owners.

With regard to the remaining twenty-one houses action by the Council was not completed during the year.

The houses represented are set out below :—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Causeway Passage.
 15 Gas Lane.
 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27 Popjoy Buildings, Gas Lane.
 7 South Street.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Lawrence's Yard.
 39, 41 Water Street.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Britannia Place, East Road.
 31, 33 Staffordshire Street.
 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 Young Street.
 6a, 7, 8, 8a Round Church Street.
 6, 7, 8, 9 Ram Yard, Bridge Street.
 4, 5, 6 St. John's Place.
 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 (101 and 102), 103, 104 East Road.
 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 New Street.

The houses where undertakings were accepted from the owners are :—

7 South Street.
 6a, 7, 8, 8a Round Church Street.
 6, 7 Ram Yard, Bridge Street.

The following house was made habitable and the undertaking was withdrawn :—

34 High Street, Cherry Hinton.

There were no parts of buildings closed under the provisions of Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, but the part of a building upon which a closing order had been made, viz. :—16 St. Edward's Passage was converted into flats with all modern requirements and the closing order was withdrawn.

Demolition Orders were made on the following sixty-one houses :—

*26 Broad Street.
 *3 St. John's Place.
 *40, 42 Broad Street.
 *1, 2, 3 Walnut Tree Avenue.
 *8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Willow Place.
 *299, 301, 303, 305 Newmarket Road.
 *33, 33a, Gold Street.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Causeway Passage.
 15 Gas Lane.
 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27 Popjoy Buildings, Gas Lane.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Lawrence's Yard.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Britannia Place.
 31, 33 Staffordshire Street.
 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 Young Street.
 8, 9 Ram Yard.

*These houses were represented during 1936 and the Demolition Orders served in 1937.

The following forty-two houses were demolished after the service of Demolition Orders. The number of persons displaced was 125.

- 5, 6, 7 Honey Hill.
- 8, 9 Beehive Passage, Honey Hill.
- 2 Cook's Passage, High Street, Chesterton.
- 2, 3 Pegg's Row, Mill End Road, Cherry Hinton.
- 101, 103 High Street, Chesterton.
- 133, 135, 137 Water Street.
- 4, 5, 6 Northampton Terrace.
- 2, 4 Evan's Passage, Castle Street.
- 5, 9, 11, (13, 15), 17 Brigg's Passage.
- 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 Severn Place.
- 1, 2, 3, Templar's Yard.
- 3 Thompson's Lane.
- 10 New Court, King Street.
- 7, 9, 11, 13, 14 Gas Lane.
- 3, 4 Nightingale Cottages, Trumpington Road.
- 299 Newmarket Road.
- 31, 33 Staffordshire Street.

Inspection of District.—House-to-house inspections were carried out in the following streets the total number of houses inspected being 988 :—

Abbey Road.	Hale Street.
Ainger Place.	Hills Road.
Albert Street.	High Street, Chesterton.
Argyle Street.	Histon Road.
Arthur Street.	Mill Street.
Bateman Street.	Priory Road.
Beche Road.	Railway Street.
Bermuda Terrace	Richmond Road.
Canterbury Street	St. Luke's Street.
Cross Street.	Stone Street.
Devonshire Road.	Trafalgar Street.
Fisher's Lane.	Victoria Road.
Fulbourn Road	Willow Place.
George IVth Street.	York Street.
Glisson Road.	

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1963
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	4353
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	988
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2437

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	67
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	1423
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the Year 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	... ..	1237
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</i>		
	A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	24
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By owners	... ..	19
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	0
	B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	23
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By owners	... ..	21
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	0
	C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	61
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	42

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

THE HOUSING CONSOLIDATED AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1932.

The following tabular statement repeats much of the information already given, but is required in order to comply with the above regulations.

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	67
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1237
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders	(a) 24 (b) 67
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	24
5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	19
6.	The number of demolition or closing orders made	61
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (2) of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930	7
	The number of houses demolished	42

HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	71
	2.	Number of families dwelling therein	72
	3.	Number of persons dwelling therein	519
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13
(c)	1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
	2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases	69
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again been overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	See below

Houses are being constructed to house the overcrowded families.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1933.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest Rent (Amendment) Act, 1933, which received the Royal Assent on the 18th July, 1933, provides that the principal Acts of 1920 and 1923 shall continue in force in England and Wales until the 24th June, 1938, and makes important amendments in the provisions of those Acts.

Under the Act of 1933 any tenant who considers that his house is not in a reasonable state of repair, is entitled to apply to the Sanitary authority for a certificate to that effect. Two such applications were received during the year, and the necessary certificates issued.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT 1928, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

The number of samples taken each year since 1927 is as follows :—

	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1928	142	2	1.4	0	0
1929	252	14	5.5	2	2
1930	248	13	5.2	0	0
1931	254	9	3.5	0	0
1932	260	17	6.5	0	0
1933	269	15	5.4	3	3
1934	300	11	3.6	2	2
1935	300	19	6.3	1	0
1936	301	12	3.9	2	2
1937	307	15	4.8	3	6

The following table shows the number and character of the samples taken during 1937 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine. or Adulterated.
Milk (Formal)	55	46	9
Milk (Informal)	71	68	3
Aspirin Tablets (Informal)	7	7	—
Bicarbonate of Soda (Informal)	6	6	—
Biscuits (Informal)	6	6	—
Boracic Ointment (Informal)	8	8	—
Camphorated Oil (Informal)	8	8	—
Coffee (Informal)	4	4	—
Coffee and Chicory (Informal)	2	2	—
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) (Informal)	4	4	—
Condensed Milk (Machine Skimmed) (Informal)	8	8	—
Crushed Linseed (Formal)	2	1	1
Crushed Linseed (Informal)	9	7	2
Currants (Informal)	6	6	—
Fish Paste (Informal)	6	6	—
Gelatine (Informal)	12	12	—
Glycerine (Informal)	7	7	—
Malt Vinegar (Informal)	7	7	—
Meat Paste (Informal)	6	6	—
Mincemeat (Informal)	6	6	—
Olive Oil (Informal)	9	9	—
Peas Dried (Informal)	3	3	—
Peas Tinned (Informal)	7	7	—
Pork Pie (Informal)	5	5	—
Pork Sausages (Formal)	6	6	—
Prescription (Informal)	4	4	—
Raisins (Informal)	6	6	—
Sponge Cake (Informal)	6	6	—
Sultanas (Informal)	6	6	—
Tartaric Acid (Informal)	8	8	—
Tea (Informal)	6	6	—
Veal and Ham Pie (Informal)	1	1	—
Totals ...	307	292	15

In no instance were preservatives or colouring matter found in any sample.

Administrative action regarding samples not genuine :—

Name of Article.	Registered	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk (Informal) ...	51	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3.3%.	Formal check sample No. 54 proved to be genuine.
" " ...	73	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3.2%.	Formal check sample No. 81 was not genuine, contained added water to the extent of 4.35%. The retailer was convicted with no penalty.
Crushed Linseed (Informal)...	116	Deficient in Fixed Oil to the extent of 12.9%.	Formal check sample No. 134 proved to be genuine.
" " " ...	118	Deficient in Fixed Oil to the extent of 84.23%.	Formal check sample No. 135 was deficient in Fixed Oil to the extent of 84.53%. The retailer was fined £1 0s. 0d.
Milk (Formal) ...	160	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 2%.	Retailer was warned.
Milk (Informal) ...	225	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3 %.	Formal check samples Nos. 231 and 232 were deficient in Fat to the extent of 9% and 3% respectively. Appeal to the Cow sample No. 233 proved to be genuine. The retailer was warned and advised to continually agitate the milk during the process of bottling.
Milk (Formal) ...	263	Contained added water to the extent of 2%.	Formal check samples, taken in course of delivery, Nos. 292, 293, 294, and 295 contained added water to the extent of 2.35%, 5.66%, 2.47% and 2.70% respectively. Appeal to the Cow samples were genuine. The wholesaler was fined 5/- on each of the four summons with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

In addition to the examination of food under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Public Analyst examined some cooked and uncooked sausages, which it was suggested were the cause of illness. The analyst reported that he was unable to detect the presence of any poisonous substance in the sausages.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

A number of cases of sickness and diarrhoea of very short duration was reported, and after enquiries were made, it was found that milk was the only food taken in common by the persons affected. Samples of milk were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination, and on one sample the bacteriologist reported that it gave an almost pure and abundant growth of non-lactose fermenters. The non-lactose fermenting bacilli have been examined for their sugar reactions, and these proved to be characteristic of Morgan Bacilli No. 1. This bacillus is the one commonly associated with summer diarrhoea. The bacillus isolated is believed to be a typical form of Morgan organism in so far only that it failed to produce an indol.

The above information was supplied to the Rural District Council in whose area the milk was being produced.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

The twelve samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst proved to be genuine, and the tins were correctly labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

One shop is registered for the manufacture and sale of artificial cream.

There were no contraventions of the Act during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Ninety samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination for the tubercle bacilli.

In three instances the guinea pigs inoculated died before definite results could be obtained, and in each of these cases further samples were submitted for examination.

Twelve or 13.8 per cent. of the remaining eighty-seven samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

A copy of the Bacteriologist's report was sent to the County Medical Officer of Health and the County Veterinary Inspector inspected the herd from which the positive results were obtained.

The result of these inspections showed that of the samples of milk taken by the Veterinary Inspector, nine gave positive results, and eight cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925; also that a cow whose milk gave a positive result had been sold for slaughter.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of these samples since 1927.

Year.	No. of Samples.	No. Positive.	Percentage.
1927	20	0	0.0
1928	28	3	10.7
1929	31	1	3.2
1930	31	1	3.2
1931	40	3	7.5
1932	45	2	4.4
1933	42	3	7.1
1934	40	5	12.5
1935	83	13	15.6
1936	85	11	12.9
1937	87	12	13.8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Six licenses were issued under this Order, two for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, two for the sale of Accredited Milk and two for Pasteurised Milk (one to produce and sell and the other to sell only).

Fifty-nine samples of milk were submitted to bacteriological examination under this Order:—Eleven Tuberculin Tested Certified, fourteen Tuberculin Tested, eight Accredited, and twenty-six Pasteurised.

All the samples of Tuberculin Tested Certified reached the required standard, two samples of Tuberculin Tested, three samples of Accredited, and one sample of Pasteurised Milk fell short of the required standard.

With regard to the two samples of Tuberculin Tested and the three of Accredited Milk which failed to reach the required standard, they each contained Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 millilitre.

The sample of Pasteurised Milk exceeded the bacterial count allowed by 348,000 bacteria per millilitre.

Forty samples of Ordinary Milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, twenty-five of these were of a standard equal to that of Accredited Milk.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

One hundred and ninety-four visits were made to cowsheds and dairies, particular attention being paid to cleanliness of the premises, utensils and persons.

As the result of informal action the light and ventilation were improved in one instance.

Three new dairies have been constructed and registered.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 & 1890.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The number of animals inspected during the year was :—

Slaughtered in the Borough, 2,389 beasts, 413 calves, 10,902 pigs and 13,432 sheep.

Slaughtered outside the Borough and brought in for sale, 78 beasts, 7 calves, 352 pigs and 472 sheep.

As a result of these inspections various diseased or unsound conditions were found. The number of carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs, etc., condemned are set out below :—

TUBERCULOSIS—BOVINE.

Entire carcasses and all organs	...	...	...	...	5
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	18
Hind quarters	...	...	...	...	3
Portions of meat	...	...	...	...	12
Heads and tongues	...	...	...	...	79
Lungs	...	...	...	...	55
Livers	...	...	...	...	22
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	5
Mesenteries...	...	...	...	...	9

TUBERCULOSIS—SWINE.

Entire carcasses and all organs	...	...	...	17
Heads and tongues	...	...	...	265
Lungs	...	...	...	29
Livers	...	...	...	16
Mesenteries...	...	...	...	7
Plucks	...	...	...	15

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS—BOVINE.

Disease, etc.	Number of		
	Livers.	Heads and Tongues.	Lungs.
Abscesses	40	2	1
Actinomycosis	—	6	—
Angiomatosis	1	—	—
Cirrhosis	14	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	7
Flukes	55	—	—

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS—SWINE.

Abscesses	...	2 Heads.
Cirrhosis	...	20 Livers.
Pleurisy	...	7 Lungs and 12 Plucks.
Swine Erysipelas	...	1 Carcasses and all organs.
Fevered condition	...	1 Carcase and all organs.
Emaciation	...	1 Carcase and all organs.

DISEASED CONDITIONS IN SHEEP.

Abscesses	...	...	2 Plucks.
Flukes	...	...	14 Livers.
Jaundice	...	...	1 Pluck.
Septicaemia	...	...	1 Carcase and all organs.

There were also condemned 22 Rabbits; 8lbs. Tinned Breasts of Chicken; 25lbs. of Tinned Ham; 52lbs. of Cod; 14lbs. of Fish Fillets; 16lbs. of Cherries; 4lbs. of Strawberries, and 12lbs. of Pears.

The following table shows the weight of meat condemned during 1937 :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.	Lbs.
Beef ...	5	14	1	1	1
Pork ...	2	17	1	1	9
Mutton ...	—	—	4	1	10
Total ...	8	13	0	0	6

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	1914	1920	1925	1930	1934	1935	1936	1937
Registered	16	13	10	9	8	8	8	8
Licensed	11	12	12	11	11	10	9	9

Regular inspections have been made of slaughter-houses, shops, stalls and other premises where food is prepared.

Informal action was taken with regard to the cleanliness of premises, utensils, sanitary defects and the provision of suitable receptacles for the deposit of bones and trimmings.

With regard to the protection of meat in shops and stalls it was necessary in two instances to take informal proceedings against shop keepers for failing to protect meat exposed for sale.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Sixty-six licenses were issued to slaughtermen under the provisions of the above Act.

The provisions of the Act in regard to the methods of slaughter were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The following tabular statement is inserted in accordance with the provisions of Circular 1650, Ministry of Health Annual Reports.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	2,453	14	420	13,904	11,254
Number inspected ...	2,453	14	420	13,507	11,254
All diseases, except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	1	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	126	5	1	17	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis	5.14	35.71	.24	.13	.40
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses con- demned	4	1	—	—	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	195	4	—	—	333
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	8.11	35.71	—	—	3.11

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were six registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

The following table shows the number of lodgers allowed for each house :—

" The Race Horse," Newmarket Road	...	19
" The Wheelwright's Arms," East Road	...	6
" The Horse & Jockey," East Road	... ..	7
" The Compasses," East Road	... ..	15
" The George IVth," East Road	... ..	14
" The Church Army Hostel," Willow Walk	...	37
		—
	Total	98
		—

The premises of the "Church Army Hostel" are entirely new and are fitted with all the necessary modern equipment. Accommodation is provided for thirty-seven lodgers, separate cubicles are provided for twenty.

With regard to "The Racehorse," the Council decided to refuse to renew the registration. The keeper appealed to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction against this decision, but the magistrates decided in favour of the Council.

The keeper has been instructed to discontinue using the premises as a Common Lodging House.

The discontinuance of "The Racehorse" as a common lodging house will reduce the total accommodation provided to seventy-nine beds.

The keeper of "The Compasses," East Road, has had the necessary plans approved for the construction on the site of the existing premises of an entirely new common lodging house with all modern requirements and sufficient in size for twenty lodgers.

A builder has been instructed to proceed with the construction of the new lodging house.

There was a change of keeper at "The George IVth," East Road.

Informal action was taken in respect of three contraventions of the byelaws.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 & 1928.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured. All the rag flock used in the town is supplied by the manufacturers under a guarantee of cleanliness.

Two samples of rag flock were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and were found to be in conformity with the regulations.

CANAL BOATS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

The number of boats inspected during the year was 2 (12 inspections).
Note :—The boats are propelled by a tug.

There were no infringements of the Act.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

There were no women or children on board and no cases of infectious disease were notified or traced.

No boats were detained for cleansing or disinfection.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND ORDERS.

During the year 365 visits were made in connection with the administration of the above Act and Orders, and in ten instances warnings were given in connection with the failure to mark goods exposed for sale in accordance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

SMOKE ABATEMENT ACT, 1926.

Eighteen observations were made on various premises, and after informal action nuisances caused by the emission of smoke were abated.

CARAVANS.

The undermentioned sites are approved in accordance with the provisions of the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932 :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road	12 caravans
Adjoining 217 Newmarket Road	2 caravans
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham's Lane ...	12 caravans

With regard to the site in Ditton Walk, this site should have ceased to have been used for caravans after November 4th, 1937. Mr. West, the owner, appealed for further time in which to clear the site and was granted an extension of time.

He has been allowed to retain the site for use by caravans until the 30th June, 1938.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

One hundred and eighty-five visits were made concerning the infestation of various premises by rats and mice. During the visits to the infested premises, the occupiers were instructed in the best methods of dealing with these pests. Leaflets with suitable recipes for rat poison baits were given to persons interested.

Regular inspections have been made of various places and premises such as slaughter-houses, cowsheds, piggeries, food shops, stables, ditches, refuse tips and allotments.

The rat catcher employed by the Borough Surveyor caught 2,540 rats on various premises and places under the control of the Corporation.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**I.—INSPECTION.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	70	5
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	258	14
Workplaces	39	0
	367	19

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :</i>						No. of Defects Found. Remedied.	
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation	{	insufficient	...	...	...	1	1
		unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	1	1
		not separate for sexes	...	...	...	1	1

Offences under Factories and Workshops Act :

Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	...	...	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...	5	5

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (Section 107).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel—	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.		
	Total Lists.	Out-Workers.	Out-Workers.	Out-Workers.	Out-Workers.	
(1) Making, etc.	70	35	142	0	0	
Addresses of Out-Workers	Received from other Councils		0	0	2	2
	Forwarded to other Councils		2	6	2	2
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)			0		0	
No. of Inspections of Out-workers' Premises			75			
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108)... ..			0			
Out-work in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110)... ..			0			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 526

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

	Class.	Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133)		1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector 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. Inspector	7
		7
Other		0

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :

in use at the end of the year 1

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

The following statement shows the work done during the past five years.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Damp proof courses, floors ventilated and renewed, roofs, gutters, etc., repaired	726	943	1245	1252	1156
New sinks and water supply	138	107	105	172	221
Yards repaired and relaid	357	266	245	191	119
W.C.'s, new, or old provided with flushing cisterns	119	140	216	148	137

SCHOOLS :

Number of inspections	24
Number of defects found (<i>re</i> W.C.'s, etc.)	0

VANS :

Number inspected... ..	211
Number found unsatisfactory (apart from overcrowding) ...	4

Description of Sanitary Work carried out :—

HOUSES :

Cleansed and limewashed	62
Provided with damp-proof courses	137
Wood floors ventilated	198
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	569
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	5
New floors laid	352
Floors repaired	402
New sinks fixed	196
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	35
Water samples analysed	2
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed... ..	41
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated... ..	11
Nuisances from Ditches abated... ..	18
Pavements of yards repaired	87
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material... ..	112

DRAINS :

Premises connected to sewer (Added Area)	166
New drains constructed	78
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	193
Waste pipes and sinks disconnected	3
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	161
Cleansed or repaired	191
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	0
Smoke tests applied	34
Water tests applied	61

WATER CLOSETS :

New W.C.'s provided	66
Provided with flushing cisterns... ..	137
Repairs to flushing cisterns	69
Closets cleansed or limewashed... ..	90
New " pans " provided	158
Repaired	84

NUISANCES FROM SMOKE ABATED 3

GALVANISED IRON DUST BINS PROVIDED 1443

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS NOT CLASSIFIED ABOVE 2631

DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of articles removed for disinfection during the year 1937 :—

FROM PRIVATE HOUSES.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Articles.</i>	<i>No. of Rooms.</i>
Scarlet fever... ..	533	112
Diphtheria	39	11
Mumps	15	37
Measles	13	18
Chicken pox	—	21
Phthisis	100	44
Cancer	29	12
Scabies	142	—
Vermin	113	362
Venereal Disease	17	4
Miscellaneous	546	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1547	624

The articles disinfected were :—Beds 18, Mattresses 63, Bolsters 34, Pillows 205, Cushions 23, Blankets 699, Sheets 133, Quilts 79, Clothes 283, Carpets 5, Miscellaneous 5. Total 1,547.

The total number of visits to infected houses by the Disinfector was 710. Total number of stovings 108.

FROM ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

The articles disinfected were :—Mattresses 440, Pillows 1,719, Blankets 1,093, Miscellaneous 816. Total 4,068.

Number of visits to Addenbrooke's Hospital for removal of infected bedding was 98. Number of stovings 100.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Twenty-two Council houses and eighty-nine other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and all were disinfested.

Disinfestation was carried out, after suitable preparation of the rooms, by means of sulphurous acid gas and spraying with insecticide.

The belongings of tenants were disinfested before removal to Council houses by :—

- (1) The disinfestation of the bedding and similar articles at the steam disinfector
- and
- (2) The disinfestation of the furniture in the house by spraying with insecticide.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

The supervision or education of tenants of Council Houses to prevent infection or reinfestation is carried out by means of frequent inspection by the staff under the control of the Housing Committee.

TABLE IIIA., 1937—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														
<i>General Diseases—continued.</i>																		
Addison's Disease ...	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythaemia... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anaemia Chlorosis ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other General Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Lead Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																		
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Spinal cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage...	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Embolism & Thrombosis	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of Insane	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Mental alienation	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions (5 years and over)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Con : (under 5 years) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Diseases of Nervous System, etc.</i>																			
<i>—continued.</i>																			
Chorea ...																			
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis ...																			
Other Diseases of Nervous Syst.		1											1					1	
Cerebral Tumour ...		1			1													1	
Diseases of the Eyes & Annexa																			
Mastoid Disease...																			
Other Diseases of Ears ...																			
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																			
Pericarditis ...			1																
Acute Endocarditis ...		2										1						1	
Valvular Disease of Heart ...		25						1				3		6	11		2	9	3
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...		1											1						
Other Organic Dis. of Heart ...		80										4	10	26	40	41	6	25	8
Angina Pectoris...		5									1			1	3	1	2	1	1
Aneurism ...		1													1	1			
Arterio-Sclerosis...		65										1	10	23	31	36	6	14	9
Embolism & Thrombosis ...																			
Diseases of the Veins ...		1												1			1		
Status Lymphaticus ...		1																	
Other Dis. of Lymphatic Sys.																			
Haemorrhage ...																			
Epistaxis...																			
Other Dis. of Circulatory Sys.		3															1		2
High Blood Pressure ...		11										1	2	4	4	5		3	3
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae ...																			
Diseases of Larynx ...																			
Laryngitis ...																			
Laryngismus Stridulus ...																			
Other Diseases of Larynx ...																			
Diseases of the Thyroid body ...																			
Bronchitis ...		38	1	1								1	3	13	19	24	2	8	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...		19	5			1						1	1	2	11	11	4	3	1
Lobar Pneumonia ...		6									1	2	2		3	3		2	1
Pneumonia ...		3									1			1	1	1		2	1

TABLE IIIA, 1937.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.													St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesteron.	Cambridge Without.	
		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	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.					
VII.—The Puerperal State.																			
Accident of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Phlegmasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Dis. of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																			
Senile Gangrene...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of other types	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, Bedsores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot. Dis. of Integumentary Sys.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot. Dis. of the Locomotor Sys....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1937.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	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	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.					
XIV.—Ill-defined Causes.																			
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart failure ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined Deaths ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	





