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REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT

OF

HOLMFIRTH

FOR 1937.



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Holmfirth Urban District.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

In presenting my annual report for the year 1937 I have complied with the instructions and form laid down in Circular 1650 of the Ministry of Health, dated 4th October, 1937.

APPENDIX I.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	8,493 acres.
Population (estimated 1937)	9,773
Number of inhabited houses	3,020
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers, Census 1931	2,855
Rateable Value	£44,041
Sum represented by a Penny Rate... ..	£174

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

	Total	M.	F.
LIVE BIRTHS	121	64	57
Legitimate	115	60	55
Illegitimate... ..	6	4	2
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 12.38.	Total	M.	F.
STILL BIRTHS	7	7	0
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 54.68			
DEATHS	111	44	67
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.35		
Adjusted " " " " " "	11.12		
	Rate per 1,000		
	Deaths.	Births.	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes... ..	0	0	
From Puerperal Sepsis... ..	0	0	
From other Puerperal causes... ..	0	0	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	49.58
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43.47
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	166.66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	19

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the sanitary authority or by the County Council:

- A 1. FEVER.—Fever cases are treated in the Colne and Holme Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital at Meltham. This Hospital provides for the needs of the Colne and Holme Valleys, and is under the management of representatives of the various District Councils situate in these areas.
2. SMALL POX.—These cases are treated at Moor Top Hospital, Meltham, a branch of the Fever Hospital. Isolated cases have been treated at the Huddersfield Small Pox Hospital, by arrangement with the Huddersfield Medical Officer of Health.
- B 1. TUBERCULOSIS. — Cases of Tuberculosis are treated in the various Sanatoria provided by the West Riding County Council.
2. MATERNITY.—There is a ward allotted to Maternity cases at the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital, Thongsbridge. The West Riding County Council provides a grant to this Hospital for necessitous cases. One hundred and twenty-three cases were treated during 1937.
3. CHILDREN.—There is no special children's hospital in the neighbourhood.
4. ORTHOPÆDIC.—There is no Orthopædic hospital in the district.
5. OTHER.—Other hospitals in the district are: (a) General—Royal Infirmary at Huddersfield; (b) Cottage—The Holme Valley Memorial Hospital at Thongsbridge.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the district.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases.—From the Colne and Holme Joint Isolation Hospital at Meltham.
- (b) Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—Private motor ambulances may be obtained from Huddersfield or locally.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity cases can receive treatment at the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital.

Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics are provided by the West Riding County Council in Holmfirth, and managed by their officials.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary provided by the West Riding County Council officials at Holmfirth has been closed. Patients have now to attend at the West Riding Tuberculosis Dispensary at Huddersfield.

The treatment centre for Venereal Diseases is at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

There are no Day Nurseries, Orthopaedic Clinics, or public Artificial Light Clinics in the district.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

These consist of a part-time Medical Officer of Health and a Sanitary Inspector, who is a whole-time official, except that he holds a small appointment of a similar character to a neighbouring district.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.—There is one District Nurse who is maintained by voluntary subscription and controlled by a Ladies' Committee of the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital. There is no grant from the Local Authority or County Council. She works under the direct orders of the local medical practitioners, and the present nurse carries out her instructions in a capable and efficient manner.

In cases of severe illness a nurse would be provided for a child of necessitous parents by the Infant Welfare Centre at Huddersfield.

(b) Infectious Diseases.—In cases of a serious epidemic of infectious disease, such as Measles, a nurse would be provided by the West Riding County Council.

Midwives.

The District is provided with a District Maternity Nurse, who in the past year has done excellent work. She is maintained by voluntary subscriptions to the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital, and is under the control and supervision of the Ladies' Committee of that institution.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Holme Valley Memorial Hospital is registered as a nursing home. Private wards may be obtained.

Maternal Mortality.

The investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever is carried out by the local Medical Officer of Health in conjunction with the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The undermentioned is a list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, etc., in force in the District.

Bye-Laws were made by the Local Board for the district of Holmfirth on 8th February, 1886, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on February 25th, 1886. Certain amending bye-laws were made by the Council on December 10th, 1917, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on February 12th, 1918. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted June 13th, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part II., III., IV., V., and VI., and Section 95 Part VII., came into force in this district on March 5th, 1914.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Offensive Trades were made by the Council on June 15th, 1914, and allowed by the Local Government Board on August 17th, 1914.

Regulations were made by the Council under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1885, on 24th May, 1909, to come into force on August 2nd, 1909.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The district's water supply has been satisfactory in quality but not in quantity during the year. There was a greater shortage of water during 1937 than there had been in the past years. To remedy this, 16,868,000 gallons of water were purchased from Batley Corporation between June and November at a cost of £1,200. As the water from these mains will not supply certain high levels, parts of the district had to rely on water brought round in the water cart from May–October, or on public and private wells.

The mains from Bradshaw Reservoir to Shaw Lane were scraped out during May and June, and unfortunately following this there were several bursts in the mains due to sand casting flaws, which emptied the reservoir, thus making the supply less for the Holmbridge high levels.

During the year a definite agreement was arranged with the Huddersfield Corporation for the purchase of Holme Styes Reservoir. In October plans were drawn up to utilise this water for drinking purposes.—This involves the laying of a gravity feed pipe line from the reservoir to Muslin Hall, another pipe line through which water could be pumped up from Holme Styes Reservoir to Greave Reservoir, the erection of a filtration and chlorination plant, and various other works about the dam

and outlets of the reservoir. It is hoped to proceed with this work rapidly in 1938 so that the water may be utilised before the end of the summer of that year.

During 1937 the following extensions from the mains were made: 160 yards of 3in. asbestos cement water pipes laid at Field-house, 60 yards at New Road, 35 yards at Town End Road, and 120 yards at Fairfields, Hinchliffe Mill, and 40 yards of cast iron pipes at Cemetery Road.

Two samples of water were examined during the year for plumbo-solvency. One of these was satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. Consumers would be wise not to drink water that has stood in the pipes all night, but to run a little off just before drawing it for drinking purposes in the morning.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No extensive alterations have been made in the sewerage of the area; only new property has been connected to the existing sewers. 150 yards of 9in. sewers have been laid at Hagg, 50 yards of 6in. sewers at Cemetery Road, 50 yards at Huddersfield Road, and 85 yards at Fairfields, Hinchliffe Mill.

Rivers and Streams.

The inspection of these is carried out by the West Riding Rivers Board. No action has been taken by or required of the Local Authority.

Closet Accommodation.

During the year 29 privy middens were converted to the water carriage system and 29 additional water closets provided for old property. Forty new water closets were installed in new houses. The total closet accommodation of the district is now 928 privy middens, 62 tub closets and 1,589 water closets.

Scavenging.

There has been no change in the system during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

T. S. Davy, Esq., M.B.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Holmfirth U.D.C.

21st February, 1938.

Dear Sir,

I herewith furnish statement of sanitary work done, coming under my notice and supervision during 1937.

Dairies and Cowsheds Regulations:—

Number of inspections made during	
1937	837
Number of Cowsheds registered ...	106

Nuisances:—

Number of inspections made during	
1937	753
Number reported during 1937 ...	137
Number in hand at close of 1936 ...	17
Number needing abatement	154
Number abated during 1937	133
Number outstanding at the end of	
1937	21
Number of notices served informal ...	57
Number of notices complied with	
informal	57
Number of notices served statutory...	97
Number of notices complied with	
statutory	76

Drainage and Sewerage:—

Development during 1937:—

Number of lineal yards of 9 inch	
sewers laid	150
Number of lineal yards of 6 inch	
sewers laid	185

Closet Accommodation:—

Number of Pail Closets in district at	
close of 1937	62
Number of Privies with covered	
middens... ..	928
Number of Privies converted into	
Pail Closets	0
Number of additional Pail Closets ...	0
Number of Privies converted into	
Water Closets	29
Number of additional Water Closets	
provided to old property	29
Number of additional Water Closets	
provided to new property	40
Number of Water Closets in district	
at end of 1937	1589

SCAVENGING.

This work is carried out by the Council's workmen under my supervision in a thorough and efficient manner.

The approximate weight of refuse disposed of is as follows:

To Tips	2,922 tons.
To Farmers	1,032 tons.

I am, Miss Barber and Gentlemen,

SAM BRAY,

Sanitary Inspector.

Shops.

Fifty-seven inspections were paid under the Shops Act, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3). Unsatisfactory conditions were found in three cases and these were all remedied.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are two privately owned swimming baths open to the public in the district. In both of these filtration and chlorination of the water is carried out.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action has been taken or required.

Smoke Abatement.

No smoke observations were taken during the year and no legal action was taken.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by By-Laws or Regulations.

There are none in the area.

Other Sanitary Conditions.

Provision for disposal of the dead is made at the mortuary attached to the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital.

Schools.

There are eight elementary schools in the district. These have been inspected during the year. The elementary schools vary in structure and condition of cleanliness, some of the older ones leaving much to be desired. All are provided with water for drinking and washing. Five of them have water closets. At Hade Edge there are tub closets, with no sewers anywhere near. At Netherthong and Field End there are earth closets, although the Council's sewers pass the schools.

Health Education.

No special action has been taken.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district to which these Acts apply.

HOUSING.

Number of new Houses erected during the year:—

(a) By the Local Authority	16
(b) By private enterprise	11
Total	27

1--Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

- (1) a--Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts286
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under Housing and Consolidated Regulations286
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose912

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation126
- (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 habitation162

2--Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 0

3--Action under Statutory Powers.

- (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 0
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice 0
 - (a) By owners 0
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0
 - (B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 0
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice 0
 - (a) By owners 0
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0
 - (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
 - (1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation126
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 10
 - (3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 5
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:
 - (a) To render houses fit for human habitation 47
 - (b) As to usage other than for human habitation 0

- (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 ... 37
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of—
 - (a) Closing Orders ... 23
 - (3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the closing orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... 3

4—Housing Act, 1935: Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 27
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 27
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 189
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 2
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 8
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 49
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil
- (e) Any other particulars ... Nil

5—Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority.

Total ... 192

Housing.

During 1937 another survey of the district was carried out, and, as a result of this, representations were made under the 1936 Housing Act in respect of 126 houses found to be unfit for human habitation. As a result of this, after interviewing the owners and many re-inspections, 10 Demolition Orders were made, 37 Closing Orders made, and undertakings were accepted from owners to render 47 houses fit. Three of these houses had been demolished and 12 closed by the end of the year. None of the houses to be repaired had had the repairs completed. No decision had been reached by the end of the year in regard to 32 of the representations.

At the end of 1937 the position as regards all houses in respect of which proceedings have been taken under the 1930 and 1936 Housing

Acts was as follows: Demolition Orders made, 20; houses demolished, 13; Demolition Orders outstanding, 7; Closing Orders made, 83; complied with, 58; Closing Orders outstanding, 25. Undertakings accepted from owners to render the house fit, 67; undertakings complied with, 18; undertakings outstanding, 49. Houses in regard to which no decision had been reached, 32.

In regard to 162 houses, found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, no action has yet been taken.

Re-Housing.

During 1937, 16 houses which had been commenced to be built in 1936 were completed. These consisted of eight bungalows to accommodate one or two persons, and eight four-bedroomed houses. Twenty-two other houses were in course of erection, 12 at Fieldhouse and 10 at Fairfields, Hinchliffe Mill, but were not completed by the end of the year. It is proposed to build another 23 houses during 1938—six at Netherthong, four at Cliffe, and 13 at Fieldhouse. All these houses are required to accommodate persons displaced under the 1930 and 1936 Housing Acts or under the 1935 Overcrowding Act.

Overcrowding.

At the end of 1936 there were 33 cases of overcrowding in the district. Eight of these cases were relieved during 1937, but two fresh cases of overcrowding were registered. This leaves 27 cases of overcrowding, involving 189 persons, unrelieved at the end of the year. The Council have 22 houses in course of erection and propose building another 23 houses during 1938, so that it is hoped by the end of 1938 most of the cases will be relieved.

Shortage of Houses.

There is still a shortage of working class houses to let at reasonable rents. Only 11 houses were built by private enterprise during the year in addition to the 16 built by the Council. Actually there is one working class house less in the district at the end of 1937 than there was at the end of 1936. I should still estimate that about 50 houses would be required to meet the shortage.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the district is satisfactory in quality. Two licences, one for the production of Grade A. T.T. milk, and the other for the production of Accredited Milk, are in force in the district. Seven samples of milk from these producers have been examined

during the year and six found to be satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The administration of the Acts has not caused any difficulty and there have been no prosecutions during the year. Eight hundred and thirty-seven inspections have been made under the Acts. The milk cows are inspected several times a year by the County Veterinary Officer together with the Sanitary Inspector. One hundred and six farms have been visited and 667 cows inspected. Six tuberculous cows were discovered during the year and slaughtered; otherwise the health of the cows as a whole is good; they are clean and well cared for. The condition of the cowsheds structurally is not good, and there is a great lack of dairies. It is time that many of these were remedied.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

(i) Meat inspection, including arrangements for inspection at the time of slaughter and for marking meat under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924; disease in meat and arrangements for the disposal of condemned meat. The meat inspections during the year have been 132. There are 11 slaughter houses. Meat is not marked in this area. Six carcasses of beasts were condemned for Tuberculosis.

(ii) Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles.—There is a considerable improvement since the passing of the Act. All shops are now covered in, and meat is carried about in an improved manner.

(iii) The management of Public Slaughter Houses.—There are none.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

There have been no reported cases of food poisoning during the year, and no action has been taken or required by the Local Authority under the Food and Drugs Act.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological

Examination of Food.

No specimens have been tested by the Local Authority during 1936. Such examinations could be carried out by the Public Analyst at Huddersfield.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

No special action has been taken or required in regard to the diseases notifiable under the Regulations of 19th October, 1927.

Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are sent to the County Laboratory at Wakefield by the Medical Practitioners in charge of the case when required.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests or of the artificial methods of immunisation against Scarlet Fever.

The premises occupied by persons suffering from infectious diseases and the articles exposed to infection are disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector after removal of the case to hospital or release from quarantine.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

There was a widespread epidemic of Influenza during January, and about half the cases of Pneumonia were due to this disease. Seven deaths were caused through Influenza during the year.

Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Thirty-eight cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred during 1937, compared with 43 in 1936 and 50 in 1935. These were comprised as follows: Scarlet Fever, 17 cases; Pneumonia, 13 cases; Diphtheria, 5 cases; Erysipelas, 2; and Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 case.

Scarlet Fever.

Seventeen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Twelve of these were during June and July. Four of them were in children attending the Netherthong School, but the other cases were scattered throughout the district. All were isolated in hospital and recovered.

Diphtheria.

Five cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. Four of these were in school children and one in a child under school age. Except for two cases in one family—who had both been immunised—the other cases had not been in contact with each other and had not been immunised. All were isolated in hospital and recovered.

During August and September I immunised 102 children against Diphtheria at a clinic held at the Holmfirth C. of E. School. These children came from all the schools in the district. I should like to point out that it is not necessary for children to be immunised more than once—that is three concurrent injections in one year. I found a good many children applying for treatment who had been immunised in previous years.

Pneumonia.

Thirteen cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year. Nine of these occurred during the first four months of the year. About half of the cases were due to Influenza.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The case of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred at the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital. It was a mild case due to a concurrent disease.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum.

No case of Ophthalmic Neonatorum occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four cases of Pulmonary and two cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been notified during the year. There have been four deaths from this disease, all from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT. Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the Year, 1937.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	Over 65 years.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	17	..	..	1	1	..	7	6	1	1	1	..	..	17	..
Diphtheria	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Pneumonia	13	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	4	1	..
Krysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTALS.....	38	0	2	0	1	0	11	8	2	3	1	5	5	24	3

Hospital for the Treatment of Infectious Diseases—
The Colne and Holme Joint Isolation Hospital at Meltham.

HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT. TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 " 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 " 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 " 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 " 25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 " 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 " 45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 " 55	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
55 " 65	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Over 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	2	2	0	2	3	1	0	0

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 65 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

APPENDIX II.

Statistics provided by the Registrar General.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Year	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Rate per 1000 Births.
1933.....	122	11.97	133	13.05	9	73.77
1934.....	89	8.86	145	14.44	8	89.88
1935.....	125	12.57	123	12.37	4	32
1936.....	113	11.47	113	11.47	5	44.24
1937.....	121	12.38	111	11.35	6	49.58

Births.

One hundred and twenty-one births have been registered during the year, of which 64 were males and 57 females. Six of these were illegitimate, four males and two females. The birth rate is 12.38 per 1,000 persons; that for England and Wales is 14.9. There were seven still births—all males—registered during the year, of which two were illegitimate.

Infant Mortality.

There were six deaths amongst infants under one year of age, of which three were males and three females. One of these—a male—was illegitimate. The cause of death in all cases was prematurity or congenital defects. The infant mortality rate is 49.58, compared with an infant mortality rate of 58 for England and Wales.

Deaths

During the year 182 deaths were registered in the district. Seventy-five of these deaths were of persons belonging to other districts and were transferred out of the district for burial. Four deaths also occurred amongst persons outside the district belonging to the district, and these were transferred back into the district for burial. This gives a nett total of 111 deaths for the district. Forty-four of these were males and 67 females. The crude death rate is 11.35 per 1,000 persons. The adjusted death rate is 11.12 compared with a death rate of 12.4 for England and Wales.

Places of Death.

Ninety-nine of the gross total of 186 deaths occurred in Public Institutions.

Ages at Death.

Of the gross total of 186 deaths, one was in a person over the age of 90 years, 108 were in persons over the age of 65 years, and 51 in persons aged between 45 and 65 years.

Causes of Death.

The chief causes of death were: Heart Disease, 29; Cancer, 19; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 9; other Circulatory Diseases and Influenza, 7 each; Nephritis and Congenital Abnormalities, 6 each; Tuberculosis, 4.

Maternal Mortality.

There were again no deaths from Puerperal causes during the year. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with a maternal mortality rate of 3.11 for England and Wales.

Causes of Death in 1937.

The Registrar General's list of causes of death is as stated below:

Causes of Death.	M	F.
Typhoid Fever		
Measles		
Scarlet Fever		
Whooping Cough		
Diphtheria		
Influenza	2	5
Encephalitis Lethargica		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever		
Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	1
Other Tuberculosis		
Syphilis		
Gen. Paralysis of Insane, etc.		
Cancer	8	11
Diabetes		
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	3	6
Heart Disease	9	20
Aneurysm		
Other Circulatory	4	3
Bronchitis	0	1
Pneumonia	0	3
Other Respiratory		
Peptic Ulcer	0	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)		
Appendicitis		
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0
Other Liver Diseases		
Other Digestive	1	0
Nephritis	1	5
Puerperal Sepsis		
Other Puerperal		
Congenital Causes, etc.	3	3
Senility	1	3
Suicide	1	0
Other Violence	1	2
Other Defined Causes	6	3
Ill-defined Causes	—	—
All Causes	44	67

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

T. S. DAVY, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

