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CHESTERTON (CAMBS.)
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

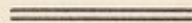
For the Year

1919

BY

H. R. COOMBES.


Medical Officer of Health.



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1919.

Chesterton Rural District Council.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I beg leave to communicate my Annual Report for the year 1919 in accordance with the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, dated January, 1920.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Population according to the Census 1911 was 23,182. and ^{Population.} the estimated population 1919, 23,396 total : 22,460 (civilians only.)

The thirty-seven parishes constituting the Chesterton Rural ^{Physical Features} District are grouped round the Urban District of Cambridge. Those on the E.S.E. side of the Rhee and Cam are more closely grouped than those on the W.N.W. side, and are healthily situated on the chalk at a somewhat higher elevation than the latter, with the exception of Harlton and Grantchester, which are situated on chalk outliers ; those on the W.N.W. side rest on the gault. Cottenham on the N. is situated partly on the gravel and greensand, and Oakington partly on clay and greensand. All along the Cam valley springs arise from between the base of the lower chalk and gault affording with the general water-bearing stratum an abundant and excellent supply of water, where not polluted by local circumstances. The water on the W.N.W. side may be obtained by piercing through the gault into the greensand, or by utilising the patches of gravels of various origins which are dotted about the district. These unfortunately are too liable to pollution by the local circumstances, with certain exceptions, to afford a safe supply. In certain of the parishes in the N. there are extensive Fen lands.

Industries. The chief industries are Agriculture, Fruit-growing, and Preserve manufacture, the latter giving employment to a number of workers throughout the year. The manufacture of cement from chalk marl, is carried out at works at Cherryhinton where about 400 persons are employed.

Hospitals. With the exception of the Council's Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Oakington, there are no other hospitals in this area, but the inhabitants have the facilities provided by a large institution, Addenbrooke's Hospital situated in Cambridge.

Poor Law Relief. Particulars as to poor law relief are given in the following table :—

Year ended.	Amount Spent on		Number of Paupers	
	In maintenance. £	Out relief. £	In-door,	Out-door.
September, 1919.	3256	4318	135	370
September, 1918.	2745	4105	138	457
September, 1917.	2759	3348	150	464
September, 1916.	2438	3707	155	522
September, 1915.	2524	3661	152	688

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.



WATER SUPPLY.

Of the 37 Parishes in this district 28 are now provided with Public Water Supplies. Of the other 9 parishes, three have a population of less than 100 persons, the total population of these three parishes being only 169 persons. The other six parishes have each a population of less than 500, the largest being Great Wilbraham, and in this village new Water Mains have been laid in connection with the Cambridge Water Company's new pumping station at Fleam Dyke.

The following villages obtain their water supply on the constant service system from the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, viz., Cherryhinton and Fulbourn (where the pumping stations and reservoir are situated) Great Shelford, Trumpington, Grantchester. Histon, Impington, and part of Fen Ditton.

The water supply of the others is as follows :—

Cottenham and Rampton are supplied by a Private Company with water from the lower greensand to standpipes and 492 private connections—470 at Cottenham, and 22 at Rampton; Willingham is supplied by a waterworks company on the Constant Service System by means of Public Standpipes and 121 private connections, the source being a large gravel deposit outside the area of population; Madingley is supplied by Standpipes with greensand water. Longstanton All Saints is supplied by 3 Public Pumps, connected to a well in the gravel at the Railway Station end of the village.

The following villages have public pumps to wells in the Greensand :—Little Shelford 2, Waterbeach 5, Oakington 2, Fen Ditton 3, Landbeach 2, Girton 2, Haslingfield 2, Barton 1, and 1 in the gravel. Coton 1, and 1 in the chalk, Horningsea 1, Dry Drayton 1, Hauxton 1, and 1 Spring, Milton 1.

Harston 4 natural springs from the Lower Greensand. Stapleford 1 Public Pump, connected to a 4 inch tube, driven through the chalk, so as to exclude all surface water, Comberton 1, Public Pump to well in the gravel.

The smaller villages of Great and Little Wilbraham, Quy, Teversham, Westwick, Longstanton St. Michael, Newton, Harlton, and Childerley obtain a supply from private sources.

During the year 1919 the 5 public pumps at Waterbeach have been repaired, and the drains under the pumps fitted with proper trapped gullies, dished with blue bricks in cement. At Coton, the public pump near the Church has been repaired, and at Hauxton the public pump near the School has been provided with a new barrel.

Five samples of water have been taken for analysis with the result that 3 were found fit for drinking purposes, one unfit (this well has since been cleaned out), and one from the public pump at Comberton was reported as not being of satisfactory purity. In the latter case the matter has been referred to the Sanitary Committee.

It is expected that the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company will shortly commence pumping from their new works at Fleam Dyke. This may possibly affect the water supply of the parish of Gt. Wilbraham by lowering the level of the water; provision has been made in the Company's Act for this contingency, and mains have been laid in the village.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

In several of the larger villages, notably Willingham, Cottenham Waterbeach, Great Shelford, Harston and Histon, the surface water drains convey slop-water to the water-courses. There are no works of sewerage in any of these villages. The effluent from the Cambridge Sewage Farm flows into a ditch and the river near Baitsbite Lock, in the parish of Milton. The drainage from the parishes of Grantchester and Trumpington also finds its way into the Cam.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There are no Sewerage or Sewage Disposal Works in the district.

In the larger villages Cottenham, Willingham, Waterbeach, Great Shelford, Harston, and Histon, the surface water drains convey house drainage to the water courses.

The comparatively small difference of level between the general level of the ground and the level of the water in the water-courses, will generally make any system of sewerage disposal for these villages very expensive owing to the need for pumping the sewage to a sufficient height, to provide for proper treatment before its discharge into the water courses.

At Fulbourn an additional road gulley has been fixed to abate a nuisance arising from ponded water.

At Church End, Landbeach, and New Road, Great Shelford, new iron trapped gullies have been fixed to replace untrapped drain openings in the road.

At Harston, in order to abate a nuisance caused by the heavy rainfall flooding several houses, an old disused drain has been relaid with good results.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The of type closet in use in this district generally, is the pail-closet. A number of the larger houses have water-closets connected to cess-pools. The old objectionable type of pit privy which used to be very prevalent in this district has to a very large extent been replaced by pail-closets.

SCAVENGING.

There is no system of public removal of house refuse, or the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits, or cesspools.

In most of the villages the majority of occupiers have sufficient garden ground on which waste matters may with care be disposed of without nuisance, but in some parts of the more populous villages the accumulation of waste matter on a limited space near the dwellings, which are situated in confined areas, calls for the careful consideration of the Council,

SANITARY INSPECTION.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Inspections recorded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2602
Notices served (Statutory)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Informal notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Legal proceedings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Slaughter-houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Bakehouses inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Houses Inspected under the Housing Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1764
,, unfit for habitation dealt with	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
,, placed in habitable repair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
,, closed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
,, Scheduled for closing order	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
,, overcrowded abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cases removed to hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Houses disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Certificates granted under Sec. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Water-closet, earth or pail-closets, or improved privies constructed	6
House drains, new laid or improved	31
Samples of water taken	5

F. BUNNETT, C.R.S.I.

Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades The only offensive trade in the area is one small Knackery which is situated in an isolated spot. There are no Common Lodging Houses, or underground sleeping rooms.

Dairies and Cowsheds. Regulations under the Dairies', Cowsheds' and Milkshops' Order are in operation.

Copies of the Regulations are supplied to all Registered Cow-keepers, and placards giving advice to milkers are supplied, with a request that the same be placed in a conspicuous part of the cowshed.

Care is exercised to prevent any person from an infected house, working in connection with any milk business.

Copies of the Board of Agriculture's leaflet on the construction of cowsheds have been distributed, and advice is offered to persons constructing new cowsheds or improving existing buildings.

Many of the cows are kept in open sheds and most of the cows are only kept in sheds during the severe weather.

During the year under review 1 new cowshed has been constructed, and the use of one dairyman's premises which were unsatisfactory has been discontinued.

Model Bye-laws for Pickers of Fruit are in force in the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.—There are at present recorded five non-textile factories in the district, where more than forty persons are employed, viz. 1 Jam Factory, 2 Laundries, and 2 Cement Works; these have all been examined with regard to the provisions of escape in case of fire.

WORKSHOPS.—Inspections of the workshops in the district have been made during the year ; 99 notices have been sent out. No workshops were found to be overcrowded.

Notices of the occupation of 4 workshops have been received from H.M. Inspector.

BAKEHOUSES.—On April 1st and October 1st respectively circular letters explaining the requirements of Sec. 99 of the Act were sent to all the occupiers of the bakehouses in the district, together with a request that the requirements of the Section be carried out in April or October as the case may be. There are 33 bakehouses in the district, none of which are underground.

Three notices from H.M. Inspector of defects or neglect under Sec. 5 has been received and dealt with.

HOMEWORK.—During the year, lists containing the addresses of 83 outworkers residing in this district, have been received. 69 of these outworkers are engaged in the manufacture of down trimming, 7 are glove makers, 7 sundry. In several instances it has been necessary to prevent homework being done in houses where infectious diseases existed, and in the instances where homework was on the premises it was disinfected.

REGISTER OF WORKSHOPS.—The number of workshops now on the register is 199, and includes 33 bakehouses, 32 smiths, 33 carpenters, 19 bootmakers, 7 basketmakers, 12 wheelwrights, 12 dress-makers, 16 cycle shops, 5 tailors, 5 plumbers, 1 brewer, 6 saddlers, 8 laundries, 2 aerated water makers, 2 stone masons, and 6 sundries.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

From the end of the year 1910 until July 1919, when the destruction of rats was taken over by the County Council, notices stating that Virus could be obtained free of charge on application to the Council's Inspector, and urgently requesting the public to assist the Authorities in this matter have been posted in each parish in the district.

SCHOOLS.

Schools. The Medical Inspection of children attending the public elementary schools is carried out by the County School Medical Officer and the County Assistant School Medical Officer, and there is also a whole time school dentist for the County. There are 39 elementary schools.

There are no sewers in the district, 28 schools are provided with pail closets which are satisfactory when the service is good, 2 with water closets, and 9 with privies. The schools at Trumpington still have an unsatisfactory privy system, and the managers are being requested to provide a more satisfactory arrangement.

All the Schools (10 in number) within the area of Water Company's mains are connected thereto.

Five Schools have been disinfected during the year.

FOOD.

Slaughterhouses. The slaughterhouses have been inspected from time to time. Much less slaughtering has been carried on recently owing to the food restrictions and the increased percentage of frozen meat. Over 30 per cent of the population purchase their meat outside the district.

In compliance with the circular from the Local Government Board *re.* Foot and Mouth Disease, special attention was given in the direction indicated.

There is no Public Abattoir. There are now only 16 slaughterhouses in use in the district.

Bakehouses. The 33 Bakehouses have been inspected as usual and circular letters are sent twice yearly reminding occupiers of the limewashing and cleansing required by the Factory and Workshop Acts. The use of seven unsatisfactory bakehouses has been discontinued.

One third of the Bakehouses are of good modern construction, one half may be classed as fair, and one sixth are old, and somewhat unsatisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seventy-three cases of Scarlet Fever (2 fatal) were notified during the year. With the exception of the months of January March and April, cases occurred during each month of the year, and 17 parishes were affected. Fifty-five of the cases occurred in the months of May (16), November (29), and December (10). 8 of the cases occurred in eight separate parishes, the disease in each instance being confined to the first person attacked. Scarlet Fever.

17 cases occurred at Oakington, one in September, one in October, thirteen in November, and two in December. Thirteen of the cases occurred in 3 households, the remaining four were in 4 separate households.

10 cases occurred in the adjoining parishes of Histon and Impington in the last five months of the year.

10 cases occurred at Cottenham eight of which were in November.

17 cases (2 fatal) occurred at Trumpington in May, where the disease appeared to have been introduced by a sailor on leave, and the disease in this instance was no doubt spread by mild unrecognized cases. The prompt action of the School Medical Officer in examining the children at school resulted in several of these mild cases being detected and isolated which would otherwise have remained centres of infection.

Fifteen of the cases were removed to Hospital, the schools were disinfected, and the usual precautionary measures adopted and no case has occurred in this village since May.

The remaining cases occurred :—

Fulbourn 3, in two families in December.

Fen Ditton 3, July, August, and November.

Great Shelford 5, in three families, September to December.

Fifty-eight of the 73 cases were removed for isolation.

Eighteen cases of diphtheria (2 fatal) were notified during the year in seven separate parishes. Diphtheria.

Seven of the cases occurred at Landbeach in one family, recently removed to this district. The cases were removed to hospital and the usual precautionary measures taken and the disease did not spread

beyond this house. The drains were found to be unsatisfactory and notice was afterwards served on the owner and new drains provided.

Three cases (1 fatal) occurred in one family at Little Shelford, being introduced by the children attending a school outside the district.

Four cases (1 fatal) occurred in four families at Cherryhinton. One in March, a child attending school outside the district. One (fatal) in May at a public house, source not traced: and 2 in June, boys attending the same school. The two first cases were not removed, one being well isolated at home, and the other terminating fatally. The other two cases were removed and no further case occurred in this parish.

One case occurred at Histon and one at Milton in March, both infected at the same school outside the district.

One case occurred in Willingham, in October. In this case the disease was undoubtedly contracted whilst the patient (a nurse) was nursing a case of diphtheria in a hospital in another district.

One case at Great Wilbraham was a boy who attended a school outside the district where other cases had occurred.

It will thus be seen that in each of the seven parishes the disease was clearly introduced from outside the district, and that in six of the parishes the disease did not spread beyond the first household attacked.

Typhoid Fever.

No case of Typhoid Fever was notified among the civilian population, one case was reported at a Military Hospital. The number of cases during the past five years was 9 (3 fatal), as against 29 (4 fatal) for the previous five years.

One suspicious case was notified, but after consultation with the M.O.H. was diagnosed chickenpox.

Smallpox.

Four smallpox contacts were reported, all were visited and vaccination offered. One person was re-vaccinated by the M.O.H., and 4 others by their own medical attendant on the advice of the M.O.H.

Measles.

199 cases of measles and 6 cases of german measles were notified but in only 2 villages was there any serious outbreak, viz :— Cottenham 95 cases, and Waterbeach 49. In only one other village

(Oakington 8 cases) did the number of cases exceed 5. Only one death was registered from this disease.

Only one case has been notified during the year particulars of which have been forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Encephalitis
Lethargica.

The following table gives the number of cases of specified diseases notified each year during the past ten years.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	'16	'17	'18	'19	Total	Yearly Average	Cases Notified.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	41	147	261	101	169	85	24	24	14	73	939	94	
Diphtheria	19	13	96	43	40	22	15	7	16	18	289	29	
Typhoid Fever	3	10	3	4	9	1	2	1	4	...	37	4	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	56	33	42	43	38	57	31	34	345	43	
Tuberculosis other Forms	...	...	...	19	4	6	23	17	19	14	102	15	
Puerperal Fever	3	5	3	2	1	...	1	6	2	...	23	2	

Cases removed to Isolation Hospital, Oakington.

Scarlet Fever	37	92	104	44	*84	46	17	8	11	56	499		Cases Removed.
Diphtheria	5	...	...	...	13	...	5	1	2	6	32		

* includes 11 in temporary Hospital.

Cases removed to Cambridge I.D.H.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	12		
Diphtheria	8	...	...	4	1	10	3	5	12	4	47		

Cases removed to Addenbrooke's Hospital, etc.

Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	†5	...	...	...	...	...	6		
Typhoid	...	6	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	14		

† Newmarket Joint Hospital.

The percentage of removals of cases of Scarlet Fever has increased from 51 per cent during the 5 years 1910-1914 to 64 per cent for for the 5 years 1915-1919, and the number of cases has declined from 719 for the first five years to 220 for the second five years.

With regard to diphtheria the percentage of the notified cases removed, has increased from 18 per cent, for the five years 1910-1914 to 61 per cent in the last five years. and the number of cases notified has decreased from 211 in the former period to 78 in the latter period.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The methods of dealing with infectious diseases are by notification followed by inquiry on the part of the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances, or by both according to the importance of the case.

The Head Teachers of Schools send notifications to the Medical Officers of Health of cases of infectious disease among scholars and the School Authority are informed of the termination of cases of notifiable disease and the date of disinfection of the premises.

In threatened outbreaks of Diphtheria, prophylactic doses of Antitoxin are recommended for the protection of persons known to have been exposed to the chance of infection, and bacterial examinations of rubbings from the throats and nasal passages of all known "contacts" are sent to a bacteriologist for the discovery of any unrecognised cases of the disease.

At the conclusion of a case of infectious disease the infected rooms are disinfected by aerial disinfectants, and articles requiring disinfection by steam are disinfected in the steam disinfector.

On notification of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, inquiry is made into the circumstances, and special spittoons and disinfectants are provided.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Staff. The staff consists of one part time Medical Officer of Health, and one Inspector of Nuisances, who is also the officer designated under the Housing Acts.

Hospital Accommodation.

In 1906 an Administration Block consisting of seven rooms, kitchen and bathroom was erected on a site in a central part of the district and comprising about 12 acres. The following year a wash-house and coal-shed were added.

In 1908 a pavilion block with two wards, nurses' room and lavatory accommodation, and a covered way from the Administration Block was erected, and in 1909 a mortuary, ambulance and steam disinfector were provided.

In 1914 a building was erected for use as a discharging ward.

The permanent staff consists of a porter and his wife, who is a trained nurse, and one maid. Further assistance being obtained when required.

A medical attendant has also been appointed acting in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health.

A Motor Ambulance was purchased in 1918.

There is no isolation hospital for small pox specially for this district, but as on previous occasions no doubt arrangements would be made with the Borough of Cambridge who have a Small-pox Hospital.

Arrangements have been made for the services of a Bacteriologist when required and in connection with the detection and prevention of the spread of diphtheria 151 specimens have been examined during 1919. Bacteriology.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings for the whole district have been made by the District Council during the year and allowed by the Ministry of Health on 20th December, 1919, and the Bye-laws previously in force for the parishes of Trumpington, Grantchester, Cherryhinton, and Fen Ditton have been repealed. Bye-laws.

During the year 1910 Bye-laws were made and allowed by the Local Government Board for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in the Picking of Fruit and Vegetables in the Rural District of Chesterton.

The other Adoptive Acts in force are :—The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and so much of Part III. of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, as applies to a Rural District..

For the parishes of Cherryhinton, Grantchester, Trumpington, Fen Ditton and Fulbourn, certain sections of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, are in force. Full particulars of the sections in force are given in the report for the year 1909.

There are no Bye-Laws with regard to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

HOUSING.

Overcrowding. Adopting the census basis of overcrowding (more than two persons per room), the proportion of overcrowded tenements in this district is lower than any other Rural District in the County, being only 4·2 per cent, as compared with 5·3 for Rural Cambridgeshire, and 6·5 for Rural England and Wales.

Twenty years ago the proportion for this district was 7·0 per cent. It will thus be seen that a considerable improvement has taken place.

Several cases of overcrowding have been reported during the year, but it has only been found possible to abate one.

The general standard of housing in this district compares favourably with the surrounding agricultural districts.

The general character of the defects found in unfit houses are :—

Want of damp courses.

Defective thatch roofs.

Dilapidated lath and plaster walls, and in the older type of lath and plaster houses with thatched roof, the the lighting and air space in the bedrooms.

Action taken with regard to unfit houses.

Unhealthy Areas. In all cases where houses are capable of repair, efforts are made to get them repaired rather than to close them.

Owners complain that they are asked to repair cottages which are let at very low rentals, and the repairs are much more costly than previously, but they are unable to raise the rent to cover such repairs.

No areas have been represented as unhealthy either before the beginning of this year or during the year,

No written complaints were received from Householders or Parish Councils with regard to dwelling houses unfit for human habitation.

Houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	1764
Unfit	.....	.....	.....	65
Repaired	.....	.....	.....	39

Represented for closing order	.....	26
Closing orders made	.....	13
Houses scheduled for closing order		13*

The Inspector of Nuisances is the Officer designated under the Housing Acts.

A Form of Survey was required to be sent to the Housing Survey Commission not later than 31st October, 1919. It was fully recognised by the Ministry that an accurate and detailed survey could not be prepared in so short a time, and that in many instances only estimates on some matters could be given. It was pointed out by the Ministry that it is equally important that Local Authorities and their Officials should not rest content with this first survey and that the staff of the Local Authority should as required by the Housing Acts carry out a continuous survey of their district. Before July 31st, 1920, the Local Authority are required to submit definite proposals for dealing with unfit houses in their district; but it is impossible to carry out the requirements of the Ministry under the Housing Acts in this large district without further staff, although much good work has been done. The District Council on the recommendation of the Housing Committee have decided that the Inspector should have assistance for this work.

PROGRESS WITH REGARD TO HOUSING SCHEMES.

Sites have been selected for 177 houses in 28 parishes. Generally it is proposed to erect 4 houses on each acre of land.

At Willingham ten houses are in course of erection.

In 19 parishes sites have been approved by the Housing Commissioner.

In several parishes it appears unlikely that suitable land will be obtained unless compulsory powers are exercised.

*Where houses are represented as unfit and cannot reasonably be closed owing to no other accommodation being available these houses are scheduled with a view to being dealt with as soon as circumstances permit.

HOUSING.

PARISHES.	Population.	Houses			Number of houses proposed to be built by the District Council.	Remarks.
		Number for Working Classes.	Total.	New erected, 1919.		
Barton	230	60	68	...	6	Site approved.
Cherryhinton	1300	247	262	...	...
Childerley	26	5	6	...	...
Comberton	438	109	114	...	4	Site approved.
Coton	316	73	78	...	12	do.
Cottenham	2540	556	663	1	10	Site not settled.
Dry Drayton	390	102	107	...	...
Fen Ditton	645	182	197	...	6	Site not settled.
Fulbourn	*1900	283	327	...	8	Site approved.
Girton	500	112	123	...	3	do.
Grantchester	510	106	130	...	4	do.
Harlton	205	58	61	...	4	Site not settled.
Harston	700	164	193	...	6	Site approved.
Haslingfield	533	137	153	...	4	do.
Hauxton	240	60	63	...	2	Deferred.
Histon and Impington	2300	507	557	1	20	Site approved. Further sites required.
Horningsea	361	84	92	...	6	Site approved.
Landbeach	400	98	104	...	...
Longstanton, A.S.	340	77	86	...	4	Site approved.
Longstanton, S.M.	91	20	23	...	...
Madingley	200	53	57	...	...
Milton	720	164	176	...	6	Site approved.
Newton	200	53	57	1	4	Site selected.
Oakington	400	102	109	1	6	Site approved.
Rampton	209	53	55	...	4	Deferred.
Shelford, Gt.	1800	252	412	...	10	Held up by site difficulties.
Shelford, Lt.	465	101	123	...	4	Site approved.
Stapleford	501	108	132	...	4	do.
Stow-cum-Quy	280	74	84	...	...
Teversham	220	49	55	...	6	Sites approved. Owners unwilling.
Trumpington	900	202	217	...	...
Waterbeach	1400	311	362	...	12	Site approved.
Westwick	62	13	14	...	...
Wilbraham, Gt.	467	118	124	...	6	Site approved.
Wilbraham, Lt.	341	80	87	1	6	Site selected.
Willingham	1670	428	470	...	10	In course of erection.
TOTAL	23800	5201	5941	5	†177	

* Includes Fulbourn Asylum, 610.

† This figure represents the minimum requirements of the district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated civilian population for 1919 is 22,460, and the ^{Population.} population including non-civilians (males) is 23,396.

The number of births is 358, (166 males, 192 females) of which ^{Births.} 31, or 8·9 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 11 per cent for 1918, 4·6 for 1917 and 4·0 for 1916.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population is 15·3 as compared with 11·9 for 1918, 13·8 for 1917, and 15·9 for 1916.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales for 1919 is 18·5.

The corrected number of deaths is 314 (160 males, 154 females) ^{Deaths.} giving a death-rate of 13·9 which is about the same as England and Wales.

The ratio of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births is ^{Infantile Mortality.} 50, as compared with 89 for England and Wales.

Measles caused 1 death; Scarlet Fever 2; Diphtheria 2; ^{Epidemic Diseases} Influenza 9. There were no deaths from Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Whooping Cough, or Diarrhoea.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is 23, as ^{Tuberculosis.} against an average of 25 for the previous five years.

Cancer caused 40 deaths against an average of 35 for the ^{Cancer.} previous five years, and a mean of 29 for the ten years, 1904-1913.

TABLE I.
CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the year 1919, and the antecedent five years.

Year.	Births.	Birthrate.	Deaths Belonging.				General death rate.
			Under one year of age.	Rate per 1,000 births.	At all ages.		
1914	434	19.0	24	55	312	13.3	
1915	403	18.0	36	89	358	15.4	
1916	378	15.9	18	48	316	14.5	
1917	320	13.8	14	44	291	14.0	
1918	281	11.9	16	57	321	15.2	
1919	358	15.3	18	50	314	13.9	

Area of District in acres 78,771.
Number of families or separate occupiers, 5,723.

Population 1911 Census, 23,182.
Estimated population, 1919, 23,396.

TABLE II.
CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								65 and upwards.	Oakington.	Cambridge I.D.H.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Measles	199	37	...	154	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	6	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	18	1	1	12	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	...
Erysipelas	8	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	73	...	8	56	7	2	...	...	...	56	12	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	9	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	...	...	10	7	22	6	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	14	...	2	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	384	43	13	242	35	36	13	2	62	16	...	...

TABLE III.
CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT.
Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1919.

All Causes.			CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a)										Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
				All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
1916	1917	1918	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
306	284	312	All causes	305	16	4	4	8	6	28	64	175	...	
10	7	9	Certified (c)	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
			Uncertified											
1	...	1	Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	Measles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	Diphtheria and Croup	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	49	Influenza ...	9	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	1
...	...	...	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	28	32	Tuberculous Meningitis	23	...	...	...	1	3	7	7	5	24
2	1	2	Other tuberculous diseases	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	5	Cancer, malignant disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
41	35	30	Rheumatic Fever ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	20	2
2	...	1	Meningitis (See Note d)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	Organic Heart Disease	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	40	38	Bronchitis ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	32	11
33	20	25	Pneumonia (all forms)	40	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	32	1	
12	14	12	Other diseases of Respiratory organs	6	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	4
6	2	3	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note e.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	...	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	2	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	2	4	Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	10	5	Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6
...	...	2	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	1	1	Congenital Debility and malformation, including premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	4	Violent Deaths, Injury at Birth, excluding Suicide	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	5	Suicide ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	1
...	3	1	Other defined diseases	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
118	96	90	Diseases ill-defined on unknown	101	4	...	...	...	1	5	15	76	21
1	3	1	Totals ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
316	291	321	Totals ...	314	18	4	4	8	6	28	67	179	73	

TABLE IV.

CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality, 1919. Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of age.

CAUSE 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 One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	... ..	... ..	8	3	..	..	11	2	3	..	..	16
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
{	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Other Tuberculous Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
{	Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
{	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
{	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL				8	3	..	..	11	3	4	..	..	18

Net Births in the year : legitimate, 327 ; illegitimate, 31.

Net deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 15 : illegitimate, 3.

