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City and County of Lichfield



Annual Reports

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1937.



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City and County of Lichfield



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FOR THE YEAR 1937.

City and County of Lichfield.

Health Committee :

Alderman F. Garratt, *Chairman.*

Alderman H. G. Hall.	Councillor T. Moseley.
„ H. J. C. Winterton.	„ Miss Thompson.
„ J. R. Deacon.	„ F. Williams.
	„ J. H. Maycock.

The Worshipful The Mayor (Councillor F. M. Tayler).

Medical Officer of Health:

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

J. FINERON, M.S.I.A., M.R. San. I.

City and County of Lichfield.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health of the City for the year 1937, as indicated in Circular 1650.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of City—3,579 acres.

Estimated resident population 1937—8,710.

Number of inhabited house—2,410.

Rateable Value—£53,277.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£208 18s. 6d.

I am indebted to the manager of the local Labour Exchange for the following figures relating to unemployment in the City at the end of the year.

Men	...	...	...	...	189
Young Men	...	...	...	...	3
Boys	...	...	...	...	2
Women	...	...	...	...	6
Young Women	...	...	...	...	2
Girls	...	...	...	...	3
					205
				Total	205

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—

	Total	M	F
Legitimate	145	82	63
Illegitimate	4	2	2

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17'1

Still Births—

	Total	M	F
Legitimate	1	1	0
Illegitimate	1	1	0

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)—13'4

Deaths	...	...	...	...	Total	M	F
					117	57	60	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—13·4								
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—11·6								
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—								
From Sepsis—Nil								
From other causes—Nil								
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—								
All infants per 1,000 live births						93·9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						89·6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						250·0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—15								
,, Measles (all ages)—0								
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)—0								
,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)—0								

INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

Reference	Sex	Age at Death	Cause of Death.
G. T.	M	9 months	Broncho-Pneumonia
J. A. H.	M	10 hours	Prematurity
J. H. J.	M	1 hour	Congenital heart
G. B.	M	12 hours	Anæmia, Ante partum hæmorrhage, Placenta prævia
C. H. M.	M	30 minutes	Asphyxia pallida
E. A. B.	M	10 days	Sub dural hæmorrhage
M. R.	M	3 weeks	Atelectasis
M. O.	M	2 hours	Prematurity
R. L. W.	M	3 months	Marasmus, Eczema
T. J. C.	M	1 hour	Prematurity (six months)
R. M. S.	F	3 months	Broncho-pneumonia
C. H.	M	9 months	Pneumonia, Empyema, Mastoiditis
C. P.	M	3 weeks	Broncho-pneumonia
J. P. R.	F	2 weeks	Prematurity

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

The Public Health Staff consists of one part-time Medical Officer of Health, one Sanitary Inspector (who holds Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute in the advanced knowledge of the carrying out of a Sanitary Inspector's Duties, the Inspection of Meat and other Foods, and also the Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works), and one full-time clerk. The Sanitary Inspector is also Supervisor of the Isolation Hospital, Hackney Carriage Inspector, and Inspector under the Shops Acts and Petroleum Acts. In addition there is the Staff at the Isolation Hospital. Two nurses on the County Council Staff perform the duties of Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Midwives.—These are supervised by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities.—The County Council Laboratory is at the disposal of Medical Practitioners for examination of clinical material, and free use is made of these facilities.

The Laboratory also undertakes the Bacteriological Examination of Milk and Water.

Chemical Analysis of Food, Water and Milk are made by the County Analyst.

Hospitals.—

(1) Lichfield Victoria Hospital, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions. This Hospital is linked with the Birmingham Hospitals through a Contributory Scheme, so that cases unsuited for treatment locally may be sent there.

X-Ray and Ultra-Violet Ray treatment are available.

Out-patients are also treated.

(2) Lichfield Public Assistance Hospital, which is under the control of the County Council.

(3) Isolation Hospital accommodation is provided by the Local Authority at Curborough.

There are 14 beds for Scarlet Fever.

,, 9 ,, Diphtheria.

,, 8 beds in an annexe, which is opened when necessary.

Maternity Homes.

There is one private maternity home in the City.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—

(1) A Child Welfare Centre is open each Wednesday afternoon. Two Health Visitors and a Medical Officer are in attendance.

(2) An Antenatal Clinic is held fortnightly where expectant mothers can be examined and kept under observation. A lady Doctor and Nurse are in attendance.

(3) A School Clinic is open each Wednesday morning. A School Nurse is in attendance, and a Medical Officer attends once a month.

(4) A Clinic for treatment of errors of refraction of the eye is held about once a fortnight for children attending Elementary Schools and for children under five years of age. This is in charge of the County Ophthalmic Surgeon.

(5) A Dental Clinic is provided for treatment of school children. At the clinic dental treatment is also provided for children under five years of age, for expectant mothers and for nursing mothers.

(6) The Tuberculosis Dispensary is open each Tuesday. A Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse are in attendance.

All the above Clinics and Centres are provided by the County Council, and are held at the Clinic in Sandford Street.

(7) An Orthopædic Clinic is also held daily at the same address.

Masseuses are in attendance and the Orthopædic Surgeon attends fortnightly.

This Clinic is supported by voluntary contributions and by collection of fees for treatment.

Treatment of crippling defects among Elementary School children, and children under five years of age, is paid for by the County Council when parents are unable to afford the necessary fees.

Ambulance Facilities.—

(a) For infectious cases, a motor ambulance is provided.

(b) For accidents, hand and motor ambulances are available.

Investigations into Maternal Deaths are carried out by an Officer of the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

Water Supply.—The public supply is provided by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and is ample in quantity and of good quality. Samples of the water are taken at frequent intervals for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination

and the results show a high degree of purity. Usually the water shows about 15 degrees of hardness, about half of which is "temporary" hardness.

A number of houses in outlying parts of the area derive their supply from wells, and during the year several samples were taken from these sources.

Drainage and Sewerage.—There have been no important developments during the year.

Closet Accommodation.—The number of closets approximates to 2425 water closets, 46 pail closets and 18 privies. Most of the pail closets are in use at houses where no sewer is available; their conversion to the water closet type will be effected when sewers are provided.

Public Cleansing.—This is carried out by the Surveyor's Department. The horse-drawn vehicles have been replaced by a low-loading mechanical vehicle. The whole of the refuse is dealt with at the destructor. Street sweeping is carried out by the "beat" method. The City is divided into districts and men with handcarts are responsible for the cleanliness of their respective areas. By this method the street refuse is immediately placed in the handcart and is not left to blow about in the wind before being collected by horse-and-cart.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year:—

Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	152
Inspections under the Public Health Acts	...	...	119
Inspections under the Shops Acts	...	...	53
Re-inspections...	...	...	458
Visits to Slaughter-houses	...	...	778
Visits to Meat Shops...	...	...	225
Visits to Markets	...	...	38
Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	45
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	42
Visits to Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	15
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	10
Visits to Bakehouses, Factories and Workshops	...	...	58
Smoke Observations	...	...	6
Pig Killing on Private Premises	...	...	5
Samples—Drinking Water	...	...	8
Samples—Milk for bacteria count	...	...	2
Cases of Infectious Disease investigated	...	...	14

NOTICES.

Particulars regarding the Notices served during the year are as follows :—

Informal Notices served	112
Statutory Notices served	10
Informal Notices complied with... ..	106
Statutory Notices complied with	7

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Six observations of industrial chimneys were made, but in no case was smoke found to be emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance.

SWIMMING BATH.

The Council owns and maintains a swimming bath having a capacity of approximately 50,000 gallons. The water is not filtered but is changed twice weekly—chloros being added to aid in keeping down growth of bacteria. These baths fall far short of standards now considered desirable. During the year a special Committee was formed to manage the existing bath and to consider from time to time the possible provision of new bathing facilities.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Two Council houses and 27 other houses were found to be infested with bugs. The Council houses concerned were not occupied by persons from condemned houses. In each case previous tenants appeared to have been responsible for the condition of the premises. Apart from Council houses the houses affected were in Clearance Areas where the condition of the buildings was such that it was impossible for the tenants to eradicate the pests. In some cases bedding was destroyed, and in every case the house was thoroughly treated with liquid insecticide before being demolished. This procedure appeared to be entirely successful as no live bugs were noticed during the course of demolition. In the two Council houses all bugs were destroyed after two applications of liquid insecticide.

With a view to ensuring that Council houses are kept free from infestation arrangements have been made whereby the Sanitary Inspector is notified of any change of tenancy. This arrangement enables the Inspector to visit the house before it is again occupied.

SCHOOLS.

There are six Elementary Schools in the district.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and makes periodical inspections of the school buildings; defects are reported to the Education Authority. All the schools have the City's water supply.

Special visits are made by the Medical Officer of Health on the occurrence of any cases of Infectious disease.

HOUSING.

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) ...	165
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	241
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	76
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	152
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	25
(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 ...	44

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	68
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 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 notices—	
(a) By owners	0
(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	93
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	89
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(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

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	5
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	34
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	23
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	178
(d) No houses have again become overcrowded after the overcrowding disclosed by the survey had been abated.	
(e) During the year a number of houses which were not included in preliminary surveys were measured, but no overcrowding was discovered at the houses concerned. Information relating to occupants and available accommodation has now been recorded in connection with 1,800 houses. Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector have shown that frequent changes of tenancy occur in working-class houses, which makes it necessary for regular reviews in order to avoid overcrowding.	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—There are nine milk producers in the district. Three cowkeepers have licences for Accredited Milk. There are 30 retail purveyors of milk on the Council's register, 19 of whom have premises in the City. The retailers include one dealer in Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk, one retailer for Tuberculin Tested and two for Pasteurised milk. During the year one Pasteuriser's Licence was issued, and samples of the milk were found to be satisfactory both as regards bacteria count and the Phosphatase test.

One new dairy has been provided and structural improvements have been carried out at two cowsheds.

(b) **Meat and other Foods.**—Particulars will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Twenty cases of notifiable disease (other than Tuberculosis) occurred during the year.

Below will be found an analysis of notified cases under different age groups.

Six cases of Scarlet Fever and eight cases of Diphtheria were admitted to hospital.

Age	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Cerebro Spinal Fever
Under 1								
1—2								
2—3		1						
3—4								
4—5	1							
5—10	2	2					1	1
10—15	2	1						
15—20	1	2					1	
20—35		1					1	
35—45		1			1			
45—65							1	
Over 65								
Total	6	8			1		4	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven new cases of Tuberculosis occurred of which five were Pulmonary and two Non-Pulmonary.

Three died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease during 1937 are given in the following table.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—								
1—								
5—	1							
15—	1			1			•	1
25—			1			1		
35—		2						
45—								
55—	1				2			
65 and upwards ...								
Totals ...	3	2	1	1	2	1	—	1

The number of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths was two.

There were no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are seven registered slaughter-houses in use in the City. The number of retail meat-shops is now fifteen. Every effort is made to ensure that the carcasses and viscera of all animals slaughtered in the district are properly inspected, and frequent visits are made to the retail meat-shops. During the year one contravention of the Meat Regulations was reported to the Health Committee. The slaughter-house concerned was being used for the purpose of sausage manufacture, and in view of the fact that this practice had been reported on a previous occasion the Committee issued a final warning to the occupier of the premises. Stalls where food is offered for sale are visited on Market days. Premises where food is prepared are visited at regular intervals and as a result of representations made to the occupiers, the standard of cleanliness in some of these places has been improved.

During the year 1937, no separate record of the number of cows slaughtered was kept. The percentage is low when compared with the number of bullocks and heifers. Details relating to the number of animals killed, the number of carcasses inspected, and carcasses or organs condemned are set out in the following table:—

	Cattle, including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	533	86	1713	1091
Number inspected	521	86	1665	1069
All diseases except TUBERCULOSIS				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	0	8	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	58	0	15	26
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	11·3	—	1·3	2·7
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	0	0	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	55	0	0	52
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	11·1	—	—	4·9

The following articles of food were also condemned and surrendered voluntarily for the purpose of destruction :—

- One large tin of Corned Beef.
- One piece of Ham (9lbs.)

HOUSING.

Statistics relating to inspections made under the Housing Acts are contained in the tabular statement included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. During the year a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in connection with the Holmes Terrace and George Lane Clearance Areas. The Clearance Orders were subsequently confirmed without modification. Although much of the work of housing has been concerned with unfit dwellings, a number of houses have been repaired. It is anticipated that a considerable amount of repair work will be commenced after the unfit houses have been dealt with. At the end of the year 1934 it was reported that the inspections under the Housing Acts had disclosed the fact that a number of houses in the City were incapable of being brought up to the requisite standards. The following figures illustrating general progress since that time should therefore prove interesting.

Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	... 195
Houses scheduled for demolition	... .. 184
Unfit houses actually demolished	... .. 65
Houses closed on Undertakings given by owners	... 9
Houses made fit on Undertakings given by owners	... 2
Families rehoused by Council (from unfit dwellings)	... 62
Families rehoused by Council (overcrowding)	... 21
Total number of families displaced from unfit dwellings	89
Total number of cases of overcrowding abated	... 47

Of the 195 houses which were found to be unfit for human habitation 143 were through houses and 52 were of the non-through type; 97 had no separate water supply; 102 had inadequate sanitary accommodation; 158 showed serious dampness; 127 had no proper accommodation for the storage of food, and 59 were not provided with adequate washing accommodation. The total of 195 includes a number of houses which had not been dealt with by the Health Committee at the end of the year 1937, the number of houses approved by the Committee for demolition or closing up to that time being 114.

With regard to the overcrowded houses, alternative accommodation was offered to the tenant in each case, but a number of them preferred to abate the overcrowding by arranging for a reduction in the number of occupants.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 to 1936.

Observations as to hours of closing have been made, but no formal action was found to be necessary.

During the year detailed inspections have been made at 22 shops under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, and separate records have been established in respect of these premises. As a result of informal notices which were sent to the owners means of heating have been provided at 3 shops. Undertakings for the provision of additional sanitary accommodation have been received in respect of 2 shops where the existing accommodation was found to be inadequate. Informal Notices were served on 4 shopkeepers in reference to various forms and records which are required in connection with the provisions of this Act.

The Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, came into force on the 1st May, 1937, and explanatory circulars were sent to the shopkeepers concerned. A considerable amount of work has been carried out under the provisions of this Act, both as regards closing of shops and in reference to compensatory holidays which are due to persons employed about the business of a shop on Sunday. Several contraventions of the Act were noted but all were remedied following the service of informal notices.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936, came into force on January 1st, 1937. Full particulars of this Act were sent to all Meat Dealers in the City.

Most of the contraventions of the various Acts were in relation to forms, records and notices which have to be either kept or exhibited on the premises.

The recent additions which have been made to shops legislation have greatly increased the amount of work which is necessary for the enforcement of the various Acts as a whole.

In order to secure adequate enforcement of the legislation a systematic inspection of the shops in the City is being carried out, but a continuous observance is necessary to ensure that the requirements of the Acts are complied with. The time which can be devoted to this work is necessarily limited by the demands of the public health service.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

This Act came into force on the 1st October, 1937. It is primarily a consolidating measure but contains certain amending clauses. One of the most useful provisions is that relating to refuse receptacles. The Section concerned not only authorises the Council to require owners of property to provide dustbins in connection with their buildings, but gives the Council power to specify the number, material, size and construction of the dustbins to be provided. In this connection the Health Committee have already decided on a standard dustbin and arrangements have been made whereby this standard will be adopted for all dustbins to be provided after June 1st, 1938.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Inspections have been made at the Regal Cinema in Tamworth Street, and the Lido Cinema in Bore Street. The sanitary conditions were found to be satisfactory in each case.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the City. The premises in Greenhill have been included in a Clearance Area. In regard to the premises in Sandford Street, the Health Committee decided that the main building be approved for use as a common lodging house, subject to certain sanitary improvements being effected, and that the other buildings which were being used in connection with the common lodging house be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

The standard of cleanliness at the common lodging houses is satisfactory having regard to the type and structure of the buildings.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three fish fryers and two rag-and-bone dealers in the City. The fish fryers have modern stoves which are so designed as to obviate nuisance from vapours.

J. FINERON, M.S.I.A., M.R. SAN. I.

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLES

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,
Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of	
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	21	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	34	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	3	...
Total ...	58	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.		
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:			
Want of cleanliness	2	2	
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances... ..	1	1	
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient	1	1
	{ unsuitable or defective ...	1	1
	{ not separate for sexes
Total ...	5	5	

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	LICHFIELD.	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Townships (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
BIRTHS—					
Live	17.1	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.22	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
DEATHS—					
All Causes	11.6	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers...}	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough...}	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria... ..	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.55	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.22	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.66	2.53	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria... ..	0.88	1.49	1.81	1.58	1.93
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.00	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	0.44	1.36	1.58	1.20	0.18

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF LICHFIELD
during the year 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.
(Civilians only)		
All Causes.....	57	60
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	...	...
2 Measles .....	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever .....	...	...
4 Whooping Cough .....	...	...
5 Diphtheria.....	...	1
6 Influenza	2	3
7 Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	1
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	1
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	1
11 Syphilis .....	...	...
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...	...	...
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	10
14 Diabetes .....	...	2
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	5	...
16 Heart Disease	10	15
17 Aneurysm .. .....	...	...
18 Other circulatory diseases	5	9
19 Bronchitis .. .....	...	2
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	5	3
21 Other respiratory diseases .....	...	...
22 Peptic Ulcer.....	1	...
23 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years).....	...	...
24 Appendicitis	1	...
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...
26 Other diseases of Liver, &c. ....	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases	1	2
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	2	1
29 Puerperal Sepsis .....	...	...
30 Other puerperal causes .....	...	...
31 Congenital debility, prem. births, malformations, &c.	8	1
32 Senility	1	...
33 Suicide .....	...	...
34 Other violence .....	...	2
35 Other defined diseases	8	6
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	...	...
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)		
Smallpox .....	...	...
Poliomyelitis.....	...	1
Polioencephalitis .....	...	...
POPULATION ...	8,710.	



