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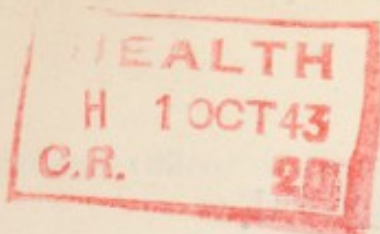
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BOROUGH OF NELSON

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1942

G. J. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF NELSON.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN R. BLAND (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR H. HAYTHORNTHWAITE (Vice-Chairman)

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR H. DEWHURST).

ALDERMAN W. BANNISTER

„ R. J. HUSBAND

„ A. SMITH

COUNCILLOR J. W. BUTTERFIELD

„ A. DOLLIMORE

„ W. H. HINDLE

„ W. HOPKINSON

„ W. PENNINGTON

„ A. SHACKLETON

„ S. SHAW

„ D. J. SPEAK

„ H. H. URSELL

„ J. WIDDUP

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN R. BLAND (Chairman).

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR H. DEWHURST).

ALDERMAN A. SMITH

„ H. W. THROUP

COUNCILLOR J. W. BUTTERFIELD

„ H. HAYTHORNTHWAITE

„ W. H. HINDLE

„ W. HOPKINSON

„ W. PENNINGTON

„ S. SHAW

MRS. V. WESTWELL

MISS S. E. WHITTAKER

Medical Officer of Health	G. J. ROBERTS, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Consultant for Puerperal Pyrexia and Consultant Obstetrician :	J. H. WATSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. *
Veterinary Inspector	J. BARKER, M.R.C.V.S. (died 30th May, 1942). *
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. W. INGHAM, C.R.S.I.
Assistant Inspector	S. GRINDROD, C.R.S.I.
Assistant Inspector and Chief Clerk	S. HAYDOCK, C.R.S.I.
Clerk	A. WILDMAN.
Housing Records Supervisor	N. GRIFFITHS (on active service).
Temporary Junior Clerk	L. HOWARTH.

Health Visitors :

MISS B. E. EDMONDSON, S.R.N., C.M.B.,.....	(retired 31st March, 1942).
MRS. B. WILKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B.,.....	(until 28th February, 1942).
MRS. A. H. FRANKLAND, S.R.N., C.M.B. *	
MISS F. M. FARRAR, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	(from 16th February, 1942).
MISS H. HARGREAVES, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	(from 4th May, 1942).
Matron, Maternity Home	MISS I. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

* Part-time.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
21, CARR ROAD, NELSON,
AUGUST, 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough during 1942.

As instructed by the Ministry of Health, the report is confined to essential and urgent matters affecting the public health.

The retirement of Miss Edmondson on attaining the age limit after 26 years' service, and the departure of Mrs. Wilkinson after 16 years' service to a similar post elsewhere, cannot be allowed to pass without referring to their invaluable and devoted work, and to the esteem and affection in which they were held, and our best wishes go with them. The death of Mr. John Barker, after many years of faithful service to the Corporation, is recorded with regret.

I wish to acknowledge the help and consideration of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the loyal co-operation of the staff of the Department, and the kindness of the County Medical Officer and a number of Corporation officials in supplying certain statistics quoted in this report.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

G. J. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY — 1942.

Area in acres	3,466
Population—Census, 1931	38,306
Registrar-General's estimate of civilian population— mid-year, 1942	32,580
Number of inhabited houses—	
(a) Census, 1931	11,128
(b) End of 1942 according to rate books	11,917
Rate	14s. 8d. in the £
Rateable value	£239,755
Sum represented by a penny rate	£925-13-4

The cost of the Health Services for the financial year 1942-43 was estimated at £8,402, which is equivalent to a rate of 9d. in the £.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Males	Females	Total	Rate
Live Births :				
Total	229	219	448	13.8 per thousand of population.
Illegitimate	6	13	19	
Still Births :				
Total	15	7	22	46.8 per thousand births (live and still).
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths	234	257	491	15.1 per thousand of population.
Death of Infants under 1 year of age :				
Total	14	11	25	56 per thousand live births
Legitimate	14	11	25	58
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Maternal deaths: Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other puerperal causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	Nil

The previous method of assignment of live births for calculating the Birth and Infant or Maternal Mortality Rates has been dispensed with and the Comparability Factor is still suspended.

There were 448 births registered in Nelson, giving a Birth Rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population (10.5 in 1941) which is lower than that of 15.8 (14.2 in 1941) for England and Wales.

There were 491 deaths of Nelson residents, giving a local Death Rate of 15.1 per 1,000 (the Crude Death Rate in 1941 was 14.3), which is higher than the national rate of 11.6 (12.9 in 1941).

There were 25 deaths of infants under 1 year old, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 56 per 1,000 births (51 in 1941) as compared with the national rate of 49 (59 in 1941).

Comparative vital statistics are given in Appendix II.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are summarised in Appendix I. Of deaths from all causes 39.6 per cent. were in respect of persons of 70 years and over.

Cancer accounted for 81 deaths, i.e., 2.49 per 1,000 of population, chest diseases (excluding tuberculosis) for 39 (1.20) all forms of tuberculosis for 14 (0.43) and violent causes for 22 (0.68). The number of deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) was 7.96 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with the national figure of 7.7 per cent. in 1939.

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

General hospital accommodation remains unchanged.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Records of readings taken at the Meteorological Station show that rain fell on 214 days, the total annual rainfall being 43.55 inches (34.35 in 1941), the wettest month being October and the driest June. Bright sunshine was recorded on 269 days, totalling 1135.4 hours—a daily average of 3.1 hours (3.0 hours in 1941). The mean temperature for the year was 46.5°.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the source of public supply, but during the year the negotiations to acquire Coldwell Inn and Farm, the expedition of which was so strongly urged in 1941, were completed.

On the 1st August, 1942, the owners closed the premises as an inn—the farm and inn now coming under the control of the Corporation—and farming activities, already much reduced, will ultimately be discontinued. Hence the danger of pollution from dwellings, and farming on the Coldwell catchment area is now entirely eliminated except for the presence of trespassing sheep.

The average daily consumption of water was 1,913,526 gallons (which includes the compensation water discharge from the Coldwell Reservoir), averaging 38.3 gallons per head. There was no curtailment of the supply during 1942.

Routine tests are carried out by the Water Engineer to ascertain the purity of the water and samples are submitted at regular intervals for complete analysis and examination.

In 9 houses old joint service pipes were replaced by new mains with separate service pipes to each house; since the inception of this scheme 421 rows of houses have been dealt with.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There has been no change during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Rivers Pollution Acts are administered by the Ribble Joint Committee.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of Privy Middens (in town)	1
Number of Pail Closets	46
Number of Fresh Water Closets	4864
Number of Waste Water Closets	7851
Number of Dry Ashpits, excluding middens	20
Number of Portable Receptacles for refuse	12,320
Conversions :	
Waste Water Closets to Fresh Water Closets	44

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Apart from the salvage of edible refuse for animal food the arrangements remain as hitherto.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

2,915 premises have been visited at which 259 defects or nuisances were discovered, 247 of which were abated.

The number of notices served comprised: Informal—verbal 110, written 57; Statutory—11, no legal proceedings being taken.

Detailed records continue to be kept as previously.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections to factories with mechanical power (265) and without (77) total 183 and 64 respectively, 7 defects being found, 2 of which were notified by H.M. Factory Inspector.

HOUSING.

No new houses were erected during 1942.

Housing conditions generally are satisfactory, although instances of overcrowding do exist owing to various circumstances which cannot easily be overcome or remedied at present.

A few houses in the locality, a number of which are empty, are in a dilapidated and insanitary condition and would, were it not for the suspension of demolition, be dealt with accordingly. The 11 Statutory Notices (referred to above) were in respect of such houses in the Portland Street area.

With regard to defective occupied houses shortage of labour and building materials make it virtually impossible to proceed under the Housing Act, 1936, and even dealing piecemeal with the sanitary defects under the Public Health Act, 1936, presents difficulties.

BUG ERADICATION.

Disinfestation procedure is as described in previous reports, 39 houses (involving 97 rooms) having been disinfested during 63 visits.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

31 dairy farms (30 cowkeepers) were subjected to 31 inspections and 9 inspections were made to 2 bottling establishments. There are 8 milk purveyors but no milk shops in the town.

One farm only in the borough produces designated milk, this milk (T.T.) being sold wholesale, and there are no pasteurising plants, although a large amount of T.T. milk and a limited quantity of pasteurised milk is retailed locally.

19 samples of milk have been submitted for biological test in the local laboratory, one of which contained tubercle bacilli and, following the transmission of this information to the County Health Department, the affected cow was subsequently slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Further, 178 informal samples were tested in the department for (a) milk fat—169 being genuine and 9 showing a deficiency; (b) solids not fat—2 (of the 169 genuine samples) showed a slight deficiency; (c) methylene blue test—129 were not decolourised in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 13 were decolourised between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 33 between 2 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and 3 under 2 hours; (d) presence of coliform organisms in .01 c.c. (Accredited Milk standard)—94 were negative and 84 positive; (e) sediment test (visible cleanliness)—150 were satisfactory, 27 showed slight deposit and 1 was unsatisfactory. 53 samples were subjected to the resazurin test, 4 being excellent, 24 very good, 17 good and 8 fair. The results were communicated to the vendors and steps suggested to improve methods of production when the milk examination revealed negligence.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No slaughtering has been carried out in the town since controlled slaughtering came into operation. Routine inspection of shops, stalls and vehicles where meat or prepared food is sold has continued.

Food has been submitted, found unfit for human consumption and certified, as follows:— $30\frac{3}{4}$ lbs beef, $29\frac{3}{4}$ lbs bacon, 11 lbs cod fish, 147 lbs plaice, 59 lbs salmon, $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs butter, 91 lbs cheese, 12 lbs tea, $463\frac{3}{4}$ lbs prunes, 27 tins (6 lbs each) corned beef, 5 tins (12 oz) minced beef, 10 tins (1s) stewed steak, 44 tins (6 lbs), 10 tins ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs) and 5 tins (12 oz) luncheon meat, 19 tins (6lbs) and 14 tins (12 oz) chopped ham, 33 tins (6 lbs) corned pork, 9 tins ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs) sausage meat, 4 tins (6 lbs) and 1 tin (2 lbs) ox tongue, 5 lbs chicken, ham and tongue loaf, 1 tin (1s) steak and vegetable, 1 tin (1s), 4 tins ($\frac{1}{2}$ s) and 4 tins ($\frac{1}{4}$ s) salmon, 4 tins (1s) and 1 tin (14 oz) herrings, 2 tins (1s) pilchards, 1 tin (30 lbs) eggs, 168 tins ($14\frac{1}{2}$ oz) evaporated milk, 5 tins (2s) and

4 tins (1s) peas, 2 tins (1½ lbs), 2 tins (2s), 58 tins (1s) and 21 tins (½s) beans, 10 tins (2s) and 2 tins (1s) tomatoes, 1 tin (2s) vegetables, 6 tins soup, 9 tins (6 lbs) apples, 9 tins (1s), 3 tins (¾s) pineapples, 15 tins (2s), 11 tins (1s) and 11 tins (½s) fruit.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Lancashire County Council, the Authority administering the above Act, reports that 23 formal samples of milk were obtained by the County Sanitary Officer, all of which were proved genuine.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The summary below refers to notifiable infectious diseases:—

Disease.	Cases notified in 1942.	Cases removed to hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Scarlet fever.....	154 (105)	87 (52)	— (—)
Diphtheria	39 (19)	39 (16)	2 (2)
Enteric fever	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Puerperal pyrexia	2 (1)	1 (1)	— (1)
Erysipelas	8 (7)	2 (—)	1 (—)
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Acute poliomyelitis	— (1)	— (1)	— (—)
Encephalitis lethargica	— (2)	— (—)	*2 (—)
Cerebro-spinal fever	6 (8)	6 (8)	— (2)
Pneumonia	34 (10)	— (—)	†7 (12)
Malaria	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Dysentery	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Measles	21 (347)	— (3)	— (—)
Whooping cough	26 (92)	— (1)	— (3)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	27 (26)	17 (18)	10 (18)
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	15 (12)	10 (3)	4 (3)
Totals	333 (631)	162 (103)	26 (41)

* Previously notified chronic cases.

† All forms.

(In brackets are the corresponding figures for 1941).

Comparative figures are given in Appendix II.

In addition to those mentioned above, the following cases were removed to hospital—1 for observation (not diagnosed); 1 as encephalitis lethargica, final diagnosis tubercular

meningitis (died); 1 as cerebro-spinal fever, final diagnosis gastritis; 1 streptococcal septicaemia (died); 1 as scarlet fever, final diagnosis German measles; 1 as diphtheria, final diagnosis gastric ulcer (died).

This year has seen a still further increase in the incidence of **Scarlet Fever**, the 154 cases (of whom 87, i.e., 56.5 per cent. were removed to hospital) being spread over the year with slight quarterly fluctuations, without assuming epidemic proportions. 114 cases (74.0 per cent.) were in children between 5 and 15 years of age and there were 5 instances of return cases.

There was a continued increase of **Diphtheria** (39 cases) as compared with the experience of 1940 and 1941 when the figures were 3 and 19 respectively. There were two deaths this year, both boys, one aged 2 years and the other 3 years, neither of whom was immunised. Under the scheme for *Preventive Inoculation* against diphtheria (initiated in 1941) 1,935 school children and 656 pre-school children were immunised during the year, making a grand total of 2,286 school children and 868 pre-school children now immunised. It is estimated that 49.5% of the pre-school and 61.3% of the school child population have been protected. Diphtheria antitoxin continues to be kept at the Police Station and is available to local practitioners at all times.

There were six cases (no deaths) of **Cerebro-spinal Fever** during the year, as compared with 8 cases (2 deaths) in 1941 and in no case did investigation reveal any association with another case.

Measles incidence comprised 21 notified cases (no deaths) and **Whooping Cough** notifications numbered 26 (no deaths).

A mild outbreak of **Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice** occurred during the latter half of the year but, as the disease is not notifiable and owing to pressure of work no special investigation could be carried out, no accurate figures of its extent are available.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Scott C. Adam, the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for this area, has kindly supplied the following particulars relating to Nelson patients:—

Notifications of new cases number 26 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary (totalling 41), and of 200 new patients—174 of

whom were examined at the Dispensary and 26 at their homes—40 were found to be suffering from some form of tuberculosis, the remainder being discharged after observation as non-tuberculous. There were 272 re-examinations of "old" cases and with regard to treatment 12 "early" cases were admitted to sanatorium, 18 advanced cases to hospital and 23 cases of surgical tuberculosis to general or special hospitals; X-ray examinations totalled 240. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor made 41 primary and 800 subsequent visits to patients. During the year 4 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary cases were written off as "recovered."

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Although possibly sufferers from venereal disease seeking treatment may attend further afield, it is probable that most attend the Burnley Venereal Diseases Clinic, the Centre provided for this area by the Lancashire County Council by arrangement with the County Borough of Burnley, whose Medical Officer of Health has kindly submitted the following figures relating to persons giving a Nelson address:—

Classification	Males			Females		
	Patients on Register at beginning of 1942	New Cases	Total	Patients on Register at beginning of 1942	New Cases	Total
Syphilis, primary.....	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ secondary	2	—	2	2	—	2
„ latent in first year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages.....	3	—	3	9	4	13
„ congenital.....	1	—	1	1	1	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	1	6	7	—	2	2
„ later	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-venereal conditions.....	—	8	8	—	6	6
Totals	8	15	23	12	13	25

VACCINATION.

Preventive treatment against smallpox is negligible in the town and the marked public aversion to vaccination is indicated by the fact that only 17 infants (and 6 adults) were successfully vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator in 1941.

SCABIES.

The further rise in the incidence of scabies was referred to in the School Medical Officer's Report, and 210 school children (as against 112 in 1941) were involved and were treated at the School Clinic. Although home visits and enquiries at the place of work of contacts were carried out, only 14 individuals other than school children attended for treatment. In many instances home visits were ineffective, or it was considered that in the circumstances satisfactory treatment was already being carried out at home under the family doctor.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The work done included the following 526 examinations:—diphtheria swabs 178, urine 105, sputum 34, pus for gonococci 26, pus for other organisms 12, eye swabs 20, blood films 12, pathological specimens 28, milk deposits 41, hair for ringworm 7, animal tissues 47, faeces 6, other examinations 10. Two blood specimens were submitted for Widal reaction to the Clinical Research Association and one for Wassermann reaction to the Public Health Laboratory, Burnley.

DISINFECTION.

525 rooms were fumigated for all purposes, 288 being disinfected by formalin vapour and spray following infectious disease; 132 articles of clothing, 3944 articles of bedding and 7 miscellaneous articles were treated in the steam disinfectors; 220 miscellaneous articles were dealt with in the formalin-vapour chamber.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The general arrangements for carrying out this work remain as outlined in previous reports.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

The Lancashire County Council is the Local Supervising Authority which employs two district midwives locally. There are five midwives (including the matron) at the Municipal Maternity Home.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

223 expectant mothers made 1496 attendances at the Antenatal Clinic, which is conducted by the Matron of the

Maternity Home, referring abnormal cases to the Obstetric Consultant who attends at specified times. Expectant mothers employed in industry during the day can be seen by the Matron at an evening session held at the Maternity Home.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME (10 beds).

201 maternity cases were admitted to the Home during the year, the average duration of stay per case being 14 days. 151 were delivered by midwives and 46 by doctors, medical assistance being sought by a midwife in 39 cases. There were no puerperal deaths in the Home. There were 186 live births, 11 still births and 2 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth. The causes of still birth were maceration 5, prolonged labour with instrumental delivery 4, extended breech 1 and central placenta prævia 1 and the causes of death were prematurity and marasmus respectively. 3 ante-natal mothers were transferred to hospital for Cæsarean operation and one patient with eclampsia was transferred to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia have been notified.

HOME HELPS.

A scheme for the provision of home helps exists but is largely ineffective owing to the small demand and to the difficulty in enrolling satisfactory individuals; no home helps were provided. 2 applications were received but alternative arrangements were made later in both cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

There are arrangements for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers by local dentists although only one mother availed herself of this scheme; presumably such treatment is in general secured either privately or as an additional benefit under National Health Insurance. Dental treatment on medical grounds is provided for pre-school children by the School Dentist.

INFANT WELFARE.

396 live births and 19 still births were notified, 406 by midwives and maternity nurses and 6 by doctors, 1 by parents, and 2 by the Registrar. There were 448 registered live births (of whom 19 were illegitimate) and 22 registered still births (one illegitimate). The *Birth Rate* was 13.8 per 1000 of the population and the *Infant Mortality Rate* 56 per 1000 live births—as calculated from the 25 infant deaths during the year. Of these deaths 15 were in infants under one month old, thus giving a Neonatal Mortality Rate of 33 per 1000 births; the causes of neonatal death were prematurity 5, congenital malformation 4, infant diseases 5 and birth injury 1.

Regarding *Young Child Mortality* there were 8 deaths of children from one to five years old, the causes being diphtheria 2, accident 2, pneumonia 2, congenital heart disease, and posterior basic meningitis.

Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926-1937, 1 case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified, being treated at home; the vision was unimpaired.

WELFARE CENTRE.

At the weekly Infant Clinic sessions 376 children under one year made 2265 attendances and 365 children aged one to five made 1002 attendances, an average per session of 40.8 infants and 17.9 young children.

11 children under five years of age were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic, 21 to the Ophthalmic Clinic and 22 to the Aural Clinic.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT JUICES, COD LIVER OIL, ETC.

During the year the issue of Cod Liver Oil was extended to all holders of a child's Ration Book and of fruit juices to children under two years; and in December both these vitamin products became available to expectant mothers, and fruit juices to all holders of a child's green Ration Book. Up to the end of March no charge was made.

On behalf of the Ministry of Food 3,829 bottles (1,418 free) of cod liver oil, 7,607 (3,009 free) of orange juice, 411 issues (all free) of black currant syrup and 820 (all free) of black currant puree were distributed from the Clinic premises. Generally speaking the public response to the scheme has been

satisfactory, although fruit juice is in greater demand than cod liver oil despite the equal need of the latter.

Proprietary brands of dried milk (7,060 lbs.) and cod liver oil emulsion continued to be sold at cost price at the Health Department.

561 supplementary clothing coupon cards or books for expectant mothers have been issued during the year from the Health Department.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Day nursery accommodation for 40 children at the Local Authority's Nursery School was provided in August pending the erection of a pre-fabricated hut (to hold 60) adjoining the school premises; this class is being administered by the Local Education Authority.

Arrangements are also in hand for setting up a Residential War-Time Nursery at premises which were formerly a private Nursing Home but are now used as a Residential Special School for Mentally Defective children evacuated from Bradford.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There were no nurse children on the Register at the end of the year.

HOME VISITING.

The two whole-time and one half-time Health Visitors made 192 first and 234 subsequent visits to expectant mothers, 452 first and 2,078 subsequent visits to children under one year of age, an average of 5.4 per infant, and 3,733 visits to children from one to five years old.

ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES.

Excellent work continues to be done through the Mayor's War Emergency Fund and the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association in assisting in the provision, *inter alia*, of footwear, clothing and bedding for young children.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Medical Officer examined 19 injured Corporation workmen, 4 employees as to fitness for further service, and 11 individuals as to fitness to take up employment and for Superannuation purposes.

APPENDIX I.

Causes of Death with Corresponding Rates.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total	Death Rate
All causes.	234	257	491	15.07
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	0.00
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	0.00
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	0.00
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—	0.00
5. Diphtheria	2	—	2	0.06
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	4	10	0.31
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	3	4	0.12
8. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	0.00
9. Influenza	—	1	1	0.03
10. Measles	—	—	—	0.00
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	—	—	0.00
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	—	2	2	0.06
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)	4	—	4	0.12
13F. Cancer of uterus	—	8	8	0.25
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	7	8	15	0.46
15. Cancer of breast	—	11	11	0.34
16. Cancer of all other sites	20	23	43	1.32
17. Diabetes	3	5	8	0.25
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	27	29	56	1.72
19. Heart disease	65	68	133	4.08
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	12	10	22	0.68
21. Bronchitis	15	9	24	0.74
22. Pneumonia	3	4	7	0.21
23. Other respiratory diseases	4	4	8	0.25
24. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum	4	1	5	0.15
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	1	—	1	0.03
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—	0.00
27. Other digestive diseases	5	9	14	0.43
28. Nephritis	7	9	16	0.49
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	0.00
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	0.00
31. Premature birth	2	4	6	0.18
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	7	8	15	0.46
33. Suicide	6	2	8	0.25
34. Road traffic accidents	3	1	4	0.12
35. Other violent causes	4	6	10	0.31
36. All other causes	26	28	54	1.66

APPENDIX II.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1942.

	England and Wales	126 County Borough and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Nelson
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RATES PER 1000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

Live births	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0	13.8
Still births	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48	0.68
Deaths :					
All causes	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9	15.1
Typhoid & paratyphoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.06
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.03
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00

RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Deaths under one year of age	49	59	46	60	56
Deaths from Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years of age	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6	2.2

RATES PER 1000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

Notifications :					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.18
Scarlet fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86	4.73
Whooping cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72	0.80
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76	1.20
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43	0.25
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62	0.64
Pneumonia	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94	1.04

APPENDIX II. (Contd.)

	England and Wales	126 County Borough and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Nelson
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RATES PER 1000 TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).

Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal infection	0.42	} —	Not	available	0.00
Others	1.59				0.00
Total	2.01				0.00
Notifications :					
Puerperal fever	12.61	15.94	10.80	} 3.10 17.69*	0.06
Puerperal pyrexia					

* Including puerperal fever.

