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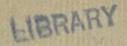
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COUNTY COUNCIL OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.



ANNUAL REPORTS

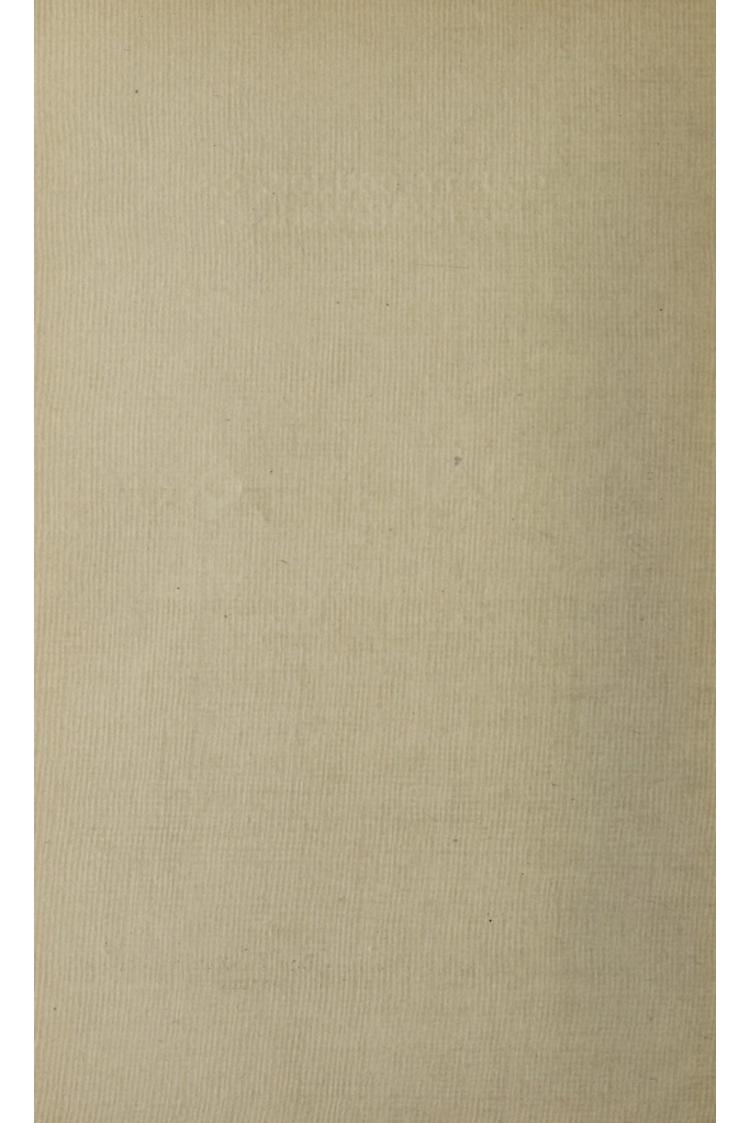
ON THE

OF THE COUNTY.

FOR THE YEARS 1940 AND 1941.

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxon.), COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.



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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public Health Department, Shire Hall, Nottingham, October, 1942.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports for the years 1940 and 1941 respectively are submitted in this single volume in very abbreviated form.

Economy of time, labour and paper necessitates this, together with the fact that for security reasons the Ministry of Health have issued instructions to Medical Officers of Health to avoid comment on certain aspects of the work of their Departments which normally are described fully in their Annual Reports.

Throughout this Report the records for the two years are given separately under each heading for purposes of reference.

Maintenance of Health Services.

During the two years under consideration it has been the endeavour of the Department to maintain all existing Health Services as fully as possible, despite the many additional emergency responsibilities undertaken and certain depletions of staff.

It is, happily, possible to state that there was in fact very little reduction of service until late in 1941, when Medical Staff reductions began to have an adverse effect on such Services as Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Service.

However, even so, the effect was not severe, as adjustments were made so that there was no cancellation of service, but only a reduced frequency in certain areas where this could best be afforded.

The fact that this stringency was not felt earlier was due to good fortune in replacing Officers absent on Service by Temporary Officers.

The Health Visiting and Midwife Staffs have been well maintained.

Other major Services, such as the Tuberculosis, Blind Persons, Venereal Diseases, and Mental Deficiency Services, have been fully maintained and indeed in some instances have been improved. The progress towards completion, though slow, of the new buildings at the Sanatorium and the Village Settlement is a remarkable contribution during present conditions of restriction, the full fruits of which will be appreciated in the next few years when there will undoubtedly be need for concentrated effort to overcome the setbacks which are concomitant with war conditions.

In the Maternity and Child Welfare Service there is also observable a marked increased demand for institutional accommodation for confinement, due apparently mainly to difficulty in arranging for home confinement owing to shortage of domestic help, but also partly resulting from increased appreciation for such service.

The action taken by the Public Assistance Committee to reconstruct and expand the maternity accommodation at the Basford County Hospital will be of much value in helping to meet this need.

At the time of writing the reconstruction has been completed and the premises will be occupied as soon as equipped.

Emergency Medical Services.

The Hospital Services of the County have been the subject of much and continuous activity in the direction of co-ordination and classification under the Emergency Medical Service with both advantage and disadvantage to their normal use for County purposes. Staffing and equipment have been improved and much valuable experience has been gained.

It is not possible to describe the arrangements in detail, but it is permissible to indicate that normal administrative procedures and usages have had to be much modified in order that full co-ordination might be secured on a wide-area basis, and to record with gratitude that these changes were accepted by the Committees and Officers concerned with an understanding which alone could ensure their successful operation.

In connection with the Hospital and the Casualty Services a Blood Transfusion Scheme was initiated by collaboration between City and County Authorities and the Ministry of Health, which it is hoped will, on a reduced scale, remain a useful feature of the Health Services.

A full report of the operation of this Scheme during the period September, 1939, to June, 1942, has recently been issued.

The County Casualty Service has passed through many phases of progress during the two years, and has of necessity occupied much of the time of Senior Officers of the Department. Invaluable and loyal help has been given in the detailed supervision of this Service by the Assistant Directors, in a voluntary capacity, throughout the County.

During the testing time of 1940 it stood at the ready, and though now differently constituted will, it is believed, give a good account of itself if occasion arises.

As some evidence of the keenness and devotion of the personnel it is recorded that this Service was successful in taking first place and winning the Regional Commissioner's silver cups at the Annual Regional Competitions in First Aid against all comers in both the years 1940 and 1941.

Other Emergency Schemes which have been undertaken include the establishment and management of Day Nurseries, Private Nursery Units, and Maternity Homes.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

In 1941 an intensive campaign in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation was undertaken in co-operation with the County District Councils, and a considerable measure of success was achieved.

There is still much room for improvement in the response from parents of children between the ages of one and five years, and it cannot be too strongly urged upon them to reconsider their attitude without delay.

Diphtheria is a most deadly disease for children, but it has been proved that immunisation, which is a safe and harmless procedure, can practically eradicate the disease in its severe forms IF a sufficient proportion of the total child population is immunised.

Every child immunised successfully is protected thereby, but it is only by immunisation of the bulk (eighty per cent.) of the children that a position is reached in which the un-immunised residuum becomes small enough for the purposes of control.

Immunisation must thereafter, of course, be a continuing process to be applied to all additional infants as soon as possible after their first birthday.

The actual work of immunisation is undertaken by the County District Medical Officers of Health, but the County Staff of Medical Officers, Health Visitors and School Nurses have as far as possible been placed at their disposal to assist both in connection with immunisation sessions and in the work of propaganda and following-up.

The Health of the County.

The health of the County has been generally satisfactory throughout the two years, no major epidemic having arisen despite the unusual conditions prevailing.

Stresses and strains, varied in their character and severity, have been well borne, and this must be due in no small measure to the brilliant way in which the food situation has been handled both as a practical and as a scientific issue. It may well be that a major health lesson is to be learned from this mass dietetic experience, though it is surely the cynic's opportunity to reflect that we had to wait for war as our tutor.

In particular respects, as distinct from general, the health picture is less attractive.

Though, generally, the County Vital Statistics remain better than those for the whole Country, yet there are adverse features to be reported by contrast with previous County records.

Tuberculosis continues to increase in incidence, not severely, but slowly and progressively during the war years. This was, of course, not unexpected, and it might therefore be argued that preventive measures might have been successfully applied.

However, the experiences of the past three years are without parallel in their opportunities for advance by this ever-lurking enemy—moving populations, abnormal hours of work, black-out conditions, physical and mental strains and anxieties, loss of open-air recreation, the mass recruitment of adolescents (particularly females) into industry, with often long daily travelling hours, and possibly in the early days of the war the dispersal of infective persons from institutions to their homes. The present position cannot be accepted with any complacency, but it is, I think, remarkable that the picture is no worse, in view of the extreme conditions experienced.

The actual figures will be found in the paragraphs dealing in detail with Vital Statistics, where it will be seen that the County figures remain considerably lower than those for the whole Country.

The infantile and maternal mortality rates also show a tendency to slight increase, in spite of a full maintenance of Maternity and Child Welfare Services and increased hospitalisation for maternity cases.

The infantile mortality rate for the County "Special Area" is still considerably better than the rate for the whole County, but the maternal mortality rate is considerably less satisfactory than that for the whole Country, which remains at the low figure of 2.23 for the year 1941. Examination shows that the County figure suffers by reason of a larger incidence of puerperal sepsis compared with the whole-Country figure.

The County figures are, of course, based on relatively small totals and are therefore apt to swing sharply from year to year.

The total of maternal deaths in 1941 was twenty-six (ten in the Council's "Special Area").

The incidence of Venereal Disease as assessed by the Treatment Centre statistics is the lowest ever recorded.

Departmental Services.

The work of the larger Sections of the Department is recorded in brief form in the following pages.

Much of the work of the County Sanitary Inspectors cannot be recorded, but in addition to their special duties they have maintained a reduced routine in the inspection of housing, cowsheds, refuse disposal, milk supplies and general sanitary conditions. The maintenance of the safety of water supplies has received particular and continuous attention in close co-operation with other Authorities concerned.

Balderton Hall Colony.

It is recorded with a deep sense of regret and disappointment that circumstances have prevented the completion of the extensive buildings at Balderton Hall either as a Colony for Mental Defectives or as a temporary Isolation Hospital.

The need in either case was and remains so serious, and accomplishment at one time seemed so near.

Infectious Disease Hospital Accommodation.

The failure to secure completion of the Balderton Hall buildings for use as a temporary Infectious Disease Hospital by the South Nottinghamshire Joint Board compelled the Board to make other temporary provision. They were fortunately able to secure the temporary use of Debdale Hall, which they adapted and equipped to accommodate thirty-four cases. This, of course, failed to meet anything like the full need, but I am glad to report that the Ministry's Regional Medical Officer arranged for the erection of Hutment Wards at three existing Infectious Disease Hospitals, with the helpful co-operation of the Authorities concerned, with the result that fifty-four additional beds became available.

STATISTICS AND NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) land and inland water	523,843
Population (Census 1921)—(actual 378,525)	*377,346
Population (Census 1931)—(actual 443,930)	*436,542
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)—(actual 108,758)	*106,634
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)-	
(actual 111,804)	*109,674
Average number of persons per house (Census 1931)-	
(actual 4.1)	*4.1
1940	1941
Population (estimated to the middle of the year) 483,240	492,750
Estimated increase during the year 5,040	9,510
Rateable Value (1st April) £2,535,482	£2,591,886
Product of a penny rate (1st April) £9,683	£10,005
Population of the "Special Area" for Maternity	
and Child Welfare (estimated to the middle	
of the year) 205,080	209,680
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

•These figures relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the areas transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The principal vital statistics for the two years under review are shown in tabular form, together with the figures for 1939 for comparison:—

	nparison :—	-		
1.	Infantile Mortality.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	Rate per thousand live births—			
	a. Whole County b. Maternity and Child Welfare	51	58	62
	"Special Area"	46 50	52 55	55 59
	c. England and Wales	30	55	99
2.	Maternal Mortality.			
	(i) Rate per thousand live births—			
	a. Whole County	2.65	3.11	3.20
	b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"		5.07	
	c. England and Wales	2.93	Not ava	ilable
	(ii) Rate per thousand total (live and still) births—			
	a. Whole County b. Maternity and Child Welfare	2.54	2.98	3.09
	"Special Area" c. England and Wales		4.87	
	c. England and Wales	2.82	2.16	2.23
3.	Puerperal Sepsis.			
	(i) Rate per thousand live births—			
	a. Whole County b. Maternity and Child Welfare	0.50	1.16	1.11
	"Special Area"	0.65	2.03	1.25
	c. England and Wales	N	ot availal	ble
	(ii) Rate per thousand total (live and still) births—			
	a. Whole County b. Maternity and Child Welfare	0.48	1.11	1.07
	"Special Area"	0.63	1.95	1.21
	c. England and Wales	0.74	0.52	0.48
4.	General Death Rate.			
	a. Whole County	11.1	12.2	11.1
	b. England and Wales	12.1	14.3	12.9
5.	Birth Rate.			
	a. Whole Countyb. Maternity and Child. Welfare	16.4	15.7	16.1
	"Special Area"	14.9	14.2	14.9
	c. England and Wales	15.0	14.6	14,2

6. Tuberculosis Mortality.

1000					
	Pulmonary-				,
	a. Whole County	 	0.45	0.45	0.52
	b. England and Wales	 	0.54	0.59	0.60
	All Forms—				
	a. Whole County	 	0.51	0.56	0.61
	b. England and Wales	 	0.64	0.70	0.73
7.	Deaths from Cancer.				
	a. Whole County	 	1.53	1.36	1.40
	b. England and Wales	 	1.67	1.72	1.77

The general death rate, birth rate, tuberculosis mortality rates and cancer death rate given above are per thousand of the estimated population.

The following table* gives the chief Vital Statistics for the years 1940 and 1941 for England and Wales (as supplied by the Registrar-General) and for the County of Nottingham for comparison.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.			Death Rate per 1,000 of population.			Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.		
	1940	1941		1940	1941		1940	1941	
England and Wales	14.6	14.2		14.3	12.9		55	59	
126 County Boroughs, etc.	16.0	14.7		15.8	14.9		61	71	
148 Smaller Towns	15.7	16.4		12.8	13.0		54	56	
London	13.7	8.9		17.8	16.3		50	68	
County of Nottingham	15.7	16.1		12.2	11.1		58	62	
Aggregate Urban Districts	16.2			12.2	11.1		60	65	
Aggregate Rural Districts	14.8	15.7		12.0	10.9		55	54	
Special Area for Maternity									
and Child Welfare	14.2	14.9		12.0	11.3		52	55	

These rates are calculated on the estimated populations supplied by the Registrar-General.

BIRTHS.

Particulars of the births registered in the County during the years under review were as follows:—

Year.	No. of Live Births.	Rate per thousand of population.	Corresponding Rate for England and Wales.
1940	 7,610	15.7	14.6
1941	 7,954	16.1	14.2

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the County during 1940 and 1941, and the rates per thousand of the estimated population were as follows:—

	No. of	deaths regist	Rate per thousand	
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	of population.
1940	3,099	2,776	5,875	12.2
1941	2,863	2,590	5,453	11.1

^{*}The rates supplied by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, County Boroughs, Smaller Towns and London, are provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

Principal Causes of Death.

The chief causes of death for the whole County during the two years under review were as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
Heart Disease	1,331	1,162
Diseases of the Respiratory System		
(excluding Tuberculosis)	948	673
Cancer, Malignant Disease	657	692
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	553	552
Tuberculosis, all forms	272	301
Congenital Malformations, Birth In-		
juries, Infantile Diseases, Premature		
Births	247	277

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

The number of infants who died before reaching the age of one during 1940 and 1941 with the rates per thousand live births, legitimate and illegitimate, are shown in the following table:—

	No. of deat	hs under one	year of age.	Rate per	thousand Live	Births.
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
1940	274	177	451	59	52	58
1941	293	210	503	61	70	62

KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The statistics relating to the work of the Kilton Hill County Hospital during 1940 and 1941 are as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
No. of patients treated during year	206	285
No of patients in residence on 1st January	20	17
No. of admissions (including infants born in		
Hospital)	186	268
No. of births (a) live births	24	48
(b) still births	2	2
No. of discharges (including infants born in the		
Hospital)	150	226
No. of deaths	39	37
No. of patients in residence on 31st December	17	22

During 1940, five surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) were carried out in addition to the operations performed by the Thoracic Surgeon. In 1941, the Hospital Staff performed fifty-six major and seventy-four minor operations and a further fifty-one major operations were carried out by the Visiting Specialists.

Details of the operations performed in respect of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Intra-Thoracic conditions during 1940 and 1941 are given below:—

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Transferred from Ransom Sanatorium).

(Trans	terred troi	n Ransom	Sana	torium).	
					1940.	1941.
Adhesion Divisio	on .					4
Phrenicectomy					-	1
Phrenic Crush					7	5
Thoracolysis					4	1
Thoracoplasty					6	8
Thoracoscopy					- 3	8 5
Thoracoscopy an	d Adhesion	n Division				8
					-	-
					20	32
					-	-
0	ther Intra-	Thoracic	Condit	ions.		
		1110111010			1940.	1941.
Bronchoscopy						2
Exploratory The	oracotomy				_	1
						-
						3
7					2000	2000

*In February, 1941, Dr. A. R. Wallis relinquished the appointment of part-time Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, a post he had held since 1919, and was succeeded by a whole-time Medical Superintendent, Dr. Haydon-Baillie.

The services of Dr. Wallis were retained as Senior Visiting Medical Officer to the Hospital until he finally retired on Superannuation on the 25th March, 1942.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County Council Area for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The "Special Area" comprises the six Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Carlton, Eastwood and West Bridgford, as constituted under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during each of the two years was as follows:—

Year.	Wh	ole County.	"Special Area."
1940	 	52	16
1941	 	57	21

The number of cases in which the services of a Consultant under the County Council's Scheme were obtained was six in 1940 and the same in 1941.

Since writing the above it is with very much regret that I have to report that Dr. Wallis died on the 28th November, 1942.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality rates for the years under review were as follows:—

Maternal Mortality Rate.

	RATE P	ER Thous	AND LIVE	BIRTHS	RATE PER THOUSAND TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS				
YEAR	All Causes I		Puerper	Puerperal Sepsis		All Causes		Puerperal Sepsis	
	Whole County	"Special Area"	Whole County	"Special Area"	Whole County	"Special Area"	Whole County	"Special Area"	
1940	3.11	5.07	1.16	2.03	2.98	4.87	1.11	1.95	
1941	3.20	3.13	1.11	1.25	3.09	3.04	1.07	1.21	

The number of deaths and the Districts in which they occurred were as follows:—

		19	40	19	41
DISTRICT		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes
Special Area."					73.
Carlton Urban		3	1	3	2
West Bridgford Urban		-	1	1	1
Basford Rural		1	1	-	-
Bingham Rural		1	-	-	-
East Retford Rural		1	3	-	-
Newark Rural		-	-	-	1
Southwell Rural		,-	3	-	1
Worksop Rural		_		_	1
Totals		6	9	4	6
		1	5	1	0
emainder of County.					
Mansfield Borough		- 1	1	- 1	2
Worksop Borough		1	2	2	2 2
Newark Borough		1	_	-	-
Beeston and Stapleford Urban		-	1	-	1 2 3
Hucknall Urban	٠	-	-	1	2
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban		-	-	1	3
Mansfield Woodhouse Urban		-	1	1	-
Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban		1	7	-	1
Warsop Urban		-	1	-	-
Totals		3	6	5	11
			9	1	6

Child Welfare Centres.

The statistics relating to the work of the forty-six Child Welfare Centres during the two years, 1940 and 1941, are as follows:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF ATT	ENDAN	CES	:		1940.	1941.
Infants and children	under	five	years o	of age	57,781	60,222
					51,801	54,603
Expectant Mothers					333	390
Post-natal mothers					26	39
MEDICAL CONSULTATION	is:					
Infants and young ch	ildren				19,828	21,297
Expectant Mothers					245	350
Post-natal mothers					24	28

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There is now a total of forty-five Centres at which Ante-Natal examination can be properly carried out.

The attendances during 1940 and 1941 were as follows:-

	Indiv	riduals.	Attendances.		
Year.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	
1940	 1,409	159	4,435	257	
1941	 1,765	316	7,052	431	

Health Visiting.

The extent of this work during 1940 and 1941 is indicated in the following table:—

	1940.	1941.
First visits to Infants and Children	 3,960	3,937
Re-visits to Infants and Children	 73,470	72,729
Visits to Expectant Mothers	 4,644	6,352
Visits to Post-Natal Cases	 52	60
TOTAL	 82,126	83,078
	-	

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under Five Years of Age.

The number of expectant or nursing mothers referred by the Medical Officers to the Dental Officers for inspection during the years 1940 and 1941, and the number actually treated were as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
No. referred for inspection	720	716
No. for whom treatment was commenced	354	342
No. refusing treatment	295	285
No. who left County, found to be in-		
eligible or for other reasons not treated	71	- 89

Children under school age are referred to the Dental Officers by Medical Officers in charge of Welfare Centres and by Health Visitors, the numbers of such children dealt with being as follows:—

		1940.	1941.
No. referred		634	509
No. undergoing course of treatm	ent	444	390
No. of attendances		890	862

The treatment carried out for these toddlers consisted mainly of the extraction of aching or septic "milk" teeth. In certain instances, however, it was considered desirable to insert metal fillings in small cavities in molar teeth, fifty-seven such fillings being inserted during 1940 and 116 during 1941.

Child Life Protection.

The number of children's names on the register on 1st January, 1940, was thirty-four. The names of twelve children were removed and fifteen names were added to the register during 1940, leaving a total of thirty-seven names on the register on 31st December, 1940.

During 1941, the names of thirty-two children were removed and twenty-six added, leaving thirty-one names on the register at 31st December, 1941.

Midwives Act, 1936.

The statistics in respect of the years 1940 and 1941, are as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
Whole-time County Midwives employed	53	53
District Nurse Midwives employed	65	64

Summary of the Work carried out during the years 1940 and 1941.

		C.	ASE	S.			
N D	1940). 194				1940.	1941.
No. BOOKED: Midwifery.	. 3,129	3,22		o. Delivered At home		3,399	3,567
						-150-100	
Maternity .	. 669	76	53	At hospital		153	151
	3,798	3,99	90			3,552	3,718
	-		_				
					18		
		V	ISIT	S.			
				1940.		1941	
ANTE-NATAL:							
Home				26,120		26,529)
Clinic				3,858		4,566	3
Delivery				3,657		3,819	
Lying-in				59,371		62,426	
Llying-iu				55,571		02,420	_
	TOTAL	VISITS		93,006		97,340)
				Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Own		Annual Printers Street	

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

1. Analyses of Samples.

Summary of analyses of samples examined in the County Laboratory during 1940 and 1941:—

	194	10.	19	41.
Sewage Disposal Works:				
Good effluents	 72		74	
Fair effluents	 34		45	
Unsatisfactory effluents	 10		20	
Bad effluents	 24		18	
		140		157
Other effluents	 . 4		4	
Rivers and streams	 _		9	
Observation samples	 25		17	
		29		30
TOTAL		169		187

2. Visits of Inspection.

The visits paid during the years 1940 and 1941, were as follows:-

Sewage disposal works Untreated sewage discharges			1940. 300 36	1941. 306 —
Other discharges	.,	••	420	264
Тота	L		756	570

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

The arrangements for herd milk sampling, detailed in my Annual Report for 1938, have been continued, though with a depleted staff on account of War Service calls. Particulars of the samples collected during 1940 and 1941, are shown in the following table:—

ROUTINE SAMPLING.

TON.	ested.	1941	207	95	1	12	312
AMINAT	Not Tested.	1940	179	52	4	4	239
CAL EX	Negative.	1941	804	313	16	47	1180
BIOLOGICAL EX.	Nega	1940	1064	339	23	92	1518
RESULT OF BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION No. of Samples.	tive.	1941	89	26	1	-	95
Resu	Positive.	1940	103	30	63	1	136
of oles tted	rical ation.	1941	1079	431	17	09	1587
No. of Samples submitted for	biological examination.	1940 1941	1346	421	29	97	1493
of s	ved.	1941	30310	11997	1	1	42307
No. of cows involved		1940	35240	12691	1	1	47931
of	red.	1941	3214	614	1	1	3828
No. of farms	involved.	1940 1941	4011	615	1	1	4626
By whom collected.			County Milk Samplers	County Food and Drugs Inspectors	Do.	County Sanitary Inspectors	TOTALS
Type of Sample.			Mixed herd (non-graded herd)	Accredited and Tuber- culin Tested	Imported Milks	School Milks	

Check Sampling of School Milk Supplies.

The number of school milk samples taken on school premises during the years under review by the County Sanitary Inspectors and forwarded to the Institute of Animal Pathology, Cambridge, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle were as follows:—

N - 6	No of	RESULT OF BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.								
Year. No. of Samples.]	Positive.	, N	Not						
		No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	Not Tested				
1940	97	1	1.08	92	98.92	4				
1941	60	1	2.08	47	97.92	12				

Since the introduction of the arrangements, which provide for two samples of milk to be taken each year from that delivered at schools by each supplier, on the 18th June,1935, a total of 583 samples has been taken and submitted to biological examination. Of this number 560 were examined, 554 were negative and six were positive.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, notified amongst the County civilian population, were as follows:—

D			TOTAL CASE	s Notified.
DISEASE.	1940.	1941.		
Smallpox			A 1	
Scarlet Fever			894	663
Diphtheria			395	492
Typhoid and Paratyphoid F			29	67
Puerperal Pyrexia			51	56
Pneumonia			431	439
Cerebro-Spinal Fever			100	68
Erysipelas			145	598
			27	43
Dysentery			10	_
Acute Infantile Encephalitis			1	10
Acute Poliomyelitis and Pol		nalitis	14	6
Malaria			3	_
Whooping Cough			628	3,236
Measles			8,028	3,924
To	TALS		10,756	9,602

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The undermentioned figures relate to the work of the Vaccination Officers during each of the calendar years 1939 and 1940:—

		1939.	1940.
No. of cases in Birth Lists red			
Vaccination Officers			7,187
No. of Certificates of Successful Vareceived			1,479
No. of Statutory Declarations scientious Objection received	of Co	on- 5,154	4,977
No. of prosecutions		–	-

The extent of the work undertaken by the Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of County Institutions, as indicated in the Annual Returns which deal with the years commencing 1st October, 1939, and 1st October, 1940, respectively is shown in the following tabular statement:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
No. of successful primary vaccinations persons under one year of age	1,084	1,448
No. of successful primary vaccinations persons one year of age and upwards	342	439
No. of successful re-vaccinations	 15	14

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths attributable to Tuberculosis, pulmonary and other forms, in the County and the rates per thousand of the estimated population, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole for comparison, are shown in the following table:—

	No. of Deaths Nottinghamshire			DEAT	DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION					
YEAR				Nottinghamshire			ENGLAND AND WALES			
	Pulm- onary	Other Forms	Total	Pulm- onary	Other Forms	Total	Pulm- onary	Other Forms	Total	
1940	218	54	272	0.45	0.11	0.56	0.59	0.11	0.70	
1941	254	47	301	0.52	0.09	0.61	0.60	0.13	0.73	

Dispensary Organisation-Attendances, New Cases and "Contacts."

The following table shows the number of new cases, including "Contacts," examined at the five Dispensaries during each of the two years under review, together with the total attendances made by all patients:—

	Total -	Persons			
YEAR	Attendances (All Cases)	Total	No. found definitely Tuberculous	Percentage	No. of Contacts examined
1940	4,818	1,005	450	44.8	233
1941	5,481	1,375	419	30.5	294

The percentage distribution of the cases found to be definitely tuberculous as indicated above was as follows:—

	19	940	1941		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis —Adults —Children	 39·0 5·3	33·8 3·3	41·3 4·0	32·7 5·3	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Adults —Children	 4·6 5·5	3.8	2·1 6·2	2·9 5·5	

Laboratory Work.

The total number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the Dispensaries and for the purposes of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during 1940 and 1941, were as follows:—

STATE OF THE PARTY	No. of Specimen	NS EXAMINED.
Year.	Dispensary Patients.	Other Patients.
1940	 773	432
1941	 794	406

X-Ray Examinations.

The number of X-Ray examinations made in connection with the Dispensaries during the years 1940 and 1941 were as follows:—

		1940.	1941.
Chest Photographs	 	603	846
Bones and Joints Photographs	 	12	5
Screenings	 	49	98

Extra Nourishment.

Cod liver oil and allowances of extra milk are distributed on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers as strictly as possible from a treatment standpoint and not as a measure of relief.

The amount of extra nourishment granted in this way was as follows:—

Year		No. of Cases.	Approximate Cost.
1940	 	 33	£108
1941	 	 25	£109

Shelters.

The number of shelters owned by the County Council is fifteen, and use of these was made by ten patients in 1940, and nine in 1941.

Home Visiting by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The number of domiciliary visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers were as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
Domiciliary Visits	 1,682	1,443
Visits for purposes of Consultation	 99	81

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The number of domiciliary visits paid by members of the Nursing Staff were as follows:—

Year.			N	o. of Visits.
1940	 	 		6,279
1941	 	 		6,186

After-Care.

The work of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Consumption, who carry out after-care work on behalf of the County Council, receiving a grant at the rate of £200 per annum, has been fully described in previous Annual Reports. The number of cases who applied or were referred to the Association during 1940 and 1941, was 142 and 209 respectively.

New Cases and Mortality.

The number of new cases recorded in the Registers of the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts and the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis according to the Registrar-General's statistics during the years 1940 and 1941 are given in Table I in the Appendix.

Institutional Care.

The following are extracts from reports on the work of the Ransom Sanatorium and Sherwood Village Settlement received from Dr. E. Firth, the Medical Superintendent.

The Ransom Sanatorium.

"In June, 1940, our long awaited transfer to the new Male Ward took place, the change-over being most welcome to patients and staff alike.

Work on the new Administrative and Clinical blocks proceeded slowly during the year.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, our Thoracic Surgeon was killed whilst serving with H.M. Forces in France. His loss to the Sanatorium in particular and to the cause of Thoracic Surgery in general will be keenly felt. His work has been carried on by Mr. Mason of Newcastle, the well known Thoracic Surgeon.

The actual operations were carried out at the Kilton Hill County Hospital as in previous years.

Artificial pneumothorax treatment has been carried out wherever possible and during the year eighteen inductions were attempted; of these thirteen were successful.

The number of refills has increased considerably, a total of 1,064 being carried out during the year, made up of 479 in-patient, and 585 out-patient refills. Included in the out-patients were six evacuees from 'blitzed' areas.

The year 1941 has been one of steady progress in so far as treatment is concerned and there is cause for deep satisfaction in the number of Artificial Pneumothorax refills carried out as being an indication of the willingness of patients to accept this form of treatment, even though it must be continued for several years.

Staff difficulties, both Nursing and Domestic, have at times been acute and throughout the year our work has suffered from the lack of sufficient staff.

The new Male Ward has proved to be a very satisfactory workable unit and has been much appreciated by all concerned—progress on the new Administrative and Clinical Blocks has been extremely slow.

Mr. Mason continued to act as Thoracic Surgeon to the Sanatorium.

An increase in cases suitable for adhesion section is interesting and with one exception all the cases were considerably improved by operation.

Artificial Pneumothorax continues to be our first choice for treatment and of attempts on twenty-one patients, nineteen were successful.

During the year 1941, seventy-six in-patients and out-patients had refills and the total given was 1,736, an increase of 672 on the previous year and the highest total ever recorded for this Institution.

The statistics relating to the Institution for the years 1940 and 1941, are as follows:—

			1940	0.	194	11.	
No. in Institution o	n 1st .	January			118		161
No. receiving treat	ment	during	the				
year					414		497
No. of Admissions-	-						
Men				141		161	
Women				117		134	
Children				38		41	
					296		336
No. of Discharges					253		338
No. in Institution of			ber		161		159

Sherwood (N.C.C.) Industries.

Woodwork Department.

Owing to the curtailment of timber supplies a complete change in the type of work took place in 1940, when the production of clothes pegs from English hardwood was commenced. In 1941 the products became more varied and included domestic woodware and toys, the latter finding a ready market. The average number of settlers employed throughout 1940 was twelve and in 1941 eleven.

Painting Department.

Four settlers continued to be employed in this Department, but owing to lack of work during the winter of 1941, they were transferred temporarily to the Woodwork Department.

Poultry Department.

Owing to difficulties in obtaining feeding stuffs stocks had to be kept at a low level.

Additions to the section were the breeding of rabbits for food, guinea pigs for laboratory use, and two hives of bees.

The rabbits and bees were very successful, but sufficient time has not elapsed to be certain of the guinea pig venture.

Progress was made with the erection of the houses and hostel and all should be occupied during 1942."

Post-Institutional After-Care.

(1). Sherwood Village Settlement.

The progress made during the year is recorded in the Report of the Medical Superintendent given above, and in my introductory statement.

(2). Domiciliary Assistance.

In order to ensure, as far as practicable, that tuberculous patients and their families should not lack sufficient means with which to maintain a standard of living suited to their special needs, the Public Assistance Committee have continued to give special consideration to the needs of tuberculous patients and arrangements are in operation whereby the Public Assistance Officer and his Staff are systematically notified of such cases.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS.

Registration.

Particulars of the blind persons registered during the years 1940 and 1941, are as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
No. on Register on 1st January	 593	615
No. added to the Register during the year	 79	60
No. of deaths	 43	49
No. who left the County	 13	10
No. de-certified	 1	1
No. remaining on Register at 31st December	615	615

Relief of the Necessitous Blind and Dependents.

The number of blind persons in receipt of relief and the total expenditure on such assistance during each of the years 1940 and 1941, was as follows:—

	1940.	1941.
No. of blind persons in receipt of relief at end of year	384	413
No. receiving relief in respect of	-	00
dependents	87	98
Total expenditure on assistance for		

blind persons and dependents . .£18,510 5s. 2d. £17,313 15s. 8d.

Prevention of Blindness.

The work undertaken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936, was as follows:—

1000, was as follows .—	****	
	1940.	1941.
No. of cases referred to Ophthalmic Surgeons	19	8
No. of new cases treated during the year	6	3
Treatment Afforded—		
In-patient treatment	4	1
In-patient treatment and out-patient		
treatment	4	_
Out-patient treatment	7	8
Results of Treatment—		
De-certified under Blind Persons Acts	1	-
Improved	5	4
No improvement	2	
Died before treatment completed	1	_
Still under treatment at end of year	6	5
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	-	1

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

The work carried out through the Mental Deficiency Service is indicated by the following abstract of the main statistics:—

indicated by the following abstract of the main sta	itistics :—	
	1940.	1941.
Number of cases reported during year	106	127
Total number reported and verified since the		
re-organisation of the Service in 1933	2,088	2,215
Total number of known defectives at end of year	2,084	2,118
Incidence of mental defect per 1,000 of population	4.31	4.3
(Estimated incidence—Lewis Report:		
8 per 1,000)	3,866	3,942
Number under Supervision	961	1,020
Supervision visits during year	3,620	3,534
Petitions presented and Orders obtained during	nilli en na	
year:—		
Institution	14	14
Guardianship	20	
Varying Orders	3	2 3 5
Place of Safety Orders	2	5
H.M. Secretary of State Orders	3	1
Number under Guardianship	101	100
in in stitutions. To Country	81	84
0.10	221	220
on license	25	21
	2	8
,, discharged		
Occupation Centre—Attendances	3,620	3,155
Home Teaching—Number visited	72	
" of visits	990	918*

*Service temporarily supended during November and December.

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES. (a) Mansfield Treatment Centre.

The number of attendances made at this Centre during the years 1940 and 1941, and the number of new cases, excluding cases known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection, were as follows:—

Year	Syp	hilis		oft incre	Gono	rrhoea	other	than ereal	То	tals	Grand
	M	F	м .	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
				(a)		NDAN al Offi		essions			Tours
1940	1661	1003	29	-	1326	1365	71	114	3087	2482	5569
1941	1053	878	1	-	1587	1502	124	139	2765	2517	5282
				(b)		mediat		ions.	0.00	0110	0-04
1940	73	39	34	-	3455	2986	29	88	3591	3113	6704
1941	28	18	3	-	4077	3579	76	57	4184	3654	7838
					NEW	CASE	s.	little.	510/05	1000	
1940	19	16	3	-	72	39	39	42	133	97	230
1941	14	10	1	-	70	52	49	51	134	113	247

The figures for new cases for either year are considerably lower than any previous annual figures.

(b) Mansfield and Nottingham Treatment Centres.

The number of infections in pe sons resident in the County dealt with for the first time, and the number of attendances made by all County cases at the Treatment Centres at Mansfield, Nottingham, and the Out-Patient Department, Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham, during the two years, were as follows:—

New Infections.

		1940.	1941.
Syphilis	 	58	54
Soft Chancre	 	3	2
Gonorrhoea	 	210	225
Total Venereal Diseases	 	271	281
Diseases other than Venereal	 	156	203
			9
Total New Infections	 	427	484
			'
Total Attendances (all cases)	 	19,935	19,998

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge gratefully the support which I have received from the Chairmen and Members of my several Committees, the loyal and devoted help of my Staff, and the ready assistance which has always been proffered by the Heads of other Departments.

I am, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1940 AND 1941. TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE I.

				NEW	CASES.							DEA	DEATHS.			
Description of the second		PULM	PULMONARY.		Z .	Non-Pulmonary.	LMONAR	x.		Рогме	PULMONARY.		NC	NPul	Non-Pulmonary.	
AGE FERIODS.	M	Males.	Fem	Females.	Ma	Males.	Fem	Females.	Males.	les.	Fem	Females.	Ma	Males.	Females.	ales.
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1940 1941	1940	1941
							0									
: : []	1	1	1	1	24	1	7	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	1	1
1-5	. 5	61	1	67	22	18	00	16	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	6
5—15	25	22	19	22	19	23	23	25	60	1	+	61	9	9	5	89
15—45	162	178	140	170	16	11	22	32	89	77	83	97	00	œ	15	6
45—65	39	64	15	26	61	10	7	1	36	20	16	17	61	79	7	1
65 and over	#	10	5	61	1	1	1	ı	4	-	4	61	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	235	276	179	222	44	58	09	7.4	111	136	107	118	23	24	31	23

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics for the Years 1940 & 1941.

DISTRICT	Death Rate	(under 1 year of age)	Net Death	(all ages)	Death Rate from Pulmonary	per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous	Diseases per 1,000 of population
Boroughs and Urban Districts.	1940	1541	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
MANSFIELD (Borough)	54	62	12.5	10.3	0.37	0.39	0.47	0.45
WORKSOP (Borough)	83	69	13.0	9.5	0.63	0.48	0.77	0.54
NEWARK (Borough)	71	44	14.4	13.8	0.88	0.68	0.88	0.81
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	61	74	14-1	13.5	0.25	0.59	0.31	0.77
ARNOLD	53	52	10.8	9.9	0.26	0.63	0.36	0.63
BEESTON AND	73	65	12-1	9-9	0.53	0.55	0.65	0.65
CARLTON STAPLEFORD	50	54	11.7	11.7	0.39	0.72	0.49	0.85
EASTWOOD	45	72	12.7	8.9	0.48	0.36	0.48	0.48
HUCKNALL	57	77	11.0	11.5	0.53	0.67	0.67	0.67
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	70	74	12.3	11.5	0.28	0.48	0.39	0.48
MANSFIELD W'DHOUSE	34	78	9.3	10.2	0.52	0.69	0.65	1.00
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	58	67	12.8	11.3	0.43	0.40	0.56	0.51
WARSOP	58	77	9.7	9.8	0.60	0.59	0.70	0.98
WEST BRIDGFORD	35	62	12.1	14.3	0.71	0.30	0.89	0.39
Totals for Urban Districts	60	65	12.2	11-1	0.49	0.52	0.59	0.63
Rural Districts.				1				
BASFORD	50	50	12.0	11.7	0.46	0.63	0.62	0.72
BINGHAM	63	33	13.2	11.2	0.23	0.40	0.41	0.57
WORKSOP	55	65	8.7	7.2	0.27	0.65	0.41	0.78
EAST RETFORD	81	55	14.5	12.8	0.21	0.39	0.31	0.54
NEWARK	53	60	14.3	12.2	0.77	0.47	0.87	0.47
SOUTHWELL	46	59	10.8	9.9	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.37
Totals for Rural Districts	55	54	12.0	10.9	0.37	0.49	0.49	0.58
WHOLE ADMINISTRA- TIVE COUNTY	58	62	12.2	11.1	0.45	0.52	0.56	0.61

TABLE III. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Abstract of Vital Statistics.

	#						9	er e		Net Death Bate per 1,000 of the Population.
	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.		é	18	Persons per Family.	ig.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.		T d
	lati ne y	T.S	Acr	Sign I	an an	E E	0 .	Pa.	ž	E P
4	To To	B	8	'an	1	B	tio0	- E	eat	33
Year.	P. P.	Po	, n	2	Del	red	ula ula	der O B	Ä	Pol
	ddl	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Persons per Acre.	Separate Families.	Su ,	Registered Births.	ob	198	Net Deaths.	ne th
	ma ma	E	le l	eba	rso	5	the	ths 1,		E D
	the		-	00	Pe	m	Birt	ea.		et o
	M.							н		×
1897	256,667	4071	.50			8186	31.8	152	4115	16.0
1898	261,224	3930	.50			8117	31.0	151	4187	16.0
1899	265,952	3891	.51			8266	31.0	161	4375	16.4
1900	270,862	3675	.52			8292	30.6	160	4617	17.0
1901	275,971	4497	.53	59,755	4.6	8636	31.3	145	4139	14.9
1902	ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTY.	4804	.54			8920	31.5	138	4116	14.5
1903	282,563		1333			9072	31.3	1460,786000	4146	
	289,001	4926	.55			Programme and the	Market Company	134		14.3
1904	295,586	720000000000000000000000000000000000000	.56			9379	31.7	139	4293	14.5
1905	302,321	4389	.57			8880	29.3	126	4491	14.8
1906	309,209	1000	.59			9088	29.3	121	4239	13.7
1907	316,355		.60			8962	28.3	127	4550	14.3
1908	323,461	5358	.62			9818	30.3	119	4460	13.7
1909	330,831	5316	.63			9740	29.4	106	4424	13.3
1910	338,937	5223	.64			9554	28.2	110	4331	12.7
1911	345,930	4903	.66	76,236	4.5	9453	27.3	125	4550	13.1
1912	355,046	5007	.68	.0,200	100	9213	25.9	93	4206	11.8
1913	362,307	4934	.69			9369	25.8	101	4435	12.2
17711006-000-000		A STATE OF THE STA				9000 62000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	120000000000000000000000000000000000000		300000000
1914	367,617	4845	.70			9541	25.9	107	4696	12.7
1915	353,193	3775	.67			8843	25.0	112	5068	14.3
1916	344,501	4126	.66			8567	22.8	95	4441	12.8
1917	344,822	3372	.66			7589	19.7	95	4217	12.2
1918	339,456	1725	.65			7742	20.3	100	6017	17.7
1919	366,331	2948	.70			7507	19.6	95	4559	12.4
1920	380,928	5667	.73			9836	25.8	85	4169	109
1921	381,969	4774	.73	85,646	4.4	9187	24.1	86	4413	11.5
1922	386,130	1000 0000	.74			8316	21.5	69	4139	10.7
1923	388,019	MATERIAL STREET	.74			8023	20.6	77	4260	11.0
1924	391,700	The second	.75			8085	20.6	79	4370	11.2
1925	393,400	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	.75		**	7921	20.1	77	4548	11.6
1926	14 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				TO GO OF SOUR	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
120000000000000000000000000000000000000	398,900	NO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T	.75			7739	19.4	73	4429	11.1
1927	408,100	TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER	.78			7613	18.6	69	4629	11.3
1928	422,700	10100000000	.81			7941	18.8	64	4392	10.4
1929	429,300	MEDICAL STREET	.82			7517	17.5	76	5095	11.8
1930	439,400	1 07 50	.84			7746	17.6	62	4485	10.2
1931	447,900	2617	.86	*109,674	3.9	7695	17.2	72	5078	11.3
1932	451,600	2821	.86			7534	16.7	66	4713	10.4
1933	444,970		.86			6945	15.5	68	4909	10.9
1934	448,500		.87			7042	15.7	54	4647	10.4
1935	453,500		.86			7083	15.6	56	4701	10.4
1936 1937	459,000		.88			7033	15.3	58	5028	10.9
1937	465,800 470,900		.89			7318 7549	15.7 16.0	59 46	5100 4753	10.9
	a 478,200	V						4		-1
1939	b 479,900	2511	.91			7847	16.4	51	5336	11.1
1940 1941	483,240 492,750	1735 2501	.92			7610 7914	15.7 16.1	58 62	5875 5453	12.2
	mparison-									
	England		'alan		-		14.2	50		100
	-			de end			14.2	59		12.9
1941				C 40 40 45						
1941	126 Co								1	200
1941	Great To	owns in	eluding	London			14.7	71		14.9
1941		owns in	eluding				14.7 16.4 8.9	71 76 68		14.9 13.0 16.3

*Adjusted figures owing to alteration in area under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1933.

a Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

b Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE IV. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Nottingham, 1940 and 1941.

								1940).														1	941.							
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex		GREG.	ATE O	P URI	BAN D	ISTRIC'	TS	-	GREG.	ATE (FRUI	RAL D	ISTRI	OTS !	Total		GREGA	TE OI	URB	AN D	ISTRI		AGG	REGA	TH OF	RUR	AL DI	STRIC	79	Total
		All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15—	45-6	5-	All	0-	1-	5	15	45-	65-	for Co'ty	Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-6	35-	for Co'ty
ALL CAUSES {	M F	2207 1939	197 136			267 265			892 837	77 41	16 13	18 17	86 95	223 174	472 }	5875	1984 1858		54 49	36 43		552 407	874 919	879 73°	83 46		18 12		197 174	458 390	5453
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	MF	1				1									}	1	1				1			,				,		}	3
Measles	MF	2	,	2	::	::	::		1	,	1	::	::	::		11	5		4 2	::,		::		5	::	1	1	1		::	14
Scarlet Fever	ME	i			1	::	33		2		::	,	,			3									::	::	::				
Whooping Cough	MF	2	1	1 2	::		0.00		1	::	::	1				5	16	9	6 7	1		::			1	2 2	::			::	34
Diphtheria	MF	10	1	1 4	5		::		3	::	2	1	::	::	:: }	21	15		5	7 8	1			4 5		2	2			}	35
Influenza	MF	80	5	3	4	7 5	31 24	34	32 33	1	1		5	12	13 1	224	30	5			2	9 7	14	11	2	::	::	1 2	2	6	. 78
Acute Infantile	MF	3			,	,		::				::		::	:: }	3	1				1	::	1	2			::	,	,	:: 1	4
Encephalitis Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M F	9 5		1	1	1	1 3	::	2 3	,	,	1	1		::	19	11	3	1 2	1	2 4	1 2		2		1	::	1	::	::	22
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	88	1::	::	2		29 11	3 2	23 30	::	::	1 2	14 21	7 5	2	218	97 84		1	2	57 70	36 11	3	39 34		::	1	20 27	14	1	254
Other Tuberculous Diseases	ME	15	1	5 5	4	12	1 2		8		1	2 2	4 3	1 2		54	17		3 7	6	5 7	3	,	7 5		3 9	,	3 2	1		47
Syphilis	MF	12	1			3 5	7	1	3	::		::		3	::]	22	17			ĩ	5	10	1	2 9			::	::	1 2	1	26
Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	M F	::	1::	::		::	::	::	::	::	::	::		::	::		::	1::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::]	:: }	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	ME	231 227		::		14		117	106				6	46 44	54 40	657	239 259				17 27	96 113	126 115	95 99	1		1	5 10	32 40	56 1	695
Diabetes	MF	15		1::	i	1 3	5	8	7	::	::	::	2	1 3	4 3	} 60	2		1		1 4	3	3	10		::		2	3	5 }	59
Heart Disease	M F	444		1::	1	15		300	222 225	::	::	1	6 8	46		1331	39		::	3	16 25	106 84	279 285	179 181			::	5 9	31	143	116
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	{ M F	197 197		1::	::	3	50	144 127	72 87	::	::	::	1	15 15	56	553	153 220	3	::	::	3 7	42 57	108 156	86 93	::	::	::	2	22 22	64	552
Other Circulatory Diseases	{ M F	45 27		::	::	2	11	32 22	26 21		::	::	1:	4	22 20	119	3		::	::	1 2	7 5	32 30	21 16			::	1	2	18	114
Bronchitis	{ M F	214	7	7 2	1	7 8	33	127 117	61 60	3	1	::	1	12 11	46	502	11.	8	4	1	5 7	48 13	79	41 37	3 2		::	3 1	6 9	29	346
Pneumonia (all forms)	{ M F	147	34	4 9		23	15	40 36	41 36	9	5		7 3	11	11 20	347	9	28	10	1	6	32 13	34		12	3 4	2	2 3	8	16	257
Other Respiratory *	{ M F	33	9 5	2		2	17	13	15 11			::	2	4 7	8 2	99	3		2	::	2 2	11 5	15	13	::	1::	,	1	10	5	70
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	{ M F	35		::	::	8	18	6	9 3	::		1::	2	5 2	2	} 53	3 1		::		12	19 7	6	10	::	::	::	2	5 5	3	68
Diarrhoea under two years	{ M F	16	1	5 1	1				3	3						} 29	1 1		2					4 9	4						41
Appendicitis	MF	10			1 :	2	6	1	2	i		1::	,	::	1	30		5	1		1	3 2	1 2	7		,	1	2	3	1	19
Other Digestive Disease	MF	38	7	3 5	3	1 4	17	19	19 26	::		1 1	2	6	9	130	4 5		2	2	6 9	14 12	15 23	19	1 2	1 3	1	2	4 7	12 15	144
Nephritis	{ M F	51	1	1::	1	1 15	12	26	16 23			1	1	6	7	122	1 7	3	î		12 12		16	25				9		10	116
Puerperal Sepsis	F	1							3			l	3			9					9										
Other Puerperal Causes	F	8	8			8	3		7				7			15	1				14			3				3			17
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	{ M F	95	8 7	4	1 :	2 6	3 .:	::	53 28			,	::		::	} 247	11 8				2	1	::	52 33	50 30		::	1	,	::	277
Suicide	{ M F	24				11	5 2	8	7			1::	2	2 2	3	} 43	1	5	.:		7	5 2	3	4	1::				3	1	20
Other Violence	{ M F	137	7	7	8 1		40	19 25	71	5		2 6	27	20		285	16	1 3	12	7	77 33	43 14	22	97	1	1	8 5	43	25	19	387
All Other Causes	(M	243	3 2			3 3	39	137	27 89	3		3	5	21	57	663	20	16	4	6	17	46	117	102		2 2 2	1	5	19	67	58:
	f F.	241	1 10	9	1 :	40	39	143	90	4		2	15	9	60	1	19	18	3	4	27	34	109	1 '8	1 3	2		13	20	40)	



