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ROSS ON WYE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

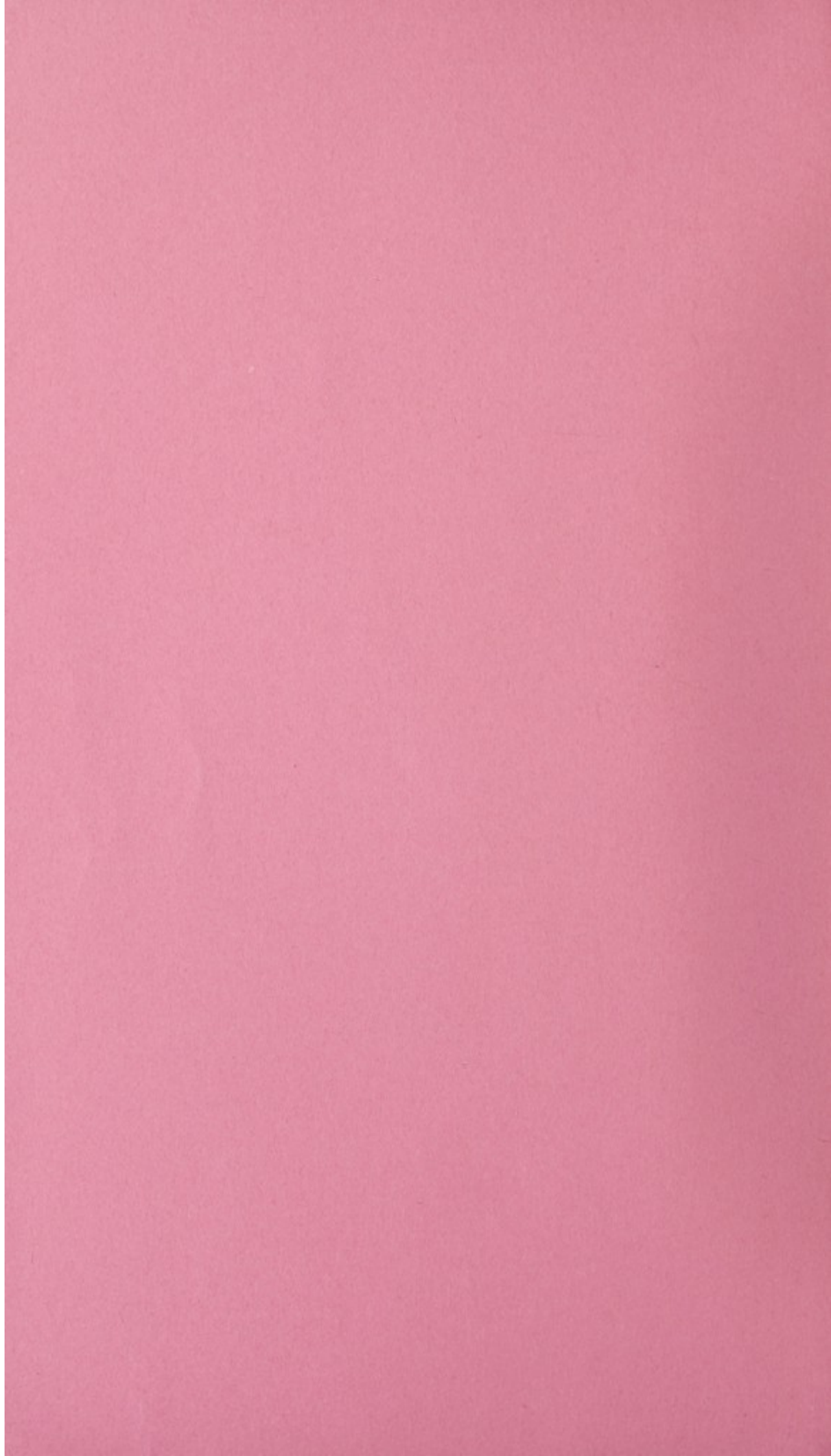
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1968





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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1968.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss in general what appears to be the most important matter affecting the health of South Herefordshire (Ross Urban District and Dore and Bredwardine, Ledbury, and Ross and Whitchurch Rural Districts).

Rural Depopulation

During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38281 to 37620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths, and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably almost entirely from outside South Herefordshire, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-68, the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901, from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329. Full details of the figures for each year, for the periods 1951-59, 1960-68, and 1951-68, for decreases, increases, births, deaths, natural increase, emigration, and immigration, for this District and for South Herefordshire, will be found in the Report.

Rural Depopulation is a very serious matter on which a good deal has been written, and it is proposed to quote from this. Who have left? Why have they left? What has been the result? Is this a bad thing? What can be done about it?

Who have left? Women have left more than men, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for women than for men. (I, 31, II, 3). Younger people have left more than older people, the young being less inclined to accept the situation, and at the same time showing more initiative. (II, 4, 25, III, 7, 10). Single people have left more than married people, having less domestic commitments (III, 7). Professional people, managers, clerks and white collar workers in general have left more than those working with their hands, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for the former than for the latter. (III, 7, 9, 10).

Why have they left? Employment opportunities in the country have been declining (I, 7). There has been a decline in the numbers of agricultural workers. (II, 6, 15). There has been a decline in the numbers of rural craftsmen due to decline in local demand and to the technological revolution. (I, 22). There has been a decline in the numbers of railway workers (II, 11). They have left to go to better jobs (I, 242, III, 10, 12, 17). They have left because of anxiety for their children's future in a rural environment. (III, 13). They have left because of poor housing, lack of piped water and sanitation, poor public transport, and poor communications, (I, 242, III, 14), loneliness and stagnation, (III, 10, 17), lack of adequate facilities for school and further education, (III, 13), and lack of cultural and entertainment facilities. (III, 14). These deficiencies in the rural environment have been caused to a greater or lesser degree by an outmoded settlement pattern, which in so far as it is based on small villages and hamlets makes it too expensive or actually impossible to make the deficiencies good. (II, 5, 12, 13, 27).

What has been the result? As a result of depopulation there is a shortage of labour in the country, so that only small industrial undertakings wishing to commence production could hope to find enough labour. (II, 1, 8). As a result of the loss of young people there is an excess in the numbers of the population over the age of retirement. (II, 3).

As a result of the loss of members of the child bearing age groups there has been a reduction in the numbers of babies born, and in some places deaths actually exceed births. (II,3). As a result of the selective nature of the migratory trend, which has tended to pick out the centre part of the social range and leave behind on the one hand the well to do, the owners of estates and large houses, and the farmers, and on the other the unskilled or semiskilled workers. (III,7,8), there has been an increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean. (IV,35).

Is this a bad thing? Firstly this emigration was largely not a voluntary one. Many of these people would not have moved if they had been able to find better jobs in the country. (III,13). Many of them do not find the town more attractive than the country apart from its ability to provide them with a better job. (III,14). Living in the town demands either commuting to and from work, resulting in expense, loss of leisure, and stress, or it demands living in unsatisfactory conditions in town centres. (II,26). Secondly if the increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean brought about by selective emigration becomes too pronounced the community ceases to act as a social unit, and those attributes one expects to find in a parish which come from concerted action are not in evidence, (IV,35). "We go down the scale until we arrive at places which have no civilized amenities and whose inhabitants live in almost subhuman conditions. Here emigration has drained away all ability, only ashes are left". (IV,31).

What can be done about it? There is no likely increase in agricultural employment. (I,244). The numbers engaged in the tourist industry are comparatively small, (II,9,19), and the increasing popularity of caravanning and camping is likely to be an adverse influence on these numbers. (II,9). The possibilities of increased employment in forestry are limited. (II,16). The introduction of industry offers most hope of improvement of the social and economic conditions. (I,162,244, II 27,29, III 15,18). The State (which is perhaps the worst offender in its choice of the location of its own activities, largely in the South-East), could do much more to disperse these. (II,29). The future of the countryside must be considered in terms of rearrangement of the settlement pattern. (I,171). Industry must be concentrated in the small towns. (I,165). Most villages are too small to be nuclei. (I,244). To build a pair of houses in each small village is a misuse of scarce resources. (I,166). Improvements are needed in housing, water supply, sanitation, public transport, communications, education, and cultural and entertainment facilities, (III 15,18), and these can only be provided by some concentration of the population in the small towns and larger villages. (I,246). The causation of rural depopulation is multifactorial, and the reason an individual gives for leaving may be only the culmination of a series of adverse experiences. Improvement in any of these environmental conditions mentioned will help to reduce depopulation, and the more conditions that are improved the greater will be the reduction. (III,18).

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

References

- I Rural Depopulation in England and Wales
John Saville Routledge 1957
- II Depopulation in Mid Wales
H.M. Stationery Office 1964
- III Depopulation and Rural Life in Scotland
Bertram Hutchinson. Central Office of Information 1949
- IV Some Sociological and Statistical Effects of Depopulation of
a Rural Area. E.D. Allen Price "Public Health" April 1957

Ross-on-Wye

The first mention of Ross is in 1016 when it was presented to the Bishopric of Hereford by Edmund Ironside. It remained the property of the See until the reign of Elizabeth I when it reverted to the Crown.

In 1086 at the time of the Domesday Survey Ross had an estimated population of about 130 persons and is known to have had at least one mill. The neighbouring woodlands were under Royal control.

A Market Charter granted in the reign of Stephen was confirmed by Henry III who also gave permission for four fairs to be held during the year. These charters established Ross as the local marketing centre and since this time the town has acted as a focal point for the collection and distribution of produce.

The town has developed on a dry sandstone spur between the marshy valleys of the River Wye and the Rudhall Brook, and opposite a suitable bridging point of the River Wye. Because it commands the gap between the Silurian inlier of the Woolhope Dome and the Carboniferous Plateau of the Forest of Dean, Ross has long been important as a route centre. The construction of Wilton Bridge in 1597, to replace an earlier wooden structure, perpetuated the convergence of routes on the right bank of the river. The Market House, built in 1660 at the commercial centre of the town, is situated at the meeting point of routes from the four divergent regions served by Ross.

Closely associated with this importance as a local route and market centre has been the development of inns and posting facilities. In the latter part of the 18th century the Wye Tour (the journey by river southwards through the Symonds Yat Gorge to Monmouth and Chepstow) became fashionable. This may be cited as the initial development of the town's tourist industry.

In the same century the canalisation of the River Wye and the resultant transportation of merchandise by barges is preserved in the name "The Docks" and in the extension of settlement down to the river's edge. The opening of the single track Hereford to Gloucester Railway not only killed the canal trade but further changed the pattern of development. This railway period saw building in the quadrant between Gloucester Road and Broad Street and especially along Cantilupe Road and Station Street. At this time the town population was said to be 4350 persons (1861).

Since this time the population has increased by over two thousand persons and the town has expanded outwards along the main radial roads; this expansion has been assisted by the provision of piped water and independence from river and well water. In addition to its agricultural and local marketing functions, a veneer of manufacturing industry has been incorporated into the town, and this together with the tourist industry has resulted in urban growth in contrast to the neighbouring agricultural communities.

Today Ross acts as a market centre, as a tourist resort, and as a centre for employment. Associated with these three major functions are the activities of the town as a route, shopping, banking, commercial, residential, and administrative centre.

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the AreaRoss U.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ross U.D.</u> 1967	<u>Ross U.D.</u> 1968	<u>E & W</u> 1968
Area in acres	1,004	1,004	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	6,390	6,520	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) accord- ing to Rate Books	2,073	2,125	
Rateable Value	£239,132	£248,038	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£996	£1034	
Live births			
Number	95	96	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	14.9	14.7	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.1	11.5	
Stillbirths			
Number	3	1	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	30.6	10.3	14.3
Total live and still births	98	97	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	2	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	10.5	20.8	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.8	11.8	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	90.9	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	0.0	10.4	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	0.0	10.4	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.6	20.6	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	84	77	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	13.1	11.8	11.9

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1967	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1968	<u>E & W</u> 1968
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population mid year	37,640	37,620	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,271	12,445	
Rateable Value	£993,762	£1,022,689	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,141	£4,261	
Live births			
Number	572	532	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	15.2	14.1	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.4	7.1	
Stillbirths			
Number	13	12	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.2	22.1	14.3
Total live and still births	585	544	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	6	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.7	11.3	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.7	10.1	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	26.3	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.0	5.6	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.2	3.8	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.4	25.7	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	394	441	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	10.5	11.7	11.9

Population Changes

Ross U.D.

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1950	5280							
1951	5345		65	104	79	25		40
1952	5271	74		86	66	20	94	
1953	5285		14	106	102	4		10
1954	5310		25	93	98	- 5		30
1955	5320		10	75	95	-20		30
1956	5300	20		84	100	-16	4	
1957	5270	30		85	98	-13	17	
1958	5290		20	86	86			20
1959	5330		40	90	94	- 4		44
1960	5390		60	108	72	36		24
1961	5570		180	107	94	13		167
1962	5700		130	112	71	41		89
1963	5780		80	101	96	5		75
1964	5970		190	102	74	28		162
1965	6110		140	109	73	36		104
1966	6270		160	117	94	23		137
1967	6390		120	95	84	11		109
1968	6520		130	96	77	19		111

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population Increase</u>			<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural Increase</u>		<u>Immigration</u>	
Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.		Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1951-59	50	5.6	809	89.9	818	90.9	-9	-1.0	59	6.6
1960-68	1190	132.2	947	105.2	735	81.7	212	23.6	978	108.7
1951-68	1240	68.9	1756	97.6	1553	86.3	203	11.3	1037	57.6

The following comments may be made on this summary table:

During the period 1951-59 the population of Ross increased by 50, from 5280 to 5330, as a result of an excess of 9 of deaths over births and a net immigration of 59. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1960-68 the population of Ross increased by 1190, from 5330 to 6520, as a result of an excess of 212 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 978. The position is even more remarkable if the periods 1951-57 and 1958-68 are taken. During the period 1951-57 the population of Ross declined by 10, from 5280 to 5270, as a result of an excess of 5 of deaths over births and a net emigration of 5. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1958-68 the population of Ross increased by 1250, from 5270 to 6520, as a result of 208 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1042. This extraordinary turn-around was the result of the opening of the Sewage Disposal Works in December 1956, which enabled the virtual embargo on new house building in Ross, imposed by the Local Planning Authority as a result of pollution of the River Wye, to be lifted. These works are now overloaded and without an extension a similar embargo, with a similar halt to growth, will result.

Population Changes

South Herefordshire

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1950	38281							
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1951-59	531	59.0	5446	605.1	4141	460.1	1305	145.0	1836	204.0
1960-68	130	14.4	5297	588.6	3971	441.2	1326	147.3	1456	161.8
1951-68	661	36.7	10743	596.8	8112	450.7	2631	146.2	3292	182.9

The following comments may be made on this summary table

During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 531, from 38,281 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1305 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1836. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 130, from 37,750 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 1326 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1456. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38,281 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 581, from 33,001 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1314 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1895. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1320, from 32,420 to 31,100, as a result of an excess of 1114 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2434. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901 from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	41	44	85
Illegitimate	7	4	11
Total	48	48	96

Still Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under one year of Age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of Age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			
Illegitimate		1	1
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under one week of Age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			
Illegitimate		1	1
Total		1	1

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	232	262	494
Illegitimate	22	16	38
Total	254	278	532

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	4	11
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	7	5	12

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	1	2

South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years																75 and over				
				1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-						
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	2																							
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1																						
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	8	3																						
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	14	3																						
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	7																							
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	6																							
Leukaemia.	1																							
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	33	21																						
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.	1																							
Diabetes mellitus.	4																							
Other endocrine, etc. diseases.	2																							
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	3	2																						
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	3	1																						
Hypertensive disease.	5	8																						
Ischaemic heart disease.	46	30																						
Other forms of heart disease.	16	22																						
Cerebrovascular disease.	27	43																						
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	5																						
Influenza.	1	2																						

Pneumonia.
 Bronchitis and emphysema.
 Asthma.
 Other diseases of respiratory system.
 Peptic ulcer.
 Intestinal obstruction and hernia.
 Cirrhosis of liver.
 Other diseases of digestive system.
 Nephritis and nephrosis.
 Hyperplasia of prostate.
 Other diseases, genito-urinary system.
 Diseases of musculo-skeletal system.
 Congenital anomalies.
 Birth injuries, difficult labour, etc.
 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions.
 Motor vehicle accidents.
 All other accidents.
 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.

13 10
 16 5
 1 1
 1 1
 4 4
 2 3
 2 3
 4 1
 1 1
 2 4
 2 4
 1 2
 1 2
 1 2
 4 4
 3 10
 4

During the first of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was the same, and therefore during the period as a whole it was higher. This is the spite of the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparatively factor for Britain for 1968 being 1.10.

The following comments may be made on this table.

50-59 895 16.8 15.7
 60-69 945 17.7 17.7
 70-79 1039 17.3 16.7
 80-89 1039 17.3 16.7
 90-99 1039 17.3 16.7
 100-109 1039 17.3 16.7
 110-119 1039 17.3 16.7
 120-129 1039 17.3 16.7
 130-139 1039 17.3 16.7
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 300-309 1039 17.3 16.7
 310-319 1039 17.3 16.7
 320-329 1039 17.3 16.7
 330-339 1039 17.3 16.7
 340-349 1039 17.3 16.7
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 360-369 1039 17.3 16.7
 370-379 1039 17.3 16.7
 380-389 1039 17.3 16.7
 390-399 1039 17.3 16.7
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 640-649 1039 17.3 16.7
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Vital Statistics

Births				Stillbirths				Infant Deaths				Maternal Deaths				Deaths			
Ross		UD	E&W	Ross		UD	E&W	Ross		UD	E&W	Ross		UD	E&W	Ross		UD	E&W
No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate
1950	83	15.7	15.9	3	34.9	22.6		2	24.1	29.6		0	0.00	0.86		81	15.3	11.6	
1951	104	19.5	15.5	7	63.1	23.0		1	9.6	29.7		0	0.00	0.75		79	14.8	12.5	
1952	86	16.3	15.3	3	33.7	22.7		2	23.3	27.6		0	0.00	0.67		66	12.5	11.3	
1953	106	20.1	15.5	4	36.4	22.4		2	18.9	26.8		1	9.09	0.71		102	19.3	11.4	
1954	93	17.5	15.2	3	31.3	23.5		7	75.3	25.4		0	0.00	0.65		98	18.5	11.3	
1955	75	14.1	15.0	3	38.5	23.2		3	40.0	24.9		0	0.00	0.60		95	17.9	11.7	
1956	84	15.8	15.7	2	23.3	22.9		1	11.9	23.7		0	0.00	0.52		100	18.9	11.7	
1957	85	16.1	16.1	2	23.0	22.5		0	0.0	23.1		0	0.00	0.45		98	18.6	11.5	
1958	86	16.3	16.4	2	22.7	21.5		1	11.6	22.5		0	0.00	0.43		86	16.3	11.7	
1959	90	16.9	16.5	3	32.3	20.8		1	11.1	22.2		0	0.00	0.38		94	17.6	11.6	
1960	108	20.0	17.2	3	27.0	19.8		1	9.3	21.8		0	0.00	0.39		72	13.4	11.5	
1961	107	19.2	17.6	1	9.3	19.0		1	9.3	21.4		0	0.00	0.34		94	16.9	11.9	
1962	112	19.6	18.0	2	17.5	18.1		6	53.6	21.7		0	0.00	0.35		71	12.5	11.9	
1963	101	17.5	18.2	3	28.8	17.2		4	39.6	21.1		0	0.00	0.28		96	16.6	12.2	
1964	102	17.1	18.5	1	9.7	16.3		2	19.6	19.9		0	0.00	0.26		74	12.4	11.3	
1965	109	17.8	18.1	0	0.0	15.8		1	9.2	19.0		0	0.00	0.25		73	11.9	11.5	
1966	117	18.7	17.7	1	8.5	15.3		0	0.0	19.0		0	0.00	0.26		94	15.0	11.7	
1967	95	14.9	17.2	3	30.6	14.8		1	10.5	18.3		0	0.00	0.21		84	13.1	11.2	
1968	96	14.7	16.9	1	10.3	14.3		2	20.8	18.3		0	0.00	0.24		77	11.8	11.9	

This table may be summarised as follows:

Births				Stillbirths				Infant Deaths				Maternal Deaths				Deaths			
Ross		U.D.	E&W	Ross		U.D.	E&W	Ross		U.D.	E&W	Ross		U.D.	E&W	Ross		U.D.	E&W
Tot-		Av	Av	Tot-		Av	Av	Tot-		Av	Av	Tot-		Av	Av	Tot-		Av	Av
al		Ann	Ann	al		Ann	Ann	al		Ann	Ann	al		Ann	Ann	al		Ann	Ann
No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate	No.		Rate	Rate
50-59	892	16.8	15.7	32	33.9	22.5		20	22.6	25.6		1	0.91	0.60		899	17.0	11.6	
60-68	947	17.7	17.7	15	15.7	16.7		18	19.1	20.1		0	0.00	0.29		735	13.7	11.7	
50-68	1839	17.3	16.7	47	25.3	19.8		38	20.9	22.9		1	0.48	0.45		1634	15.4	11.7	

The following comments may be made on this table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was the same, and therefore during the period as a whole it was higher. This is in spite of the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 being 1.10.

During the first part of the period the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 106.7% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 being 0.78.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
60-68	5297	15.8	17.7	101	18.7	16.7	114	21.2	20.1	0	0.00	0.29	3971	11.9	11.7
50-68	11382	15.9	16.7	259	22.2	19.8	264	23.1	22.9	2	0.16	0.45	8584	12.0	11.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 35.5% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Cause of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
	Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W		Ross	UD	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate
1950	0	0.00	0.28	11	2.08	1.67		11	2.08	1.48		7	1.33	1.25		17	3.22	2.21	
1951	0	0.00	0.30	11	2.06	1.66		8	1.50	1.56		7	1.31	1.33		15	2.81	2.34	
1952	0	0.00	0.32	5	0.95	1.67		8	1.52	1.58		4	0.76	1.40		21	3.98	2.00	
1953	2	0.38	0.34	10	1.89	1.65		8	1.51	1.54		12	2.27	1.42		35	6.62	1.93	
1954	1	0.19	0.37	10	1.88	1.67		5	0.94	1.63		16	3.01	1.53		32	6.03	1.87	
1955	3	0.56	0.39	14	2.63	1.67		10	1.88	1.67		9	1.69	1.61		17	3.20	1.88	
1956	1	0.19	0.41	11	2.08	1.67		15	2.83	1.67		10	1.89	1.70		32	6.04	1.82	
1957	2	0.38	0.42	12	2.28	1.67		11	2.09	1.64		15	2.85	1.72		24	4.55	1.70	
1958	2	0.38	0.44	11	2.08	1.68		11	2.08	1.69		9	1.70	1.86		19	3.59	1.72	
1959	2	0.38	0.46	9	1.69	1.68		15	2.81	1.66		12	2.25	1.87		22	4.13	1.58	
1960	2	0.37	0.48	7	1.30	1.68		14	2.60	1.67		8	1.48	2.01		12	2.23	1.55	
1961	4	0.72	0.49	11	1.97	1.67		18	3.23	1.67		8	1.44	2.07		16	2.87	1.57	
1962	2	0.35	0.51	12	2.11	1.67		8	1.40	1.68		7	1.23	2.19		11	1.93	1.50	
1963	2	0.35	0.52	9	1.56	1.66		10	1.73	1.71		12	2.08	2.29		24	4.15	1.47	
1964	1	0.17	0.54	13	2.18	1.67		9	1.51	1.56		12	2.01	2.24		14	2.35	1.25	
1965	7	1.14	0.55	13	2.13	1.67		13	2.13	1.64		7	1.14	2.38		14	2.29	1.23	
1966	5	0.80	0.56	13	2.07	1.69		18	2.87	1.64		15	2.39	2.39		16	2.55	1.23	
1967	2	0.31	0.58	13	2.03	1.70		17	2.66	1.59		17	2.66	2.67		12	1.88	0.82	
1968	1	0.15	0.59	14	2.15	1.72		15	2.30	1.65		12	1.84	2.85		8	1.23	0.82	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W	
Tot-	Av.	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	13	0.25	0.37	104	1.96	1.67	102	1.92	1.61	101	1.91	1.57	234	4.42	1.9
60-68	26	0.48	0.54	105	1.94	1.68	122	2.27	1.65	98	1.81	2.34	127	2.39	1.2
50-68	39	0.36	0.45	209	1.95	1.67	224	2.09	1.63	199	1.86	1.94	361	3.46	1.6

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro</u>			<u>Cardio</u>			<u>Other</u>		
							<u>Vascular</u>			<u>Vascular</u>			<u>Cardiac</u>		
							<u>Disease</u>			<u>Disease</u>			<u>Disease</u>		
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39	1.02	1.25	104	2.72	2.21
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51	1.34	1.33	84	2.21	2.34
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38	1.01	1.40	100	2.65	2.00
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53	1.40	1.42	106	2.80	1.93
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48	1.26	1.53	87	2.29	1.87
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52	1.37	1.61	76	2.00	1.88
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35	0.93	1.70	89	2.35	1.82
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49	1.30	1.72	92	2.44	1.70
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63	1.67	1.86	71	1.88	1.72
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49	1.30	1.87	67	1.77	1.58
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60	1.59	2.01	65	1.72	1.55
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57	1.57	2.07	78	2.15	1.57
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62	1.69	2.19	60	1.64	1.50
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61	1.67	2.29	65	1.78	1.47
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79	2.13	2.24	55	1.49	1.25
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78	2.09	2.38	49	1.31	1.23
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82	2.19	2.39	65	1.74	1.23
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90	2.39	2.67	44	1.17	0.82
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76	2.02	2.85	42	1.12	0.82

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67	645	1.70	1.61	477	1.26	1.57	876	2.31	1.91
60-68	137	0.41	0.54	598	1.79	1.68	615	1.84	1.65	645	1.93	2.34	523	1.57	1.27
50-68	220	0.31	0.45	1234	1.73	1.67	1260	1.77	1.63	1122	1.58	1.94	1399	1.96	1.60

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

National Health Service Act 1946

Part II

Hospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part III

Local Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 31. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

Part IV

General Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery			Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	2	-	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-
1-	3	4	-	-	1-	-	-
2-	6	6	-	-	2-	-	-
3-	7	8	-	-	5-	1	3
4-	6	7	-	-	10-	-	-
5-	18	10	-	-	15-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	25 and over	-	-
15-	-	1	1	-	Age unknown	-	-
25 and over	1	-	-	1			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-			
Total	43	36	1	1	Total	1	3

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis						Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		Other			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	F
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
55-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-		

South HerefordshireInfectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
1-	14	18	-	-	-	-	1	-
2-	16	20	-	-	-	-	4	1
3-	25	25	-	-	-	-	9	6
4-	14	17	-	-	-	-	1	-
5-	92	75	-	-	2	2	-	1
10-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
25 and over	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	173	172	1	1	3	2	16	9

Food Poisoning

	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1
5-	-	-
15-	1	-
45-	-	-
65 and over	1	1
Total	2	2

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis							
			Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		Other		Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non Pulmonary</u>		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
	male			male			male			male		
1950	7	1	8	1		1	9	1	1			1
1951	4	5	9	1		1	10	2	2			2
1952		3	3		2	2	5	2	2	1		3
1953		1	1		1	1	2	1	1			1
1954	1	3	4	2		2	6	1	1			1
1955		2	2				2					
1956	2		2	1		1	3	2	2			2
1957	5		5				5					
1958	2	3	5		1	1	6	1	1			1
1959	1		1				1					
1960		1	1				1					
1961	2		2		1	1	3	1	1	2		2
1962	1		1				1					
1963	3	1	4				4	2	2			2
1964	1		1				1					
1965	2	2	4				4					
1966	1		1		1	1	2					
1967	2	1	3				3					
1968	2		2				2	1	1			1

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>						
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1950-59	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	
1960-68	1.6	0.6	2.1		0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.6			0.6	
1950-68	1.9	1.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59 except Female Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged males. The two notifications and one death in Ross in 1968 were all in males and all in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	male			male				male			male			
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9
1960-68	4.6	2.6	7.1	0.6	1.2	1.8	8.9	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2
1950-68	9.8	6.2	16.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	19.4	3.2	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding number for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-68.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications, and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths, in 1950-59, the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. The six notifications and two deaths in South Herefordshire in 1968 were all in Males and all, except one notification, in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

No action has been necessary with regard to any form of contamination.

All 2125 dwelling houses and all 6520 population are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Sewage Disposal Works is badly overloaded and is taking over six times dry weather flow for most of the 24 hours of every day.

Plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for doubling the capacity of the Works. Some technical aspects of the Scheme have been criticised by the Ministry and no decision by them on the Scheme is likely until they have been supplied with the results of an infiltration Survey which has still to be carried out.

If there is not a favourable decision on the Scheme by the Ministry a disastrous situation for Ross and for South Herefordshire will arise. During the period 1951-57 the population of Ross declined by 10, from 5280 to 5270, as a result of an excess of 5 of deaths over births and a net emigration of 5. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1958-68 the population of Ross increased by 1250, from 5270 to 6520, as a result of an excess of 208 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1042. This extraordinary turn-around was the result of the opening of the Sewage Disposal Works in December 1956, which enabled the virtual embargo on new house building in Ross, imposed by the Local Planning Authority as a result of pollution of the River Wye, to be lifted. In the absence of a favourable decision on the Scheme by the Ministry a similar situation will arise. This position has to be seen against the general population situation in South Herefordshire. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire declined by 661, from 38,281 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3292. It is likely that the emigrants from South Herefordshire left the area altogether and that the immigrants into Ross came from elsewhere, and if it had not been for the net immigration of 1037 into Ross the population of South Herefordshire would have declined by 1698 and the net emigration would have been 4329. South Herefordshire is dependent on Ross to do something to balance the emigration from the rest of the area, and no barrier should be set against Ross's efforts to do this.

Rivers and Streams

All streams in the area for which the Council has responsibility have been cleaned during the year and no complaints of contamination have been received.

Closet Accommodation

There are no houses in the area on the conservancy system, the last two having been converted during the year.

Public Cleansing

There have been no changes during the year in the arrangements for refuse collection and disposal.

A start was made on the raising of the level of field 274 by the use of strictly controlled tipping but the heavy rainfall in the latter part of the year caused this to be abandoned. Tipping continues at Deep Dean.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The Tabular Statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	5
Caravans	9
Drainage Tests	10
Factories	9
Floods	80
Food Premises	210
Housing	21
Public Conveniences	13
Rats and Mice	211
Refuse Tips	102
Sewage Disposal Works	34
Sewers	123
Water Courses	15
Works in Progress	171
	<u>1013</u>

Shops and Offices

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Table A

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of regd. premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices		38	38
Retail Shops		93	93
Wholesale shops, warehouses		3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens		17	17
Fuel storage depots			
Totals		151	151

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises		151
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Table C

<u>Class of workplace</u> (1)	<u>Number of persons employed</u> (2)
Offices	194
Retail Shops	413
Wholesale departments, warehouses	59
Catering establishments open to the public	93
Canteens	
Fuel storage depots	
Total	759
Total Males	285
Total Females	474

Camping Sites

Five Sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

Licences in respect of two sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the Summer Season, other than on the two licensed sites, was 12.

Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the District.

There are swimming baths at the Grammar School, the Secondary Modern School, and the Woodville Rubber Co. The water in all three baths is chlorinated and filtered and all three are hydraulically cleaned. Forty samples were taken from the three baths during the year, 39 of which were satisfactory.

Section E HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year		
(a)	by private enterprise	51
(b)	by the local authority	Nil
Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year		
(a)	by private enterprise	56
(b)	by the local authority	Nil

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	28
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Unfit Houses Made Fit

After informal action by local authority
by owner 30

After formal notice under Sections 9 and
16, Housing Act 1957

(a) by owner 1
(b) by local authority Nil

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	4
Butchers	9
Catering Establishments	19
Dairies	10
Fishmongers	3
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	4
Grocers	39
	91

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	4	4
Fish Fryers		2
Meat Preserving Manufacturers		3
Meat Product Manufacturers		4
		13
Dairies		10

The number of inspections of registered food premises

All the registered food premises received at least one inspection during the year.

117 inspections were made at H. Danter, Ross, Hot Dog Vendor, Market Place.

62 inspections were made at Psettrevress, Cheltenham, Hot Dog Vendor, Market Place. After an informal warning he discontinued trading on 29th May, 1968.

22 inspections were made at the Mobile Snack Bar, Wilton Road. The owner's attention was drawn to the untidiness of the area around the vehicle on three occasions.

4 inspections were made at the Mobile Snack Bar, Wilton Bridge. This Snack Bar did not trade regularly. Only once was it necessary to suggest an improvement and this was carried out immediately.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned canned and prepacked foods are collected by the Refuse Department and disposed of by deep burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Condemned fresh meat and offal are taken to the Abattoir and stained and destroyed by the Contractors.

Special examination of a Stock or of a consignment of food

88 packets of jellies, the total quantity, were condemned because of illegal colouring matter.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947-52

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960; grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	4
Butchers	9
Catering Establishments	19
Dairies	10
Fishmongers	3
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	4
Grocers	39
	91

All 91 premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except the 4 greengrocers and all 87 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	8051	480	61	53603	4130	56325
Number inspected	8051	480	61	53603	4130	56325
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	15	7	61	11	99
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1626	290	9	5936	290	8151
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.2	63.4	23.2	11.2	7.3	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	4	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.01	-	-	-	0.09	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	5
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	44	9		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	171		
Total	59	180		

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a)					
Insufficient	1	1			
Total	1	1			

COUNTY OBSERVATORY,

ROSS-ON-WYE.

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1968

The Dullest Year since 1958

RAINFALL exceeds average

The outstanding features of the weather in 1968 were the lack of sunshine, the heavy autumn rainfall and the mildest October on record.

Every month except March and April was deficient in sunshine and the year was the dullest since 1958.

Heavy rain during July and September had a serious effect on the crops which were harvested with great difficulty.

October was the mildest in a temperature record dating back to the mid 1870's. It was also remarkably equable, and free from both air frost and ground frost. Only once before has this happened viz: in 1910.

The autumn was the wettest since 1960, as indeed was the entire year. Appended are some notes on the individual months, followed by the usual Tables of Statistics.

JANUARY This was the mildest month of the winter of 1967-68. There was a heavy snowfall on the 8th reaching a depth of 5 inches and yielding an equivalent rainfall of 1.05 inches.

A new sunshine record for a January day was established on the 28th, when 8.2 hours were registered - the maximum recordable duration. This equalled the previous record for the British Isles made on January 29th, 1949 at Guernsey and Sandown (Isle of Wight) where the sun would be nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ hour longer above the horizon by reason of their more southerly latitude.

No air frost occurred after the 13th - which is very unusual for mid-winter.

FEBRUARY The coldest month of the year. Temperature in shade never rose above 46 deg. Fahr. - which is unusual. The last 15 days were rainless - constituting an "absolute drought" which did not end until March 5th - a period of 20 days.

MARCH was mild and wild - a typical blustery month. No air frost was recorded after the 16th. There was an entire absence of snow.

Summer-like temperatures marked the end of the month.

APRIL Sunshine exceeded average for the first time since 1956. Easter-tide was warm as was the closing week of the month. No air frost occurred after the 12th. Yet the month was cooler than the average.

MAY was the coldest since 1941, and exceptionally dull having its lowest sunshine total since 1954. Only one night had air frost.

From the 24th onwards, the weather became summer-like with shade temperature exceeding 70 deg. Fahr. on three days.

JUNE was the only summer month warmer than average. Its sunshine record just failed to reach the average total hours. But the sunniest day (13th) had 15.8 hours which equalled the previous highest in a day - made on June 28th 1921. One other day had over 15 hours and the week ending on the 15th, with a total of 71 hours, was the brightest of the year.

The last day was the hottest in June since 1961, temperature rising to 81 deg. in shade.

JULY had its highest rainfall since 1936, and its wettest day since 1875 - due to a prolonged thundery downpour yielding 2.56 inches on the night of the 10th. The last 15 days were predominantly dry but dull, only .06 inch of rain being measured.

AUGUST was warmest month of the year, though slightly cooler than the average temperature, but it provided the hottest day of the year, and was the driest month, a distinction last held in 1955.

Sunshine was woefully deficient, when sorely needed to ripen the harvest. The 23rd with its maximum temperature of 83 deg. in shade was the highest in any month since August 1961.

SEPTEMBER - the wettest month of the year, in fact the worst September for 10 years. There was a brief warm spell from the 6th to 9th and the month was slightly warmer than average.

OCTOBER was the warmest on record and remarkably equable, with an extreme range of temperature of only 25 deg. F. The lowest reading 42 deg. was the highest absolute minimum temperature on record, and the mean daily minimum of 50.9 deg. F. set up a new high record - being in fact well above the long term average for June and September. No frost on ground, or in the air. Effect of this unusual warmth was reflected in the soil temperatures - the highest since 1949 (after a hot summer)

NOVEMBER was slightly warmer than average, notwithstanding that the prevailing wind was Easterly!

No air frost was recorded after the 10th, which is unusual so late in the autumn.

The autumn was the mildest since 1959, and wettest for 8 years, but its sunshine was the lowest for 22 years. RELATIVE HUMIDITY was higher than usual - but there was little fog.

DECEMBER was a cold month with high rainfall - which fell almost daily until Christmas Eve. The 14th was coldest day of the year, temperature not rising above 31 deg. Fahr.

On the 11th ended the longest sunless period on record, viz. 13 days.

Appended are the usual Tables of Statistics.

F.J. PARSONS, M.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), F.R.Met.Soc.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER

TABLE I

SHADE TEMPERATURE in deg. FAHR. recorded at

4 ft. above grass - in a Stevenson Screen

Month	Mean 1968	70 years Normals 1881 - 1950	Differ- ence from Normal	E x t r e m e s				No. of Air Frosts
				Highest	Dates	Lowest	Dates	
Jan.	41.5	39.4	+ 2.1	55	14, 15	16	10	5
Feb.	35.6	40.1	- 4.5	46	1, 17	25	4, 28, 29	15
March	44.2	42.9	+ 1.3	68	28	27	3	6
Apl.	46.8	47.5	- 0.7	67	21	28	2, 5, 8	8
May	50.1	53.3	- 3.2	73	29	31	19	1
June	59.6	58.6	+ 1.0	81	30	43	9	0
July	59.9	61.8	- 1.9	80	1	45	17, 26, 27	0
Aug.	60.6	60.9	- 0.3	83	23	46	14	0
Sept.	57.2	56.7	+ 0.5	74	9	43	2, 11, 24	0
Oct.	55.5	49.7	+ 5.8	67	21	42	14, 15	0
Nov.	44.4	43.9	+ 0.5	58	1	23	9	4
Dec.	38.3	40.4	- 2.1	53	22	24	14, 26	10
Year	49.5	49.6	- 0.1	83	Aug. 23	16	Jan. 10	49

TABLE II

EARTH TEMPERATURE (deg. FAHR.)

Month	At One Foot	Difference from Normal *	At four Feet	Difference from Normal	Ground Frost		No. of nights
					Lowest reading	Date	
Jan.	40.5	+ 0.7	43.7	- 0.1	9	10	13
Feb.	38.3	- 1.4	42.8	+ 0.1	17	28	22
March	41.7	- 0.7	42.6	+ 0.9	21	3	14
April	47.7	0.0	46.4	- 0.3	18	8	16
May	52.9	- 1.2	50.6	- 0.5	28	12	7
June	60.4	+ 0.3	56.3	+ 0.5	35	9	0
July	63.0	- 0.1	59.2	0.0	38	4	0
Aug.	61.5	- 0.9	59.8	- 0.4	41	15	0
Sept.	58.6	- 0.1	58.6	- 0.4	36	18	0
Oct.	55.9	+ 3.6	56.4	+ 1.3	33	14	0
Nov.	47.8	+ 2.2	52.0	+ 1.9	16	9	9
Dec.	42.5	- 0.9	48.1	+ 2.0	13	18	18
Year	50.9	+ 0.3	51.4	+ 0.3	9	Jan. 10	99

* Normals are for 40 years 1921 - 1960

TABLE III

RAINFALL (In Inches)

Gauge Diameter: 5 inches
 Height of Rim: 12 inches above ground
 Height of Gauge above Mean Sea-Level: 223 feet

Month	1968 Total	100 year Normal 1861-1960	Difference from Normal	Highest Daily Fall	Date	No. of rain days (.005 inch or more)	Duration of rainfall Hrs. & 10ths
Jan.	2.38	2.73	- 0.35	1.05	8	13	59.1
Feb.	1.48	2.06	- 0.58	0.67	13	9	36.2
March	1.63	1.97	- 0.34	0.35	23	13	29.5
April	2.22	1.88	+ 0.34	0.53	18	14	40.6
May	2.48	2.16	+ 0.32	0.89	24	18	55.1
June	2.20	1.95	+ 0.25	0.55	26	12	40.7
July	4.75	2.31	+ 2.44	2.56	10	12	37.6
Aug.	1.11	2.50	- 1.39	0.30	16	15	20.4
Sept.	4.79	2.42	+ 2.37	1.03	14	19	45.9
Oct.	2.88	2.98	- 0.10	0.77	27	18	53.5
Nov.	3.23	2.82	+ 0.41	1.02	1	13	71.9
Dec.	3.31	2.80	+ 0.51	0.68	24	15	59.6
Year	32.46	28.58	+ 3.88	2.56	July 10	171	550.1

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE (Hours and 10ths)

as registered by a CAMPBELL-STOKES Recorder, on Tower
 (36 feet above ground)

Month	1968 Duration	Average 45 Years 1916-1960	Difference from Average	Highest Daily Record	Date	No. of sunless days
Jan.	46.1	53.1	- 7.0	8.2	28	12
Feb.	47.4	68.9	-21.5	8.7	25	12
March	130.6	114.1	+16.5	11.2	26	4
April	158.5	153.0	+ 5.5	11.0	9	2
May	143.0	186.9	-43.9	11.9	28	4
June	193.5	199.2	- 5.7	15.8	13	1
July	164.8	181.3	-16.5	11.4	3	1
Aug.	128.7	169.9	-41.2	11.2	22	5
Sept.	105.7	129.9	-24.2	9.3	6	3
Oct.	62.4	97.6	-35.2	8.5	6	8
Nov.	48.2	58.3	-10.1	8.2	4	15
Dec.	46.3	49.8	- 3.5	6.8	27	15
Year	1275.2	1462.0	-216.8	15.8	June 13	82

TABLE V

PREVAILING WIND and RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Prevailing Wind Direction	Percentage of all observations *	Relative Humidity (100 per cent = saturation)		
			Mean Percent- age *	Minimum	Date
Jan.	West & SW	30 (each)	83	58	15
Feb.	NE	30	85	51	25
March	SW	35	72	30	27
April	East	19	71	31	9
May	East	20	78	32	4
June	SW	33	72	39	13
July	East & West	18 (each)	74	38	5
Aug.	NE	26	77	44	11
Sept.	SW	29	81	38	6
Oct.	SW	38	86	53	10
Nov.	East	29	86	54	24
Dec.	East	24	88	63	22
Year	SW	30	79	30	March 27th

* These values are derived from observations made 6 times daily (at 3-hourly intervals)

TABLE VI

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (Corrected for Sea-Level
IN INCHES and temperature 32 deg. FAHR.)

Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea-Level: 226 feet

Month	Mean Ø	Deviation from Normal	E x t r e m e s			
			Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	30.035	+ .075	30.516	20	29.362	9
February	29.848	- .098	30.508	27	29.110	6
March	29.981	- .022	30.517	26	29.179	21
April	29.943	- .003	30.582	11	29.306	29
May	29.976	- .012	30.455	29	29.364	4
June	29.978	- .054	30.433	12	29.406	23
July	30.119	+ .142	30.461	28	29.574	14
August	29.994	+ .014	30.420	25	29.383	14
September	29.846	- .166	30.371	6	29.376	20
October	29.954	- .014	30.271	5	29.256	31
November	29.939	+ .024	30.264	21	29.157	1
December	29.850	- .115	30.502	31	28.748	17
Year	29.959	- .021	30.582	Apr. 11	28.748	Dec. 17

Ø These values are derived from observations made 6 times daily at 3 hour intervals

TABLE V

PREVALENT WIND DIRECTION

Month	Prevailing Wind Direction	Percentage of All Observations	Mean Direction	Minimum Direction	Maximum Direction	Defective Observations (100 per cent)
Jan.	West & SW	30 (each)	85	58	118	18
Feb.	SW	30	85	58	118	18
March	SW	32	75	50	100	27
April	East	19	74	51	98	28
May	East	20	78	52	104	14
June	SW	32	78	52	104	18
July	East & West	18 (each)	74	50	98	27
Aug.	SW	26	77	52	104	21
Sept.	SW	29	81	55	108	22
Oct.	SW	38	86	59	113	10
Nov.	East	39	88	60	115	20
Dec.	East	32	88	60	115	22
Year	SW	30	79	50	104	17

* These values are derived from observations made 6 times daily (at 2-hour intervals).

TABLE VI

TABLE VI
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (Corrected for Sea-Level)
IN INCHES (and temperature 32 deg. F.)
Height of Barometer Station above Sea-Level: 526 feet

Month	Mean	Barometric Pressure (Corrected for Sea-Level)	Temperature (32 deg. F.)	Height of Barometer Station above Sea-Level: 526 feet
January	30.035	30.546	30	526
February	30.048	30.508	31	526
March	30.081	30.517	36	526
April	30.043	30.583	41	526
May	30.076	30.534	39	526
June	30.078	30.493	42	526
July	30.119	30.461	38	526
August	30.088	30.430	39	526
September	30.068	30.371	38	526
October	30.032	30.371	39	526
November	30.039	30.384	31	526
December	30.080	30.502	31	526
Year	30.079	30.502	40.1	526

* These values are derived from observations made 6 times daily at 2-hour intervals.

