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ROSS-ON-WYE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

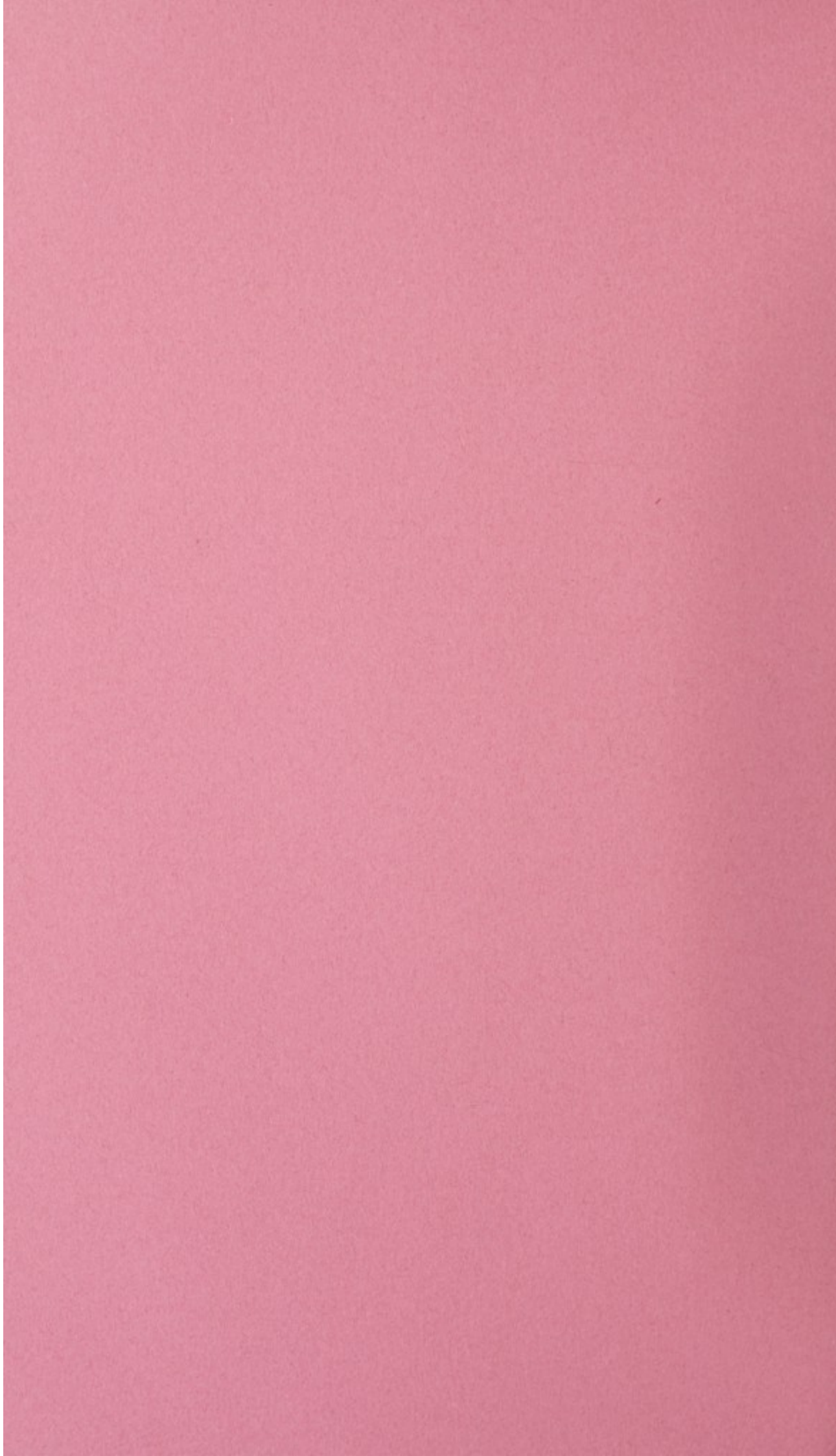
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1971



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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 1971.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss the most important physical disease affecting the developed nations.

Overweight

McMullen and Hopkins found that 18.0% and 17.4% respectively of patients visiting them in general practice were overweight according to subjective impression, that is the normal curves and angles of the figure had gone and it was distorted. Pincherle and Wright found that among the first 2000 people visiting their clinic at the Institute of Directors for a check-up, 19% were between 10 and 20% overweight and 9% more than 20% overweight. In Ross on Wye out of a group of 69 boys and 72 girls at the Grammar School, 9 boys and 4 girls who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 13.0% of boys and 5.6% of girls, were found to be more than 30% above standard weights given by the Institute of Child Health. Out of groups of 173 boys and 180 girls at the Secondary Modern School, 9 boys and 15 girls who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 5.2% of boys and 8.3% of girls, were found to be more than 30% above the standard weights. One boy was 150% and one girl 100% above the standard weights. Out of a group of 29 children at a local primary school, 5 who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 17.2% of the group, were found to be more than 30% above the standard weights. These findings are particularly distressing as according to Brooke four out of five overweight children are likely to become overweight adults.

Overweight is not a funny matter. Figures from the Society of Actuaries of America indicate that for persons aged 15 - 69 who are 10%, 20% and 30% above the weights at which mortality is lowest, mortality is 13%, 25% and 42% respectively above average in men, and 9%, 21%, and 30% respectively above average in women. Figures from the same source indicate that for persons aged 15 - 69 who are 30% above the weights at which mortality is lowest, mortality from heart disease, other than coronary disease, and from circulatory disease, is 43% higher in men and 51% higher in women, from coronary disease 34% higher in both sexes, from stroke 53% higher in men and 28% higher in women, from cancer 16% higher in men and 13% higher in women, from diabetes 133% higher in men and 83% higher in women, from pneumonia and influenza 32% higher in men and 27% higher in women, and from diseases of the digestive system 68% higher in men and 39% higher in women.

A 12 year study of 5000 men and women by Kannel and others indicated that the weight before the onset of angina pectoris or of sudden death from angina pectoris was strongly related to the risk of these, and it was suggested that the relationship of overweight to increased incidence of coronary disease was due to increased cardiac workload and raised blood pressure resulting from excess weight, increased coronary atherosclerosis resulting from high food intake and consequent high levels of fats in the circulation, and deficient development of collateral coronary circulation in coronary patients resulting from decrease in physical activity due to overweight.

Huenemann has shown that rates of coronary disease, high blood pressure, cardiovascular renal disease, and diabetes, are all higher among those who were markedly overweight in childhood, and Emerson that women who are overweight when they become pregnant are more likely to develop toxæmia of pregnancy, high blood pressure, and a number of other complications. Overweight people have an unusually high incidence of gallstones.

Overweight predisposes also to mechanical complications, to the effect on joints and ligaments of carrying too much weight, such as backache, arthritis of the knees and hips, and flat foot. Excess fat round the trunk is an obstruction to free breathing, and chronic bronchitis is a common association. Abdominal surgery is more difficult, ventral hernia is a further complication, varicose veins are more common, and overweight people are slower in their movements and prone to accidents.

The great majority of overweight people are overweight because their intake of food is in excess of physiological requirements, in other words because they eat too much, and it might as well be pointed out here that alcohol, while deficient in proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals, is not deficient in calories. Anybody who is overweight is eating too much, or drinking too much, or both. Some people have the capacity to burn off excess food, converting it into heat, and are able to eat to excess without putting on weight, but in the majority of people excess food is converted into fat and stored in the body. The simple proposition that overweight is due to overeating cannot be repeated too often. However little a person is eating, if he is overweight, he is eating too much. The fact that the man next door, who eats twice as much, is not overweight, has no relevance. It is what he himself eats that matters.

It is particularly distressing that the majority of babies are overweight, and that this majority is steadily increasing. Weight gain seems to be the mother's favourite measure of her baby's progress, possibly just because it is the easiest to measure, but there is also the visual evidence which it provides of her capacity as a mother, and perhaps even now there is the memory of consumption and phthisis. The majority of babies are bottle fed, and this majority also is increasing, and the supply of baby food, unlike the supply of breast milk, is unlimited, and leads to overfeeding, as does the indigestion caused by bottle feeding, which is mistaken for hunger. Increasingly children are overfed almost from the beginning, with possible permanent cellular changes in adipose tissue composition which may explain the poor prognosis of childhood obesity, and also possible changes in the appetite control mechanism in the brain.

If the cause of overweight is simple, its treatment also is simple, in theory at any rate. First the weight has to be reduced to within normal limits, by the use of a diet which provides less calories than the individual requires, and then it has to be maintained within these limits by the use of a regime which provides no more calories than the individual requires. The individual must accept that it is desirable that he should lose weight, so that he will be willing to follow the diet, and he must accept also that if he does not thereafter follow a regime which will provide him with no more calories than he requires he will inevitably put on weight again. The difficulty that people experience in losing weight, and in maintaining their weight within normal limits once it has reached them, is because they are not prepared to exercise the self-control required.

A diet containing unrestricted amounts of protein and fat, but no carbohydrate, is not difficult to follow, as all the body's nutritional requirements are contained in the protein and fat, and even in the absence of carbohydrate, or possibly particularly in the absence of carbohydrate, no instinctive demands are made by the body, the amount of protein and fat consumed is self-limiting, and there are no uncontrollable desires for food by the individual. But he must be perfectly clear that he is never eating more than is strictly necessary to control his hunger. In general small frequent meals are less likely to lead to uncontrollable hunger than larger meals at wider intervals. A diet of this nature, rigidly followed, having obtained its objective, can then be gradually modified to become the basis of a maintenance regime. Exercise essential for health, reduces weight very little. It stimulates appetite, and in any case the body is an efficient machine needing little fuel.

The problem of overweight babies and children is in some ways more difficult. The baby which the mother seems to want, and which is praised by her relatives and friends, and by too many members of the nursing profession who should know better, is the baby which by any scientific assessment is overweight and heading straight for the disasters already enumerated, even if these are still some way off. It is the climate of opinion that has to be changed. To a lesser extent this is true of the older child, or at any rate the mother is not prepared to admit that her child is less than perfect, and so not prepared to do anything about it.

Overweight is the most important physical disease affecting this country and the other developed nations, and it is not receiving the attention it warrants.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

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 Chopstow) 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 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 along the main radial roads; ; the 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 AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaRoss U.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ross UD</u> 1970	<u>Ross UD</u> 1971	<u>E & W</u> 1971
Area in acres	1,004	1,004	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	6,570	6,370	48815000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	2,200	2,206	
Rateable Value	£261,486	£263,365	
Live Births			
Number	84	95	783,165
Rate per 1000 population	12.8	14.9	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.5	7.4	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	0	1	9,898
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.0	10.4	12.5
Total live and still births	84	96	793,063
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	4	13,726
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	11.9	42.1	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	13.2	34.1	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	142.9	24.2
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	11.9	0.0	11.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	11.9	0.0	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births-	11.9	10.4	22.3
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	133
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.17
Deaths			
Number	79	87	567,345
Rate per 1000 population	12.0	13.7	11.6

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	Sth Hfds 1970	Sth Hfds 1971	E & W 1971
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	37,380	36,290	48,815,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,719	12,853	
Rateable Value	£1,058,567	£1,066,102	
Live births			
Number	483	509	783,165
Rate per 1000 population	12.9	14.0	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.6	6.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	7	4	9,898
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14.3	7.8	12.5
Total live and still births	490	513	793,063
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	10	13,726
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	8.3	19.6	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	8.8	18.9	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	30.3	24.2
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.2	11.8	11.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	4.1	9.8	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	18.4	17.5	22.3
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	1	0	133
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	2.04	0.00	0.17
Deaths			
Number	442	458	567,345
Rate per 1000 population	11.8	12.6	11.6

The following comments may be made on this summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Herefordshire increased by 40, from 52,370 to 52,710, as a result of an excess of 7 deaths over births and a net migration of 47. In contrast to this, during the period 1960-69 the population of Herefordshire increased by 1,240 from 52,710 to 53,950, as a result of an excess of 229 of births over deaths and a net migration of 1,011. The population is even more remarkable in the periods 1950-59 and 1960-69 respectively. During the period 1950-59 the population of Herefordshire increased by 40, from 52,370 to 52,710, as a result of an excess of 7 deaths over births and a net migration of 47. In contrast to this, during the period 1960-69 the population of Herefordshire increased by 1,240 from 52,710 to 53,950, as a result of an excess of 229 of births over deaths and a net migration of 1,011. The population is even more remarkable in the periods 1950-59 and 1960-69 respectively. During the period 1950-59 the population of Herefordshire increased by 40, from 52,370 to 52,710, as a result of an excess of 7 deaths over births and a net migration of 47. In contrast to this, during the period 1960-69 the population of Herefordshire increased by 1,240 from 52,710 to 53,950, as a result of an excess of 229 of births over deaths and a net migration of 1,011. The population is even more remarkable in the periods 1950-59 and 1960-69 respectively.

Ross U.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	5290							
1950	5280	10		83	81	2	12	
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
1969	6570		50	106	89	17		33
1970	6570			84	79	5	5	
1971	6370	200		95	87	8	208	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population</u> <u>Increase</u>			<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>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.
1950-59	40	4.0	892	89.2	899	89.9	- 7	- 0.7	47	4.7
1960-69	1240	124.0	1053	105.3	824	82.4	229	22.9	1011	101.1
1950-69	1280	64.0	1945	97.3	1723	86.2	222	11.1	1058	52.9
1970		0		84		79		5		- 5
1971		-200		95		87		8		-208

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ross increased by 40, from 5,290 to 5,330, as a result of an excess of 7 deaths over births and a net immigration of 47. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1960-69 the population of Ross increased by 1,240 from 5,330 to 6,570, as a result of an excess of 229 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1,011. The position is even more remarkable if the periods 1950-57 and 1958-69 are taken. During the period 1950-57 the population of Ross declined by 20, from 5,290 to 5,270, as a result of an excess of three deaths over births and a net emigration of 17. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1958-69 the population of Ross increased by 1,300 from 5,270 to 6,570 as a result of an excess of 225 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1075. This extraordinary turnaround 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 work to double their capacity began in the Spring, which work it is hoped will be completed in Autumn 1972.

South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
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	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	
1970	37380	180		483	442	41	221	
1971	36290	1090		509	458	51	1141	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Population Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural 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.	
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2
1970		180		483		442		41		221
1971		1090		509		458		51		1141

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ross U.D.Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	53	35	88
Illegitimate	4	3	7
Total	57	38	95

Stillbirths

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

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3		3
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	3	1	4

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

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

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

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

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	257	219	476
Illegitimate	16	17	33
Total	273	236	509

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	6	4	10

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

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

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		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	1																	
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	4	1													1		1		2	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	8	3															3	2	5	1
Malignant neoplasm intestine	5	3														1		2	1	2
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	13	4															3	2	5	2
Malignant neoplasm breast	3																		1	1
Malignant neoplasm uterus	3																		1	1
Malignant neoplasm prostate	6																			5
Leukaemia	1	1																		
Other malignant neoplasms	10	10		1																
Diabetes mellitus	2	4																		
Anaemias	1	1																		
Mental disorders	1																			
Other diseases of nervous system	4	2																		
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	4																		
Hypertensive disease	8	6																		
Ischaemic heart disease	61	28																		
Other forms of heart disease	12	27																		

Ross U.D.Vital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</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	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	
1969	106	16.1	16.3	2	18.5	13.2		4	37.7	18.1		0	0.00	0.19		89	13.5	11.9	
1970	84	12.8	16.0	0	0.0	13.0		1	11.9	18.2		0	0.00	0.18		79	12.0	11.7	
1971	95	14.9	16.0	1	10.4	12.5		4	42.1	17.5		0	0.00	0.17		87	13.7	11.6	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	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	
1950-59	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
1960-69	1053	17.6	17.6	17	16.0	16.4	22	21.0	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	824	13.7	11.6
1950-69	1945	17.2	16.6	49	25.0	19.4	42	21.8	22.7	1	0.45	0.44	1723	15.3	11.6
1970	84	12.8	16.0	0	0.0	13.0	1	11.9	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	79	12.0	11.7
1971	95	14.9	16.0	1	10.4	12.5	4	42.1	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	87	13.7	11.6

The following comments may be made on the 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 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 1971 being 1.10.

During the first part of the period the average stillbirth 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 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 lower.

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 102.3% 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 deaths for 1971 being 0.83.

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
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6

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
1950-59	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
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6

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 childbearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1971 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth 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 the same.

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 34.1% 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 1971 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Ross U.D.Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro</u>			<u>Cardio</u>			<u>Other</u>		
	Ross UD	E&W	Rate	Ross UD	E&W	Rate	<u>Vascular</u>			<u>Vascular</u>			<u>Cardiac</u>		
							<u>Disease</u>			<u>Disease</u>			<u>Disease</u>		
	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
1969	4	0.61	0.61	10	1.52	1.74	13	1.98	1.63	19	2.89	2.86	14	2.13	0.78
1970	0	0.00	0.62	6	0.91	1.74	15	2.28	1.62	10	1.52	2.84	17	2.59	0.75
1971	2	0.31	0.63	9	1.41	1.76	16	2.51	1.64	13	2.04	2.93	14	2.20	0.73

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	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	E&W	Ross	UD	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	
1950-59	13	0.25	0.37	104	1.96	1.67	102	1.92	1.61	101	1.91	1.57	234	4.42	1.91
1960-69	30	0.50	0.54	115	1.90	1.69	135	2.24	1.64	117	1.92	2.40	141	2.36	1.22
1950-69	43	0.37	0.46	219	1.93	1.68	237	2.08	1.63	218	1.91	1.98	375	3.39	1.56
1970	0	0.00	0.62	6	0.91	1.74	15	2.28	1.62	10	1.52	2.84	17	2.59	0.75
1971	2	0.31	0.63	9	1.41	1.76	16	2.51	1.64	13	2.04	2.93	14	2.20	0.73

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 66.2% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1971, with death rates from cancer sub-divided in to those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates for 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 rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses 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>			
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	
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74		72	1.92	1.63		112	2.98	2.86		48	1.28	0.78	
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74		69	1.85	1.62		86	2.30	2.84		55	1.47	0.75	
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76		81	2.23	1.64		89	2.45	2.93		46	1.27	0.73	

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- al	Av	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Av
No.	Rate	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	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	
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69		687	1.85	1.64		757	2.03	2.40		571	1.54	1.22	
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68		1332	1.77	1.63		1234	1.65	1.98		1447	1.93	1.56	
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74		69	1.85	1.62		86	2.30	2.84		55	1.47	0.75	
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76		81	2.23	1.64		89	2.45	2.93		46	1.27	0.73	

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 66.2% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1971, 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 with 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 death 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 BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

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

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

Section 21	Health Centres
Section 22	Care of Mothers and Young
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

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

Part IVGeneral 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. Telephone 5606

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	584
Faeces	110
Milk	96
Food	3

793

Section CInfectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesRoss U.D.Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)			Whooping Cough	
	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	1	-	Under 3 months	-	-
1-	3	4	3-	1	2
2-	2	3	6-	-	1
3-	6	4	9-	-	1
4-	3	2	1- year	3	-
5-	10	2	2-	1	3
10-	-	1	5-	1	1
15-	1	-	10-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	15-	-	-
Age unknowne	-	-	20-	-	-
			25-	-	-
Total	26	16	35-	-	-
			45-	-	-
			55-	-	-
			65-	-	-
			75 and over	-	-
			Age unknown	-	-
			Total	6	8

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesSouth HerefordshireInfectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	8	4	-	-	Under 5 years	3	1
1-	21	18	-	-	5-	2	2
2-	16	18	-	-	15-	1	1
3-	22	15	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	23	24	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	99	80	-	2	Age unknown	-	-
10-	6	15	-	-	Total	6	4
15-	1	5	-	-			
25 and over	2	1	-	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-			
Total	198	180		2			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice			Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-		-	-
3-	1	2	1-	-	-		-	-
6-	-	1	2-	-	-		-	-
9-	1	1	5-	1	-		-	-
1- year	5	-	10-	-	-		-	-
2-	6	7	15-	-	1		-	-
5-	8	8	20-	2	1		-	-
10-	-	1	25-	-	-		1	-
15-	-	-	35-	-	-		-	-
20-	-	-	45-	-	-		-	-
25-	1	1	55-	-	-		-	-
35-	-	2	65-	-	-		1	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-		-	-
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-		-	-
65-	-	-	Total	3	2		2	-
75 and over	-	-						
Age unknown	-	-						
Total	22	23						

Ross U.D.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	1	3
1953		1	1		1	1	2	1	1			1
1954	1	3	4	2		2	6		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
1969												
1970		1	1				1					
1971												

This table may be summarised as follows:-

Average Annual Numbers

	<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		
50-59	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
60-69	1.4	0.5	1.9		0.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5		0.5
50-69	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.8
1970		1	1				1					
1971												

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 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 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 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. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South Herefordshire

Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>							
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</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	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
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2
1971	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>			
50-59	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
60-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1
50-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2
1971	2		2				2							

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69.

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 1960-69 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. 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 with the exception of the supply to the northern part of the town which is made from the Castlebrook boreholes. In order to maintain the supply it was again necessary to undertake emergency pumping from the Castle Brook, the water being passed through carbon filters and fed into the aeration tank, to be mixed with water obtained from the boreholes. This emergency pumping was still required at the end of the year. Some deterioration in colour occurred following the emergency pumping arrangements. The chlorine dose was increased but some unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained, and flushing out was undertaken to improve these conditions.

Where unsatisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained on the samples taken in the town, these have been investigated and action taken on the findings. This has usually entailed a visit to the property to check the conditions, a check on the chlorination at the sources, and flushing out of dead end mains, followed by resampling.

All 2206 dwelling houses and all 6370 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.

Work on its extension began in the Spring and it is hoped that it will be completed in Autumn 1972.

Rivers and Streams

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

Closet Accommodation

There are no houses in the area on the conservancy system.

Public Cleansing

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

The raising of the level of Field 274 by the use of strictly controlled tipping continues

During part of the Summer the tip was closed and refuse was taken to the tip 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.

Animal Boarding Establishments	5	Licensed Premises	7
Bakehouses	4	Markets	63
Building Work	60	Milk Retailers	24
Camping Sites	8	Milk Sampling	17
Caravan Sites	17	Mobile Shops	4
Dairies	2	Nuisances	18
Drainage	59	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	47
Factories with mechanical power	26	Overcrowding	3
Factories without mechanical power	1	Petroleum Stores	13
Food Premises	81	Pigeons	122
Gipsies	4	Rodent Control	542 *
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	11	Schools	1
Housing Consolidated Regulations	7	School Kitchens	5
Housing Other	9	Smoke Observations	52
Ice Cream Registered Premises	25	Swimming Pools	74
Improvement Grants	151	Unsound Food	27
Infectious Disease	8	Water Supply	208
Insects	3		
		Total	1708

* Includes 524 by Rodent Operator.

Shops and Offices

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Table A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of regd. premises at end of year	No. of regd. premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	36	3
Retail Shops	2	86	16
Wholesale Shops, Warehouse Warehouses			
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens		17	5
Fuel Storage Depots			
Total	3	139	24

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) of registered premises

47

Table C

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in
registered premises at end of year

<u>Class of Workplace</u> (1)	<u>Number of persons employed</u> (2)
Offices	235
Retail Shops	290
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	
Catering Establishments open to the public	73
Canteens	
Fuel Storage Depots	
	Total 598
	Total Males 275
	Total Females 323

Two accidents were reported during the year. Neither was serious and in neither case was legal action necessary.

Camping Sites

Two sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No new licences were 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 was 100.

Caravan Sites

No new licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Smoke Abatement

A letter signed by several householders was received complaining of nuisance from smoke, ash and smell from the burning of paper and cardboard at the rear of two factories.

Several observations each day were made over a period of several months, and the management of each factory was approached and the nuisance abated. At one factory a special smoke-consuming incinerator was installed and at the other incineration was stopped.

Noise Abatement

No complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year.

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 Primary School, and also at the Woodville Rubber Company. The water in all four baths is filtered and chlorinated and all four are hydraulically cleaned.

74 samples were taken from the four baths during the year, 70 of which were sterile

Section E. HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year

(a) by private enterprise	=	16
(b) by the local authority	=	Nil

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year

(a) by private enterprise	=	3
(b) by the local authority	=	Nil

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	=	Nil
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	=	Nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	=	3
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	=	25
(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

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES	In Or	Unfit for human	No. of houses	=	Nil
	Adjoining CLEARANCE Areas	habitation			
	declared under Section 42 of the Hsg. Act 1957	Included by reason of bad arrangement	No. of houses	=	Nil
		On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses	=	Nil
DEMOL- ISHED	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein	=	9
				=	9
DURING		Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	No. of houses	=	Nil
YEAR		Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	No. of houses	=	Nil
		Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the 2nd Schedule to the Land Compensation Act 1961	No. of houses	=	Nil
		Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Reported as closed since 31.12.70	=	3

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Under- takings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act 1961	No. of houses = 1 No. of separate dwellings contained therein = 1
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	No. of houses = Nil
	Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	No. of dwellings = Nil
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority	by owner = 2
	After formal notice under sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a) by owner = Nil
		(b) by local authority = Nil
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than Unfit Houses made fit)	After informal action by Local Authority	= 1

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

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

Bakers	4
Butchers	7
Catering Establishments	26
Dairies and Milk Retailers	24
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	4
Greengrocers	8
Grocers	18
Total	93

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
Fish Fryers	4
Ice Cream Purveyors	25
Meat Preserving Manufacturers	2
Meat Producing Manufacturers	2

Total 37

Dairies	2
Milk Retailers	22

The number of inspections of registered food premises

Inspections have been made of all premises where Ice Cream is stored and sold and the other registered food premises have also been inspected. All were satisfactory.

Any new educational activity (e.g. inauguration of clean food guilds or of lectures on food hygiene) and the progress of established educational activity

Lectures on the work of the Public Health Department and on Food Hygiene in particular were again given to the senior pupils at the Secondary Modern School.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned canned and prepacked foods are collected by the Refuse Department and disposed of, after treatment by disinfectants or dyes, by deep burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

On six occasions deep freeze refrigerators failed and the following number of articles of frozen food were accepted for surrender, 200, 238, 1379, 84, 199, and 974, a total of 3074 articles. In the case of the first four occasions there were about 1500 items of frozen food at risk and in that of the last two about 1000.

A consignment of 14 turkeys was examined, of which 10 were condemned, a total of 187 lbs.

8 out of a case of 24 6-lb cans of canned meat, 1 out of a part case of 5, and 4 out of a part case of 6 were condemned, a total of 78 lbs.

222 lbs of "fresh" meat, 37 lbs of "fresh" fish, 22 lbs. of canned vegetables, and 2 lbs of canned fruit, were also condemned.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959-63

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	7
Catering Establishments	26
Dairies	2
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	4
Greengrocers	8
Grocers	18

Total 71

All 71 premises are fitted to comply with Regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except four of the greengrocers and all 67 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

There is no slaughterhouse in the district.

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	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	46	8	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	18	-	-
Total	62	27	-	-

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	to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

ROSS-ON-WYE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER
FOR
1971

A warm year with rainfall below average and
BRIGHTEST AUTUMN on RECORD

With mean temperature 50.3 deg. Fahr (0.7 deg. above normal) 1971 ranks as a warm year. Only three months were colder than average viz. March, April and June - especially the last named. On the other hand December and October had the greatest excess warmth. July was the warmest month, and February the coldest in spite of its being warmer than normal. All the winter months were mild.

Rainfall was below average. January, June and August were the wettest months whilst February and July were the driest.

That sunshine was slightly above average was largely due to the brilliant Autumn, the sunniest since records began in 1914. There were 422 hours sunshine (September to November), or 136 hours more than the average.

By contrast there was a large deficit in April, June and August. The greatest excess occurred in September, July and May - the last named being the year's sunniest month. But January set up a new low record for that month!

Notes on the Months are appended as follows:

JANUARY - wettest month of the year, with rain measured on 22 days - higher than in any other month. An unusual feature was the high temperature registered on the 10th viz. 58 deg. Fahr. in shade and 100 deg. in the sun's rays, the shade reading equalling the previous highest as recorded in 1929 - on the 30th. Sunshine was the lowest on record for the month. Relative Humidity was unusually high. After the 6th there was AIR FROST on one night only. Slight snow on two days.

FEBRUARY was a very dry month - its rainfall being the lowest since 1965. Snow or sleet fell on 3 days, but soon melted. The first 13 days were rainless. Temperature was well above normal, yet it was Coldest month of the year!

MARCH was colder than average for third successive year, and had the distinction of giving the year's Lowest temperatures, in shade and on the grass - for the first time since 1965. The last 7 days were the warmest. But only one night after the 7th had AIR frost. On the coldest day (5th) temperature did not rise above 33 deg.F. For the third successive year Sunshine was deficient.

APRIL - another cold month but no AIR frost was recorded! It was the first year since 1963 in which it had no air frost, but for the sixth year running April was deficient in Warmth! Easter made some amends with temperature reaching 60 deg. in shade and 12.6 hours sunshine on the brightest Easter Monday since 1924. There were 47 hours recorded in Easter week. A brief warm spell occurred from 20th to 22nd.

MAY was sunniest month of the year, and had not been brighter since 1948. It was slightly warmer than average, yet at no time did temperature reach 70 deg. - which is somewhat unusual for this month.

In the week ending the 22nd, 82½ hours sunshine were recorded - the highest for any week of the year, and the best weekly total since June 1969. The first THUNDERSTORMS of the year occurred on the 6th.

JUNE This was the most unpleasant month of the year, with very high rainfall (for second year in succession), low temperature, and lack of sunshine. Two days were outstandingly wet viz. 8th with 1.11 inch and 10th with 1.21 inch. Little rain fell after the 19th. It was wettest June since 1954, and the coldest June since 1916. At no time did temperature rise above 71 deg. - which was reached on 4 days only. Sunshine was the lowest since 1964. Only 6 days had 10 hours or more.

JULY - Not since 1955 has there been a warmer July, but in 1959 the month was equally warm.

It was the driest July since 1964 as well as being the driest month in 1971. Sunshine was well above average. The highest temperatures of the year occurred viz. 82 deg. on 8th and 83 deg. on 11th. These were the only readings of 80 deg. or more.

In the sun's rays temperature reached or exceeded 140 deg. on 9 days. There were some warm nights. On four temperature did not fall below 60 deg. and remained as high as 63 deg. on the night of the 2nd. Only on 7 days did temperature fail to rise to 70 deg. Even the coolest days (16th and 17th) had a maximum of 67 deg.

AUGUST A dull and rather wet month - yet a trifle warmer than average. Most of the rain fell before the 15th. On the 9th 1.29 inches fell, the highest daily measurement of the year. Two nights were very warm with minimum temperatures of 60 deg. (on 8th) and 61 deg. (on 28th). By day there were no readings above 75 deg. For the sixth successive year sunshine was below average.

SEPTEMBER was a splendid month, with a great excess of sunshine. The week ending the 11th had 68 hours. It was the driest and brightest September since 1964.

A "partial" drought of 34 days was ended by a thunderstorm on 23rd. There was more fog than usual - this element being present on 11 days. The first ground frost of the autumn occurred on the 18th.

OCTOBER - another very fine month with plenty of sunshine. In fact it was the brightest October since 1921. It was actually a sunnier month than August, April and March - all of them months with longer days. Ten hours of sunshine were recorded on two successive days (5th and 6th) which is without precedent since records began in 1914. In the matter of warmth it was the 7th October in succession with temperature above normal. The average daily maximum of 60.5 deg. has only twice been exceeded - in 1959 and 1969. As late as the 22nd and 23rd a reading of 67 deg. was recorded. But a fall of sleet on the 13th (the coldest day) marred the otherwise unblemished record of the month. Fog was observed on 8 days.

NOVEMBER was the brightest since 1925 and the third occasion when over 100 hours have been recorded. The total sunshine for the three autumn months exceeded the previous best total (in 1929) by 34 hours. There was surprisingly little fog.

DECEMBER - a very mild month, the mildest since 1966. Sunshine was deficient and the month's record was the lowest since 1956. But the last six days produced a total of 14 hours. Outstandingly warm was the night of the 20th with minimum temperature 55 deg. following the month's warmest day whose maximum temperature (58 deg.) has only once been exceeded in a 95 year temperature record viz. in 1931, when 59 deg. was registered.

Rainfall was very low - and a rainless period of 15 days lasted from the 3rd to 17th inclusive, a very rare occurrence at that time of year.

Subjoined are the usual Tables of Statistics.

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METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER

TABLE I

SHADE TEMPERATURE (deg. FAHR) - in Stevenson Screen
4 feet above grass

Month	Mean 1971	Normal 70 years	Deviation from Normal	E x t r e m e s			
				Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Jan.	40.9	39.4	+ 1.5	57.9	10	23.2	5
Feb.	41.0	40.1	+ 0.9	53.3	20	25.3	23
March	42.2	42.9	- 0.7	54.9	30	20.9	7
April	46.6	47.5	- 0.9	65.5	22	32.5	29
May	53.6	53.3	+ 0.3	68.9	6	32.8	2
June	55.3	58.6	- 3.3	70.8	2 - 23 } 24 } 30 }	39.2	15
July	63.4	61.8	+ 1.6	83.5	11	42.2	18
August	61.2	60.9	+ 0.3	74.9	9	41.3	16
Sept.	58.4	56.7	+ 1.7	75.8	8	37.5	18
Oct.	53.0	49.7	+ 3.3	71.6	2	32.3	15
Nov.	44.0	43.9	+ 0.1	61.2	2 } 3 }	22.7	29
Dec.	44.3	40.4	+ 3.9	57.6	20	26.3	8
Year	50.3	49.6	+ 0.7	83.5	July 11	20.9	March 7th

* 1881 to 1960

All temperatures have been converted from CENTIGRADE

TABLE II

EARTH TEMPERATURE (deg. FAHR)
At Three Feet

Month	At One Foot		Three Inches		No. of Nights with Ground Frost	Lowest Temper- ature	Date
	Mean 1971	Deviation from Normal	Mean	Deviation from Normal			
Jan.	40.5	+ 0.7	43.0		13	17.5	5
Feb.	40.9	+ 1.2	43.2		16	17.3	16
March	42.5	+ 0.1	43.4		14	14.9	7
April	47.5	- 0.2	47.2		11	23.9	12) 29)
May	54.0	- 0.1	52.7		8	21.2	2
June	58.0	- 2.1	56.0		0	35.1	15
July	64.1	+ 1.0	60.8		0	32.8	18
Aug.	62.6	+ 0.2	61.2		0	36.1	16
Sept.	59.9	+ 1.2	60.0		2	29.3	18
Oct.	54.4	+ 2.1	56.3		6	26.6	15
Nov.	45.1	- 0.5	49.5		16	18.1	29
Dec.	44.3	+ 2.7	46.4		11	23.6	8
Year	51.1	+ 0.5	51.6		97	14.9	March 7th

∅ 40 years 1921 to 1960

No normals are available at 3 ft. 3 inches (1 metre) as
this depth was changed from 4 ft. on January 1st 1971

TABLE III

RAINFALL (24 hrs. to 9 a.m. (GMT) daily)
as measured in standard gauge (5 inches diameter)

Rim: 1 foot above grass
Height above sea level: 223 feet

Month	Total Depth (Inches)			Highest Daily Fall	Date	No. of rain- days ϕ	Duration of Rainfall (Hours and 10ths)
	1971	Average $\times$	Deviation from Normal				
Jan.	4.91	2.73	+ 2.18	0.62	7 } 20	22	110.5
Feb.	0.72	2.06	- 1.34	0.33	14	6	28.2
Mar.	2.60	1.97	+ 0.63	0.75	14	12	62.1
April	1.82	1.88	- 0.06	0.74	23	8	46.3
May	1.94	2.16	- 0.22	0.65	6	11	34.1
June	4.54	1.95	+ 2.59	1.21	10	15	73.3
July	0.71	2.31	- 1.60	0.33	30	7	6.2
Aug.	3.33	2.50	+ 0.83	1.29	9	15	39.0
Sept.	1.02	2.42	- 1.40	0.47	26	7	17.4
Oct.	2.14	2.98	- 0.84	0.79	13	11	42.4
Nov.	1.89	2.82	- 0.93	0.43	20	12	39.7
Dec.	1.15	2.80	- 1.65	0.33	19	9	30.3
Year	26.77	28.58	- 1.81	1.29	Aug. 9	135	529.5

$\times$ Average for 100 years 1861 - 1960

ϕ A rain-day is one with at least .005 inch (0.2 millimetre)

All measurements have been converted from millimetres to inches.

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE (in Hours and 10ths)
as registered by a Campbell-Stokes Recorder 35 feet above ground

Month	Duration		Deviation from Average	Highest Daily Record	Date	No. of sunless days	Solar Radiation Max. Temp. (deg. Fahr.)	Date
	1970	Average $\times$						
Jan.	25.8	53.1	- 27.3	6.1	10	14	100	10
Feb.	65.8	68.9	- 3.1	8.9	23	10	112	21
March	94.6	114.1	- 19.5	9.1	22	5	119	30
April	101.4	153.0	- 51.6	12.6	12	8	129	29
May	234.4	186.9	+ 47.5	13.8	19	0	136	24
June	136.8	199.2	- 62.4	14.3	22	6	140	30
July	232.2	181.3	+ 50.9	13.5	6	0	146	1
Aug.	128.8	169.9	- 41.1	12.2	25	2	141	9
Sept.	185.9	129.9	+ 56.0	11.5	8	3	135	5
Oct.	135.0	97.6	+ 37.4	10.1	5	4	124	1
Nov.	101.2	58.3	+ 42.9	8.3	10	7	109	3) 16)
Dec.	32.9	49.8	- 16.9	5.6	28	15	92	21
Year	1474.8	1462.0	+ 12.8	14.3	June 22	74	146	July 1st

$\times$ Average for 45 years 1916 to 1960

ϕ From Black Bulb Thermometer (in vacuo) on Tower.

In JULY there were 8 days with temperatures of 140 deg. F. or more in the sun's rays - and only one in August.

TABLE V

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (in inches of Mercury)
corrected for Sea-level and Temperature 32 deg. Fahr.

Month	Mean	Deviation from Normal	E X T R E M E S			
			Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Jan.	29.651	- 0.309	30.220	10	28.606	21
Feb.	30.119	+ 0.123	30.738	5	28.836	15
Mar.	29.958	- 0.045	30.654	4	28.697	18
April	29.951	+ 0.005	30.501	10	29.364	23
May	29.888	+ 0.101	30.264	10	29.426	23
June	29.936	- 0.096	30.256	1	29.516	26
July	30.111	+ 0.134	30.508	13	29.547	24
Aug.	29.898	- 0.082	30.272	16	29.466	14
Sept.	30.190	+ 0.178	30.470	16	29.808	27
Oct.	30.201	+ 0.233	30.608	26	29.542	19
Nov.	30.011	+ 0.096	30.496	3	29.223	21
Dec.	30.271	+ 0.306	30.747	8	29.498	19
Year	30.015	+ 0.035	30.747	Dec. 8	28.606	Jan. 21

All values have been converted from millibars to inches

TABLE VI

PREVAILING WIND and RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Prevailing Direction ϕ	Percentage of all Observations	Relative Humidity		
			Mean Percentage	Minimum	Date
Jan.	South	27	89	58	10
Feb.	South-West	29	82	43	13
March	South-West	20	76	33	22
April	North-East	38	73	36	12
May	North-East	27	70	30	2
June	South-West	28	75	40	28
July	South-West North-East	17 each	70	34	18
Aug.	South-West		78	38	16
Sept.	South-West	21	79	30	8
Oct.	South-West	37	84	47	5
Nov.	South-West	35	82	53	9, & 10
Dec.	South-West	30	86	66	11 & 19
Year	South-West	22	79	30	May 2 Sept. 8

ϕ from observations made daily at three-hourly intervals (from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. G.M.T.)

TABLE V

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (in inches of mercury) corrected for sea-level and temperature 32 deg. Fahr.

Month	Mean	Deviation from Normal	Highest	Lowest	Date
Jan.	30.631	- 0.309	30.830	28.606	21
Feb.	30.449	+ 0.123	30.738	28.686	12
Mar.	29.988	- 0.043	30.684	28.687	18
April	29.937	+ 0.008	30.501	29.364	23
May	29.888	+ 0.101	30.584	29.436	23
June	29.936	- 0.096	30.538	29.576	26
July	30.111	+ 0.126	30.508	29.547	24
Aug.	29.898	- 0.082	30.512	29.468	14
Sept.	30.120	+ 0.178	30.470	29.808	27
Oct.	30.801	+ 0.233	30.608	29.543	19
Nov.	30.041	+ 0.096	30.436	29.323	21
Dec.	30.371	+ 0.306	30.747	29.488	19
Year	30.012	+ 0.032	30.747	28.606	Jan. 21

All values have been converted from millibars to inches

TABLE VI

PREVAILING WIND and RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Prevailing Direction & of all observations	Percentage	Mean	Relative Humidity	Date
Jan.	South	27	69	88	10
Feb.	South-West	29	82	42	13
March	South-West	20	76	32	22
April	North-West	18	73	36	12
May	North-West	27	70	30	2
June	South-West	28	72	40	28
July	South-West	17	70	34	18
Aug.	South-West	31	78	38	16
Sept.	South-West	21	79	30	8
Oct.	South-West	37	82	47	2
Nov.	South-West	32	82	27	9 & 10
Dec.	South-West	30	86	68	11 & 19
Year	South-West	22	77	30	May 2 Sept. 8

From observations made daily at three-hourly intervals (from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. G.M.T.)

