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Publication/Creation

1946

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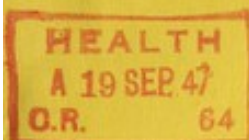
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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1946.



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DORE AND BREDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1946.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

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Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Surveyor and Housing
Designated Officer:

DAVID J. FRANCIS, C.R.S.I., H.S.I.A.

Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

B. MORRIS

Telephone - Peterchurch 241.

Urishey House,
Peterchurch,
Hereford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1946, which is submitted under Article 17 sub-section 5 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Circular 13/47 of the Ministry of Health.

The Report deals generally with matters affecting the health of the population and contains no special comments inserted upon the instructions of the Council.

The figures included in the Report refer only to the civilian population and I am pleased to inform you that the health of the inhabitants was good throughout the year. The incidence of notifiable disease was low.

I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the support which the Council has given me in the discharge of my duties during the year.

Also I wish to acknowledge the assistance given me in the preparation of this report and throughout the year by my colleagues, Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council, Miss Sayce, Financial Officer and Mr. D.J. Francis, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

William Slogg

Area Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:-

The District is almost entirely agricultural in character. There is much fine scenery especially in the west where the Black Mountains form an impressive boundary and a fertile field for the naturalist and the landscape painter. The area has preserved its original charm and beauty, but appears to be less well known than other parts of the County for the influx of summer visitors is not excessive.

Area (in acres)	86,043
Number of Inhabited Houses on 31.12.46	2,146
Rateable Value	£23,476
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£113
Registrar General's Estimated Resident Population	7,441

Extract from Vital Statistics of the Year:-

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ...	21.6
Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still) ...	18.3
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (crude) .	12.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Heading No. 29 ... Puerperal Sepsis	NIL	NIL.
Heading No. 30 ... Other Puerperal Causes	NIL	NIL.

DeathRate of Infants under One Year of Age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	31.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	28.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	55.6

Population:-

The Registrar General's Estimate of the Resident population is 7,441 which shows little variation with the figures of recent years. The estimated average number of persons per inhabited house 3.5. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 0.025 and the estimated average number of persons per acre is 0.087. The natural increase of the population i.e. the excess of births over deaths for the year was 71.

Births:-

A total of 161 live birth (88 males and 73 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 21.6 per thousand of the estimated resident population, compared with 19.1 for England and Wales. The number of illegitimate live births was 18 (8 males and 10 females) which is 11.2% of the total live births.

Stillbirths:-

There were 3 still births registered, which gives a rate of 0.4 per thousand of the estimated resident population.

Deaths:-

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the Rural District is 90, after deduction of deaths of non-residents and the addition of deaths of residents which occurred out-

side the District. This gives a crude death rate of 12.1 per thousand of the estimated resident population.

A table of Causes of Death according to sex is given at the end of this Report.

Infant Mortality:

There were five deaths of infants under one year of age, four of these related to female children. Of the total number only one related to a female child born out of wedlock. The infantile mortality rate for all infants is 31.1 per thousand live births.

Cancer Deaths:

There were 15 deaths (7 male and 8 female) attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.0 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Diarrhoea under Two Years:

There were no deaths attributed to this cause in children under two years of age.

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA:

Laboratory Facilities:

Facilities for clinical and Sanitary laboratory investigations are provided by the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at the County Offices, Hereford, under the direction of Dr. R. Ewart Jones. This is of great value to the Department in the investigation of many matters affecting the Public Health.

The following table shows the number of examinations carried out by the Laboratory at the request of your Department:-

Specimens Examined.

Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water - Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water - Chemical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Hospitals:

The needs of the population are met by the Hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided by the Council at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital of the Hereford Rural District Council.

Ambulance:

The ambulances of the various organisations in the City of Hereford are used to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the District. Transport of cases of infectious disease is provided by the Council with the Hereford Rural District Council's ambulance stationed at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital.

SECTION C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:

Water:

The water supplies of the District are provided by a series of small piped supplies and to a large extent by individual private shallow wells. The Local Authority has provided water schemes in the parishes of Longtown, Clifford and Dorstone. In addition, there are a few small private piped supplies, these utilise small springs. Many dwellings are provided with individual wells. There are also a few public wells.

The piped schemes in the parishes of Clifford, Dorstone and Longtown, utilise springs arising upon high ground and feed the

systems by gravitation. No purification plant is necessary at any of these schemes, each of which supplies a portion of the parish.

The following table gives the number of dwelling houses supplied:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Number of Domestic Supplies.</u>
Clifford	..... 92
Dorstone	..... 41
Longtown	..... 57

The water of the Clifford scheme is somewhat peaty but none of the waters used for domestic supply within the area appear to have any appreciable effect upon metals, and water mains are usually of galvanised iron. There is one stand pipe in use on the Clifford scheme.

In addition to these piped schemes provided by the Local Authority there are a number of other small piped schemes owned by private owners. A list of the more important of these was given in the Annual Report for the year 1938.

There are numerous private wells of the shallow type supplying one or two properties with a fair amount of success, although a number of these fail during the dry summer months almost every year.

During the year the Council gave consideration to the purchase jointly, with the Hereford Rural District Council, the water scheme installed at the Madley R.A.F. station during wartime. This scheme as it exists today, is of little value to the resident population and it would require modification and further development to be of use to the two Local Authorities concerned. The purchase price is therefore, a matter of some importance and if this is not unreasonable the scheme could be developed to serve a significant number of the inhabitants of the District, for the Madley and Kingstone areas are badly in need of a piped water supply. These particular areas appear likely to develop in the future.

No new sources of public water supply were made and there were no extensions of existing water mains carried out. Certain measures were taken in connection with the Clifford water scheme to augment the water available. This consisted of trapping eight additional springs and the installation of an additional storage tank. Unfortunately it was not possible to complete the tank installation during the year.

Owing to the very large number of water supplies in use throughout the Rural District, it is very difficult to exercise control of the quality of the water consumed for potable and other purposes. All of the piped supplies provided by the Local Authority supply water of a good potable quality. The small piped schemes in the hands of private owners are generally speaking of reasonable potable quality. The quality of the water yielded by the numerous individual wells and springs is of variable quality.

Drainage and Sewerage:

There are no public sewers in the District but the Air Ministry has provided private sewers and disposal works in connection with the Aerodrome at Madley.

For some time there has been difficulty in connection with the drainage from the dwelling houses erected by the Council at Ewyas Harold and at Peterchurch, and the work of installation of a sound scheme of treatment for these dwellings was carried a stage further, work being commenced at the former site before the end of the year.

Thirty-five new drains were tested by the Sanitary Inspector and approved as being soundly constructed in accordance with the Council's byelaws. Twenty of the drains were in connection with the drainage of dwelling houses and the remaining fifteen received the

6.
drainage of other premises. In addition eleven existing drains were found to be defective and reconstruction or repair was secured.

Rivers and Streams:

The River Monnow rises above Crasswall and follows roughly a southwesterly course in the western part of the District. It passes Llanveynoe, Longtown, and near Walterstone turns eastward to Monmouth Gap where it is joined by its tributary the River Dore, and it then pursues a somewhat winding course as far as Kentchurch before leaving the boundary of the Rural District. The course of the river within the District measures several miles.

The Eskley Brook has its source above Michaelchurch and flows in a direction parallel to the upper course of the Monnow which it joins below Longtown. Still further to the east, the small Dulas Brook follows a similar course and joins the River Dore at Pontrilas. The River Dore originates above Peterchurch, runs a somewhat similar course and after receiving the Dulas Brook joins the Monnow in the vicinity of Kentchurch.

The River Wye skirts the northern boundary of the Rural District as it flows from Hay to Clifford and on to Bredwardine.

All these rivers so far as their courses are related to the Rural District, are unpolluted rivers, unsuitable for navigation and are favourite streams of anglers.

No action was necessary to prevent or abate river pollution.

Closet Accommodation:

Four water closets were provided in connection with new dwellings under erection by the Local Authority, and three water closets were provided for their dwellings under construction.

During the year, nine privies were converted to pail closets and two privies were replaced by water closets. Also five pail closets were converted to water closets.

The type of closet provided for the majority of the inhabitants is the pail closet but the use of privies is almost as general.

Public Cleansing:

The Council does not undertake the collection and disposal of domestic or trade refuse, nor does it carry out the cleansing of cesspools and privies.

Shops and Offices:

No action was necessary under the Shops Act, 1934, or under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Camping Sites:

There were two sites within the area used for camping purposes during the year. No new licences of sites as camping sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were issued by the Council.

It is estimated that the maximum number of Campers in the area at any particular time during the summer was 70.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:

No action by the Department was necessary during the year

for the eradication of bed bugs as no dwellings were found to be infested. When such infestations are brought to notice, it is the practice of the Local Authority to have the dwelling sprayed by the Sanitary Inspector using a zaldicide spray. This method, whilst perhaps not being quite so effective as fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is attended with little risk. The use of hydrogen cyanide is accompanied by considerable risk to life and demands a high degree of skill and is best left to firms who specialise in fumigation.

The intimate knowledge which the Sanitary Inspector possesses of the inhabitants is a sufficient safeguard against dwellings owned by the Local Authority becoming infested from tenants furniture.

Factories Act; 1937:

There are three factories with mechanical power and two factories without mechanical power registered with the Local Authority. During the year, 20 inspections were made of the former and 7 inspections of the latter. One informal notice was issued respecting nuisance in connection with a pail closet, and as a result the nuisance was abated without further action.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA:

I am indebted to Mr. D.J. Francis, Sanitary Inspector to the Council, for the following tabular statement furnished under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officer (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Inspections:

General Sanitation	...	...	...	...	...	1,444
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakchouses	...	...	...	...	...	26
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	3
Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	75
Farms and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	234
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	8
Filthy and Verminous Persons	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Housing (Consolidated Regulations)	...	...	...	...	...	1,041
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	234
Hop and fruit pickers premises	...	...	...	...	...	20
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	54
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	26
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	49
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	52
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	42

Notices Issued:

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	39
Statutory re Housing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory (other Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Summary of Defects Remedied:

Drains Relaid	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Drains Laid	...	...	...	...	...	13
Drains Cleansed, Trapped or Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Waste Pipes Rectified	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Sinks and Urinals Rectified	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Closets Repaired Etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Privies Converted to Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	5

Privies Converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	7
Privies Converted to Chemical Closets	...	...	...	2
New Pail Closets provided	...	...	...	7
Pail Closets to Water Closets	...	...	...	-
Pail Closets Repaired	...	...	...	3
Privies and Ashpits Cleansed	...	...	...	-
Wells Cleansed and Repaired	...	...	...	-
Rooms Disinfected re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	76
Schools Disinfected	...	...	...	-
Public Vehicles Disinfected	...	...	...	-
Dwelling Houses Cleansed	...	...	...	2

136

SECTION D - HOUSING:

The year 1946 saw the Council's first post war housing scheme materialise and two dwellings in the parish of Kingstone erected for the Council by a contractor were completed. In addition a further eight dwellings of the Council's scheme were commenced in other parishes.

During the same period two dwellings were erected by private persons, one in the parish of Peterchurch and the other in Kingstone parish.

Some considerable progress was made in connection with the Council's Survey of Rural Housing conditions, up to the 31st December, 1,041 dwellings had been inspected and classified in the following categories:-

(1)	Houses in all respects fit for human habitation	=	193
(2)	Houses fit for habitation with minor defects only	=	378
(3)	Houses requiring structural alteration or repair	=	238
(4)	Houses requiring reconditioning	=	172
(5)	Houses requiring demolition and replacement	=	60
<hr/>			
			<u>1,041</u>

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	1,041
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,062
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	1,041
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,062
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	62
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head.) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	470

Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	23
---	-----	-----	----

Action under Statutory Powers During the Year:

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936;
- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | | | Nil |
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | 26 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | 24 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | | | Nil |
- (c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | Nil |
- (d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:
- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil |

Housing Act, 1936. - Part IV. - Overcrowding:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. | 42 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | ... |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... |
| (c)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 6 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... |

During the month of November, a number of families moved into disused army huts at the Moor Camp, Gusop. These huts, on account of the lack of amenities are most unsuitable for civilian occupation and could not be adapted for temporary housing purposes without the expenditure of considerable sums of money. Nevertheless families have remained in occupation as a result of the general shortage of dwellings, and the effect of this was to relieve overcrowding in six dwellings.

SECTION E. - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:Milk:

There were 375 premises registered with the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, at the beginning of the year, and on the

31st December, this number stood at 365. Of these, 325 registrations related to wholesale purveyors of milk and 45 to retail purveyors.

There are no pasteurization plants in the District and no licenses for the sale of Pasteurized Milk were issued by the Local Authority.

Six samples of water from the supplies of registered premises were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year, and 234 inspections were made.

Six informal notices respecting delapidations and cleansing were sent out and in each instance, compliance with the notice was secured without further action.

Ice Cream:

No registrations of premises for the sale, storage or manufacture of ice cream were made, and the sale of this food does not appear to occur within the area.

Water Cress:

No action was necessary in connection with the sale of water cress.

Shell Fish:

No shell fish are sold within the District and no action by the Department was required.

The following list gives the articles of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	53 tins
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	18 "
Chopped Ham	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	36 tins
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	8 lbs
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	26
Butter (rancid)	...	...	...	...	114 lbs
Cereals (dampness)	...	...	...	...	14 packets
Beef (bone taint)	...	...	...	...	200 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	...	26 lbs.

No notifications of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning were received during the year by the Department.

One sample of butter was sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, and was found to be infected with a pigmented fungus.

With the prevailing shortage of paper, the wrapping and packing of foodstuffs is, in general, not altogether satisfactory.

SECTION F. - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

The number of notifications of infectious disease respecting civilians received during the year was 32. This figure is that of corrected notifications and is made up as shown in the following table:-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1946.
(Corrected Notifications for Civilians).

Disease.	Male	Female	Total
Pneumonia	8	5	13
Diphtheria	-	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	4	4	8
Dysentery	1	1	2
Measles (excluding rubella)	3	2	5
Typhoid Fever	-	1	1
All Diseases	17	15	32

The most prevalent disease was pneumonia, 10 notifications of this disease being received during the first quarter of the year, and it will be recalled that this coincides with a period of cold and wet weather. Two cases of diphtheria were notified, both patients being females, one being a child under fifteen years of age who had previously received prophylactic treatment. The disease was trivial and the patient was nursed at home.

The notification of one case of typhoid fever arose as a result of the patient spending a holiday at Aberystwith and consuming infected ice cream. A very detailed investigation was made and there can be little doubt that the infection was acquired in this manner as all the findings fitted the known facts. No secondary cases occurred and the patient recovered.

The deaths certified to be due to notifiable infectious diseases were:-

DEATHS DUE TO INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease.	Male	Female	Total
Whooping Cough	1	-	1
Pneumonia	4	-	4

The following table gives the incidence of infectious disease according to age. (Corrected notifications, civilians only):-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE.

Disease	Under												Totals.
	1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Pneumonia	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	13
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	5
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	-	2	3	1	3	5	6	2	1	1	3	4	32

Hospital Treatment:

The number of patients who needed hospital treatment was relatively small, one patient suffering from diphtheria and one suffering from typhoid fever were admitted to the Stretton Sugwas Hospital. This was fortunate as the general shortage of nursing staff would have been a serious difficulty if many admissions had been required.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease according to quarter for both sexes:-

Disease.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia	5	5	2	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Diphtheria Immunisation:-

Whilst the responsibility for the immunisation of children under five years of age was assumed by the Herefordshire County Council towards the end of the year, this was in effect a purely administrative change and the facilities remained unchanged.

During the year, 56 children under 5 years of age completed courses of diphtheria prophylactic. Five children aged over 5 years and under 15 years of age also received a complete course of injections giving a total of 61 children completing treatment during the year. These figures are somewhat small and suggest that there is room for considerable improvement. It is probable however, that a certain number of children who receive complete treatment are not included in the Council's register.

At the end of the year, the register showed the 229 children under five years of age had received treatment out of an estimated population of this age of 683, so that only 33.5% appeared to be protected. It is interesting to note that under five years of age the numbers receiving treatment increased with the age of the child.

The number of children aged over five years and under fifteen years who had received treatment shown in the register was 805 out of an estimated possible number of 1,240. Expressed in another way 65% of this age group had received treatment.

If these figures are combined, from an estimated total of 1,923 persons under fifteen years of age, 1,034 or 54.7% had received treatment by the end of the year.

The following table shows the state of immunity of the child population of the District.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st, December, 1947.								
Age at 31.12.46 i.e. Born in Year.	Under 1 1946	1 1945	2 1944	3 1943	4 1942	5 - 9 1937-41	10 - 14 1932-36	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	-	26	56	63	84	322	483	1034
Estimated mid-year population 1946	683					1240		1923

In connection with diphtheria immunisation, I feel I must pay tribute to the excellent co-operation and help which the Council has

always received from the medical practitioners in the area. I am satisfied that without this, little progress would have been made and also that the family practitioner is the proper person to advise parents on this matter. Therefore I acknowledge the willing assistance which the practitioners have so readily given.

Scabies:-

There were no cases of scabies notified to the department and it seems that the importance of the disease as a public health problem in the District is small. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable and therefore ascertainment is somewhat uncertain.

Tuberculosis:-

At the end of 1945 there were 40 cases of tuberculosis on the Register, 28 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary. During the year 1946, 13 cases were added to the Register, 10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary, of these, 5 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary were with respect to new cases. During the year 9 cases were removed from the Register, 6 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary, and on the 31st December 1946, 44 cases remained on the Register, 32 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1946

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH.

No.	Cause.	Male	Female	Total
4	Whooping Cough	1	-	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases	-	1	1
9	Influenza	1	-	1
13a	Cancer of Bucal Cavity and Oesophagus	2	-	2
b	Cancer of Uterus	-	2	2
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
16	Cancer of all other sites	4	5	9
18	Intracranial Vascular Lesions	4	6	10
19	Heart Disease	16	11	27
20	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
21	Bronchitis	2	3	5
22	Pneumonia	4	-	4
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	-	3
28	Nephritis	4	-	4
31	Premature Birth	-	3	3
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infant Diseases	-	1	1
35	Other Violent Causes	1	2	3
36	All Other Causes	4	4	8
	All Causes	50	40	90



