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Contributors

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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

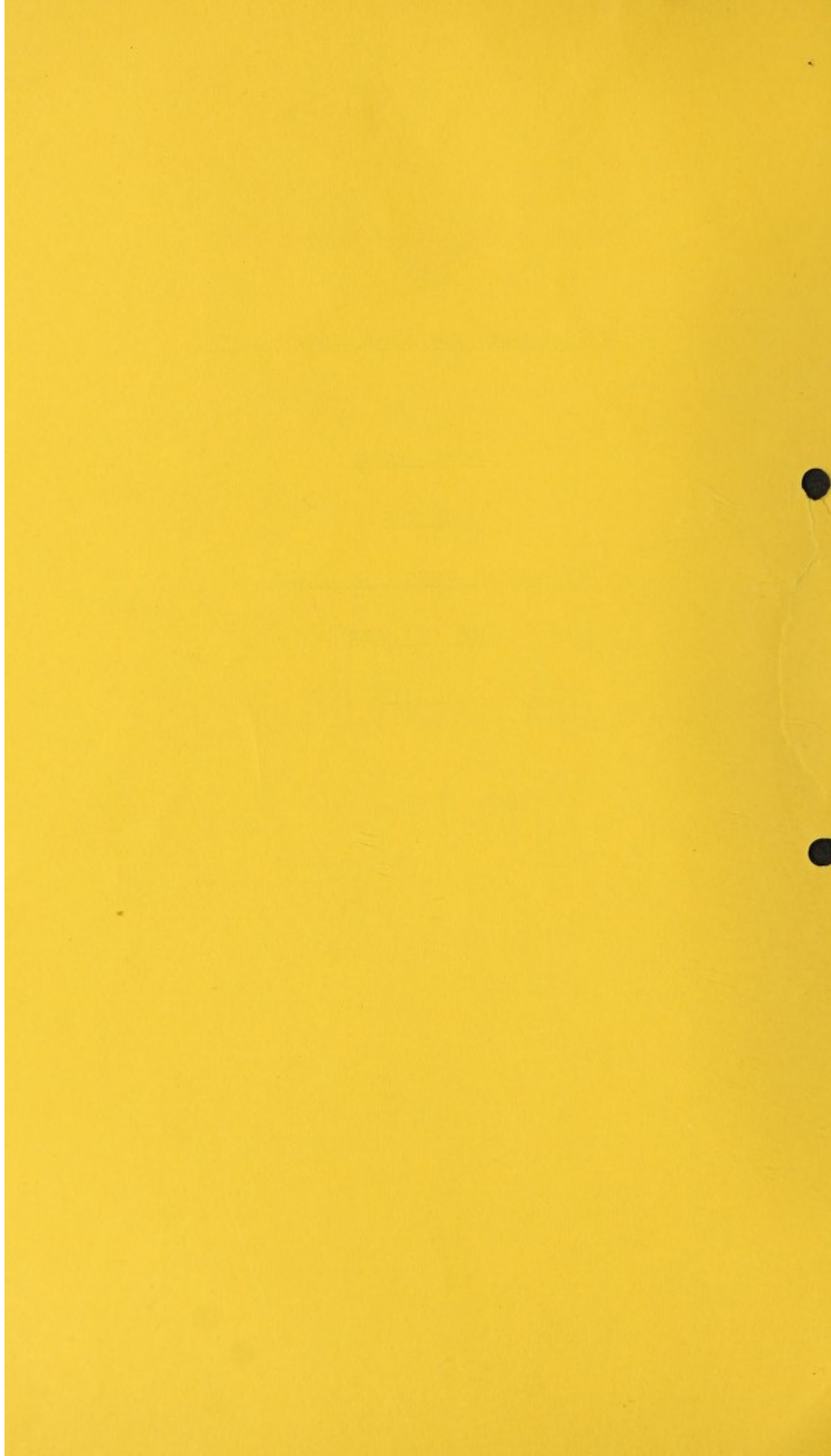
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950.



Dore and Bredwardine Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1950, furnished in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and Circular 2/50 of the Ministry of Health.

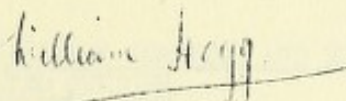
The classification of causes of death used in this Report is based, for the first time, on the Abbreviated List of International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

The preparation of this Report has been facilitated by assistance most willingly given by my colleagues, Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council; Miss Sayce, Financial Officer; and Mr. D. Francis, Sanitary Inspector.

I take this opportunity of placing on record my thanks to the Council for the help and support which has been given me throughout the year in the discharge of my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

25th October 1951.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the report of the Board of Directors for the year 1950, which is enclosed with the Board's report (Board's report) for the year 1950 and Director's report of the Board of Directors.

The classification of assets of the Board in the report is based on the report on the Abstracts List of International Organizations of Directors, Lawyers and Judges of 1950.

The preparation of this report has been facilitated by assistance and advice given by Mr. E. J. [Name], Director of the Board; Miss [Name], Financial Director; and Mr. [Name], Secretary.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the report for the year 1950 and suggest that you give the report the same attention as you have given in the past.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very obediently,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

1950 October 15

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
M.R.S.I.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Miss M.W. Burns (Resigned 25th August, 1950).

Miss A.O. Gale (Appointed 1st October, 1950).

Telephone:

Ross 214

County Offices,
Alton Street,
Ross-on-Wye.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND HOUSING
DESIGNATED OFFICER

Mr. David J. Francis, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Telephone:

Peterchurch 241

Urishay House,
Peterchurch,
Hereford.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover (Assigned 12/14/57)
Mr. A. B. Holt (Appointed 12/14/57)

Enclosure

Box 214

George C. Jones,

Alton Street,

Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Louis J. Brandeis, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Enclosure

Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary L. Jones,

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District is entirely agricultural in character. There is much fine scenery, especially in the west where the Black Mountains form an impressive boundary. The area appears to be less well known than other parts of the County for the influx of summer visitors is not large.

Area (in acres)	... ..	86,043
Number of inhabited houses (on 31.12.50).		2,494
Rateable Value	... ..	£24,879
Product of a Penny Rate	... ..	£106. 0. 0.
Registrar General's estimated resident population.	... ..	8,691

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	... ..	17.8
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	... ..	20.5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still).	... ..	18.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.	... ..	9.2
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.	... ..	8.2
Area Comparability Factor (Births).	... ..	1.15
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths).	... ..	0.89

Deaths from Maternal Causes.

Heading No.30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total Births.
	Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under One Year of Age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births.	... ..	12.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...		7.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	... ..	83.3

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population is 8,691, which is an increase of 102 upon that of the previous year. The population has shown some increase over a number of years; at the census of 1931 the figure was 7,898. The estimated average number of persons per occupied house is 3.48 and the estimated number of persons per acre is 0.10. The average number of occupied dwellings per acre is 0.029. The natural increase in the population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 75, which is a reduction of 7 upon the figure for the area in 1949.

Births.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 155 (89 males and 66 females), giving a birth rate of 17.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. This shows a reduction upon the figure for the previous year which was 20.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The corrected birth rate, using the comparability factor of 1.15 is 20.5 per 1,000 resident population. The number of illegitimate births was 12 (4 males and 8 females). This figure is two less than the figure for 1949. The births which occurred out of wedlock are 7.7% of the total live births.

Stillbirths.

The number of still births registered is 3 (1 male and 2 female), one more than the number registered in 1949. This gives a still-birth rate of 0.35 per 1,000 resident population, which compares with the rate for the year for England and Wales of 0.37 per 1,000 population. If the number of stillbirths occurring is considered in relation to the total number of births it is found that the still-birth rate is 18.2 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths.

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area is 80, after the deduction of deaths of non-residents and addition of deaths of residents occurring outside the area. This number is formed of 42 male deaths and 38 female deaths, and on the basis of the estimated population, the crude death rate is 9.2 per 1,000 population. This rate is lower than that for the previous year (10.9), and when this rate is corrected, the adjusted death rate for the Rural District is 8.2 per 1,000 population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year under review is 11.6 per 1,000 population.

The number of deaths during 1950 is 14 less than the number which occurred in 1949. It will be noticed that the number of male deaths is slightly higher than the number of female deaths.

A table showing the principal causes of death according to sex and mortality is given on the following page.

Table of Causes of Death
according to Sex and Mortality Rates.

No.	Cause.	Male.	Fe- male.	Per- sons.	Adjusted D.R. per 1,000 Popln.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	-	1	0.10
8.	Measles.	1	1	2	0.21
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1	0.10
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	1	3	0.31
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	1	-	1	0.10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2	0.21
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1	0.10
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	3	5	0.51
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	5	5	10	1.02
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	5	-	5	0.51
20.	Other heart diseases.	9	13	22	2.25
21.	Other circulatory diseases.	-	1	1	0.10
23.	Pneumonia.	1	-	1	0.10
24.	Bronchitis.	5	-	5	0.51
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	1	1	0.10
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	2	2	0.21
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1	0.10
31.	Congenital malformations.	-	1	1	0.10
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	7	6	13	1.34
34.	All other accidents.	2	-	2	0.21
All Causes.		42	38	80	8.19

The most frequent cause of death, as usual, is heart disease (headings Nos. 18 and 20), accounting for 27 deaths (14 male and 13 female), giving an adjusted death rate from this cause of 3.10 per 1,000 population. Heart disease, therefore, accounted for 33.7% of all the deaths in the Rural District, and if this cause is examined according to sex 33% of male deaths and 34.2% of female deaths are included in this cause. In 1949 38% of deaths were due to diseases of the heart.

Cancer Deaths.

All forms of cancer (headings Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) caused 12 deaths, and except for heading No. 32, cancer is the second most frequent cause of death, with a crude death rate from this cause of 1.38 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Deaths.

The number of infants under one year of age who died is 2 (1 male and 1 female), one of these being an illegitimate infant. The infant mortality rate for the Rural District is, therefore, 12.9 per 1,000 live births - the figure for England and Wales for the year is 29.8 per 1,000 live births. The local rate shows a fall on comparison with the rate for 1949.

Neo-natal Deaths.

One infant died before attaining the age of four weeks.

Deaths due to Diarrhoea in Children under Two Years of Age.

No deaths are attributed to diarrhoea in children under two years of age; the death rate from this cause is therefore nil.

Deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Measles caused two deaths, and the adjusted death rate from this cause is 0.21 per 1,000 population. Pneumonia caused one death.

Tuberculosis.

Only one death due to tuberculosis of the respiratory system occurred. The local death rate from tuberculosis is 0.1 per 1,000 population which is to be compared with the death rate for England and Wales for the year of 0.36 per 1,000 population.

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities.

Facilities for laboratory investigations are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the County Offices, Hereford, under the direction of Dr. D.R. Christie. This is of great value to the Department in the investigation of many matters affecting Public Health.

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

Swabs	...	9
Sputa	...	7
Faeces	...	1
Milk	...	116
Water (Bacteriological)	...	59

In addition one sample of water was submitted to an analyst for examination by chemical methods.

Hospitals.

The needs of the population are met by the hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is available at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital.

Ambulances.

The ambulances 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 ambulance at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 50.

One burial was carried out by the Council under this section
during/

the year; the cost of burial was ultimately refunded by the family of the deceased person.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Two investigations under this section were made. In both cases, after careful consideration, I had to advise the Council that the conditions necessary before action could be taken were not present.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology.

The whole of the Area is formed of Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian System, here represented by Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstones and Marls and Downtonian beds in the eastern part.

Water.

As the area is a large Rural District, the water supplies are provided mainly by small separate sources. Many dwellings depend upon private shallow wells. In addition, there are a number of small private piped schemes and piped supplies provided by the Rural District Council in the parishes of Longtown, Clifford and Dorstone. The Council continued the management of the water scheme installed at the former R.A.F. establishment at Madley, which gives a piped supply of potable water in Kingstone and Madley, and also supplies part of the Hereford Rural District.

This system uses water from the River Wye which is chemically treated and chlorinated. The pumping station lies within the boundary of the Hereford Rural District. It provides water of potable quality for the use of over 1,000 persons who are living in the former R.A.F. buildings, and other dwellings and premises in the vicinity. The proposal of the Council to form a Joint Water Board with the Hereford Rural District Council could not be implemented during the year.

The piped schemes in the parishes of Clifford, Dorstone and Longtown utilise springs arising upon high ground, and feed the main systems by gravitation. No purification plant is necessary for any of these small schemes, each of which supplies a portion of the parish.

The following table gives the number of dwellings supplied from public water mains:-

Parish

Clifford	...	92
Dorstone	...	41
Longtown	...	63
Madley	...	351

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 watermains are usually of iron. There are three standpipes in use in the Clifford scheme.

During the year, shortage of water was experienced in the parishes of Abbeydore, Madley and Kilpeck.

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

Generally speaking, the area is not adequately supplied with water, and shortage of water in parts of the area does occur during the summer months. Shenmore, Madley, Abbeydore and Kilpeck were affected in this way. Owing to technical defects Madley mains at one time supplied water overcharged with chlorine, and the system is not too reliable.

There are numerous private wells which serve as supplies for one or two dwellings, not without some success as regards the quantity of water available.

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 water consumed for potable and other purposes. All the piped supplies provided by the Local Authority give water of 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 variable.

The former R.A.F. supply at Madley is the only water supply within the area to which purification treatment is given. This is because the untreated water is obtained from the River Wye. No samples were taken from the river water, as samples taken at various points during the past have shown the Wye water to be of the usual character of such rivers. However, 12 samples of treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination and 11 were of good potable standard; one could not be regarded as of potable quality as it showed some excess of free chlorine.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year 110 yards of 15" public sewer in Peterchurch and 125 yards of similar public sewer in Orcop parish were constructed.

In the parishes of Kingstone and Madley a system of sewers constructed during the War in connection with the R.A.F. establishment remained unchanged. The Council continued the management of the sewage disposal works receiving effluent from the sewers. The works are of considerable size and contain settlement tanks, rotary biological filters and sludge tanks. The flow of sewage at present being dealt with is well within the capacity of the works.

The number of new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses was 368. The number of existing drains repaired or reconstructed was 39. The number of drain tests carried out by the Sanitary Inspector was 407. No new works of sewage disposal were carried out during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

The Rural District contains and is bounded by a number of rivers. The river Wye in the north forms part of the boundary of the Area from Hay to Bredwardine. This stretch is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery.

In the west of the Area the river Monnow rises above Craswall and follows a roughly south-easterly course. It passes Llanveynoe, Longtown and Walterstone, turns eastward to Monmouth Gap where it is joined by its tributary the river Dore, which has flowed down the Golden Valley. The Monnow then pursues a winding course until Kentchurch is reached where it leaves the District on its way down to Monmouth. The course of the river Monnow within the District measures several miles.

The Eskley Brook rises 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 and follows a south-easterly course to Vowchurch passing Abbeydore. After its union with the Dulas brook it joins the Monnow in the vicinity of Monmouth Gap.

So far as these rivers are related to the District, they form a group of rural streams, unsuitable for navigation.

Closet Accommodation.

The principal type of closet in use within the Area is the pail closet, but the number of water closets has increased due to the fact that 368 were provided in connection with the reconstruction of the former R.A.F. Camp at Madley. The number of pail closets and privies still in use is together greater than the number of water closets. Efforts to secure conversions continued throughout the year. Twentyfour privies were converted to pail closets and a further 22 privies were converted/

to water closets, and 90 pail closets were converted to water closets. There remains ample scope for further conversions for many years but owing to the few piped water schemes the opportunity of conversion is very limited.

Public Cleansing.

The Council provided a system of refuse collection in the former R.A.F. Camp in the parishes of Kingstone and Madley. This included the provision of dustbins and the scheme has been very beneficial to the inhabitants. The Council does not carry out the cleansing of cesspools and privies.

Some difficulty with regard to the indiscriminate disposal of domestic refuse in parishes not enjoying a system of refuse collection arises from time to time.

In Cusop parish a regular system of domestic refuse collection is provided in conjunction with the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

Shops and Offices.

No formal action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936, but 26 inspections of these premises were made during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public on payment within the area.

Camping Sites.

The District contains much wonderful scenery, for the Black Mountains form the western boundary, and the area is a land of silver rivers and border castles, rich in legend and historical association. Nevertheless, it does not appear to be so attractive to campers as some other areas, and camping constitutes no significant public health problem at the present time.

Two sites were used for camping purposes during 1950, the maximum number of campers present within the area on any one day is estimated at 50 persons. No licences were issued by the Council with respect to camping sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed-Bugs.

Four dwellings were found to be infested with bed bugs and were disinfested. When such infestations have been discovered it has been the practice of the Council to call upon the Sanitary Inspector to spray the premises with the insecticide known as "Zaldicide", or other similar preparations. Whilst this method may not be quite so effective as the use of hydrogen cyanide, it is attended by little risk to life.

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 Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Inspections.

Accumulations	...	22
Animals	...	14
Ashbins and Ashpits	...	32
Bakehouses	...	18
Camping Sites	...	18
Caravans	...	3
Dairies	...	235
Drainage	...	407
Drain Tests	...	407
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	4
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	22
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	13
Fruit and Hop-pickers' Quarters	...	10
Ice Cream (registered premises)	...	14
Infectious Disease	...	54
Public Conveniences	...	40
Schools	...	26
Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	...	26
Unsound Food	...	44
Water Supply	...	150
Work Places	...	18
Housing (Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	...	314
Housing (Other)	...	18
Rats and Mice	...	21

Notices Issued.

Informal	...	39
Statutory re housing	...	4
Statutory under other Acts	...	1

Summary of Defects Remedied.

Ashbins provided	...	112
Accumulations removed	...	60
Ditches cleared	...	2
Drains and Gullies cleared	...	56
Drains repaired	...	48
Drains reconstructed	...	4
New Drains provided	...	368
Defective Floors repaired	...	14
Defective Roofs repaired	...	26
Defective Gutters and Eaves repaired	...	4
Defective Brickwork repaired	...	26
Defective Coppers remedied	...	3
Disinfections after Infectious Disease	...	34
Defective Windows repaired	...	5
Defective Chimneys repaired	...	12
Dampness of Walls and Floors remedied	...	80
Closets repaired	...	16
Daires reconstructed	...	19
Dairies improved	...	6
Filthy and Verminous Premises cleansed	...	4
New Gullies provided	...	224
Gully Covers provided	...	8
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	18
Inspection Chambers provided	...	26
Old Drains sealed	...	48
Privies converted to Pail Closets...		24
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	...	80
Privies converted to Water Closets..		22
New Sinks provided	...	80
Soil Pipes repaired	...	6
Sanitary Fittings provided	...	80
New Urinals provided	...	1

Factories.

There are twenty two factories without mechanical power and thirteen with mechanical power registered with the Council. The number of inspections made was 46, and one defect - lack of cleanliness was remedied during the year by informal action.

Factory Form 572 (Revised)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1950, for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	22	38	1	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	13	8	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises).	-	-	-	-
Total	35	46	1	-

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		No. of cases prosecutions instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness.	1	1	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

Outworkers.

There are no outworkers registered with the Local Authority.

SECTION D - HOUSING

The Council's building programme for the provision of new dwellings continued to make slow progress. Four new dwellings situated in Longtown parish were completed by the end of the year. In addition to these complete dwellings, four Council houses were under construction, but were incomplete at the end of the year.

This slow progress may be attributed to a number of causes. The nature of the area is not favourable to speedy erection of buildings - it contains many hills, and roads are frequently long and difficult. Suitable building sites are not easily obtained; the lack of water supplies being especially difficult.

Private persons made some contribution to the housing accommodation of the area by completing four dwellings - two in Kentchurch, one in Clifford and one in Madley; whilst a further dwelling house was under construction at Maescod.

Madley Camp - Temporary Housing Site.

The old buildings in this former R.A.F. establishment continued to be occupied throughout the year by homeless families, and at the end of the year families comprising about 1,000 persons were accommodated. Further dilapidations continued in these buildings. A serious effort was made by the Council to improve conditions of these temporary habitations.

A number of families were allowed to move into less dilapidated buildings, and the buildings they vacated, being beyond further use as habitations, were then dismantled. With regard to some of the buildings of a more permanent nature, the work of conversion into improved dwellings continued, but when converted provided only moderately satisfactory accommodation. In addition, the Council provided cooking stoves, and closets, in a number of these temporary dwellings.

The management of the estate continued in the hands of Mr. Peers, who handled the many problems which arose with tact and efficiency.

It is doubtful if much in the way of further conversions can produce significant improvement upon this estate, and the possibility of the use of some of the sites for the purpose of erection of new dwellings was further considered by the Council. Certain of these sites are provided with water supply, drainage and a roadway.

Figures prepared by Mr. Williams, the Rent Collector, show that 200 families desire to reside in this area, and the provision of permanent dwellings for these residents is necessary.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	314
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose	314
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	160
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose	169
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	3
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	34

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 ...	29
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Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

1.		Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
		(i) By Owners	3
		(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(i) By Owners	3
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
3.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936	
(a)	Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	1
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	1
4.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b)	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

1. (a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year	32
(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	35
(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	154
(d)	Number of overcrowding cases reported during the year	1
(e)	Number of overcrowding cases relieved during year	2
(f)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	17
(g)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1949.

Section 2.	The number of demolition orders quashed as a result of works rendering dwellings fit for habitation	1
Section 4.	(a) The number of dwellings provided by new construction with the aid of money advanced by the Local Authority	Nil
	(b) The number of dwellings provided by the conversions of existing buildings with the aid of money advanced by the Local Authority.	Nil

Section 15.	(a) The number of dwellings provided by the Local Authority by the conversion of houses or other buildings.	112
	(b) The number of dwellings improved by the Local Authority.	Nil
Section 20.	(a) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for provision of dwellings by conversion of buildings ...	Nil
	(b) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for improvement of dwellings	Nil

At the beginning of the year, there were 33 dwellings known to be overcrowded and during the year 1 new case came to the notice of the Department. It was possible to relieve 2 cases, so that the number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year was 32. It is impossible to keep informed of all the changes of occupancy which occur in the District and it may be that this figure somewhat under estimates the overcrowding position.

The District contains a significant number of dwellings which fall far short of modern housing standards, but little progress was made in bringing these up to a reasonable standard of fitness. The primary housing need of the area still appears to be the erection of new dwellings. With the passage of time and the continuance of difficult conditions in the building trades, the maintenance of houses in a reasonable state of repair remains a problem of some magnitude.

Rural Housing Survey.

The following table gives a summary of the position with respect to dwellings included in this survey.

Category	1. (in all respects satisfactory)	...	314
"	2. (houses needing minor repairs)	...	380
"	3. (houses requiring structural alterations and/or major repairs).	...	280
"	4. (Houses scheduled for demolition)...	...	194
"	5. (Houses scheduled for demolition)...	...	76
			<hr/> 1244

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

At the beginning of the year there were 2 distributors of milk registered with the Council under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1949.

There are no plants for the pasteurisation of milk situated within the District, and no supplementary licences for the sale of pasteurised milk were issued by the Council. There was no evidence that any acute infectious disease was caused by the consumption of milk sold within the area. No pasteurised or heat treated milk appears to be sold.

The number of samples of milk sent to the Public Health Laboratory for methylene blue test was 90.

Ice Cream.

The sale of this food appears very limited, and one registration for the manufacture, and two for the sale and storage, of ice cream comprise the register of the Local Authority. The number of inspection made of these premises was fourteen.

Water Cress

The sale of water cress appears to be insignificant as it grows naturally in the area. No action was required in connection with sales of this food.

Shell Fish.

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appears to embrace the sale of shell fish within the District. No action was necessary with regard to this food.

Meat.

There are no slaughterhouses now in use within the District, as all meat is supplied from the Central Abattoir. The inspection of meat is limited to that exposed for sale in butchers' shops.

Food Poisoning.

No notifications of food poisoning were received at any time during the year.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known).	-	-	-	-	-
Number inspected.	-	-	-	-	12
All diseases, except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercul- osis.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	75

Unsound Food.

The following table shows the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption, and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
7 tins	Canned Milk.	Blown tins.
8 tins	Fish.	" "
4 tins	Orange Juice.	" "
21 lbs.	Fish	Decomposed.
20 lbs.	Cheese.	Rancidity.
9 lbs.	Meat (Pig).	Tuberculous glands

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 199, which is over three times more than the corresponding figure for the previous year which was 59, and greater than the figure for 1948 (158).

The following table shows the incidence of various notifiable infectious disease according to the quarters of the year (confirmed cases):-

Notifiable Disease in each Quarter, 1950.

Disease.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Year.
Scarlet Fever	2	1	5	-	8
Measles.	2	4	16	146	168
Whooping Cough	-	3	1	6	10
Pneumonia	1	4	2	2	9
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	1
All Diseases	7	12	25	155	199

It will be seen that as in the previous year, the most prevalent disease was measles, which gave rise to 168 notifications compared with 36 notifications in 1949. The incidence of the disease increased progressively in each quarter and the rate of increase remained steady throughout the year until the final quarter, when a distinct reduction in the rate of spread was noticeable. In the previous year which was one of low incidence of measles, the maximum incidence was experienced in the second quarter.

The disease was of marked severity and one child died of acute encephalitis arising as a complication. Altogether there were two deaths giving a corrected death rate of 0.2 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough.

The incidence of whooping cough was again very low only 10 notifications being received. This may be due, amongst other factors, to the fact that 1948 gave the highest incidence ever recorded. The disease was mild and no deaths were caused.

Pneumonia.

There were 9 cases of pneumonia notified, the same number as in 1948 and 1949. These occurred throughout the year, but the second quarter gave rise to four notifications. One death was attributed to pneumonia giving a corrected death rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was 8. The heaviest incidence being in the third quarter when 5 notifications were received. In the previous year the number of cases notified was 2. There were no deaths.

Dysentery.

Two cases of dysentery (Sonné type) were notified in the first quarter of the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Only one case of acute poliomyelitis occurred - this was a mild paralytic case and resulted in recovery with insignificant disability.

Analysis of total notified cases according to Age.

Disease.	Under										To- tal.
	1	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	65+	N.K.	
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Whooping Cough.	1	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Measles.	4	45	51	56	6	3	2	-	-	1	168
Pneumonia.	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	9
Dysentery. Acute	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Encephalitis. Acute	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All Ages	6	54	59	61	6	4	4	2	1	2	199

Notifications per
1,000 Population.

Scarlet Fever.	0.9
Measles.	19.3
Whooping Cough	1.2
Pneumonia.	1.0
Dysentery.	0.2
Acute Poliomyelitis.	0.1
Acute Encephalitis.	0.1

Tuberculosis.

At the end of 1949 there were 67 cases of tuberculosis on the Register, 51 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary. During the year 11 cases were added to the register, 7 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary, of these 5 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary were new cases. During the year 14 cases were removed from the Register, 9 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary, and on the 31st December, 1950, 64 cases remained on the Register, 49 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary. There was one death from tuberculosis giving a corrected death rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population, which compares with the rate for England and Wales of 0.36 per 1,000 for the year.

New Cases and Mortality during Year 1950.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15+	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-

Statistics

At the end of 1925 there were 25 cases of tuberculosis on the register, 15 pulmonary and 10 non-pulmonary. During the year 11 cases were added to the register, 7 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. Of these 5 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary were new cases. During the year 14 cases were removed from the register, 8 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary, and on the 31st December 1926 24 cases remained on the register, 15 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary. There was one death from tuberculosis giving a corrected death rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population, which compares with the rate for England and Wales of 0.16 per 1,000 for the year.

The Cases and Deaths Register for 1926

Period	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1925	15	0.15	10	0.10	25
1926	22	0.22	12	0.12	34
Total	37	0.37	22	0.22	59

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