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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1952.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1954

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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady Mary Clive and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1952, which is furnished in accordance with Article 17, sub-section 5, of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and Circular 2/53 of the Ministry of Health.

The health of the inhabitants of the District continued to be very good, and no serious outbreak of infectious disease occurred during the year. The death rate for the year was low.

I wish to acknowledge assistance given me, not only in the preparation of this Report, but throughout the year by my colleagues, Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council; Mr. E.A. J. Reece, Financial Officer; and Mr. D. Francis, Sanitary Inspector.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the support which has always been given me in the discharge of my duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

*William Hogg*

Medical Officer of Health.

16th September, 1953.

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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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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.

Area (in acres)	...	84,532
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.52.)	...	2,440
Rateable Value	...	£26,345
Product of a Penny Rate	...	£105. 17. 11d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population.	...	8,389

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population.	...	17.9
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population.	...	20.4
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births (live and still).	...	Nil
Crude Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population.	...	10.1
Adjusted Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population.	...	8.9
Area Comparability Factor (Births).	...	1.14
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths).	...	0.88

Deaths from Maternal Causes.

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total Births.</u>
Heading No.30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under One Year of Age.

All Infants per 1000 live births.	...	26.7
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births.	...	29.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births.	...	Nil.



Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population is 8389. The average number of persons per occupied house is 3.44 and the estimated number of persons per acre is 0.099. 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 65.

Births.

The total number of live births registered during the year is 150 (71 male and 79 female), giving a crude birth rate of 17.9 per 1000 of the estimated population. The corrected birth rate, using the comparability factor of 1.14 is 20.4 per 1000 population. The number of illegitimate births is 15 (5 male and 10 female). The live births which occurred out of wedlock form 10% of the total live births.

Stillbirths.

There were no stillbirths registered during the year. The still-birth rate is therefore Nil. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 0.35 per 1000 population.

Deaths.

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area is 85 (42 male and 43 female), after the deduction of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District and the addition of deaths of residents occurring outside the area. The crude death rate is 10.1 per 1000 population. When the rate is corrected the adjusted death rate for the Rural District is 8.9 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year under review is 11.3 per 1000 population. The ration male/female deaths is 0.98.

A table showing the principale causes of death according to sex is given on the following page

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

No.	Cause.	Male.	Fe- male.	Per- sons.	Corrected D.R. per 1000.
2.	Tuberculosis, non-respiratory.	2	-	2	0.21
9.	Other infective and parasitic disease.	-	1	1	0.10
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	-	1	0.10
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	8	2	10	1.05
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	1	0.10
16.	Diabetes.	1	1	2	0.21
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	7	7	14	1.47
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	4	3	7	0.73
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1	0.10
20.	Other heart disease.	6	11	17	1.78
21.	Other circulatory disease.	1	2	3	0.32
23.	Pneumonia.	1	1	2	0.21
24.	Bronchitis.	1	3	4	0.42
31.	Congenital malformations.	1	-	1	0.10
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	7	7	14	1.47
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	-	1	1	0.10
34.	All other accidents.	-	3	3	0.32
35.	Suicide.	1	-	1	0.10
All Causes		42	43	85	8.89

The most frequent cause of death, as usual, is heart disease (headings Nos. 18, 19 and 20), accounting for 25 deaths (10 male and 15 female) and giving an adjusted death rate from this cause of 2.62 per 1000 population. Heart disease accounts for over 29% of all the deaths in the Rural District.

#### Cancer Deaths.

All forms of cancer (headings Nos. 10 and 14) caused 11 deaths and gives an adjusted death rate from this cause of 1.15 per 1000 population.

#### Infantile Deaths.

The number of infants under one year of age who died is 4 (3 male and 1 female).

The infant mortality rate for the Rural District is, therefore, 26.7 per 1000 live births and the figure for the year for England and Wales is 27.6 per 1000 live births.

#### Neo-natal Deaths.

Three male babies died before attaining the age of four weeks.



Deaths due to Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.

No deaths are attributed to gastritis, enteritis or diarrhoea.

Deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Pneumonia caused two deaths; the only acute notifiable disease which is attributed as a cause of death. The adjusted death rate is 0.21 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales from this cause for the year is 0.47 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis.

Two deaths were caused by respiratory tuberculosis. The adjusted local death rate from tuberculosis is 0.21 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year is 0.24 per 1000 population from this cause.

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREALaboratory Facilities.

The usual clinical laboratory investigations are made at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford.

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

Swabs	...	2
Sputum	...	4
Faeces	...	4
Milk (Methylene Blue)	...	54
Water (Bacteriological)	...	51

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 and at the County Hospital, Hereford.

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.

No burials were carried out by the Council under this section during the year.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.

One investigation was made under this section. Before an order for removal could be obtained, the person concerned disappeared from the District.



SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAGeology.

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.

Water.

In this 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 parts 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 about 1000 persons who are living in temporary dwellings, and other dwellings and premises in the vicinity.

The piped schemes in the parishes of Clifford, Dorstone and Longtown utilise springs arising upon high ground, and feed the main system by gravitation. No purification plant is necessary for any of these small schemes, and samples of water from each scheme, examined during the year showed the water to be of good potable quality.

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

<u>Parish</u>			<u>Parish</u>		
Clifford	...	96	Longtown	...	64
Dorstone	...	49	Madley	...	361

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. There are three standpipes in use in the Clifford scheme.

During the year, shortage of water was experienced in the parishes of Abbeydore, Kilpeck, Orcop, Vowchurch and Walterstone.

In addition to the piped schemes provided by the Local Authority, there are a number of small privately owned piped schemes. Five extensions to the public water mains were constructed in Kingstone parish. A new borehole was commenced in at Clifford as a means of augmenting the present supply.

The area is inadequately supplied with potable water, and shortage of water in parts of the area does occur during dry summer months.

There are numerous private wells which each supply one or two dwellings. The number of wells cleaned out was two.



The former R.A.F. supply at Madley is the only supply within the area to which purification treatment is given. No samples were taken from the river water, as samples taken at various points during the past have shown the Wye water to be classified as a clean or fairly clean river, by the standards set up by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. However, 10 samples of treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were of good potable quality. The reservoirs were cleaned out during the year.

Ewyas Harold. The Council has made arrangements for the amount of water available in Virgo's supply to be accurately measured, as the possibility of the purchase of this scheme is under consideration.

The Council has asked its Consulting Engineer to prepare schemes for the supply of Walterstone, Vowchurch, Peterchurch, Tyberton, Shenmore, Wormbridge and Kilpeck.

The number of samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination was 52 and 23 of these were considered to be unsuitable for potable purposes.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

In the parishes of Kingstone and Madley a system of sewers constructed in connection with the R.A.F. establishment remained unchanged. The Council continued the management of the sewage disposal works receiving effluent from these 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 22. The number of existing drains repaired or re-constructed was 55. The number of drain tests carried out by the Sanitary Inspector was 82.

#### 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. The Rural District is traversed by the Monnow, the Dore, the Escley Brook and Dulas Brook - all clean rural rivers.

#### Closet Accommodation.

The principal type of closet in use within the Area is the pail closet, but the number of water closets steadily increases each year. The number of pail closets and privies still in use is probably greater than the number of water closets, but the difference is not great. Efforts to secure conversion continued throughout the year. Fourteen privies were converted to pail closets and a further 10 privies were converted to water closets and 12 pail closets were converted to water closets. In addition to conversions, 6 new water closets were constructed during the year.

#### Public Cleansing.

The Council commenced a system of domestic refuse collection throughout the area. This is carried out by contract, and collection is made nine times in the year.

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



The Council does not carry out the cleansing of cesspools and privies, but 10 cesspools were cleansed by owners as a result of informal action.

#### Shops and Offices.

No formal action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936, but 56 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 does not appear to be so attractive to campers as other areas, and camping constitutes no significant public health problem at the present time.

One site was used for camping purposes during 1952. The maximum number of campers present within the area on any one day is estimated at 26 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.

One privately owned dwelling house was found to be infested with bed bugs and was disinfested by the Sanitary Inspector with Zaldicide.

#### 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.	...	4
Bakehouses.	...	12
Camping Sites.	...	4
Caravans.	...	10
Dairies.	...	26
Drainage.	...	140
Drain Tests.	...	82
Filthy and Verminous Premises.	...	8
Filthy and Verminous Persons.	...	8
Factories (without mechanical power).	...	28
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	14
Food Handling Byelaws.	...	20
Houses (Consolidated Regulations 1925).	...	200
Housing (Other).	...	130
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens.	...	16
Ice Cream (Registered Premises).	...	16
Infectious Disease.	...	9

Inspections (continued).

Outworkers' Premises.	...	1
Diseases of Animals Acts (Anthrax Order 1938).	...	2
Schools.	...	16
Shops.	...	56
Sanitary Conveniences.	...	41
Unsound Food.	...	52
Water Supply.	...	82
Work Places.	...	16

Notices Issued.

Informal.	...	38
Statutory re housing.	...	2
Statutory under other Acts.	...	2

Summary of Defects Remedied.

Accumulations removed.	...	2
Cesspools and septic tanks cleansed.	...	10
Ditches cleared.	...	1
Drains and Gullies cleared.	...	46
Drains repaired.	...	55
Drains reconstructed.	...	4
New drains provided.	...	82
Defective floors repaired.	...	12
Defective roofs repaired.	...	31
Defective eaves gutters repaired.	...	16
Defective brickwork repaired.	...	6
Defective Coppers remedied.	...	2
Disinfections after Infectious Disease.	...	12
Defective windows repaired.	...	38
Defective chimneys repaired.	...	15
Dampness of Walls and Floors remedied.	...	16
Cisterns cleansed or repaired.	...	11
Closets repaired.	...	17
Dairies reconstructed.	...	3
Dairies improved.	...	4
Filthy and Verminous Premises cleansed.	...	4
New Gullies provided.	...	48
Inspection chambers repaired.	...	12
Privies converted to Water Closets.	...	10
Rainwater pipes provided or repaired.	...	81
Staircases repaired.	...	11
New Sinks provided.	...	30
Soil Pipes repaired.	...	10
Sanitary Fittings provided.	...	82
Stoves repaired.	...	20
Urinals repaired.	...	2
Ventilation improved.	...	2
Wells cleansed or repaired.	...	2
Water supplies provided.	...	12
Miscellaneous Defects remedied.	...	390



Factories.

There are 22 factories without mechanical power and 13 with mechanical power registered with the Council. The number of inspections made was 42, and no contraventions of the Act were found.

Factory Form 572 (Revised).

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1952, for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the 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	28	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	13	14	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Total	35	42	-	-

Outworkers.

One outworker, engaged in the making of wearing apparel is registered with the Local Authority.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council has appointed a part time Rodent Officer, and his work during 1952 is recorded by the following table:-

	Premises Inspected.	Total Infestations.	Rats		No. of properties treated.	Statutory Notices.
			Major	Minor		
Local Authorities' Properties.	1	1	-	1	1	-
Dwelling Houses.	444	82	-	81	12	-
Agricultural Properties.	632	321	1	320	-	-
All other (including business) premises.	70	29	-	29	-	-
Total	1147	433	1	431	13	-



SECTION D - HOUSING

The Council's building programme for the provision of new dwellings continued to make progress. Nine new dwellings were occupied during the year (six being at Bredwardine, one at Kenderchurch and two at Dorstone). A further 17 dwellings were under construction but incomplete at the end of the year. These were situated in Kenderchurch (9), Kentchurch (6) and Dorstone (2).

Private persons completed four dwellings, whilst two further dwelling houses were under construction but incomplete at the end of the year.

Madley Camp - Temporary Housing Site.

The old buildings in this former R.A.F. establishment continued to be occupied throughout the year, and at the end of the year 178 dwellings, accommodating some 700 persons, remained. The Council continued to press on with proposals to provide permanent housing for the occupants of these temporary houses.

The management of the estate continued in the hands of Mr. Peers.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	250
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose.	...	330
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1a above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.	...	170
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purposes.	...	200
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	1
4.		Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	22

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.	...	28
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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.	...	3
(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.	...	21
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.		
(i)	By Owners	...	21
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	...	Nil
3.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	...	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	...	Nil
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 separatetenements 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)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	...	9
(b)	Number of families dwelling therein.	...	11
(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	...	42
(d)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	...	1
(e)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	...	18
(f)	Number of persons concerned in (e) above.	...	44

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1949.

No action was taken under this Act during the year.



Overcrowding.

At the beginning of the year there were 26 dwellings known to be overcrowded, and during the year 1 new case came to the notice of the Department. It was possible to relieve 18 cases, so that the number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year was 9. It is difficult to keep informed of all the changes of occupancy which occur in the District, and it maybe that this figure under-estimates the overcrowding position.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

At the beginning of the year there were four distributors of milk registered with the Council under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1949, and during the year two distributors were added to the register.

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.

The number of samples of milk sent to the Public Health Laboratory for methylene blue test was 54, and 10 of these samples failed to comply with the test. One sample of milk was submitted for biological test and was satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

The sale of this food appears very limited, and six registrations for the sale and storage of ice cream form the register of the Local Authority. The number of inspections made of these premises was 16. One new registration was made during the year.

Shell Fish.

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appear 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 in the District, as all meat is supplied from the central Abattoir, Hereford. The inspection of meat is limited to that exposed for sale in butchers' shops.

Food Poisoning.

Only one notification of food poisoning was received, during the final quarter of the year. This was caused by infection with *Salmonella Typhi-murium*, a common infective agent, but the source of the infection was not found after careful investigation. The patient was a child and was treated in hospital.

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>
44 lbs.	Beef.	Bone taint.
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Beef.	" "
14 lbs.	Pig Offal.	Disease.
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Ham.	Bone Taint.
24 tins.	Fish.	Blown tins.
6 tins	Fruit.	" "
6 tins	Meat.	" "

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food.

These byelaws came into force in February 1951. All food traders within the Area were supplied with a copy of these byelaws. The number of inspections made was 20, and no infringements were discovered.

SECTION F - PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease notified during the year was only 31; 26 of these occurred in the first half year. In 1951, 130 notifications were received.

The following table shows the incidence of acute infectious disease in each quarter of the year.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter.				
<u>Disease.</u>	<u>1st Quarter.</u>	<u>2nd Quarter.</u>	<u>3rd Quarter.</u>	<u>4th Quarter.</u>
Scarlet Fever.	1	1	1	-
Whooping Cough.	4	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	6	5	1	2
Measles.	5	4	-	2
All Diseases.	16	10	2	4

Diphtheria, meningococcal infection, dysentery and acute poliomyelitis did not occur at any time during the year.

Pneumonia.

This was the most prevalent acute infection; 13 notifications were received, 11 cases were notified in the first half of the year. The incidence rate is 1.5 per 1000 population. There were two deaths attributed to pneumonia and the corrected death rate from this cause is 0.21 per 1000 population. In the previous year 22 notifications were received.



Measles.

The number of notifications received was 11, of these 9 occurred in the first six months of the year. The disease was mild and there were no deaths. The incidence was 1.3 notifications per 1000 population - an extremely low figure.

Whooping Cough.

The incidence of whooping cough was limited to 4 cases in the first quarter of the year.

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of scarlet fever was remarkably low, as only 3 cases were notified, one notification occurring in each of the first three quarters.

Analysis of notified cases according  
to certain Age Groups.

Disease.	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	65+
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	2	3	3	-	2	-	1	-
Pneumonia.	2	1	1	4	-	1	3	1	1
Total	3	5	5	9	-	4	3	2	1

Tuberculosis.

At the end of 1951 there were 69 cases of tuberculosis on the Register (54 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary). During the year 9 cases were added to the register (7 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary), and of these 8 were new cases (6 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary). During the year 13 cases were removed from the register (10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary), and on the 31st December 1952, 65 cases remained on the register (51 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary). There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis, giving a corrected death rate of 0.21 per 1000 population.

New Cases and Mortality during Year 1952.

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



