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BOROUGH OF MORPETH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1943.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1943.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Morpeth.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health concerning the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough in 1943.

Owing to the tragic and unexpected death of Dr. Angus it has fallen to my lot to prepare and produce this report of work for which he was responsible and which was carried out under his inspiration and guidance. His passing is a great loss to the Public Health services in this district and is deeply regretted by all who worked with him and were thus in a position to appreciate his profound knowledge and wide experience of Public Health work and medical practice generally.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health I have followed closely the plan of previous reports as regards brevity, the limitation of references and the suppression of certain figures of population, etc.

There is no outstanding departure from the routine of the previous year to report.

Scabies and other verminous conditions continued to occupy much attention and their treatment involved the expenditure of much time and energy both on the part of your Medical Officers and of the staffs at the various cleansing stations.

Diphtheria immunisation was again resumed during the year in an effort to maintain the immunity of the school and pre-school population against diphtheria. It is regrettable that the figure of 72.7% for school children shows a drop from the figure of the previous year, but it is gratifying that the figure for pre-school children should have increased from 51% at the end of 1942 to 71.1% at the end of 1943, especially as the younger children are those most susceptible to this serious disease and are those in whom it most often proves fatal. The benefits of inoculation against diphtheria are now making themselves felt, especially in modifying the severity of the attack and vastly improving the prospects of complete recovery where an inoculated child does become infected by diphtheria. It will be noted in the remarks on the incidence of diphtheria that in ten cases occurring in non-immunised persons, there were two deaths, while in fifteen cases occurring among immunised persons there were no deaths.

On the instructions of the Ministry of Health special mention is made of the water supplies in the district as it is the aim of the Government to have water laid on in every house as soon as is practicable after the war.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

C.B. McGREGOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1944.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1943.

Officers of the Public Health Department
of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health,) Medical Officer Hospital) for Infectious Diseases.)	James Angus, M.B., CH.B., B.HY., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer) of Health) Assistant Medical Officer) Hospital for Infectious) Diseases.)	Catherine B. McGregor, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	F.K. Perkins, M.I.M. & C.E., M.R.S.I.
Assistant Sanitary) Meat) Inspector	J.C. Tweedy, M.S.I.A.
Offices of the Medical Officer of Health	146, Station Road, Ashington.
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BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR 1943.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres - 2,213.

Registrar General's estimate of
Resident population mid 1943 Suppressed Min. of
H. Circular 2601.

Rateable value - £55,565

Sum represented by a penny rate - £232. 6s. 3d.

Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 14.58

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 22.06

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population - 11.62

Death from puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar
General's short list):-

	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	7.35
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	52.63
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	59.83
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	12
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1943.

Causes of Death	Total					Total				
	Und 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	under 1 yr.
Birth Injury	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Pink Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastro enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	2	-	7

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Laboratory belonging to the Northumberland County Council. The extent to which the facilities have been utilized is shown below:-

<u>Specimens sent in by.</u>	<u>Specimen.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>
C.C.T.O.	Sputa for tubercle.	3	10
Medical Practitioners.	do	2	40
M.O.H.	Swabs for C.diphtheriae	5	28
Medical Practitioners.	do	23	100
M.O.H.	Virulence Test for C.diphtheriae	6	-
Medical Practitioners.	do	1	-
M.O.H.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococcus	-	1
Medical Practitioners.	do	8	16
Medical Practitioners.	Blood for enteric fever.	-	5
Medical Practitioners.	Faeces for enteric fever.	-	3
Medical Practitioners.	Miscellaneous.	4	1

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The ambulance is a Bedford vehicle which was purchased in June 1939, and is the property of the Corporation of Morpeth. Two Civil Defence ambulance vehicles are also used. The use of the latter type of transport is necessary on account of the continuing increase in the demand for transport; the increase in the number of calls over 1942 being 35 - equal to 7.3%.

No. of cases carried during the year 512

No. of miles travelled during the year .. 13,826

NURSING IN THE HOME.

District nurses - 3 (one for general nursing and two for mid-wifery cases).

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The Northumberland County Council is the Welfare Authority for the Borough and sessions are held as follows:-

Infant Welfare Centre - Town Hall, every Monday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Antenatal Clinic - Town Hall, alternate Thursday, 10.30 a.m.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is also held from time to time.

HOSPITALS, Public and Voluntary.

(1) The Cottage Hospital (voluntary and E.M.S. Hospital) incorporating the Margaret and John Oliver Memorial.

Staff: 1 Matron, 1 sister, 1 staff nurse, 2 assistant nurses, 4 probationer nurses.

Accommodation for 28, includes 5 beds for non-civilian cases, disposed as follows - 1 ward for 10 males, 1 ward for 6 females, the remainder accommodated in 5 other rooms.

(2) St. George's Hospital, Morpeth.

(3) Hospital for Infectious Diseases - 14 beds - belonging to the Corporation, became leased to the South East Northumberland Joint Hospital Board on 1st October, 1941.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The Corporation possesses its own water undertaking and the supply is augmented by water purchased from the Tynemouth Corporation. Although the rainfall during the past three years has been abnormally low, the amount of water from these two sources of supply has been adequate for all demands made upon it. In years of normal rainfall the water supply to the Borough should be adequate and there should be no anxiety as to its sufficiency. There appears to be no likelihood of any fresh sources being required.

The average daily quantity of water consumed from the Borough undertaking was approximately 142,355 galls.

The average daily quantity from the Tynemouth Corporation was approximately 169,087 galls.

Total average daily consumption 311,442 galls.

This latter quantity was sufficient.

There was continuous chlorination of the water produced from the Borough undertaking throughout the year and the supply from the Tynemouth Corporation was chlorinated by the vendors before it entered the district.

There still remain in the Borough 74 houses which are served by standpipes or other outside taps and will require to be dealt with in the post-war period. Certain other properties served by outside taps are of the "clearance" type and will be dealt with accordingly.

Apart from these, all houses in the Borough have a water supply laid on.

A number of samples of water was taken from taps in houses in different parts of the town and from the sources of supply and sent for bacteriological examination. The reports were satisfactory.

A regular check up for residual chlorine was also maintained, the orthotoluidine test being the one applied.

All the water mains were flushed regularly.

The two filter beds were periodically emptied and cleaned.

The water runaways on the collecting grounds were cleaned and cleared of all obstructions.

Both engines at the Gubeon pump house were overhauled, decarbonised and repaired.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The undermentioned alterations to and clearance of sediment in the existing drainage and sewerage systems within the Borough were carried out.

The following sewers were cleared of deposits of sand and grit and repaired:-

- (1) 12" sewer, Baysland, 700 yards.
- (2) 12" sewer, Goose Hill, 150 yards.

The 12" and 9" syphons under the River Wansbeck near Bennett's Walk and Dogger Bank were overhauled and cleaned.

A new 4" sewer (200 yards long) and five manholes were laid and constructed from the Corporation sewer to the Morpeth Castle. This has done away with an old septic tank.

At the Sewage Works: The penstocks have been overhauled and repaired in the settling tanks as have the iron bands around the two percolating filters.

New liner and piston were fixed in the gas engine on the south side of the pump-house. The engine was also overhauled and repaired.

The storm water beds were overhauled and cleaned.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action, except as above indicated, was taken.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were no additional water closets added to the system during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is operated by direct labour. Refuse collection is carried out daily and is deposited in an old sand pit at Shadfen, some 1½ miles out of the town proper. This tip is in the area of the Morpeth Rural District Council and is situate 200 yards from the Choppington Road and there are no buildings within 400 yards.

This tip will probably last four years.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.
Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.	Defective and insufficient ash accommodation	...	127
2.	Defective water closets	... ..	26
3.	New drains inspected...	... ..	3
4.	Obstructed drains	... ..	67
5.	Disinfected rooms and houses.	... ..	43
6.	Patients removed to Hospital.	... ..	23
7.	Dangerous chimney and gables.	... ..	1

CAMPING SITES.

There are no civilian camping sites within the district.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action taken under this heading.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is none within the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- (1) Number of Council houses found to be infested during the year was nine.

Number of private houses found to be infested during the year was Nil.

- (2) The method employed for disinfecting houses is by means of Zaldecide as a spray.
- (3) The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses is by (2) above.
- (4) Disinfestation has been carried out by, or under the supervision of, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools, including the New Senior School at Mitford Road for elementary school children and two schools for secondary education, all having a water supply from the Corporation mains and modern sanitary conveniences. The New Senior Schools have H. & C. water showers.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The following is a tabular statement for the year 1943.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	With State Assistance.	Unaided.	Total.
By Local Authority.	-	-	-
By other Bodies or Persons.	-	-	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 210
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 210
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
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 ... 210

Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers ...	210
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers - Nil.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are eight cowkeepers, none of whom appears on the list of licences for Tuberculin Tested or Accredited Milks issued under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 - 1941. There are ten milk purveyors in the Borough, including the eight above mentioned producers.

One of the purveyors supplies Tuberculin Tested (certified) milk while another producer supplies pasteurised milk.

The cow byres have been regularly visited and the dairy premises inspected.

Twenty-four samples of milk were taken by your Inspector and sent to the County Laboratory for report.

For Cleanliness: On testing for B. coli there were six samples which failed to pass the test. Further samples, however, taken at a later date were again submitted and proved to be satisfactory.

For Tuberculosis: Twenty-four samples of milk from herds, some within and some without the Borough, were submitted to the County Laboratory for the biological test for M. tuberculosis. All these samples were found to be free from any such contamination.

Notices for lime-washing of cow houses were sent out and these were complied with.

Dairies & Cowsheds.

Cowkeepers	8	Inspections made	181
Dairies and Milk		Notices served	36
Purveyors	10		

Meat and other Foods.

The slaughter houses situated in the Borough were still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and therein was carried out the slaughtering of cattle for the Borough of Morpeth, and the Rural District of Morpeth.

The slaughtering of the cattle was carried out by a contractor appointed by the Ministry under the supervision of a slaughter house manager, also appointed by the Ministry of Food.

The total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows:-

Bovine	1,465
Sheep and Lambs ...	9,857
Pigs	169
Calves	885
	<hr/>
	12,376

All these carcasses were inspected and the following surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

Bovine	46
Sheep and Lambs ...	75
Pigs	3
Calves	3
	<hr/>
	127

These were handed to the Ministry of Food for appropriate disposal. The weight of these carcasses was 11 tons. 18 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs.

Below is found in table form certain information relating to the Ante and Post Mortem Inspections of animals.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
NUMBER KILLED	1188	277	885	9857	169
Number inspected.	1188	277	885	9857	169
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned:-	11	3	2	75	6
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned:-	74	69	3	26	6
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis:-	7.154	25.99	.565	1.02	7.10
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
	Bovine.	Cows.	Calves.		Pigs.
Whole carcass condemned:-	12	23	1		Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:-	39	22	Nil		Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	4.29	15.15	0.113		Nil

In addition the following were surrendered:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ox Livers due to Parasitic Diseases, etc.	8	0	24
Beef	20	2	11
Mutton and Lamb	0	2	27
Pork	0	2	16
Ox Head and Tongue	6	0	10
Cows' Udders	16	0	24
Bovine Heart and Lungs	6	0	7
Offal	3	0	27

The following preserved foods were condemned:-

120 lbs. luncheon meat	10 tins apricots
664 lbs. corned beef	5 tins carrots
30 lbs. ox tongue	27 tins beans
17 lbs. bacon	9 tins peaches
17 lbs. lentils	10 tins peas
3 lbs. cheese	186 tins evaporated milk
30 lbs. self raising flour	378 lbs prune pulp
19 tins salmon	4 tins grape fruit
13 tins sausage meat	25 lbs prunes
34 tins "Prem"	13 tins pilchards
5 tins Steak & Kidney pudding	15 tins sardines
30 tins chopped ham.	

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease was provided throughout the year at the Ashington Unit of the South East Northumberland Joint Hospital Board, of which the Corporation is a constituent.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	12	6	-
Diphtheria	25	21	2
Pneumonia	13	Unknown	4
Erysipelas	7	-	-
Dysentery	20	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	-
Measles	33	-	1
Whooping Cough	4	-	-

Table Showing Analysis of Notified Cases of
Infectious Diseases under Age Groups.

Disease	Und 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	65 & 45-over	Total.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	-	1	-	-	12
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	18	3	-	2	-	1	25
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	2	5	13
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	7	20
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	3	2	5	5	15	1	-	1	-	-	33
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

No cases were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

There were 25 cases of diphtheria notified during the year and of these 21 occurred in a sharp but fortunately brief epidemic which broke out about the middle of October and lasted until the first few days of December. Most of the cases occurred in the infant department of one school. Swabbing of contacts was carried out in the affected households by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and in the schools by the Assistant School Medical Officer, and as a result of this six children were found to have swabs positive for *C. diphtheriae*, and were removed to hospital. On admission, however, two of these six children, although not ill, appeared to be on the point of developing a diphtheritic sore throat and these are included in the 21 cases mentioned above. The other four remained quite well and were, therefore, considered to be carriers. Following the removal of these carriers to hospital the epidemic rapidly subsided.

Of the total of 25 cases which occurred during the year, 15 were known to have been immunised, while 10 were not known to have been so treated. There were two deaths, both of which occurred in non-immunised children.

Dysentery.

There were 20 cases of dysentery notified during the year. These occurred during an epidemic which was confined to a local institution and no case occurred among the general public.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

Visits were paid to the schools in the Borough in the months of September and October for the purpose of inoculating acceptors who had not previously been treated. The number of children treated was smaller than in previous years, only 63 completing the course. This resulted in a considerable drop in the estimated percentage of school children immunised at the end of the year - 72.7% as compared with 87% at the end of 1942.

In addition to the inoculations carried out at the schools, 37 children were treated by private practitioners under the scheme by which the Council agrees to pay to the private doctors the sum of 2s. 6d. for each injection, i.e. a total of 5s. 0d. for each complete treatment, together with a report supplied to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following table gives the immunisation state of the child population in certain age groups at the end of December, 1943:-

Under 5 years	71.1%
Between 5 and 15 years	72.7%

Anterior and posterior Schick Testings are not practised.

Defence (General) Regulations 1939, Scabies Order, 1941, No.33A.

Scabies and other verminous conditions continued to be very prevalent during 1943 and their treatment continued to occupy a large part of the time of your Medical Officers of Health. All cases attending the Clinics were examined for the presence of scabies and head lice.

It will be seen from the table reproduced below that the total number of cases for the whole of the No.2 Area over the year showed a decrease in the categories "Scabies Only" and Scabies and Lice", but a slight increase in that of "Lice Only", as compared with 1942.

In the Borough of Morpeth there was a decrease in the category "Scabies Only", but a marked increase in the figures for "Scabies & Lice", and an increase of two in the figures for "Lice Only".

Aggregates for the No.2 Area during 1943:-

	Scabies Only		Scabies & Lice.		Lice Only.		Scabies not discovered.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Over 16 yrs.	179	211	2	75	-	45	43	138
5 - 16 yrs.	248	145	52	138	27	46	70	56
Under 5 yrs.	89	58	14	23	8	3	18	24
	<u>516</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>218</u>

The above includes the figures for the Borough which were as follows:-

	Scabies Only.		Scabies & Lice.		Lice Only.		Scabies not discovered.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Over 16 yrs.	20	14	-	8	-	1	1	7
5 - 16 yrs.	24	18	8	19	-	5	5	8
Under 5 yrs.	9	3	2	-	-	-	1	-
	<u>53</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>

During the first three months of 1943 the arrangements for treatment remained exactly as in 1942, except that in January a First Aid Post man who had rendered much arduous and willing service at the Ashington cleansing station was withdrawn owing to his transfer to the Rescue Party. His place was taken by the temporary porter-groundsman employed by the Hospital Board.

A marked drop in the number of notifications towards the end of March enables the Medical Officer of Health to close the Bedlington Hospital and concentrate the treatment at Ashington. This resulted in a more efficient use of the available staff and also in a saving of fuel.

Cases from Ashington, Bedlington, Newbiggin and parts of the Morpeth Rural District were treated at Ashington and when necessary were transported by Civil Defence ambulance.

Morpeth Borough cases and those from the rest of the Rural District were treated at the Cleansing Station at The Willows, Morpeth, where males were treated by the Lay Superintendent of the First Aid Post, and the females by a nurse who travelled from Ashington.

In July there were no cases treated at Morpeth and in November and December it was again possible to close this unit.

The Ashington Unit was used constantly throughout the year and the work was carried out by a whole-time Civil Defence nurse, the two female scabies orderlies trained in 1942 and the porter-groundsman with assistance, when required, from nurses of the Board's permanent staff.

Cases continued to be notified by the School Medical Officer, School Nurses and Attendance Officers and by the general practitioners.

There was a very sharp rise in the number of cases in September following the re-opening of the schools after the summer holidays, but it was found possible to deal with this without bringing the Bedlington unit into operation again.

Each cleansing station, while in use, was visited twice weekly by your Medical Officers of Health. Clinics were thus held throughout the year every Tuesday and Friday morning at Ashington.

The chief medicament used in the treatment of scabies was 25% Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion with various auxiliary preparations, such as Streptocide Cream, Gentian Violet Cream and Dilute Ammoniated Mercury Ointment where the condition was complicated by the presence of sepsis.

The prevalence of verminous infestations of the head continued to cause much concern to the Medical Officers and staffs of the cleansing stations. In many cases this condition consumed more time before it was eradicated than did the scabetic infestation. This was largely due to lack of co-operation on the part of the sufferers or their parents or guardians.

Many parents appear to regard head lice as a natural consequence of attendance at school, many resented being told that they or their children were so infested and yet made no visible attempt to get rid of the condition. Others again, appeared quite indifferent and much time was spent in attempting to overcome this apathy.

Another factor which occasionally tends to cause continuation of this deplorable state of affairs is the persistence of the belief that infestation is inevitable where there is any co-existing debilitating condition and that is no use trying to do anything in such circumstances.

In cases of severe infestation the only practical method of dealing with the condition is by cropping the hair, but parents are often reluctant to give their consent to such a proceeding.

There is need for further education in personal hygiene both inside the schools and out of them.

I should like to endorse and to emphasise the remarks made by the Medical Officer of Health in the Annual Report for 1942 concerning the present styles of hair-dressing. It is unfortunate that the present fashion is to wear the hair long and this applies not only to girls but also to boys who frequently have hair much longer than it need be. I would also condemn the present practice which is prevalent, of having the hair of school-girls and adolescent girls "permanently" waved. Many of the worst cases of infestation are seen where hair has been treated in this way. This is due, I believe, to the fact that such hair is likely to be inadequately combed and brushed as the result of a desire to avoid disturbing the "waves".

Parents would do well to discourage this practice among the young people under their care and to realise that short hair and thorough brushing and combing are factors of supreme importance in the avoidance of infestation by head lice.

School children are not the only persons concerned in the state of affairs indicated by the figures given in the table. Many adults are also involved and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that they are indifferent to personal cleanliness in that they permit the continued existence of head lice.

The insecticide used at the cleansing stations is medicated Lethane hair oil and it has been found very effective in killing the lice but there is difficulty in persuading people to carry out thoroughly the tedious process of removing the nits.

As I have said above there is need for further education in these matters in the schools, in clinics, by posters and film and for an altered style of hair-dressing.

No legal proceedings were instituted under the Defence Regulations, although in several cases action was threatened. This has so far been found sufficient to bring about compliance with the Regulations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
65 & over	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Non-notified deaths... 3
 Notified Deaths..... 2
 Total Deaths 5

CANCER MORTALITY.

	Males.							Females.						
	20	30	40	45	55	65	Total.	20	30	40	45	55	65	Total.
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colon	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gall bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

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For 1900-1901		For 1901-1902		For 1902-1903		For 1903-1904		For 1904-1905	
No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100
3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100
6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100
7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100
8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100
9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100	9	100
10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100

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