[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, North Cotswold R.D.C.

Contributors

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NORTH COTSWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health .. .. (Whole time, Combined Districts)	Stephen Knight M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Commenced duties 1st April, 1937
Sanitary Inspector	J. E. Busfield, Testamur Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Certificated Sanitary Inspector. Certificated Meat & Foods Inspector. Sanitary Science Certificate
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	G. D. Forder, Certificated Sanitary Inspector. Resigned June, 1937
	H. Parkes, Certificated Sanitary Inspector. Appointed July, 1937
Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector ..	K. L. Spence, Certificated Sanitary Inspector. Appointed March, 1937
Pupil Assistant	C. Foden.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

MORETON-IN-MARSH,

GLOS.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF NORTH COTSWOLD

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the North Cotswold Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Dugdale and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances for 1937.

The year has been a very healthy one for the district as will be gathered from the Vital Statistics and comments thereon.

Housing work has occupied a large proportion of the time of the Health Officers in an effort to complete the building programme for the rehousing of overcrowded families and those living in unfit houses, before December 31st, 1938, when a change in the rate of subsidy takes place. Difficulty in obtaining suitable sites has caused delay in several cases.

On the 1st October, the Public Health Act, 1936 came into force. Section 269 of this Act contains some entirely new legislation of great importance toarural district such as the North Cotswold area. The section authorises the Council to Control holiday camping and directs them to grant licences where land is used for this purpose in excess of 42 consecutive days, or 60 days in any 12 consecutive months.

Camping is a very excellent and envigourating form of holiday, but rudimentary requirements in regard to water supply and sanitation must be complied with. The conditions attached to the licence are directed to this end and will be of benefit to the camper and public alike.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Jameson, who was your Medical Officer of Health until April, 1937. His zeal and enthusiasm on behalf of the public health had produced a highly organised and efficient Health Department.

As a newcomer, I take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Council for their constant co-operation and the staff for their willing collaboration.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT.

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	86,218
Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1937	15,220
Population Census 1931	15,764
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	4,870
Rateable Value	£64,785
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£260

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

LIVE BIRTHS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE.
Legitimate	211	117	94.
Illegitimate	11	7	4.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14. 6

STILL BIRTHS	8	2	6.

Rate per 1,000 total (live and Still) births 35

DEATHS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	227	105	122

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.9

(Comparability Factor 0.81)
(Corrected Death Rate (14.9 x 0.81) 13.4)

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and Still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	0	Nil.
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	0	Nil.
Total Maternal Deaths	0	Nil.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	49.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	182

DEATHS from	Cancer (all ages)	36
" "	Measles (all ages)	0
" "	Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
" "	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for mid 1937 was 15,220 a decrease of 150 from his estimate for the previous year.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births was 222 as against 235 for 1936. The birth rate was 14.6 as compared with 14.9 for the Country as a whole.

The continuous decline in the birth rate is a feature which is common throughout the Country. The size of the population is maintained for the present by more people living on into old age, but fewer potential parents are being born and a decline in population is to be expected.

DEATH RATE.

There were 227 deaths of persons ordinarily resident in this area giving a death rate of 14.9 as compared with a death rate of 12.4 for England and Wales.

However, for purposes of comparison, the recorded death rate 14.9 should be multiplied by the Comparability Factor which, for this area is 0.81, giving a corrected death rate of 13.4.

The corrected death rate 13.4 is the death rate which would have occurred had the age and sex distribution of the district been the same as that of the country as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate was 49.5 or 49 children out of every 1,000 born died before reaching the age of one year.

The infantile mortality rate for this area is much better than that for the Country as a whole, that rate being 58.

There were a total 11 deaths amongst the infants; four being due to epidemic infectious illnesses and four occurring in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.

One of the notable features in the health of the people during the present century has been the progressive decline in infantile mortality. The decrease is due to the care taken of the infant and his food, leading to the rarity now-a-days of such diseases as summer diarrhoea.

These measures make themselves felt after the first month of life and deaths occurring in this period are closely associated with the death or illness of the mother.

The neo-natal mortality has not declined in proportion to the infantile mortality. Measures for the care of the mother in childbirth will have a corresponding favourable effect on the neo-natal mortality.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year as compared with one during 1936. The death or chronic ill-health of the mother following childbirth is much less frequent where there is regular antenatal care and readily available skilled supervision during the confinement.

CANCER.

Deaths from cancer and other forms of malignant disease amounted to 36, or 15% of the total deaths. The corresponding number for 1936 was 33 deaths.

The 36 cancer deaths give a crude mortality rate of 2,360 per million of the population as compared with a rate of 1,625 per million for the country as a whole.

It will be seen that the death rate from cancer in this area is much higher than the average for the country. This is due to a greater proportion of elderly people in this area than in the Country as a whole and the greater liability to cancer of older people.

The accompanying table, compiled locally from the records of 36 deaths shows the frequency with which the various organs are attacked and the ages at which death occurred.

SITE	Age and Sex Periods												TOTALS		
	Under 25		25 - 35		35 - 45		45 - 55		55 - 65		Over 65				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
Brain			1.										1.		1.
Jaw, Face and Ear												1.		1.	1
Tongue and mouth									1.				1.		1.
Larynx, Pharynx and Neck												1		1	1
Throat and Lungs															
Breast								1.		1.		1.		3.	3
Stomach and Oesophagus					1			1.	1.		4	2	6.	3.	9
Liver and Gall Bladder											1		1		1
Intestines and Rectum		1							3.		3.	4	6.	5	11
Pancreas								1				1		2	2
Uterus										1		1		2	2
Ovaries and Vagina								1						1	1
Bones															
Kidneys Prostale and Bladder									1.		1		2		2
Otherwise Specified										1				1	1
Total (Male			1		1				6		9		17		
(Female		1						4		3		11		19	
Both Sexes															36

Weeks	20 - 30		30 - 40		40 - 50		50 - 60		Over 60		Total		Average
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Measles													
Sew. Fever and Rash													
Scarlet, Measles and Rash													
Throat and Lungs													
Bronch													
Stomach and Gastrointestine													
Liver and Gall Bladder													
Kidneys and Bladder													
Pancreas													
Tonsils													
Joints and Muscles													
Bones													
Nervous Disorder and Delirium													
Hemorrhage Convulsion													
Total													

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1937

	Rates per 1,000 population.				
	England & Wales	125 County Boro's & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident populations 25/50000 at 1931 Census	London Administrative County	North Cotswold Rural District
BIRTHS					
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	14.6
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.40
DEATHS					
All causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	14.9 (Corrected 13.4)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	--
Smallpox	--	--	--	--	--
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.14
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	1.51
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.46
NOTIFICATIONS					
Smallpox	0.00	--	0.00	--	--
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	1.90
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.26
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	--
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.00
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	0.33
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	49.5
Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0	0.00
MATERNAL MORTALITY					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	Not available			0.00
Others	2.26				0.00
Total	3.23				0.00
	Rate per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still)				
MATERNAL MORTALITY					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	Not available			0.00
Others	2.17				0.00
Total	3.11				0.00
Notifications:-					
Puerperal fever / Puerperal pyrexia	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15 / 14.34	0.00 / 13.04

DEATH-RATES, CRUDE-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1931

	England & Wales	185 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns & Rural Districts Resident population 25/5000 at 1931 Census	London Administrative County	North Oswald Rural District
	Rates per 1,000 population				
[illegible]					
[illegible]	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	14.6
[illegible]	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.40
[illegible]					
[illegible]	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	14.9 (Corrected 13.4)
[illegible]					
[illegible]	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00
[illegible]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
[illegible]	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.14
[illegible]	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00
[illegible]	0.49	0.39	0.42	0.36	1.51
[illegible]	0.37	0.45	0.42	0.31	0.44
[illegible]					
[illegible]	0.00	—	0.01	—	—
[illegible]	2.35	2.56	2.42	2.39	1.90
[illegible]	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.25	1.85
[illegible]	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.05	—
[illegible]	0.31	0.47	0.34	0.24	0.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
[illegible]	58	52	55	50	49.5
[illegible]					
[illegible]	5.8	7.9	7.2	12.0	0.00
[illegible]					
[illegible]	0.97	Not available			0.00
[illegible]	2.28				0.00
[illegible]	2.29				0.00
	Rate per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still)				
[illegible]	0.94	Not available			0.00
[illegible]	2.17				0.00
[illegible]	2.14				0.00
[illegible]					
[illegible]	13.85	12.59	12.52	14.15	0.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES

Under arrangement made by the Gloucestershire County Council, sputum, swabs and other pathological materials are examined at the Cheltenham General Hospital.

2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(a) Infectious Cases

The ambulance is provided by the Delancey Isolation Hospital.

(b) Other cases.

The area is served by voluntary ambulance associations. Power was given to Rural District Councils by the Public Health Act, 1936 to make arrangements for ambulance facilities. At the end of the year the Council were considering entering into an agreement with the Cheltenham Ambulance Association to serve the area.

3. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The whole area is covered by the District Nursing Associations.

4. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at the following times and places:-

Tuesday	Stow-on-the-Wold (1 & 3)	2.30 p.m.
Wednesday	Blockley (alternate)	2.30 p.m.
	Moreton-in-Marsh (4)	2.0 p.m.
Friday	Bourton-on-the-Water (2 & 4)	2.30 p.m.

Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis clinics are arranged at Campden, Moreton, Stow and Bourton-on-the-Water.

5. HOSPITALS

Infectious Cases.

The Delancey Isolation Hospital, Cheltenham.

Voluntary

Moreton and District Hospital (Maternity, Medical and Surgical cases). Bourton-on-the-Water Cottage Hospital (Medical and Surgical cases).

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Under arrangements made by the Gloucestershire County Council, sputum, swabs and other pathological materials are examined at the Cheltenham General Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(a) Infectious cases.

The ambulance is provided by the Delancey Isolation Hospital.

(b) Other cases.

The area is served by voluntary ambulance associations. However, [illegible]

NURSING IN THE HOME

The whole area is covered by the District Nursing Association.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at the following [illegible]:

Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dental, ophthalmic, orthopaedic and tuberculosis clinics [illegible]

HOSPITALS

Infectious Cases.

The Delancey Isolation Hospital, Cheltenham.

Maternity.

Moreton and District Hospital (Maternity [illegible]).

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

The North Cotswold Rural District Council Act became law on the 31st July, 1937. This act empowers the Council to acquire water at Mill Cottage, Blockley, and construct works and mains to supply Condicote, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Stow-on-the-Wold, Donnington, Bledington and Bourton-on-the-Water. The supply is also available to augment those of Campden and Mickleton.

The lowest recorded quantity of water at Mill Cottage, Blockley, was 350,000 gallons per day, whilst the immediate requirements of the Council are in the neighbourhood of 100,000 gallons per day.

The scheme is comprehensive, provides for 24 miles of trunk mains and the position of the reservoir is such that the whole of the district could be supplied.

One large supply is much more easily controlled and maintained than several small ones.

A contract for £74,800 was placed in December to carry out the scheme.

Shortage of water was experienced at Bourton-on-the-Water, Great Rissington, Weston Subedge and Clapton-on-the-Hill.

An auxiliary supply was brought into use at Chipping Campden. The Council decided to take routine samples at yearly intervals of all public supplies. A hundred samples from the area were guaranteed to the County Council under a tentative scheme. If the County Council succeed in bringing about their scheme, the interval between sampling the supplies will be much shorter.

39 water samples were taken during the year and in the following cases were found to be unsatisfactory:- Naunton (Upper and Lower supplies), Weston-Subedge, Chipping Campden and Great Rissington. Effective steps were taken in all cases to render the supply pure and wholesome.

There were five new connections with a public supply and the County Analyst reported on all new sources of supply to new houses.

II. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) Particulars of new schemes completed during the year.

Improvement of sewage works at Moreton-in-Marsh consisting in the provision of 2 storm water tanks, 2 detritus chambers, 2 sedimentation tanks and distributor to the irrigation area.

Relaying of sewer at Broadwell - 185 yards. Laying of low level sewer and construction of pumping station to raise sewage to higher level at Moreton-in-Marsh.

(b) Particulars of new works commenced during year.

Improvement of sewage disposal works at Blockley and improvement of sewerage system at Bourton-on-the-Water.

(c) Particulars of Contemplated Works.

Relaying of sewer at Bourton-on-the-Hill.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

[illegible]

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) Extensions of main sewers, constructed during the year.

[illegible]

Sewering of sewers at Bromdwll - [illegible]
to low lying areas and construction of [illegible]
raised sewers to higher level at [illegible].

(b) Particulars of new main sewers constructed [illegible]

[illegible] of sewers [illegible]
[illegible] of sewerage [illegible]

(c) Sewerage of Dowlais [illegible]

Capacity of sewer at [illegible]

Sewerage of Broad Campden, the disposal to be at the Chipping Campden works. The Public Inquiry into the borrowing of £6,400 for these works was held in August.

(d) Particulars of parishes where there is a need for:-

1. Improvements in existing sewerage Bourton-on-the-Water
2. Improvements in sewage disposal, Lower Swell and Upper Slaughter.

(e) 21 earth closets, pail closets or improved privies were constructed.

(f) 15 earth closets were replaced by Water Closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A collection of house refuse is made regularly throughout the area by direct labour, the intervals varying from weekly to monthly according to the requirements.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping at suitable sites adjacent to the centres of population.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 5,017 and the details are set out in the following table.

Visits re nuisances	609.
Houses disinfected.	35.
Dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	926.
No. of re-inspections made for that purpose	884.
Inspection of works in progress.	650.
Appointments and Advisory visits.	165.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	98.
Water Supplies.	483.
Dairies and Cowsheds	226.
Slaughterhouses and Food Stores.	430.
Factories and Workshops.	15.
Bakehouses.	39.
Water Samples for analysis.	39.
Milk Samples for bacteriological examination	26.
Petroleum Acts.	37.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (Continued).

Refuse Tips and Collection.	201.
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	157.
Inspections under Shop Acts.	36.

Notices Served:-

Informal Notices.	182.
Statutory Notices.	36.

Shops.

No action was taken under the Shops Act, 1934.

Smoke Abatement.

No smoke nuisance was reported during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is one swimming pool in the area, the water from which was examined and found to be unsuitable. The owner was advised as to its sterilisation.

Eradication of Bed-bugs.

No cases of houses infested with bed-bugs have come to the notice of the department during the year, this applies to both Council houses and other houses.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Building Bye-laws.
Slaughter House Bye-laws
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933
extended to
Sheep and Lambs.

For some years trouble has been caused during the summer months in the Campden area by pea-pickers owing to the lack of elementary sanitary requirements. The worst offenders are those who camp by the roadside or on waste land. To deal efectively with these conditions, the Council decided to adopt the appropriate bye-laws, namely,

(a) Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

(b) Pea Pickers.

Public Health Inspection of the Rural District.

Rating Tips and Complaints. 20.

Nuisances and Sewage Matters. 17.

Inspections under Shop Act. 34.

Notices Served:-

Informal Notices. 11.

Statutory Notices. 36.

Water.

No action was taken under the Water Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement.

No smoke nuisance was observed during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is one swimming pool in the area. The water from which was examined and found to be unsuitable. The owner was advised as to its rectification.

Vermination of Bed-Bugs.

No cases of Rodent Infested with bed-bugs have come to the notice of the department during the year, this applies to both Council Houses and other houses.

LIST OF ACTIVITY AND SAMPLES AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Building Bye-laws.
Slaughter House Bye-laws
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933
amended by
Sheep and Lambs.

For some years Ayrshire has been spared during the summer months in the Dumfries area by pleurosis owing to the lack of stomachy military equipments. The worst offenders are those who come by the Ardrossan or Troon lane. To deal effectively with these conditions, the Council considers we should adopt the model bye-laws, namely,

(a) Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

(b) Van Dwellers.

At the end of the year, these byelaws had not been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

During the year a thorough inspection of the working class houses was made to find the total number of unfit dwelling houses and those not in all respects fit for habitation.

The survey disclosed a total of 165 unfit houses and at the end of the year preparations were well forward to declare 13 clearance areas in respect of 67 houses. A public inquiry in respect of these areas has since been held.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:-

i.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	926
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1810
ii.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head i. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	746
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1377
iii.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	165
iv.	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 ...	94

2. 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	47

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:-

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2

ii. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 55

ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 0

ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in persuance of Demolition Orders ... 7

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

i. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1

ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part 1V - Overcrowding:-

(a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 38

ii. Number of families dwelling therein 38

iii. Number of persons dwelling therein 266

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... Nil

(c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 14

ii Number of persons concerned in such cases 97

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. ... ... Nil.

(c) Active steps are being taken to abate all the cases of overcrowding, but great difficulty is being experienced in a number of districts to obtain suitable sites.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

226 visits were paid to dairies and cowsheds, the inspections being made chiefly during milking hours. Forty-two notices were issued requiring sheds and dairies to be brought in conformity with the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

In the district there are 14 producers licensed to sell T. T. Milk and 32 to sell Accredited milk.

Number of samples taken during the year	8
Highest bacterial count.	8,500,000
Lowest bacterial count.	2,300
	No. of samples.
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.	2
Bacteria exceeding 5,000 but less than 10,000	1
Bacteria exceeding 10,000 but less than 30,000	1
Bacteria exceeding 30,000 but less than 50,000	-
Bacteria exceeding 50,000 but less than 200,000	-
Bacteria exceeding 200,000	4
Bacillus Coli. (Dung Organisms):-	
Not present.	4
Positive in 1/10th of a c.c.	1
Positive in 1/100th of a c.c.	3

Slaughter of Animals Act.

There are 23 licensed slaughtermen in the district, which number includes three who were licensed during the year.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	281.	20	32	643	243
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	2	-1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1.141	-	-	1.088	-
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.378	-	-	-	2.057

S E C T I O N F.

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

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29	23	0
Diphtheria	4	4	0
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, including bulls	Cows	Sheep	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	241	40	32	649	[illegible]
Disease Large Carcasses					
Whole carcass condemned	--	--	--	2	--
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	4	--	--	18	--
Proportion of the number inspected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1.66%	--	--	3.08%	--
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcass condemned	--	--	--	--	--
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	4	--	--	--	7
Proportion of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.66%	--	--	--	[illegible]

SCHEDULE I

SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS TYPES INSPECTIONS MADE DURING YEARS

Description.	Total Number Inspected	Number Found Diseased	Percentage Found Diseased
Meat Inspection	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat Fever	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuberculosis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat Tumor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuberculosis Tumor (Bovine)	--	--	--

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Continued			
Puerporal Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	-
Pneumonia	14	-	-
Other diseases generally notifiable			
Erysipelas	8	1	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1.	1	-
Other diseases locally notifiable	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1			3				1	1
5			2					
15		1						
25	1	4			1	3		
35	2		2	1		1		
45		1			1			
55		1						
65 and upwards						1		
Totals	3	7	7	1	2	5	1	1

There were nine deaths from Tuberculosis. In the case of three of these no notification had been received during life. No treatment can be undertaken by the tuberculosis service until the case has been notified. Early notification affords the greatest hope of cure. Cases not notified during life are investigated. The reasons for non-notification in these three cases were as follows:-

One case died in a Mental Hospital in another part of the country and the death was assigned to this district because the person was ordinarily resident here. In the second case the disease was not discovered until a post mortem had been performed. The third case was a child dying from an acute non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis running a very short course.

[illegible]	Total Cases Notified.	Women admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Canterbury			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	New Cases						Deaths			
	Compulsory			Non-Compulsory			Compulsory		Non-Compulsory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There were nine deaths from Tuberculosis. In two cases of these the notification had been received during life. In three of the deaths the diagnosis by the Tuberculosis medical staff was made for the first time. Every precaution although for preventing spread of disease, many medical cases have been investigated. The remaining four non-notifications in these three cases were as follows:-

One case died in a Mental Hospital to another part of the country and the death was reported to the district medical officer. The patient was mentally unhealthy. In the other three the diagnosis was not definitely made. Post mortem had been performed. The medical case was a child of eight years who had a long illness, finally succumbing to a very acute attack.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 29 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year as compared with 10 cases during the previous year. The increase was due to a mild epidemic in the Blockley and Campden area during the autumnal months. The disease was mild in character and no deaths occurred. In spite of this epidemic, the notification rate for this area was much lower than the Country as a whole, the rate for the Rural District being 1.90 per 1,000 population whilst that for England and Wales was 2.33.

DIPHTHERIA.

The district was fairly free from diphtheria only four notifications being received, giving a notification rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population; the corresponding figure for England and Wales was 1.49.

The freedom of the district from this serious disease is due no doubt in part to the energetic immunisation campaign that was undertaken in 1935.

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1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	5	Nil	Nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	49	1 Verbal	Nil
Workplaces. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	54	1	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects Found (2)	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector (3)	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (4)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	-	-
Want of ventilation ...	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage on Floors	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient or Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 23 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year as compared with 10 cases during the previous year. The increase was due to a mild epidemic in the Rosedale and Cambden area during the autumnal months. The disease was mild in character and no deaths occurred. In spite of this epidemic, the notification rate for this area was much lower than the County as a whole, the rate for the Rural District being 1.90 per 1,000 population whilst that for Emplund and Walce was 2.33.

DIPHTHERIA.

The district was fairly free from diphtheria only four notifications being received, giving a notification rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population; the corresponding figure for Emplund and Walce was 1.63.

The freedom of the district from this serious disease is due no doubt in part to the energetic immunisation campaign that was undertaken in 1937.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND PREMISES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Food Premises.

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Contraventions Found (4)
Dairies (including Factory Premises)	5	Nil	Nil
Cowsheds (including Milking Parlours)	4	Verbal	Nil
Premises (Other than Dairies and Cowsheds)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	9	1	Nil

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY WORK.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects Found (2)	Number of Defects Remedied (3)	Number of Notices to Abate Nuisances Issued (4)
Sanitary Order, &c.			
Public Health Work.			
Houses of Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	—
Houses of Ventilation	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Houses of Cleaning and Repairing	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspections	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	—	—	—
Nuisances	—	—	—
Other Sanitary Work	—	—	—
Other

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Carried Forward	1	1	-	-
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s101)	-	-	-	-
Other offences.. .. .. (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921.)	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-