NORTH COTSWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

----------oOo----------

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 1938.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Dugdale and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1938.

From the health point of view, the state of the district is very satisfactory. The birth rate shows an increase over last year and now is well above the National figure, whilst the infant mortality is a good deal less than in the country as a whole. An increase in the population is recorded instead of an annual decrease, as in the past.

Two of the most urgent requirements of the district have been improvements in housing and water supply. It will be seen from this report that very great progress has been made in both directions and the need largely met.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Council, Mr. Busfield and other members of the staff for their continued help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT.

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1939.

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.

Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

J. E. Busfield, Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

D. E. Jacob, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. (Appointed July, 1938)

H. Parks, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. (Resigned November, 1938)

D. B. Jones, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. (Appointed, December, 1938)

K. L. Spence, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board. (Resigned April, 1938)

C. Foden, Pupil Assistant

--------oOo--------

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health

(Whole Time, Combined District)

Stephen Knight, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Other Sanitary Inspector.

J. E. Bousfield, Treasurer of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

D. H. Jacob, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. (Appointed July, 1939)

W. Parks, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. (Resigned November, 1939)

D. E. Jones, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. (Appointed, December, 1939)

K. L. Soance, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors's Examination Joint Board. (Resigned April, 1939)

C. Foden, Pupil Assistant

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	86,218
Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1938	15,310
Population Census 1931	15,764
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	4,722
Rateable Value	£73,034
Sum represented by a penny rate	£310

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The people in the district are mainly engaged in agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing and associated occupations.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Legitimate	243	97	146
Illegitimate	9	3	6

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. .. ,, ...16.5

STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	6	5	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0

Rate per 1,000 total (live and Still) births 23.2

DEATHS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	200	101	99

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.06

Comparability factor 0.81
Corrected Death Rate (0.81 x 13.06) 10.6

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and Still) births
No. 28 Puerperal Sepsis	0	Nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	0	Nil
Total	0	Nil

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	43.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil.

DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	26
" " Measles (all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population was 15,310, an increase of 90 compared with the previous year. This is the first time for many years that this estimate shows an increase. Actually the natural increase or excess of births over deaths was 52. But whilst in the past, there has always been a natural increase in this area, although not so great as that recorded this year, it has been more than off-set by the migration of young persons from the district. This state of affairs is now reversed to some extent, mainly by the establishment of a large aerodrome in the district.

BIRTH RATE

The total number of live births was 252 compared with 222 the previous year. Here again an increase has taken place instead of the continual decline of recent years. In the past it was the young person in the child bearing age who tended to leave the district. Now they are attracted here. The birth rate for this area is 16.5 and compares very favourably with the 15.1 of the Country as a whole.

DEATH RATE.

There were 200 deaths of persons ordinarily resident in this area giving a death rate of 13.06 compared with 11.6 for the Country as a whole.

However, for purposes of comparison, the recorded death rate 13.06 should be multiplied by the comparability factor which, for this area is 0.81 giving a Corrected Death Rate of 12.1. The corrected death rate - 12.1 - is the death rate which would have occurred had the age and sex distribution of the district been the same as the country as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Eleven children out of the 252 born during the year died before reaching the age of one year.

The infantile mortality rate for the district is usually less than that for the country as a whole and 1938 was no exception, the rate being 43 as against 53 for England and Wales.

Nine of the eleven deaths took place in the neo-natal period or during the first month of life. Congenital debility, prematurity and deformities accounted for these deaths.

A welcome feature in the health of the people since the turn of the century has been the great decline in the infantile mortality rate and is due to the care taken of the infant, and particularly his food. This care cannot make itself felt during the first month of life. It is the deaths during the neo-natal period which form the hard core of the infant mortality and has shown very little improvement.

The death of the infant in the first month of life is, in many cases, bound up with the death or illness of the mother.

Regular antenatal care and readily available skilled assistance during confinement will not only prevent death or chronic ill health in the mother, but save the life of many infants.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

xXx

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938

	Rates per 1,000 Population				
	England & Wales	126 County Boro's & Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	North Cotswold Rural District.
Births					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	16.5
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.4
Deaths.					
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	13.1 (Corrected 10.6)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Smallpox	0.00	[illegible]	0.00	-	-
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	-
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.065
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.065
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.4
Notifications					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	0.98
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	0.2
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	-
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.5
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	0.98
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57	43.6
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	-
Maternal Mortality					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not available			Nil
Others	2.19				Nil
Total	3.08				Nil
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still)				
Maternal Mortality					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not available			Nil
Others	2.11				Nil
Total	2.97				Nil
Notifications.					
Puerperal Fever				3.53	-
Puerperal pyrexia	14.42	18.08	12.51	15.46	-

S E C T I O N B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The County Council have made arrangements for the examination of sputum, swabs and other pathological material at the Cheltenham General Hospital.

2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Infectious Cases.

The ambulance is provided by the Delancey Isolation Hospital.

(b) Other cases.

The Council entered into an agreement with the Cheltenham Ambulance Association to serve the whole area. The service is adequate.

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:-

Stow-on-the-Wold	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	2.30 p.m.
Blockley	Alternate Wednesdays	2.30 p.m.
Moreton-in-Marsh	4th Wednesday	2.0 p.m.
Bourton-on-the-Water	2nd & 4th Fridays	2.30 p.m.
Campden	2nd & 4th Mondays	2.0 p.m.

Dental, ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis clinics are arranged at Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Stow-on-the-Wold 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)

———xXx———

SECTION C.

SANIATRY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I (a) WATER

The work on the £80,000 Comprehensive Water Scheme is well in hand. At the end of the year a supply from this source was available at Stow-on-the-Wold, Chipping Campden, Rissington Aerodrome and Bourton-on-the-Water.

The control of the purity of the supply whilst the works are in progress and the work of sterilizing the mains is in the hands of the County Analyst.

A new scheme to facilitate the bacteriological control of water supplies was put into force during the year. One hundred samples of water and sewage are to be sent for analysis every year.

95 water samples were taken during the year, where these were found to be unsatisfactory, investigations were made to discover the origin of the pollution.

(1) Unsatisfactory samples were taken at:-

(a) Public Well, Clapton-on-the-Hill.

The well was cleaned out and a neighbouring source of pollution removed. Users were advised to boil the water.

(b) Public Well, Icomb.

The well was cleaned out and users advised to boil the water. Extension of the Comprehensive Water Scheme to this village is desirable.

(c) Great Rissington.

Owing to the nature of this supply it is impossible to exclude surface water. The consumers were advised to boil the water before use. Extension of the Comprehensive Water Scheme to this village is desirable especially in view of the fact that this supply is insufficient in dry summers.

(d) Naunton - Upper Supply.

One third of an acre of land around the spring head was acquired and surface pollution prevented.

Lower Supply.

The well was protected against surface pollution.

(e) Evenlode.

The majority of the houses in the village are dependent on the village pump which is polluted by surface drainage. The well was cleaned out and consumers warned to boil the water. A fresh source of supply is under consideration.

The above mentioned supplies are vested in the Council.

(f) Private supplies at Saintbury, Aston-sub-Edge and Sezincote were under investigation at the end of the year.

(2) Supplies unsatisfactory in Quantity.

(a) Chipping Campden.

Owing to the serious falling off in this supply due to failure of the springs, the Council found it imperative to expedite the completion of that portion of the Comprehensive Scheme which serves Chipping Campden. A supply from this source was available on the 30th August.

(b) Ford.

A shortage occurred during the summer and autumn. Works were carried out in an endeavour to augment the supply but these were not successful. Practically every house in the hamlet has the use of a secondary supply such as a well or pump. The supply is still under investigation.

I (b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewerage of Broad Campden was completed during the year. Disposal is at the Chipping Campden works and 67 houses are served.

Improvements were made at the Lower Swell disposal beds and the sewer extended at Bourton-on-the-Water.

A scheme for the improvement of the disposal beds at Upper Slaughter has been approved.

The villages of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Willersey and Mickleton have drains which are used as foul sewers, but there are no proper sewage disposal works in these villages. The position in each case was reviewed during the year.

II. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Pollution of a river was taking place at Bledington from the overflow of various cesspools. A system of cesspool emptying has been started in the village which has now removed the cause of this nuisance.

The pollution of rivers and streams will also be prevented by the treatment of farm sewage at Charingworth, and improvement in sewage disposal at Moreton-in-Marsh, Broad Campden, Lower Slaughter and Lower Swell.

III. (a) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(1) Number of earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed - 11

(2) Number of replacements of earth closets etc by W. Cs. - 99

(b) PUBLIC CLEANSING

There is a system of refuse collection throughout the district which consists of some 86,000 acres. During the year the interval between collections was reduced in certain

parishes from a month to a fortnight.

The number of tips has been reduced from four to three.

(c) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(1) Inspections made	3,248
(2) Nuisances discovered or reported	
Total	184
Nuisances discovered and reported	
Swine only	2
(3) Complaints received	173
(4) Informal or preliminary notices sent	164
(5) Statutory Notices sent	17
(6) Nuisances abated	114
(7) Summonses issued	Nil
(8) Convictions obtained	Nil

(d) PREMISES SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONTROL.

(1) Shops and Offices.

Number Inspected	30
Number of inspections	46

Particulars of Action taken during the year.

i. Under the Shops Act,1934

Improvement in sanitary accommodation was effected in two cases.

ii. Under the Public Health Act, 1936.

No action.

(2) Factories & Workshops Act.

i. Factories with power

Number inspected	45
Number of inspections	48

Five written notices were issued relating to the means of escape in the case of fire.

Three certificates were issued as to the adequacy of the means of escape in the case of fire.

ii. Factories without power.

Number inspected	35
Number of Inspections	35

Eight written or verbal notices were issued

iii. Other premises Under Act.

Number of inspections	27

No action taken.

(3) Bakehouses.

Number inspected	22
Number of inspections	29

11 notices were issued and complied with.

(4) Offensive Trades.

Nil.

(5) Outworkers Residences.

Nil.

(6) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

The Council approved of the adoption of byelaws for:-

i. Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.
ii. Fruit and Vegetable Pickers.

(7) Canal Boats.

Nil.

(e) CAMPING SITES.

(1) Number of sites used for camping purposes during the year 9
(2) Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 1
(3) Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season 50
(4) The majority of camping sites in this area are not used for a long enough period to justify licensing under Section 269.

(f) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints and no action necessary.

(g) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are none publicly owned.

A sample of water was sent for analysis from a privately owned pool at Broad Campden. A satisfactory report on the sample was received and advice was given as to the sterilization of the water by means of periodic dosing with chloros.

Bathing also takes place in the Rivers Dikler and Windrush. The condition of this river water is suitable for bathing.

(h) ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

	Council Houses	Other Houses
(1) Number of houses found to be infested	Nil	2
(2) Number of houses disinfested	Nil	2

(3) Method of disinfestation.- "Cimex" and Blow lamp and destruction of bedding.

(4) Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:-

Prospective tenants are inspected before removal; no cases of infestation were found.

(5) Measures taken to supervise or educate tenants with regard to prevention of infestation, or to re-infestation after cleansing.

Periodic visits are made by the Sanitary Inspector.

IV. SCHOOLS.

The North Cotswold Water Act, has enabled a Comprehensive water scheme to be brought into operation in this district. A number of villages will have the boon of a piped water supply enabling schools, together with other premises, to connect.

Eight schools are still using insanitary privy vaults. This type of sanitary accommodation should immediately be changed to bucket closets where the absence of water supply and sewer precludes the provision of water closets.

Where schools are provided with bucket closets it is usual for the buckets to be emptied once a week. This interval is much too long and needs to be considerably shortened.

Ash tips are still in use at a number of schools although the District Council provides a regular refuse collection throughout the district.

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) 79

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

(1) By the Local Authority 42
(2) By other bodies or persons .. .. Nil

(c) Proposed under the Housing Acts 150

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) 505

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 692

ii. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1937 155

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 537

iii. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 37

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 .. 161

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 ortheir officers 36

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 3

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

(a) By owners 3
(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 16

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

(a) By owners 3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. Nil

(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.. 9

ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 14

iii. Undertakings accepted by Council at final proceedings under Section 11 23

(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 1

(e) Proceedings under Part 111 (Clearance, Re-development Areas)

i Clearance Area declarations made by Council 28

ii. Clearance Orders submitted and awaiting confirmation by Minister 15

iii. Clearance Orders submitted and rejected by Minister .. .. .. Nil.

iv. Clearance Orders submitted and confirmed by Minister .. .. .. 13.

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) - Overcrowding:-

(a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 28

ii. Number of families dwelling therein 28

iii. Number of persons dwelling therein 212

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

(c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. 11

ii. Number of persons concerned in such cases 76

(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

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:-

The delay in abating these cases of overcrowding is due to the failure of obtaining suitable building sites in a number of villages.

5. Particulars relating specially to the Agricultural Population.

Action under Housing Act, 1936

i. Number of houses provided for members of the Agricultural population to relieve overcrowding, and subject to Ministry and County Council grants under Sections 108 and 115 (3) 2

ii. Number of houses provided for members of the agricultural population, exclusive of those for relief of overcrowding, and subject to grant from County Council under Sec 115 (2) Nil.

Action under Housing of the Rural Workers Acts 1926 & 1937

(N.B. The County Council administer these Acts in this Area)

i. Number of houses or other buildings dealt with by repair or conversion .. .. .. .1.

ii. Number of reconditioned dwelling houses provided as a result of the above action 1.

A large proportion of the time of the Health Department was taken up with housing work. 505 houses were inspected and 131 houses were either the subject of a Public Inquiry as part of a clearance area or considered by the Council at final proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The supplementary slum clearance programme consists of some 160 houses or about 6% of the total number of working class houses in the district. Already 140 have been dealt with in the manner set out above. The Council were able to accept undertakings in 23 cases, either that the houses would not be used for human habitation or that reconditioning would be carried out.

In some villages the work of rehousing has been considerably delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable sites.

The establishment of a large aerodrome in the district at Little Rissington has caused the influx of a large number of civilian employees who find permanent work at the aerodrome. Since this part of the district is sparsely populated and agricultural in character, an acute housing shortage arose.

The newcomers enjoy, generally speaking, higher wages and so the old inhabitants find themselves at a disadvantage in competing for houses.

To meet these special conditions, the Council are building 20 houses at Stow-on-the-Wold and 20 houses at Bourton-on-the-Water. Many more houses are required, but the Council feel that their financial resources are not

sufficient to enable a larger number of houses to be built. No form of Government subsidy is available and no guarantee could be obtained from the Air Ministry that the houses would be permanently let until the cost of building had been paid off.

The situation is being met to some extent by private enterprise and 72 houses are being built in this way.

Now that an increased subsidy is avilable for houses built for agricultural workers the Council propose tobuild 70 for this class of worker.

There are 509 Council houses in the district representing 10% of the total number of inhabited houses.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Dairies, Cow sheds, Milk shops.

Number inspected - 1 - 150
Number of inspections - 204

Eleven samples were sent for bacteriological examination, four of these were found to be unsatisfactory. In all cases investigations were made which lead to an improvement in the milking technique.

As a result of the inspection of 150 cowsheds, 38 notices were served giving the list of works necessary to brihg the cowsheds up to standard. At the end of the year 13 of these notices had been complied with.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

There are 23 slaughter houses scattered widely over this district of 86,000 acres and so the sanitary inspectors experience considerable difficulty with regard to meat inspection. However, a very large proportion of the carcases are inspected at, or shortly after slaughter.

The percentage of diseased meat is very small and is due to the high grade of animal that is slaughtered, usually one that is bred and reared locally.

(c) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are 53 licensed slaughtermen practising in the district.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number inspected	421	20	1179	278
All diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	4	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	1.19	-	.423	1.08
Tuberculosis Only.				
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.375	-	-	3.23

Nutrition.

A number of meetings in connection with the National Health Campaign were held in various parts of the district. Films were shown and talks were given by medical officers of the County Council and District Council. The main object of the meetings was to bring home to the public the importance of adequate nutrition.

S E C T I O N F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

A Scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria has been in operation for three years. During the year under review 334 children were treated and of these about 25% were children below school age. It is most important that pre-school children should be treated because it is amongst this group that the disease is most prevalent. and most fatal.

The material supplied by the Council is alum precipitated toxoid. It is recommended to the usual family doctor who carries out the treatment by arrangement with the Council that this material be given in two doses. Since the scheme has been in operation 735 children have been immunised.

Case of Anthrax.

Information was received that a case of anthrax had occurred. The disease was of the malignant pustule variety and ran a favourable course.

The patient was not engaged in any form of industry and the investigations made did not reveal the source of infection.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifteen cases were notified as compared with 29 the previous year. The fifteen cases gave a notification rate of 0.98 per 1,000 of the population, whilst that for England and Wales was 2.05, showing that there was less incidence of Scarlet Fever in this District.

Diphtheria.

Only three cases were notified giving a notification rate of 0.2 as against 1.9 for England and Wales.

The continued freedom of the district from this serious disease is due, in some measure, to the good response of the public to the Council's immunization scheme

Treatment of Cases.

In accordance with the modern practice, Scarlet fever cases were treated at home where possible, so that out of fifteen cases, only nine had to be sent to hospital.

All three diphtheria cases were sent to hospital and this course is most desirable because skilled nursing over a prolonged period is essential in treating this disease.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	Nil		1
Scarlet Fever	15	9	1
Diphtheria	3	3	1
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid).	Nil		
Puerperal Fever	Nil		
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil		
Pneumonia..	15		3
Other diseases generally notifiable:-			
Dysentery	1		
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	
Other diseases notifiable locally (specify disease)	Nil		

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

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

* includes one inward transfer, i.e. a tuberculous person already notified and coming to live in this area.

One of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis related to a man who had not been notified as suffering from the disease during his lifetime. Investigations in such cases as to the reason for non-notification are made because it is only by early notification and hence, early treatment that patients can hope to be cured.

oOo