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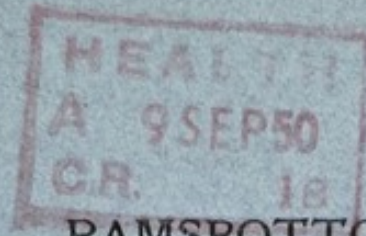
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RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

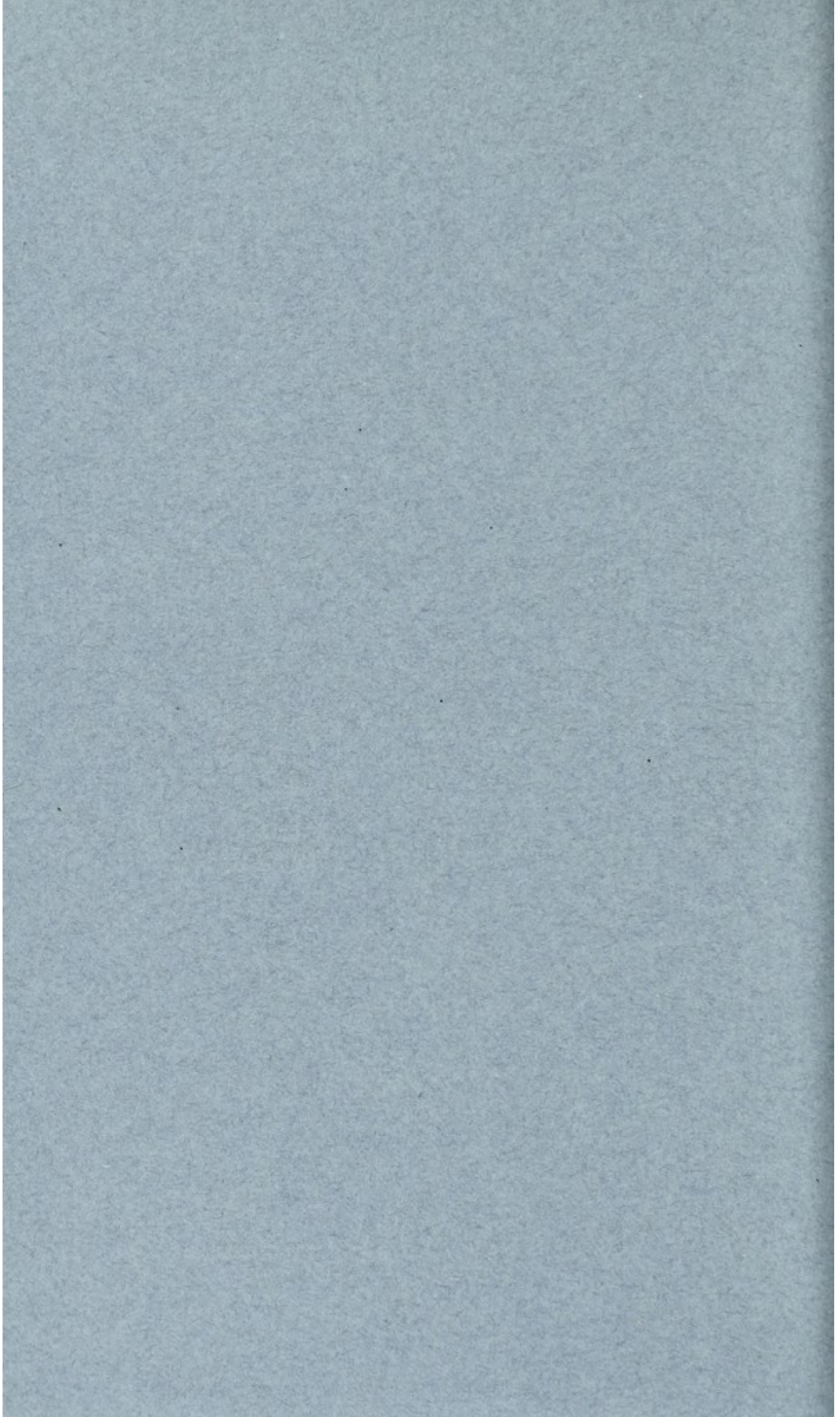
Chief Sanitary Inspector

1949



BURY:

W. S. BARLOW & Co. LTD., 87 BOLTON STREET.



RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

31st JULY, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1949 on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the district. Following the custom of recent years the report of the Medical Officer of Health is combined with that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The health of the population generally, as measured by such well recognised indicators as the infantile and maternal death rates, has been well maintained, and the year has been notable for the low incidence of infectious diseases except in the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Nevertheless, those in closest touch with the living conditions of the people are only too well aware of a number of adverse factors, all of which are difficult to assess statistically. Of these influences, prejudicial to health, the most important is bad housing.

The environmental health services under the control of the Urban District Council play a vitally important part in maintaining the health of the community, and there is ample evidence in the body of the report of the most valuable work done in this field. I mention in particular the great increase in the number of samples taken from private water supplies and in the bacteriological examination of milk and ice cream. The results of these examinations show such extensive potential pollution of private water supplies that it is advisable for all such water to be boiled. Of the 131 samples of raw milk a large proportion showed an unsatisfactory

bacterial content and the need for boiling all raw milk is also emphasised. Mention should be made also of the constant attention paid to meat and food inspection and of the painstaking work of your Sanitary Inspectors in examining over 6,000 pig carcasses during the year.

While, therefore, much work has been done and some progress can be recorded in these aspects of environmental public health, the position as regards Housing is less satisfactory. Bad housing and poor living conditions not only contribute materially to high sickness rates, to minor maladies and serious dis-harmonies in family life, and to a vast amount of human misery and frustration, but also render largely useless the attempts to provide health and welfare services to families living in overcrowded and unhealthy surroundings. Mr. Kellett has referred to the difficulties in achieving repairs and the problem of unconfirmed clearance orders, but it is evident that there is much need for this subject to be attacked with all the resources and vigour available. When it is realised that no accurate figures can be produced to show the extent of overcrowding, or the true number of sub-standard houses in the district then the importance of initiating a detailed housing survey to establish the true housing needs of the area becomes apparent.

In submitting this report I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Council in general and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement. I also desire to record my appreciation of the willing co-operation and help of your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. Kellett, and of the good work done by the other members of the Health Department staff.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. FARQUHAR,

B.Sc. (AGRIC.), M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting, in conjunction with the report of the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Urban District for the year 1949.

During the year the Council provided transport for the use of the Department. This has greatly facilitated the work of the inspectorial staff.

The many aspects of environmental public health have been the concern of the Department during the year. Particular attention has been paid to the numerous private water supplies many of which have proved to be polluted. The provision of safe water supplies is one of the fundamentals of organised society, with its protection of the public health. Safe water has been one of the major causes of the elimination of the scourge of typhoid fever and similar water born diseases, which at one time decimated the people of this country.

Special attention has been paid to milk supplies, and the results of two hundred and eighty six tests show the need for the very highest standard in production and distribution. It is disturbing to have to report a far too high percentage of pigs affected with Tuberculosis. It is hoped that the Inter-Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection will suggest means of its eradication at the source, before it reaches the slaughter house.

During the past few years there has been a great improvement in the sanitary facilities provided in some of the factories in the district. The owners are to be commended for adopting the highest standards, conforming with the most modern practice. The housing shortage is the cause of much human misery. Many houses which are the subject of unconfirmed clearance area procedure present a problem. In other properties the small landlord finds repairs a financial embarrassment due to increased costs of repairs and the control of rents. The Ridley Committee endorsed rent control under

the present conditions, but the Housing Act 1949, if applied should help towards the improvement of housing conditions in certain classes of property.

The cost of the preventative health service is high, and for this reason alone, quite apart from the large volume of suffering caused by bad environmental hygiene, we ought to strive as citizens and individuals, by all means in our power, to improve the conditions under which we live.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Health Committee for their keen interest in all matters connected with the public health, and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation in the day to day running of the Department.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support and advice of the Medical Officer of Health, and the loyal service given by Mr. D. J. Emm, Sanitary Inspector and the members of the staff.

Yours faithfully,

H. KELLETT, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION I

Statistics of the Area, 1949

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Population (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	15,530
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1949	...	...	...	...	...	14,530
Number of inhabited houses—						
(a) Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	4,390
(b) End of 1949	...	...	...	...	...	5,052
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£80,925
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£318

Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	199	98	101
	Illegitimate	11	7	4
	Total	210	105	105
				Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1949 = 14.5
Still Births	9	5	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 41
Deaths	199	96	103	Death rate per 1,000 estimated population = 13.7
England and Wales	{ Birth rate 16.7 { Death rate... .. 11.7			

Age Period of Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	3	1	4
Between 1 and 5 years	1	—	1
Between 5 and 15 years	—	—	—
Between 15 and 25 years	—	1	1
Between 25 and 45 years	5	2	7
Between 45 and 65 years	26	22	48
65 years and over	61	77	138
	96	103	199

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age: The infantile mortality rate was 19 per 1000 live births. As will be seen from Table I this is the second lowest rate ever recorded in Ramsbottom. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 32 per 1000.

Maternal Mortality: For the third successive year there have been no deaths from diseases or accidents of pregnancy or child-birth.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis: There were 6 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis as compared with 1 in 1948, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.41 per 1000, compared with 0.45 for England and Wales. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1949 was also considerably higher than in the previous year. These adverse trends in the incidence and mortality of Tuberculosis are occurring throughout the country and are ascribed to the long delay in the admission to hospital of infectious cases and consequently to such cases having to be nursed at home often under overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions.

Birth Rate: This was 14.5 per 1000 residents, the lowest rate recorded since 1942, and with a death rate of 13.7 there was an excess of births over deaths of 11 only.

Still Birth Rate: The total number of registered still births during 1949 was 9 as compared with 5 in the previous year. This corresponds to a rate of 41 per 1000 total births, which is double the national figure.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1949	1948
ALL CAUSES	199	219
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0	2
Syphilitic Diseases	1	0
Influenza	2	0
Measles.....	0	0
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	1
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	4	5
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	6
Cancer of the Breast	2	1
Cancer of all other sites	8	17
Diabetes	1	0
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	30	41
Heart Diseases.....	72	86
Other Circulatory Diseases	13	6
Bronchitis.....	11	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0
Appendicitis.....	0	1
Other Digestive Diseases	4	6
Nephritis	6	8
Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	0	0
Other maternal causes	0	0
Premature Birth	0	0
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease	1	2
Suicide	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents	3	1
Other Violent Causes	6	3
All Other Causes.....	11	8

TABLE I
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1949 TO 1929

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis all Forms Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births			
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41	
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28	
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28	
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5	
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45	
1944	13,450	13.31	15.98	60.5	60	66.66	35.87	Nil	.67	
1943	13,730	14.13	15.8	64.5	60.3	111.1	18.4	4.52	.29	
1942	14,240	15.17	13.48	62	65	Nil	35	Nil	.21	
1941	14,890	12.5	11.5	55	51	167	65	10.9	.47	
1940	14,850	14.2	10.7	56	57	Nil	42	Nil	.34	
1939	14,970	11.88	11.42	63	64	Nil	45	5.59	.27	
1938	14,940	11.6	11.0	30	18	500	62	11.36	.33	
1937	15,030	12.3	11.8	56	58	Nil	48	5.34	.47	
1936	15,190	13.5	12.1	81	78	142	60	5.07	.66	
1935	15,220	12.6	11.3	46	46	Nil	28	5.6	.79	
1934	15,220	11.4	12.2	59	54	250	31	5.20	.92	
1933	15,362	13.3	11.7	62	60	90	48	Nil	.79	
1932	14,900	13.4	9.7	82	70	400	93	6.21	.60	
1931	15,050	13.9	11.6	96	100	Nil	53	5.37	.53	
1930	14,660	14.6	12.6	64	55	333	41	10.75	.89	
1929	14,660	13.5	13.8	83	—	—	—	4.92	.96	

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1949

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s & Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Ramsbottom
RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION					
Births.					
Live Births	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5	14.5
Still Births	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.62
Deaths.					
All Causes	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2	13.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.41
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.14
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.27
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.58
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	1.51
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.55
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	0.75
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	0.89
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.13
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Food Poisoning, etc.	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.00
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS					
Deaths.					
All causes under 1 year of age	32(b)	37	30	29	19
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.0
RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS					
Notifications (Corrected)					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	0.0

(a)—Rates per 1,000 total population.

(b)—Per 1,000 related births.

TABLE III
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS
MEAN RATES FOR THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis		
1895—1899	23.0	14.5	1.16		137
1900—1904	21.2	15.3	1.43		120
1905—1909	19.0	14.0	1.21		110
1910—1914	17.4	14.2	0.99		109
1915—1919	13.5	15.0	0.88		85
1920—1924	15.9	12.8	0.72		81
1925—1929	13.7	12.8	0.58		83
1930—1934	11.6	13.3	0.66		73
1935—1939	11.5	12.4	0.41		55
1940—1944	13.5	13.9	0.32		60
1945—1949	16.9	15.3	0.32		33

TABLE IV

	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION					Maternal Mortality rate		Rate of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births
	Live birth-rate	Crude death-rate	Death-rate from tuberculosis of respiratory system	Death-rate from cancer	per 1,000 LIVE births	Per 1,000 TOTAL (live and still) births		
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.								
Population— For Birth-rate								
For death rates								
MEAN OF 5 YEARS, 1944-1948...	17.3	15.3	0.30	2.00	1.67	1.63	40	
Year— 1948 ...	16.7	15.2	2.01	2.01	Nil	Nil	12	
1949 ...	14.5	* 13.7	1.51	1.51	Nil	Nil	19	
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1949 ON—								
(a) 5 YEARS' AVERAGE, 1944-1948 ...	— 2.8	— 1.6	+ 0.11	+ 0.49	— 1.67	— 1.63	— 21	
(b) PREVIOUS YEAR ...	— 2.2	— 1.5	+ 0.28	— 0.50	Nil	Nil	+ 7	

* 1949 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.86) = 11.8 per 1,000

SECTION II

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

Number of Inhabited Houses	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES		
	With piped supply from mains	With piped supply from private sources	Without piped supply
5,052	4,466	596	30

There are no stand pipes in the district.

(a) **PUBLIC.**—The public water supply is provided and maintained by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey, and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year the Water Board took 177 samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains.

Five samples were taken by the Department of the public supply all of which were satisfactory; the Water Board report that the results of analysis of their samples have been satisfactory.

(b) **PRIVATE.**—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. One hundred and thirteen bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected.

The results of these samples are shown in the following table:

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Supply No.	No. of Houses Supplied	Other Properties Supplied	Particulars of Samples taken							Total No. of Samples
			Probable No. of Coliform organisms per 100 cc. Water							
			180+	90 and 160	11-50	3-10	1 and 2	Nil		
1	58	9	7	3	7	8	5	7	37	
2	46	1	9	4	2	2	1	7	25	
3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
4	31	1	3	3	2	9	8	3	28	
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
6	43	1	8	3	4	-	-	-	15	
7	91	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
Totals ...	279	13	27	13	15	19	17	22	113	

(a) Refuse Collection.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse, salvage and kitchen waste, is carried out by direct labour. Two S. & D. Freighters and one Karrier Bantam, all 7 cu. yd. capacity, are engaged on this work. A new 7 cu. yd. S. & D. Freighter came into service in February, 1949. During the year the Health Committee gave approval for the purchase of a second S. & D. Freighter, a replacement for one of the existing machines which has done twelve years service.

The labour problem has been present throughout the year, and the Cleansing Staff have never been at full strength. The recruitment of suitable personnel is extremely difficult, the use of casual labour being far from satisfactory. The normal establishment consists of one foreman, three drivers, two tipmen, and thirteen ashbinmen.

The cleansing staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of waterproof clothing bi-annually.

The principle of the 44 hour week came into effect on the 1st October, 1948; this is spread over $5\frac{1}{2}$ days during November to February; and 5 days during the remainder of the year. A special collection of trade refuse is made on Saturday morning during the 5 day week period, by one vehicle.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

The method of disposal of house and trade refuse is by Controlled Tipping. Two tips are in use, one at Miller Street, Summerseat, and the other at Blackburn Road, Edenfield. Every effort is made to conform to the Ministry of Health requirements for controlled tips, but this is often difficult in the face of a lack of adequate labour facilities and suitable covering material. Two tip attendants are normally employed on these tips. A new tip is required in the southern part of the district and this matter is having the consideration of the council.

The contents of pail closets, collected by a tank, are discharged via a special chute into the sewer. A new night soil tank was provided during the year.

Kitchen waste is delivered to and processed by the Rochdale Corporation Cleansing Department. The processed waste in the form of "puddings" is sold to local pig keepers.

Wastepaper, newsprint, cardboard, bones, rags, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, etc., are salvaged and disposed of to the trade. In September in view of the revocation of the Salvage of Waste Materials (No. 2 & No. 3) Orders and the failure to find a market for waste paper the Health Committee abandoned paper salvage.

(c) Expenditure.

The nett cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ending 31st March, 1950, was £5,891 0s. 6d., compared with £4,789 17s. 2d. for the previous year.

(d) Provision of Dustbins.

163 dustbins were supplied under this scheme during the year to the owners of property.

(e) Salvage of Materials.

128 tons of salvage were recovered during the year ending 31st March, 1950, and the income from the sale of these materials amounted to £718 1s. 1d.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Revisits	Total Visits
Housing—Housing Act	12	7	19
Housing—Public Health Act	58	114	172
Other Visits—Public Health Act	63	45	108
Houses Let in Lodgings	—	1	1
Temporary Dwellings	1	—	1
Vermin Infestations	7	6	13
Infectious Diseases	32	17	49
Water Supply	110	49	159
Water Samples	118	—	118
Sanitary Accommodation	53	74	127
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C.'s	26	37	63
Drainage	160	221	381
Refuse Accommodation	147	78	225
Public Cleansing	127	23	150
Public Conveniences	64	1	65
Dairies and Cowsheds	60	22	82
Bakehouses	19	—	19
Food Preparing Premises	59	6	65
General Food Premises	11	1	12
Licensed Premises	1	2	3
Restaurants	6	1	7
Slaughterhouses	3	2	5
Ice Cream Samples	59	—	59
Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	131	—	131
Other Samples (with County)	35	—	35
Meat Inspection	236	15	251
Food Inspection	12	1	13
Factories Act	59	26	85
Outworkers	23	—	23
Shops	49	—	49
Schools	5	4	9
Offensive Trades	4	3	7
Smoke Abatement	4	—	4
Rodent Control	89	93	182
Keeping of Animals	27	2	29
Miscellaneous Visits	60	5	65
Complaints Unfounded	2	—	2
	1,932	856	2,788

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	282
Statutory Notices	Nil

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

(a) Housing.

HOUSES WITH:—	Found or de- fective	Reme- died
Defective Roofs	8	2
Defective Downspouts, Eaves, and Gutters	8	2
Defective Pointing and Rendering	3	
Other External Defects	4	1
Rising Dampness	1	
Penetrating Dampness	10	3
Defective Plaster	5	
Minor Internal Defects	16	7
Insanitary Sinks	4	
Unsatisfactory Cooking facilities	1	
Unsatisfactory lighting or ventilation		1
Defective Yard Paving	1	2
No. of houses involved:		
Unfit	—	—
Partially unfit	27	8

(b) Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.

No Refuse Accommodation	17	20
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation	46	24
Refuse Bins	28	25
Ashpits converted to Refuse Bins		1
Privy Middens converted to Pail Closets		2
Pail Closets	2	1
W.W.C.'s or Structures	9	
W.W.C.'s converted		40
Choked W.W.C.'s	58	42
W.C.'s or Structures	3	1
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	3	2
Extra W.C.'s installed		5

	Found or de- fective	Reme- died
(c) Drainage.		
Choked Drainage	29	29
Defective Drainage	12	10
Old Drains Tested		3
New Drains inspected and passed		121
Colour Tests		49
Smoke Tests		23
Water Tests		10

(d) General.

Dangerous Structures	1	
Offensive Accumulations	9	
Dirty Houses	4	
Verminous Premises, excluding Bed Bugs	7	7
Bed Bugs: Private Houses	2	2
Smoke Nuisances	1	
Flooded Cellars and Sub-Floors	2	
Other Nuisances	5	
Offensive Effluvia	3	
Polluted Streams	1	

(e) Food Preparing Premises.

Cleanliness		1
Washing Facilities	2	
Disrepair	3	1
Risk of Contamination	1	

(f) Shops.

Ventilation	2	
Other Offences	1	

(g) General Food Premises.

Temperature	1	
Other Offences	1	

	Found or defective	Remedied
(h) Bakehouses.		
Washing Facilities	I	
Temperature	4	
Other Offences	I	I

(i) Cowsheds and Dairies.

Disrepair	I	
-----------	---	--

(j) Factories.

Contravention of Sec. 7	II	7
-------------------------	----	---

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	11	4	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. ...	137	78	11	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers premises) ...	2	3	—	—
Total	150	85	11	—

(2) Cases in which Defects were found :

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	7	—	10	—

Smoke Abatement.

There are thirty-nine factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year. One complaint was received of the emission of soot and grit. The factory was visited and the management and boilermen interviewed.

The main excuse for production of black smoke is usually the quality of the fuel, although this is not entirely responsible. Inefficient stoking, with lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of combustion, is partly responsible for emission of smoke and grit, and the fact that many boilers are hand fired, Shell type, Lancashire or Cornish boilers, notorious producers of black smoke. A warning letter was sent to the offending factory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a)	Council Houses infested	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Council Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	Private Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	2
	Private Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	2

Treatment was carried out by the Department, using various types of residual spray, containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane. The sprays have been generally efficient.

In order to prevent the infestation of Council Houses the premises of prospective tenants are inspected by the Department in conjunction with the Housing Manager. Certain bug-infested houses are found during these visits, and are subsequently treated.

Schools.

The sanitary accommodation at two schools in the rural part of the area leave much to be desired. Turn County School is on pail closets, Buckhurst C.E. School is on privy middens. In neither case is there a sewer available.

The water supplies to Turn County School and Buckurst are private supplies and neither are satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view. The former is to go on to the mains supply, and towns water is being delivered daily by the School Meals Service to the latter School.

Rodent Control.

Considerable work was done under this heading during the year, under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order, 1943. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department.

(a) SURFACE INFESTATIONS.—During the year the following surface infestations were treated :—

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

	RATS	MICE
Number of Treatments ...	39	2
Number of Points Baited ...	1,004	—
Number of Points Poisoned	421	24
Estimated Kill	845	Not known
Bodies found	105	2
Types of Infestation :—		
(a) Reservoir	4	—
(b) Major	9	—
(c) Minor	26	2

The Councils refuse tips received four treatments during the year, and the sewage works received two treatments.

These sites are subject to reinfestation from agricultural land and more particularly from the river. Infestation has been reduced to a minimum.

(b) SEWER TREATMENTS.

(i) MAINTENANCE TREATMENT.—Two took place during the year, one in February/March, the other in August/September. In the first case 170 manholes were poisoned with 10% arsenic and bread mash, 29 complete takes and 55 partial takes occurred. In the second case 47 manholes were poisoned with 2½% zinc phosphide and sausage rusk, 1 complete take and 3 partial takes occurred.

- (2) TEST-BAIT.—A 20% test baiting of the sewers was carried out in August between the above two treatments; 112 man-holes were treated. Nine complete and two partial takes occurred.

(c) RIVER IRWELL TREATMENT.

A joint committee consisting of representatives of the riparian authorities of the Rivers Irwell, Croal and Roch agreed to a full scale treatment of the banks of these rivers. The Council agreed to the treatment of eleven miles of river bank in the Ramsbottom area. A careful survey was made of each bank of the river, it was divided into 28 sections, and then the following action took place.

- (1) TEST-BAIT.—Between 11th April and 5th May, 1,386 test baits were laid at intervals along the river bank, in holes in stone walls, and in the banks proper. In certain areas evidence of extensive rat infestation was found. There were 434 good takes.
- (2) TREATMENT.—Between 23rd May and 23rd July, bait was placed at 3,123 points on three alternative days, and 1,433 points were poisoned with 2½% zinc phosphide on the last day. There were 214 'good' takes, 799 'partial' takes, and it is estimated from the quantity of poison taken that some five thousand rats were killed.

The combined operation of twenty local authorities made a co-ordinated attack on a task of some magnitude. The treatment proved heavy rat infestation in certain areas, which should be treated next year. It was a new operation in Rodent Control, but it was felt to be well worth while.

Councillors G. Holt and J. Hogan, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the Rodent Control Workable Area Committee No. 15 for the year 1949, this met at the offices of the various authorities constituting the Committee.

SECTION III

HOUSING

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	70
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	70
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	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 preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27

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	8
--	---

3.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—

Undertakings accepted under Sec. 11 (3)	1
--	---

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding. No accurate figures are available. Complete survey of district necessary in order to assess degree of overcrowding.

5.—Clearance Area Procedure. No action during the year.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

(a) By the Local Authority (Permanent)	56
(b) By the Local Authority (Temporary)	Nil
(c) By Private Enterprise	7

SECTION IV

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply.

No. of Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
No. of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than cow-keepers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dealers licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculin Tested Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accredited Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Visits to Cowsheds or Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Dairies Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The following table shows the results of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Bacillus Coli		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Undesignated	103	54	32	60	43	31	1	—	—	221
Heat Treated	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	4
Pasteurised	12	—	—	11	1	6	—	12	—	30
Tuberculin Tested	5	2	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	11
Accredited	8	4	2	6	2	3	—	—	—	17
Sterilised	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Totals	131	60	36	80	51	43	1	15	—	286

The unsatisfactory accredited and tuberculin tested samples were reported to and followed up by the County Sanitary Officer, Lancs. County Council, with whom there is close liaison in all matters connected with milk production and control, which affect both the County Authority and the Local Authority. The unsatisfactory pasteurised and heat treated samples were taken up with the appropriate authorities in whose district they were produced.

One sample out of forty three revealed the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. This was dealt with by the veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

All the unsatisfactory samples were followed up, and advice given on the production of clean milk. The sale of loose milk from open churns in the street is deprecated as being most unhygienic. The fact is often lost sight of that milk in its raw state is a food drunk largely by children and nursing mothers, and its cleanliness and freedom from disease should be above question.

On 1st October, 1949, the control of the production of milk passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949. Control of distribution remains in the hands of the local authority.

(b) Ice Cream.

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers ...	2
Registered Retail Manufacturers	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use)	24

In January, 1949, the Council adopted five Codes of Practice approved by the Lancs. County Council, covering the manufacture, transportation, storing and sale of ice cream. All persons dealing with this product were circulated with the appropriate Code, and this is now the standard required in all premises.

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture ...	17	6	2	2	23	4	27
Not Local Manufacture	11	8	6	7	19	13	32
Totals	28	14	8	9	42	17	59

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1934	2,082	800	2,882	3,000	4,373	7,373
1935	1,870	715	2,585	2,745	6,051	8,796
1936	1,380	328	1,708	1,861	3,086	4,947
1937	1,626	102	1,728	2,476	2,412	4,888
1938	145	119	264	92	2,206	2,298
1939	179	108	287	570	1,184	1,754
1940	1,062	992	2,054	1,761	8,052	9,813
1941	134	696	830	1,430	7,697	9,127
1942	432	604	1,036	916	4,812	5,728
1943	358	520	878	1,307	5,366	6,673
1944	Nil	409	409	2,562	5,535	8,097
1945	124	890	1,014	2,688	6,077	8,765
1946	Nil	1,192	1,192	1,215	7,488	8,703
1947	508	949	1,257	1,898	4,814	6,712
1948	175	996	1,171	4,296	4,563	8,859
1949	702	1,307	2,009	5,121	10,500	15,621
Totals	10,577	10,727	21,304	33,938	84,216	118,154

Ramsbottom Urban District Council
CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1938-1949

Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1938	2,143	2,143	2	13	0.7	1	127	5.9
1939	1,181	1,181	2	15	1.4	1	68	5.8
1940	5,572	5,572	*	*	*	*	*	*
1941	6,604	6,604	1	*	*	9	*	*
1942	3,949	3,949	2	*	*	5	*	*
1943	3,935	3,935	2	*	*	7	*	*
1944	3,549	3,549	Nil	*	*	12	*	*
1945	3,730	3,730	1	*	*	15	*	*
1946	4,200	4,200	Nil	*	*	7	*	*
1947	2,266	2,266	2	*	*	10	*	*
1948	2,979	2,979	1	154	5.2	23	159	6.11
1949	6,157	6,157	4	283	4.66	33	460	8.01

* No record kept of actual numbers ; record of weights only.

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

NUMBER OF CARCASSES EXAMINED AFTER SLAUGHTER

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Total
1934	57	340	205	107	27	487	1223
1935	39	373	140	112	16	2181	2861
1936	27	387	132	89	10	2519	3164
1937	21	323	186	111	19	2082	2742
1938	17	250	232	78	11	1555	2143
1939	24	152	267	61	4	673	1181
*1940	2	5	19	—	—	5546	5572
1941	—	—	—	—	—	6604	6604
1942	—	—	—	—	—	3949	3949
1943	—	—	—	—	—	3935	3935
1944	—	—	—	—	—	3549	3549
1945	—	—	—	—	—	3730	3730
1946	—	—	—	—	—	4200	4200
1947	—	—	—	—	—	2266	2266
1948	—	—	—	—	—	2979	2979
1949	—	—	—	—	—	6157	6157
Total ...	187	1830	1181	558	87	52412	56255

* Regional Slaughtering commenced : Local Bacon Factory continued to operate.

(c) Meat and Food Inspection.**(i) MEAT.**

During the year all the pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory in the district have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Number killed	6,157
Number inspected	6,157
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	
Whole Carcasses Condemned	4
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned	283
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	4.66
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY	
Whole Carcasses condemned	33
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned	460
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.01

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption:

	Whole Carcasses and organs pounds	Part Carcasses and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	702	1,307	2,009
Tuberculosis only	5,121	10,500	15,621
Totals	5,823	11,807	17,630

The above figures include 250 pigs slaughtered for private consumption of which parts were surrendered. Due to the increased number of pigs slaughtered, inspection took place on twenty seven Sundays during the year.

(ii) OTHER FOODS.

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Butter	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
2 Bovine Heads (decompositon)						62 lbs.
4 Boxes Fish	...	...	...	...		245 lbs.
21 Tins Milk	...	...	...	...		19 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
12 Tins Meat	...	...	...	...		19 lbs.
3 Tins Fish Paste	...	...	...			2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
6 Tins Vegetables	...	...	...			7 lbs.
						358 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(iii) FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 relating to the sampling of food for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its County Sanitary Officer.

Dr. F. Hall, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 90 samples were obtained in the Ramsbottom District, an increase of 20 above the year 1948.

Sixty of the samples were milk, and 30 other foods comprising :—

2 Cooking Fat.	4 Coffee.
1 Honey.	1 Jelly.
3 Ice Cream.	1 Liquorice Powder.
1 Zinc Ointment.	1 Veal loaf, canned.
1 Borax.	2 Cheese.
1 Custard Powder.	1 Cornflour.
1 Beef sausage.	2 White pepper.
1 Nutmeg, ground.	1 Cinnamon, ground.
2 Boric acid crystals.	2 Camphorated oil.
2 Sulphur ointment.	

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
I formal milk.	Deficient 6.0% solids not fat, freezing point indicated presence of 1.0% of extraneous water.	Same Vendor.
I formal milk.	Deficient 12.8% solids not fat, freezing point indicated presence of 6.7% of extraneous water.	
I informal milk.	Deficient of 0.6% solids not fat, freezing point indicated presence of 1.3% of extraneous water.	Same Vendor. Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
I informal milk.	Deficient 1.2% solids not fat, freezing point indicated presence of 1.4% of extraneous water.	
I informal milk.	Freezing point indicated presence of 0.3% of extraneous water.	
I informal milk.	Deficient 1.7% solids not fat, freezing point indicated presence of 1.1% of extraneous water.	
I formal milk.	Deficient 2.3% solids not fat, freezing point indicated presence of 2.0% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
I formal milk.	Deficient 5.0% fat.	Vendor notified.
I formal milk.	Freezing point indicated presence of 0.6% of extraneous water.	Same Vendor.
I formal milk.	Freezing point indicated presence of 0.6% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned.
I formal milk.	Deficient 3.3% fat. Low in solids not fat.	Same Vendor.
I formal milk.	Deficient 6.6% fat. Low in solids not fat.	
I formal milk.	Deficient 15% fat.	Vendor notified.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1 formal milk.	Freezing point indicated presence of 3.7% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned.
1 formal milk.	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.6% of extraneous water.	
		Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.

In addition 5 "appeal to cow" samples were taken during the year.

SECTION V

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASE(i) **Infectious Diseases.**

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

(ii) **Laboratory Facilities.**

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, fæces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fæces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Milk for Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Milk for B. Coli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Milk for Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water for Bacteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Ice Cream for Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ice Cream for B. Coli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

The co-operation and advice of the laboratory staff, under the direction of Dr. T. M. Parker is greatly appreciated.

(iii)

Apart from Respiratory Tuberculosis the incidence of infectious disease has been low and cases have been mild in character.

(iv) Diphtheria.

Three cases were notified as against thirteen cases in the previous year. When admitted to hospital the diagnosis in all cases was found not to be true diphtheria.

(v) Whooping Cough.

22 cases were notified, as against 18 cases in the previous year.

(vi) Scabies.

Under modern conditions, there is little reason why there should be any cases of scabies, and with few exceptions most of the cases are due to carelessness. No cases were treated at the School Clinic.

(vii) Poliomyelitis.

There were two cases of poliomyelitis during the year, both of a mild type.

(viii) Tuberculosis.

There were 9 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 4 of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis, which is the highest incidence of this disease since 1946. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

(ix) Disinfection.

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the year under review, twenty houses were disinfected, the majority being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1940—1949

DISEASE	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Scarlet Fever ...	23	25	8	20	72	69	74	22	39	25
Diphtheria ...	—	13	2	3	12	6	16	9	31	38
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Measles ...	11	263	172	97	104	*38	190	38	201	211
Whooping Cough ...	22	18	39	12	66	17	16	11	166	4
Pneumonia ...	13	27	12	22	22	23	23	21	28	43
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	8	3	5	2	5	5	5	6	9	3
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	9	3	5	10	12	10	8	6	10	8
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis...	4	3	1	5	3	6	8	2	2	7
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid "B" ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	93	360	247	172	299	176	341	119	495	344

Measles and Whooping Cough only notifiable from October, 1939.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1949

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Cases all ages	Cases re- moved to Hospital	Total Deaths	Deaths in Hospi- tal
	AGE PERIODS—YEARS											Un- der 1					
	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over						
Scarlet Fever ...	2	-	4	2	9	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	-
Measles ...	-	3	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	2	6	3	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	-
Pneumonia ...	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	13	-	4
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Totals ...	5	11	7	8	22	4	3	-	3	10	4	4	4	80	24	4	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1949

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	23	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	6	8
Measles ...	11	2	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough ...	22	-	-	3	2	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	13	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Erysipelas ...	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	9	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	4	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Totals ...	93	5	2	11	5	19	9	9	3	4	3	8	15

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1949

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
25 to 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 to 65	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 and over... ..	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	4	5	2	2	3	3	-	-
	9		4		6		-	



