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Contributors

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ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1947.



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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM HOGG, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.R.S.I.

Clerical Staff:

Miss D.R. Plascott.

Telephone - Ross 214.

County Offices,
Alton Street,
Ross-on-Wye.

Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Surveyor and Housing
Designated Officer:

+ G.E. HARDY, L.R.I.B.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

∅ + C.W.J. MANLEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.P.H.H.

(+ Holds Certificate for Meat and Food Inspector).

(∅ Holds Smoke Inspector's Certificate).

Clerk to the Sanitary Inspectors:

O.J. Scruby.

Telephone - Ross 411.

Woodside,
Ross-on-Wye.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND PARISHES REPRESENTEDChairmen of the Council:

Major H.S. Allfrey J.P.

(How Caple & Sollowshope).

Vice Chairman of the Council:

Mr. C. Freer J.P.

(Llangarron).

Mr. T.E. Aubrey	...	...	...	...	...	Aston Ingham.
Mr. I. Drayson Russill	...	...	...	...	...	Ballingham.
Mr. A.A. Matthews	...	...	...	...	...	Brampton Abbots.
Lt.Col. M.R.D. Cobbold	...	...	...	...	...	Bridstow.
Mr. H.J.W. Bellamy	...	...	...	...	...	Brockhampton.
Mr. J.H. Roberts	...	...	...	...	...	Foy.
Mr. H.W. Parish	...	...	...	...	...	Garnew.
Brig.Gen. T.R.F. Bate, C.M.G., J.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Garway.
Vice Adml. J.L. Pearson, C.M.G., J.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Goodrich.
Mr. H.W. Badger	...	...	...	...	...	Harewood & Llandinabo.
Mr. A.L. Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	Hentland.
Mr. R.J. Jenkins	...	...	...	...	...	Kings Caple.
Mr. G. Savidge	}	...	...	...	...	Lea.
Mr. J.B. Sainsbury						
Mr. W. Morris	...	...	...	...	...	Linton.
Mr. J.F. Maclean, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Llangarron.
Capt. R.L. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	Llangothal.
Mr. W.L. Birchley	...	...	...	...	...	Llanwerne.
Mr. G.W. Barnfield	...	...	...	...	...	Marstow.
Mr. C. King	...	...	...	...	...	Pencoyd.
Mr. E.T. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	Peterstow.
Mr. H.T. Allen	}	...	...	...	...	Ross Rural.
Mr. G.F. Webb						

4.

BYELAWS.

The Byelaws in operation in this District are as follows:-

1st November, 1932 - Byelaws re new Buildings and certain matters
in connection with Buildings.

17th March, 1938 - Byelaws relating to Pleasure Boats and
Vessels (Boating).

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947, which deals generally with matters affecting the health of the inhabitants of the District. No instructions were received from the Council to report specially upon any particular subject. The Report is furnished under Article 14 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1936.

Unfortunately a number of cases of infantile paralysis occurred in the District during the latter part of the year. These arose as part of the general increase of this disease experienced by the country as a whole. In addition scarlet fever was troublesome in the first half of the year.

The preparation of the Report has been facilitated by assistance willingly given me by Mr. D.H. Thomas, Clerk to the Council, Mr. G.E. Hardy, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor and Mr. E.O. Christopher, Rating Officer, and I place on record my gratitude for such help and assistance.

Also I take this opportunity of thanking the Council for the support and assistance given me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

William Foggy

Area Medical Officer of Health.

17th July, 1948.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:

The Ross and Whitechurch Rural District lies in the south of the County of Hereford, surrounding the Urban District of Ross-on-Wye, and is divided into an eastern and western parts of roughly equal area by the winding course of the River Wye. These two divisions are connected by road bridge at Hoarwithy, Foy (pedestrian's only), Wilton, Kerne Bridge (Toll) and Huntsham.

The scenery of the valley is very fine, especially in the Symond's Yat area and the Wye has a considerable reputation with anglers, with the result that during the summer months a considerable number of visitors are attracted to the District and catering for their needs forms an occupation of some significance.

The District is purely rural in character and every phase of agriculture is practised within the area. The production of timber is a thriving industry and limestone quarrying is carried on at Whitechurch, Aston Ingham and Gorsley.

General Statistics:-Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year:-

Registrar General's Estimated Resident Population	... ..	11,890
Area (in acres)	.... ..	72,105
Number of Inhabited House (end of 1947)	... ..	3,375
Rateable Value	... ..	£44,036
The Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	... ..	£185:12:10.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population		19.5
Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still)		45.3
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (crude)		15.6

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births.</u>
Heading No. 29 ... Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Heading No. 30 ... Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One year of Age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	... ..	51.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	... ..	50.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	... ..	76.9

Population:-

The Registrar General's estimated of the resident population is 11,890 which compares with a figure of 11,790 for the previous year. This figure shows little variation from the census figures of 11,859 (1921) and 11,608 (1931). The natural increase of population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 47.

The estimated average number of persons per acre is 0.164 and the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.5. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 0.3 approximately.

Births:-

A total of 232 live births (111 males and 121 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 19.5 per thousand of the estimated resident population, compared with 20.5 per thousand for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 13 (8 males and 5 females) which is 5.6% of the total live births.

Still Births:-

There were 10 still births registered, which gives a rate of 0.9 per thousand of the estimated resident population.

Deaths:-

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the Rural District is 185 (94 males and 91 females) after the deduction of deaths of non-residents and the addition of deaths of residents which occurred outside the District. This gives a crude death rate of 15.6 per thousand of the estimated population.

This crude death rate is higher than that for England and Wales 12.0 per 1,000 estimated resident population. It is not possible at the present time to give a corrected death rate. It will be noticed that the number of male deaths is very near to the number of female deaths.

The commonest cause of death was heart disease, (56 deaths), whilst arterial disease comes next with 21 deaths. This is the usual experience in every area.

A table of Causes of Death according to sex is given at the end of this Section.

Cancer Deaths:-

There were 23 deaths (12 males and 11 females) attributed to all forms of cancer, giving a death rate of 1.9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Infant Mortality:-

There were 12 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving a total infant mortality rate of 51.7 per thousand total live births.

The number of illegitimate infants included in the total infant deaths was 1.

Deaths from Diarrhoea Under Two years of age:-

There were no deaths from diarrhoea under two years of age.

Deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease:-

Eleven deaths (5 males and 6 females) were attributed to pneumonia, which was the single notifiable infectious disease giving rise to death.

The following table gives the causes of death according to sex for the year:-

No:	Cause	Male	Female	Total
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	4	9
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	-	1	1
13a.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus	1	-	1
13b.	Cancer of Uterus	-	2	2
14.	Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	4	2	6
15.	Cancer of Breast	-	3	3
16.	Cancer of all Other Sites	7	4	11
18.	Intracranial Vascular Lesions	7	14	21
19.	Heart Diseases	33	23	56
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	3
21.	Bronchitis	3	8	11
22.	Pneumonia	5	6	11
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	-	1	1
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	-	1	1
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	2	0	2
28.	Nephritis	7	3	10
31.	Premature Birth	2	3	5
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infancy Diseases	-	4	4
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	2	-	2
35.	Other Violent Causes	2	2	4
36.	Other Causes	11	8	19
	All Causes	94	91	185

SECTION B GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA:-Public Health Laboratory:-

The laboratory facilities remained unchanged and very satisfactory throughout the year. The Medical Research Council Public Health Laboratory, at the County Offices, Hereford, remained under the direction of Dr. A. Ewart Jones, and is now established as a permanent laboratory under the national scheme. The District is particularly fortunate in having this Laboratory available at Hereford for not only does it provide rapid and essential reports to the Public Health Department, but is of the greatest value to the medical practitioners within the area. In addition, Dr. R. Ewart Jones continues to give much valuable help outside the laboratory in field investigations.

The scope of the work carried out at this Laboratory covers all of the usual clinical pathological investigations, the bacteriological examination of foods and on behalf of the Council the examination of water.

Occasional chemical examinations of food and other material are carried out by the Public Analyst and occasional specimens are at times sent to the University of Birmingham.

The following table gives the number of investigations carried out on behalf of the Council by the Public Health Laboratory, Hereford:-

<u>Specimens Examined.</u>							
Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nose Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aural Swabs	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sores of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk (other than Milk Special Designations Regulations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Water (Chemical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition two samples of milk were submitted to Birmingham University for examination for tuberculosis.

Public Mortuary:-

The Council has an arrangement with the Ross-on-Wye Urban District Council for the reception of bodies from the Rural District at the Public Mortuary, Grey Tree Road, Ross-on-Wye. During the year 15 bodies were removed from the Rural District to the Public Mortuary.

Water:-Geology:-

The prevailing geological formation of the District is old Red Sandstone of the Devonian System with an outcrop of silurian Limestone along the south eastern boundary from Upton Bishop to Gorsley and Aston Ingham. In the parishes of Walford and Witchurch, along the southern boundary of the District there is an outcrop of carboniferous limestone.

In parts the Silurian Limestone is covered with a thin stratum of yellow sandstone, whilst the limestone itself contains a number of fossils. The Carboniferous Limestone in the Witchurch area is relatively poor in fossils but contains numerous caverns some natural and others man made. Certain of these caverns are of great age and there is some evidence that they were used as stone age dwellings. The Old Red Sandstone in this area, where exposed, appears to be devoid of fossils, but in parts of the District the Old Red Conglomerate can be seen dividing the stratum into an upper and

lower series.

The Old Red Sandstone is a porous rock somewhat brittle and prone to weather badly. It is therefore unsuitable for building purposes, but was used for this purpose in former times, there being numerous old quarry sites within the area. During wet periods numerous shallow springs arise from the Old Red Sandstone which rapidly disappear when dry weather supervenes.

From what has been said, it will be gathered that the Old Red Sandstone is not a particularly good water bearing stratum, as a result the water supplies within the area are somewhat small and diverse in character.

In the area immediately surrounding the Urban District the mains of the Ross Water Undertaking provide a constant supply of wholesome water at adequate pressure throughout the year in the parishes of Ross Rural and in parts of the parishes of Bridstow, Walford, and Weston-under-Penyard. The number of dwelling houses supplied from the Water Undertaking Mains in these parishes is:-

Bridstow	...	...	...	...	...	115	Dwellings.
Ross Rural	...	...	...	...	...	97	"
Walford	...	...	...	...	...	41	"
Weston-under-Penyard	...	...	...	...	...	5	"

All these supplies are by means of service pipes to the dwellings, with the single exception of 7 dwellings in Bridstow supplied by stand pipes.

The water of the Ross Water Undertaking is obtained from bore holes in the Old Red Sandstone at the Alton Court Works. The water is of good potable quality, though somewhat hard, and receives no treatment other than chlorination, this being applied as the water passes through the rising main leading to the covered reservoir on Chase Hill.

As a result of chlorination, the water is quite frequently found to be sterile, even before chlorination the number of organisms per 100 c.c. is very low. The pressure in the mains is constant, and appears to be adequate within the area of supply. During the year, an extension of 33 yards of 2" main was constructed at Benhall Lane, Wilton.

The Rural District Council has provided piped water supplies in the parishes of Brampton Abbots, Llangarron, Garway and Harewood End. Each of these schemes gives a constant supply of water of good potable quality.

Brampton Abbots Supply:-

Brampton Abbots is supplied from water purchased in bulk from the Ross Water Undertaking. A small reservoir and pumping station with automatic electric pumps is provided by the Council. The scheme supplies 30 dwellings by means of separate services. The water is of excellent potable quality and was fairly adequate in service during the year.

Garway Supply:-

This scheme makes use of a hard spring which is impounded on high ground. The yield of the spring is subject to considerable variation with climatic conditions, but up to the present has been adequate for the demand. The water is put into supply without preliminary treatment. The number of dwellings supplied is 47, of which 14 are supplied by means of 4 standpipes.

During the year, the Council had under consideration a proposal to extend the existing main from Garway Common to Broad Oak with a

branch to supply farms and cottages at Penrose in the parish of St. Neonards. The cost of this extension has been approximately estimated and the proposal has received the approval of the Ministry of Health. Unfortunately the extension still awaits completion.

Llangarron Supply:-

This piped water supply which supplies part of Llangarron Parish utilises spring water, which is pumped to reservoirs situated on appropriate levels. The water is passed into supply without preliminary treatment and is adequate for the present demands. The yield of the spring is subject to variation correlated with the rain fall. The scheme supplies 138 dwellings mostly by individual services but about 29 dwellings are supplied by 10 standpipes

The power for the pump is furnished from a water wheel with a diesel set as a stand by. Flooding of the river is liable to interfere with this supply.

Llancloudy Supply:-

This is a separate scheme which supplies the Llancloudy area of Llangarron Parish. The water of a land spring is collected and piped to 20 dwellings and a Prisoner of War Camp. There are no stand pipes.

As the quality of this water has not been entirely satisfactory a chlorinator is provided. This supply has been inadequate for the demand in the past. This now appears to have been overcome as a result of the action of the Ministry of Works, whereby a breakout spring was diverted into the reservoir of the Local Authority as a temporary measure.

Harewood End Supply:-

This small scheme was purchased by the Council in 1944. Water is pumped from a shallow well by power supplied by an overshot water wheel with an internal combustion engine as an auxiliary power unit. The scheme supplies 27 dwellings by piped services.

If all the schemes of the Local Authority are considered together, it will be seen that 224 dwellings within the area are supplied from mains by services and a further 40 from standpipes on the main.

In addition to the piped supplies provided by Statutory Undertakers and the Local Authority, there is a number of small piped schemes in the ownership of private individuals. The private mains afford supplies in the parishes of Bridstow, Brockhampton, Foy, Ganarew, Goodrich, Hentland, Hope Mansell, How Caple, Kings Caple, Lea, Marstow, Pencoyd, Weston, Harewood, Upton Bishop, Whitchurch, Walford, St. Neonards and Welsh Newton. These schemes utilise water from a variety of sources and are of various degrees of mechanical soundness. The Department cannot exercise more than a slight supervision of these supplies. The number of dwellings supplied in each case varies from two to about thirty in the largest. The total number obtaining supplies from these private mains cannot exceed 350.

The remaining dwellings are supplied from public or private wells and a significant number depend upon the collection of rain water. These wells are usually of the shallow type and many cannot be regarded as satisfactory sources of potable water.

In general, it can be truthfully said that the existing water supplies of the area are not adequate in quantity and that part of the population is obliged to rely upon waters of indifferent potable quality. These deficiencies are not uniformly distributed in the area but the parishes of Whitchurch, Sollack, Hentland, St. Neonards, Goodrich, Peterstow and Ballingham have most pressing needs.

Being aware that the water supplies of the area were not entirely satisfactory, the Council has been giving further consideration to the possibility of providing an adequate supply to the whole area. The difficulties are very great under present conditions and progress cannot be rapid.

The very large number of separate sources of supply renders control of potable waters by your Officers almost impossible, so a few routine samples and samples where waters are suspected represents the results of the year. The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination was 89, and the number of samples submitted for chemical examination was 1. No samples were taken of the Llanclouddy water which is the only piped supply receiving treatment.

It may be remarked that the number of bacteriological samples submitted was greatly in excess of the number of chemical samples. Furthermore a full examination of a water is usually understood to be an examination by both methods. This is quite true, but a bacteriological examination is useful as a rapid test for routine purposes and as confirmation of waters where pollution is suspected. In spite of all the difficulties of control, no outbreak of water-borne disease occurred amongst the inhabitants of the District.

The Council found that the inadequate water supplies within the area were a restrictive factor in connection with plans for post war housing, and further schemes will need to be developed if the full housing needs are to be met.

In addition, to piped supplies there is a small number of public wells and spouts. These were listed in a previous Annual Report and form the supply for many dwellings.

These mostly depend upon water from shallow sources of somewhat indifferent potable quality and suffer from a diminishing yield in dry weather. During 1947, Talbot's Well in the parish of Linton failed completely towards the end of the year.

Drainage and Sewerage:-

There are two short lengths of public sewer within the District, one at Upton Bishop and the other in Goodrich parish. Both are small and provide drainage for few properties, the disposal arrangements are somewhat crude.

A short length of private sewer is in use at Hildersley in the parish of Ross Rural, draining into a septic tank which continued to give rise to nuisance in the early part of the year. Ultimately repairs were carried out on the tank with fairly satisfactory results.

There were no extensions made to the public or private sewers during the year. On eight sites for new Council Houses small sewage disposal arrangements consisting of septic tank and filter were constructed, the number of dwellings on these sites varying from four to eight.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors made 62 drain tests. The number of new drains provided for dwelling house was 54 and 3 new drains were provided for other premises. The number of existing drains found to be defective and reconstructed or repaired was 5.

From what has been said of the geology of the District and a consideration of the physical contours of the area, together with the distribution of the population, it will be realised that the simplest method of drainage is by means of small isolated units. This in practice resolves itself into the provision of septic tanks with or without filtration and always with sub-irrigation for individual premises or occasionally small groups of premises. The system has no doubt been evolved as a result of experience, and generally speaking is favoured by the sandy soil.

The Council does not undertake the emptying and cleansing of cess pools and septic tanks.

Rivers and Streams:-

The winding course of the River Wye divides the District into eastern and western parts, these being very approximately equal in area. The River Garron runs through the western side receiving its tributary, the Gamber, at Llangarron, and finally joins the River Wye at Old Forge. On the south western boundary the River Monnow adjoins the District for approximately four miles.

All these rivers flow through rural country and are clean and unobjectionable, the proof of this lies in the fact that game fish are plentiful. No action by the Department or by the Council to prevent or abate river pollution was necessary during the year.

The River Wye is prone to rapid rise and fall during periods of heavy rain and when snow along the upper part of its course melts, with the result that extensive flooding occurs in the lower areas. During 1947, exceptionally severe flooding took place in the early part of the year but fortunately this was not followed by any serious effect upon the health of the inhabitants. Some dwellings were damaged and some food was lost but no irreparable damage was done to any water supply.

Apart from some slight increase in the risk to life, the chief dangers to health caused by floods are the increased liability of contamination of water supplies and foodstuffs, damage to dwellings, and the interruption in the usual deliveries of food and in the domiciliary medical services.

Closet Accommodation:-

The Commonest type of closet in use in the District is the pail closet and it is estimated that 70% of the inhabitants use this type. A further estimated 19% are still obliged to use privies and it is considered that the remaining 11% enjoy the use of water closets. The reason for the continued wide use of conservancy systems is chiefly the lack of piped water supplies.

During the year, 11 privies and 30 pail closets were converted to water closets. In addition four privies were converted to water closets.

In connection with new building, 50 new water closets and 12 new pail closets were provided, in addition to the number of conversions carried out. During the year, fairly satisfactory progress was made in the provision of closet accommodation.

The Council does not undertake the emptying and cleansing of privies and pail closets. No public conveniences are provided by the Council, but the need of such provision in the Whitchurch area has been under consideration.

Public Cleansing:-

In November, the Council inaugurated a collection of domestic refuse when a refuse collection vehicle was delivered. The vehicle is of a very satisfactory type, of ample capacity with a proper cover and sufficiently powerful to negotiate the steep contours of the District when fully loaded. It has an opening tail board and an excellent power operated tipping device.

With only one vehicle for this rather large District, a monthly collection of domestic refuse was the best that could be achieved. It is found that the bulk of the refuse is formed of tins, bottles and other incombustible articles. A certain amount of paper, rag and bone is salvaged and the disposal of the remainder is by means of tipping. The tip is situated in an old limestone quarry at Deep Dean in Walford parish. The possibility of decreasing the haulage by the provision of other tips is under investigation.

As a result of the low content of organic matter of the domestic refuse, the risk of spontaneous combustion of the tip is low and the likelihood of nuisance arising is minimal.

The Council does not undertake the collection and disposal of trade refuse. No street cleansing is carried out by the Council as the nature of the area renders such action unnecessary.

As already stated, the Council does not undertake the cleansing of cesspools, privies or pail closets and there are no public baths or wash-houses within the District.

Swimming Baths and Pools:-

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public on payment within the District. No action by the Department was therefore necessary.

During the summer months a number of people enjoy swimming in the River Wye, a sport which is not without risk and there is usually at least one death from drowning each year amongst this number. Submerged obstructions, treacherous currents and sudden alterations in depth make the Wye a river unsuitable for the less expert swimmer.

Shops and Offices:-

The number of shops and offices within the District is very small and no action was taken under the Shops Acts, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature or to sanitary conveniences.

No action was taken in connection with these premises under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Camping Sites:-

The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during the year was five. One licence was issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, respecting one site. It is estimated that the maximum number of campers resident in the area at any one time was 140 excluding the numbers accommodated in School Harvest Camps arranged by the Hereford Agricultural Executive Committee. Two such camps were held in the District, one at Brockhampton and the other at Weirond.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:-

No Council houses or other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and disinfection was not required. In the past, such disinfections have been carried out by contractors using hydrogen cyanide, a measure not without some risk, and I consider that in future, the Council should give consideration to the treatment of such dwellings with preparations containing D.D.T. or Gammexene.

SECTION C. - SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA:-

I am indebted to Mr. G.B. Hardy, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, for the following tabular statement for the year 1946, furnished in accordance with Article 27 (sub-section 18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections:-

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cowsheds & Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	344
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Filthy & Verminous Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats & Mice Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
Housing (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	..	...	...	...	...	...	552
Housing (other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	738
							<hr/>
							2543

Notices Issued:-

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Statutory re Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory under other Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
							<hr/>
							113

Summary of Defects Remedied:-

Drains & Gullies Cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Drains Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
New Drains Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Closets Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Privies Converted to Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pail Closets Converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Privies Converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
New Inspection Chambers Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Inspection Chambers Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Water Supplies Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Sanitary Fittings Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Soil Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Disinfections after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Cowsheds & Dairies Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cowsheds & Dairies Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Defective Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Defective Eaves Gutters Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	66

Rain Water Pipes Provided or Repaired	...	...	59
Defective Brickwork Repaired	...	...	72
Defective Coppers Remedied	...	...	5
Wells Cleansed or Repaired	...	...	15
Filthy & Verminous Persons Cleansed	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Defects Remedied	...	...	137

1029

Common Lodging Houses:-

There are no common Lodging Houses situated within the District.

Factories Act, 1937:-

The number of factories with mechanical power registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year was 12, and the number without mechanical power so registered was 26.

Two sanitary defects were reported, the absence of a door of a closet and insufficient closet accommodation. Notices were served requiring the remedy of these defects.

Outworkers:-

One outworker is registered with the Local Authority under Section 110, the work carried on being the making of wearing apparel. The conditions were completely satisfactory and no action was necessary.

School Closures:-

There were no school closures for health reasons during the year.

Form 572 (Revised).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1947
FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ROSS AND WHITCHURCH IN THE COUNTY OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	26	26	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	12	Nil	Nil
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	38	38	Nil	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective .	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes .	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing(Making, etc. ... apparel(cleaning and washing ... Household linen ... Lace, lace curtains and nets ... Curtains and furniture hangings ... Furniture and upholstery ... Electro-plate ... File making ... Brass and brass articles ... Nur pulling ... Iron and steel cables and chains ... Iron and steel anchors and greynels ... Cart gear ... Locks, latches and keys ... Umbrellas, etc. ... Artificial flowers ... Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ... Sacks ... Racquet and tennis balls ... Paper bags ... The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ... Brush making ... Pea picking ...	1	-	-	-	-	-

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosmetics, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION D. HOUSING:-

This year can be regarded as a year of very satisfactory progress because of the number of new dwellings completed. The erection of new dwellings is the solution of most housing problems.

The number of Council houses completed and occupied was 42, and the distribution of these dwellings according to parish is given in the following table, which also shows the number completed by private enterprise:-

Dwellings Completed and Occupied During the Year.

Parish	Council Houses.	Other Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.
Brampton Abbots	4	-	4
Bridstow	-	1	1
Brockhampton	-	1	1
Garway	4	-	4
Hentland	8	-	8
Lea	-	2	2
Llangarron	6	-	6
Marstow	8	2	10
Upton Bishop	4	-	4
Walford	4	2	6
Weston	4	-	4
Rural District	42	8	50

It will be seen that 50 new dwellings were completed and occupied and that these were fairly evenly distributed over the District. The number of dwellings provided by the Council was increased to 74 distributed according to parish as shown below:-

Brampton Abbots	...	...	...	...	6
Garway	...	...	...	...	6
Hentland	...	...	...	...	8
Lea	...	...	...	...	4
Linton	...	...	...	...	6
Llangarron	...	...	...	...	12
Marstow	...	...	...	...	8
Peterstow	...	...	...	...	3
Ross Rural	...	...	...	...	2
Upton Bishop	...	...	...	...	4
Walford	...	...	...	...	10
Welsh Newton	...	...	...	...	1
Weston	...	...	...	...	4
Rural District	...	...	...	...	<u>74</u>

As there were 3,375 occupied dwellings in the area at the end of the year, the proportion of these owned by the Council is just over 2%

In addition to the new dwellings completed during the year, the Council had a further 20 dwellings in course of erection, and there were 19 dwellings being constructed by private owners. The distribution of dwellings under construction on 31.12.47 according to parish is shown in the following table.

Dwellings Under Construction on 31st December, 1948.

Parish.	Council Dwellings.	Other Dwellings.	All Dwellings.
Aston Ingham	-	1	1
Bridstow	4	1	5
Brockhampton	12	-	12
Hentland	-	2	2
Llangarron	-	4	4
Llandinabo	-	2	2
Marstow	-	6	6
Sollershope	-	1	1
Whitchurch	1	2	2
Yatton	4	-	4
District	20	19	39

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:-

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	593
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	738
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	302
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	552
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	32
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation	242

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	115
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Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year:-

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(i) By owners	1
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners, ..Nil	

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
-----	---	----

(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(i)	By owners	12
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV. - Overcrowding:-

1.	(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	7
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	23
2.		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
3.	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
4.		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

So far as can be ascertained, it would appear that overcrowding does not present a formidable problem in this area. The average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.25, which is low, and only 4 dwellings were found to be overcrowded during the year. It was not possible to secure abatement of these cases of overcrowding, the remedy for this, as for those occupying unfit dwellings rests chiefly upon the construction of new dwellings.

With 42 dwellings completed and occupied in the year, the progress which the Council has made can be regarded as fairly satisfactory. Of these houses, 12 were Swedish permanent prefabricated dwellings and the remaining 30 were of the traditional type. The architect for all the Council's houses was Mr. G. Hardy, Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor and Architect to the Council. The traditional houses constructed during the year had an average floor area of 1,166 feet, and the average cost per dwelling was £1,342, this figure including the provision of electric light and electric cookers in addition to solid fuel cookers, and also includes the cost of providing

accommodation roads, footpaths water supplies and sewage disposal plants, but does not include the cost of land, legal and administrative charges.

The development of a number of other sites has been subject to delay on account of the difficulty of obtaining water supplies, the construction of small interim schemes appears to be necessary to meet the full housing need.

The systematic survey of dwellings was continued and details are given in the following table:-

Analysis of Inspections carried out during the period

1.1.1947 to 31.12.47.

Parish.	Classification.				Total number of houses inspected.
	1	2	3/4	5	
Brempton.	5	7	30	4	46
Ganarow.		3	1	1	5
Llangarron.		1	3	1	5
Marstow.			1		1
Ross Rural.	19	24	34	1	78
Weston.	5	13	116	21	155
(Inspections of above Parishes completed)					
Garway.			1	1	2
Goodrich			1	1	2
Lea.				1	1
Linton.			4		4
St. Weonards.			3		3
Upton Bishop.				1	1
Total.	29	48	194	32	303
Add total inspections in 1945/46	54	298	699	164	1,215
Grand Total.	83	346	893	196	1,518

Classifications - Group 1. Houses fit in all respects for habitation.
 Group 2. Houses requiring minor repairs and/or alterations.
 Group 3.) Houses requiring major repairs and/or
 Group 4.) alterations.
 Group 5. Houses scheduled for demolition.

SECTION B. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

The supervision of milk supplies continues to occupy a considerable portion of the Sanitary Inspectors' time. This is to be expected as within the area, dairy farming is an industry of some importance.

At the end of the year, there were 247 premises registered with the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, this total is made up as follows:-

(i)	Wholesale purveyors	...	...	...	124
(ii)	Retail purveyors	...	...	...	72
(iii)	Wholesale and retail purveyors	...	...	...	51
Total premises					<u>247</u>

The number of inspections made of registered premises during the year was 344. In general, conditions under which milk is produced and sold can be regarded as fairly satisfactory and steady progress continues to be made in improvement of conditions.

The number of cowsheds and dairies which were reconstructed during the year was 15, and improvement was obtained in 42 such premises.

Two complaints regarding the quality of milk sold within the area were received and investigated, samples were taken and in each case the milk failed to conform to the methylene blue and coliform tests. After careful investigation, the cause was found to be lack of care in production methods. Altogether, 13 samples of milk were collected for examination in this investigation, 8 of these could not be regarded as showing that reasonable care had been exercised in the production and handling of the milk.

One sample of milk was sent to the University of Birmingham for examination for tuberculosis. No evidence of the presence of the tuberculosis bacillus were found.

There are no pasteurisation plants within the area and no licences for the sale of pasteurised milk were granted by the Council during the year. It would seem that there is no sale of pasteurised milk within the District but there appears to be a small sale of heat treated milk.

There was no evidence that milk consumed within the area was productive of disease or was likely to produce disease in man.

In connection with the supervision of milk supplies, samples of water used in connection with milk production were taken from a further 51 registered premises. In the previous year 33 such samples were taken.

Ice Cream:-

The sale of this food continued to increase and is of some significance during the summer months in the Symonds Yat area. The number of premises registered with the Local Authority for the manufacture of ice cream was 2, and the number registered for the storage and sale was 4. The number of inspections made of registered premises was 16. Conditions were satisfactory and no action was required to be taken by the Department.

Water Cress:-

This food grows under natural conditions in a number of places in the District. There are no commercial beds within the area and the sale of water cress during the year was very small. No action was required by the Department regarding this, and no illness was attributed to the consumption of infected water cress.

Shell fish:-

No action by the Department was necessary in connection with shell fish offered for sale. The sale of shell fish appears to be very small, for the oysters sold within the District (Californian blue points) are now expensive, and the consumption of mussels has always been very small in this locality. Cooked and salted cockles appear to have a small steady sale, and these usually are obtained from Newport, Monmouth.

Other Foods:-

There are now no slaughter houses in operation within the area, as these have remained closed since the early war period. All meat is obtained by traders from the regional abattoirs of the Ministry of Food.

The following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

Bread	...	...	...	...	163 lbs.	} Damaged by Flood.
Flour	...	...	...	...	212 lbs.	
Sugar	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.	
Cheese	...	...	...	...	25 boxes.	
Milk	...	...	...	...	6 tins	
Herrings	...	...	...	...	171 lbs.	
Spam	...	...	...	...	1 lbs.	
Soup	...	...	...	...	3 tins	
Pears	...	...	...	...	2 tins	
Onions	...	...	...	...	5 bottles	
Carrots	...	...	...	...	5 cans	
Pickles	...	...	...	...	1 jar	
Beans	...	...	...	...	5 cans	
Bacon	...	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	
Irish Stew	...	...	...	...	3 tins	
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	3 tins	
Pens	...	...	...	...	3 tins	
Meat	...	...	...	...	14 cans	
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	1 tin	
Mixed vegetables	...	...	...	...	1 tin	
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	1 can	

Food Poisoning:-

The number of notifications of food poisoning received was twelve. The number of such notifications appears to show a tendency to increase and this is probably due to a number of factors. The condition seems to be recognised more frequently than in the past, more people are taking meals in hotels and restaurants and communal feeding (e.g. school canteens) is increasing, and hence the greater population at risk, and as a result of the war, care in the storage, preparation, handling and packing of food seems to have decreased. The rationing of soap, textiles and the general shortage of paper and wrapping materials no doubt tends to encourage this lack of care. Building restrictions may also favour unhygienic methods.

Three of the notifications related to three members of one family who were visitors to the area and who had indulged in liberal meals in a number of catering establishments. Unfortunately the causative organism and the suspected foods were not detected.

The remaining nine cases all arose in one household and the suspected article of food was a meat pie which had been prepared on the previous day and stored in a larder at ordinary temperatures. The larder had recently been found to be infested with rodents. When the investigation was made the meat pie was irrecoverable and the symptoms were abating. Circumstances however did seem to indicate that this outbreak was due to bacterial food poisoning.

In order to obtain evidence in food poisoning cases it is essential that the Department should be in a position to make an investigation as soon as possible, as failure to do so results in arrival upon the scene

SECTION F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE:-

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the civilian population of the area during the year showed an increase from 118 confirmed cases in 1946 to 166 confirmed cases in the year under review. This increase was due to the increased incidence of measles from 4 cases in 1946 to 57 cases, and to the notification of 5 cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) and 2 cases of polio-encephalitis.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious disease (confirmed civilian cases only):-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE RECEIVED DURING 1947.

Disease.	Original Notifications.	Confirmed Cases.	Admissions to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	22	22	21
Measles	57	57	3
Pneumonia	12	12	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	66	66	-
Diphtheria	3	1	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	8	5	5
Acute Polio-encephalitis	2	2	2
All Diseases	171	166	34

Except for the increases already mentioned, the incidence of infectious disease showed little variation from the previous year. There were no notifications of dysentery, cerebro-spinal fever or erysipelas. It will also be noticed that diagnosis was accurate and showed a very proper tendency to err upon the side of caution.

The following table shows the number of notifications received in each quarter of the year according to sex:-

CONFIRMED NOTIFICATIONS IN EACH QUARTER ACCORDING TO SEX, 1947

Disease.	1st. Quarter.		2nd. Quarter.		3rd. Quarter.		4th. Quarter.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	6	6	1	3	2	3	-	1
Measles	19	12	6	3	2	3	3	4
Pneumonia	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	5	7	24	21	7	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Year	32	23	12	18	29	30	12	10

Scarlet Fever:-

There was a small outbreak of scarlet fever commencing in the first quarter of the year in Garsloy, and efforts to control the spread of the disease were only partially successful with the result that cases continued to occur in this area into the third quarter of the year.

The disease was of moderate severity but there were no deaths. Eleven of the Gorsley cases occurred in the first quarter, with 2 cases in the second quarter and four in the third. Two of the cases occurring in the third quarter in the same household were double infections of scarlet fever and measles. Altogether nine households were involved, the maximum number of cases from one household being five, whilst another yielded four cases, three of which were return cases. In this latter household readmission to hospital was necessary in two instances. A further two households yielded two cases each. All 17 cases from this area were admitted to hospital. There was no evidence to suggest that the outbreak was milk borne and a careful study of the facts leads me to conclude that the local measures to control the spread of the disease were not without some success. As frequently happens, the incidence of the disease was slightly greater in girls than in boys. The age incidence of the disease is shown in the table given below:-

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE.

Disease.	Under												Totals
	1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	2	1	14	1	-	1	1	-	-	22
Measles	2	2	5	4	4	23	8	3	6	-	-	-	57
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	6	6	7	6	5	24	7	1	1	-	-	3	66
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Year	8	9	14	12	11	63	17	6	12	3	3	9	166

Measles:-

The incidence of measles was greatest in the first quarter, thirty-one cases being notified and thereafter the number of cases declined to 14 in the second quarter. The total number of notifications for the year ~~were~~ 57 with the incidence almost equally divided between the sexes. Six of the patients were over 20 years of age. It was necessary to admit three patients to hospital, and it is probable that the number of cases notified represented something less than the true incidence of the disease within the District, as parents seldom notify and frequently the doctor is not called, so that there may be a number of missed cases. Missed cases do not appear within the total.

Whooping Cough:-

The District remained fairly free from whooping cough in the early part of the year. During the second quarter a few cases occurred and the maximum incidence occurred during the third quarter with 45 notifications. In the final quarter, the disease diminished very rapidly. All except four of the patients were children under fifteen years of age. There were no deaths and no admissions to hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Acute Polio-encephalitis:-

In the past, the number of cases of infantile paralysis notified has been very small, one case occurred in 1944 and another single case in 1941. During 1947, however, 5 cases were notified and 2 notifications were received respecting acute polio-encephalitis. These diseases are considered to be due to a filter passing virus and many regard this virus as identical in both diseases. The difference lies chiefly in the fact that in infantile paralysis the nerves chiefly affected are the spinal nerves whilst in polio-encephalitis the cranial nerves are more involved.

The outbreak in this area was not a local event but was part of the general increase throughout the country. The first notification was received at the end of July and the last at the beginning of December.

Infantile paralysis is not a disease confined to the very young, the ages of the patients varied from 4 years to 37 years but it seems to be rare over the age of forty. The severity of the disease also showed much variation. One patient had extensive general paralysis and survived only after several months in an iron lung. Two recovered completely apparently without suffering any permanent disability, whilst four recovered but were afflicted by paralysis and disability.

Little is known as yet of the mode of spread of the disease. The virus appears to be present in the stools in the early stages of the disease, which could, theoretically, be spread by sewage, contaminated water and milk and by transference by flies. There is no reliable evidence to suggest that it is so spread and environment seems to have little influence upon the incidence of the disease. Moreover, it must be remembered that present day knowledge is very far from being complete.

There were no deaths attributed to these diseases during the year, and all cases were treated in hospital.

Pneumonia:-

The incidence of pneumonia did not appear to be abnormal when it is remembered that the early months of the year were extremely cold and pneumonia always increases in periods of inclement weather. Ten of the patients were over 35 years of age.

Diphtheria:-

Only one case of diphtheria was notified, the patient being a person over 20 years of age who had not previously been immunised. In recent years the District has been very free from this disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation:-

This work continued although the responsibility for the immunisation of children under five years of age was transferred to the Herefordshire County Council. The actual arrangements for the work continued unchanged being carried out by the public health medical staff and by the medical practitioners within the area. The number of children who received complete courses of prophylactic was very satisfactory and this would not have been so if the practitioners had not given their assistance. All practising within the area have taken part in this work.

The following table shows the number immunised in age groups according to quarter:-

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED ACCORDING TO QUARTER.

Quarter.	Age Group.		
	0 - 4 years.	5 - 14 years.	15 - 64 years.
1st Quarter.	4	-	4
2nd Quarter.	11	-	11
3rd Quarter.	18	1	19
4th Quarter.	30	5	35
Year	63	6	69

In addition five children who had previously received a full course of prophylactic were given a reinforcing dose. The following table shows the state of immunisation of the child population:-

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1947.								
Age at 31.12.47 i.e. born in Year ..	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 - 14	Total under 15
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1938-42	1933-37	
Number Immunised	1	45	84	130	114	712	786	1872
Estimated mid-year child population 1947	Children under 5					Children 5-14		
			1041			1700		2741

It is estimated that the proportion of the child population in the District protected against diphtheria is as follows:-

Children immunised aged 0 - 4 years	...	...	35.9%
" " " 5 - 14 years	...	...	88.1%
" " " 0 - 14 years	...	...	68.3%

The figures quoted tend to be slightly low, as it is probable that some children receive complete courses of prophylactic but no record of this is available. The number of reinforcing doses given is altogether too low for efficient protection.

No cases of diphtheria were notified in persons under fifteen years of age.

Smallpox Prevention:-

Two smallpox contacts entered the District during the year, both had been recently vaccinated and both were given the necessary supervision, neither developed any symptoms. One case of chicken pox was reported which bore some superficial resemblance to small pox. This occurred in an adult of a household in which children had recently suffered from chicken pox. The patient was seen on two occasions and the diagnosis of chicken pox was confirmed by laboratory tests. At the time chicken pox was prevalent in the area.

So far as infectious disease is concerned, the year was one of some difficulty for the incidence of scarlet fever was as heavy as usual and in addition there was the extraordinary heavy incidence of poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis and significant incidence of measles and whooping cough. Nevertheless, the mortality from infectious disease was low. The efficiency of notification remains high.

Scabies:-

Seven notifications of scabies in one family were received and appropriate action was taken by the Department. The incidence of this disease appears to be rapidly returning to its low pre-war figure.

Tuberculosis:-

At the beginning of the year there were 78 cases of tuberculosis on the register, 54 pulmonary and 24 non-pulmonary cases. During the year 23 cases were added, 16 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary, of these, 10 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary were with respect to new cases. 24 cases were removed from the register during the year, 18 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary. At the end of the year therefore, 77 cases remained on the register, 52 pulmonary and 25 non-pulmonary cases.

Tuberculosis (Contd.):-

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5+	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
15+	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
25+	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
45+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55+	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	4	6	3	4	6	2	-	1

No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Recoveries
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
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23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
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97	97	97
98	98	98
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100	100	100