ROSS & WHITCHURCH

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1948

ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE

YEAR

1948.

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.

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SANITARY INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER.

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ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

ø +C.W.J. Manley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.P.H.H.
+ HOLDS CERTIFICATE AS MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR
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ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND PARISHES REPRESENTED.

Chairman of the Council:

Major H.S. Allrey J.P.

(How Caple and Sollershope)

Vice Chairman of the Council:

Mr. C. Freer J.P.

(Llangarron).

Mr. T.E. Aubrey ...	Aston Ingham.
Mr. L. Drayson Russill ...	Ballingham.
Mr. A.A. Matthews....	Brampton Abbotts.
Lt. Col. F.M.D. Cobbold ...	Bridstow.
Mr. G.L. Clay J.P....	Brockhampton.
Mr. G.C. Gower. ...	Foy.
Mr. H.W. Parish. ...	Gamarew.
Brig. Gen. T.R.F. Bate, C.M.G., J.P....	Garway.
Vice Adml. J.L. Pearson, C.M.G., J.P...	Goodrich.
Mr. W.W. Badger ...	Harewood and Llandinabo.
Mrs.M.J. Williamson..	Hentland.
Mr. R.D. Margrett ...	Hope Mansell.
Major H.S. Allrey, J.P. ...	How Caple and Sollershope.
Mr. R.J. Jenkins. ...	Kings Caple.
Mr. G. Savidge ...	Lea
Mr. W. Morris ...	Linton.
Mr. J.B. Sainsbury...	Linton.
Mr. C. Freer, J.P. ...	Llangarron.
Mr. J.F. Maclean, J.P. ...	Llangarron.
Capt. R.L. Baker ...	Llanrothal.
Mr. J.J. Rosser ...	Llanwarne.
Mr. G.W. Barnfield...	Marstow.
Mr. C. King. ...	Pencoyd.
Mr. E.T. Ward ...	Peterstow.
Mr. H.T. Allen ...	Ross Rural.
Mr. G.F. Webb ...	Ross Rural.
Mr. R.H. Rudge	St. Weonards.
Mr. E.P.C. Whittal...	Sellack.
Mr. T.W. Dew ...	Tretire and Michaelchurch.
Mr. A.T. Powell ...	Upton Bishop.
Mr. A.E. Thompson ...	Upton Bishop.
Mr. R. Pashley J.P...	Walford.
Mrs. D. Trafford. ...	Walford.
Mr. A.R. Bowen ...	Welsh Bicknor.
Mr. H.R. Biggs ...	Welsh Newton.
Mr. J.G. Protheroe...	Weston-under-Penyard.
Mr. A.S. Cumbley ...	Whitchurch.
Mr. J. King ...	Whitchurch.
Mr. R.F. Cotton ...	Yatton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1948. 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, 1935 and accords with circular 3/49 of the Ministry of Health.

The health of the inhabitants was very satisfactory throughout the year as will be seen from the statistics.

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.B. Christopher, Rating Officer, and I place on record my thanks 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 Hogg

Area Medical Officer Of Health.

August. 1949.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:-

The Ross and Whitchurch Rural District Lies in t he South of the County of Hereford, surrounding the Urban District of Ross-on-Wye, and it is divided into eastern and western parts of roughly equal area by the winding course of the River Wye. These two divisions are connected by road bridges at Hoarwithy, Foy, (pedestrians only) Wilton, Kerne Bridge and Huntsham.

The scenery of the valley is very fine, especially in the Symonds Yat area and the River Wye has a considerable reputation with Anglers. 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. Agriculture is the main occupation for the great majority of the inhabitants of the district. Every phase of agriculture is practised within the area. The production of timber is a thriving industry and limestone quarrying is carried on at Whitchurch, Aston Ingham and Gorsley.

General Statistics:-

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Registrar General's Estimated Residendt Population	11,780
Area in Acres	72,105
Number of Inhabite d Houses end of 1948	3,395
Rateable Value	£40,224
TheSum represented by the Penny Rate.	£ 170
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Popula tion ...	16.7
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) ,,. ...	20.0
Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population (Crude)...	12.7

Deaths From Puerperal Causes:-	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Heading No 29. ... Puerperal Sepsis	Nil ...	Nil
Heading No. 30. ... Other Maternal Causes ...	Nil ...	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	35.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.	39.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births...	Nil.

POPULATION:-

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population is 11,780 which compares with a figure of 11,890 for the previous year. This figure shows little variation from the census figures of 11,859 (1921) and 11,608 (1931).

The natural increase in population i.e. the excess of live births over deaths was 46.

The estimated number of persons per acre is 0.153, and the average number of persons per inhabited house is 0,047 or expressed another way, the average number of dwellings per 100 acres is 4.7.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AREA, AND THE ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF EACH PARISH IN 1948, AND THE POPULATION AT THE LAST CENSUS.

PARISH.	AREA IN ACRES	CENSUS 1931	POPULATION ESTIMATED 1948.
Aston Ingham.	2,366	384	391
Bellingham	910	117	119
Brampton Abbotts	3,520	175	147
Bridstow.	2,132	608	632
Brockhampton,	1,561	221	234
Fawley.	2,366	230	224
Garway.	842	156	145
Goodrich.	2,945	468	465
Gorsley.	3,625	356	347
Harewood.	668	77	69
Kentchurch.	2,647	440	437
Hope Mansell.	1,123	216	196
How Caple	1,015	138	143
Kings Caple.	1,815	261	252
Lea.	793	216	235
Linton.	2,775	690	711
Llandinabo.	580	44	45
Llangarron.	5,411	764	782
Llangrove.	2,014	128	120
Lyonwarne.	2,473	264	269
Marstow.	2,010	329	342
Pencoyd.	890	157	149
Peterstow.	1,274	288	230
Ross Rural.	1,545	312	379
St. Weonards.	4,561	481	452
Sellack.	2,066	335	303
Sellershope.	1,152	97	91
Trethire.	1,382	121	113
Upton Bishop.	3,986	509	509
Walford.	4,968	1,142	1,148
Welsh Bicknor.	899	74	74
Welsh Newton.	1,943	185	190
Weston.	3,210	704	724
Whitchurch.	2,191	833	913
Wilton.	1,452	148	139
ROSS AND WHITCHURCH.	72,105	11,608	11,779Y

BIRTHS:-

The number of live births registered was 196, (92males and 104 Females) giving a live birth rate of 16.7 per thousand of the estimated resident popula tion, compared with 17.9 per thousand civilia n population for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 18 (7 males and 18 Females) which is 9.2 of the total live births. These figures show an increase on those for 1947 when 13 illegitimate births represented 5.6% of the total live births.

STILLBIRTHS.

There were 4 still births registered; this gives a rate of 0,34 per thousand of the estimated resident population, which compares with t he rate for the year for England and Wales of 0.42 per 1000 civilian population.

In 1947, there was 10 still births within the area, [illegible] was 0.9 per 1000 of the estimated resident population. The still rate for 1000 total births was 20.0.

DEATHS:-

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the Rural District is 150 (80 males and 70 Females) after the deduction of death s of non-residents which occurred outside the District. This gives a crude death rate of 12.7 per thousand of the estimated population.

This crude death rate is higher than that for England and Wales for 1948 10.8 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 slightly in excess of the number of female deaths, but the total number of deaths during the year is 35 less than in 1947.

The commonest single cause of death was, heart disease, (49). The death rate from this cause calculated out at 4.2 per 1000 of the estimated resident population.

A table of Causes of Death is given at the end of this section.

CANCER DEATHS:-

There were 22 deaths (8males and 14 Females) attributed to all forms of cancer, giving a death rate of 1.9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident populationfrom this disease, a mortality rate which is the same as the rate for the previous year. It may be noted that cancer is second to heart disease as a cause of death.

INFANT MORTALITY:-

There were 7 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving a total infant mortality rate o f 35.7 per 1,000 live births, this was less than the rate for 1947 which was 51.7 per 1,000 live births,

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under the age of one year.

This infant mortality rate closely approaches that for England and Wales of 34 per 1,000 live births for the year.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE:-

There were two male deaths from diarrhoea under two years of age, giving a mort ality ra te of 0.2 per 1,000 resident population.

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE:-

Three deaths (1male 2 Female) were attributed to pneumonia whichwas the single notifiable infectious disease giving rise to death.

The next page give a table of causes of death according to sex for the year 1948.

ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Table of Causes of Death According To Sex and Mortality Rages From Various Causes.

Reg.Gen's Heading No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	RATE PER 1000 EST. POP.
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	3	1	4	0.3
7.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	1	2	3	0.2
8.	Syphilitic Diseases.	-	1	1	0.1
13.	Cancer Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males)	-	-	-	-
	Cancer Of Uterus.(Female)	-	2	2	0.2
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	2	5	7	0.6
15.	Cancer of Breast.	-	1	1	0.1
16.	Cancer of All other Sites.	6	6	12	1.0
17.	Diabetes.	1	-	1	0.1
18.	Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions.	6	12	18	1.5
19.	Heart Disease.	27	22	49	4.2
20.	Other diseases of Respiratory System.	1	2	3	0.2
21.	Bronchitis.	6	2	8	0.7
22.	Pneumonia.	1	2	3	0.2
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	2	-	2	0.2
25.	Diarrhoea.(Under 2 Years)	2	-	2	0.2
27.	Other Digestive Diseases.	3	-	3	0.2
28.	Nephritis.	4	1	5	0.4
31.	Premature Birth.	1	-	1	0.1
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury Infantile Disease.	2	1	3	0.2
33.	Suicide.	-	1	1	0.2
34.	Road Traffic Accident.	22	1	3	0.2
35.	Other Violent Causes.	1	-	1	0.1
36.	All Other Causes.	9	8	17	1.4
		80	70	150	12.7

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 Public Health Laboratory, at the County Offices, Hereford, remained under the direction of Dr. R. Ewart Jones.

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.

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

Occasional Chemical examinations of food and other material are carried out by the Public Analyst and occasional specimens are 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:-

Specimens Examined.

Throat Swabs	16
Nose Swabs	7
Sputa	6
Blood	4
Pus	3
Urine	84
Feaces	103
Ice Cream	6
Miscellaneous	3
Water (for presence of Salmonella Typhi.).	10
Milk	3
Water (Bacteriological).	165
Water (Chemical)	11

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 bodies were removed from the Rural District to the Public Mortuary.

SECTION C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-

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 Whitchurch, 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. The carboniferous Limestone in the Whitchurch area 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 parts shows the Old Red Conglomerate dividing the strata 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 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, and the wells and springs of the area are somewhat unreliable, during the spells of dry weather.

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	124
Ross Rural	97
Walford	41
Weston-Under-Penyard.	5

All these supplies are by means of service pipes to the dwillings, with the single exception of 13 dwellings in Bridstow supplied by stand pipes.

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

As a result of the chlorination treatment which is applied, it is frequently found that the water as it issued from the tap is sterile. Facilities exist for obtaining samples of the water before treatment, and tests have shown that the number of organisms per 100 c.c. in the untreated water is very low.

The water in the mains of the Ross Water Underaking is continuous and is supplied at a pressure which is satisfactory in all parts of the area of supply.

No extensions of mains were carried out within the area during the year. The Rural District Council has provided piped water supplies in the parishes of Brampton Abbotts, Llangarron, Garway and Harewood End.

Each of these Systems gives a constant supply of water.

Brampton Abbotts Supply:-

Brampton Abbotts 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 31 dwellings by means of separate services. The water is of excellent potable quality and was adequate in quantity during the year.

Garway Scheme:-

This scheme makes use of a land 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 55 of which 11 are supplied by means of 4 standpipes.

On 10th May, 1948, a Contract was signed for an Extension of the Garway Water Scheme, and work was commenced on the 1st of September, 1948. This Scheme included for an extension of the existing 2" main form Garway Common to Broad Oak, a distance of approximately 2,131 yards. A branch off this main was carried to Pencroft Green, adding a further 1684 yards; also, 1,140 yards of 1" branch was laid to Garway Court. This new extension has provided a piped supply of water for an additional 30 properties.

Llangarron Supply:-

This piped water supply which supplies part of Llangarron Parish utilises spring water, which is pumped to the 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 142 dwellings mostly by individual services but about 29 dwellings are supplied by 10 standpipes.

The power for the pump is furnished by a water wheel with a diesel set as a standby. 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 21 dwellings and an agricultural establishment. There is one standpipe on this supply.

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, but this now appears to have been overcome as a breakout spring has been diverted into the reservoir of the Local Authority. It is not possible to collect samples of the untreated water but three samples of the treated water were submitted for examination.

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 auxilary 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 237 dwellings within the area are supplied from mains by services and a further 40 from standpipes on the main.

In addition to the pipes supplies provided by Statutory Undertakers and the Local Authority, there is a number of small piped schemes in the ownership of private individuals. These private mains give supplies in the parishes of, Bridstow, Brockhampton, Foy, Genarew, Goodrich, Hentland, Hope Mansell, How Caple, Lea, Marstow, Pencoyd, Weston, Upton Bishop, Whitchurch, Walford, St. Weonards 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 [illegible] in the largest. The total dwellings obtaining supplies from these private [illegible] cannot exceed 350.

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

In general, it can be 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, Sellack Hentland, St. Weonards, 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 was114, and the number of samples submitted for chemical examination was 4.

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.

As a result of folllowing up a vague report of an ill defined sickness in persons who had patronised a catering establishment within the area, it was found that defective drainage appeared to have contaminated the borehole from which the water supply was obtained. The installation of a new disposal system restored the quality of the water yielded by the borehole to a good potable standard and secured the abatement of nuisance. It is by such failure in sanitary invironmental conditions that water borne disease may be disseminated over an area considerably larger than that involved by the actual breakdown.

The Council found that the inadequate water supplies within the area were restrictive factors in connection with plans for post war housing, and gave consideration to the developement of interim water schemes for certain parts of the area, such schemes to be so constructed as to be capable of being incorporated into the proposed comprehensive scheme with the minimum cost, and inconvenience. Such proposals covered the following areas:-

(i) Ballingham and Hoarwithy. (ii) Linton and Aston Crews.
(iii) St. Weonards and Llanwarne. (iv) welsh Newton.

These mostly depend upon water from shallow sources of somewhat indifferent potable quality and suffer from a dininishing yield in dry weather. During 1948, it was found necessary for water to be conveyed to Bromsash.

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 lenth of private sewer is in use at Hildersley in the parish of Ross Rural, draining in to a septic tank.

There were no extensions made to the public or private sewers during the year. On three 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 fourteen.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors made 91 drain tests. The number of new drains provided was 68 and 3 new drains were provided for other premises. The number of existing drains found to be defective and reconstructed or repaired was34. It was found necessary to make121 inspections in connection with drainggo.

From what has been said of the geology of the District and a consideration of the pysical contours of the area, together with the distribution of th e 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, generally speaking is favoured by the sandy soil, although occasionally difficulties are encountered in clay subsoil.

The developement of water schemes may require, in certain parts of the area, more elaborate systems of drainage than are in use at the present time in order to prevent nuisance.

The Council does not undertake the emptying and cleansing of cess-pools and septic tanks, other than those on the Council's own property.

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, proof of this lies in the fact that game fish are plentiful. No action by the deparment or by the Council to prevent or abate river pollution was necessary during the year.

The River Wye is flashy, that isprone to rapid rise and fall during periods of heavy rain and falls of snow flooding of the land adjacent to the river is common at these periods.

The Wye appears to attract swimmers in certain parts o f the District, but as there is at least one death from drowning each year, it would appear t hat swimmers should have adequate skill and strength and some knowledge of the conditions of the River.

Closet Accommodation:-

The commonest type of closetin use in the District is the pail closet and it is estimated that 70% of the inhabitants use this type. A further estimated 17% are still obliged to use privies and it is considered that the remaining 13% 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, 10 privies and 25 pail closets were converted to water closets. In addition six privies were converted to pa il closets. Fairly satisfactory progress continued to be made in the provision of closet accomodation.

The Council does not undertake the emptying and cleansing of privies and pail closets. Other than those on the Council's Property.

No public conveniences are provided by the Council, but the need of such provision in the Whitchurch area was considered. Proposals for the erection of public conveniences were submitted to the Minister but after local inquiry the necessary consent of the Minister to the proposed scheme was not forthcoming. The proposals were not without local opposition.

Public Cleansing:-

Throughout the year, a collection of domestic refuse was operated in all parts of the District by the Council. The collection is carried out by a properly constructed tipping freighter provided with adjustable covers. With a single vehicle it has not been found possible to make a collection more frequently than once a mo nth from all accessible dwelling houses.

The domestic refuse collected is tipped on two sites, one situated at Deep Dean in Walford Parish, and the other at Tre-essey in Llangarron parish. The use of two tips avoids the necessity for uneconomic long hauls but four tips would appear to offer still greater advantages in this direction. Some measure of control of tipping is in operation at the tips which is sufficient for the purpose, and the present method of disposal would appear to be the only practical method available to the Council. Such a method of disposal may ultimately be of some benefit as a means of filling in excavated areas.

During the year, the vehicle with its crew of two men, travelled 14,309 miles conveying 468 loads of 10 cubic yards each. The average mileage per load is therefore 39 miles. The council does not undertake the collection of trade refuse.

The domestic refuse collected has a low organic content, being chiefly composed of tins, bottles and other incombustible articles. The risk of spontaneous combustion on the tips is therefore very low.

The Council has no duties in connection with street cleansing, and there are no public baths or wash-houses within the area.

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.

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 sanitry 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 two, licences were issued by the Local A uthority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, It is estimated that the maximum number of campers resident in the area at any one time as 100 excluding the numbers accommodated in School Harvest Camps arranged by the Hereford Agricultural Executive Committe T wo such camps were held in the District, one at Brockhampton, and the other at Huntsham.

Extermination of Bed Bugs:-

No Council houses or other houses were found to be infested with bed-bugs and disinfestation was not required. In the past, such disinfestations have been carried out by contractors using hydrogen cyanide, a measure not without some risk.

Common Lodging Houses:-

There are no common lodging houses situated within the Rual District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA:-

I am indebted to Mr. G.E. Hardy, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, for the following tabular statement for the year 1948, furnished in accordance with Article 27 (sub-Section 18) of the Sanitary Officers (outsidd London) Regulations 1935.

Inspections.

Accumulations	35
Bakehouses	24
Caravans	1
Cowsheds and Dairies	294
Drainage	121
Drain Tests	91
Factories (without Mechanical Power).	26
Factories (with Mechanical Power)	15
Ice Cream (Registered Premises).	12
Infectious Disease.	14
Miscellaneous	163
Nuisances	74
Outworkers Premises	1
Schools	9
Unsound Food	8
Water Supply	260
Housing (consolidated Regulations 1925)	581
Housing (Other)	822

Notices Issued:-

Informal	63
Statutory re Housing	7
Statutory under other Acts	10

Summary Of Defects Remedied:-

Drains and Gullies cleared	38
Drains repaired	17
Drains reconstructed	17
New Drains provided	68
Closets Repaired	20
Privies Converted to Pail Closets	6
Pail Closets Converted To Water Closets	25
Privies Converted to Water Closets	15
New Inspection Chambers Provided	68
Inspection Chambers Repaired	4
New Sinks Provided	31
Water Supplies Provided	16
Sanitary Fittings Provided	42
Soil Pipes Repaired	20
Disinfection After Infectious Disease	14
Accumulations removed	35
Cowsheds and Dairies Reconstructed	17
Cowsheds and Dairies Improved	36
Defective Floors Repaired	58
Defective Roofs Repaired	93
Defective Eaves and Gutters Repaired.	41
Rain Water Pipes Repaired or Provided	27
Defective Brickwork Repaired	73
Defective Coppers Remedied	6
Wells cleansed or Repaired	12
Miscellaneous Defects Remedied.	162

Factory Form 572. (Revised).

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of The year 1948 for the Rural District of Ross and Whitchurch in the County of Herefordshire.

Part 1. of the Act.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4, and 6, are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	25	25	-	-
Factories not included in (2) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	15	15	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers Premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	40	40	-	-

Cases in which Defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were insti
Sanitary Conveniences Section 7. Insufficient.	-	1	-	-
TOTAL.	-	1	-	-

SECTION D. -HOUSING:-

Progress in the erection of new dwellings, by the local authority continued to be fairly satisfactory as 16 new housess were completed and occupied whilst a further 22 houses were under construction, but incomplete at the end of the year. The sixteen completed dwellings were located in Bridstow parish (4 houses) and the remaining 12 were in the parish of Brockhampton. These houses brought the number of dwellings provided by the council to 90, located according to pa rish as shown in the following table:-

Brampton Abbotts	6
Bridstow	4
Brockhampton	12
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-under-Penyard	4
Ross Rural District.	90

The houses erected by the Council are semi-detached pairs with some variation in plan and exterior treatment and with the provision of adequate space and amenities. In no instance can the dwellings be said not to harmonise with the surroundings; an improtant point in a Rural District which has much attractice scenery. The design of the houses is such that the occupants live in a house free from unhealthy and inconvenient defects. Such dwellings should promote health and increase the average expectation of life, but the cost of erection having a bearing upon rent is a factor which cannot be desregarded. An excessive rent will tend to lower the standard of living of the occupants.

As there were 3,393 occupied dwellings within the area at the end of the year, the proportion of these owned by the Council is just over 2½%.

In addition to new dwellings completed during the year, the Council had in course of erection, 22 dwellings, located in the following parishes:-

How-Caple	4
Whitchurch	14
Yatton	4
Ross Rural Distr...	22

The lack of adequate water supplies is, perhaps, the most important loca l condition limiting the erection of new houses.

In addition to dwellings completed by the Council, private persons succeeded in completing 16 dwellings whilst 10 houses were under construction but incomplete at the end of the year. The following table shows the location of these according to parish:-

	Complete	Under Erection
Aston Ingham	1	-
Bridstow	2	1
Hentland	2	-
Llangarron	2	-
Llanwarne	-	2

SECTION D. HOUSING:-

Progress in the erection of new dwellings, by the local authority continued to be fairly satisfactory as 16 new houses were completed and occupied within a further 22 houses were under construction, but completed at the end of the year. The sixteen completed dwellings were located in Hindatun parish (4 houses) and the remaining 12 were in the parish of Ernoldsquatern. These houses brought the number of dwellings provided by the council to 90, located according to rank as shown in the following table:-

Thorpe on Sykota	6
Hindatun	4
Ernoldsquatern	12
Gorsby	2
Hartland	8
Ilex	4
Ipton	6
Jarrington	12
Kirkby	8
Tolmarsh	2
Zone Land	2
Zion Hidge	4
Wickford	10
Wilson Norton	4
Rural-urban-Fringe	4
Rural District	90

The houses erected by the Council are mid-detached pairs with some variation in plan and exterior treatment and with the provision of plentiful space and amenities. In no instance can the dwellings be said not to harmonise with the surroundings; an important point in a Rural District which has such attractive scenery. The design of the houses is such that the occupants live in a home free from unhealthy and inconvenient features. Such dwellings should promote health and increase the average expectation of life, but the cost of erection having a bearing upon rent in a factor which cannot be disregarded. An excessive rent will tend to lower the standard of living of the occupants.

At there were 3,193 completed dwellings within the area at the end of the year, the provision of these owned by the Council is just over 2½% In addition to new dwellings completed during the year, the Council had in course of erection, 22 dwellings, located in the following parishes:

Thorpe	6
Hindatun	14
Zion	2
Rural District	22

The lack of adequate water supplies in Jarrington, the most important town in the district limiting the erection of new houses.

In addition to dwellings completed by the Council, private persons succeeded in completing 14 dwellings while 10 houses were under construction not yet completed at the end of the year. The following table shows the location of these according to parish:-

	Completed	Under Erection
Aston Jordan	2	-
Hindatun	2	2
Hartland	2	-
Jarrington	2	-
Kirkby	2	2
Wilsonstone	-	2

	Complete.	Under Erection.
Marstow	4 ...	6
Peterstow	2 ...	-
St. Weonards.	1 ...	1
Sollershope..	1 ...	-
Weston-Under-Penyard	1 ...	1
Rural District	16 ...	10

It is the general experience of persons erecting houses that building progress is prone to be subject to delays. Nevertheless, these houses do make some contribution towards the provision of housing accommodation within the area.

Overcrowded dwellings do not appear to present a significant problem within the area. At the beginning of the year, 4 dwellings were known to be o vercrowded and at the end of the year, this figure had been reduced to one single dwelling.

The Systematic survey of dwellings was continued and the results are embodied in the following table:-

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

CLASSIFICATION					NUMBER INSPECTED
PARISH.	1	2	3&4	5	
Goodrich	3	16	70	11	100
Welsh Bicknor	1	1	13	44	19
Welsh Newton	2	7	29	8	46
Brockhampton	-	-	1	-	1
Hope Mansell	—	-	2	-	2
Lea	5	6	17	3	31
St. Weonards	-	-	1	-	1
Upton Bishop.	-	-	2	-	2
Walford	5	6	92	13	116
Total	16	36	227	39	318
Add total Inspected in 1945/47	83	346	893	196	1518
Grand Total	99	382	1120	235	1836

CLASSIFICATION. GROUP 1. HOUSES FIT IN ALL RESPECTS FOR HABITATION.
GROUP 2. HOUSES NEEDING MINOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.
GROUP 3, GroupP 4, HOUSES NEEDING MAJOR REPAIRS AND OR ALTHERATIONS.
GROUP5. HOUSES SCHEDULED FORDEMOLITION.

The housing survey has now been completed in all parishes except, Brockhampton, Foy, Garway , Hope Mansell, How Caple, Lea, Linton, Llangrothal, Sollershope; St. Weonards, UptonBishop, Walford and Yatton.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(a) The Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 667

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ... 882

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 318

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose. ... 518

Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 39

Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation.. 263

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 142

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

Proceedings under Sect ions 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 7

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.
(i) By Owners

(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 10

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. .. ... 10 (By Owners)

HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV. -OVERCROWDING.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1

(b) Number of families dwelling therein 1

(c) Number of persons dwelling therin 4½

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1

DEFECTIVE OR DEALING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(a) The Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 627

(c) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ... 2252

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 320

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ... 5320

Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state as dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 39

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. 263

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES FOR WHICH DEFECTIVE NOTICES OF TWO, BOTTOM

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 142

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY NOTICES DURING THE YEAR.

Proceedings under Sect ions 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(A) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 7

(B) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit in consequence of formal notices.

(1) By owners

(2) By Local Authority in default of owners

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 10

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ... 10 (by Owners)

HOUSING ACT, 1936, Part IV.-OVERCROWDING.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 2

(b) Number of families dwelling therein 2

(c) Number of persons dwelling therein 4

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 4

	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	4
(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	23

SECTION. E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

The supervision of milk supplies continues to occupy a considerable portion of the Sanitary Inspector's 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 260 premises registered with the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, this total is made up as follows:-

(i)	Wholesale Purveyors	135
(ii)	Retail Purveyors.	4
(iii)	Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.. ...	121
	Total Premises	260

The number of inspections made of registered premises during the year was 294. 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 37 and improvement was obtained in 36 such premises.

Two samples of milk were sent to the University of Birmingham for examination for tuberculosis. No evidence of the prescence of the tuberculosis bacillus was found.

There are no pasteurisation plants within the area and no licenses 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 58 registered premises In the previous year 51 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 Rural 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 12. Conditions were satisfactory and no action was required to be taken by the Department.

Water Cress:-

Water cress 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 act ion 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 those

SECTION. E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

The supervision of milk supplies continues to occupy a considerable portion of the Sanitary Inspector's 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 260 premises registered with the local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. This total is made up as follows:-

(i) Wholesale Purveyors	138
(ii) Retail Purveyors.	4
(iii) Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.. ...	122
Total Premises	260

The number of inspections made of registered premises during the year was 294. In addition, premises under which milk is produced and sold can be regarded as fairly satisfactory and steady progress continues to be made in improvements.

The number of cows on dairy farms, which were tuberculin tested during the year was [illegible] of which [illegible] were found to be with reactors.

[illegible] of milk were sent to the University of Birmingham for pasteurisation [illegible] in evidence of the presence of the tubercle bacillus [illegible] was 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 diseases in man.

In connection with the supervision of milk supplies, samples of water for [illegible] in connection with milk production were taken from a further 26 [illegible] in the previous year 31 such samples were taken.

Ice Cream:-

The sale of this food continued to increase and is of some significance [illegible] the Borough Ice area. The number of premises registered [illegible] for the manufacture of ice cream was 2 and the number of premises at which ice cream was sold was 4. The number of inspections made was [illegible]. Conditions were satisfactory and no action was taken by the Department.

Water:-

[illegible] conditions in a number of places in the District [illegible] within the area and the sale of Water Cress [illegible] was very small. In one case the sickness by the Department [illegible] an illness was attributed to the consumption of infected water cress.

Bath Buns:-

In [illegible] the Department was necessary in connection with bath buns offered for sale. The sale of bath buns appears to be very small. For the [illegible] the Bakers (Confectioners Bun Trade) are now negotiating, and the covering of buns is not always been very small in this locality. Bread and rolls continue to be sold in a fairly steady sale, and these usually are collected from Bakers' Rounds.

Water Ices:-

There are now no ice-cream houses in operation within the area, as those

have remained closed since the early war p eriod. All meat is obtained by traders from the regional abbatoirs of the Ministry of Food.

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

Cheese	6¾ Lbs.
Bacon	14 lbs. 10 ozs.
Peas	1 Tin.
Potted Meat.	12 Tins.
Poultry (17 Carcases)	50 lbs.
Orange Juice	1 Tin.

Food Poisoning:-

The number of notifications of food poisoning received was four. The number of these notifications shows a decrease on the previous year (12). Three of the notifications related to one incident and careful investigation seemed to indicate that fully mature imported cheese seemed to have some bearing upon the symptoms. The remaining case was proved to be an infection of the Salmonella group of organisms but the sourcd of infection was not discovered.

In order toobtain 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 , when the food, vomit or stools which are so necessary in these cases have been destroyed.

MEAT:-

CARCASE INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)					
Number Inspected.					
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole Carcase Condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was destroyed.					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.					
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases Condemned.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					

NIL

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

THE incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the civillian population of the area during the year showed a decrease from 166 in 1947, to 143 confirmed cases in the year under review. This decrease was due to the , of whooping cough from 66 cases in 1947 to 49 cases and to the notification of 4 cases of scarlet fever as compared with 22 in the previous year.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious disease (civilians Only).

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1948

DIsease.	Original Notifications	Confirmed Cases.	Admission to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	6	4	5
Measles.	68	68	1
Pneumonia.	12	12	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2	2	1
Whooping Cough.	49	49	-
Diphtheria.	2	-	2
Erysipelas.	2	2	-
Acute Polio encephalitis.	1	-	1
Typhoid.	2	1	2
Food Poisoning.	5	5	-
ALL DISEASES	149	145	13

Except for the decreases already mentioned the incidence of infectious disease showed little variation from the previous year. There were no notifications of dysentery, cerebro-spinal fever or acute anterior poliomyletis, 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. 1948.

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd. Quarter		4th Quarter.	
Disease.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sc. Fever	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Measles	15	14	18	16	2	3	-	-
Pneumonia.	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.		2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	4	-	6	8	18	11	-	2
Typhoid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total For Year.	22	25	25	27	22	16	4	2

SCARLET FEVER.-

The four cases which occurred were spradic cases and of no special significance.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE.

Disease.	Under 1.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	Totals.
Typhoid.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Measles.	3	7	4	6	9	28	4	1	2	3	1	-	68
Pneumonia.	-	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	12
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough.	2	9	6	5	6	18	-	1	-	2	-	-	49
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5
YEAR.	5	18	12	14	16	51	4	3	3	10	5	2	143

Measles:-

The incidence of measles was spread over the first and second quarters, and thereafter the number of cases declined to 5 in the third quarter. The total number of notifications for the year was 68 with the incidence almost equally divided between the sexes. Six of the patients were over 20 years of age. It was necessary to admit one patient 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 have been a number of missed cases.

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 29 notifications. In the final quarter, the disease diminished very rapidly. All except three of the patients were children under fifteen years of age. There were no deaths and no admissions to hospital.

Pneumonia.

The incidence of pneumonia remained unchanged at 12 notifications of which 6 arose in the first quarter. Four of the patients were over 45 years of age.

Diphtheria.-

No case of diphtheria was notified. In recent years the District has been very free from this disease, which is very satisfactory indeed.

Tuberculosis:-

At the beginning of the year, there were 77 cases of tuberculosis on the register, 52 pulmonary, and 25 non-pulmonary cases. During the year 14 cases were added, 11 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary, of these 4 pulmonary were with respect to new cases. 11 cases were removed from the register during the year, 6 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. At the end of the year therefore, 80 cases remained on the register, 57 pulmonary and 23 nonpulmonary cases.

New Cases and Mortality during 1948.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES RESPIRATORY		NEW CASES NON) RESPIRATORY.		DEATHS. RESPIRATORY		DEATHS. NON RESPIRATORY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
25+	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
35+	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45+	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
55+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	3	3	1	3	1	1	2