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CITY OF SALISBURY.



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1943

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1943. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) E. T. FISON,

19th June 1944.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	2845
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1943	...	...	...	...	...	8550
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£255,986
The sum represented by a Penny Rate						£1051

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
BIRTHS.—Live.	Legitimate	... 475	236	239	15.12
	Illegitimate	... 48	21	27	1.49
	All Births	... 523	257	266	16.61

Birth Rates—Five years—

1942	...	...	...	17.57
1941	...	...	...	15.23
1940	...	...	...	13.57
1939	...	...	...	16.55
1938	...	...	...	14.11
Average	...	...	...	15.40

The Birth Rate is lower by 0.96 per 1000 in this area than in 1942 and 0.1 higher than in England and Wales.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
BIRTHS.—Still.	Legitimate	... 15	6	9	
	Illegitimate	... 2	1	1	
	All Births	... 17	7	10	Rate 0.5
					per 1000 population

DEATHS.	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
	363	168	195	11.55

Death rate—Five years—

1942	...	...	...	11.11
1941	...	...	...	12.15
1940	...	...	...	16.97
1939	...	...	...	10.09
1938	...	...	...	11.99
Average	...	...	...	12.46

Death rate England and Wales is 12.1

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth—

From Sepsis	...	...	0
From other causes	...	...	1

Infantile Mortality Rate—per 1000 births

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	...	...	...	36
Total deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	...	...	...	19
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	...	...	...	15
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	4

Infantile Death Rate—Five years—

1942	...	...	...	49
1941	...	...	...	42
1940	...	...	...	63
1939	...	...	...	47
1938	...	...	...	37
Average	...	...	...	47

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	52
„ „ Measles „ „	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs. of age)	...	...	...	...	2

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality in the Year 1943.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

				<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)</i>	<i>London Administrative County</i>
				<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</i>			
<i>Births:—</i>							
Live	...	...	...	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8
Still	...	...	...	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45
<i>Deaths:—</i>							
All Causes	...	...	...	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough				0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	...			0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
Influenza...	...			0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27
Smallpox...	...			—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
				<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>			
Deaths under 1 year of age				49	58	46	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age...		...		5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4

DEATHS (Corrected). Causation.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
All Causes	168	195	18 Pneumonia (all forms)	9	12
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid			19 Other Respiratory Dis-		
Fevers	—	—	eases	1	1
2 Measles	—	—	20 Peptic Ulcer	2	2
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	21 Diarrhoea etc. (under 2		
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	years)	2	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—	22 Appendicitis	—	1
6 Influenza	2	5	23 Other Digestive Diseases	3	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	24 Acute & Chronic Nephri-		
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	tis	5	8
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory			25 Puerperal Sepsis	—	2
System	8	8	26 Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
10 Other Tuberculous Dis-			27 Congenital Debility, Birth		
eases	—	1	Malformations etc.	4	3
11 Syphilitic Diseases	3	—	28 Premature Birth	4	4
12 Cancer, Magignant Disease	21	31	29 Road Traffic Accidents	2	3
13 Diabetes	—	2	30 Suicide	4	1
14 Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc.	17	25	31 Other Violence	5	6
15 Heart Disease	48	60	32 All Other Causes	21	11
16 Other Circulatory Diseases	1	2			
17 Bronchitis	6	8			

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in this area. There were 601 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury. 381 of these deaths occurred in institutions and other places. There were 32 Inward Transfer deaths, (*i.e.*, those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 274 Outward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of non-residents who died in the City).

The disposition of the deaths in institutions in the area is as follows:—

	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
The Old Manor	5	66
Salisbury Infirmary	51	125
Tower House	23	33
Harnwood Hospital	6	16
Emergency Hospital... ..	3	11
American Red Cross Hospital...	2	3
Nursing Homes	15	18
Other places	4	2
	107	274
		381

INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of Death	Under 1 week.	between 1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 1 year	Total
Prematurity ...	9				9					9
Spina Bifida ...	1				1					1
Hydrocephalus ...	2				2					2
Congenital Deformity of Heart	1				1					1
Pyloric Stenosis ...	2				2					2
Hæmorrhagic Disease	2				2				1	3
Shock due to inattention at birth	1				1					1
	18				18			—	1	19

Inquests were held on 34 Deaths.

Residents Non-Residents.

7	6	deaths were due to train, motor car, motor lorry motor cycle or pedal cycle accidents.
3	8	deaths were due to accidental falls
4	—	deaths were due to suicide.
1	—	death was due to shock following severe burns
1	1	deaths were due to accidental suffocation
—	2	deaths were due to drowning by misadventure
—	1	death was due to heart failure following an operation for appendicitis

Section B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, part-time official. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Superintendent Medical Officer of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; also School Medical Officer and holding Diploma of Public Health of Cambridge University.

Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Three Sessions weekly.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Centre.

Medical Officer in charge of Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic. Two Sessions weekly.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, whole time, who is also a qualified Inspector of Meat and other foods. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Also Rat Officer under the Rats & Mice Destruction Act 1919 and Food Decontamination Officer.

Sanitary Inspector, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board; Inspector of Meat and other Foods. (Now on Active Service).

Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, also certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Exchequer Grant.

Health Visitor, State Registered General and Fever Nurse, also Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

II.

(a) Laboratory facilities are available at the Greville Laboratory, Salisbury Infirmary. The Council pay for all examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease, also examinations of milk and drinking water are regularly carried out.

(b) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(i) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre*.—Three afternoon sessions per week.

490 New Cases under one year of age were presented, of which 370 were City cases—a percentage of 70 per cent of the annual Births.

119 New Cases over one year were presented.

The total number of individual cases attending was 1115, and of these 791 were over 1 year, at December 31st, 1943.

The total attendances were 5711, and the number referred for treatment was 54.

(ii) *Ante-Natal Clinic*.—Two sessions weekly.

- (iii) *Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic*.—The Local Authority having adopted the principle of immunisation against diphtheria, this was commenced at the end of June, 1934.

All children of nine years of age and upwards are Schick Tested; the reactors are given Diphtheria Prophylactic, two doses: one months' interval taking place between the first and second, three months after the second injection a final Schick test is made.

Invitations are sent to Parents on the first birthday of their Children.

The number of cases fully immunised at the end of 1943 was 5225 including 772 evacuees.

The number of cases partly immunised at the end of 1943 was 316.

Of these cases 2019 were under school age, 3206 were of school age.

- (iv) *The Orthopædic Clinic* is staffed by the Wiltshire County Council. The Local Authority pays for special cases. Orthopædic cases are also dealt with at Salisbury Infirmary.

III.

- (i) *Midwifery and Maternity Services*.—The Local Authority co-operates with the Voluntary Hospital of the area in regard to admission of necessitous and complicated cases. Four Midwives practice in the district, two being attached to the Salisbury Infirmary.
- (ii) *Institutional Provision for mothers and children* exists in the area, but it is not wholly financed by the Local Authority.
- (iii) *Health Visitors*.—The following is a summary of their work in 1943:—

Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	146
Visits to Children under one year	...	...	...	1363
Visits to Children one to five years	...	...	...	2631
Visits to New Evacuees	...	...	...	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	...	...	...	144
				Total 4284

(iv) Infant Life Protection.

Number of Children on register at end of the year.	16
Number transferred to other districts during the year.	9
Number legally adopted during the year	1
Number removed due to unsuitable conditions	0
New cases in 1943	7
Number of Deaths	0

(v) Evacuation.

At the end of the year the total number of Evacuees was approximately 885.

Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. Water

The Ministry is aware of the contamination that took place in 1930. The measures then adopted are still being carried out.

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water supply are carried out, 104 samples were bacteriologically examined, and chemical analyses on 8 samples were carried out during the year.

A typical chemical analysis is as follows :—

Report on the Analysis of water received on 5/10/43 at 11.0 a.m. from 47, Castle Road, (Wyndham Road Pumping Station).

Physical Characters.—Excellent.

Chemical.

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>	
Reaction—Alkaline	P.H.	7.3
Saline and Free Ammonia		0.002
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia		Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 2 hours at 27 C.	...	0.03
Chlorides	...	2.0
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	1.0
Total Hardness	...	38.0
(a) Temporary	...	30.0
(b) Permanent	...	6.0
Poisonous Metals	...	Nil
Nitrates	...	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment		Nil
Free Chlorine	...	.1 per million

Opinion

Chemical Analysis show no evidence of pollution.

- (2) *Public Cleansing*.—Refuse Collection.—This is dealt with by three motor freighters collecting and conveying to the Horsfall Destructor and by controlled tipping.

III. SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During the year 789 inspections; involving 918 visits, were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances, compared with a total of 1221 inspections last year. House to house inspections are not now possible, but all complaints are investigated and defects remedied. A two-day course in modern rat control methods was attended at Bristol University: more and more time is becoming devoted to the extermination of rats and other vermin & also to the inspection of imported foodstuffs.

66 complaints were received and investigated during the year, resulting in the service of 33 informal, and 13 Statutory notices.

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	33
" " complied with	...	...	10
Statutory Notices served	...	...	13
" " complied with	...	...	4

Licensed Premises.

20 inspections of licensed houses were made during the year. New Sanitary blocks, comprising lavatory and washing accommodation, both male and female, have been provided at the "Old Castle" Hotel and the "New Inn," Southampton Road, while male conveniences at the "County Hotel" have been completely modernised.

Public Shelters.

Two men are still employed whole time in keeping the public underground and surface shelters clean and the entrances free from obstruction.

Wanton damage and pilfering of electric light bulbs and fittings continues and is an increasingly unnecessary charge to the country. The only alternative to locking the shelters is an appeal to the public to see that they are not mis-used,

Cinemas.

Two cinemas were inspected and found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary accommodation and water supply fittings.

Shops Acts, 1912—36.

The Sanitary Authority are responsible for the enforcement of the sections dealing with ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Offices.

Powers are given under the Public Health Act 1936 for dealing with uncleanness, insufficient ventilation, obnoxious effluvia, overcrowding and the provision of sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation in all places of clerical employment, but, together with shops, it is impossible to give these any attention without an increase in staff. It is not known how many shops and offices there are in the City and as in previous years no inspections have been made.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Work completed during the year 1943.

Housing—

Roof repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
Dampness abated :—(i) Repairs to roof	...	...	...	3
(ii) Repairs to gutters or rain water pipes	...	...	...	1
(iii) Repairs to external walls	...	...	...	1
(iv) Waterproofing of internal walls	...	...	...	3
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	...	...	...	2
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	8
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	1
Rooms cleaned or redecorated	...	...	...	12
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated	...	...	...	12
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	19
Floor repaired or renewed	...	...	...	10
Firegrates or ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2
Refuse Receptacle provided	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Housing items	...	...	...	2

Sanitary Conveniences—

New W.C.'s provided complete	...	...	...	1
New W.C. basin provided	...	...	...	1
W.C. cistern repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartment repaired	...	...	...	2

Drainage—

Drains examined	...	...	...	3
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	5
Inspection chamber provided	...	...	...	1
Cesspool Cleansed	...	...	...	1

Cowsheds and Dairies

Impervious floor provided	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	2
Dairy cleansed and limewashed...	...	...	...	1
Proper facilities for sterilising provided	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	1

PREMISES & OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS
OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging House.—There is one Common Lodging House situated in Winchester Street and registered to accommodate 44 lodgers. Sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation is provided and water supply laid on. Both Keeper and Deputy Keeper are registered annually as required, and inspections frequently made.

The Premises are always kept scrupulously clean throughout.

Offensive Trades.—There are now only two such trades carried on within the City, one was a gut scraper and the other a marine store dealer. The gut scraper has now turned to tripe dressing and a limited licence has been granted. The marine store dealer's premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

Tents and Vans.—10 inspections of the several caravans within the City were made and on each occasion conditions were found to be satisfactory. 4 new licences and eleven renewals of existing licences were granted during the year, one application was refused.

Section D. HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1943.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) :—			
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—			
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act, 1925	...	...	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925	...	...	Nil
(c) For other purposes—			
Housing Act, 1924, in course of construction			Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	191
(b) Number of visits made for the purpose	...	...	255
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Con- solidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	Nil

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	10
--	-----	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	...	...	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
(Individual Unfit Houses)

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

D.—Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936
(Clearance Areas).

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

E.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit			<i>Nil</i>

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authorities :—

(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Other Powers ...	<i>Nil</i>

Housing Act, 1919	210	Housing Act, 1923	304
„ „ 1924	110	„ „ 1925	<i>Nil</i>
		„ „ 1930	112
Total		736	

Public Health Act 1936, Section 83-85.

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	...	...	49
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	...	...	43
„ „ „ gassed	...	...	8

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection.—The eight private slaughter houses, within the City were closed in January, 1940, and the work transferred to the Government controlled abattoir at Stratford. This reduced work is offset by the increased number of requests received for the condemnation of blown and damaged tins and of other foodstuffs to which the rationing orders and "points" systems apply. Requests are also frequently made for the inspection of meat at the distributing centre and the butchers' shops within the City. Details of meat surrendered and destroyed are included in the list below.

Other Food Preparing Premises.—There were 33 Butchers' shops, 18 Bakehouses 10 Fried Fish Shops and 54 Restaurant Kitchens, (15 of these also being Licensed Premises), on the registers at the end of the year. Most of the food preparing premises are in good structural condition but a number are without sufficient and convenient sanitary accommodation for the use of the staffs and public; the chief obstacle to their provision being the congested state of the old property with which the City abounds. However, it was found possible to re-arrange the accommodation at one premises, viz: the "House of Steps" Cafe, and the new annexe is a good example of what can be done in a limited area.

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are as follows:—

1302 blown and damaged tins of fish, fruit, milk and vegetables.	
1189 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. tinned Meats.	
677 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Beef	6 lbs. 4 ozs. Veal
82 stones 7 lbs. Fish	12 lbs. Oatmeal
326 lbs. Sprouts.	3 dozen Fish Cakes.
295 lbs. Pork	20 Meat Pies
286 lbs. 13 ozs. Bacon	1 x 6 lbs. box Meat Pies
141 lbs. Jam	75 jars Smoked Fillets
125 lbs. Rice	20 dozen Crumpets
104 lbs. Flour	21 packets Custard powder
81 lbs. biscuit waste.	21 jars Fish Paste
46 lbs. Luncheon Sausage.	17 jars Pickles
44 lbs. Dried Peas	1 dozen Eggs
41 lbs. Dates	10 bottles Junket
34 lbs. 4 ozs. Cheese	10 bottles Sauce
29 lbs. Raisins	11 packets Wheat Flakes
28 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Sweet waste	9 packets Pudding mixture
23 lbs. of Cake waste.	9 Christmas Puddings
22 lbs. Prunes	6 pots of Honey
18 lbs. Ham	3 packets Dried Eggs
11 lbs. Sugar	3 Chickens
10 lbs. Semolina	8 ozs. Lard
7 lbs. 8 ozs. Cocoa	3 packets Chocolate powder
6 lbs. 8 ozs. Margarine	1 Goose
6 lbs. 6 ozs. Meat Roll	1 Turkey

The Market Place.—Weekly inspections of the market stalls were made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations as to the proper covering of stalls, etc.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—123 inspections were made of the eight cowsheds and 15 dairies within the City's boundaries. The buildings generally are in good structural condition and kept clean, although some of the older cowsheds are in need of reconstruction to bring them into line with modern standards. Only 3 of the 8 cowsheds within the City have a laid-on water supply and adequate sterilising equipment. All the dairies have mains water and either coal fired or gas coppers for cleansing utensils. The two pasteurising plants are regularly inspected and samples taken, results being shown below.

One cowkeeper is licensed for the production and distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk and one for the production of "Accredited" milk only; Two "Pasteurising" licences are also in force. All dealers are now licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested (certified)" and "Pastuerised" milk under the "block" distribution scheme introduced during the year.

Milk Sampling.—55 samples of undesignated milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist and 40 (73%) were found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness. 25 samples of "Accredited" milk were submitted and 19 (76%) satisfied the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936/38. 14 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk were also submitted and 10 (71%) of these proved to be satisfactory. 25 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were submitted and 24 (96%) satisfied the requirements of the Order. 40 samples of milk taken from the various cowkeepers supplying the City were submitted to the Tuberculin (Biological) Test and two were found to be infected with tubercle Bacilli. The infected cows were subsequently traced and slaughtered.

Bottle Washings.—52 washed milk bottles were subjected to bacteriological examination for cleanliness and 37 (71%) passed. 4 churn rinsings were also submitted and proved to be satisfactory.

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

A special clinic for artificial immunisation against Diphtheria is in being and more parents are taking advantage of this. The only two cases of diphtheria this year were adults. Control of this disease is attempted by prompt removal to hospital and swabbing of all contacts, entailing 131 examinations during the year.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection in certain cases and disinfectant supplied to householders where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use. Head Teachers of the Schools and the Secretary to the Education Committee are notified immediately of the existence of notifiable disease in the homes of children; 230 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspector and 131 notices were sent prohibiting children from attending school for the requisite period.

*Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1943.*

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1943 :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non - Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1								
1—5			1	1				
5—15	1	1	1	4				
15—25	5	8		1		1		1
25—35	8	5	1	1	1	3		
35—45	9	3	1	2	3	2		
45—55	4	1		1	3	2		
55—65	3	1			1			
65 and up								
Totals ...	30	19	4	10	8	8		1

There were at the end of 1943, 200 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 133 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register.