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1948.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of the

Warrington Rural District Council



John Walker & Co., Ltd.,
Bewsey Street, Warrington



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WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,
WARRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

MRS. NICOL AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information a Report of the work of the Health Department and the sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year 1948, together with statistical details relating thereto.

The year has seen many changes in the administrative structure of the Health Services, brought about by the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which became operative on 5th July, 1948. Certain sections of this Act transferred to the Local Health Authorities constituted by it certain functions, some of which were previously the duty and the prerogatives of Local Sanitary Authorities, as for example, the protection of persons against Diphtheria and Smallpox by Immunisation and Vaccination, the prevention of illness, the care of mothers and young children, and so on. But the great consolidating Public Health Act of 1936 still remains, and the "Local Sanitary Authority" must still play a very vital role both in securing the "positive health" of the public and in the prevention and mitigation of sickness, particularly those illnesses of an infective character.

No one, considering thoughtfully the improved conditions of human existence which have taken place in this country during the last half-century (increased longevity, improvement in nutritional state and housing conditions, the decrease in the general death rates, infant mortality rates, and maternal mortality rates), can doubt for one moment the fundamental importance of Sanitary Science, or that its development has been very largely responsible for these improvements and advances.

It has been during this year of momentous change that I have returned to the office of Medical Officer of Health, holding this post in conjunction with that of Divisional Medical Officer in the service of the Lancashire County Council. The resumption of my association with this Sanitary Authority fills me with great pleasure, because of the very happy recollections of all the help and co-operation afforded me, both by members of the Council and by my fellow officers, during my previous short term of office prior to the outbreak of the last war. I am indeed very grateful and would extend my sincere thanks to them all.

The current report follows in general the design of those submitted in past years, but with some re-arrangement of the subject matter, which I trust will prove acceptable to the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Nicol and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. C. CRAWFORD,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SECTION I.

DISTRICT STATISTICS..

Area (acres)	22,840
Estimated population—1948	27,080
Number of inhabited houses	6,359
Rateable value	£169,980
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£665

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	16.5
Still Births—	
Legitimate	10
Illegitimate	1
There were 14 Live Illegitimate Births.	
Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.9
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	7.8
Death Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales	10.8
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000	
Live Births	35
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000	
Live Births for England and Wales	34
Deaths for Puerperal Fever	nil
	M. F. Total
Live Births—Legitimate	229 205 434
Illegitimate	9 5 14
Total	238 210 448
Still Births	3 8 11
Deaths	115 98 213

POPULATION FOR BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE - 27,080.

	Per 1,000 of estimated population				Maternal Mortality rate		Rate of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births
	Live birth rate	Crude death rate	Death rate from tuberculosis of respiratory system	Death rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total live and still births	
Mean of 5 years—							
1943-1947	20.3	10.1	0.36	1.56	3.84	3.71	58
Year 1947	18.8	9.8	0.30	1.58	2.27	2.21	56
1948	16.5	7.8	0.22	1.14	2.23	2.17	35
Increase or decrease in 1948 on 5 years average							
1943-1947	3.8	2.3	0.14	0.42	1.61	1.54	23
previous year ...	2.3	2.0	0.08	0.44	0.04	0.04	21

SECTION II.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF AREA.

HOUSING.

The situation as regards housing has not materially improved. The number of new houses built during the year were :—

	Prefabricated houses		Traditional permanent houses.
	Temporary.	Permanent.	
Local Authority	Nil	Nil	108
Other bodies and persons ...	144	Nil	28

In view of the fact that there are 835 applications for Council houses already recorded, it can be seen that the number of houses completed and under construction represent only a small percentage of the total need.

The fact that replacement of existing insanitary houses cannot be undertaken and the increasing number of sub-standard properties requiring repair work indicate that it will be some years before any satisfaction can be felt over the housing situation.

The number of caravans in use as temporary homes has increased, but not as much as might be expected.

Routine inspections are carried out, and, where satisfactory arrangements have been made, six monthly licences are issued to the occupiers. Comparatively little camping takes place and no sites have been licensed for this purpose. There have been no serious contraventions of sanitary requirements.

WATER SUPPLY.

A piped supply of water extends throughout the area, apart from a few farms and cottages. Principally, this is supplied from the Warrington Corporation. A small area of Cuerdley parish is supplied by the Liverpool Corporation.

The general supply is good, both as to quantity and pressure, but in parts of Sankey, Burtonwood, Croft and Rixton-with-Glazebrook the supply and pressure are far from adequate. It was hoped that with the reduction in the numbers of Service personnel in the district the supply to the parishes in question would have improved, but this has not taken place. This difficulty must be overcome within the very near future.

The water supplied is rather hard, this being particularly unfortunate with the rationing of soap still in force.

Several wells still remain as the sources of supply for isolated cottages and farm-houses. Where supply facilities were within reasonable distances, action was taken to have piped supplies laid on. It is particularly unfortunate that it has not been possible to re-house the tenants of these houses, all the more so when their structural condition renders the expenditure of large sums of money an uneconomical proposition.

PARISH	From Public Mains			From Private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc.	
	Direct to houses	By means of stand pipe		No. of dwelling houses	No. of population
	No. of dwelling houses	No. of dwelling houses	No. of population		
Burtonwood	545	4	16	8	28
Croft	352	4	15	2	7
Cuerdley	31	—	—	—	—
Penketh	1163	—	—	2	6
Poulton	1422	—	—	3	13
Rixton	434	—	—	4	14
Sankey	1305	1	1	4	16
Winwick plus Mental Hospital...	396	1	2	3	8
Woolston	670	—	—	5	20
Total	6318	10	34	31	112

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION OF HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.

A few conversions continue to be made, but without sufficient and adequate sewers comparatively little progress can be achieved. Approximately 1,450 pail closets are in use, the remaining properties having water closets. The percentage of pail closets in the district is now 22.8 per cent., which, though very favourable as compared with the adjoining borough, is still far too high for a modern county district.

All schools in the district are supplied with adequate piped water but, unfortunately, several are still equipped with pail closets. Every encouragement has been given to these schools to have conversions carried out at an early date. Each school was contacted and representatives of the School Managers invited to a special meeting of the Council, when they were informed that the Council would give favourable consideration to applications for grants towards the cost of conversions. Whilst it is appreciated that some of the schools in question will be replaced within five or ten years by modern schools, it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the Council's generous offer to remedy what is virtually an anachronism in this district. Certainly it is a pleasing feature that the Local Authority in this case is giving a lead to public bodies within the area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No change has taken place during the year in the treatment of sewerage. The works at Burtonwood is still in use and, with the increase in the number of houses and the greater volume of sewage now being received there, the effluent appears to have undergone little, if any, change on its progress through the willow beds. The small plant at Carlton Way, Glazebrook, is continually under supervision, but again the effluent is far from satisfactory.

The schemes in progress for the drainage of parts of the area are in varying stages of completion.

The Poulton and Woolston scheme, which is being prepared by the Surveyor's Department, is rapidly nearing completion, and it is to be hoped that during 1949 all the problems relating to this scheme will have been solved and the scheme submitted to the Ministry of Health with a view to a Public Enquiry.

The scheme for the Parishes of Penketh and Great Sankey has been prepared by a firm of Consulting Engineers, and no doubt a Public Enquiry will be held within the not-too-distant future.

The Sankey Valley Scheme Enquiry has been held, and works are expected to commence during the early part of 1949.

These schemes are urgently required as the ditches and streams which have been utilised so freely to carry away septic tank effluents are a stinking abomination.

The cleansing of septic tanks and cesspools should in future be expedited, due to the decision of the Council that this work should be a rate charge. Difficulties will no doubt arise—due to the complicated and unknown systems of combined drainage that exist, but there is no doubt that this innovation will prove of inestimable help.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Due to the existence of suitably situated streams and rivulets, the provision of water closets and the development of housing sites no doubt progressed at a greater rate than would otherwise have been the case. These natural channels were quickly adapted for the carriage of sewage, with the result that to-day, almost without exception, no stream exists which is not polluted along some part of its course.

The elimination of these nuisances awaits the development of an adequate sewerage system through the district, and due to the great financial outlay necessary will, unfortunately, continue to be a serious problem for some time.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

During the year the last contract for this work was dispensed with, the whole now being carried out by direct labour. Special type refuse collection vehicles are in use, namely, Karrier "Derby" type with loader's cab. With this type of vehicle there is a clean, overall appearance and a minimum of dust dissemination consistent with a side-loading machine. The provision of machines in which the humble dustman is provided with cover while proceeding to and from his work is a worthwhile step in the right direction, ensuring both weather protection and

a greater degree of safety than riding on a rear step. It is to be hoped that the workmen concerned will realise that they are being considered in these matters and that more loyal service will result.

All workmen are provided with waterproof clothing and rubber boots for use during inclement weather, and sets of overalls are issued twice yearly.

Preparatory work was put in hand for the erection of a garage and the development of a depot in the near future. When this depot is in operation, together with the fleet of modern vehicles now in use and the inauguration of a weekly collection instead of once per fortnight, the Council will have as good a service as almost any in the country.

The collection of pail contents is by means of a detachable tank mounted inside a "Derby" type Refuse Collection vehicle, and while this method is far less unsightly and a big improvement on previous methods, it is considered that the only effective solution to what must remain an objectionable task is the provision of a water carriage system and the conversion of all closets.

Refuse is disposed of at several tips throughout the district and, while some control is exercised, further steps must be taken to ensure that they come up to the recommended standard. Sealing is being carried out at present by cinders in lieu of soil.

The scheme for the renewal of dustbins and sanitary pails has proved of inestimable value. Receptacles are replaced more quickly, less time is wasted during collection and, what is more important, a sound and effective dustbin is provided for the storage of refuse at each house. Every dustbin supplied is to British Standard specification and is either $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity.

The provision of trailers to the refuse vehicles and the extension of the direct labour scheme has already doubled the amount of salvage collected. A further improvement should take place as this scheme develops. There is no doubt that a smart, clean vehicle, towing an equally smart and clean trailer, is far more desirable than a drab, non-descript machine festooned with sacks—looking far more like a rag-and-bone merchant's cart than the property of the Local Authority.

Various statistical information relating to this work is given below:—

Number of vehicles in use	5
Average number of men employed	24
Number of Dustbins supplied by Local Authority ...	789
Number of Pails supplied by Local Authority	167
Weight of Waste Paper sold	129 tons 4 cwts.
Number of Cardboard Cartons sold	700
Total value of all Salvage sold	£866 11s. 6d.

RODENT CONTROL.

One operative was engaged whole-time on this work, and the disinfestation service continued to operate satisfactorily. All premises were treated in accordance with the methods laid down by the Ministry of Food—and good results were obtained.

All Local Authorities' properties, refuse tips, sewerage works, etc., were inspected and treated regularly to ensure that the rat population was kept to a minimum.

The treatment of factory and business premises was carried out, where necessary, by the Council's operative, and it was found that once the average premises had been well treated the necessity to continue further treatment decreased, except in two cases. Two factories, both offensive trades, are classed as areas of reservoir infestation, and close supervision is exercised over the contracts in force with private operators. Two treatments were carried out of the sewers but it was found that the rat population was very small. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that flooding of the sewers occurs periodically.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No particular problem is created by factory chimneys emitting excessive quantities of smoke, but where such emission has taken place, visits paid to the factory have usually prevented a recurrence of the trouble.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two offensive trades are registered within the district, one in Woolston and the other in Penketh. No trouble of any note was experienced from the factory in Woolston, but considerable public interest was aroused over the factory in Penketh. A number of complaints were received in the Health Department relating to specific days, and appropriate action was taken. The Managers of the factory were invited to meet a Committee of the Council and discuss their problems with a view to reaching, if possible, an amicable settlement. The management of the factory put before the Committee full plans for the future and accepted a time limit when the alterations in question would be completed. In the meantime, steps were taken to combat the fly nuisance by inaugurating a twice daily spraying of the whole premises with a suitable insecticide, and the re-construction of the condensers which was in progress at this time was pushed ahead to speed up the completion date. In the meantime a chlorination plant which had been fitted to the fume line during the early summer was working effectively. The Committee informed the management of the factory concerned that a very serious view was taken of the position as a whole and impressed on them the necessity for carrying on their trade in a manner so as to cause no objection by any of the general public. The manager expressed his intention that everything possible would be done to eliminate any nuisance and to develop the plant into one of the most modern in the country.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation is now comparatively rarely necessary. The development of insecticides containing D.D.T. has enabled obstinate and difficult cases to be cleared up speedily and satisfactorily. Fortunately there are not many families in the area which are of a type requiring attention for this problem.

SECTION III.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

FATORIES.

All factories in the district are now regularly inspected under the Factories Act, 1937, and continual improvements have been carried out to the sanitary conveniences provided. Where considered desirable, the attention of H.M. Factory Inspector has been drawn to matters within his jurisdiction.

In particular, routine visits have been made to all canteens provided for the use of employees in order to maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene both in the storage, preparation, and distribution of food. With communal feeding steadily increasing, it is most important that scrupulous attention be paid to the personal hygiene of canteen workers and that the utmost care is taken to prepare and serve what are, in the majority of cases, satisfying meals. Circulars, posters and "handouts" are regularly distributed for use within the canteen and kitchen.

Close attention is paid to any alteration in the internal arrangements of factory workings to make sure that the means of escape in case of fire are adequate for all premises. The obscuring of notices and the lack of care on the part of workers make it all the more necessary that constant vigilance be paid to this branch of work.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Routine visits have been paid to all shops within the area, and the registers have been brought up-to-date.

Work is carried out for the County Council—a matter coming within its jurisdiction—bi-annual visits being made for this purpose.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

A few new installations for the storage of petroleum have been constructed and the existing installations have been well maintained.

A total of 48 licences were issued during the year.

SECTION IV.

FOOD HYGIENE.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the details of food samples taken under the above Act.

A total of 94 samples was obtained, 58 being of milk and the 36 others comprising :—

1 dates.	1 dried peas.	1 castor sugar.
1 dried peaches.	3 cooking fat.	1 sugar.
1 prunes.	4 butter.	1 treacle.
1 sultanas.	1 chocolate.	1 golden syrup.
4 aspirin tablets.	1 bread (brown).	1 mincemeat.
2 gravy browning.	3 bread.	4 sauce.
1 gravy powder.	1 sweets.	
1 gravy salt.	1 margarine.	

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

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
One formal milk ...	Freezing point indicated the presence of 1.6 per cent. extraneous water.	Same vendor.
One formal milk ...	Freezing point indicated the presence of 1.4 per cent. extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned.
One formal milk ...	Freezing point indicated the presence of 2.6 per cent. extraneous water.	S a m p l e s taken in course of delivery.
One formal milk ...	Deficient 2.2 per cent. solids-not-fat, freezing point indicated the presence of 0.6 per cent. extraneous water	No action taken.
One formal milk ...	Deficient 10 per cent. fat, 30.4 per cent. solids-not-fat, and contained 25.9 per cent. extraneous water.	Prosecution : Vendor fined £20 and 6gns. costs.
One formal milk ...	Deficient 11.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, contained 12 per cent. extraneous water.	Same Vendor— Prosecution : Vendor fined £30 and 3gns. costs.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Comparatively few pigs are slaughtered for household consumption within the district and, where possible, these were inspected.

The following foodstuff was surrendered as unfit for human consumption and where appropriate was handed over to the Ministry of Food Salvage Department :—

1,730 lbs. dried peaches.	184 lbs. pickles.
28 cwts. carrots.	12 „ chicken broth.
45 lbs. prunes.	38 „ corned beef.
6 „ tongue.	2 „ steak and kidney pudding.
18 „ beef.	2 „ hops.
18 „ mutton.	50 „ dried peas.
80 „ apple tarts.	21 „ raspberry jam.
27 „ custard powder.	37 „ strawberry jam.
18 „ bacon.	7 „ gooseberry jam.
87 „ rabbits.	2 „ herrings.
28 „ dried figs.	53 „ stewed steak.
7 „ canned mutton.	13 „ boiled beef and carrots.
39½ „ tinned sausages.	65 „ meat and vegetable.
2 „ pickled onions.	8 „ pork and vegetable.
3 „ cornflour.	8 „ brisket.
1 „ spice.	3 „ onions.
1 „ dried egg powder.	3¼ „ chocolate.
28 „ figs.	20 „ piccalilli.
12 „ baked beans.	195 „ oranges.
82 „ dried apricots.	44 „ apples.
120 „ dates.	97 „ Lemona.
42 „ currants.	2 „ Demara sugar.
78 „ raisins.	1 „ oxtail soup.
210 „ sultanas.	2 „ asparagus soup.
45 „ flour wheatmeal.	166 „ biscuits.
88½ „ apricot jam.	3½ „ mustard.
3 „ Beefex.	18 „ beef.
18 „ mutton.	57 „ salmon.
1 „ butter.	9 „ celery seed.
9 „ beans.	11 doz. eggs.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

The routine inspection of all cowsheds and dairies was carried out during the year and, where considered necessary, notices were served on the cowkeeper for the improvement of his premises.

Milk sampling was regularly carried out and milk was tested for B.Coli, B.Tuberculosis, and Methylene Blue test. The following statistics indicate the extent to which this work has been pursued :—

Number of registered Producers	45
„ „ Retail Dairymen registered	11
„ „ Producers of Accredited milk	15
„ „ Bacteriological samples taken	67
„ „ Samples satisfactory	42
„ „ Samples examined for T.B.Bacilli	16
„ „ Samples found to contain T.B.Bacilli	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Number of persons licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	5
" " " Pasteurised Milk	9
" Supplementary licences	5

SECTION V.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

With a total of exactly 500 cases, the incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases rose sharply during the year to almost double the figures of 275 for 1947. This has been largely accounted for by the higher numbers for measles (326) and whooping cough (106), as against 198 and 11 respectively during the previous year.

The tendency for outbreaks of measles to occur periodically every few years is well known, and is doubtless due to the gradually increasing susceptibility of the child population not immunised as the result of a previous attack.

In the case of whooping cough (which incidentally has now become a more lethal disease than diphtheria), the time is anxiously awaited when official Ministry of Health approval is received for the use of the combined immunising material against both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

It is very pleasing to note only one confirmed case of Diphtheria, occurring in a non-immunised adolescent; and also that no notifications were received of Poliomyelitis or of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Responsibility for this work became a County Council commitment on 5th July, 1948, but prior to that date the Council's Scheme of Immunisation continued as in previous years, and the following numbers of children, in the age groups specified, completed their courses of immunising inoculations during the period 1st January to 4th July:—

Number of children under 5 years completing Diphtheria Immunisation	154
Number of children over 5 years completing Diphtheria Immunisation	7
Number of children who received a "Booster" dose	55

HOSPITALS SERVING THE DISTRICT.

All cases of Infectious Disease are now treated at the Infectious Disease Hospital, Aikin Street, Warrington. For general cases, the General Hospital and the Infirmary, Warrington, are available.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is principally confined to cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, etc. The process adopted is either to spray the room and bedding with a solution of formaldehyde or to use a formaldehyde vapour outfit. Bedding is also treated in the steam disinfectant at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Warrington, after cases of Diphtheria and Tuberculosis. For cases of the above type, supplies of disinfectant are given to the householder. After disinfection, the householder is encouraged to wash all the rooms and bedding in water to which disinfectant has been added.

SECTION VI.

WELFARE.

HOME HELP SCHEME.

Up to the handing over of this service to the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, this service was maintained and continued to expand. At the time of transfer, approximately 30 part-time helps were engaged on both maternity and domestic cases. Each case was investigated and regular visits made to the home to ensure that satisfactory service was being given, and that the Home Help delegated to that particular case was of a suitable class and type. This service has obviously proved itself to be very desirable and worthwhile, and the staff engaged on this work spared no efforts to maintain this organisation. This service, I feel, will no doubt become more widely known and better appreciated in course of time.

Home Helps—average number	30
Total number of cases completed	69
“ “ “ in hand	26

TABLE I. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1948.

There were 500 cases notified during the year, excluding Tuberculosis. This table shows the number of Infectious Disease notified and the number removed to Hospital.

DISEASE	Total cases of all ages	Under 2	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 & over	Total cases removed to Hospital	C.M.H. Winwick
Scarlet Fever	30	...	2	...	3	...	18	3	2	1	...	1	...	21	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4
Measles	326	10	86	...	118	...	103	5	...	2	1	1	...	2	...
Whooping Cough	106	9	36	...	26	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia	24	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	4	1	5	7	1	7
Dysentery	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	5
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Totals	500	19	126	1	148	...	160	8	5	8	3	13	9	28	18

TABLE II. TUBERCULOSIS.

YEARS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5 .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 .....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	2	2	1	...	2	2	...	...
35	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
45	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
55 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	6	2	6	6	2	...	1
Grand Totals ..	13		8		8		1	

TABLE III. CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL CAUSES	115	98	213
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	3	6
Tuberculosis—other forms	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—
Influenza	—	2	2
Measles	—	1	1
Polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Infec. encephalitis	—	—	—
Cancer—all forms	15	16	31
Diabetes	—	—	—
Intra-Cran : Vase : lesions	12	11	23
Heart disease	37	31	68
Other circulatory diseases	9	4	13
Bronchitis	10	4	14
Pneumonia	4	5	9
Other respiratory diseases	2	—	2
Peptic ulcer	3	—	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
„ (2 years and over)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	1	1
Other digestive diseases	1	—	1
Nephritis	1	3	4
Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	1	1
Premature birth	2	2	4
Other causes, at birth	4	2	6
Suicide	2	1	3
Road accidents	3	—	3
Other violent causes	7	10	17

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS, 1948.

Water supply	26
Drainage	448
Stables and Piggeries	24
Offensive Trades	28
Fried Fish Shops	9
Tents, Vans and Sheds	40
Factories	41
Bakehouses	12
Theatres	3
Refuse collection	231
„ disposal	229
Defective bins	265
„ pails	97
Rats and Mice	20
Schools	22
Shops Act	19
Salvage	649
Petroleum	56
Miscellaneous	123
Housing applications	349

UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses inspected	276
Visits paid to above houses	993

UNDER HOUSING ACTS

Number of houses inspected	14
Visits paid to above houses	36

OVERCROWDING

Number of houses inspected	6
Visits paid to above houses	2

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of houses inspected	1
Visits paid to above houses	2
Miscellaneous housing visits	15

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	35
Visits re disinfection	25
Miscellaneous I.D. visits	7

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND FOOD

Other premises	3
Butchers' shops	19
Fishmongers and Poulterers	4
Grocers	6
Greengrocers	1
Cowsheds	75
Dairies and Milk-shops	63
Ice-Cream premises	14
Food-preparing premises	4
Restaurants	13
Street Vendors and Hawkers' carts	1
Milk samples—	
Bacteriological	62
T.B.	12
Miscellaneous food visits	15



