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Contributors

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Wincanton Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1963

Ministry of Health,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
LONDON, S.E.1.



WINCANTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACT, 1961



1

Library

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number of			
	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	34	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	89	25	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)				
Total	107	59	3	-

Cases in which defects were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspect or (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspect or (5)	
Want of cleanliness S.1	1				
Overcrowding S.2					
Unreasonable temperature S.3.					
Inadequate ventilation S.4.					
Ineffective drainage of floors S.6					
Sanitary Conveniences S.7					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2			1	
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
Total	3	-	-	1	-

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Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of out-work ers in Aug. list requir ed by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in send ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecut ions for failure to sup- ply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	157	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen						
Lace, lace curt- ains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hang- ings						
Furniture & upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass & brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron & steel cables & chains						
Iron & steel anchors & grappels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches & keys						
Umbrellas						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet & tennis balls						
Paper bags						
Making of boxes or other recept acles or parts thereoff made wholly or partly of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolated and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total	157	-	-	-	-	-

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WINCANTON

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	:	P. Power Fox, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	:	R. G. Gray, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	:	F. R. Bealing, M.A.P.H.I. J. M. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing Officer	:	R. Higgins.

RESEARCH

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE METHOD

THEORY OF THE METHOD

RESULTS

1. The first result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.	2. The second result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.
3. The third result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.	4. The fourth result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.
5. The fifth result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.	6. The sixth result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.
7. The seventh result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.	8. The eighth result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.
9. The ninth result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.	10. The tenth result is that the method is applicable to a wide range of cases.

TO THE
CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
WINCANTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of live births during the year was 290, as compared with 270 for the previous year. The Standardised Birth Rate was 20.36, as compared with 17.9 for the previous year - the rate for England and Wales was 18.2.

Deaths

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 6 as compared with 7 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) was 20.6, as compared with 25.9 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 20.9. The Perinatal Mortality Rate was 20.4, as compared with 29.4 the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 29.3.

The Standardised Death Rate of the general population was 9.4 as compared with 10.8 for the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.2. Of the total deaths for all ages, namely 201, 96 occurred in people aged 75 years or over.

Infectious Diseases

The number of infectious diseases notified was 416, as compared with 47 for the previous year. The increase was mainly accounted for by the increase of Measles and Whooping Cough notified, 383 and 15 respectively in 1963, as compared with 28 and 1 in 1962.

Immunization

Details of immunization, and in particular, children, are set out in the Report proper. With regard to immunization of children, a letter to all General Practitioners in Somerset was sent out by the County Medical Officer of Health, drawing attention to the fact that only about half the young children in the County received primary immunization against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Since of necessity some children born in 1963 cannot be immunized until 1964, it is not possible to ascertain accurately the percentage of children immunized in 1963. I have however totalled the number of children who were born in 1962 and who were immunized against the above diseases in either 1962 or 1963. The total number of births in 1962 was 270, the number immunized against Diphtheria was 220, against Whooping Cough 189, and against Tetanus 210. These figures give a percentage of children immunized against Diphtheria as 81.5%, against Whooping Cough 70% and against Tetanus 77.7%.

The relevant figures for Poliomyelitis were 176 children immunized, the percentage being 65.2%. Figures with regard to Smallpox are not available.

FLUORIDATION

Fluorine is a substance which occurs in all public water supplies in varying amounts, in Somerset the majority of water supplies are less than 0.1 part per million (p.p.m.), the maximum concentration being 0.5 p.p.m., whereas in parts of Lincolnshire the public water supply contains 4 p.p.m. The County Analyst of Somerset in her Annual Report for 1963, reports as follows:

"A second survey was carried out on the natural fluorine content of the drinking waters. Fluorine is present in all waters, even if it is only a minute trace in most, and the results made an interesting comparison with those of the 1951 survey. Clearly, most sources are remarkably constant in this respect, the results being identical, in some cases, with those of 12 years ago, or showing very little difference indeed. The majority contain less than 0.1 part per million. In 1951, this proportion was 68.6 per cent of the 143 waters analysed. A further 13.5 per cent do at present contain between 0.1 and 0.2 part per million and only one sample, in the remaining 8.1 per cent was found to exceed 0.5 part per million fluorine. This information is necessary, should it ever be decided to implement the policy of increasing the natural amount to 1.0 part per million in order to protect children's teeth against dental decay."

The detailed figures for Yeovil Borough (include Sutton Bingham), Yeovil Rural area and Wincanton Rural area, are as follows:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>YEOVIL BOROUGH</u>		
Springponds	0.05	0.04
Stockwood	0.06	0.05
Haydon Wood (Higher)	0.03	0.03
Evershot Tunnel	0.01	0.06
Haydon Wood (Lower)	0.07	D.
Cattistock No.2	-	0.05
" No.3	0.04	0.07
" No.4	-	0.04
Preston Borehole	0.67	D.
<u>YEOVIL RURAL</u>		
Hazelbury	0.21	D.
North Perrott	0.18	D.
East Chinnock	0.21	D.
East Coker	0.17	0.08
Montacute	0.28	D.
Watercombe Creamery	0.70	D.
South Petherton	0.31	D.
Norton and Chiselborough	0.22	D.
Odcombe	0.34	D.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon	0.24	D.
Marston and Rimpleton	0.72	D.
Tintinhull	0.36	D.
Martock	0.29	D.
Martock (Hele Source)	0.28	D.
Mudford	0.37	D.
Sutton Bingham	-	0.08

WINCANTON RURAL

Charlton Musgrove	....	....	....	-	0.08
Penselwood	....	....	....	0.10	0.10
Pitcombe	....	....	....	0.16	0.21
Castle Cary	....	....	....	0.19	0.27
Bruton	....	....	....	0.03	0.05
South Brewham	....	....	....	0.06	D.
Templecombe - Henstridge	....	....	....	0.19	0.18
Milborne Port	....	....	....	0.13	0.12
Wincanton Old Supply	....	....	....	-	0.08

Abbreviation: D = Discontinued.

It is recognized by the leading Medical and Dental authorities in the country, viz, Dental and Medical Standing Advisory Committee for England and Wales and also for Scotland, the Central Health Services Council, the Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association, and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, that fluoridation of public water supplies where the fluorine content is substantially less than 1 p.p.m. would reduce the incidence of dental caries considerably and that no other method has been shown to be as effective. Fluoridation is the correction of a deficiency of fluorine in public water supplies by the addition of Sodium Fluoride, so that there is 0.9 to 1.0 p.p.m. of fluorine and in this respect fluoridation is somewhat analogous to the addition of vitamins to margarine and of chalk and iron to white bread.

It has been conclusively shown by numerous studies and investigations that where the fluorine content of water supplies is approximately 1 p.p.m. that the incidence of disease of teeth in children is considerably reduced, 50% to 60% in areas where the fluorine content is 1 - 1.5 p.p.m. as compared with children living in areas where the fluorine content of the water supplies is low. There is also strong evidence that this beneficial effect is continued on in adult life. There is a reduction of 25% of dental decay in adults aged 31 - 35 years in a high natural fluoride area in this country and 60% reduction up to the age of 44 years of age in a high natural fluoride area in the U.S.A., as compared with adults living in areas in which water contains only a small amount of fluorine.

There is also strong evidence that both in children and adults living in areas where the water supply does contain 1 p.p.m. that the severity of caries or decay is less than in areas where the water supply is deficient in fluorine.

In the Somerset County Council Annual Report of the School Health Service, the Principal School Dental Officer gives details of dental surveys of children aged 5 years and 12 years for the years 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963, as follows:

Year	No. of children examined (a)	No. showing no D.M.F. teeth (b)	No. of D.M.F. teeth found (c)	% showing no D.M.F. teeth (d)	Average No. D.M.F. per child examined (e)
<u>5 yr. age group</u>					
Survey '48	2,500	544	10,666	21.8	4.3
Survey '53	2,500	284	14,069	11.4	5.63
Survey '58	2,500	307	15,419	12.3	6.17
Survey '63	2,500	480	13,898	19.20	5.56
<u>12 yr. age group</u>					
Survey '48	2,500	558	6,740	22.3	2.7
Survey '53	2,500	234	10,848	9.4	4.34
Survey '58	2,500	69	13,924	2.7	5.57
Survey '63	2,500	104	13,403	4.16	5.36

D.M.F. = decayed, missing (extracted) or filled

It will be noted that these figures show a deterioration of children's teeth in the survey of 1963 as compared with that of 1948, which is more marked in the 12 year old group of children, presumably because their teeth have been longer exposed to the effects of faulty diet, or lack of fluorine in water. A possible inference that might be drawn from the results of these four surveys is that there has been a decline in the Dental Services available, but in fact there has been an increase in the number of dentists in the County, as the following table shows:

Dentists in Somerset

		<u>1948</u>	<u>1963</u>
Somerset County Council Dentists	....	13	17
Dentists in general practice	....	91	119

Total	....	104	136

This increase of 32 dentists, approximately 30% of the 1948 figures, has been accompanied by a continued campaign amongst school children, with regard to Dental Hygiene and care of the teeth. Despite this increase in the Dental Services and prolonged attempts to improve the condition of children's teeth by education of the parents and children, only partial success has been achieved. It is recognized that caries of the teeth is associated with a diet that contains sweet sugary foods and drinks, such as biscuits, chocolates, sweets, etc. During World War II, wartime scarcities, by limiting the amount of sugar consumed, brought about a considerable reduction in the incidence of dental caries, and at the same time produced a much higher percentage of children whose teeth were caries free. It was found in North Shields, a low fluoride area, that the wartime diet had raised the percentage of 12 year old children, free from caries, from 4.8 in 1943 to 26.4 in 1949. At the same time, however, the percentage of caries free children of the same age (12 years) in South Shields, with 1.4 p.p.m. of fluoride in the water, was raised from 25.8 in 1943 to 50.6 in 1949. It would seem a valid conclusion that the public, and in particular children, will only accept a diet that does not damage their teeth, when circumstances over which they have no control dictates that they must accept this diet, and that the value of this diet is enhanced if the water they drink contains a minimum of fluoride of 1 p.p.m.

Because of this increasing incidence of dental caries, even though there is an increase in the number of practicing dentists and a continuous campaign to education parents and children with regard to dental health, alternative methods of combating dental caries have been reviewed, and fluoridation so far has been proved to be the most effective. In May 1963, as a result of a circular from the Ministry of Health, dated December, 1962, the Clerk of the Somerset County Council wrote to all the Local Authorities in the County, stating that they were considering the fluoridation of public water supplies, and requesting the Local Authorities views on this subject. The number of Local Authorities in the County of Somerset is 36, of whom 23 (63.8%) were in favour of fluoridation, and 13 (36.2%) were opposed to fluoridation, the respective populations represented being 323,396 (62.2%) in favour, 195,794 (37.8%) against fluoridation. The County Council also appointed a Working Party to report on fluoridation, which advised in favour of fluoridation, and this opinion was endorsed by the Health Committee. Despite the majority of people in the County, as represented by their Local Authorities, and despite the County Council's own Committee, which advised in favour of fluoridation, the County Council voted against fluoridation of public water supplies, the voting being 39 against, 34 in favour of fluoridation and 9 abstentions.

Taking into consideration the weight of expert medical and dental opinion in favour of fluoridation and that approximately 2/3 of the population of the County, as represented by the Local Authority Councils, were in favour of fluoridation, the decision of the County Council appears inexplicable. The bulk of opposition to fluoridation appears to emanate from the National Pure Water Association, which so far as I know, is a relatively small body, but an extremely able and active organisation. To ascertain what proportion of the Population of England and Wales were members of the National Pure Water Association, I wrote to the Secretary of the Association and was informed that (1) it was not part of the official policy to divulge the membership figures and (2) it was not possible to find out the membership since many of the Branches were completely autonomous. Recently the Association issued a pamphlet stating that the higher the concentration of fluorine in the water supply, the higher will be the proportion of mongol births. This statement has been refuted categorically by the Ministry of Health, who state that following an investigation in this country, in which carefully matched pairs of high and low fluoride towns were selected, the number of mongols found corresponded closely with the known incidence of the condition. There is no basis whatever for any suggestion that fluoridation might cause even one mother to give birth to a mongol child.

To sum up:

- (1) There is ample evidence to show the need for improved preventive treatment of disease of the teeth.
- (2) That fluoridation is the best practicable means available at present.
- (3) That the improvement achieved in children extends into middle age.
- (4) There are no medical contra-indications to fluoridation.
- (5) That the opposition to fluoridation is mainly due to ignorance, apathy and groundless prejudice.
- (6) Relevant to the above an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice McGregor that the Lower Hutt population (New Zealand) were entitled in law to add fluoride to water, was considered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who upheld the decision of Mr. Justice McGregor. Lord Upjohn, member of the Judicial Committee, quoted from the judgement of Mr. Justice McGregor, when he said:- "I was satisfied on the evidence that (1) there is a high incidence of dental caries in New Zealand generally; (2) there was almost a complete absence or at least a high deficiency in the fluoride content of the natural artesian well water supply of Lower Hutt; (3) that the absorption of fluoride has a substantial effect in reducing the incidence of dental caries, especially in young children; (4) there are no deleterious or toxic effects on the human body from the absorption of fluoride, more emphatically in the minute proportion of one part per million; (5) any surplus fluoride taken into the body is excreted without harmful results; and (6) tablets or other vehicles for the taking of fluoride are unsatisfactory in that the required regularity with children would not be achieved, and natural water is the only really satisfactory vehicle."

Also relevant to the above is that the Eire Supreme Court in Dublin on Friday, 3rd July 1964, declared the Health (Fluoridation of Water Supplies) Act, 1960, to be constitutional and the appeal of Mrs. Gladys Ryan, of Grace Park Road, Drumcondra, Dublin, was dismissed with costs against her. According to a report in the Irish Times of Saturday, 4th July, 1964, the costs of the action are believed to be in the region of £60,000. In the course of giving judgment, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cearbhall O Dalaigh, said that the question of dental caries had become a national problem in Eire. It could result not only in damage to the teeth themselves, but through them might be injurious to general health. The State was organized for the common

welfare of its citizens and had a duty of protecting the citizens from dangers to health in a manner not incompatible or inconsistent with the rights of those citizens as human persons. The Court did not accept that the fluoridation of water, was, or could be described as the mass medication or mass administration of "drugs" through water. It was misuse of words to refer to the process in such terms.

I am confident that within the next decade fluoridation will be much more widely used and will be recognized as an extremely important measure in Preventive Medicine.

As the Council are aware, having been appointed Medical Officer Of Health from the 1st January, 1963, this is my first Annual Report in respect of the area since I was appointed. It is with great pleasure that I record my appreciation of the help, courtesy and kindness I have received from all members of the Council, in particular members of the Public Health Committee, and of the officials. In respect of the latter, I particularly wish to acknowledge the co-operation and help I have received from Mr. R. G. Gray, whose knowledge and experience have always been at my disposal.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
P. POWER FOX.
Medical Officer of Health.

WINCANTON RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1963

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	64,540
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£472,017
Estimated Produce of 1d rate in the year ending 31.3.64.	...	...	...	...	...	£1,850.0.0.
No. of inhabited houses (31.3.64)	...	...	...	...	...	5,694
Population	...	...	...	...	...	16,660

RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year was 34.52 inches, the average for the previous years' being 20.71.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

The statistics furnished by the Registrar show the number of births and deaths after correction has been made for transfers to the normal place of residence of the individuals concerned. From these figures can be calculated the "crude" birth and death rates. As, however, the highest mortality occurs at the two extremes of life, and industrial areas in general have a bigger proportion of people living in the middle age periods of life, some correction must be made for the irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, as otherwise the death rate will afford no accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. This comparability factor is furnished by the Registrar General, and applied to the "crude" birth or death rate, gives a standardised rate and enables comparison to be made with the rate for England and Wales, or with rates of other districts.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	290
Live Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	17.4
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	20.36
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	294
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	20.6
" " " " 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	21.8
" " " " 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	...	13.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	...	6.9
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	20.4
Percentage of illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	-

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live Births</u>			<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	152	123	275	258
Illegitimate ...	8	7	15	12
	<u>160</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>270</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population = 17.4
 Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population = 20.3
 Birth Rate for England and Wales = 18.2

(b) Stillbirths

Legitimate ...	3	1	4	4
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births = 13.6
 " " for England and Wales = 17.3

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Deaths	110	91	201	242
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 pop.			12.06	14.5
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 pop.			9.40	10.8
Death Rate for England and Wales			12.2	11.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Puerperal Sepsis ... Nil.
 Other Puerperal Causes Nil.

BIRTHS

The total number of births was 290, as compared with 270 the previous year, 160 males and 130 females. Of these 15 were illegitimate, 8 males and 7 females.

DEATHS

The Standardised Death Rate was 9.40. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.2. The following table shows the age and sex incidence, and it will be noted that amongst the males, of the 110 deaths, 77 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 41 amongst those 75 years and over. Of the females, out of the total of 91 deaths, 75 were 65 years and over, 55 were 75 years and over.

AGES AT DEATH

Ages at Death in Years	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	2	4	6
1	3	-	3
5	-	-	-
15	2	-	2
25	2	-	2
35	1	1	2
45	10	6	16
55	13	5	18
65	36	20	56
75 years and over ..	41	55	96
Total	110	91	201

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	29	13
Deaths from Heart Disease (all ages)	54	63
Deaths from Phthisis (all ages)	-	2

The following table shows the cause of death and sex distribution.

	Males	Females
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	-	3
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	8	9
Diabetes ...	1	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	13	22
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	13	14
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	6
Other Heart Disease ...	13	7
Other circulatory disease ...	8	6
Influenza ...	5	-
Pneumonia ...	8	6
Bronchitis ...	10	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea ...	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	-
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	1
All other accidents ...	3	2
	110	91

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 6. The rate per 1,000 live births was 20.6, as compared with England and Wales - 22.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE

Cause of Death	Under 24 hours	Under 1 week	1 month or under	Under 1 year
Pneumonia ..	-	1	-	-
Congenital Malformation	1	-	-	-
All other accidental deaths	-	-	1	-
Bronchitis ..	-	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	1	-

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table sets out the details of infectious disease during the year, and also the figures for the previous year.

Disease	Cases Notified	
	1963	1962
Measles	383	28
Whooping Cough	15	1
Pneumonia	17	11
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Erysipelas	-	3
Meningococcal Infection	-	1
Dysentery	-	3
Meningitis	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Total	416	47

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The following table shows the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year 1963.

Children born in the years:-

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 - 58	1948 - 53	Total
Diphtheria	109	111	12	-	-	6	-	238
Whooping Cough	93	100	5	-	-	6	-	204

In addition, 382 children in the same age groups received re-inforcement or booster doses against Diphtheria.

Smallpox

Age Groups	0 - 3 mths.	4 - 6 mths.	7 - 9 mths.	10 - 12 mths.	1 year	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 or over
	P 8	P 52	P 11	P 7	P R 25 -	P R 4 -	P R 2 11	P R 2 15

Total No. of primary vaccinations = 111. Re-vaccinations = 11

Poliomyelitis

Children born 1963		Children born 1962		Children born 1943 - 61		Young Persons born 1933 - 42		Persons under 40 yrs. of age & priority groups	
Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral
-	18	2	156	1	68	-	24	3	36

No. of persons (all groups) who rec'd a 3rd Salk inj. or 4th inj. of quadruple vaccine	No. of child- ren of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a 4th Salk inj. or 5th inj. of quadruple vacc.	No. of persons (all groups) who rec'd a re-inforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk inj.	No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a dose of Oral vaccine after 3 Salk inj. or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk inj. plus 2 Oral doses.
15	2	82	125

Tetanus

Children immunized in 1963 who were born in the years:-

1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 - 58	1949 - 53	Total
109	111	13	2	-	6	2	246

Children who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1963:-

1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 - 58	1949 - 53	Total
-	10	17	4	6	195	147	379

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 5, non-pulmonary nil. There were no deaths recorded as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no deaths due to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No. of cases notified Pulmonary	..	..	..	5
No. of cases notified Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	-
No. of deaths Pulmonary	..	..	..	-
No. of deaths Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	-
Death Rate of Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 pop.				-

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOME HELP SERVICE

The work of the Home Help Service continues to be an essential auxiliary of the Health and Welfare Services, and we go forward with hope and enthusiasm to meet the ever increasing demand.

No. of cases who received help in 1963

<u>Type of Case</u>				<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Mental Health	...	...	...	1	1
Maternity	...	...	...	11	7
Old Age and Infirmary	...	...	...	72	83
Chronic Illness	...	...	...	6	7
Emergency Illness	...	...	...	2	7
Post-operation	...	...	...	3	2
Total				95	107

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

	CASTLE CARY	HEN- STRIDGE	MILBORNE PORT	WINCAN- TON	BRUTON	TOTAL
No. of children who attended for the 1st time (under 1 year of age)	21	47	15	22	20	125
No. of children who attended during the year	46	187	59	56	44	392
Total attendances of children during the year	227	1,338	293	318	187	2,363
Average attendance of children per session	10	55	11	13	19	22.7
Total No. of children examined by Medical Officer	22	175	-	-	35	232
No. of medical sessions with Medical Officer	5	20	-	-	10	35
Total No. of sessions	22	24	23	25	10	104

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Wincanton Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The total number of inspections was 4,783, made up as follows:-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	66
Dangerous Buildings and Demolition sites	...	...	...	...	...	114
Drainage, Sewers and Sewage Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	97
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	180
Rodent and other infestations	...	...	...	...	...	37
Water Supplies	115
Fire Escapes	37

NEW BUILDINGS

Byelaws and Town Planning	2,194
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<u>HOUSING</u>	335
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<u>GRANTS</u>	411
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Meat Inspections	437
Food Premises	185
Food Inspection	31

<u>PETROLEUM</u>	166
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<u>FACTORIES</u>	59
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

<u>WASTE FOOD ORDER</u>	7
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	312
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4,783

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supplies of the District have been generally satisfactory in both quality and quantity. There were however serious shortages during the frost in January and February and on one occasion chlorinated river water was pumped to refill a Bruton reservoir.

There are plumbo-solvent properties in the Bruton and Charlton Musgrove supplies.

The supplies of Bruton, Castle Cary, Milborne Port, Penselwood, Templecombe, Wincanton and the supplementary supply from the Sherborne Rural District are chlorinated.

After heavy rain the supply from the Old Lake and Underhill area at Penselwood contains too much humus to make chlorination entirely satisfactory.

The Babwell supply at Cucklington is not satisfactory and should be abandoned.

Three unsatisfactory results from the Pitcombe source have followed a pattern of previous years.

The results of the samples taken are as follows:-

SUPPLY	RAW WATER				TREATED, AFTER GOING INTO SUPPLY			
	BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Public	6	4	8	-	38	11	-	-
Private	14	11	-	-	5	4	-	-

By virtue of the Wessex Water Board Order 1963, all the public supplies were transferred to the Wessex Water Board, the appointed day being 1st October, 1963.

The following table gives detail, Parish by Parish, of the population served by piped supplies.

POPULATION SERVED BY PIPED WATER SUPPLIES	Population Census 1961	Total No. of houses	PUBLIC SUPPLIES				PRIVATE SUPPLIES	
			Supplied by pipe:-		Supplied by standpipe:-		Supplied by pipe:-	
			No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population
ALFORD	84	23	23	84	-	-	-	-
ANSWORD	494	174	173	496	-	-	1	3
BRATTON SEYMOUR	144	36	27	115	-	-	8	28
BRUHAM	378	127	124	370	-	-	1	3
BRUTON	1,698	575	565	1,684	-	-	8	24
CASTLE CARY	1,841	652	644	1,860	-	-	6	18
CHARLTON HORETHORNE	451	161	149	420	2	5	9	25
CHARLTON MUSGROVE	374	127	118	351	-	-	5	15
COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT	134	59	39	84	-	-	20	56
CORTON DENHAM	207	70	19	57	-	-	48	144
CUCKLINGTON	184	70	65	176	-	-	3	8
HENSTRIDGE	1,127	384	378	1,122	1	3	3	9
HOLTON	224	79	77	225	-	-	1	3
HORSINGTON	554	163	157	536	-	-	5	16
LOVINGTON	156	54	54	160	-	-	-	-
MAPERTON	108	38	33	100	-	-	4	12
MILBORNE PORT	1,570	576	569	1,565	3	6	2	6
NORTH BARROW	79	26	26	80	-	-	-	-
NORTH CADBURY	707	234	194	600	-	-	39	117
NORTH CHERITON	157	58	57	158	-	-	-	-
PENSELWOOD	215	88	80	200	-	-	6	15
PITCOMBE	536	120	107	400	-	-	10	40
QUEEN CAMEL	536	181	167	505	-	-	13	39
SHEPTON MONTAGUE	192	66	54	160	-	-	12	36
SOUTH BARROW	130	43	43	132	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CADBURY	273	94	49	140	-	-	44	122
SPARKFORD	385	142	137	380	-	-	4	11
STOKE TRISTER	274	103	97	265	-	-	2	6
TEMPLECOMBE	919	342	338	912	4	11	-	-
WINGANTON	2,525	866	866	2,530	-	-	-	-
YARLINGTON	170	45	41	156	-	-	2	7
	16,826	5,776	5,470	16,023	10	25	256	763

SEWERAGE

The sewerage scheme for North Cadbury is nearing completion.

Work on the Charlton Horrothorne scheme began in June.

Schemes for Sutton Montis and Bayford are in course of preparation.

There has been a delay with the scheme for the six Council houses at Dibbens Row, Charlton Musgrove, where a serious nuisance has existed since 1936.

A branch sewer has been provided at West Hill, Wincanton to serve new housing development at Dancing Lane.

The Priority List for new schemes now stands as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Galhampton. | 6. Station Road, Ansford,) |
| 2. South Cadbury. | and Clanville.) |
| 3. South Cheriton. | 7. Alford.) |
| 4. Corton Denham. | 8. Pitcombe.) Equal merit. |
| 5. Yenston. | 9. Shepton Montague.) |
| | 10. Horsington.) |

The villages to be dealt with next are Galhampton and Yenston.

HOUSING

Housing - Action under the Housing Acts

1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected.....	188
	(b) Total number of inspections for the purpose	299
2) (a)	No. of houses (included under 1)(a)) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925	125
	(b) No. of inspections for this purpose	147
3)	No. of houses in respect of which no action was necessary	44
4)	No. of houses found in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (Sec.16 & 42)	31
5)	No. of houses (exclusive of those in 4)) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation (Sec.9)	50

Informal Action

6) (a)	No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	33
	(b) No. of houses demolished voluntarily or in consequence of informal action	9

Statutory Action (Housing Act)

7) (a)	No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repair	1
	(b) No. of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
	(i) By Owner (Sec. 10 to 26)	Nil.
	(ii) By the Local Authority in default (Sec.10)	Nil.

Statutory Action (Public Health Act)

8) (a)	No. of houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repair	-
(b)	No. of houses in which defects were remedied:-	
(i)	By Owner.....	-
(ii)	By Local Authority in default	-

Housing Act Sec. 16/42

9) (a)	No. of houses in respect of which notices were served under Sec. 16	5
(b)	No. of houses included in Clearance Areas	Nil
(c)	No. of Demolition Orders	2
(d)	No. of Closing Orders	1
(e)	No. of houses demolished following action under 9)(b) & (c)	13
(f)	No. of houses closed following action under 9) (d) ..	6
(g)	No. of Undertakings Not to Use accepted	1
(h)	No. of houses closed as a result of action under 9)(g)	3

Housing Act Sec. 18

10) (a)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b)	No. of houses closed as a result of action under 10)(a)	Nil
(c)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which the Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been made fit	Nil

Overcrowding

11) (a)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..	2
(i)	No. of families involved	2
(ii)	No. of people involved	15
(b)	No. of cases reported during the year	1
(i)	No. of cases abated during the year	1
(ii)	No. of persons involved	6
(c)	No. of cases having become overcrowded again, after the Local Authority have taken steps to abate the overcrowding	Nil

New Housing

The following table gives details of the 83 dwellings erected during the year, the figures in brackets being those for 1962:-

	Council Houses				Total	Private Enterprise
	1 Bed Bung.	2 Bed Bung.	2 Bed Flats	2 Bed Houses		
Bruton	-	-	-	-	-	4
Castle Cary	19	1	-	-	20	2
Corton Denham	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cucklington	-	-	-	-	-	2
Henstridge	-	-	-	-	-	1
Holton	-	-	-	-	-	1
North Cadbury	-	-	-	-	-	8
Penselwood	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pitcombe	-	-	-	-	-	1
Queen Camel	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shepton Montague	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Cadbury	-	-	-	-	-	1
Templecombe	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wincanton	-	6	12	16	34	1
Yarlington	-	-	-	-	-	1
	19	7	12	16	54 (30)	29 (24)

There were 14 Council Houses and 36 Private Enterprise Houses under construction at the end of the year.

During the year the tenants of 12 "condemned" houses were rehoused in Council Houses.

There remain 45 occupied houses which are subject to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings Not to Use.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the area.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

I append tables showing the progress since the beginning of both schemes.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	No. of Houses involved	Applications					Approved Applications					Resulting in Houses		
		Re- ceiv- ed	With- drawn	Refus- ed	Approv- ed	Under con- sider- ation	Aban- doned	Com- pleted	Work in hand	Not start- ed	Total	Saved	Gained	Lost
Agricultural Cottages Owner/Occupied Other	134	16	-	117	1	1	98	14	4	117	31	6	5	
Position at 31.12.63	278	35	10	230	3	5	196	24	5	230	58	12	24	
Position at 31.12.62	257	29	8	215	-	3	185	-	-	215	56	11	23	
Progress for 1963	21	6	2	15	3	2	11	24	5	15	2	1	1	

STANDARD GRANTS	No. of Houses involved	Applications					Approved Applications					Total
		Received	Withdrawn	Refused	Approved	Under considera- tion	Abandoned	Completed	Work in Hand	Not Started		
Agricultural Cottages Owner/Occupied Other	45 72 22	7 8 1	2 4 -	31 58 21	5 2 -	2 6 -	22 31 14	7 19 7	- 2 -	31 58 21		
Position at 31.12.63	139	16	6	110	7	8	67	33	2	110		
Position at 31.12.62	112	12	4	93	-	6	52	27	8	93		
Progress for 1963	27	4	2	17	7	2	15	33	2	-		

Moveable Dwellings - Caravans

There is no serious caravan problem in this area.

At times there appears to be a need for an official site available for a few van dwellers who, for various reasons, are unable to find suitable sites. The Council have not so far found the demand sufficient to justify the provision of Council owned sites.

STATUTORY AND INFORMAL ACTION(other than Housing)

Informal Action.

In addition to the 62 Informal Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year 34 have been served. Of the total of 96, 2 have been withdrawn and 54 have been complied with.

The following is a summary of the results obtained:-

Remedied

Drainage Nuisance	...	...	...	...	4
Dangerous or dilapidated buildings	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	6
Contraventions - Food & Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	24
- Petroleum Regulations	...	...	...	...	3
House Repairs	...	...	...	...	4
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	1
Buildings with defective closets	...	...	...	...	2

Statutory Action

Public Health Acts

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	5
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	1

The following is the result obtained:-

Remedied

Nuisance - Watercourses and ditches	1
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

HOUSE REFUSE AND SALVAGE

The House Refuse scheme continues to operate by direct labour, two 16/24 cubic yard rear loading vehicles are used.

Weekly collections are made in Ansford, Bruton, Castle Cary, Milborne Port and Wincanton, involving a population of 7,500. The remainder of the District, with the exception of a few outlying and isolated premises has a collection each fortnight.

Most of the refuse is disposed of at the Maperton Tip where almost continuous fires give rise to nuisance. The remainder is deposited at the Bowden Tip which also burns.

Closet Accommodation

There were 16 conversions from Earth to Water closets during the year.

Public Conveniences

There are seven public conveniences in the District. One each at Bruton and Milborne Port, two at Castle Cary and three at Wincanton.

FOOD

- (1) The number and types of food premises in the District are as follows:-

Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	53
Grocery Stores (inc. greengroceries and village stores)	...	...	...	...	70
Butcheries	...	...	...	...	15
Confectioneries (inc. sweets, cakes and ice-cream)	...	...	...	...	25
Cafes	...	...	...	...	16
Fried Fish and Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2
Egg Packing and Poultry Plucking Stations	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	...	7
Canteens and School Meals Kitchens	...	...	...	...	7
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	13
Wholesale Grocers	...	...	...	...	1

- (2) The number of Food Premises registered and operating under Sec. 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is ... 99*

For the sale of ice cream:-

Groceries	...	...	...	...	50
Confectioneries	...	...	...	...	21
Dairies	...	...	...	...	1
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	<u>11</u>
					84
For the sale of Fried Fish	...	...	...	<u>4</u>	4
For Sausage making	...	...	...	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
					100*

*(One premises is registered under two headings)

Number of registered dairies ... 6

Number of inspections of registered food premises 185

Food Hygiene Regulations

Greater attention has continued to be paid to food premises. Of 41 premises dealt with, 9 were satisfactory and 24 have so far been made fit. At the 24 premises the various offences related to Decoration (18), Disrepair (23), Wash-hand facilities (14) and Sanitary Accommodation (3).

Miscellaneous Foods

During the year 1,263 tins and packages of various food-stuffs, weighing approx. 16½ cwts. were condemned. These foods were disposed of by burial at the Refuse Tip.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961

A problem, likely to increase to one of major importance, is the number of structures which by reason of old age or neglect are becoming seriously detrimental to amenity or even dangerous. Many of these no longer have economic use, and statutory action by the Council is likely to leave ugly gaps in the street facade. In my view the only solution is long term planning, with the Council developing sites abandoned by private enterprise.

FIRE ESCAPES

The survey of premises under Sections 59 and 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has continued and work is in hand at eight premises.

PETROLEUM

During February petrol vapour was found to be penetrating three dwellings at Queen Camel. Investigations revealed a leakage from the pipe work of one of two contiguous stations, to an old surface water sewer. The fracture of the pipe was almost certainly due to the frosty weather.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The County Council continued the delegation of their powers under Section 38, sub-section (3), (4) and (5) of the Act, which deal with lighting, facilities for meals and for washing. No contraventions have been found.

MEAT

A hundred per cent inspection of meat has been maintained, with the results shown in the following table.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	950	1,206	602	2,145	222
Number Inspected	950	1,206	602	2,145	222
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	59	48	75	34
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	52	608	11	235	28
Percentage of the number inspected affected	5.8	55.3	9.8	14.4	27.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BYELAWS AND TOWN PLANNING

BYELAWS

The following table summarizes the action taken during the year:-

In abeyance at 31st December, 1962	...	...	10	
New applications	...	...	328	
				338
Approved	...	...	288	
Rejected	...	...	20	
Withdrawn	...	...	11	
				319
In abeyance at 31st December, 1963				19

Infringements

Relating to lack of Notices, etc.	...	...	20
Number which also included defects	...	...	3
Defective work corrected	...	...	2
No further action	...	...	4
Plans presented	...	...	9
Compliance with Byelaws requested but not yet done			5

TOWN PLANNING

The arrangements for delegation to this Council include the division of applications into three categories by the Area Planning Officer as follows:-

Category "A" These, not appearing to involve a planning principle, are dealt with by the District Council.

Category "B" These, which may involve a planning principle, are also delegated to the District Council, but if the Council disagree with the advice of the Area Planning Officer, the application is referred to a special Sub-Committee.

Category "C" and "D" These are dealt with by the County Council.

The following table gives details of the applications dealt with during the year:-

	B/F 1st Jan. 1962.	New Applications	Total	No. Approved.	No. Refused.	No. Withdrawn.	Not yet Cat.	Permitted Develop-ment.	No deci-sion.
Category "A"	5	46	51	40	4	-	-	-	7
Category "B"	24	207	231	136	20	6	-	-	69
Category "C"	25	117	142	61	34	4	-	-	43
Category "D"	16	29	45	29	-	1	-	-	15
Others	-	47	47	-	-	12	32	3	-
	70	446	516	266	58	23	32	3	134

Infringements

45 cases were reported during the year.

Of recent years there has been a constant increase in the number of plans submitted from 144 in 1936 to 273 in 1953 and 463 in 1963 - all exclusive of amendments.

RODENT CONTROL

No charge is made for operations at dwellings.

Charges based on the actual cost of operations continue to be made in respect of business and agricultural premises.

The sewers, sewage works and refuse tips are all subject to regular treatment.

The summary of operations is given in the following table:-

	CLASS OF PROPERTY			
	L.A.	D.H's	Business	Agric.
Prevalence of rats and/or mice	14	154	22	27
Number infested by:-				
Rats - Major	1	4	1	10
- Minor	13	139	13	16
Mice - Major	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	11	8	1
Number of properties inspected	14	252	43	65
Number of properties treated	14	154	22	27

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R.G. GRAY.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

It is noted that the results of the analysis of the data are in general in agreement with the results of the analysis of the data of the other two years.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the analysis of the data are in general in agreement with the results of the analysis of the data of the other two years. The results of the analysis of the data are in general in agreement with the results of the analysis of the data of the other two years.

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of cases	12	15	18	21
Number of deaths	3	4	5	6
Number of recoveries	9	11	13	15
Number of relapses	1	2	3	4
Number of hospitalizations	10	12	14	16
Number of outpatient treatments	2	3	4	5

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of cases	12	15	18	21
Number of deaths	3	4	5	6
Number of recoveries	9	11	13	15
Number of relapses	1	2	3	4
Number of hospitalizations	10	12	14	16
Number of outpatient treatments	2	3	4	5



