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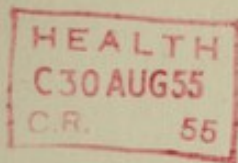
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RURAL DISTRICT OF BRIDGWATER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1954.

R. H. WATSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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RURAL DISTRICT OF BRIDGWATER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1954

Chairman:

MR. F.W. MOVERLEY.

Vice Chairman:

MR. E. STOREY.

MR. G.O. LOCKYER.

MR. H.R. HOBBS.

MR. W.A. KING.

MR. E.R. JONES.

MR. E.R. ELLISTON.

MR. R.D. ADDICOTT.

MR. R. MEADE.

MR. R.G. SEYMOUR.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF 1954

Medical Officer of Health:

R.H. WATSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

F.A. MAILE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

B.S. YULE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900
THE LAND OFFICE
ALBANY, N. Y.
1901

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1901
THE LAND OFFICE
ALBANY, N. Y.
1902

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1954

Health Department,
Albert Street,
Bridgwater.

July, 1955.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Bridgwater Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Forshaw and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1954.

The health of the community has been good and there has been no undue incidence of any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

The Vital Statistics correspond closely with those for the country as a whole. The Birth Rate has continued to show a slight decline and the Death Rate has risen from 9.40 in the previous year to 11.77. There has been a slight increase in the number of deaths caused by cancer, but the main increase has been in the deaths caused by heart disease. The ages at which death occurred were as follows:-

Age	0-5	5-15	15-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	Over 70
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	58

Housing.

During the year 98 permanent houses were erected by the Council and a further 46 were in the course of erection. 74 houses were erected by Private Enterprise. The number of applicants for Council houses at the end of the year was 602.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Council and the Staff for the help and co-operation which I have received from them.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R.H. WATSON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1922

Health Department,
Albany, New York,
January 1, 1923.

SIR,

The Chairman and Members of the
Herkules Local Health Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Townes and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the health of the community has been good and that
no cases of communicable diseases of any of the following nature have been
observed.

The vital statistics for the year 1922 show a decrease in the number of deaths
from all causes as compared with the year 1921. The death rate was 12.5 per 1,000
in 1922 as against 14.5 in 1921. The number of live births was 1,200 in 1922
as against 1,100 in 1921. The infant mortality rate was 25 per 1,000 live
births in 1922 as against 28 in 1921. The number of marriages was 150 in 1922
as against 140 in 1921. The number of divorces was 10 in 1922 as against
12 in 1921. The number of suicides was 5 in 1922 as against 8 in 1921.

Age	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100
Male	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105
Female	12	18	22	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98	102	108

During the year 1922, 10 communicable diseases were reported to the
Health Department and a further 10 were reported to the Local Health Council.
The diseases were: Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, Cholera, Dysentery,
Smallpox, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Pertussis.

The number of cases of each disease was: Diphtheria, 5; Scarlet Fever, 3;
Typhoid, 2; Cholera, 1; Dysentery, 4; Smallpox, 1; Measles, 10; Mumps, 5;
Whooping Cough, 15; and Pertussis, 20.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
E. H. VAUGHAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

Area (Acres)	86,000
Population (Registrar General's estimate) 1954	20,470
No. of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1954	5,900
Rateable value on 31st December, 1954	£87,796
Sum represented by ld. rate on 31st December, 1954	£ 344.16s.7d.

Live Births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	137	140	277
Illegitimate	4	6	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>141</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>287</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 14.02

Standardised Birth Rate 15.28

Birth Rate for England and Wales 15.2

Still Births 8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 27.12

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 11.77

Standardised Birth Rate 10.00

Death Rate for England and Wales 11.3

Infantile Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)

Legitimate	4
Illegitimate	-

4

Rate of all infants per 1,000 births 13.94

Provisional Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales 25.5

Rate of all legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 14.44

Rate of all illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil.

Other Deaths.

Deaths from Heart Disease	80
Deaths from Cancer	40
Deaths from Tuberculosis	3

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1922

From January 1st to December 31st, 1922, the following statistics were obtained from the records of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. The figures are given in thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

Population	Births	Deaths
100,000	10,000	10,000
100,000	10,000	10,000
100,000	10,000	10,000

The following table shows the population of the United States in 1922, by age and sex. The figures are given in thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

Age	Male	Female
Under 5	10,000	10,000
5 to 14	10,000	10,000
15 to 24	10,000	10,000

The following table shows the population of the United States in 1922, by race and sex. The figures are given in thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

Race	Male	Female
White	10,000	10,000
Black	10,000	10,000
Other	10,000	10,000

The following table shows the population of the United States in 1922, by occupation and sex. The figures are given in thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

Occupation	Male	Female
Manufacturing	10,000	10,000
Commerce	10,000	10,000
Services	10,000	10,000

The following table shows the population of the United States in 1922, by education and sex. The figures are given in thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

Education	Male	Female
Less than 8 years	10,000	10,000
8 to 11 years	10,000	10,000
12 years or more	10,000	10,000

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

After allowing for inward and outward transfers, the figure allocated by the Registrar General for live births in the Rural District was 287, 141 were male and 146 were female.

Birth Rates.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Bridgwater Rural District.	18.54	17.42	20.61	18.39	14.33	15.98	15.54	16.33	15.26	14.02
England & Wales.	16.6	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2

Deaths.

After allowing for inward and outward transfers, the total number of deaths allocated to the Rural District was 241, 130 were males and 111 were females. The Crude Death Rate was 11.77, which when corrected for age and sex distribution in the population became 10.00

Of the total of 241 deaths, 116 occurred in people over the age of 70 years. The primary cause of death was heart disease 80, with cancer second 40.

The Crude Death Rate for the past ten years is as follows:-

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
12.41	13.89	13.13	10.62	12.06	11.78	12.65	12.12	9.40	11.77

Infant Mortality.

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 4. The rate per 1,000 of all live births was 13.94.

Infantile Mortality during 1954.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Aortic Stenosis (Valvular)	1				1
Staphylococcal pneumonia				1	1
Meningo myelocele	1				1
Aspiration atelectasis	1				1
TOTAL	3			1	4

VITAL STATISTICS

1910

After allowing for the fact that the number of deaths in 1910 was 10,000, the number of deaths in 1911 was 11,000, and the number of deaths in 1912 was 12,000, the number of deaths in 1913 was 13,000, and the number of deaths in 1914 was 14,000.

1915

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Population	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000
Deaths	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000

1921

After allowing for the fact that the number of deaths in 1921 was 21,000, the number of deaths in 1922 was 22,000, and the number of deaths in 1923 was 23,000, the number of deaths in 1924 was 24,000, and the number of deaths in 1925 was 25,000.

At the end of 1925, the number of deaths was 25,000, and the number of deaths in 1926 was 26,000, and the number of deaths in 1927 was 27,000, and the number of deaths in 1928 was 28,000, and the number of deaths in 1929 was 29,000.

The number of deaths in 1930 was 30,000, and the number of deaths in 1931 was 31,000, and the number of deaths in 1932 was 32,000, and the number of deaths in 1933 was 33,000, and the number of deaths in 1934 was 34,000.

Year	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Population	30,000	31,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	35,000	36,000	37,000	38,000	39,000	40,000
Deaths	30,000	31,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	35,000	36,000	37,000	38,000	39,000	40,000

1941

At the end of 1941, the number of deaths was 41,000, and the number of deaths in 1942 was 42,000, and the number of deaths in 1943 was 43,000, and the number of deaths in 1944 was 44,000, and the number of deaths in 1945 was 45,000.

1946

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population	46,000	47,000	48,000	49,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	56,000	57,000	58,000	59,000	60,000
Deaths	46,000	47,000	48,000	49,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	56,000	57,000	58,000	59,000	60,000

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1954

CAUSE OF DEATH	M.	F.	TOTAL
ALL CAUSES	130	111	241
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	-	3
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus	3	2	5
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	9	27
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	19	27	46
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	11	27
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6
20. Other heart diseases	20	27	47
21. Other circulatory diseases	10	10	20
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	2	5
24. Bronchitis	7	1	8
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	5	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
34. All other accidents	7	2	9
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The following table sets out the cases of notifiable infectious diseases that occurred in the Rural District during 1954. The table is drawn up after making the necessary amendments to the original notifications owing to corrections in diagnosis by either the practitioner, or the Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital.

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100	100. The Role of the Spontaneity

THE ROLE OF THE NURSE

The role of the nurse is a complex one, involving a wide range of responsibilities. The nurse is responsible for the care of the patient, from the moment of admission to the hospital to the moment of discharge. This includes assessing the patient's needs, planning care, implementing the plan, and evaluating the results. The nurse also plays a key role in educating the patient and the family about the patient's condition and the care plan. In addition, the nurse is often the first person to notice a change in the patient's condition and is responsible for reporting this to the doctor. The nurse's role is essential to the patient's recovery and well-being.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED	
	1954	1953
Measles	28	322
Scarlet Fever	15	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1
Dysentery	12	-
Whooping Cough	105	22
Pneumonia	20	8
Poliomyelitis	-	2
Erysipelas	1	-
	185	377

Infantile Paralysis.

No cases of Infantile Paralysis were notified in the Bridgwater Rural District during 1954.

The World Health Organisation Committee published their report on poliomyelitis during the year. It would appear that in an infected family it is usual to find that most members become infected at the same time, probably from a common exposure, although multiple paralytic cases occur in less than 10% of infected families. Such families form foci with a high density of infection.

In contrast there is a much lower incidence of infection among extra household associates and a still lower incidence among non-contacts in the neighbourhood. Studies indicate that infection tends to follow lines of movement of human beings particularly from infected households. It therefore seems worthwhile, at least for an experimental period to quarantine the first families affected with poliomyelitis in the community, wherever it is practical to do so, and the Council have agreed to compensate persons suffering financial loss as a result of such a measure. Apart from artificially immunising the community, it is felt that this isolation of the first few families affected by the disease may well prove to be one of the most effective steps which can be taken to lessen the spread of infection. As similar measures are being taken in neighbouring administrative areas, there is thus a large area in central Somerset where the effectiveness or otherwise of this measure can be put to the test.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

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

Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5-15 years.	Total.
269	58	327

The method of protection commonly in use is to give each child two immunising injections at the age of one year, and a third re-inforcing injection early in school life. The re-inforcing injection is most important to ensure protection during the early school years, and 256 such injections were given during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the Bridgwater Rural District during 1954. 136 primary vaccinations and 33 re-vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by private general practitioners during the year. The following table, giving the age distribution of persons vaccinated, shows that 107 children under the age of one year received primary vaccination, while the number of live births for the year was 287.

Persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) in 1954.

Under 1		1		2 - 4		5 - 14		15 or over		Totals	
P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
107	-	7	-	6	-	3	5	13	28	136	33

P = Primary Vaccination.

R = Re-vaccination.

The proportion of the population vaccinated against smallpox has fallen very considerably since the inception of the National Health Service Act 1946, which repealed compulsory vaccination. This trend is to be regretted, as due to the increased facilities for international travelling, the risk of importation of the disease is greater, and all parents are advised to have their children vaccinated, preferably at about the age of 4 months.

Tuberculosis.

There were 19 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year. No cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

1. As a means of detecting early and unsuspected cases of tuberculosis, arrangements were made for the Mass Radiography Unit of the South West Regional Hospital Board to visit Bridgwater at the end of September. The attendance was very satisfactory and the Unit visited the larger factories before being stationed at the Health Centre.

A total of 5,000 persons (3,157 males and 1,843 females) attended for examination and 47 cases of tuberculosis were brought to light. Of the tuberculous cases 37 were inactive. Of the 10 active cases, 8 were dealt with by supervision or treatment at the Bridgwater Chest Clinic, 1 case was transferred for sanatorium treatment, and in one case no action was taken.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team. The study was designed to investigate the effects of the proposed intervention on the target population. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

Summary of Results (for the study) in 1998

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	35.2	12.5	22.0	55.0
Gender	Male	Female		
Education	High School	College		
Income	\$10,000	\$20,000		
Marital Status	Single	Married		

The results of the study indicate that the proposed intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population. The mean score for the intervention group was significantly higher than the mean score for the control group. The results also indicate that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status. The mean score for the intervention group was significantly higher than the mean score for the control group. The results also indicate that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status.

Conclusions

The results of the study indicate that the proposed intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population. The mean score for the intervention group was significantly higher than the mean score for the control group. The results also indicate that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status.

Recommendations for Further Research

As a result of the findings of this study, it is recommended that further research be conducted to investigate the effects of the proposed intervention on the target population. The results of this study indicate that the proposed intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status. The results also indicate that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status.

The results of the study indicate that the proposed intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population. The mean score for the intervention group was significantly higher than the mean score for the control group. The results also indicate that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status. The results also indicate that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the target population's self-reported health status.

Analysis of Tuberculous Cases.

Tuberculous Conditions.

Active

Primary Lesion
Post-Primary
unilateral
Post-Primary
bilateral
Tuberculous pleural
effusion

Total

Male	Female	Total	Disposal			
			N.A.	Dr.	Disp.	San.
1	1	2			2	
5	1	6	1		5	
	2	2			1	1
6	4	10	1		8	1

Inactive

Primary Lesion
Post-Primary Lesion

Total

5	4	9	9			
22	6	28	14	3	11	
27	10	37	23	3	11	

N.A. = No action.

Dr. = Patient's own doctor.

Disp. = Under observation at Dispensary.

San. = Sanatorium treatment required.

Food Poisoning.

I am happy to report that no cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens are sent to the Laboratory at Musgrove Park Hospital, which forms part of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Results of investigations are available with the minimum of delay and there is good liaison between the laboratory personnel and the field workers in the Public Health Department.

Hospitals.

Hospitals in the area are administered by the South West Regional Hospital Board, through the Bridgwater Area Management Committee.

The hospitals are:-

Bridgwater General Hospital	72	beds
Mary Stanley Nursing Home	31	beds
Northgate Lodge	60	beds

Cases of infectious diseases needing hospital treatment, or isolation, are admitted to Taunton Isolation Hospital.

Considerable difficulty is still experienced in obtaining hospital accommodation for the chronic sick. The position is a most unsatisfactory one and results in real hardship to old people, particularly during the winter months on the year.

At Bridgwater General Hospital, while provision for out-patients is reasonably satisfactory, accommodation for in-patients is extremely inadequate and does not meet the needs of the residents of the Borough and Rural District of Bridgwater, with a total population of some 50,000 people. The result is that many patients who could, and should be treated in Bridgwater, are transferred to Taunton. There is great need for the provision of a new hospital in the Borough.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

No Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics are held in the area, supervision being conducted by General Practitioners and Midwives. A number of expectant mothers attend at the Clinic at the Health Centre, Mount Street, Bridgwater, when blood samples are taken for determination of blood grouping, Rhesus Factor, etc.

Infant Welfare.

Infant Welfare Clinics, for which the County Council are responsible, are held at Edington, Puriton, Woolavington, North Petherton, Nether Stowey, East Huntspill and West Huntspill.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47

This section of the Act enables Local Authorities to apply to Court for an Order to secure the care of persons who, by reason of infirmity, old age or other conditions, are unable to care for themselves and are not receiving from other people proper care and attention, and who are living in insanitary conditions. Several cases were dealt with, but in no case was it found necessary to proceed for a Court Order. In all cases alternative means were found to alleviate unsatisfactory conditions.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sewerage.

Work on the West Huntspill section of the Council's Northern Villages Group Scheme was practically completed. As a result of the drainage facilities which will be made available by this part of the Scheme, it has been possible to start building post war houses in the Parish of West Huntspill.

Water Supply.

Samples of water have been regularly taken from the various sources of supply during the year, and generally speaking these have been satisfactory. Except in special and isolated circumstances the quantity of water proved sufficient for the needs of the district.

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Supply	Number of examinations	Report	
		Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
1. Fiddington	12	11	1
2. Goathurst	11	11	-
3. Thurloxton	12	11	1
4. Willoughby	12	11	1
5. Over Stowey	12	10	2

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The records given in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report show the number of insanitary conditions dealt with.

No.		Date		Description	
1	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12
4	13	13	13	13	13
5	14	14	14	14	14
6	15	15	15	15	15
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238	247	247	247		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Forshaw and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my fifteenth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

STAFF.

No alterations affecting the staff of the Department took place during the year, and the staff remains at one Junior Assistant below the approved establishment.

The arrangement under which the Additional Sanitary Inspector assisted the Engineer's staff in the inspection of property under the Building byelaws terminated in April.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES.

The number of complaints investigated during the year was 155, a decrease of 16 on the previous year. In most cases nuisances were abated as a result of informal action and it was only found necessary to serve 5 Abatement Notices. On inspection a number of complaints were found to be not justified and no further action was taken in regard to them.

Of the nuisances found, 122 were abated during the year. The number of visits made in connection with nuisances was 361.

During the Autumn, very wet and windy weather was experienced and a large number of complaints were received in respect of flooding, dampness, leaking roofs and displaced tiles, etc. Every effort was made to get the necessary remedial measures into operation as quickly as possible.

A special survey of the drainage of all property in the parish of Puriton was carried out during the year in connection with proposed sewerage scheme for the village. 124 inspections were made for this purpose.

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from the five sources of supply controlled by the Council at monthly intervals during the year, and additional samples were obtained as found necessary. Four samples were taken for chemical analysis and were reported to be satisfactory.

A total of 83 visits were made in connection with water supply during the year.

HOUSING.

The number of inspections carried out under the Housing Acts was 280; 14 houses were represented as unfit for habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost and two Demolition Orders and one Closing Order were made by the Council. In 3 cases the Council agreed to accept undertakings from owners to carry out approved works within a stipulated time, and three undertakings not to occupy were accepted. 6 houses, the subject of Demolition Orders, were demolished during the year and nine other houses were demolished by owners by reason of extensive dilapidation, without the necessity for formal action by the Council.

The programme of new building is keeping builders very fully occupied and this fact together with the shortage of building workers has again given rise to delays in getting essential repairs carried out.

Every opportunity is taken to publicise the availability of grants for the improvement of unfit and sub-standard houses and there are indications that owners of this type of property are becoming more interested in the possibility of obtaining grants. It is evident that in some cases the availability of a grant will make the re-conditioning of an unfit cottage an economic possibility to the owner, where if a grant were not available demolition would be inevitable.

541 visits were made during the year in regard to the reconditioning and alteration of existing houses and the installation of new sanitary fittings.

115 visits were made to houses in respect to which grants were made under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts.

OVERCROWDING.

Two new cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year, and eight cases were abated by informal action.

Nineteen visits were made in connection with overcrowding.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the rate of growth of the plant. The results of the investigation are given in the following table.

The results of the investigation are given in the following table. The first column shows the rate of growth of the plant in the various treatments. The second column shows the rate of growth of the plant in the control treatment. The third column shows the difference between the rate of growth of the plant in the various treatments and the rate of growth of the plant in the control treatment.

The results of the investigation are given in the following table. The first column shows the rate of growth of the plant in the various treatments. The second column shows the rate of growth of the plant in the control treatment. The third column shows the difference between the rate of growth of the plant in the various treatments and the rate of growth of the plant in the control treatment.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The following particulars indicate the action taken under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937:-

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Insp.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	89	9	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	9	3	-

	No. of cases in which defects were found		Referred.		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2			1	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient					
(b) unsuitable or defective	1				
(c) not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL	4	1		1	

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AT A REGULAR MEETING HELD ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

RESOLUTION		APPROVED
RESOLUTION NO. 1.		
RESOLUTION NO. 2.		
RESOLUTION NO. 3.		
RESOLUTION NO. 4.		
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RESOLUTION		APPROVED
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RESOLUTION NO. 198.		
RESOLUTION NO. 199.		
RESOLUTION NO. 200.		

BAKEHOUSES.

Twenty two visits were made to bakehouses, and informal notices were duly complied with.

SHOPS.

Forty two inspections of shops were carried out.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The following improvements were carried out, generally as a result of informal action:-

W.C.s	89
Baths	39
Sinks	32
Chemical closets	3
Drainage systems	33
Lavatory basins	41
Connections to water main	5
Connections to sewer	5
Larders	1
Urinals	3
W.C. flushing cisterns	1

A number of other minor improvements were also carried out.

LICENSED PREMISES.

Efforts were continued during the year to obtain improvements in sanitary conditions to licensed premises and as a result new sanitary accommodation for both sexes was provided at four inns. One public house was completely reconditioned.

MEAT AND FOODS.

The decision to terminate the rationing of meat and proposals to re-open slaughterhouses in the District were given careful consideration by the Council and a joint meeting was held with representatives of the local branches of the National Farmers Union and the Federation of Meat Traders. It was ultimately decided, as an interim measure, to issue slaughterhouse licences for a period of one year subject to the carrying out of agreed works to render the premises reasonably suitable, further consideration to be given at a later date to the necessity for additional work which would justify the renewal of licences for a further period of two years. Licences, valid for twelve months, were issued for nine slaughterhouses as from 1st July, but in November the licence of one slaughterhouse was surrendered, the proprietor having ceased business.

Three slaughterhouses engaged in the wholesale trade and the number of animals slaughtered mounted rapidly. Details of the number of visits and of carcasses inspected are set out as follows:-

THE FIRST PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE SECOND PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE THIRD PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE FOURTH PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE FIFTH PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE SIXTH PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

THE EIGHTH PART OF THE VOLUME IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF THE

Month.	No. of visits.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
July	96	88	801	61	201	1,151
August	100	72	1,179	115	245	1,611
September	111	63	984	96	113	1,256
October	96	64	705	178	144	1,091
November	111	73	665	231	99	1,068
December	110	34	176	119	26	355
	624	394	4,510	800	828	6,532

Details of food condemned are as follows:-

Beasts.

Carcases and organs	13
Heads and tongues	20
Livers	73
Lungs	56
Mesenteries and intestines	8
Hearts	4
Kidneys	1
Spleens	2
Tails	2
Beef	334 lbs.

Calves.

Carcases and organs	3
Livers	8
Kidneys	5
Lungs	2
Heart	1
Veal	63 lbs.

Sheep.

Carcases and organs	5
Livers	35
Plucks	4
Lungs	6
Kidneys	2
Mutton	174 lbs.

Pigs.

Carcases and organs	7
Heads and tongues	21
Livers	7
Lungs	8
Mesenteries and intestines	7
Chitterlings	12 lbs.
Kidneys	3
Plucks	5
Pork	90 lbs.

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6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.

Various.

28 lbs. frozen egg.
56 lbs. dried egg.
66 tins sardines.
10 lbs. ground nutmeg.
12 lbs. raisins.
26 lbs. semolina.
3 lbs. dehydrated swede.
8 rabbits.
14 tins various foods.

The re-opening of private slaughterhouses scattered as they are throughout the District, added considerably to the pressure of work in the Department. Every effort is made to inspect as much meat as possible, but 100% inspection of carcasses and offal is quite impossible with the present staff of two inspectors. Approximately three-quarters of the working time of one inspector is absorbed on meat inspection and the large amount of time which has had to be given to this work means that correspondingly less time is available for the other duties of the Department with the inevitable result that these duties are not being carried out with the urgent attention necessary. The large amount of work which has been carried out since the re-introduction of private slaughtering has only been possible by working considerable overtime, and by reason of heavy killing to a late hour each Saturday one inspector undertakes duty each Sunday morning before the meat is loaded up for transport to the London markets.

These difficulties have been fully considered by the Public Health and Staff and Establishment Committees of the Council, and the further report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses is awaited.

KNACKERS YARD.

The knackers yard at Dunball is being maintained in very good condition and was visited on 6 occasions during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The number of retail purveyors of milk on the register is 7, and 13 visits were made for the inspection of dairies during the year.

ICE CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream at the end of the year was 58, and 4 premises were also registered for the manufacture of ice cream. Each of these manufacturers produced ice cream by the "cold mix" method, followed by boiling of the product. 47 samples were taken during the year the results being as follows:-

34 samples were placed in provisional Grade 1.
11 samples were placed in provisional Grade 2.
No samples were placed in provisional Grade 3.
2 samples were placed in provisional Grade 4.

These results are considered to be reasonably satisfactory.

The sampling of ice cream had to be suspended in June by reason of pressure of work in other directions.

A total of 62 visits were made in connection with the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

70 visits were made during the year in connection with moveable dwellings.

There are now eight licensed camping sites in the district, all of which are small. Licences have been issued to station and use twenty nine caravans on individual sites, and the tendency to use caravans as permanent homes continues.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

32 disinfections were carried out during the year, 53 visits being made in connection with infectious diseases.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

10 visits were made to verminous premises and treatment for the destruction of vermin was carried out at 8 premises.

RODENT DESTRUCTION.

25 visits were made in connection with rodent infestation in addition to those made by the Rodent Operative.

To a large extent "Warfarin" has been used for rodent destruction in place of arsenic, zinc phosphide, etc. with very satisfactory results and considerable saving of time.

The Rodent Operative resigned on 5th December and the vacant post had not been filled at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Water supply	83
Drainage	139
Knackers Yard	6
Moveable Dwellings	70
Factories	9
Bakehouses	22
Shops	42
Rodent Infestation	25
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	66
Nuisances	361
New Works	541
Housing Inspections	280
Overcrowding	19
Miscellaneous Housing visits	29
Infectious Diseases	53
Verminous Premises	10
Slaughterhouses	88
Animals killed for Home Consumption	28
Inspection of meat	709

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and who have been assigned to the various divisions of the office.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The Secretary of the Navy is the principal officer of the Department of the Navy, and is responsible for the management of the Department.

The Secretary of the Navy is also responsible for the management of the various divisions of the Department, and for the management of the various bureaus of the Department.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is the principal officer of the Department, and is responsible for the management of the Department.

CHIEF OF BUREAU

The Chief of Bureau is the principal officer of the Bureau, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau.

CHIEF OF DIVISION

The Chief of Division is the principal officer of the Division, and is responsible for the management of the Division.

The Chief of Division is also responsible for the management of the various bureaus of the Division, and for the management of the various divisions of the Division.

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CHIEF OF SECTION

The Chief of Section is the principal officer of the Section, and is responsible for the management of the Section.

The Chief of Section is also responsible for the management of the various bureaus of the Section, and for the management of the various divisions of the Section.

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Summary of visits (cont.)

Dairies	13
Ice cream Premises	62
Miscellaneous food visits	40
Housing (R.W) and (F.P.) Acts.	115
Food preparing premises	16
Licensed premises	12
Piggeries and poultry farms	7
Special drainage inspections at Puriton	124
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TOTAL.	2,969
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I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Forshaw and
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
F. A. MAILE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Summary of Expenditures

1	Salaries	\$ 1,000.00
2	For other personnel	500.00
3	Miscellaneous food and other	100.00
4	Traveling (U.S.) and (F.P.)	100.00
5	Food preparation	100.00
6	Medical supplies	100.00
7	Postage and delivery	100.00
8	Special baggage inspection at airport	100.00

TOTAL \$2,000.00

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. [Name] and
[Name]
Your obedient servant,
W. A. [Name]
Chief Security Inspector