

[Report 1955] / Medical Officer of Health, Chippenham Borough.

Contributors

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1955



BOROUGH OF

C H I P P E N H A M

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H


and

S E N I O R S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

for the

YEAR ENDING 31st. DECEMBER

1955.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY ETC.

(a) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

C.L. Broomhead, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Calne & Malmesbury and the Rural Districts of Calne & Chippenham and Malmesbury.

(b) SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

S.F. French, Sanitary Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.

Meat & Other Foods Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

R.P. Pengelly, Sanitary Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.

Meat & Other Foods Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.

(c) The Committee of the Borough Council dealing directly with Public Health matters is:-

The Public Health & Highways Committee.

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (a)

Mr. [Name], U.S. District Court, [City, State]

After a hearing on the application of [Name] for admission to the bar of this court, the undersigned is of the opinion that [Name] is qualified to be admitted to the bar of this court.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (b)

Mr. [Name], U.S. District Court, [City, State]

That a copy of this report is being furnished to you.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. [Name], U.S. District Court, [City, State]

That a copy of this report is being furnished to you.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (c)

The undersigned is of the opinion that [Name] is qualified to be admitted to the bar of this court.

TO:- The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,
Chippenham Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1955.

Vital Statistics and the incidence of Infectious Disease, with comments thereon, will be found in subsequent pages of this report.

The health of the community was satisfactory during the year. Large quantities of meat and meat products are produced within the Borough, and it is gratifying to note no cases of food poisoning have been attributed thereto during the year under review.

The following notes on general health with present tendencies will be of interest to the Council.

The principal causes of adult mortality are vascular lesions of the nervous system, coronary disease and cancer. Lung cancer, especially in the male, has occasioned much investigation and comment in both the medical and national press.

The death rate of infants under one year has been nearly halved in less than 20 years. Further reduction will require extensive investigation into the causes of prematurity and congenital malformations.

The population is growing more elderly, due principally to the increase in the proportion of those aged 65 years and over. Elderly women are substantially more numerous than men.

Immunisation against the major infectious diseases still requires emphasis. The Minister of Health, in his report for the year 1954 states that only 34.5% of live births are vaccinated against Smallpox. Modern technique in the control of smallpox relies on early diagnosis and isolation, combined with vaccination of all persons known to be contacts. Present day air travel brings the population into close temporal relationship with parts of the world in which smallpox is still endemic. For adequate protection of the population, at least 75% of infants should be vaccinated.

The decreasing incidence and low mortality of Diphtheria should not be viewed with complacency. The only safeguard against a return of Diphtheria is the maintenance of a high level of immunisation.

The severity of measles has declined in recent years. The early infectiousness makes application of preventive measures practically useless. The complications of measles may be dangerous, especially in early life.

Although the number of notified cases of Bacillary Dysentery tends to increase in England & Wales, the severity of the disease is fortunately not great. Infection is rarely conveyed by food, direct or indirect personal contact is mainly responsible. Three quarters of notifications relate to children under 15 years of age; those of 4 and under are especially liable to infection.

Mr. [Name], [Address]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the [Topic] and the [Topic] of [Topic].

The results of the [Topic] are [Topic] and [Topic].

The [Topic] is [Topic] and [Topic].

The [Topic] is [Topic] and [Topic].

The [Topic] is [Topic] and [Topic].

The [Topic] is [Topic] and [Topic].

The [Topic] is [Topic] and [Topic].

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Like other communicable infections of the intestinal tract, Dysentery has an underground organisation of symptomless excreters only discovered during the bacteriological investigation of an outbreak. Prevention is simple, cleanliness of body and clothing, scrupulous person hygiene and above all washing of hands after a visit to the toilet.

The made up meat dish is the principal cause of food poisoning, due to the usual lapse of time between its preparation and eventual consumption. Prompt attention to minor injuries and infections on the hands of food handlers and strict attention to their cleanliness will prevent most outbreaks.

During the last six years, the mortality from Tuberculosis has fallen by 64%; nevertheless the decline in the number of notifications of respiratory tuberculosis has not been so great. Tuberculosis is still a serious problem, as more cases come to be known and more patients, due to improved methods of treatment, survive to constitute a reservoir and a source of infection.

Whooping Cough principally affects children under school age when it can be a dangerous disease. Girls are more commonly affected than boys.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis has commenced during the preparation of this report and it is hoped that this preventive measure will become a regular feature in future.

There is a tendency for accidents in the home to increase. Most fatal accidents occur at the two extremes of life; 73% are at the ages 65 and over.

Statistics supplied by the National Blood Transfusion Service confirm that three sessions, at which 538 donors attended, were held in the Borough during 1955. Although these results are excellent, the need for blood continues to increase. During the year, the use of blood increased by 2000 in S.W. England. Recent work on the treatment of severe post-partum haemorrhage by massive transfusion is likely to call for further increases. The public can be assured that giving of blood has no ill-effect on any normally healthy person.

The positive good health enjoyed by the population nowadays is taken for granted, and it is not sufficiently realised that this is in part due to the health legislation of the last hundred years. During this period, the population has almost doubled and the more serious infectious diseases have become practically non-existent. Nevertheless it should be appreciated that a healthy environment for all classes of the community can only be maintained and improved by constant vigilance.

I am grateful to Mr. French and the Staff of the Council for their assistance in the preparation of this report and their co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. BROOMHEAD.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the various projects and the results achieved. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

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The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the various projects and the results achieved. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (In acres)1,843.
Population15,140.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1955 according to the Rate Book) . . .	4,615.
Rateable Value	£110,034.
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£424 (Estd)

VITAL STATISTICS.LIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	116	103	219
Illegitimate	6	4	10
Total:	122	107	229

Birth Rate for the Borough.	15.1 per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales . . .	15.0 per 1000 of the population.

The Birth Rate for 1955 shows only a minimal increase as compared with the rate for 1954 when it was 15.05 per 1000 of the population. The comparative rate for England & Wales is slightly lower than the rate given for 1954 which was 15.2 per 1000 of the population.

STILL BIRTHS.

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	1	1
TOTAL:-	3	2	5

Rate per 1000 of the population33
Rate per 1000 total live & still births21.4.

POPULATION

Total population	1,000,000
Male	500,000
Female	500,000
Population aged 15 and over	800,000
Population aged 15 and over (male)	400,000
Population aged 15 and over (female)	400,000

SEX RATIO

1950

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-14	100	100	200
15-64	100	100	200
65+	100	100	200
Total	300	300	600

The ratio for the female population is 100 per 100 of the population. The ratio for the male population is 100 per 100 of the population.

The ratio for the total population is 100 per 100 of the population. The ratio for the male population is 100 per 100 of the population. The ratio for the female population is 100 per 100 of the population.

1960

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-14	100	100	200
15-64	100	100	200
65+	100	100	200
Total	300	300	600

The ratio for the female population is 100 per 100 of the population. The ratio for the male population is 100 per 100 of the population.

DEATHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	101	112	213
Death Rate for the Borough14.0 per 1000 of the population.		
Comparative Rate for England & Wales11.7 per 1000 of the population.		

The Death Rate for the Borough for 1955 is slightly lower than the rate expressed for 1954 when it was 14.7 per 1000 of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	-	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	5	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	11	25
Coronary disease angina	21	11	32
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
Other heart disease	11	32	43
Other circulatory disease	7	6	13
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis & nephrosis	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	22	32
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide & operations of war.	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:-	101	112	213.

Cancer, Heart Disease and Coronary disease collectively accounted for 50% of the deaths recorded in the Borough during 1955.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Table "A"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	3	2	5

Infant Mortality Rate:

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births.21.8
Comparative rate for England & Wales24.9

Table "B"

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illigitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	2	1	3

The figures shown in Table "B" have already been included in Table "A" above. Three of the total of five infant deaths recorded, occurred during the first month of life.

TABLE I

Summary of results of the first series of experiments

TABLE I

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (mm Hg)	Volume (ml)
0	25	760	100
10	25	760	100
20	25	760	100

TABLE II

Summary of results of the second series of experiments. The results show that the rate of reaction is independent of the initial concentration of the reactants.

TABLE II

Summary of results of the second series of experiments

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (mm Hg)	Volume (ml)
0	25	760	100
10	25	760	100
20	25	760	100

The results of the second series of experiments show that the rate of reaction is independent of the initial concentration of the reactants. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction for a first-order reaction.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the Infectious Diseases (other than tuberculosis) notified during 1955 as compared with the previous years since 1950:-

DISEASE.	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	17	17	26	25	14	15	19	19	11	11	13	13
Whooping Cough	22	22	47	47	2	2	48	48	7	7	28	28
Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Measles	87	87	188	188	6	6	198	198	1	1	304	304
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	8	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	29	29	31	31	21	21	20	20
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	-
Erysipelas	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	7	7	2	2	4	4	2	2	5	5	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	141	136	277	270	60	59	303	301.50	49	49	371	366

"a" = numbers originally notified.

"b" = Final numbers after correction.

The numerical increase in the number of cases notified during 1955 as compared with the previous year was due principally to an outbreak of measles.

It is gratifying to note that no cases of Infantile Paralysis, Diphtheria or Food Poisoning were confirmed during the year.

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia continue to figure prominently in these statistics. This is due in part to the definition of this disease given in the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951 which is not necessarily indicative of true Puerperal Sepsis

STATE OF TEXAS

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of [County Name], Texas, for the term beginning on the [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year].

No.	Name	Residence	Term
1	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
2	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
3	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
4	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
5	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
6	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
7	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
8	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
9	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
10	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
11	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
12	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
13	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
14	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
15	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
16	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
17	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
18	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
19	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]
20	[Name]	[Residence]	[Term]

Witness my hand and seal of office this [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year].

Attest: [Signature]

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of [County Name], Texas, for the term beginning on the [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year].

[Text]

[Text]

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases of tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year are shown in the following table with comparative figures for previous years.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PULMONARY</u>	<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1948	12	1	13
1949	10	3	13
1950	6	2	8
1951	6	1	7
1952	10	3	13
1953	5	1	6
1954	7	1	8
1955	4	2	6

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1955 ACCORDING TO AGE & SEX.

<u>AGE PERIODS</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>		<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0								
1								
5				1				
15		1						
25		1						
35				1				
45	1	1						
55					1			
65 upwards.								
TOTALS:-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-

The above table of new cases occurring during the year under review does not, of course, represent the total number of tuberculous patients living in the Borough. In addition to the new cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous individuals either move into the town or move out. According to the Register of Tuberculous Persons, the following notified cases were resident in the area at the end of 1955.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	44	30	74
Non-Pulmonary	7	19	26
TOTAL:	<u>51</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>100</u>

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

During January, the Mobile X-Ray Unit visited the Borough. A total of 1576 examinations were carried out (including school children), with the following results:-

Active Tuberculosis found	NIL
Inactive Tuberculosis found	9
Other conditions, except tuberculosis	10.

It is hoped to arrange a further survey during 1956.

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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE

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LEGISLATION.

During 1955 the following were issued by the various Ministries of the Central Government. The most important being the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The former was laid before Parliament on the 21st. December, 1955 and came into operation on the 1st. January, 1956.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Amendment) Regulations, 1955.

The Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Areas)(No.2) Order, 1955.

The Transfer of Functions (Food & Drugs) Order, 1955.

The Food & Drugs Act, 1955

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 replace Sec. 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 and add a number of new provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises, stalls, vehicles etc. where food is handled.

The regulations lay down requirements regarding the cleanliness of food premises and stalls etc. and of apparatus and equipment; the hygienic handling of food, the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing.

Persons suffering from or being carriers of certain infections will receive special supervision from the Public Health Department.

The administration of this particular legislation will entail increased sanitary supervision.

The National Assistance Act, 1948

Sec. 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year it was found necessary to effect the compulsory removal of one aged female person to hospital under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. Statutory action was only taken after every attempt to persuade the person to enter hospital had failed. One aged male person was also compulsorily removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following children received primary immunisations during 1955.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4</u>	<u>Ages 5-14</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
114	97	24	235

Total immunised child population as at 31.XII.55.

<u>Ages 0-4</u>	<u>Ages 5-14</u>	<u>Total</u>
621	2470	3091

VACCINATION

The following children were vaccinated during 1955.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4</u>	<u>Ages 5-15 & over.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
134	6	22	162

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5408 SOUTH DICKENS STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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The following information on Water Supplies, Sewage Disposal and the collection and disposal of refuse has been supplied to me by the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

WATER SUPPLIES - PRESENT POSITION.

The Council's water undertaking has produced an average of 2,455,000 gallons per day during the year. This output is within the possible yield of the borehole sources at Westmead and Ivyfields, Chippenham.

The quantity and quality has been satisfactory. Precautionary chlorination of .2 parts per million continues to be carried out at the Council's Pumping Stations.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

During 1955 the distribution of the average daily output of the Undertaking may be approximately allocated as follows:-

Thousands of gallons per day.

Bulk supplies to the Calne & Chippenham R.D.C.	725
Bulk supplies to Bradford & Melksham R.D.C.	55
Bulk supplies to Trowbridge & Melksham Water Board	165
Bulk supplies to Government Establishments in Hawthorn	215
Local Industrial Supplies	480
Chippenham area of supply	<u>815</u>
	<u>2,455</u>

Samples of raw water from each of the sources in use, and from points of supply to consumers, are regularly examined to maintain supervision of the purity of the water. With few exceptions of slight contamination, the examinations have proved consistently satisfactory.

During 1955 the new bulk supply to the Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council's Eastern area supply scheme has been put on a permanent basis for which the Corporation have installed additional machinery to pump water to the new reservoir at Bowden.

The Corporation have received a report discussing the results of the yield of sources tests carried out in 1954 with a programme of development directed to achieve full production of the Undertaking in 1970. This report has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government and its immediate proposals have been approved in principle.

The two first stages of the development programme are being prepared for engineering contracts and a new borehole pump of a capacity of 150,000 gallons per hour has been installed at Ivyfields Station.

Future Schemes.

Future development of the Waterworks is planned to be undertaken in stages as demand for water justifies in accordance with the report mentioned above.

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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection in the Borough continues to be carried out by 2 vehicles, a Lewin Compressing Refuse Collecting Machine and a covered Refuse Collecting Vehicle. The collection of house refuse is carried out weekly and trade refuse from business premises is also collected weekly. Additional collections are made at premises where food is being handled, such as cafes, food shops etc. This work is continually being revised and re-routed in order to deal with additional houses which have been erected in the Borough,

Disposal of Refuse.

Refuse collected is disposed of by controlled tipping at two sites. The Cuttings, Bath Road and the dis-used river bed at Westmead. The latter site is used for summer tipping and the former during winter months.

The Corporation have recently acquired a crawler tractor bulldozer and scraper to handle refuse at the disposal tip. This equipment also cuts, spreads and consolidates the material with which the refuse is covered.

Nuisances continue to be controlled by covering the refuse with soil and used moulding sand from the local industrial works, and by the use of tip dressings and the frequent eradication of rats, in which work the assistance of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is acknowledged.

Salvage and Kitchen Waste.

The Corporation's experimental collection of kitchen waste by individual bins supplied to householders was successful but as The National By-Products Company were unable to receive this material, this service has been ended. The Corporation has not called for the return of the bins as they continue to be used for private collectors of kitchen waste.

Sewage Disposal.

The Ministry of Housing & Local Government have agreed to the Corporation obtaining reports and schemes for the extensions of the Westmead Sewage Works, which has become overloaded by increases in the population and trade effluents from industries. The schemes will be prepared as soon as possible. In the meantime everything possible is being done with the present plant to avoid excessive pollution of the River Avon.

Sewers.

During 1955, the Surface Water Drainage Scheme for the North Eastern area of the Borough was completed and has already received the flooding which occurred regularly before this work was carried out. Up to the time of writing two severe storms of rainfall intensities of over $\frac{3}{4}$ " per hour have been successfully drained by this scheme.

The soil and surface water sewers of the Borough have been extended to drain new building estates. The Corporation continue to follow the policy of obtaining separate drainage of sewage and surface water.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories reported on a sample of water received by them on the 19th. March as follows:-

"Labelled : Filter Weir Chamber, No. 5 Borehole, Ivyfields.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance since it carries only a few particles of mineral matter in suspension.

The water is on the alkaline side of neutrality, very hard in character though not excessively so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and it is free from iron and other metals. It is of the highest standard of organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes."

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

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Bottom section of the page containing faint, illegible text, possibly a conclusion or footer.

CHIPPENHAM OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee came into being at the latter end of 1954 with the object of promoting and assisting in the general good of all old people in the Borough of Chippenham. The Borough Council is represented on the Committee by the Mayor and Mayoress for the time being and by two members of the Council appointed from year to year. In addition some twenty Statutory or Voluntary organisations appoint representatives to serve on the Committee.

During the year under review progress has been made with several projects; others have not been so successful but good work continues to be done by various organisations. The Committee have been particularly concerned with the following:-

VISITING SERVICE

A list was compiled of those persons over 60 years of age who are living alone and the Committee has organised a visiting service. Different organisations have accepted responsibility for various streets and in this way it has been found possible to cover the town. From reports received it appears that a worthwhile service is being rendered.

BOARDING OUT AND NIGHT ATTENDANCE.

No real progress has been made with either of the above schemes. After a request from the Wiltshire Council for the Care of the Elderly to organise a "Boarding Out" scheme, press publicity was given to the matter but there was no response. Similarly with "Night Attendance", although it is considered that such a service would be useful, no names of suitably qualified persons willing to assist with this service were received.

VETERANS' CLUBS.

The Clubs in the town continue to be very active; they maintain contact with hospital and house-bound cases, arrange some home-help and generally do an immense amount of good work. Their members meet regularly each week for tea and entertainment. During the year the Committee have made grants to cover the cost of the hire of premises for Club activities.

WORKSHOP FACILITIES FOR THE AGED.

A start has been made towards the equipping of a room at the Community Centre where it is hoped workshop facilities will be available for every aged person in Chippenham.

FINANCE.

The Committee is indebted both to the Local Council and to other bodies for grants made during the year.

In conclusion it may be safely said that the main object of the Committee, that of "promoting and assisting the general good of all old people in the Borough of Chippenham" is being pursued in as vigorous and as practicable a manner as possible.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and settlement. It begins with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and continues through the early years of the colonial period.

The second part of the history is the period of the American Revolution. It begins with the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 and ends with the signing of the Constitution in 1787.

The third part of the history is the period of the early republic. It begins with the signing of the Constitution in 1787 and ends with the death of George Washington in 1799.

The fourth part of the history is the period of the War of 1812. It begins with the declaration of war in 1812 and ends with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814.

The fifth part of the history is the period of the antebellum era. It begins with the end of the War of 1812 and ends with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

The sixth part of the history is the period of the Civil War. It begins with the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 and ends with the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

The seventh part of the history is the period of Reconstruction. It begins with the end of the Civil War in 1865 and ends with the passage of the Reconstruction Act in 1867.

The eighth part of the history is the period of the Gilded Age. It begins with the end of Reconstruction in 1877 and ends with the outbreak of the Progressive Era in 1890.

R E P O R T

of the

S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

To :- The Mayor, Aldermen and Members
 of the Chippenham Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a Report of the work
carried out in my Department during the year 1955.

The tables and particulars conform to the Ministry's
Regulations and requirements.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. F. FRENCH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

1911

1911

1911

The Board of Directors of the
Company

of the

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the
check for the amount of \$100.00

The same has been deposited in the
treasury of the Company

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. [Name]

Secretary

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

825 inspections were made of 355 premises in connection with Housing and Nuisances, and as a result 142 notices were served requiring the abatement of nuisances and housing repairs. 5 Statutory Notices were served and complied with.

Of the many complaints received some were trivial and proved a waste of inspectors' time. On the other hand, it is felt that members of the public fail to realise the help that can be given in overcoming nuisances they have suffered for weeks and even months, although if complainants would first approach the person responsible, much of the Sanitary Inspectors' time would undoubtedly be saved.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1955.

1. Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year.
 - (a) By Local Authority - 20
 - (b) By Private Enterprise - 52
2. Inspection of Dwellings during the year.
 - (i) Inspected for housing defects under P.H.Acts. 40
 - (ii) " " " " " Housing " 212
 - (iii) Number of dwellings found so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation 20
 - (iv) Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation 106
3. Remedy of Defects by Informal Action.

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action 92
4. Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health & Housing Acts)
 - A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act 1936.
 - (i) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. NONE
 - (ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - (a) By Owners NONE
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners NONE
 - B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
 - (i) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served 5
 - (ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - (a) By Owners 5
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners NONE

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's progress and challenges. The data presented here is based on the most recent information available. It is important to note that the project has encountered several delays due to resource constraints and changes in scope. Despite these challenges, the team remains committed to completing the project on time and within budget. The following sections provide a detailed analysis of the project's performance and a plan for the future.

SECTION II: PROJECT OVERVIEW

1. Project Name and Objectives

(a) Project Name: [Faint text]

(b) Objectives: [Faint text]

2. Scope of Work

(a) In-scope: [Faint text]

(b) Out-of-scope: [Faint text]

(c) Key Deliverables: [Faint text]

(d) Milestones: [Faint text]

3. Stakeholders

(a) Internal Stakeholders: [Faint text]

4. Risks and Mitigation Strategies

4.1 Risk Identification

(i) Risk 1: [Faint text]

(ii) Risk 2: [Faint text]

(iii) Risk 3: [Faint text]

(iv) Risk 4: [Faint text]

4.2 Mitigation Strategies

(i) Strategy 1: [Faint text]

(ii) Strategy 2: [Faint text]

(iii) Strategy 3: [Faint text]

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1955 (Continued)

C. Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 Housing Act 1936

(i) Number of Demolition Orders made	7
(ii) Number of houses demolished as result of Demolition Orders	1
(iii) Number of undertakings accepted	1
(iv) Number of undertakings completed	0

D. Proceedings under Section 25 & 26 Housing Act 1936

(i) Number of houses under which Demolition Orders were made	NONE
(ii) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	NONE

E. Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	NONE
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were cancelled as result of premises having been made fit	NONE

5. Housing Act, 1936 Part IV - Overcrowding

(i) Number of cases of overcrowded dwellings at end of year	14
(ii) Number of cases discovered during year	0
(iii) Number of cases abated during year	4

We are fortunate in this area in that overcrowding does not cause us serious concern. Our records show no case of overcrowding in non-Council houses.

A survey was made during the year in order to draw up a slum clearance programme. This programme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and should be completed within the next 8 years.

Two applications only were received under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 for Certificates of Disrepair. In one case the Council refused to issue the Certificate and in the other, although the Certificate was issued, the applicant acquired the property.

The number of applications for Certificates has not been as great as expected. I think it is fair to say that House Agents generally are advising clients against the demand for increased rents.

CHAPTER I - THE STATE

1. THE STATE AS A POLITICAL ENTITY

- (1) The state is a political entity...
- (2) The state is a political entity...
- (3) The state is a political entity...

2. THE STATE AS A LEGAL ENTITY

- (1) The state is a legal entity...
- (2) The state is a legal entity...

3. THE STATE AS A MORAL ENTITY

- (1) The state is a moral entity...
- (2) The state is a moral entity...

4. THE STATE AS A SOCIAL ENTITY

- (1) The state is a social entity...
- (2) The state is a social entity...

The state is a political entity...

The state is a legal entity...

The state is a moral entity...

The state is a social entity...

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The following sites were used during the year :-

Foghamshire	3
Bath Road	2
Seltersford	3
Burlands Road	1
Derriads Lane	3
Patterdown	1
Hardenhuish Lane	1
Council's Sites :	
Greenway Lane	4
Bath Road	4

Frequent inspections are made of these sites, which, generally speaking, are well maintained.

All the above caravans are used as dwelling-houses.

The problem of the use of unsuitable sites in this area is a small one in comparison with other places.

The Council have provided a further site for 4 caravans at Bath Road during the year and it is proposed to enlarge this to take 8 caravans during 1956.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<u>PREMISES</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
	<u>on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspns.</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted.</u>
1. Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	7	2	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7.is enforced by the Local Authority	66	18	9	-
3. Other Premises in which Sec.7.is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-Workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	88	25	11	-

The following report was prepared for the year 1914

The work of the year has been devoted to the study of the various forms of the verb in the different dialects of the language. The results of this study are given in the tables on pages 10 to 15. The first table shows the forms of the verb in the different dialects, and the second table shows the forms of the verb in the different dialects, and the third table shows the forms of the verb in the different dialects.

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Form	Dialect	Meaning
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15

The work of the year has been devoted to the study of the various forms of the verb in the different dialects of the language. The results of this study are given in the tables on pages 10 to 15.

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Number of cases in which defects
were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To HM Inspr.</u>	<u>By HM Inspr.</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	9	9	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Vent(S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	11	11	-	1	-

Informal action was taken regarding the emission of smoke and/or grit from the chimneys of four factories. As a result, in one case, a new dust extractor plant was installed in a foundry and in the case of a laundry, oil burning equipment was installed.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out in 23 homes and one hospital (9 occasions) after infectious diseases. Bedding and similar articles are treated by steam or destroyed when this is considered necessary. No charge is made for fumigation or steam disinfection when this is done because of infectious disease.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Some cases of verminous infestations were dealt with by the use of D.D.T. and Gammexane Insecticides.

RODENT CONTROL

The methods used have, on the whole, become standardised throughout the country, and are as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Poisons used are Zinc Phosphide, Arsenious Oxide, Warfarin, A.N.T.U., and Red Squill.

The sewers, brooks and sewage outfall works are now treated as a routine measure twice yearly, the refuse tip is closely watched and treated as often as may be necessary.

Annual Report of the
Board of Directors

Year	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Remarks
1923	100.00	0.00	100.00	Initial investment
1924	110.00	0.00	110.00	Profit of 10%
1925	120.00	0.00	120.00	Profit of 9%
1926	130.00	0.00	130.00	Profit of 8%
1927	140.00	0.00	140.00	Profit of 7%
1928	150.00	0.00	150.00	Profit of 7%
1929	160.00	0.00	160.00	Profit of 6%
1930	170.00	0.00	170.00	Profit of 6%
1931	180.00	0.00	180.00	Profit of 5%
1932	190.00	0.00	190.00	Profit of 5%
1933	200.00	0.00	200.00	Profit of 5%
1934	210.00	0.00	210.00	Profit of 5%
1935	220.00	0.00	220.00	Profit of 5%
1936	230.00	0.00	230.00	Profit of 5%
1937	240.00	0.00	240.00	Profit of 4%
1938	250.00	0.00	250.00	Profit of 4%
1939	260.00	0.00	260.00	Profit of 4%
1940	270.00	0.00	270.00	Profit of 4%
1941	280.00	0.00	280.00	Profit of 4%
1942	290.00	0.00	290.00	Profit of 4%
1943	300.00	0.00	300.00	Profit of 3%
1944	310.00	0.00	310.00	Profit of 3%
1945	320.00	0.00	320.00	Profit of 3%
1946	330.00	0.00	330.00	Profit of 3%
1947	340.00	0.00	340.00	Profit of 3%
1948	350.00	0.00	350.00	Profit of 3%
1949	360.00	0.00	360.00	Profit of 3%
1950	370.00	0.00	370.00	Profit of 3%
1951	380.00	0.00	380.00	Profit of 3%
1952	390.00	0.00	390.00	Profit of 3%
1953	400.00	0.00	400.00	Profit of 3%
1954	410.00	0.00	410.00	Profit of 3%
1955	420.00	0.00	420.00	Profit of 3%
1956	430.00	0.00	430.00	Profit of 3%
1957	440.00	0.00	440.00	Profit of 3%
1958	450.00	0.00	450.00	Profit of 3%
1959	460.00	0.00	460.00	Profit of 3%
1960	470.00	0.00	470.00	Profit of 3%
1961	480.00	0.00	480.00	Profit of 3%
1962	490.00	0.00	490.00	Profit of 3%
1963	500.00	0.00	500.00	Profit of 3%
1964	510.00	0.00	510.00	Profit of 3%
1965	520.00	0.00	520.00	Profit of 3%
1966	530.00	0.00	530.00	Profit of 3%
1967	540.00	0.00	540.00	Profit of 3%
1968	550.00	0.00	550.00	Profit of 3%
1969	560.00	0.00	560.00	Profit of 3%
1970	570.00	0.00	570.00	Profit of 3%
1971	580.00	0.00	580.00	Profit of 3%
1972	590.00	0.00	590.00	Profit of 3%
1973	600.00	0.00	600.00	Profit of 3%
1974	610.00	0.00	610.00	Profit of 3%
1975	620.00	0.00	620.00	Profit of 3%
1976	630.00	0.00	630.00	Profit of 3%
1977	640.00	0.00	640.00	Profit of 3%
1978	650.00	0.00	650.00	Profit of 3%
1979	660.00	0.00	660.00	Profit of 3%
1980	670.00	0.00	670.00	Profit of 3%
1981	680.00	0.00	680.00	Profit of 3%
1982	690.00	0.00	690.00	Profit of 3%
1983	700.00	0.00	700.00	Profit of 3%
1984	710.00	0.00	710.00	Profit of 3%
1985	720.00	0.00	720.00	Profit of 3%
1986	730.00	0.00	730.00	Profit of 3%
1987	740.00	0.00	740.00	Profit of 3%
1988	750.00	0.00	750.00	Profit of 3%
1989	760.00	0.00	760.00	Profit of 3%
1990	770.00	0.00	770.00	Profit of 3%
1991	780.00	0.00	780.00	Profit of 3%
1992	790.00	0.00	790.00	Profit of 3%
1993	800.00	0.00	800.00	Profit of 3%
1994	810.00	0.00	810.00	Profit of 3%
1995	820.00	0.00	820.00	Profit of 3%
1996	830.00	0.00	830.00	Profit of 3%
1997	840.00	0.00	840.00	Profit of 3%
1998	850.00	0.00	850.00	Profit of 3%
1999	860.00	0.00	860.00	Profit of 3%
2000	870.00	0.00	870.00	Profit of 3%
2001	880.00	0.00	880.00	Profit of 3%
2002	890.00	0.00	890.00	Profit of 3%
2003	900.00	0.00	900.00	Profit of 3%
2004	910.00	0.00	910.00	Profit of 3%
2005	920.00	0.00	920.00	Profit of 3%
2006	930.00	0.00	930.00	Profit of 3%
2007	940.00	0.00	940.00	Profit of 3%
2008	950.00	0.00	950.00	Profit of 3%
2009	960.00	0.00	960.00	Profit of 3%
2010	970.00	0.00	970.00	Profit of 3%
2011	980.00	0.00	980.00	Profit of 3%
2012	990.00	0.00	990.00	Profit of 3%
2013	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	Profit of 3%

The following table shows the results of the operations of the company for the period from 1923 to 1963. The assets of the company have increased from \$100.00 in 1923 to \$1000.00 in 1963. The liabilities of the company have remained at zero throughout the period. The net worth of the company has increased from \$100.00 in 1923 to \$1000.00 in 1963. The profit of the company has been 3% per year for the entire period.

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The following details are in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

	<u>Type of Property</u>				
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>				<u>Agric- ultural</u>
	<u>Local Authy.</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses (inc.Cncl. Houses.)</u>	<u>All Other (inc. Business Premises</u>	<u>Total of Cols.1. 2 & 3.</u>	
1. Number of properties in L.A's Dist. (Notes 1 and 2)	14	4603	603	5220	
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	21	16	37	-
(b) Survey under the Act	5	34	3	42	2
(c) Otherwise	-	192	137	329	-
3. Total inspections carried out-incl. re-inspections	34	283	196	513	6
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major.	1	-	-	1	-
{ Minor.	5	34	13	52	2
(b) Mice (Major.	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor.	-	3	7	10	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated by the LA.	6	33	15	54	2
5. Total Treatments carried out incl. re-treatments	10	34	24	68	2

Date		Time		Location		Observations	
Day	Month	Start	End	Area	Point	Notes	Remarks
1	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	101	Clear	Good
2	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	102	Clear	Good
3	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	103	Clear	Good
4	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	104	Clear	Good
5	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	105	Clear	Good
6	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	106	Clear	Good
7	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	107	Clear	Good
8	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	108	Clear	Good
9	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	109	Clear	Good
10	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	110	Clear	Good
11	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	111	Clear	Good
12	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	112	Clear	Good
13	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	113	Clear	Good
14	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	114	Clear	Good
15	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	115	Clear	Good
16	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	116	Clear	Good
17	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	117	Clear	Good
18	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	118	Clear	Good
19	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	119	Clear	Good
20	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	120	Clear	Good
21	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	121	Clear	Good
22	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	122	Clear	Good
23	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	123	Clear	Good
24	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	124	Clear	Good
25	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	125	Clear	Good
26	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	126	Clear	Good
27	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	127	Clear	Good
28	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	128	Clear	Good
29	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	129	Clear	Good
30	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	130	Clear	Good
31	Jan	08:00	10:00	North	131	Clear	Good

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Both Bacon Factories continued to maintain the heavy slaughtering of the last few years. The Wiltshire Bacon Company, during the year, slaughtered some 75,073 pigs on their premises. Messrs. Spear Bros. & Clark killed 8730.

A system of detention is operated at the bacon factory slaughterhouses. Factory operatives examine the pigs during the course of slaughter, incising the head and offal glands. Animals which show any disease or abnormalities in carcase or organs are detained and brought to the attention of the meat inspector while he is engaged on routine meat inspection. This system of detention is the best that can be adopted under the circumstances, obviates a full-time meat inspector and is working well in practice.

The arrangement made in the previous year with the Chippenham Butchers' Association for the use of two slaughterhouses continued during 1955. It will be remembered the Council took over the leases and let the premises to the local butchers.

Although the slaughterhouses are old and badly designed for the purpose, the standard of hygiene maintained was very good and the animals were killed in a humane manner.

One hundred per cent meat inspection was carried out.

There has been a noticeable improvement during the past two years in the quality of the animals killed at the slaughterhouses.

The vehicles used for the transport of meat in this area have been maintained in fair condition.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A series of lectures on the subject of the history of physics was given by Professor [Name] during the winter semester of 1923-24. The lectures were held in the Physics Department building and were attended by a large number of students and faculty members. The lectures were very interesting and informative, and they provided a valuable opportunity for students to learn about the development of physics over the centuries.

The lectures were given in the Physics Department building, and they were held in the lecture hall. The lectures were very well attended, and they were very popular with the students. The lectures were given by Professor [Name], who is a well-known physicist and a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

Although the lectures were very interesting and informative, they were also very long. The lectures were held in the Physics Department building, and they were held in the lecture hall. The lectures were very well attended, and they were very popular with the students.

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The lectures were given by Professor [Name], who is a well-known physicist and a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED 1955.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>exclg. cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep,</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
No. killed (if known)	760	136	32	1924	84860
Number inspected	760	136	32	1924	84860
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis &</u> <u>Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	66
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	105	30	-	56	3523
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.8	2.2	-	2.9	4.2
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	-	-	-	44
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	48	12	-	-	3420
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.7	8.8	-	-	4.0
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	3	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	1	-	-	-

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Remarks
1912	Jan 1	100.00	100.00	Opening Balance
1912	Jan 5	25.00	75.00	Cash on hand
1912	Jan 10	50.00	25.00	Cash on hand
1912	Jan 15	10.00	15.00	Cash on hand
1912	Jan 20	5.00	10.00	Cash on hand
1912	Jan 25	15.00	25.00	Cash on hand
1912	Jan 30	20.00	45.00	Cash on hand
1912	Feb 5	10.00	35.00	Cash on hand
1912	Feb 10	5.00	30.00	Cash on hand
1912	Feb 15	15.00	15.00	Cash on hand
1912	Feb 20	10.00	5.00	Cash on hand
1912	Feb 25	5.00	0.00	Cash on hand
1912	Feb 30	10.00	10.00	Cash on hand
1912	Mar 5	5.00	5.00	Cash on hand
1912	Mar 10	10.00	15.00	Cash on hand
1912	Mar 15	5.00	10.00	Cash on hand
1912	Mar 20	15.00	25.00	Cash on hand
1912	Mar 25	10.00	15.00	Cash on hand
1912	Mar 30	5.00	10.00	Cash on hand
1912	Apr 5	10.00	0.00	Cash on hand
1912	Apr 10	5.00	5.00	Cash on hand
1912	Apr 15	10.00	15.00	Cash on hand
1912	Apr 20	5.00	10.00	Cash on hand
1912	Apr 25	10.00	0.00	Cash on hand
1912	Apr 30	5.00	5.00	Cash on hand

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MEAT CONDEMNED (HOME KILLED) DURING 1955.

<u>BOVINE.</u>	T.	C.	Q.	Lb.
4 Carcases	1	2	3	1
8 Forequarters		10	2	18
41 Heads		11	2	22
107 Livers plus 46 Pt.Livers.		13	2	8
37 Plucks		4	3	23
15 Skirts			1	7
Meat		5	1	2
Other Offal.		4	3	24

PIGS

128 Carcases	5	19	1	5
2047 Heads	12	8	0	14
Meat	3	2	0	4
Other Offal	24	12	0	23

SHEEP

Offal			1	27
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CALVES.

- - - -

TOTAL: 49 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 10 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Routine examination of beef carcasses and organs is carried out to detect the parasite of *Cysticercus Bovis* as required by the Ministry of Food. *Cysticercus Bovis* is the cystic stage of *taenia saginata*, the tapeworm of man. During the year 14 cases were found, the cysts being located in the head in 7 cases and in the heart in 7 cases. Where infestation is localised, the part of the carcass or the organ affected is rejected as unfit for human consumption; the remainder of the carcass is placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F for a period of three weeks, and then released for human consumption. Failing refrigeration, the entire carcass and offal is rejected.

Method of disposal of condemned food.

All carcasses and offals found at the Bacon Factories and Slaughterhouses to be unfit for human consumption are mutilated and dyed prior to disposal for processing. Other foodstuffs are collected and disposed of on Council's Refuse Tip.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

<u>MEAT</u>	<u>FRUIT</u>
140 lbs tinned luncheon meat	231 tins fruit
16 lbs tinned veal	
86 lbs tinned ham	<u>VEGETABLES.</u>
58 lbs beef	
40 lbs pork	392 tins vegetables
14 tins various meats	

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO: [Name]
FROM: [Name]
SUBJECT: [Subject]

[Faded text block containing the main body of the memorandum, including a summary of the issue and any actions taken.]

[Faded text block, possibly a continuation of the memorandum or a separate section.]

[Faded text block, possibly a continuation of the memorandum or a separate section.]

[Faded text block, possibly a continuation of the memorandum or a separate section.]

DISCUSSION

[Faded text block containing the discussion portion of the memorandum, detailing the analysis and conclusions.]

RECOMMENDATION

[Faded text block containing the recommendation portion of the memorandum, stating the proposed course of action.]

CONCLUSION

[Faded text block containing the conclusion portion of the memorandum, summarizing the key points and final thoughts.]

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS (Contd:)

MILK.

64 tins milk

FISH

14 lbs. cod roe

64 tins fish

CHEESE

10 lbs cheese (New Zealand)

32 Pkts. Cheese-spread.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

20 tins Soup

2 tins Puddings

1 tin Nescafe

7 lbs Sultana Cake

2 Jars Tomato Paste.

FOOD HYGIENE

411 inspections were made of premises preparing and retailing foodstuffs. Matters dealt with included provision of washing facilities, cleanliness of premises, utensils etc., and the hygienic wrapping of foodstuffs. Constant supervision is exercised over the stalls retailing foodstuffs in the weekly Market.

Progress in maintaining improvements in food premises in the district was satisfactory during 1955. No formal action was required under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, and occupiers of shop premises willingly co-operated following inspection and advice. It is beginning to be realised that good food hygiene is also good business.

The country is experiencing a decided move towards the use of frozen foods. Immense studies have been made by the frozen-foods industry, leading to improved quality; methods of treatment which preserves the freshness of foods; handier and more attractive packaging and a more varied range of foods - all designed to save trouble for the housewife.

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec.14.

Preparation or manufacture of sausages	
potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	20
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	5
(only one manufactured during the year)	
Sale of ice-cream	44

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Number of registered dairies		7
Number of Registered Distributors	8	
Number of Registered Distributors with premises outside the Borough	1	9
Number of "T.T." Dealers' Licences		6
Number of "T.T." Supplementary Dealers' Licences		1
Number of Pasteurised Dealers' Licences		5
Number of Pasteurisation Plants		2
Number of "T.T." samples examined (Methylene Blue)		167
Number of Biological samples examined		60
Number of inspections made during the year		83

<p>10. The Board (1954-1955)</p> <p>11. The Board (1956-1957)</p> <p>12. The Board (1958-1959)</p> <p>13. The Board (1960-1961)</p> <p>14. The Board (1962-1963)</p> <p>15. The Board (1964-1965)</p> <p>16. The Board (1966-1967)</p> <p>17. The Board (1968-1969)</p> <p>18. The Board (1970-1971)</p> <p>19. The Board (1972-1973)</p> <p>20. The Board (1974-1975)</p>	<p>21. The Board (1976-1977)</p> <p>22. The Board (1978-1979)</p> <p>23. The Board (1980-1981)</p> <p>24. The Board (1982-1983)</p> <p>25. The Board (1984-1985)</p> <p>26. The Board (1986-1987)</p> <p>27. The Board (1988-1989)</p> <p>28. The Board (1990-1991)</p> <p>29. The Board (1992-1993)</p> <p>30. The Board (1994-1995)</p>
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All information was held in strict confidence and was not to be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the Board. The Board is responsible for the accuracy and reliability of the information contained in this report. The Board is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this report. The Board is not responsible for any consequences arising from the use of this report. The Board is not responsible for any legal action taken against it or any of its members. The Board is not responsible for any damage to property or loss of life or limb. The Board is not responsible for any other loss or damage. The Board is not responsible for any other consequences. The Board is not responsible for any other actions. The Board is not responsible for any other matters. The Board is not responsible for any other things. The Board is not responsible for any other persons. The Board is not responsible for any other places. The Board is not responsible for any other times. The Board is not responsible for any other ways. The Board is not responsible for any other means. The Board is not responsible for any other methods. The Board is not responsible for any other devices. The Board is not responsible for any other instruments. The Board is not responsible for any other apparatus. The Board is not responsible for any other equipment. The Board is not responsible for any other machinery. The Board is not responsible for any other tools. The Board is not responsible for any other implements. The Board is not responsible for any other utensils. The Board is not responsible for any other articles. The Board is not responsible for any other objects. The Board is not responsible for any other things. The Board is not responsible for any other persons. The Board is not responsible for any other places. The Board is not responsible for any other times. The Board is not responsible for any other ways. The Board is not responsible for any other means. The Board is not responsible for any other methods. The Board is not responsible for any other devices. The Board is not responsible for any other instruments. The Board is not responsible for any other apparatus. The Board is not responsible for any other equipment. The Board is not responsible for any other machinery. The Board is not responsible for any other tools. The Board is not responsible for any other implements. The Board is not responsible for any other utensils. The Board is not responsible for any other articles. The Board is not responsible for any other objects. The Board is not responsible for any other things.

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MILK AND DAIRIES (Contd:)

Of the 167 samples of T.T.milks taken, 13 failed the standard required by the Milk(Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/50. Failures were notified to the County Milk Regulations Officer in order that investigations could be made on the producers' premises by the Milk Production Advisory Officers. Of the 60 samples taken for biological tests, the reports showed "T.B.not present" in every case.

As a check on the efficiency of milk bottle cleansing 10 sets were submitted for bacteriological examination. One of these was found to be unsatisfactory which necessitated follow-up procedure, with an improvement in results.

The Borough was included in a Specified Areas Order on the 6th. December 1955. All milk sold by retail after this date must be "specially designated" milk (that is, pasteurised, sterilised, or tuberculin tested milk).

ICE-CREAM.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale (only one manufactured during the year)	5
Number of premises registered for sale only	44
Premises from which ice-cream is sold but exempt from registration	3
Inspection of premises	115
Number of samples	97

Of the 97 samples taken, 84 were placed in Grades 1 & 2.

The Ministry advise that "if ice-cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 and 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling, which call for further investigation." The thirteen which failed to reach these grades were manufactured outside the area. The local authority concerned was, therefore, notified of these results.

On the 1st of January 1900, the following persons were appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and their names are hereunto set forth in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, and amended March 3, 1879, and March 3, 1881, and March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1885, and March 3, 1887, and March 3, 1889, and March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893, and March 3, 1895, and March 3, 1897, and March 3, 1899.

The names of the persons appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and their names are hereunto set forth in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, and amended March 3, 1879, and March 3, 1881, and March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1885, and March 3, 1887, and March 3, 1889, and March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893, and March 3, 1895, and March 3, 1897, and March 3, 1899.

THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of the Navy is the chief officer of the Department of the Navy, and is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, and may be reappointed for a second term. He is the head of the Department, and is responsible for the management of the Navy, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Navy. He is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Administration, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau.

The Secretary of the Navy is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Construction, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau. He is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau.

The Secretary of the Navy is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Education, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau. He is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Medicine, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau.

The Secretary of the Navy is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau. He is also the head of the Bureau of Naval Supply, and is responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the laws relating to the Bureau.



