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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF
GLASTONBURY.

Medical Officer's Report for 1937.

MRS. BATH AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1937. This is an Ordinary Report as defined in Paragraph 3 of Circular 269 of December 28th, 1921.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area.—5,019 Acres.

Population.—Registrar-General's Estimate Mid-1937: 4,462.

Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate Books end of 1937): 1,377.

Rateable Value (as at December 31st, 1937): £25,359.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate: £101 15s. 2d.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are:—

1. Employment in Factories (Glove, Skin, Rug, Boot and Shoe, etc.).
2. Agricultural Work.

2.—EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		TOTAL.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	60	24	36	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 13.4.
	Illegitimate	0	0	0	
Stillbirths	.. .. .	1	1	0	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births): 16.4 = 0.22 per 1,000 population.
Deaths	.. .. .	51	24	27	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 10.1.

Rates for England and Wales (1937) per 1,000 Population:

BIRTH RATE—Live: 14.9. Still: 0.60. DEATH RATE (all causes): 12.4.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	0	0
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	0	0
Total	0	0
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	0	0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	0	0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	6	0
.. .. Measles (all ages)	0	0
.. .. Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
.. .. Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	0	0
.. .. of Children under 1 year of age	0	0

3.—AMOUNT OF POOR LAW RELIEF, HOSPITALS AND FORMS OF GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

General Hospitals in the vicinity are utilized when the nature of the case makes it desirable.

Apart from ordinary relief granted under Public Assistance there are no important forms of gratuitous medical relief other than those provided by the County Tuberculosis, Orthopædic and School Medical and Dental Schemes.

4.—PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

A joint Isolation Hospital is now provided at Shepton Mallet, under the County Council Scheme, to accommodate patients from the Borough, the Urban Districts of Wells, Shepton Mallet, Frome and Street and the Rural Districts of Frome, Shepton Mallet and Wells.

The County Council undertakes the provision of Hospital accommodation for Small Pox and Tuberculosis.

By arrangement with the County Medical Officer a few babies suffering from nutritional defects can be taken into Bridgwater Hospital.

The Infant Welfare Clinic which was opened in the latter part of 1933 has now become firmly established. It is held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month, and is available for the use not only of mothers and children from the Borough of Glastonbury, but also for those of certain surrounding districts.

Dental treatment for expectant mothers at a Clinic especially established for the purpose is now provided by the County Council.

The Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics run in conjunction with the Infant Welfare Clinic will be superseded, as from May 1st, 1938, by a comprehensive scheme for the whole County under the authority of the County Council.

5.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Glastonbury and Street Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association possess an efficient Ambulance which is available upon application being made to the Superintendent, 58, High Street, Glastonbury.

No contribution is made towards the cost or upkeep of this Ambulance by the local authority.

6.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These comprise one part-time Medical Officer of Health and one Sanitary Inspector (full time).*

7.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General.—One trained Nurse is available. She is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
- (b) Infectious.—No provision is made. Private Nurses are obtained by the patient when required.
- (c) Midwifery.—One qualified Midwife who is also a fully trained Nurse is available for all maternity cases.

8.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Geology.—Lower Lias, Clay and Limestone in the upper and more populated parts of the Borough and Alluvial Peat in the lower and surrounding district.

Water Supply.—The supply is owned by the Corporation and practically the whole of the houses in the Borough are supplied from the Corporation Springs or Reservoirs. The main supply is hard. A few isolated farms and six houses in the town obtain water from private wells.

The main supply is obtained from Springs at West Compton and Ringwell in the Parish of Pilton, and also from a 10in. Bore-hole at West Compton, which is fitted with electrically driven pumping plant, and which is brought into use to augment the supply in the summer months.

An open storage reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity is situated at Edgarley, within the Borough, to which the Compton water above mentioned is conveyed by means of approximately 1,960 yards of 9in. stoneware pipes (with special joints) laid on the contour, and approximately 7,540 yards of 7in. and 9in. cast iron pressure main. The Parish of West Pennard (Wells Rural District) is supplied in bulk en route.

The High Level supply is obtained from a Spring at Wellhouse, where there is a small storage reservoir of 147,000 gallons capacity from which the water is pumped to the High Level Reservoir at the top of Wellhouse Lane (capacity 100,000 gallons).

During the year a high level water main (3in.) was laid in Windmillfield Lane for a distance of approximately 250 yards. No lead services are used, the whole being of galvanized iron.

There is no known or suspected source of contamination and Bacteriological Examinations made periodically at the Somerset County Public Health Laboratory are, on the whole, satisfactory.

The County Health Department have now made arrangements for the quarterly bacteriological examination of all public supplies.

Proposed Additional Supply.—The Corporation were represented at the Ministry of Health Inquiry held on April 7th and 8th, 1936, at Wells, in connection with the Scheme promoted by the Wells R.D.C. and the Inquiry was adjourned.

The Corporation later intimated to the Wells R.D.C. that they would be prepared to enter into an arrangement for a maximum reservation of 100,000 gallons per day.

Rivers and Streams.—The owners of the two skin yards situated on the banks of the Mill Stream have both installed settling tanks, filters and other works for purifying their works effluents, and I have had no complaints of pollution since same were installed.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The whole of the Borough is sewered (with the exception of the outlying areas), and the upper portion of the Borough, i.e., above St. Benedict's Church, gravitates by means of an inverted syphon pipe to the Sewage Disposal Works at Cradle Bridge.

The lower levels, i.e., Northload Bridge, Benedict Street (below the Church), Beckery and Northover (including The Roman Way) drain to Tanks at Northload Bridge and Porchestall Drove and the sewage is pumped from these into the syphon.

The Sewage Disposal Works comprise: Detritus Tanks in duplicate, 3 Tanks on the Dortman principle, and 4 filters with revolving sprinklers. The effluent discharges into the South Drain and is satisfactory.

Flooding.—As a result of an abnormally heavy storm on July 15th, 1937, flooding occurred in several parts of the town.

Proposed Additional and Improvement Works.—Major W. H. Bateman, Consulting Engineer, of Bath, has prepared schemes for:—

1. The construction of storm overflows and storm overflow drains and the relaying of part of the sewer to overcome the flooding nuisance in King Street.
2. The installation of automatically controlled electric pumping plant at Northload Bridge Pumping Station to overcome the smell nuisance at the back of Northload Street.
3. The construction of a new storm overflow and drain and the duplication of the syphon from Benedict Street to Porchestall Pumping Station to prevent flooding in Benedict Street.
4. The relaying of the existing sewer from Northover—Beckery to Porchestall Pumping Station which with the alterations of the storm overflow arrangements in Benedict Street under (3) should eliminate the surplus water from the pumping wells.
5. New Sewerage Works and Pumping Station for the new houses on the Tor View Estate.
6. Additional sewerage works and new Sewage Disposal Works for the Brindham area.
7. The improvement of the existing Pumping arrangements at Porchestall on the lines to be determined when proposals 3 and 4 have been put into effect and observations have been made of the pumping conditions thereafter prevailing at the Pumping Station.
8. The relaying of the sewer in Magdalene Street.

Plans for these (with the exception of items 5 and 6) were sent to the Ministry of Health and the Public Inquiry in connection therewith was held on October 5th, 1937.

A Scheme has since been prepared for the Old Wells Road, Brindham and Wells Road Area which, together with amendments of the main proposals, are in the hands of the Ministry of Health.

Closet Accommodation.—With the exception of a few isolated houses where there is difficulty in arranging for drainage, all closets are water flushed.

There are approximately 256 w.c.s in the Borough which are not fitted with flushing apparatus. All new w.c.s are fitted with flushing cisterns.

Refuse Collection (House-to-house).—This work is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector by a Contractor by motor lorry. Collection is made twice weekly in the town and once weekly in outlying parts. Owing to the distance to the refuse tip the work is done more quickly with a motor vehicle than is possible with horse-drawn vehicles.

Under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council can now require the provision of regulation dustbins at all premises from which refuse is collected.

The use of a properly covered vehicle for collection is under consideration.

All refuse collected is hauled to the Tip at the Sewage Disposal Works, where it is sorted and, as far as possible, burnt in open fires. The Council have entered into a contract with a firm of experts for the treatment of the Tip against Rats.

The Council appointed representatives, at the invitation of the Street Urban District Council, to consider a scheme for a joint Refuse Destructor. The representatives appointed met the Street representatives on March 4th, 1937, and it was agreed that co-operation would be advantageous. The Glastonbury representatives suggested that an arrangement might be made whereby refuse from Glastonbury could be dealt with on a tonnage basis, and subject to satisfactory terms, the Sanitary Committee recommended this arrangement in preference to a jointly owned plant. The matter, however, is in abeyance.

Sanitary Inspection.—See Sanitary Inspector's Report appended hereto.

Smoke Abatement.—No Factories within the Borough give out black smoke.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—There are no Public Baths in the Borough and no Privately owned baths or pools open to the public.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—One case was dealt with during the year. This was in an old house and the tenants moved to a Council House. The premises vacated were fumigated and treated with insecticide and the wall paper was stripped and burnt. Suspected articles of furniture and bedding were destroyed and so far no bugs have been found in the new house.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws :—

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.—One Registered. This is regularly inspected and is always well kept.
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION.—The Model Bye-Laws have been adopted.
 A number of Van Dwellers attend the annual "Tor Fair," which is held in a field adjoining the Street Road, and usually lasts a week. Temporary Latrines are erected by the Lessee and the town water supply is laid on to the field.

Other Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.—Nil.

Schools.—The Boys' and Girls' Elementary Schools are provided with town water and are fitted with up-to-date lavatory accommodation with flushing cisterns, and are drained to the main sewers.

During the past year it has not been found necessary to close any school on account of Infectious Disease.

9.—HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions of the Area.—The general housing conditions in the Borough have much improved in recent years. A survey was made in connection with the Government's Slum Clearance Scheme, and it was estimated that there were 25 houses which should be demolished under the 5-year programme, and as a result the Council decided to build 25 Non-Parlour Type Houses, and these were completed during 1935.

188 Houses have now been built by the Council, viz. :—

Parlour Type	138
Non-Parlour Type	50

188

A block of 5 houses in Bove Town and a block of 4 known as "Benedict Buildings" have been scheduled to be dealt with as "Clearance Areas," and for the purpose of re-housing in connection with these and also in connection with several individual unfit houses and overcrowding the Council propose to erect 16 Flats (2-bedroomed).

The Population (1931 Census) was 4,514, being an increase of 189 since the 1921 Census.

Estimated Population (Mid-1937): 4,462.

Overcrowding.—The Survey under the Housing Act, 1935, revealed 11 cases of overcrowding in the Borough, or 1.16 per cent.

The percentage for Somerset was 1.6, and for England and Wales 3.8.

HOUSING STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(1) BY LOCAL AUTHORITY :—

With State Assistance :	(a) Re-housing under Housing Act, 1936 ..	0
	(b) Overcrowding	0
	(c) Other	0
Without State Assistance		0

(2) BY OTHER BODIES OR PERSONS :—

(a) With State Assistance	0
(b) Without State Assistance	13

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	45
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	82
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ..	23
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	32
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9*
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	30†

2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	22
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	I
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) by Owners	I
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	O

B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	O
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	O
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	O

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 13 AND 26 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	O
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ..	O
(3) Clearance Orders made	O
(4) Clearance Orders Confirmed	O
(a) Number of houses involved	O
(b) Number of houses demolished	O

D.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	I
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	O

* To be dealt with as "Clearance Areas."

† Includes 6 houses for which plans are to be submitted for reconstruction, probably under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	4
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	4
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (individuals)	26
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4‡
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	36
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None.
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ..	None.

‡ One moved to a Council House. One moved to a larger house. One acquired additional house. One family reduced.

10.—LABORATORY WORK.

Examinations of various pathological specimens with a view to the detection of certain specific diseases are undertaken at the County Health Laboratories.

Examinations of specimens in relation to Venereal Diseases are made at Bristol University.

Throat swabs and sputum outfits are kept by me for use in the Borough by Medical Practitioners.

11.—LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Acts (Adoptive) in force in the Area.

	Date Adopted.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890 :	
Part 1. General	} 6th January, 1891.
Part 3. Sanitary and other provisions	
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890	6th January, 1891.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907, Section 25 only	21st June, 1926.
Public Health Act, 1925 :	
Part 2. Streets and Buildings	} 21st June, 1926.
Part 3. Sanitary Provisions	
Part 4. Verminous Premises, etc.	
(including Sections 21, 22 and 44).	

NOTE.—Some of the above provisions have now been repealed or re-enacted by the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into force on October 1st, 1937.

Bye-Laws in force in the Area.

Date Adopted.

Bye-Laws with respect to :—	
“ The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements ” .. .. .	.. 4th September, 1894.
“ Nuisances ” “ ” “ ”
“ Common Lodging Houses ” “ ” “ ”
“ The Trades of a Fellmonger, Tanner and Leather Dresser ” “ ” “ ”
“ The Prevention of Danger from Whirligigs, Swings, etc. ” “ ” “ ”
“ Good Rule and Government ” .. .. .	.. 1st August, 1899.
“ Public Vehicles ” .. .. .	.. 2nd October, 1923.
“ New Streets and Buildings ” .. .. .	.. 7th October, 1924.
“ Slaughter-Houses ” .. .. .	.. 31st July, 1928.
“ Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for Human Habitation ” .. .. .	.. 4th December, 1928.
“ Petrol Filling Stations ” .. .. .	.. 30th October, 1934
“ Nuisance caused by the Operation of Noisy Wireless Loud Speakers, Gramophones, etc. ” .. .. .	.. 4th December, 1934.

12.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924. PARTICULARS FOR 1937.

1. **Slaughter Houses**—Registered : 4. Licensed : 2. TOTAL : 6.
(Length of time for which Licences are granted : ONE YEAR.)
2. **Notices under Article 8 of Regulations :—**
 - (a) The person appointed to receive such Notices : HUGH W. HEMBURY, Sanitary Inspector.
 - (b) Number of Slaughter-house occupiers who have given only a notice of slaughtering at fixed times on fixed days : 3.
Number of Slaughter-house occupiers who have not given such notice, but give notice at each time of slaughtering : 3.
Notices of Emergency Slaughter received during year : 2.
Notices received under Article 9 of the Regulations : 2.

3 Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Inspected	222	44	377	487
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :				
Whole carcases condemned	1	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	0	6	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1.80	-	1.59	2.05
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :—				
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	0	0	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.60	-	-	2.66

Milk Supply.

- (a) Number of Producers on Register : 51 (of which two hold “ T.T. ” and four hold “ Accredited ” Licences).
 - (b) Number of Distributors : 14 (of which four are Distributors only and 10 are Producers as well as Distributors).
- 3 Registers are kept, viz. : (1) Producers ; (2) Retail Purveyors, and (3) Premises used as Dairies.
- Number of Licences granted to Graded Milk Distributors : 1*.
(* “ Dealer’s ” Licence to retail “ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk.)

Bakehouses.

Number on Register : 6.

**13.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN
CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces. INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ..	14	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	3	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	17	1	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	1	1	Nil	Nil
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	1	2	Nil	Nil
Total	3	4		

14.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	4	0	0
Diphtheria	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Pneumonia	3	0	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Other diseases notifiable locally:			
Erysipelas	0	0	0

15.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods. Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough at end of 1937	Pulmonary. M. F.		Non-Pulmonary M. F.		TOTAL. M. F.			
	15	11	5	5	20	16		
Total Cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough at end of 1936	14	14	5	7	19	21		

Notification of Tuberculosis in the Area is satisfactory, and there was no case of death from Tuberculosis of a person who had not been notified as suffering from that disease. I am not aware of any unnotified case of Tuberculosis or of any notified Tuberculosis person being employed in the milk trade during 1937.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

T. H. A. PINNIGER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO DR. T. H. A. PINNIGER, M.B., MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, GLASTONBURY.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you summary of my visits and inspections and of sanitary work done during the year ended December 31st, 1937.

I am pleased to report that in most cases matters were remedied as a result of informal action.

Complaints.—During the year numerous complaints were received, and on investigation 75 were found to actually come under the Public Health or Housing Acts and these were dealt with.

Bakehouses.—These are regularly inspected to ensure that whiteliming, etc., is carried out at the prescribed times.

Drainage.—A new drainage system with septic tank has been provided at the County Council Small Holding at Brindham, and drainage systems have been renewed at four other premises and defective drains have been repaired at 16 premises.

Overcrowding. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—The provisions of the Act have been advertised and a number of applications from Landlords for certificates have been dealt with, but many have not yet applied.

Two new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, in both instances due to increase in the ages of children since the survey of 1936.

Infectious Diseases.—Inquiries and inspections are made in connection with the notification of cases of Infectious Disease with a view to ascertaining the possible source of infection. Any sanitary defects found during such inspections have been remedied.

Disinfection of premises is carried out after all cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria by fumigation with Formalin and/or spraying with "Izal." Disinfection is also carried out after Tuberculosis when requested by the County Health Visitor.

Milk Supply. Premises.—A number of the Cowstalls in the Borough have been improved in recent years by the provision of concrete floors, etc. Ten new Cowstalls, constructed on up-to-date lines, have been erected.

Health of Cows.—At the request of the County Medical Officer of Health samples of mixed milk from three herds in the Borough were collected during the year for examination for Tubercle Bacilli, all of which were found to be satisfactory. (Number of Cows involved: 44.)

Designated Milks.—Samples of "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited" and "Pasteurised" Milk have been taken on behalf of the County Council. All samples are sent to the County Laboratory for examination and the results are appended.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations.—The quality of the meat killed in the Borough continues to maintain a good standard, and approximately 80 per cent. of the meat killed is inspected.

Details of meat inspected and condemned are given in the form prescribed. In no case was formal seizure necessary, the whole of the meat condemned being readily surrendered by the butchers concerned.

The Slaughter-houses and Meat Shops generally are kept clean, and any want of whiteliming, etc., has been attended to when pointed out. There are no Meat Stalls in the Borough.

Factory and Workshops Act.—Six firms or contractors in the Borough employ Outworkers and lists are forwarded to me twice a year. A number of the outworkers reside in other districts, and their names and addresses are extracted and forwarded to the Inspectors concerned.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts (Nuisances and Miscellaneous)	245
Slaughter Houses and Meat Shops	441
Housing Acts :—(a) Inspections for housing defects	82
(b) Inspections under Overcrowding provisions	35
Cowstalls and Dairies	78
Drain Work, in connection with (Renewals, Repairs and Extensions).. .. .	239
Factory and Workshop Act : (a) Bakehouses	12
(b) Other Premises.. .. .	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	7
Common Lodging House	4
Infectious Diseases, in connection with	6

WORK DONE.

Number of Complaints dealt with	75
Verminous Premises Disinfested	1
Animals, Nuisances from abated	7
Removals of Manure or Other Accumulations	9
Miscellaneous Nuisances Abated	10
Defective Dwelling Houses Repaired	23
Unfit Tenements Closed	1
Dwelling Houses Measured	26
Cases of Overcrowding Relieved	2
Blocked Drains Unchoked	13
Defective Drainage Systems Renewed	4
Defective Drains Repaired	16
Water Closets Repaired or Renewed	14
Water Closets Fitted with Flushing Apparatus	14
Samples of Water Taken for Bacteriological Examination	3
Number of Written Informal Notices or Requests	53
Number of Statutory Notices Served (excluding Notices of Intention to Enter)	2
Certificates Issued under the Rent Restriction Acts	0

Samples of Milk Taken :—

Designation.	Number taken.	Results.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
"Tuberculin Tested"	8	8	0
"Accredited"	18	14	4
"Pasteurised"	2	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28	22	6

Disinfection :—Rooms Disinfected :—

Tuberculosis (including shelters)	1
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Other Diseases	1
	<hr/>
	4

Meat Inspection :—

Number of Carcases inspected :—

Beasts	222
Calves	44
Sheep and Lambs	377
Pigs	487
	<hr/>
	1,130
	<hr/>

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

HUGH W. HEMBURY,

Sanitary Inspector.