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Contributors

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ILMINSTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



For the year ended 31st December 1954.

APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL:

[Faint, illegible text, likely names of council members]

THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF THE ARMY

AND THE

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF THE ARMY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1924.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health.

A.M. McCall

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

P.P. Fox

M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector.

P.M. Walsh

L.A.B.S.S., M.R.I.P.H. & H., C.R. San.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

L. C. Cornelius (Chairman).

F. S. Carpenter

H. F. Bartle

E. F. Britten

A. J. Clarke

R. E. Marks

K. G. Whaites

HOUSING COMMITTEE

F. S. Carpenter (Chairman).

H. F. Bartle

P. S. Bowden

E. F. Britten

A. J. Clarke

A. W. G. Copperthwaite

L. C. Cornelius

G. Davey

R. J. J. Denning

R. E. Marks

K. G. Whaites

J. Chapman

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A.M. McGill

M.R.C.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

F.P. Fox

M.B., B.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

P.A. Walsh

M.B., B.P.H., L.R.C.P. & R., C.R.D.S.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

- L.C. Cornelius (Chairman)
- F.B. Carpenter
- F.P. Bartle
- E.P. Britton
- A.J. Clarke
- R.E. Marks
- K.S. Walker

HOUSING COMMITTEE

- F.B. Carpenter (Chairman)
- F.P. Bartle
- E.B. Jordan
- E.P. Britton
- A.J. Clarke
- A.V. Cooper
- L.C. Cornelius
- G. Dewey
- R.L. Donahue
- R.E. Marks
- K.S. Walker
- J. Chapman

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Ilminster Urban District
Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1954.

Consideration of the vital statistics shows that there was an improvement in the Birth Rate, whilst the Death Rate remained at the low figure of 9.5 per thousand. The social conditions in which the vast majority of persons in Ilminster live are most satisfactory.

There were mild outbreaks of measles and whooping cough, mainly affecting the school children and those below this age. In an effort to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis and discover any early cases, regular visits of the Mass Radiography Unit are arranged, and a report of this year's survey is given in the text. I would like to see more of the general public availing themselves of this most useful service. A visit to this Unit would cause them little delay and inconvenience and might have a very considerably beneficial effect in the treatment of any early case of Tuberculosis.

Many of the Local Health Services are not the responsibility of the District Council, but I have reported on them briefly so that the people of Ilminster may be able to get a complete picture of the provision made for them in the Town.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and the courtesy they have shown me during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. McCALL.
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Councilors of the Leicester Urban District Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1924.

Consideration of the vital statistics shows that there was an improvement in the Birth Rate, whilst the Death Rate remained at the low figure of 2.5 per thousand. The social conditions in which the vast majority of persons in Leicester live are most satisfactory.

There were mild outbreaks of measles and whooping cough,

mainly affecting the school children and those below this age. In

an effort to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis and discover any

early cases, regular visits of the mass radiography unit are arranged,

and a report of this year's survey is given in the text. I would

like to see more of the general public availing themselves of this

most useful service. A visit to this Unit would cause them little

delay and inconvenience and might have a very considerably beneficial

effect in the treatment of any early case of Tuberculosis.

Many of the local health services are not the responsibility

of Leicester Council, but I have reported on them briefly so that

the people of Leicester may be able to get a complete picture of the

provision made for them in the town.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public

Health Committee for their help and the courtesy they have shown to

during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. K. McCall.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Population.

Appendix A Table 1. shows the main statistics of the Town. The population shows a small increase and 54 more houses are now inhabited. The rateable value has increased by over £1000 but the penny rate has only improved by £1 annually.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for the year was 21.5 per thousand, a considerable increase on the previous year, and compares very favourably with the figure of 15.2 for England and Wales as a whole. However, it should be noted that the illegitimacy rate for the year of 67.7 per thousand of live births, was higher than a rate of 46 per thousand for England and Wales. The details are shown in Appendix A Table 2.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate was 9.5 per thousand, approximately the same as last year. If this figure is multiplied by the comparability factor which allows for sex and age difference in the population in the district of Ilminster as compared with England and Wales as a whole, then the figure is 8.3 which is considerably lower than 11.3 which is the Death Rate for the country in general during the same period. Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, that is diseases like Cerebral Haemorrhage, share the unenviable position of being the greatest killers. There were 3 deaths for Cancer, two of these were due to Cancer of the Lung. For details see Appendix A. Table 3.

Infant Mortality.

There were no cases of Infant Mortality during the year, nor were there any stillbirths.

Maternal Mortality.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that there were no cases of maternal death in Ilminster during 1954.

Social Conditions.

The social circumstances of the vast majority of persons resident in Ilminster has undoubtedly improved in recent years. Most are well nourished and well dressed. Head lice and scabies, both preventable diseases and indications of a poor standard of living, are rarely met

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Population.

Appendix A Table 1. shows the main statistics of the town. The population shows a small increase and 51 more houses are now inhabited. The taxable value has increased by over £1000 but the penny rate has only improved by 1/10 annually.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for the year was 21.5 per thousand, a considerable increase on the previous year, and compares very favourably with the figure of 15.2 for England and Wales as a whole. However, it should be noted that the illegitimacy rate for the year of 67.7 per thousand of live births, was higher than a rate of 46 per thousand for England and Wales. The details are shown in Appendix A Table 2.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate was 7.5 per thousand, approximately the same as last year. If this figure is multiplied by the comparability factor which allows for sex and age differences in the population in the district of Leicester as compared with England and Wales as a whole, then the figure is 5.7 which is considerably lower than 11.7 which is the Death Rate for the country in general during the same period. Heart Disease and Venereal lesions of the nervous system, that is disease like General Haemorrhage, being the unavoidable position of being the greatest killers. There were 7 deaths for Cancer, two of these were due to Cancer of the lung. For details see Appendix A Table 3.

Infant Mortality.

There were no cases of Infant Mortality during the year, nor were there any stillbirths.

Maternal Mortality.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that there were no cases of maternal death in Leicester during 1924.

Social Conditions.

The social circumstances of the vast majority of persons residing in Leicester has undoubtedly improved in recent years, food and well furnished and well arranged. Heat, light and ventilation, both preventable diseases and the standard of living, are maintained.

with these days. I have not seen a case of the latter disease amongst the schoolchildren for several years. In fact, the residents of Ilminster reflect an air of good health and prosperity with which the Town should be well satisfied.

Last year in my report I mentioned that an Old People's Club was likely to be formed. This Club materialised and is now greatly appreciated and well patronized every Wednesday. The organizers are to be congratulated on their splendid achievement, and I hope under their guidance the Club will continue to flourish.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

There was no change in the Health Services of the area during 1954. The administration worked smoothly and there were no major difficulties. The County Council as the Local Health Authority defines the policy and the local duties are left to the Area Medical Officer.

Unfortunately the County Council has no Clinic building available in the Town and if they did provide one we could expect rather more services from the County Council than they are able to give in the present hired hall. Neighbouring Towns have been provided with such a building and the District Council might well consider whether they should make representations to the County Health Committee in this connection.

Care of Mothers & Young Children. -

Infant Welfare Clinic.

The Infant Welfare Clinic continued to be held weekly with Dr. Bond in attendance every fortnight. In addition to advice from both Doctors and District Nurses, Mothers are able to get their children immunised at the Clinic. Transport was provided to bring Mothers from outlying villages. Reference to Appendix B. Table 1. will show that the Clinic was well supported, and the numbers of Mothers attending increases. Mrs. Hughes and her Committee are to be congratulated on the satisfactory years work.

Maternity Services.

This work is mainly carried out by ^{the} general practitioners, assisted by the District Nurse. The Doctors supervise the Mothers during ^{the} ante-natal period, examinations taking place either at home or in the Doctor's Surgery. The County Council do not hold any ante-natal clinics in the

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the Registrar reflect an air of good health and prosperity with the
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Last year in my report I mentioned that an Old People's Club was
likely to be formed. This Club materialized and is now greatly
appreciated and well patronized every Wednesday. The organization is
concentrated on their spiritual enjoyment, and I hope under their
guidance the Club will continue to flourish.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

There was no change in the Health Services of the area during 1964.
The administration worked smoothly and there were no major difficulties.
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half. Neighbouring Towns have been provided with such a building and
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representations to the County Health Committee in this connection.

Day of Mothers & Young Children.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

The Infant Welfare Clinic continued to be held weekly with Dr. Bann
in attendance every fortnight. In addition to advice from both
Doctors and District Nurses, Mothers are able to get their children
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Clinic was well supported, and the number of Mothers attending increased
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years work.

Maternity Services.

This work is mainly carried out by general practitioners, assisted
by the District Nurses. The Doctors supervise the births during ante-
natal period, examinations taking place either at home or in the Doctor
surgery. The County Council do not hold any ante-natal clinics in the

town. All home confinements are attended by the District Nurse under the direction of the private practitioner concerned. Since the closure of the Crewkerne Maternity Unit admissions to hospital have had to travel to Taunton and Yeovil. This extra travelling has proved unpopular with both Mothers and relatives. It is felt that there is a need for a small Maternity Unit nearer than Taunton or Yeovil.

Domiciliary Nursing.

In April the County made a permanent appointment of a District Nurse for the Town. She was most conscientious in her work and her visits to the homes of the people in need was greatly appreciated.

Health Visiting.

Mrs. Pitt continued in her work as Health Visitor for the area. She attended all school medical inspections and followed up all cases in which a defect was noted, this often entailing visits to the home and private doctor. In addition she is Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. Pitt attends out-patients sessions at the Chard Chest Hospital and is in constant contact with the Area Chest Physician. She is assiduous in her following up of all Tuberculosis contacts, particularly children, and in this way any cases where housing or any home conditions may be a contributory factor in the cause of the disease, she is able to report to the Public Health Department immediately.

I am pleased to say that the Council have recognized their responsibility in this direction, and the co-operation between the Council as Housing Authority and the Area Chest Physician has been most satisfactory. Dr. Pascall who was Tuberculosis officer for this area for many years, and who was held in high esteem by his patients, retired in April. He has now been succeeded by Dr. Robertson-Sinton.

Immunisation.

Throughout the year the District Nurse and Doctors have continued to stress the importance of having as many children as possible immunised against Diphtheria. General practitioners immunised a number of their patients, mainly in the pre-school age group, others were immunised by Dr. Bond at the Clinic. A total number of 54 children were immunised throughout the year.

town. All these arrangements are attended by the District Nurse under the direction of the private practitioner concerned. Since the closure of the Government Hospital Unit admissions to hospital have had to travel to Newton and Yevill. This extra travelling has proved unpopular with both mothers and relatives. It is felt that there is a need for a local Hospital Unit nearer than Newton or Yevill.

Domestic Nursing.

In April the County made a permanent appointment of a District Nurse for the Town. She was most conscientious in her work and her visits to the homes of the people in need was greatly appreciated.

Health Visiting.

Mrs. Pitt continued in her work as Health Visitor for the area. She attended all school medical inspections and followed up all cases in which a defect was noted, this often entailing visits to the home and private doctor. In addition she is Tuberculous Health Visitor. Mrs. Pitt attends out-patient sessions at the Great West Hospital and is in constant contact with the Area Great Physician. She is especially in her following up of all Tuberculous contacts, particularly children, and in this way any cases where housing or any home conditions may be a contributory factor in the cause of the disease, she is able to report to the Public Health Department immediately.

I am pleased to say that the Council have recognised their responsibility in this direction, and the co-operation between the Council as Governing Authority and the Area Great Physician has been most satisfactory. Dr. Pascoe who was Tuberculous Officer for this area for many years, and who was held in high esteem by his patients, retired in April. He has now been succeeded by Dr. Robertson-Stanton.

Inspection.

Throughout the year the District Nurse and Doctors have continued to stress the importance of having as many children as possible immunised against diphtheria. General practitioners immunised a number of their patients, mainly in the pre-school age group, others were immunised at the Clinic. A total number of 54 children were immunised throughout the year.

Vaccination.

The Public Health Department continued to stress the value of vaccination and met with a fairly satisfactory response from parents of young children. 30 Children received primary vaccination and 3 re-vaccinations were given. The details are shown in Appendix B Table 3.

Home Help Service.

The Home Help Service organized by the County Council is available in this area. The organizer, whose office is in Taunton, is contacted in all cases. The home is visited and the amount and type of work assessed, and^a/suitable helper provided. This is an invaluable service during the confinement of the Mother or in illness and old age.

School Medical Service.

During the year I visited all the schools and was able to pay a second visit to the Boys' Grammar and Secondary Modern Schools. A total number of 464 children were inspected. Full details are shown in Appendix B. Table 2.

The health of the children in general was good and there was no evidence of poor nutrition. One case of child neglect was brought before the Courts and subsequently the child was admitted to a boarding establishment run by the County Council.

School Dental Services.

The County Council were unable to make an appointment of a Dental Surgeon to the area, so I regret to say that no routine inspection of school children was carried out during the year. In fact the last inspections were as long ago as 1948. However, the private Dental Surgeon who came to the Town last year has done very good work amongst the school children of Ilminster.

Ophthalmic Service.

I as School Medical Officer examined the eyes of all school children and referred all defects to the Ophthalmic Specialist at Taunton. Once a defect has been found to exist, the child is seen at regular intervals throughout school life. If glasses are worn these are inspected and replacement or repair advised when necessary. The County Ophthalmic Clinic held at Taunton see all cases from the Ilminster area. These can be referred by the private practitioner or by the School Medical Officer if the former's consent has been obtained. Copies of the Specialist's

The Public Health Department continued to stress the value of vaccination and not with a fairly satisfactory response from parents of young children. No children received primary vaccination and 2 re-vaccinations were given. The details are shown in Appendix B Table 1.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service organized by the County Council is available in this area. The organizer, whose office is in Tansdon, is contacted in all cases. The home is visited and the amount and type of work assigned, and suitable help provided. This is an invaluable service during the confinement of the mother or in illness and old age.

School Medical Service

During the year I visited all the schools and was able to pay a second visit to the Infant, Primary and Secondary Modern Schools. A total number of 444 children were inspected. Full details are shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

The health of the children in general was good and there was no evidence of poor nutrition. One case of child neglect was brought before the Court and subsequently the child was admitted to a boarding establishment run by the County Council.

School Dental Service

The County Council were unable to make an appointment of a Dental Surgeon to the area, as I noted to say that no routine inspection of school children was carried out during the year. In fact the last inspection was on 15th July 1948. However, the private Dental Surgeon who came to the town last year has done very good work amongst the school children of Linsinger.

Ophthalmic Service

I as School Medical Officer examined the eyes of all school children and referred all defects to the Ophthalmic Specialist at Tansdon. Once a defect has been found to exist, the child is seen at regular intervals throughout school life. If necessary the year is suspended and treatment or repair advised when necessary. The County Ophthalmic Officer held at Tansdon and all cases from the Linsinger area. These are referred by the private practitioner or by the School Medical Officer if the necessary consent has been obtained. Copies of the Specialist's

reports are sent to the School Medical Inspector for information, so that any special instructions can be carried out in the school.

Epileptics and Spastics.

Details of the provisions made in the County for any of these cases were given in my Report last year. These have remained unchanged.

Blind Persons.

There are 9 registered blind persons in the Urban District and one received treatment during the year.

Ambulance Service.

The Ilminster Ambulance under the direction of Mr. Seaward, Commandant Somerset /45. B.R.C.S., answered 263 calls, 16 being road accidents, 84 sitting cases and 163 stretcher cases. I am pleased to say that there is an improvement in the detachment strength which now stands at 16.

SECTION C.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

During the year there was an outbreak of Measles, mainly affecting the Primary School children and those below school age. There were also a few cases of Whooping Cough among the same age groups. Neither Diseases proved to be of a virulent form. Details are shown in Appendix C. Table 1.

Two cases of Tuberculosis were notified, one of which was a Non-Respiratory type. The Mass Radiography Unit visited Ilminster in October and November. Visits were made to the Wharf Lane Concrete Co. and to Horlicks Farms and Darieis Limited. In addition to the Public Sessions held at the Drill Hall, a record number of 767 cases were X-Rayed. 78 were recalled for full size pictures to be taken but I am pleased to say that not one case of active Tuberculosis was discovered. A few inactive cases were found but only two needed referral to the Tuberculosis Officer. I am arranging for the Unit to return to Ilminster and I hope that many more people will take advantage of this service. The X-Ray can pick up very early cases of Tuberculosis months before the most careful Clinical examination by the Doctor can do so. It is a Disease which if diagnosed early is much more quickly and satisfactorily treated. If left to the later stages when cavitation has occurred, it requires prolonged hospitalization and then out-patients treatment. I would therefore appeal to people to be sensible and not

... to the General Medical Inspector for information, so that any special instructions can be carried out in the school.

Statistics and Details.

Details of the provisions made in the County for any of these cases were given in my Report last year. These have remained unchanged.

Blind Persons.

There are 9 registered blind persons in the Urban District and one received treatment during the year.

Advisory Services.

The Inspector Advisance under the direction of Mr. Bernard Cunningham Somerset (M.B.R.O.S., answered 25) calls, is being read accidents, in sitting cases and 15) stretcher cases. I am pleased to say that there is an improvement in the treatment strength which now stands at 15.

SECTION 9.

Prevalence of and Control over Intoxication and Other Diseases.

During the year there was an outbreak of Measles, mainly affecting the Primary School children and those below school age. There were also a few cases of Whooping Cough among the same age groups. Neither disease proved to be of a virulent form. Details are shown in Appendix B, Table 1.

Two cases of Tuberculosis were notified, one of which was a non-Respiratory type. The X-ray Radiography Unit visited Inspector Gifford and his partner. Visits were made to the Wharf Lane Concrete Co. and to the various farms and districts limited. In addition to the Public Sessions held at the Drill Hall, a record number of 75 cases were X-rayed. 75 were notified for full time patients to be taken but I am pleased to say that not one case of active Tuberculosis was discovered. A few inactive cases were found but only two needed referral to the Tuberculosis Officer. I am arranging for the Unit to return to Inspector and I hope that many more people will take advantage of this service. The X-ray unit is very early cases of Tuberculosis notified before the next annual clinical examination by the doctor can be so. It is a disease which is diagnosed early is much more curable and bacteriologically simple. It is felt that the later stages when cavitation has occurred, it requires prolonged hospitalization and then out-patient treatment. I would therefore appeal to people to be sensible and not

adopt an ostrich/^{like} attitude towards the Disease due to ignorance or fear. For details of the Mass Radiography Survey see Appendix C Table 2.

Last year I referred to the value of B.C.G. Vaccination. This is still offered to Nurses, Medical Staff in Hospitals and at the discretion of the Chest Physician to the close home contacts of Tuberculosis patients. So far the County Council have not prepared a scheme for giving B.C.G. Vaccination to school children before leaving. I hope in the near future to be able to report that such action is being taken in this area

SECTION D.

Environment Health Services.

A. Sanitary Circumstances.

Climatic Conditions.

A total of 32.45 inches of rainfall was recorded during 1954. This was higher than the previous year but a little below the calculated normal rainfall for the area which is 33.6 inches. This seems surprising when one recalls that it was a summer of very little sun indeed. However, the early part of the year had been particularly dry.

Water Supply.

The supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year. A shortage occurred on only one day and this was due to a failure in the pumping system. The only extension made was approximately 100 yards of small bore extension at Townsend. No future proposals are in hand for enlarging the system, except when and where required for new building. Details are shown in Appendix D Table 1.

For some time it has been known that there was a connection between the amount of Fluorine occurring in a water supply and the amount of dental decay occurring in the area supplied. If there is an optimum amount present the dental trouble occurring in children is far less than in areas with an adequate amount of Fluorine in the water. With this knowledge certain towns in America have been artificially adding Fluorine to their water and it has had markedly beneficial effects. The incidence of dental decay has been found to be markedly less.

The British Dental Association are of the opinion that the time has come to turn away from costly and ineffective methods of restoring and replacing diseased teeth and to throw full emphasis on a national campaign to PREVENT dental decay.

The International Dentists' Congress held in July 1953 resolved that to prevent dental decay "It is the duty of Public Health Authorities in every civilized community to find out whether their drinking water contains sufficient Fluorine and, if not, to investigate the possibilities of adding Fluorine artificially.

The Ministry of Health appointed a small mission to visit the U.S.A. in 1952 and they reported in 1953. They recommended that the artificial addition of Fluorine to water supplies in this country should be considered. However, they suggested certain investigations as being desirable before the general adoption of Fluoridation. The Ministry of Health are at present conducting pilot experiments to assess the value of Fluoridation in this country.

Drainage and Sewage.

The method of sewage disposal is unchanged and as previously reported the land is sewage sick and disposal unsatisfactory. A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry to improve the works at a cost of some £12,500 and approval is awaited.

Public Cleansing.

Refuse collection is carried out weekly by direct labour. Disposal is by controlled tipping. Owing to the proximity of this site to the new Council Houses in West Crescent, particular care is needed at this tip. There has been a tendency to cut down the labour available for keeping the tip under adequate control, and as a result during the summer months a considerable fly nuisance might easily develop despite the extensive use of insecticide powders. A sufficient supply of soil for cover should be obtained if not available on the site, and the tip sealed each night after tipping. If this is not always possible then certainly before each weekend.

Rodent Control.

Routine inspection and treatment was carried out throughout the year. Warfarin, a new type of poison which eliminates pre-baiting was used. Test baiting of sewers and a survey of the Town was also carried out.

Swimming Bath.

There is no Public Swimming Bath and the one Private Bath is at

The International Institute of Hygiene and Health in July 1952 reported that to prevent control being lost in the event of further health authorities in every civilized community to find out whether their drinking water contains sufficient fluorine and, if not, to investigate the possibilities of adding fluorine artificially.

The Ministry of Health suggested a small mission to visit the U.S.A. in 1952 and they reported in 1953. They recommended that the artificial addition of fluorine to water supplies in this country should be considered. However, they suggested certain investigations should be carried out before the general adoption of fluoridation. The Ministry of Health are at present conducting pilot experiments to assess the value of fluoridation in this country.

Fluorine and Boron

The method of sewage disposal is being changed and as previously reported the land is being used and the water is being treated. A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry to improve the water at a cost of some £12,500 and approval is being given.

Public Cleansing

Public cleansing is carried out weekly by street labor. Disposal is by controlled tipping. Owing to the proximity of this site to the new Council House in West Green, particular care is needed at this site. There has been a tendency to cut down the labour available for keeping the tip under adequate control, and as a result during the winter months a considerable fly nuisance might easily develop through the extensive use of insecticide powders. A sufficient supply of salt for cover should be obtained if not available on the site, and the tip sealed each night after tipping. It will be not always possible to obtain salt before each week.

Public Control

Public inspection and control are carried out throughout the year. Various new types of equipment which maintain the water in good condition are being used and a survey of the town will also be carried out.

Public Health

There is no Public Health Officer and the one Public Health Officer

the Boys' Grammar School. I reported last year that difficulty had been experienced in keeping the water in a satisfactory condition for swimming due to the pollution of the supply. This had been reported to the County Council for three years and I considered that in all probability the source of this pollution was the fact that there were no lavatories provided for the Grammar School Girls who also use the Bath. The County Council could not agree to this explanation and I was therefore reluctantly forced to confine the use of the Bath to the Boys. However, I am pleased to say that by the end of the year under review plans for the erection of a suitable W.C. for use in connection with the Bath had been approved and the expenditure agreed.

B. Factories Act.

Details of inspections will be found in Appendix D Table 2.

C. Housing.

41 Houses were erected during the year, 36 by the Council. Details of the present housing position can be found in Appendix D Table 3.

Last year I recommended that a housing survey should be carried out and I also recommended this to the Council in connection with the required report on slum clearance. There are a large number of properties in Ilminster which on inspection may be found to be unsuitable for habitation, and many others which require attention. Reference to the Appendix will show that in the last four years only 3 applications have been received under the Housing Act, 1949 for improvement grants. It is quite obvious that the people of Ilminster are not making sufficient use of this Act to improve their properties. They should be encouraged in every way possible to do so, otherwise the Council will very soon be faced with the problem of building houses to accommodate persons now resident in rapidly deteriorating property.

D. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.

There are 4 registered distributors and 1 registered dairy premise in the area. The routine sampling of milk was carried out by the County Council and the details can be seen in Appendix D Table 4. Of the 74 samples examined 3 were found to be unsatisfactory.

the first summer school. I reported last year that although had
been experienced in keeping the water in a satisfactory condition for
swimming due to the pollution of the supply. This had been reported
to the County Council for three years and I considered that in all
probability the source of this pollution was the fact that there were no
investigations provided for the summer school which also use the bath.
The County Council could not agree to this explanation and I was there-
fore reluctantly forced to continue the use of the Bath to the boys.
However, I am pleased to say that by the end of the year under review
plans for the erection of a suitable N.C. for use in connection with the
bath had been approved and the expenditure agreed.

3. Historical Act.

Details of inspections will be found in appendix D Table 2.
4. Housing.
If houses were erected during the year, 36 by the Council. Details
of the present housing position can be found in appendix D Table 2.

Last year I recommended that a housing survey should be carried out
and I also recommended this to the Council in connection with the
required report on this clearance. There are a large number of
properties in Lincoln which on inspection may be found to be unsuitable
for habitation; and many others which require attention. Reference to
the Appendix will show that in the last four years only 2 applications
have been received under the Housing Act, 1925 for improvement grants.
It is unfortunate that the people of Lincoln are not making
sufficient use of this Act to improve their properties. They should be
encouraged in every way possible to do so, otherwise the Council will
very soon be faced with the problem of building houses to accommodate
persons now residing in highly deteriorating property.

5. Inspection and Regulation of Food.

Milk.

There are 4 registered dairies in Lincoln and I conducted daily visits
in the area. The routine inspection of milk was carried out by the County
Council and the details can be found in appendix D Table 2. Of the 11
samples examined, 3 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Ice-Cream.

No ice-cream is manufactured in the Town but 11 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed products. 11 Samples were taken and all proved to be satisfactory. See Appendix D Table 5.

Meat.

Since I last reported, Ministry approval has been given to the licensing of private slaughterhouses. 3 have been licensed in Ilminster and it will be noted that in the six months they were in operation 348 animals were slaughtered. Details of the condemnation will be found in Appendix D Table 6. The Council adopted Bye-Laws under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act 1938. These govern the handling and wrapping of food and came into operation in August 1950. No statutory action was taken under these Laws, but routine inspection of shops was carried out.

Clean Food Campaign.

The Council continued to publicise the necessity for the careful handling of food and for strict hygiene in catering establishments.

When a large number of children at school, or the public frequenting a cafe suffer from food poisoning, an investigation is made; yet there are many people every year who consume in their own homes meals prepared with unwashed hands. Meat, wholesome when bought is often allowed to deteriorate in the larder. Many of those who subsequently suffer from food poisoning make little effort to avoid a repetition of the same risks. The Food and Drugs Amendment Bill, or as it is popularly called "The Clean Food Bill" at present before Parliament, has as its general purpose a tightening up of the regulations affecting the sale and preparation of food, and the protection of the customer against injurious ingredients misleading descriptions and contamination of food before it is eaten. One of the by-products which should result is a greater consciousness among ordinary people of the desirability for greater care at home. The voluntary acceptance of high standards at home and when shopping could make outbreaks of food poisoning as rare as outbreaks of diphtheria.

No law is mentioned in the law but it is possible that it is intended for the sale of pre-packed products. It is possible that it is intended for the sale of pre-packed products. It is possible that it is intended for the sale of pre-packed products.

Food

Since I am reporting, Ministry approval has been given to the licensing of private slaughterhouses. I have been licensed in London and it will be noted that in the six months they were in operation 300 animals were slaughtered. Details of the conditions will be found in Appendix 2 Table 6. The Council adopted the law under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955. There is no provision for the wrapping of food and some have been reported in August 1955. No statutory action was taken under these laws, but routine inspection of shops was carried out.

Green Food Bill

The Council continues to believe the necessity for the control of food and for strict hygiene in catering establishments. When a large number of children at school, or the public, are eating in a canteen, or a restaurant, or a public house, it is necessary to ensure that the food is safe. The Green Food Bill, or as it is known, the Green Food Bill, is intended to provide for the control of food in the general purpose of the regulation of food, and the protection of the public against injurious and misleading descriptions and conditions of food. One of the objects which the Bill is intended to achieve is to ensure that the food is safe. The Bill is intended to provide for the control of food in the general purpose of the regulation of food, and the protection of the public against injurious and misleading descriptions and conditions of food. One of the objects which the Bill is intended to achieve is to ensure that the food is safe. The Bill is intended to provide for the control of food in the general purpose of the regulation of food, and the protection of the public against injurious and misleading descriptions and conditions of food. One of the objects which the Bill is intended to achieve is to ensure that the food is safe.

APPENDIX A. TABLE 1.

Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1954	...	...	2,740
Area	...	...	531 acres
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1954 according to the Rate Book.	...	...	950
Rateable Value	...	...	£16,115
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£60

APPENDIX A. TABLE 2.

BIRTH RATE	21.5 per thousand	Comparability Factor	1.00	
			M.	F.
Live Births		Total	30	29
		Legitimate	27	28
		Illegitimate	3	1
Still Births		Total	-	-
		Legitimate	-	-
		Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A. TABLE 3.

TABLE OF DEATHS		Total	M.	F.
		26	16	10
Death Rate	9.5 per thousand	Comparability Factor	0.87	

Causes of Death:

	Total		
Heart Disease	5	3	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	5	4	1
Other Diseases of Circulation	2	1	1
Cancer (all forms)	3	2	1
Influenza	1	-	1
Leukaemia	1	1	-
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	-
Suicide	1	1	-
Congenital Malformation	1	1	-
Tuberculosis	1	1	-
Other Ill-defined Diseases.	4	1	3

APPENDIX B TABLE 1

Ilminster Infant Welfare Centre.

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December

1954.

1. Number of children who first attended during the year and who on their first attendance were:-				
(a) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	71
2. Number of children in attendance at end of year who were then:-				
(a) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	49
(b) Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	99
3. Total attendances during the year made by:-				
(a) Children under 1 year	..	...	...	681
(b) Children over 1 year	...	...	...	728
(c) Mothers	...	...	...	1124
4. Number of individual Mothers who attended during the year				154
5. (a) Total number of sessions held	...	...	...	52
(i) with Medical Officer	...	...	...	26
(ii) other sessions	...	...	...	26
(b) Number of children examined by Doctor	.	...	...	137
(c) Total number of medical consultations	.	...	...	326

APPENDIX 2 TABLE 2

Infant Welfare Centre

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December

1961

1. Number of children who first attended during the year and who on their first attendance were:-	
71	(a) Under 1 year of age
2. Number of children in attendance at end of year who were:-	
49	(a) Under 1 year of age
32	(b) Over 1 year of age
3. Total attendances during the year were:-	
681	(a) Children under 1 year
728	(b) Children over 1 year
1124	(c) Mothers
4. Number of individual Mothers who attended during the year	
52	(a) Total number of sessions held
56	(i) with Medical Officers
56	(ii) other sessions
187	(b) Number of children examined by doctor
356	(c) Total number of medical consultations

APPENDIX B TABLE 2

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. In-spected.</u>	<u>No. Immun-ised.</u>	<u>Date of Inspection.</u>	<u>Children having Milk.</u>	<u>Children having Dinners.</u>
Ilminster Infants'	126	44	-	27/29.1.54	79.36%	51.58%
do	142	43	-	9.7.54	80.98%	49.29%
Ilminster Girls'	93	66	-	17.3.54	91.39%	65.48%
Ilminster Boys'	129	45	-	13.1.54	85.27%	50.38%
Ilminster Secondary	273	105	-	23/25.6.54	43.95%	64.46%
Modern.	332	98	-	15/17.11.54	96.38%	62.04%
Ilminster Boys' Grammar.	149	37	-	14.7.54	67.11%	39.59%
	159	26	-	10.11.54	62.89%	45.91%
		<u>464</u>				

APPENDIX B TABLE 3

Vaccinations.

Age Groups	Under 1 yr.		1 to 4		5 to 14		15 or over		Totals	
	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.
	25		3				2	3	30	3

P = Primary Vaccination
R = Revaccination

APPENDIX 2 TABLE 2

Year of Survey	No. on List	No. in School	No. Immun- ized	Date of Immunization	Children Having High School	Children Having Elementary School
1950	158	143	143	1949-1950	10,500	10,500
1951	148	133	133	1950-1951	10,500	10,500
1952	138	123	123	1951-1952	10,500	10,500
1953	128	113	113	1952-1953	10,500	10,500
1954	118	103	103	1953-1954	10,500	10,500
1955	108	93	93	1954-1955	10,500	10,500
1956	98	83	83	1955-1956	10,500	10,500
1957	88	73	73	1956-1957	10,500	10,500
1958	78	63	63	1957-1958	10,500	10,500
1959	68	53	53	1958-1959	10,500	10,500
1960	58	43	43	1959-1960	10,500	10,500
1961	48	33	33	1960-1961	10,500	10,500
1962	38	23	23	1961-1962	10,500	10,500
1963	28	13	13	1962-1963	10,500	10,500
1964	18	3	3	1963-1964	10,500	10,500

APPENDIX 3 TABLE 3

Age Group	Vaccinations						
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	Total
0-4	100	100	100	100	100	100	700

Y = Primary Vaccination
S = Secondary Vaccination

APPENDIX C TABLE 1.

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Whooping Cough.	19
Scarlet Fever.	1
Measles.	61
Malaria.	1
Primary Pneumonia.	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia.	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1

ANALYSIS OF CASES NOTIFIED.

	Under											
	1 yr	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+
Whooping Cough		1	2	4	4	8						
Scarlet Fever		1										
Measles		6	4	2	11	38						
Malaria									1			
Primary Pneumonia.1						1					1	
Acute Primary Pneumonia.						1						
Puerperal Pyrexia.									1			

TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>				
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</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>	
- 1									
1- 5									
5-15									
15-25		1		1					
25-35		1							
35-45									
45-55									
55-65									
65+					1.				
Total:		2		1		1			

ANNEX 1

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

19	Measles
1	Diphtheria
61	Scarlet fever
1	Whooping cough
1	Primary pneumonia
3	Acute primary pneumonia
1	Postnatal typhoid

ANALYSIS OF CASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under												
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26
Postnatal typhoid													
Acute primary pneumonia													
Primary pneumonia													
Measles													
Diphtheria													
Scarlet fever													
Whooping cough													

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group	Not Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
0-4				
5-9				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65-69				
70-74				
75-79				
80-84				
85-89				
90-94				
95-99				
Total				

APPENDIX C TABLE 2.

Mass Radiography.

Report of Survey at Ilminster, October/November
1954.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Miniature Films.	433	334	767
Large Films:			
Total recalled:	56	22	78
Did not attend:	-	-	-
Normal:	33	10	43
Significant:	9	8	17
Under observation:	14	4	18

Tuberculous Conditions:

		M.	F.	Total	N.A.	Dr.	Disp.	San.
	<u>Active:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.A. = No action								
Dr. = Patient's own doctor.	<u>Inactive:</u>							
Disp. = Under observation at Dispensary.	Primary Lesion:	1	1	2	2			
San. = Sanatorium treatment required.	Post-Primary Lesion:	2	2	4	2		2	
	<u>Totals.</u>	3	3	6	4		2	-

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

<u>Active Tuberculosis</u>								
	<u>Under 15</u>	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	Total	
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Inactive Tuberculosis</u>								
Male			1	2			3	
Female		1		1	1		3	
	<u>Totals.</u>	1	1	3	1		6	

NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bronchitis & Emphysema:	2	1	3
Bronchiectasis:	1	2	3
Acquired Cardio-Vascular Disease:	1	1	2
L. Diaphragmatic Hernia.	1	-	1
Basal Fibrosis:	-	1	1
Fibrosis of Lung:	1	-	1
	<u>Totals:</u>	5	11

ANNEX D TABLE 5

Mass Tuberculosis

Report of Survey at Iligan, Davao, 1954

Total	1954		Total	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.A.	D.	D.D.	Sen.
	Male	Female									
10	5	5	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
15	8	7	15	15	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25	12	13	25	25	12	13	12	12	12	12	12
30	15	15	30	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
35	18	17	35	35	18	17	18	18	18	18	18
40	20	20	40	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
45	22	23	45	45	22	23	22	22	22	22	22
50	25	25	50	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
55	28	27	55	55	28	27	28	28	28	28	28
60	30	30	60	60	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
65	32	33	65	65	32	33	32	32	32	32	32
70	35	35	70	70	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
75	38	37	75	75	38	37	38	38	38	38	38
80	40	40	80	80	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
85	42	43	85	85	42	43	42	42	42	42	42
90	45	45	90	90	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
95	48	47	95	95	48	47	48	48	48	48	48
100	50	50	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Total	Active Tuberculosis						Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
10	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
15	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
20	4	5	6	7	8	9	20
25	5	6	7	8	9	10	25
30	6	7	8	9	10	11	30
35	7	8	9	10	11	12	35
40	8	9	10	11	12	13	40
45	9	10	11	12	13	14	45
50	10	11	12	13	14	15	50
55	11	12	13	14	15	16	55
60	12	13	14	15	16	17	60
65	13	14	15	16	17	18	65
70	14	15	16	17	18	19	70
75	15	16	17	18	19	20	75
80	16	17	18	19	20	21	80
85	17	18	19	20	21	22	85
90	18	19	20	21	22	23	90
95	19	20	21	22	23	24	95
100	20	21	22	23	24	25	100

NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

Total	Non-Tuberculous Conditions	
	Male	Female
1	1	0
2	1	1
3	2	1
4	3	1
5	4	1
6	5	1
7	6	1
8	7	1
9	8	1
10	9	1
11	10	1
12	11	1
13	12	1
14	13	1
15	14	1
16	15	1
17	16	1
18	17	1
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29	28	1
30	29	1
31	30	1
32	31	1
33	32	1
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35	34	1
36	35	1
37	36	1
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40	39	1
41	40	1
42	41	1
43	42	1
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81	80	1
82	81	1
83	82	1
84	83	1
85	84	1
86	85	1
87	86	1
88	87	1
89	88	1
90	89	1
91	90	1
92	91	1
93	92	1
94	93	1
95	94	1
96	95	1
97	96	1
98	97	1
99	98	1
100	99	1

APPENDIX D TABLE 1

Water Supply

Pipes Supplies - results of samples taken for analysis:

<u>Raw Water</u>				<u>Treated after going into supply.</u>			
<u>Bacteriological.</u>		<u>Chemical.</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical.</u>	
<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory.</u>
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-

Water Supplies from public mains:-

<u>Direct to Houses.</u>		<u>By means of Standpipes.</u>	
<u>No. of Dwelling Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>No. of Dwelling Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
705	2,084	249	656

APPENDIX D TABLE 2.

Factories Act, 1937.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector).

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	17	30	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	13	20	-	-
Total	30	50	-	-

Outwork.

No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 110	10 (making wearing apparel)
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APPENDIX D TABLE 2

Water Supply

Types supplied - results of analysis taken for analysis:

Raw Water	Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical
Water supplied from public mains -	-	-	-	-	-
Direct to houses	2,081	259	656		
Population No. of Dwelling Houses					
By means of Standpipes					

APPENDIX D TABLE 3

Factories Act, 1937

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector)

Inspection	Number of Factories	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in force by local authorities	17	30	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority	13	20	-	-
Total	30	50	-	-

Colours

No. of factories in survey list reported by section 110

No. of factories in survey list reported

APPENDIX D TABLE 3.

Housing

	Houses erected during the year	Houses in course of erection	<u>Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings.</u>	<u>Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one.</u>
Local Authority	36	-	-	-
Private Enterprise	5	2	-	-
Totals:	41	2	-	-

Inclusive of those above built during the year:-

Total number of houses in the District	954
" " " " owned by Local Authority.	192

<u>No. of Post War Houses erected to 31st December 1954.</u>	<u>Programme for 1955.</u>
--	----------------------------

	<u>By Local Authority.</u>	<u>By Private Enterprise.</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>	<u>By Private Enterprise.</u>	
	147	37	11 Houses Authorised at present	-	
(a) No. of unfit houses in the District but on which no formal action has been taken	....	....	....	....	150
(b) No. of houses that have been condemned under the Housing Acts as totally unfit	....	....	....	....	1
(c) No. of houses occupied under (a)...	....	....	....	....	150
(d) No. of houses occupied under (b)...	....	....	....	....	-
(e) No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	....	8
(f) No. of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	....	....	....	....	7
(g) No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to					
(i) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, or					1
(ii) the making of demolition or closing orders					1
(h) No. of notices served requiring the execution of works					1
(i) No. of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice					1
(j) No. of demolition or closing orders made					1
(k) No. of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936.					-
(l) No. of houses demolished					-

Houses required.

(i) to replace those unfit under (a)	...	...	150
(ii) to replace those unfit under (b)	...	...	Already Re-Housed
(iii) to overcome unsatisfactory conditions, e.g. two families living in same houses but not included in (i) or (ii)	...	...	25

Total number of applicants for Council Houses at the end of year 170

Total number of applicants for Council House at the end of year 190

(i) to region (A) only	...	...	150
(ii) to region (B) only	...	...	150
(iii) to regions (A) & (B) only	...	...	150
(iv) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) only	...	...	150
(v) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) only	...	...	150
(vi) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) only	...	...	150
(vii) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) only	...	...	150
(viii) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) only	...	...	150
(ix) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) only	...	...	150
(x) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) only	...	...	150
(xi) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) only	...	...	150
(xii) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) only	...	...	150
(xiii) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) only	...	...	150
(xiv) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) only	...	...	150
(xv) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) & (N) only	...	...	150
(xvi) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) & (N) & (O) only	...	...	150
(xvii) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) & (N) & (O) & (P) only	...	...	150
(xviii) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) & (N) & (O) & (P) & (Q) only	...	...	150
(xix) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) & (N) & (O) & (P) & (Q) & (R) only	...	...	150
(xx) to regions (A) & (B) & (C) & (D) & (E) & (F) & (G) & (H) & (I) & (J) & (K) & (L) & (M) & (N) & (O) & (P) & (Q) & (R) & (S) only	...	...	150

APPENDIX D TABLE 4.

Milk.

(a) No. of Registered Distributors	...	...	...	4
(b) No. of Registered Dairy Premises	...	...	...	1
(c) No. of supplementary licences issued to distributors whose dairy is outside your area	...	...	...	3

Milk Sampling.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Samples Taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Tuberculin Tested			
Accredited (up to 30.9.54)			
Pasteurised	74	71	3
Sterilised			
Undesignated			

Biological Sampling:

No. Taken: 2 Negative Results: 2 Positive Results: -

APPENDIX D TABLE 5.

Ice- Cream.

No. of premises registered for:

(a) Manufacture and retail	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Manufacture only	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Retail only	...	...	...	...	11

No. of samples taken:

		<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
Grade 1		9	-
" 2		2	-
" 3		-	-
" 4		-	-

APPENDIX D TABLE 6.

Meat.

Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	...	348
Approximate weight of meat condemned in lbs:		
For Tuberculosis	...	239
Other	...	56

Registration
Species Type
Registration Number
 (a) ...
 (b) ...
 (c) ...

Table 2
 Negative Results: ...
 Positive Results: ...

APPENDIX D TABLE 2
See Page

of persons registered for:
 (a) manufacturing and retail ...
 (b) wholesale only ...
 (c) retail only ...

	Hot Mix	Cold Mix
1	2	-
2	2	-
3	-	-
4	-	-

APPENDIX E TABLE 2

Total number of animals slaughtered during the year ...
 Approximate weight of meat consumed in the year ...
 For information ...
 Other ...