

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, North Witchford R.D.C.

Contributors

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NORTH WITCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended

31st December 1959.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

The Lindens,
Doddington,
March, Cambs.
Tel. Doddington 206.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my report for the year 1959 on the health condition of your district during that period.

I also present the Public Health Inspector's report.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CECIL THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION FOR HEALTH SERVICES

(1) Public Health Committee.

This comprises the whole Council.

(2) Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health - CECIL THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Public Health Inspector - JOHN METCALFE, M.R.S.H.

(3) Nursing in the Home.

The entire district has the services of Trained Nurses under the control of the Local Authority.

(4) Hospital.

Most Patients are now treated at Doddington Hospital.

(5) Ambulance Facilities.

These are controlled by the County Council.

(6) Child Welfare.

Clinics are held at Doddington and Manea.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The bulk of the adult population is engaged in agricultural work and there are a considerable number of small-holdings under the control of the Isle of Ely County Council. Agricultural work also provides seasonal employment for many of the female adult population.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1935

THE LIVERPOOL
HOSPITALS
COMMISSIONERS

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I have the pleasure to present to you my report for the year 1935 on the health condition of your district during that period.

I also enclose the Public Health Inspector's report.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

W. J. H. DUFFY

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL PROVISION FOR HEALTH

(1) Public Health Committee

This committee, the whole of which

(2) Public Health Officers

National Office of Health, 11, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

(3) Housing in the Town

The district is divided into the various of houses under

(4) Hospitals

Most patients are now treated at Southampton Hospital.

(5) Ambulance Station

There are situated at the County Council.

(6) Child Welfare

Children are held at Southampton and Town.

Public Health

The bulk of the public health work is carried out by the

at one time was a considerable number of small public health

control of the town of the County Council.

to also provide medical services for the town of the

the population.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	26,088
Population (estimated mid year by Registrar General) ...	4,790
Number of inhabited houses	1,627
Rateable Value	£36,659
Estimated net product of a penny rate	£134

The estimated population is slightly below the figure calculated for the previous year. The Census return in 1951 was 5,023.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

Number	63
Rate per 1000 population	13.15

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births Nil

Stillbirths.

Number	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births. ...	Nil

Total Live and Still Births.. ... 63

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... 1

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ...	15.87
Legitimate " " " " legitimate live births	15.87
Illegitimate " " " " illegitimate " "	Nil

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)... 15.87

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births) ... 15.87

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) 15.87

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths.. ...	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births. ...	Nil

Deaths in Area and Causes:

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Malignant neoplasm stomach	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchis	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	4	5	9
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	5	9
Coronary disease angina	4	-	4
Other heart disease	2	6	8
Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	-	2	2
	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>51</u>

The death rate for the Rural District in 1959 was 10.64 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.04 for the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	<u>Total Notified.</u>
Acute Pneumonia	4
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Infectious Pneumonia	4
Pneumonia	5
Measles	20
Whooping Cough	13
Food Poisoning	3
Scarlet Fever	27
Erysipelas	2
Meningitis	1
Influenza Pneumonia	1
	<u>81</u>

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

There were 3 cases of food poisoning notified in the Rural District during 1959.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following are the numbers of visits and inspections carried out during 1959.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.
Refuse Dumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
Rats and Mice (including premises visited by Rodent Operator)	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.
Manure and Refuse Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
Nightsoil Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.
Dykes	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.
Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	269.
New Drain and sewer inspections including tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.
Infectious Diseases Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Petroleum Installations	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
Poultry Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts and Housing Consolidated Regulations (excluding Council Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.
(2) Number of houses surveyed for Slum Clearance (Not included in (1))	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
(3) Number of inspections for the above purpose (1) and (2) (including re-inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.
(4) Number of Dwellings inspected under Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(5) Number of Inspections and Visits to houses in connection with Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.
(6) Number of visits to Council Houses - Repairs, maintenance, and complaints, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	793.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
Ice Cream Premises (Retail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of written Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.
No. of above complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.
No. of above in hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Demonitions Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Closing Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Interviews and Meetings attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	1086.

HOUSING.

Although no new Council houses were erected in 1959, the Council embarked on schemes to erect 17 one bedroom type old persons' bungalows, six each on existing housing estates at Manca and Wimblington and five on the High Street frontage of Chapel Gardens at Benwick. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave sanction for use of septic tank drainage at the latter as a temporary expedient pending the provision of the

general sewerage scheme for the village. By the end of the year tenders had been received and application made to the Ministry for loan sanction.

The Council's contribution to the housing requirements in their area is now 197 post war dwellings and 84 pre-war houses.

Seven new dwellings were completed in 1959 by private enterprise, plus 2 new bungalows on smallholdings by the Isle of Ely County Council. Five more dwellings were under construction at the end of the year.

Altogether since 1945, 144 new dwellings have been erected in the District by private enterprise, plus one conversion. 6 new dwellings have been erected by various County Councils on small holdings and 3 by Drainage Authorities.

Some progress was made on Slum Clearance as can be seen from the following figures:-

Demolition Orders made in 1959	...	...	...	3.
Closing Orders made in 1959...	...	...	...	4.
Undertakings not to relet houses until made fit for human habitation.	...	...	...	2.
Houses demolished as result of Demolition Orders or voluntarily by owners...	...	...	...	10.
Undertakings rescinded after houses made fit	...			1.
Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied				
(1) after informal action by District Council				9.
(2) after formal notice by District Council...				1.

As in previous years, a considerable amount of time is taken up in dealing with repairs and maintenance (including external repainting) of Council houses and 793 calls at such houses were made during the year for this purpose.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

9 applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants were received during the year, all of which were approved, the total value of the grants amounting to £2,147. 1s. 10d. Six schemes (including 4 approved before 1959) were completed and a total sum of £1,397. 0s. 2d. was paid out to applicants.

During the same period 13 applications were received and approved by the Council for Standard Improvement Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. The total value of the grants approved amounted to £1,658. 10s. 6d. Only one scheme was completed and paid off by the end of the year, the grant being £122. 10s. 8d.

15 of these improvement schemes were submitted in connection with farm cottages.

50 inspections (including reinspections) were made at premises in respect of improvement schemes.

One improvement grant was repaid during the year as a result of the sale of the property. The amount of grant (plus interest) repaid was £355. 13s. 2d.

No applications were received for Grant under Section 3 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.

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BUILDING BYELAWS.

73 plans were deposited with the Council under their Building Byelaws, all of which were approved. 269 inspections were made of premises in course of erection or alteration, etc. under the Byelaws. 59 inspections were made of new drains under construction, including smoke testing drains at 29 premises. The Building Byelaws operating in the Council's area are similar to the Model issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and came into operation on the 7th November, 1953.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Statutory Water Authority for the area is the Wisbech & District Water Board. 8 dwellings on the outskirts of the Rural District are served by Water Undertakings from other areas.

The following information is supplied at the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government:-

(i) Once again it is gratifying to report that there has been a plentiful supply of water throughout the area served by Board's mains and there have been no complaints as to quality of the water supplied by the Board.

(ii) Normally routine independent sampling of piped water supplies is not carried out by the Council, as the Water Board's Chemist carries out frequent bacteriological examinations of the mains water at selected sampling points.

(iii) No action by the Council was necessary in respect of contamination.

(iv) The local supply of water is not plumbo-solvent.

(v) Proportion of dwelling houses supplied from public mains:-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>No. of occupied houses.</u>	<u>No.with mains water.</u>	<u>No.without mains water.</u>
Benwick	229	218	11
Doddington	459	431	28
Manea	480	460	20
Welches Dam	13	10	3
Wimblington	446	427	19
	<u>1627</u>	<u>1546</u>	<u>81</u>

For the following schedule of work carried out in North Witchford Rural District during 1959, and Water Analyses, I am indebted to Mr.J.K.Dawson, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Water Engineer, and Mr.J.C.Collins, Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Wisbech and District Water Board:-

New Mains Laid.

North Witchford Agricultural Extension Schemes:

Scheme No. NW.2.	Parsons Land Drove, Doddington.	371 yds. 2" A.C.
NW.3.	Coneywood Fen, Doddington.	642 yds. 3" S.I.

NW.4.	Easton's Road, Doddington.	581 yds. 3" A.C. 431 yds. 2" A.C.
NW.9.	Swingbrow to Benwick	5750 yds. 3" A.C.

Number of Premises Connected.

Benwick	15
Doddington	24
Manea	8
Stonea	5
Wimborington	12
	<u>64</u>

Water Analyses 1959. North Witchford Rural District.

In order to maintain a pure and wholesome supply to the district, frequent bacteriological examinations have been undertaken during 1959 on samples from the Board's sourceworks and the distribution system in this and adjoining areas. The results have been of a very high standard. Many chemical analyses have also been carried out.

All new mains were sterilised, samples taken and bacteriological examinations made before the mains were put into service. No connections were permitted until the water in the mains was of the highest standard of purity.

Bacteriological Samples taken in the North Witchford Rural District and Adjoining Areas.

Place of Sampling	Total Tests Taken	No. of Tests Negative	No. of Tests Positive	% Negative
March	86	86	-	100%
Doddington	46	46	-	100%
Chatteris	98	97	1	99%
Manea	46	46	-	100%
Totals	276	275	1	99.6%

As will be seen from the details of the new mains laid, the Wisbech & District Water Board completed the outstanding lengths of agricultural water main extensions in Doddington parish and also the laying of a 3" main along the Forty Foot Bank connecting with the existing main in Ramsey Road, Benwick. This scheme was completed and brought into use on 19th August, 1959 and although two thirds of the occupied houses were connected almost immediately, the remaining owners and occupiers had made no definite move by the end of the year; some of the properties concerned are situated a considerable distance from the water main.

New schemes prepared during 1959 included one for the Colony area off Fifties Road, Manea, in conjunction with Downham R.D.C. which was approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; also a joint scheme sponsored by March U.D.C. at Horsemoor,

W. J. ...
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Summary of ...

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Wimblington. A small extension at Manea to serve properties in Toll Road was prepared and although this received Ministry approval no grant was available and no further progress was made in the matter.

Near the end of the year, a request was received for a water main extension to be made to the area of Ransonmoor reached via Hospital Road, and the Council agreed to prepare a scheme for consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Most of the houses in the oldest built-up areas of Doddington, Wimblington and Manea are served by old combined storm and foul sewers, all of which discharge into obsolete works or catchpits, and thence to dykes. It is not surprising therefore that considerable pollution by sewage matter occurs in such dykes, and in turn in the main drains forming part of the extensive land drainage system in the area, resulting in complaints from occupiers of the land, Drainage Boards and the River Boards.

The village of Benwick has no proper foul sewers, although parts of the village are served by old surface water sewers, to which branch drains from yards of properties have been connected. A certain amount of domestic waste water is discharged untreated with surface water into the outfall dykes. Until a proper sewerage system is provided it is not possible to forge ahead with the Slum Clearance work or modernisation of existing properties in congested parts of the village.

With regard to the new sewerage scheme for Benwick, the Ministry Inquiry was held on 6th February, 1959, when objections to the making of a compulsory purchase order for land were heard. Agreement was reached with the person objecting to the Order, whereby an alternative site was purchased and the Ministry did not confirm the Compulsory Purchase Order. Modifications to the scheme were suggested by the Ministry, which should effect a saving of £5,000 in the overall cost. The Consulting Engineers were instructed to prepare the final scheme with amendments and advertise for fixed price tenders.

The post-war housing estates at Wimblington and Manea have been equipped with modern sewage disposal plants, whilst the new housing estate at Doddington has a septic tank outfall connected with the filter beds forming part of the old sewage disposal works in the village.

Drainage disposal to such other houses as are provided with drainage systems is, in the main, by use of septic tanks, cesspools and soakwells, which function with varying degrees of success. A large number of houses, particularly in Manea and Benwick, are provided with pail closets, and there are still a few houses equipped with vault closets.

An inquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the new sewerage scheme for Manea was held on 21st May, 1959, at Manea, when the Engineering Inspector recommended certain amendments to the proposed scheme, including the abandonment of the small sewage disposal works serving the post-war housing estate at Festival Close and Wisbech Road. The Council deferred further consideration of the scheme pending notification of grant aid, which subsequently was indicated at £860. per annum for 30 years. At this stage the Council was not willing to abandon the Festival Close works in view of the amount of outstanding loan to be repaid.

On request of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, the Council agreed to prepare a scheme for extending the sewer in Benwick Road, Doddington, to serve a pair of houses to be erected at Doddington Hospital and tenders were received for this work in December, 1959, the Hospital Board undertaking to contribute the

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sum of £75. towards the cost. A small scheme of drainage was carried out at the new housing estate at Benwick to alleviate flooding in the gardens caused by cesspool drainage.

A ditching scheme was prepared and carried out to improve the sewage outfall dyke at Doddington with the aid of a grant from the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, part of the cost of which is to be shared by adjacent landowners, whose land benefits from the work. Other sewage outfall dykes were cleansed by hand, except in one instance where a cesspool emptier was employed for this purpose. In addition a length of awarded watercourse at Biggins, Manca, was cleansed, including a tunnel under the highway.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Nightsoil is collected by contractors, and in some cases composted with straw for use as manure on arable land, but some difficulty is experienced in finding satisfactory tipping points owing to the offensive smell. The contracts provide for three collections of closet pails per fortnight; the approximate number of closets being dealt with at the end of the year was 340. The cost of this service is heavy, which is easily understood considering the unpleasant nature of the task. Further progress was made in the year in the conversion of pail and vault closets to water closets, as will be seen by the table below.

The bulk of the pail closets remaining are situated in Manca and Benwick and until the provision of modern sewers and proper sewage disposal works makes it possible for the Council to press for further conversions with a view to ceasing emptying pails in built-up areas, it is unlikely that some owners will make any serious attempt to install water closets.

Closet Conversions 1959.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Improvement Grant Schemes.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	<u>Total Conversions.</u>
Benwick	-	1	1
Doddington	-	1	1
Manca	4	6	10
Stonca	2	3	5
Wimblington	-	3	3
	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>

Cesspools and vaults are emptied upon request from occupiers by one of the Contractors, who uses two cesspool emptiers for this purpose. The contents are either discharged over arable land or disposed at the nightsoil tipping points.

Tins and indestructible household refuse are collected in built-up areas at monthly intervals by contract, employing the kerbside method. Disposal is effected in disused gravel pits, where the refuse is periodically covered with soil. Unfortunately one of these sites is open to all-comers and a certain amount of indiscriminate tipping occurs, which makes it difficult and expensive to cover the entire tipping face with soil. The refuse contractors carried out their duties very satisfactorily during the year under review.

MILK SUPPLY.

The whole of the Council's district is within a "designated area" for the supply of milk, which in the main is distributed by two firms operating from dairies situated outside the Council's area. There are two other milk retailers distributing milk in the area, one being a producer holding a Tuberculin Tested licence and the other holds a Dealer's licence.

The following supplementary licences were issued during 1959 under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

Pasteurised	2
Tuberculin Tested	2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1
Sterilised	2
Dealer's Licence for Pasteurised	1
Dealer's Licence for Tuberculin Tested	1

Twelve samples of milk were purchased in the course of delivery in the District and submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge. All the samples satisfied the prescribed statutory tests with the exception of 2 samples, details of which were forwarded to the authorities of the area in which the milk was produced and pasteurised.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION.

There is only one slaughterhouse licensed in the Rural District under Section 63 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the license of which expired on 31st July, 1959. No animals were slaughtered in the Council's area for sale for human consumption during 1959, the seven butchers with shops in the Rural District continued to buy "off the hook" or have the animals slaughtered in the neighbouring Urban Districts of March and Chatteris. 5 lbs. of home killed beef were surrendered and condemned in one shop on account of Petechial haemorrhages. 12 lbs. of corned beef were also condemned as a result of decomposition due to damaged containers.

FOOD PREMISES.

(i). The number of food premises in the area is as follows:-

Grocer and general provision stores	...	...	20
Confectioners only	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	7
Bakers	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	6
Cafes.	...	...	2

(ii). 17 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream. No ice cream is manufactured in the area and all the retailers sell prepacked ice cream, which in every case is stored in proper refrigerator cabinets. There are no Dairies in the District.

(iii). 18 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

(iv). No new educational activity was undertaken during the year.

(v). Condemned tinstuffs are normally disposed of by burial at the refuse dumps. Rejected meat is either removed for disposal by burial or in the case of whole carcasses coloured with appropriate dye prior to removal by Knacker man.

(vi). No examinations of whole consignments of food was necessary.

(vii). There are no ice cream manufacturers in the area.

(viii). An abstract of the provisions of the new Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/1956 has been distributed to all food premises in the district. 41 visits were made to food premises during the year. Byelaws for handling food were adopted by the Council in 1951 under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

9 samples of ice cream were purchased during 1959 and submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge. Eight samples were placed in Grade I and one in Grade II. 2 ice lollies were submitted for screen test, under which non-faecal coliform bacilli were detected. Copies of the reports were forwarded for investigation by the Public Health Department in whose area the ice lollies were manufactured.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no large caravan sites in the area. Thirteen licences were issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the use of caravans for a period of 12 months on individual sites. Three new sites were licensed during the year and one site was vacated which had been licensed previously. Periodical inspections are made to ensure observance of sanitary requirements.

RODENT CONTROL.

Only a few complaints have been received regarding rats and mice and in the main the rodent destruction work carried out by the Council's workman has been confined to various sewage dykes and refuse tips.

Due to calls of other multifarious duties it is not possible to devote much time to rodent control work, but all complaints are investigated and the opportunity to check for the presence of vermin is taken when premises are visited in connection with other matters. Good liaison is maintained with the local officials of the Pest Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	23	18	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	17	20	-	-
Total.....	42	41	2	-

That are in the area...
 an analysis of the provisions of the new Food Inspection...
 provisions in the district...
 provisions for handling food...
 the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

A number of the items were purchased during 1938 and analyzed...
 for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge...
 samples were placed in three 1 and one in grade II...
 were analyzed for various tests, under which non-labeled controls...
 results were obtained...
 investigation by the Public Health Laboratory in those cases where...
 the results were unsatisfactory.

NOVEMBER 1938

There is no large number of items in the area...
 specimens were placed under section 55 of the Public Health Act...
 1938, authorizing the use of specimens for a period of 12 months...
 on individual items...
 past and one also was tested which had been analyzed previously...
 for various tests and the results were satisfactory.

DECEMBER 1938

The specimens have been received...
 and in the case of the specimen some carried out by...
 the Central Laboratory has been analyzed in various ways...
 and other tests.

In the case of other specimens...
 to carry out the tests...
 investigated and the specimens...
 results in some cases are...
 satisfactory...
 the results of the analysis...
 are satisfactory.

JANUARY 1939

Specimens...
 analyzed...
 results...

PART 2 OF THE ACT

1 - PROVISIONS for purposes of provisions of the Act

Provision	Number of specimens	Number of specimens analyzed	Number of specimens analyzed
(1) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(2) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(3) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(4) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(5) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(6) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(7) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(8) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(9) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(10) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(11) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(12) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(13) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(14) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(15) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(16) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(17) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(18) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(19) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(20) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(21) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
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(96) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(97) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(98) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(99) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10
(100) Specimens for analysis	10	10	10

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).....	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)....	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)....	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient. ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1	-	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork.
(Sections 110 and 111)

There are no outworkers in the district.

J. METCALFE,

Public Health Inspector.

