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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

COVERING (WAR) YEARS

1940 - 1941 - 1942

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

I.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

COVERING (WAR) YEARS

1940 — 1941 — 1942

For security reasons, figures relating to population(s) are, by instructions of the Ministry of Health, not to be divulged or commented upon.

In the following print is gathered together in one binding a few salient points, treated briefly, touching health and sanitary matters relative to Peterborough, covering (War) Years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

There being economy in more than one respect by adopting such expedient method of compiling is fortified on its own merits.

VITAL STATISTICS, &c. OF 1940, 1941, 1942.

	1942		1941		1940	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
BIRTHS	757	15.4	701	14	691	14.6
DEATHS	560	11.1	567	11.2	636	12.99
INFANT MORTALITY ...	27	34.7	40	56	39	55

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Rate.	No. of Cases.	Rate.	No. of Cases.	Rate.
Diphtheria	40	0.8	28	0.5	21	.4
Scarlet Fever	110	2.2	82	1.7	62	1.3
Measles	292	5.8	521	10.8	1,336	28.3
Whooping Cough ...	133	2.6	184	3.8	173	3.6
C.S. Meningitis ...	1	.02	5	0.10	5	0.10
Enteric (Typhoid) ...	—	—	2	0.04	5	0.10
Pneumonia	58	1.1	28	0.58	60	1.2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	7.7	6	8.3	7	10.1

Aid(s) to Diagnosis—Laboratory Control of Bacterial Diseases.

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service was established at the outbreak of war, in accordance with a scheme worked out beforehand as the result of a Government decision that laboratory services should be strengthened. The general object was to extend and improve the laboratory facilities available for the diagnosis of infectious disease, having regard to the increased danger of serious epidemics under abnormal conditions—including large movements of population and possible disturbance of services affecting the health of the community. The Medical Research Council were entrusted with the planning and direction of the E.P.H.L.S. and the cost is provided on the vote of the Ministry of Health.

The scheme applies to England and Wales (Provinces), London being a special case. In the latter there are Emergency Public Health Laboratories administered by the London Hospital Sectors of the Emergency Medical Service. Arrangements for emergency bacteriological services were made on rather different lines by the Department of Health for Scotland, acting in consultation with the Medical Research Council.

The E.P.H.L.S. in England and Wales, excluding London, comprises fifteen constituent laboratories which have been specially set up. Those at Oxford, Cambridge and Cardiff are central laboratories; the others are subsidiary. In addition, twenty-five laboratories, already engaged in public health work, have been associated with the Service in one way or another. These include the bacteriological departments of Universities in the Midlands and North of England, which have helped more especially by acting as parent laboratories to constituent subsidiary laboratories in adjacent areas.

The E.P.H.L.S. is supplementary to pre-war arrangements and is not intended to replace such of these as are able to continue functioning satisfactorily. The constituent laboratories have been mainly placed in areas which lacked adequate facilities, and some changes of location have been made in the light of experience gained since the beginning of the war. The aim has been to provide the Medical Officer of Health of every local authority with the assistance of a laboratory within convenient reach and with the possibility of calling a pathologist into consultation. It is part of the duty of pathologists in charge of constituent laboratories to take part in field investigations when invited to do so, and they are also prepared to give such help as they can in local immunizing campaigns. Further, all the laboratories work together, exchanging information and giving mutual assistance, and the services of specialists in making particular kinds of examinations are available to all of them.

Work which is clearly of an emergency nature is undertaken free of charge. Where a local authority decides to use a constituent laboratory of the Service for its ordinary work, it may do so in return for an annual block payment equivalent to the average rate of expenditure for like purpose in time of peace—or as otherwise agreed upon if this basis of assessment is for any reason inapplicable. A free service to the Royal Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force forms a regular part of the work of all the laboratories.

The E.P.H.L.S. does only such bacteriological laboratory work as is required for the diagnosis, prevention and control of human infectious diseases, excluding venereal disease. It does not undertake the examination of milk samples for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, the chemical examination of foods, or the routine chemical examinations of water samples. Certain immunological supplies which are freely available to local authorities are issued through the laboratories, and other products of this kind are held in reserve in case of need.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

In spite of attempts in certain quarters to engender "fireworks," the subject itself is not suited to such treatment.

So long as the procedure remains permissive (and there is nothing to suggest that it will ever be otherwise) the gradual "salting" of ages at risk is a better proposition than by other more dubious methods.

The manner of "march" has been of the nature of haltings and rushes, thus:—

		Under 5	Between 5 and 15
1940 exhibited the poor return of only ...	68	24	44
1941 had a fuller accession to ...	1191	428	763
1942 gave the still better figure of ...	1873	542	1331
Total population immunised all periods ...	5726	1754 (50%)	3972 (64%)
	1940	1941	1942
Incidence of Diphtheria (14 or under) ...	Cases. 8	Cases. 20	Cases. 32
Per cent. to cases of child population: 0.09 per cent.			

The above exhibits the rather startling result that as the population at risk became increasingly immunised the amount of diphtheria incidence correspondingly increased—the proper perspective is however that it is the **unimmunised** who furnish the largest bulk of cases.

In an odd case or two diphtheria has arisen where a claim that immunisation had been undertaken was obtruded.

Strong scepticism should however be exercised over such in two directions:—

(a) that the immunisation process had either not been properly carried out in the sense that a small proportion of the immunisation fluid had probably escaped, or (b) that there had been some flaw in technique.

There was some likelihood in one of these cases that given exclusion of these considerations a sufficient period for development of immunity had not transpired.

These small exceptions apart, the proper (and safe) line to adopt is that there exists a sovereign antidote to a vile, filthy, loathsome and dangerous disease which makes its stealthy inroads without herald of convulsion or similar strident manifestation but by quietus on its victim lulling the attendant parent into the conception of only something passing being amiss and whereas the silent nefarious march is one towards death or possible permanent disablement.

The off-putting (procrastinating) parent is not nearly rare enough; these are far too frequent and when taken in evil snare by one or more of their children contracting diphtheria their shame and remorse can certainly be sensed. As to their duty they have been only too fully aware but the valley of indecision has been too steep for them and so they have grovelled on into the realm of culpable negligence.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS (Spotted Fever).

War	Year	Date	Age	Sex	No. of days in Hospital	Fate	War	Year	Date	Age	Sex	No. of days in Hospital	Fate
1914	1915	Feb. 28	16	F	56	Death	1939	1940	Mar. 26	19	F	28	Recovery complete
		Mar. 8	20	M	4	"			Jul. 31	32	M	42	"
1918	1916	" 21	5	M	4	"	1942	1941	Nov. 18	11	M	24	"
		Sept. 17	15	F	11	Not recorded. Diagnosis probably altered			Nov. 22	21	M	23	"
		Sept. 24	8	M	1	Death			Dec. 23	5	M	31	"
		Nov. 8	17	M	2	"			May 17	29	M	11	"
1918	1940						1942	1941	Jun. 9	24	F	52	Death
									Jun. 30	22	F	24	"
									Aug. 23	3	M	28	Recovery complete
									Nov. 4	34	M	32	"
									Nov. 8	26	M	34	"

As Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is notoriously prominent in times of war, it appears appropriate to compare and contrast the experience obtained in Peterborough.

Nothing can more appropriately illustrate the march of medical progress than the ingredients of the tabulation. In the 1914/18 war the mortality touched 80/5 per cent. as the results only too well illustrate. The number of cases involved was essentially similar in the first complete years of each war, viz.: 1915 and 1940, the fate of each being in complete and absolute contrast—all fatal in 1915: all recovering in 1940.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

We have continued consistently to pursue all branches of work under this heading, no matter what the war situation has been. Supposed exigencies of Civil Defence have not been permitted to put it at naught or disadvantage.

In the last edition in print which had reference to conditions which in other places had witnessed the incidence of Child Welfare premises and Ante-natal Clinics evicted from the functions for which they had been built being entirely appropriated to Civil Defence functions, but not so Peterborough.

By resolute attitude we were enabled to fuse functions giving full accord to Child Welfare and Ante-natal work and deploy coincident use to Civil Defence.

As already said, the Waiting Room (Infant Clinic, Town Hall) had at night become a waiting room housing staff of communications; for a while for adolescent messengers and in another period for female members of Report Centre.

Similarly the other Corporation Infant Clinic at Walton has functioned as the north Infant Welfare Centre, as No. 5 First Aid Post. Incidentally, this joint user has demonstrated the high value in security from eviction in that the building (part of which in peace time housed a branch of the public library) had been built for the express object for which its use has continued in war, the only change in making it wholly usable as a First Aid Post that the branch library had to give place.

In the application of the force of the terms of the last paragraph, the third (peace time) Welfare Centre never was housed in a Corporation owned building. Ultimate result (1942): eviction. This fate was sealed finally only after two removes, so that we did not "pack up" at the first obstacle.

In the dark post-Dunkirk days of 1940 there was an interesting joint user of St. Paul's Church Hall (the peace time venue of the third Infant Welfare Centre) by joint use as a Child Welfare Centre one afternoon each week not being found incompatible with the hall being a billet for the seasoned troops of the 14th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, with the consent of the Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Colonel Heselton—to whom be acknowledgment for the wise and humanised outlook of an able and very experienced Commanding Officer, whose example smaller men unworthy to untie Colonel Heselton's shoelaces were unable to be persuaded to emulate.

So then, following a brief sojourn at Unity Hall (1941) obtained through the good offices of the Chairman, then just entered office as Mayor—until pressure got exerted to extrude followed by a still briefer tenure at the P.S.A. Hall, New England, located far too near the Drill Hall, Lincoln Road, for other tenancy to be deemed excrescent, out on the precipitate at extremely little notice, June/July, 1942. Nothing for it remained but to get down to our own premises and transfer the whole batch to the Central Infant Welfare Clinic at the Town Hall, putting at disposal result of the "flit" is that attendances have gone down some 50 per cent.

This seemingly disproportionate disquisition is intentional for emphasis to the axiom: "For particular work always possess your own premises." With how much enhanced force does this apply to the Ante-natal Clinic, not a consultant session once a month of which has been missed throughout the whole triennium.

High tribute must be paid to our worthy Consultant, Dr. Alan Morris Johns, if only that a journey of close upon 80 miles has to be undertaken by him in order to keep his appointment month by month, year in and year out.

The numbers of expectant mothers responding at consultant sessions imply a full use of consultant's time devoted, and when those reach over 30 in fact tend to exert slight overpressure.

Every attendant (doctor or midwife) whose case is seen by the consultant receives notification as to the conditions found. Particular attention is called to any abnormalities discovered in order that there be forewarning and advice is tendered how they can best be met or countered. Sometimes the advice as to method is not followed, the onus then being on the perpetrator; but, in such case the ante-natal examination has enabled a "you have been warned" signal to have been given.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.				ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.		
	2	3	3	INDIVIDUALS ATTENDING CONSULTANTS SESSIONS.		
	ATTENDANCES.			1942	1941	1940
	1942	1941	1940			
Under 12 mos...	389	426	549	213	331	286
Between 1 and 5	298	623	324			

War Day Nurseries.

Ever increasing absorption of man-power into the Forces or in the war effort locally during 1941 impelled the Ministry of Labour to take stock of woman-power and how married women must needs get into the factories or release others in other walks by substitution.

In taking the pre-school child of the married woman by the day into a 40-place day nursery was to be the imparter of a tremendous fillip towards that end.

Peterborough, it was held, must have three war-time day nurseries at appropriate points of the compass, viz.:—

						Site selected.
One at extreme north	...	...	...	...	...	Caverstede Road.
" " south	...	...	...	...	...	London Road.
" intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	Granville Street.

The Government provided the huts as also the equipment and the costs of staffing, and approved maintenance charges are reimbursed supposedly in full.

The staffing bears the grading of:—

- (a) Nursing in higher range (i.e., State Registered Nurse, Certificated Nursery Nurses);
- (b) Nursing in intermediate range (Nursery assistant, Auxiliary, Civil Nursing Reserve);
- (c) Nursing in lower range (Probationers, Certificates A and B, Child Care Reserve):
 - Domestic I as cook.
 - Domestic II as laundress.

Opened on July 3rd, 1942, 1 and 2 were ready to take children on July 6th, when Caverstede Road had a population of two and London Road ten.

In point of numbers taking advantage of the provision, London Road had a great accession, largely owing to the fact of its position whereby citizens of Old Fletton employed in a factory within the Borough and on the opening of the sugar beet campaign in September, were quick to avail themselves of a means of following remunerative employment, so that within a few weeks of opening London Road found itself with a waiting list.

A body of informed opinion takes its stand of critical attitude that there is a grave risk in these nurseries of fostering and transmitting infection by direct spread, particularly in the younger reaches of child under two years of age.

Our experience does not bear out that the fears thus held have solid foundation.

We know of the potential danger of incidence and spread (if present) of the intestinal parasitic infection with *Giardia Lamblia* but then should there be such eventually, there is the means of complete cure by exhibition of the new drug Mepacrine.

What did give a little trouble was a young adolescent member of the intermediate range of staff becoming a scarlet fever carrier, upon whose discovery immediate measures were embarked upon and the menace cut at its source.

Scabies.

Whilst deductions from evidence elsewhere have appeared to point strongly to this skin infestation constituting a problem amounting almost to a menace, no body of testimony has ever been forthcoming that it ran to undue proportions or that it had ever reached out-of-hand dimensions in this territory. Credible testifiers in other places were found who averred to its being so widespread as to be having an adverse influence on the war effort; added to which virtual complete absence of legal powers directed to discover and treat categories of those infested acted as the main impetus towards propagation and spread of the disease.

The Minister, being approached for a suitable means of corrective to powerlessness up to that time prevailing, invoked one of the clauses of the Defence Regulations and brought in the Scabies Order, 1941 (October 28th, 1941).

Mark that the present world war was over two years old before torpor was begun to be dispelled.

Intended mostly for discovery of suppressed or untreated cases by granted authority to the local Medical Officer for Health to examine persons in likely contact of known already existing cases, the Order does not purport to confer any hold over the case already under treatment by a panel or attendant doctor, nor does it give any right to the Medical Officer, who, possibly having better facilities to treat, could perhaps be in a position to cut the period of treatment short by many times to wrench the case out of the hands of the medical attendant, although the latter may be working under disadvantageous conditions of one sort or another partially frustrated, as occurs not seldom, by half-hearted or incomplete co-operation of the patient in varying degree. As this is the type of case most likely to cause spread of the disease because

- (a) wilfulness is heightened by excusal that the case is (supposedly) under a doctor and (supposedly) having treatment;
- (b) no restriction is imposable on a patient's movements or activities whilst undergoing treatment.

This last is one of the weakest links of the Order in that an integral part of the Order should have conditioned such to the sanction by certificate that in his (the attendant doctor's) opinion, the patient can or may, without danger of infecting others, be allowed unrestricted movement, and the Order should have insisted as one of its cardinal conditions, express or implied, that any person upon whom a notice had been lodged was, *ipso facto*, from the date of its receipt under restraint until in such state on account of treatment as would enable the attendant practitioner to certify in the permissive terms above referred to.

There can be no other conclusion than that the silence of the Order in this respect constitutes a serious blemish in the Order. After all, if the Order intends insistence in respect to necessity for treatment, that premiss inherent in it ought, for completion purposes, to follow things to their logical conclusion; in other words, in declaring a person to be infective, that person must not be left in a position to infect others until at least the doctor declares a "safety to mingle" stage has been reached.

If a person upon whom a notice is lodged, not being a person already under treatment or under surveillance of a doctor, disobeys or frustrates the terms

of the notice, i.e., as to time and place stated in that notice for examination and for treatment, that person renders him or herself liable to penalties under the originally invoked provision of the Defence Regulations under which the Scabies Order was made. The method of enforcement is, however, peculiar and has, as far as can be made out, had results odd enough not to be equivalent of anti-scabies treatment. Further dilution needs cutting at this point so as not to give potential delinquents the "cue" for which any might be looking.

Passing now by brief allusion to the position in which authorities found themselves in deficiency over disinfecting plant, provision and were foiled from being able to overtake that deficiency as late as A.D. 1941/2 by the Ministry of Supply stopping any concession in this civilian direction, how, at the same time research in the bionomics of this disease substantiated the line thus taken by its finding that in a (then) recent result, the Army authorities had found that the universal disinfecting of both underclothing and outer garments, as so religiously practised during the 1914/18 war, exerted so minimal an influence over the final cure of the disease in the individual that the practice was quite unnecessary as the theory on which such had been based was now exploded and to all intents and purposes the practice could, with safety, be completely discarded.

Apparently upon the appearance of the Order, each Region was instructed to assess the manner and means by which each authority had resources to implement the intent of the Order. This Authority originally erected a very good scheme by which one of its own establishments was to be adapted for use for bathing, together with an installation placed for disinfecting any infested articles, underclothing, etc., belonging to the patient.

There are three criteria essential for the efficient functioning of a sound scheme for treatment of Scabies as an entity complete for both sexes and all ages:—

- (1) the premises should belong to the scheme authority, and should be properly adapted by division for each stage of treatment;
- (2) the staffing should be of an order ensuring that at least the caretaker of the plant is a Council official, otherwise there is neither certainty nor security that everything will be in readiness at the appointed time, and
- (3) both (1) and (2) should be directly under the orders and instructions of the official being the appropriate designated head of Service.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL,
Record of Transactions,
1940 - 1941 - 1942.**

	CITY CASES.			OUTSIDE (R.D.) CASES.			H.M. FORCES.				
	Sc. F.	Diph.	Measles (all types)	Sc. F.	Diph.	C.S.F.	Sc. F.	Diph.	Measles	C.S.F.	Others
TOTAL			Typhoid (para.)			Others					
1940	36	27	2	1	6		10	9	—	—	—
115		14									
1941	52	35	5	—	7		5	2	1	2	3
158											
1942	75	45	—	—	7		12	—	—	—	—
150											

**CAUSES OF DEATHS IN PETERBOROUGH M.B.,
1940, 1941 and 1942.**

(REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES.)

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.		
	1940	1941	1942
Civilians only—All Causes	636	567	560
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid fever ...	1	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	1
3. Scarlet fever	—	1	—
4. Whooping cough	1	4	—
5. Diphtheria	2	2	3
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	8	17	16
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	6	9	7
8. Syphilis	4	2	3
9. Influenza	2	5	2
10. Measles	—	2	—
11. Polio-myel and polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—
12. Acute inf. encephalitis	—	1	1
13. Cancer	79	80	98
14. Diabetes	6	5	10
15. Intra cran vasc.: lesions	61	60	70
16. Heart disease	153	134	124
17. Other diseases of circ. system ...	13	12	13
18. Bronchitis	69	42	33
19. Pneumonia	27	26	11
20. Other respiratory diseases	8	7	3
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	5	3	6
22. Diarrhoea (under two years)	1	1	5
23. Appendicitis	3	1	2
24. Other digestive diseases	16	15	12
25. Nephritis	24	22	21
26. Maternal causes	1	4	1
27. Infant mortality	23	27	19
28. Suicide	4	8	2
29. Road traffic accidents	9	8	11
30. Other violent causes	18	15	13
31. All other causes	63	54	81

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

II.

Summary of

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEARS 1940, 1941 & 1942

(J. L. SEDEN, M.S.I.A., Cert. R. San. I.)

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Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Annual Reports for 1940, 1941 & 1942

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
TOWN HALL,
PETERBOROUGH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to submit a Summary of my Annual Reports for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

War-time conditions and staff depletion have naturally affected the work of the Department but with the exception of House to House inspections, all other sections of the work have, as far as possible, received attention. The work of Meat and Food Inspection—full details of which follow—has, however, increased and has taken up a considerable amount of time. True to war time experience, formal complaints have been high, while considerable delay—frequently running into months—has been experienced in getting repair work done and Notices attended to owing to the acute labour shortage; the difficulty appears unavoidable, but additional re-visits, interviews and correspondence are caused thereby. In addition, all members of the Department assist in certain of the Civil Defence Services.

Each year the sanitary conveniences of the Theatres and Cinemas were inspected under the provision of Circular 120 and an Annual Report thereon submitted to the Licensing Magistrates. At one Cinema the sanitary conveniences were found unsuitable and inadequate, and also the Staff rooms. The proprietors were communicated with and extensions and improvements are pending as soon as the necessary work can be put in hand.

In July, 1940, Proceedings were taken against a Van Dweller for keeping a movable Dwelling Van on one site for more than 42 consecutive days and not holding an Authorising Licence, contrary to Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Defendant was fined £1 and 2s. 6d. Costs.

New Bye-laws for Offensive Trades, including the Trade of a Fish Fryer, came into force on July 1st, 1940.

Mr. William Elborne, M.A., who had been Public Analyst for the City since 1900, resigned at the end of 1940. His successor, Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.I.C., was appointed in May, 1941, and the appointment was approved by the Ministry of Health.

For the sake of brevity the Report is, in the main, primarily Statistical, but much work done cannot be tabulated.

INSPECTIONS, COMPLAINTS, NOTICES.

	1940	1941	1942
Inspections	3,328	3,997	4,851
Re-visits	1,060	836	585
Complaints	186	174	221
Action necessary	148	131	177
Notices (Informal)	106	125	30+
			6 Statutory

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

	1940	1941	1942
Covering similar matters referred to in detail in pre-war printed reports	967	585	366

HOUSE INSPECTION.

	1940	1941	1942
Houses	759	853	838
Re-visits	1,456	1,404	1,311

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1940	1941	1942
Visits	82	106	198
Re-visits	29	41	62

DISINFECTION:—

Rooms.

Infectious diseases	80	117	149
Phthisis	5	17	9
Non-notifiable diseases	43	88	8

Bedding.

Houses	102	138	171
Articles	1,066	1,269	1,552

Other articles removed on request and
for which payment is made ...

1,759	1662	1438
including—	(291 from Houses;	(590
from Military	739 from	from Houses;
and Evacuee	Military camps;	848 from
billets.	632 from	Civil Defence
	Evacuee billets).	Posts).

ERADICATION OF THE BED BUG.

	1940	1941	1942
Private Houses*	9	1	15
Council Houses†	8	1	5

* Work done by Owner's Tradesman: Cimex Blocks being used in 23 Cases. Zaldecide in 2 Cases.

† Work done by the City Councils Works Department. Cimex Blocks being used in 12 Cases. Zaldecide in 2 Cases.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

	1940	1941	1942
Number on register	39	38	39
Closed during the year (temporarily)	4	3	7
Changes in occupation	1	1	—
Visits made	82	63	59
Cautions *	5	1	—

* Primarily respecting neglected Limewashing.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	1940	1941	1942
Number registered	4	4	4
Changes in occupation	2	—	—
Visits made	35	49	43
Cautions	1	6	4

Work done: 1940—Cleansing of walls, 2; Minor structural defects remedied, 4.
1941—Minor repairs were carried out at two of the houses.
1942—Several of the bedrooms at one of the houses were disinfested—due to bed bug infestation.

BAKEHOUSES.

	1940	1941	1942
Number on register	40	38	38
Change in occupation	—	—	1
Closed	1	1	—
Visits made	39	79	62
Cautions (respecting neglected lime-washing)	1	3	1

In the early part of 1942 all the Bakehouses were visited respecting a Questionnaire prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, special emphasis being laid on the personal cleanliness of all Bakehouse workers. Printed cards, relevant to the importance of personal cleanliness, were left for affixing in the Sanitary Conveniences.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.
PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.
FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

As a war-time measure, private Slaughter houses ceased to function on January 14th, 1940. After this date the Government Slaughtering and Meat Control Scheme came into operation.

There are two Government Slaughter houses in the City, and one other for killing bacon pigs, with Government Agents in charge, and also two Meat Distributing Depots. Slaughtering, which is concentrated in the City area, is for the City and an area of approximately 190 square miles around and covers the area of several local Authorities.

All meat and offal after slaughter is the property of the Crown until sold to the W.M.S.A. (Wholesale-Midland-Meat Supply Association, Ltd.), who then dispose of it to Retail Buying Committees who act for a particular group of Retail Meat Traders. There are seven such groups in this area.

Sunday in summer, and Saturday in winter, together with the first three or four days in the week, are the heaviest slaughtering days. This work calls for close supervision and an amount of late duty work is involved. All casualty and unthrifty animals have to be killed at one of the Government Slaughter houses and are sent in under the required Certificate issued by the authorised Government Officer. The inspection of these animals, of which there is a large number yearly, calls for careful oversight and adds considerably to the condemnation total; in fact, at the present time, no comparison is possible with pre-war condemnations when approximately 95 per cent. of the beasts killed in the City were good ox beasts or maiden heifers and the few cows slaughtered were good quality animals. In 1941, during the months of June to October, farmers were urged by the Government to cull from their herds unthrifty and inferior animals. This naturally resulted at this period in raising the number of condemnations.

Captain E. J. Burndred, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H and, later, his successor, Mr. H. L. Torrence, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Area Technical Advisers to the Ministry of Food have paid infrequent visits and have expressed satisfaction with the work done. Also, I am happy to report that the relationship between the local and area Government Agents and your Officers have been most harmonious.

Number of Animals Slaughtered:—

	1940	1941	1942
Beasts	3,586	4,116	4,204
Sheep	19,474	12,702	12,421
Calves	277	450	964
Pigs	10,951	7,783	3,779
Condemnation Notes issued ...	970	1,183	757
Covering individual items— ...	2,460	3,011	2,944

All meat and food-stuffs condemned are taken over for disposal by the authorised Government Agents.

As in former years, supervision, as far as was possible, was given to Market Stalls, Making-up Premises and Street Traders selling Foodstuff.

The following are particulars of the Condemnations:—

1940.

BEEF.

For Tuberculosis.

10 Cows and all offal (1 E)	372 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.
3 Heifers and all offal	122 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
2 Bulls and all offal (1 E)	68 "
2 Ox beasts and all offal	76 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
11 forequarters and 1 hind quarter beef	144 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Other Causes.

1 Cow carcase and all offal; (E) Bruising	44 stones.
1 Cow carcase and all offal; (E) Dropsical	25 "
1 Cow carcase and all offal; (E) Bone Taint	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 Ox carcase and all offal; (E) Dropsical	36 "
1 Ox carcase and all offal; (E) Smothered	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1 Ox carcase and all offal; (E) Septicaemia	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1 Bull carcase and all offal; (E) Uraemia	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 Cow carcase and all offal; (E) Anthrax	—

114 Stones Beef (for Bruising, Abscesses, etc.).

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones Imported Beef, Black Mould, etc.

OFFALS.

Livers.

5 tons, 6 cwts. 2 stones, 6 lbs. (i.e., 759 whole, 219 part livers) for Distomatosis.

19 cwts.—for Tuberculosis: Abscesses; Cirrhosis; Cavernous Angioma, etc.

23 Full sets of Edible Offals—for Tuberculosis; Congestion, etc. (4 of which were from Emergency Slaughter).

219 Heads and Tongues—for Tuberculosis; Abscesses, Etc. (6 of which were from Emergency Slaughter, and 1 due to Enemy Action).

267 Sets of Lungs—for Tuberculosis; Abscesses; Pleurisy, etc.

60 Tripes—for Tuberculosis; Abscesses, etc.

85 other miscellaneous items of edible Offals.

SHEEP.

45 carcasses and all offal (11 E), 18 cwts., 5 stones, 6 lbs. (for Dropsy, Fevered, etc.).

6 stones, 10 lbs., Mutton (for Bruising, Abscesses, etc.).

1 carcase and all offal, 2 stones, 7 lbs.; 11 stones 9 lbs. Mutton, and 44 heads and plucks. (Due to Enemy Action.)

32 heads and plucks—for Abscesses.

242 Livers—5 cwts., 1 stone 3 lbs. (for Distomatosis, Cirrhosis, etc.).

PIGS.

- 3 pigs and all offal (1 E), Tuberculosis; 5 cwts. 6 lbs.
 15 pigs and all offal (3 E), Jaundice; (10 of which were also Anthrax contacts),
 6 cwts. 3 stones, 1 lb.
 7 pigs and all offal (5 E), Erysipelas, 3 cwts. 6 stones, 4 lbs.
 42 pigs and all offal (38 E), Fevered and Dropsical, 8 cwts. 5 stones 3 lbs.
 4 pigs and all offal (4 E), Moribund—5 cwts. 2 stones.
 Part carcasses 3 cwts. 6 stones 10½ lbs. Tuberculosis, Bruising, etc.
 8 sets of Offal for Tuberculosis.
 211 Heads, for Tuberculosis (1 ton 9 cwts. 2 stones 1 lb.).
 319 Plucks, for Tuberculosis, Pleurisy, etc.
 48 sets Lungs, for Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, etc.
 136 Livers, for Cirrhosis.
 279 Pigs Frys; unsound and unmarketable.
 28 Pigs Feet; unsound and unmarketable.
 99 lbs. Rind; "Diamonds."

CALVES.

- 5 calves and all offal (2 E); Tuberculosis—385 lbs.
 1 calf and all offal (E); Dropsical—157 lbs.
 17 miscellaneous items of edible offal.

E = Emergency Slaughter.

1941.

BEEF.**For Tuberculosis.**

36 Cows and all offal (9 E)	...	...	...	...	1,322¼ stones.
6 Heifers and all offal (1 E)	...	...	...	...	225½ "
8 Ox beasts and all offal (2 E)	...	...	...	...	232½ "
10 forequarters and 4 hind quarters beef	...	...	...	...	140½ "

Other Causes.

1 Cow carcass and all offal (E); Bruising and Dropsy					25 stones.
1 Cow carcass and all offal (E); Dropsical and Myocarditis	...	...	...	...	42¼ "
1 Ox carcass and all offal (E); Decomposition	...	...	...	...	26¼ "
104½ stones Beef (for bruising, abscesses, etc.).					

OFFALS.**Livers, Etc.**

- 3 tons 6 cwts. 4 stones (i.e., 425 whole, 232 part livers) for Distomatosis.
 1 ton 19 cwts. for Tuberculosis; Abscesses; Cirrhosis; Cavernous Angioma, etc.
 36 full sets of edible Offals—for Tuberculosis; Congestion, etc.
 429 Heads and Tongues—for Tuberculosis; Abscesses, etc.
 464 sets of Lungs—for Tuberculosis; Abscesses; Pleurisy, etc.
 22 Tripes—for Tuberculosis; Abscesses, etc.
 85 other miscellaneous items of edible Offals.
 2¼ stones Imported Beef—Heated.

SHEEP.

16 carcasses and all Offal (8 E); 6 cwts. 2 stones (for Dropsy, Fevered, etc.).
 3 stones 10 lbs., Mutton (for Bruising, Abscesses, etc.).
 26 Heads and Plucks—for Abscesses.
 202 Livers—4 cwts. 1 stone (for Distomatosis, Cirrhosis, etc.).

PIGS.

6 pigs and all Offal (2 E); Tuberculosis, 10 cwts. 7 stones 7 lbs.
 1 pig and all Offal, Jaundice; 7 stones 2 lbs.
 7 pigs and all Offal (5 E); Erysipelas, 5 cwts. 2 stones 8 lbs.
 8 pigs and all Offal (5 E); Fevered and Dropsical, 4 cwts. 5 stones 5 lbs.
 4 pigs and all Offal (4 E); Moribund, 3 cwts. 5 stones 2 lbs.
 Part carcasses 3 cwts., Tuberculosis, Bruising, etc.
 162 Heads for Tuberculosis (18 cwts. 4 stones 5 lbs.).
 76 Plucks for Tuberculosis, Pleurisy, etc.
 38 sets Lungs for Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, etc.
 68 Livers for Cirrhosis.
 57 lbs. Rind for "Diamonds."

CALVES.

1 calf and all Offal; Tuberculosis, 39 lbs.
 1 calf and all Offal (E); Dropsical, 151 lbs.
 1 calf and all Offal; Moribund, 42 lbs.
 209 lbs., Veal for bruising, etc.
 27 lbs., Veal damaged by Enemy Action.
 8 miscellaneous items of edible Offal.

E = Emergency Slaughter.

1942.

BEEF.**For Tuberculosis.**

31 Cows and all edible Offal	...	...	...	...	1,305 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones.
7 Heifers and all edible Offal	...	...	...	...	245 "
6 Ox beasts and all edible Offal	...	...	...	...	223 "
10 Forequarters and 3 hindquarters beef	...	...	...	...	159 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Other Causes.

1 Cow and all edible Offal; Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	45 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones.
1 " " Ureamia	...	...	...	...	39 "
1 " " Fevered	...	...	...	...	42 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1 " " Dropsy and Emaciation	...	...	...	...	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
2 Ox beasts and all edible Offal. Dropsy and Emaciation	...	...	...	...	59 "
Bruised Beef	...	...	...	...	111 "
Heated Beef	...	...	...	...	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Bone taint (Imported beef)	...	...	...	...	5 "

Livers, Etc.

OFFALS.

608 whole livers and 47 part livers; Distomatosis	...	...	474 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones.
208 whole livers; Tuberculosis	...	...	229 "
78 " " Abscesses	...	...	92 "
27 " " Cavernous Angioma	...	...	31 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
21 " " Cirrhosis	...	...	22 "
6 " " Fatty infiltration	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 " " Bacterial Necrosis	...	...	13 lbs.
1 " " Hydatid Cysts	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.
321 Heads and Tongues; Tuberculosis	...	...	755 "
59 " " Abscesses	...	...	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
62 " " Actinomycosis	...	...	149 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
406 Beasts lungs; Tuberculosis	...	...	331 "
30 " " Abscesses	...	...	23 "
1 " " Pneumonia	...	...	1 "
9 complete sets beasts' Offal; Tuberculosis	...	...	—
Other edible Offals (such as Tripe, Udders, etc.)	...	...	494 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

SHEEP.

8 sheeps carcasses and all offal; Dropsy and Emaciation	...	...	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones.
4 " " Putrefaction	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
2 " " Inflammation	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 " " Moribund	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Bruised Mutton	...	...	6 "
Mutton for Abscesses	...	...	10 "
173 sheeps' livers; Distomatosis	...	...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
12 plucks (sheeps'); Abscesses	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1 pluck (sheep's); Congestion	...	...	4 lbs.
6 sheeps' lungs; Pneumonia	...	...	18 "
1 sheep's liver; Hydatid Cysts	...	...	14 "
2 sheeps' livers; Abscesses	...	...	5 "

PIGS.

8 pigs' carcasses and all offal; Erysipelas	...	...	73 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones.
2 " " Tuberculosis	...	...	18 "
1 " " Fevered	...	...	11 "
Bruised pork	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
70 pigs' heads; Tuberculosis	...	...	86 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
41 " plucks; Tuberculosis	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
3 " plucks; Pleurisy	...	...	16 lbs.
3 " plucks; Congestion	...	...	16 "
9 " livers; Tuberculosis	...	...	26 "
10 " livers; Cirrhosis	...	...	31 "
53 " lungs; Pneumonia	...	...	176 "
3 " lungs; Tuberculosis	...	...	14 "

CALVES.

1 Calf carcass and all offal; Decomposition and Gangrene	...	...	7 stones.
1 Calf carcass and all offal; Dropsy and Emaciation	...	...	2 "
Bruised Veal; Broken legs	...	...	9 lbs.
1 Calf's pluck; Tuberculosis	...	...	5 "
1 Calf's lungs; Tuberculosis	...	...	4 "
2 Calves' livers; Cirrhosis	...	...	5 "

A number of the foregoing (Beasts, Sheep, Pigs and Calves) being Emergency Slaughter Cases.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, CIRCULAR 1650.
PARTICULARS TO BE GIVEN—ANNUAL REPORTS.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.				Cows.				Calves.				Sheep & Lambs.				Pigs.			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
Number killed (if known) ...	3,226	3,158	3,278		360	958	926		277	450	964		19,474	12,702	12,421	10,951	7,783	3,779		
Number inspected ...	3,226	3,158	3,278		360	958	926		277	450	964		19,474	12,702	12,421	10,951	7,783	3,779		
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.																				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	1	4		4	2	2		1	2	2		46	16	13	68	20	9		
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,277	874	735		7	120	234		5	13	5		331	243	220	604	127	116		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	39.6	27.19	21.93		3.06	12.6	25.48		1.16	3.3	.072		1.9	2	1.87	6.1	1.9	3.3		
Tuberculosis only.																				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	14	31		10	36	13		5	1	—		—	—	—	3	6	2		
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	521	486	360		26	187	349		—	2	2		—	—	—	374	172	79		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	16.36	15.53	11.86		10	23	39.09		1.8	.66	.02		—	—	—	3.4	2.29	2.14		

OTHER FOODS.

1940.

Bacon, 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. (775 lbs.); Decomposition.
 Ham (tinned), 2 qrs. 13 lbs. (69 lbs.); Decomposition.
 Fish (wet), 18 stones; Decomposition.
 42 tins Fruit.
 25 tins Vegetables.
 18 tins Fish.
 2 tins Milk.
 17 lbs. Biscuits.
 43 lbs. Fruit Cake.

1941.

Bacon:	2 cwts. 5 stones 10½ lbs. ...	...	Faulty Curing.
Cheese:	1 stone 12 lbs. ...	...	Decomposition.
Eggs (Canadian):	82 dozen ...	...	Unsound.
Crumpets:	238 dozen ...	...	Mould.
Bread:	86 quartern loaves ...	...	Tainted.
Vegetable Savoury:	85 lbs. ...	...	Mould.
Jellies:	3 dozen ...	...	Mould.
Wet Fish:	29 stones ...	...	Decomposition.
Crystallised Fruits:	324 boxes ...	...	Mould.
Luncheon Sausage:	113½ lbs. ...	...	Mould.
Corned Beef:	14-6 lb. tins ...	...	Blown.
Corned Beef (Irish):	2 cwts. ...	...	Mould.
Pork Luncheon Meat:	14-6 lb. tins ...	...	Blown.
Chopped Ham:	7-6 lb. tins ...	...	"
Pork Sausage Meat:	7-1½ lb. tins ...	...	"
Chicken and Ham Roll:	9-3 lb. tins ...	...	"
Tinned Fish:	54 tins ...	...	"
Tinned Fruit:	99 tins ...	...	"
Tinned Vegetables:	149 tins ...	...	"

1942.

183 Condemnation Notes have been issued covering 4,912 items:—

239 (6 lb.) tins Corned Beef ...	1,434 lbs.
359 (6 lb.) tins Pork Luncheon Meat ...	2,154 "
95 (6 lb.) tins Chopped Ham ...	570 "
215 (24 oz.) tins Pork Sausage Meat ...	322½ "
171 (12 oz.) tins Pork Luncheon Meat ...	256½ "
88 (3 lb.) tins Pork Luncheon Meat ...	264 "
14 (6 lb.) tins Ox Tongue ...	84 "
217 tins Fish (various kinds) ...	—
682 tins Fruit (various kinds) ...	—
362 tins Vegetables (various kinds) ...	—
129 tins Meat and Vegetables (various kinds) ...	—
2,107 tins Milk ...	—

All the above tins were blown and unsound.

Pork Sausage:	Sour and unsound	...	...	...	144	lbs.
Pork Sausage Meat:	Sour and unsound	...	...	...	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Bacon:	Faulty Curing	...	...	...	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Black Puddings:	Sour and unsound	...	...	...	50	"
One Boiling Fowl:	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	"
Butter:	Unfit for shop trade	...	...	...	274	"
Sugar:	Dye stained	...	...	...	112	"
Cheese:	Mouldy	...	...	...	73	"
Bread:	Mouldy	...	...	...	140	"
Crumpets:	Sour	...	...	...	90	dozen.
Margarine:	Contaminated	...	...	...	4	lbs.
Dried Fish:	Unsound	...	...	...	148	"
Wet Fish:	Unsound	...	...	...	728	"
Fish Cakes:	Unsound	...	...	...	50	dozen.
Tea:	Wet and mouldy	...	...	...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Rice:	Wet and mouldy	...	...	...	210	"
Broad Beans:	Wet and mouldy	...	...	...	248	"
Oranges:	Unsound	...	...	...	31	"
Chocolate (bars):	Mouldy	...	...	...	9	"
Onions:	Mouldy	...	...	...	64	"

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS.

	1940.	1941.	1942.
Milk	34	37	42
Butter	12	9	10
Saccharin Tablets (full strength)	—	—	4
Pudding Powder	—	—	1
Batter Flour	—	—	1
Self Raising Flour (sweetened)	1	—	1
Cake Flour (fully sweetened)...	—	—	2
Cake or Pudding Mixture	—	—	1
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	—	—	1
Aspirin Tablets	2	1	2
Camphorated Oil	2	1	2
Orange Quinine	1	1	1
Lemon Cordial	—	—	2
Sweetened Orange Flavour Cordial	—	—	1
Strawberry Flavoured Cordial	—	—	1
Medicine to Prescription	—	—	9
Rice Custard Pudding Mixture	—	—	1
Grape Fruit Flavour Cordial	—	—	1
Potted Meat	4	—	—
Potted Meat Paste	—	1	—
Sausage	17	6	—
Mercurial Ointment	2	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	2	2	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	—	—
Vinegar	3	1	2
Australian White Wine	1	—	—

Soda Mint Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Egg Powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1
" Raisley "	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Sulphur Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Onion Extract	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Onion Essence	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
" Onyon " Powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Egg Substitute	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—
Medicinal Paraffin	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
Vegetable Stew (tin)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Black Currant Wine	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2
Anchovies in Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Liquid Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
Meat Roll	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1
Café au lait (tin)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture with Egg	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Non-Alcoholic Wine	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Sweetened Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1
Cocoa and Milk (tin)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	98	91	96

Preservative in Food Regulations.—All the above samples, to which these Regulations apply, were tested for Preservatives. No defaults were disclosed.

Food and Drugs Act.—

1940.

None of the samples were reported against.

1941.

One Formal Sample of Milk was certified to be 35 per cent. deficient in fat on the 3 per cent. standard. Following up samples were taken one of which was certified to be 28 per cent. deficient in fat on the 3 per cent. standard. The bulk milk when stirred gave a fat content of over 4 per cent. The Vendor was subsequently cautioned by the Town Clerk on the request of the Public Health Committee.

One Formal Sample of Egg Substitute was adversely reported against respecting false description on the packet calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance and quality. The Vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk on the request of the Public Health Committee.

The Food Office was communicated with respecting six samples as to matters covered by Ministry of Food Orders.

1942.

Eight Samples of Milk were reported against:—

No. 233—14 per cent. deficient in fat on the 3 per cent. standard. A following-up Sample taken the next day was certified genuine. The Vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk on the request of the Public Health Committee.

No. 244—14.66 per cent. deficient in fat. Four following-up Samples were taken from the Vendor when on his delivery round two days later with the following results:—No. 247: 10.66 per cent. deficient in fat; No. 248: 13 per cent. deficient in fat; No. 250: 49 per cent. deficient in fat; No. 251: 10 per cent. deficient in fat—all of which were morning's milk. Legal proceedings were taken against the Vendor respecting the five Samples. The cases were dismissed. Mechanical milking was the system of milking at the farm and the difficulty was alleged to occur from the irregular and imperfect mixing of the strippings (which are rich in fat content) with the bulk supply, and that the milk was as it came from the cow.

No. 262—8 per cent. added water calculated on the solids not fat 8.5 standard, and 13.2 per cent. of added water calculated on the freezing point test. Two days later Appeal to the Cow Samples were taken and other following-up samples—four in all. These were reported genuine. The Vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk on the request of the Public Health Committee.

No. 267—was certified 8 per cent. deficient in fat on the 3 per cent. standard. An Appeal to the Cow Sample was taken and also a following-up Sample from the Vendor on his round. These were reported genuine. The Vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk on the request of the Public Health Committee. The difficulty here undoubtedly arose through the Vendor failing to stir well his bulk supply when replenishing his serving bucket.

No. 229 (informal); and 235 (formal) Lemon Cordial. This article was certified by the Public Analyst as containing 98.18 per cent. of water and, in his opinion, to be not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser, also that it was sold under a label which falsely described it and was calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance and quality.

The ingredients as certified were as follows: Water, 98.18 per cent.; Citric Acid, 1.32 per cent.; Saccharin, 0.03 per cent.; Oil of Lemon, Colouring Matter, etc., 0.47 per cent.; Vitamin C, absent; Cane Sugar, absent.

Legal proceedings were subsequently taken against the Manufacturers for selling an article with a label which falsely described it and the Vendors for selling an article not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. The Case was vigorously contested; the defence contending that there was no evidence that the defending Manufacturer and Agent had sold the article to the retailer from whom the Sample was purchased by retail. The Cases were dismissed and that against the retailer withdrawn. In dismissing the Cases the Chairman of the Bench said "the decision does not convey any expression of opinion as to the value of this Cordial." The retail price was 3/- (approximately, 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd pints). Evidence was given before the Bench that the ingredients and the quantities thereof as set out in the Public Analyst's Certificate were purchased retail at a local chemist's and that a similar sized bottle was made up at a cost of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

No. 236, Sweetened Orange Cordial (3/-) and Sample 271, Grape Fruit Flavour Cordial (3s.) were somewhat similar in composition to the Lemon Cordial (i.e., Samples 229 and 235 referred to above) and, in view of the decision thereon, it was not deemed practicable to take any action respecting these Samples.

According to the Public Analyst's Certificate all the foregoing Cordials consisted of "a weak aqueous solution of citric acid, sweetened with saccharin, flavoured and artificially coloured."

No. 255, Medicine to Prescription (informal) was reported against. A formal following-up Sample was certified genuine.

No. 211, Cake Flour Sweetened (Informal). This was reported against, the Public Analyst being of the opinion the article was inadequately sweetened. In view of the absence of any standard it was not deemed advisable to take any further action.

No. 278—was purchased as Malt Vinegar. The bottle was labelled in large type "Pure Malt Flavoured Vinegar"—"Unfermented" in small type. This Sample was reported against by the Public Analyst who certified it to be an artificial non-brewed vinegar to which approximately 10 per cent. of Malt Vinegar had been added and that it was 45 per cent. deficient in acetic acid—taking 4 per cent. as the standard. This matter was reported to the Public Health Committee and, in view of the declaration on the label, it was decided to take no action under the Food and Drugs Act, but, owing to the price charged, the Committee requested the Town Clerk to submit particulars of the case to the Price Regulation Committee.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Following are the particulars of the Register:—	1940.	1941.	1942.
(1) Retail Purveyors having Registered Premises in the City	32	29	22
(2) Retail Purveyors whose Premises are situate outside the City	18	18	18

(3) Producers (Retail) in the City with Registered Cow-sheds (included in No. 1 above)	19	20	16
(4) Producers (Wholesale) in the City with Registered Cow-sheds	11	9	10
(5) Shopkeepers selling Bottled Milk only	130	130	128

Registered during the year:—

Wholesale Producer and Premises	1	—	—
Shopkeepers selling Bottled Milk	1	—	—

Discontinued:—

Retail Producers	—	—	4
Retail Purveyors	6	3	5
Producers (wholesale)	—	2	—

Visits	85	53	47
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Work done:—

New Cow-shed	1
New Dairy with wash-up provided	1
Corporation water laid on	1
Limewashing, on request ... ..	...	...	2
Notice (Statutory) sent ... ..	...	...	1

Samples of pasteurised milk, chiefly as supplied to schools, have been taken from time to time and submitted to the phosphatase test and also the plate count test.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Following are particulars of the number of Factories Registered (excluding Bakehouses) and work done in connection therewith during the years:—

	1940.	1941.	1942.
Factories on Register (mechanical and non-mechanical)	175	175	182
Number of visits paid	17	102	59
Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories:—			
<i>Re</i> New Factories	—	1	5
<i>Re</i> defaults	4	6	1
Notices or letters sent	4	15	2
Defects remedied:—			
Improvements, repairs to, or inadequate sanitary conveniences	3	6	2
Additional W.Cs.	4	—	—
Other defects remedied	1	—	1

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. L. SEDEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

