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CITY OF SALISBURY.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for 1947.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1947. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) R. C. MONNINGTON,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

30th June, 1948.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	2845
Register General's estimate of Population for 1947	30,760
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1947	8296
Rateable value	£266,835
The Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1106

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
BIRTHS.—Live.— Legitimate	597	292	305	19.41
Illegitimate	45	23	22	1.46
All Births	642	315	327	20.87

Birth Rates—Five years—

1946	18.88
1945	18.78
1944	18.82
1943	16.61
1942	17.57
Average	18.13

The Birth Rate is higher by 1.99 per 1000 in this area than in 1946 and 0.37 higher than in England and Wales.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
BIRTHS.—Still.— Legitimate	24	10	14	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
All Births	25	10	15	Rate 0.81 per 1000 population

DEATHS.	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	347	175	172	11.28

Death Rate—Five years—

1946	12.01
1945	13.06
1944	12.35
1943	11.55
1942	11.11
Average	12.01

Death rate England and Wales is 12.0.

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth—

From Sepsis	0
From other causes	0

Infantile Mortality Rate—per 1000 live births—

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	23
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	15
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	12
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	3

Infantile Death Rate—Five years—

1946	...	...	...	...	29
1945	...	...	...	...	22
1944	...	...	...	...	40
1943	...	...	...	...	36
1942	...	...	...	...	49
Average	...	...	...	...	35
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	50
" " Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
" " Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1947. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 C.Bs. and great Towns including London</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 — 50,000 at 1931 Census</i>	<i>London Adm. County</i>
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
<i>Births—</i>				
Live Births	20.5†	23.3	22.2	22.7
Still Births	0.50†	0.62	0.54	0.49
<i>Deaths—</i>				
All Cause:	12.0†	13.0	11.9	12.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
<i>Notifications—</i>				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

† Rates per 1,000 total population.

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 C.Bs. and great Towns including London</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 — 50,000 at 1931 Census.</i>	<i>London Adm. County.</i>
<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</i>				
<i>Deaths—</i>				
All causes under 1 year of age	41‡	47	36	37
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8
<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>				
<i>Notifications—</i>				
Puerperal Fever ...	} 7.16	8.99	6.27	} 1.21
Puerperal Pyrexia ...					6.94§

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

		<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>	<i>Rates per million women aged 15-44.</i>
140 Abortion with sepsis ... ..	...	0.10	9
141 Abortion without sepsis ... ..	...	0.06	5
147 Puerperal infections ... ..	...	0.16	
142-146 Other maternal causes ...	...	0.85	
148-150			

‡ Per 1,000 related births.

§ Including Puerperal Fever.

DEATHS (Corrected). Causation.

<i>Causes of Death</i>			<i>Causes of Death</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Causes ...	175	172	19 Heart Diseases ...	52	72
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	20 Other diseases of circulatory system ...	6	5
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	21 Bronchitis ...	3	7
3 Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	22 Pneumonia ...	9	9
4 Whooping Cough ...	—	1	23 Other resp. diseases ...	1	2
5 Diphtheria ...	—	—	24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	6	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	7	25 Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	—	1
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	2	26 Appendicitis ...	1	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases ...	2	—	27 Other digestive diseases ...	4	3
9 Influenza ...	—	—	28 Nephritis ...	7	7
10 Measles ...	1	—	29 Puerperal and post-abort: sepsis ...	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Folio-encephalitis ...	2	—	30 Other maternal causes ...	—	—
12 Acute inf. encephalitis ...	—	—	31 Premature Birth ...	2	1
13 Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph (M); uterus F) ...	3	4	32 Congenital malformations, etc. ...	6	1
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	6	33 Suicide ...	2	—
15 Cancer of breast ...	—	3	34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	—	—
16 Cancer of all other sites ...	19	12	35 Other violent causes ...	2	1
17 Diabetes ...	1	1	36 All other causes ...	19	7
18 Inter-Cranial vascular lesions ...	16	18			

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in this area. There were 632 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury, 428 of these deaths occurred in institutions and other places. There were 24 Inward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 313 Outward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of non-residents who died in the City).

The disposition of the deaths in institutions in the area is as follows:—

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-residents</i>
The Old Manor ...	1	80
Salisbury Infirmary ...	70	164
Tower House ...	19	29
Harnwood Hospital ...	1	9
Emergency Hospital ...	—	2
Nursing Homes ...	22	31
Other places ...	—	—
	<u>113</u>	<u>315</u>

428

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	Between 1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3 mths. and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 mths. and under 1 year	Total
Atelectasis	1								1
Ruptured Meningocele				1					1
Prematurity	3								3
Pneumonia		2					1	1	4
Infantile Diarrhoea					1				1
Hæmorrhagic Disease	1								1
Congenital Heart Disease							1		1
Meningitis			1						1
Asphyxia							1		1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage		1							1
	5	3	1	1	1		3	1	15

Inquests were held on 30 deaths.

<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>	
2	5	deaths were due to train, motor-car, motor-cycle or pedal-cycle accidents.
—	4	deaths due to accidental falls.
4	4	deaths were due to suicide.
1	2	deaths were due to shock following severe burns or scalds.
—	1	death due to Tetanus as a result of being struck by spade by misadventure.
—	1	death due to injuries following bomb explosion.
—	1	death due to electrocution arising from misadventure.
—	1	death due to poisoning by misadventure.
1	—	death due to asphyxia caused by misadventure.
—	1	death due to gunshot wounds sustained by misadventure.
—	2	deaths were due to natural causes.

Section B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Superintendent Medical Officer of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; also School Medical Officer and holding Diploma of Public Health. Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Three Sessions weekly. Medical Officer in charge of Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic. Two Sessions weekly.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Centre.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, whole time, who is also a qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Sanitary Inspector, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.

Health Visitor, State Registered General and Fever Nurse, also Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, also certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Health Visitor, State Registered General and Fever Nurse and Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

II.

(a) Laboratory facilities are available at the Greville Laboratory, Salisbury Infirmary. The Council pay for all examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease, also examinations of milk, ice cream and drinking water are regularly carried out.

(b) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(i) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre*.—Three afternoon sessions per week.

465 New Cases under one year of age were presented, of which 371 were City Cases—a percentage of 57 per cent. of the annual Births.

118 New Cases over one year were presented.

The total number of individual cases attending was 1275, and of these 881 were over 1 year, at December 31st, 1947.

The total attendances were 6242.

(ii) *Ante-Natal Clinic*.—Two sessions weekly.

(iii) *Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic*.—The Local Authority having adopted the principle of immunisation against diphtheria, this was commenced at the end of June, 1934.

Children 1—9 years of age are immunised without preliminary Schick Test. Children of nine years of age and upwards are Schick Tested; the reactors are given Diphtheria Prophylactic, two doses; one month's interval taking place between the first and second, three months after the second injection a final Schick test is made.

Invitations are sent to Parents on the first birthday of their Children.

The number of cases fully immunised during 1947 was 364.

The number of cases partly immunised at the end of 1947 was 147.

(iv.) *The Orthopædic Clinic* is staffed by the Wiltshire County Council. The Local Authority pays for special cases. Orthopædic cases are also dealt with at Salisbury Infirmary.

III.

- (i) Midwifery and Maternity Services.—The Local Authority co-operates with the Voluntary Hospital of the area in regard to admission of necessitous and complicated cases. Four Midwives practice in the district, two being attached to the Salisbury Infirmary.
- (ii) Institutional Provision for mothers and children exists in the area, but it is not wholly financed by the Local Authority.
- (iii) Health Visitors.—The following is a summary of their work in 1947 :—

Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	141
Visits to Children under one year	...	...	...	2451
Visits to Children one to five years	...	...	...	5233
Visits to Foster Children	...	...	...	39
Visits to Infectious Disease Contacts	...	...	...	20
				—
			Total	7884

- (iv) Infant Life Protection.

Number of Children on register at end of the year	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Children on register at boarding schools	...	...	...	...	24
Number transferred to other districts during the year	...	...	...	...	—
Number legally adopted during the year	...	...	...	...	—
Number removed due to unsuitable conditions	...	...	...	...	—
New cases in 1947	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	—

Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. Water.

The Ministry is aware of the contamination that took place in 1930. The measures then adopted are still being carried out.

Regular bacteriological examinations of the water supply are carried out, 52 samples were bacteriologically examined during the year and found to be satisfactory.

- (2) *Public Cleansing*.—Refuse Collection—This is mainly dealt with by three-motor vehicles collecting and conveying to a controlled tip.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During the year 1362 inspections, involving 1464 visits were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances, compared with a total of 1842 inspections last year, the reduction in number being due to temporary depletion in staff.

222 complaints were investigated during the year; 152 informal and 13 Statutory Notices were served.

More housing inspections were necessary as materials became increasingly short and more time has been devoted to food inspection: this subject alone requiring an additional 259 visits.

The Infestation Order, 1943.

In August, 1944, a full time rodent operative was engaged to deal with the rat menace, and, as a preliminary step, a scheme for the treatment of the City's sewers was evolved but has had to be postponed each year owing to the shortage of labour. Meanwhile, all complaints are investigated and blocks of premises in the centre of the City have been surveyed and, where necessary, treated. Of 14 surveyed and treated in 1946 five only required re-treatment during 1947. The following table gives a summary of the work during 1947:—

R A T S.			
<i>Type of premises:</i>		<i>Number of Treatments.</i>	<i>Number of Re-treatments</i>
Dwellings	...	45	6
Gardens	...	1	3
Garden Sheds	... ..	6	5
Chicken Coops	... ..	1	3
Food Premises	... ..	4	12
Refuse Tips	... ..	1	13
Sewage Works	... ..	1	7
Other premises (land, etc.)	...	9	10
		—	—
TOTAL	...	68	59
		—	—

Estimated number of rats killed (based on amount of poison bait taken)	...	...	...	1016
Dead bodies actually found	...	...	...	63
Treatment of blocks of Premises: Surveyed	15	Treated	5	
Treatment of individual Premises:	,,	66	,,	66
No. of visits for survey	...	...	...	552
Additional visits for treatments	...	...	...	127

MICE.

<i>Type of premises:</i>	<i>Number of Treatments</i>	<i>Number of Re-treatments</i>
Dwellings	14	5
Food premises	6	3
Other premises	6	3
TOTAL	26	11
Visits for Survey	74	
Visits for Treatments	37	
Total number of premises surveyed for rats and mice		626
Total number of visits involved		790
Dead bodies found (rats only)		63
Estimated number (rats only) killed (based on amount of poison bait taken)		1016

Shops Acts, 1912—38.

The Local Authority are responsible for the enforcement of the sections dealing with ventilation, temperature, lighting, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals, seats for female shop assistants, and the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Offices.

Powers are given under the Public Health Act, 1936, for dealing with uncleanness, insufficient ventilation, obnoxious effluvia, overcrowding and the provision of sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation in all places of clerical employment, but, together with shops, and as pointed out each year, it is impossible to give these any attention without an increase in staff. It is not known how many shops or offices there are in the City and, as in previous years, no inspections have been made.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Work completed during the year 1947.

Housing:

Roofs repaired or renewed	70
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	5
Gutters repaired or renewed	18
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	11
External walls repaired or renewed	4
Window and door sills repaired or renewed	8
Dampness abated :	
i. Repairs to roofs	14
ii. Repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes	1
iii. Repairs to external walls	13
iv. Waterproofing of internal walls	15
v. D.P.C. provided	2

Sub-Floor ventilaton provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-floor ventilators repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	38
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	49
Rooms cleaned or redecorated	...	...	...	...	15
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated	...	...	...	...	16
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	..	24
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	35
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Stairs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	5
Fire grates or ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
New sink w.p. provided	...	...	...	...	2
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Wash-houses re-built or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Food store repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous housing items	...	...	...	...	21

Sanitary conveniences:

Separate accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	1
New W.C.'s provided, complete	...	...	...	...	12
New W.C. basins provided	...	...	...	...	30
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	22
W.C. compartment repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	12

Drainage:

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	5
Soil-pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	2
New Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous drainage items	...	...	...	...	2
Petrol Interceptor provided	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances:

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses:

Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Benches cleansed	1

Factories and Workplaces:

Sanitary accommodation provided	1
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Food-Preparing Premises, Shops, Stores, etc.:

Premises cleansed or limewashed	2
Structural repairs carried out	...	...	...	...	2

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.**

Common Lodging House.—There is one Common Lodging House situated in Winchester Street and registered to accommodate 44 lodgers. Sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation is provided and water supply laid on. Both Keeper and Deputy Keeper are registered annually as required and inspections frequently made. The premises are always kept scrupulously clean throughout.

Offensive Trades.—There is now only one such trade carried on within the City, viz.: The marine store dealer. The premises are generally kept reasonably clean and tidy.

Tents and Vans.—34 inspections of the several caravans within the City were made and on each occasion conditions were found to be satisfactory. Four new licences and 10 renewals of existing licences were granted during the year.

Section D. HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b):—

(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	72
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	9

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	72
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act, 1925	...	...	...	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes—				

Housing Act, 1946, in course of construction	...	170
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1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year*—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	669
(b) Number of Visits made for the purpose	...	...	904
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	33

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... 139

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year—*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs *Nil*
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners *Nil*
- (b) By local authority in default of owners *Nil*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 9
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners 6
- (b) By local authority in default of owners ... 3

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(Individual Unfit Houses).

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made *Nil*
- (2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders *Nil*

D.—Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(Clearance Areas).

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made *Nil*
- (2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders *Nil*

E.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made *Nil*
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit *Nil*

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authorities :—

(1) Parts II. and III. of the Housing Act, 1925	Nil
(2) Other Powers	Nil
Housing Act, 1919 ... 210	Housing Act, 1930 ... 112
" " 1923 ... 304	" " 1938 ... 12
" " 1924 ... 110	" " 1944 ... 100
" " 1925 ... Nil	" " 1946 ... 74
TOTAL	922

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.—

(a) Number of known dwellings overcrowded at end of year ...	18
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year	1
(c) Number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	2

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83—85.

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises ...	12
Number of new cases	6
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	19
Number of verminous rooms gassed	3

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection.—The eight private slaughter houses, within the City were closed in January, 1940, and the work transferred to the Government controlled abattoir at Stratford. This reduced work is offset by the increased number of requests received for the condemnation of blown and damaged tins and of other foodstuffs to which the rationing orders and "points" systems apply. Requests are also frequently made for the inspection of meat at the distributing centre and the butchers' shops within the City. Details of meat surrendered and destroyed are included in the list below.

Other Food Preparing Premises—There were 31 Butchers' Shops, 16 Bakehouses, 10 Fried Fish Shops, 60 Restaurant Kitchens (15 of these being also licensed premises), 3 Ice-Cream Manufacturers, and 35 Ice-Cream Dealers on the registers at the end of the year, showing an increase of 10 ice-cream dealers. It is also known that a number of Restaurants and Hotels serve, and possibly make, ice-cream, but it has not been possible to investigate them. 142 ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination during the summer and 94 (66.19%) satisfied the provisional recommendations. When the requirements of the Heat Treatment Regulations with respect to the fitting and checking of thermometers becomes law, other work will have to be neglected in order to enforce these provisions—the alternative being an increase in staff; meanwhile it is not known whether or not the existing provisions of the law are being observed on these premises.

Additional work during the past few years, and to which no reference has yet been made, is the inspection of all premises referred from the Food Office with respect to applications for catering licences—chiefly licensed houses—as to their suitability for the preparation and serving of food. The closest co-operation is maintained with the Food Executive Officer in this. Similarly, all building licences in connection with catering establishments are submitted by the Food Office for observations with respect to their hygienic necessity.

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are as follows:—

4 tons 2 cwts. 40 lbs. Potatoes.	39 jars olives.
5948 Blown and damaged tins of fruit, fish, milk & vegetables.	37 jars fish paste.
1747 tins meat.	30 lbs. peaches.
1000 lbs. pears.	31 crumpets.
568 lbs. bones	29 pineapples.
449 lbs. fresh and frozen meat.	24 jars pickles.
375 lbs. prunes.	23 sets chitterlings.
324 lbs. fruit.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. sweets.
153 tins of herring spread	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. bacon.
151 stones of fish	10 cucumbers.
135 lbs. fats.	8 packets table dessert.
125 lbs. sausages.	6 soups.
113 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. jam.	5 tins meat roll.
112 lbs. sausage rusk.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jar sardines.
102 lbs. flour.	4 lbs. rolled oats.
77 cakes.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. oatmeal.
74 lbs. meat pies.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. grapes.
65 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. dried egg.	3 gallons sauce.
53 lbs. sultanas.	3 gallons synthetic cream.
42 lbs. rabbits.	2 bottles coffee.
41 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. cheese.	2 lbs. mincemeat.
40 loaves.	1 lb. suet.
38 lbs. swedes.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. semolina.

There was a considerable reduction in the amount of meat condemned (fresh, frozen and tinned) and also of wet fish, but the number of blown and damaged tinned goods were almost doubled. Some explanation for this can be attributed to the large amounts of Army and M.O.F. depôt stocks released to the trade.

The Market Place.—Weekly inspections of the market stalls were made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations as to the proper covering of stalls, etc.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—125 inspections were made of the eight cowsheds and 20 dairies within the city's boundaries. The buildings generally are in good structural condition and kept clean; three of the old cowsheds are at present in course of reconstruction and improvement. All the dairies have mains water laid on, four have boilers and steam sterilisation; the remainder have either coal fired or gas coppers for cleansing utensils. The two Pasteurising plants are regularly inspected and samples taken, results being shown below. These improvements, together with regular sampling and the fortnightly quality test under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, have shown a continued marked improvement in the cleanliness and keeping quality of the milk supplied to the city, although post pasteurisation contamination continued to give trouble and was evident in 12 pasteurised samples. Special consideration was given to the matter by the Public Health Committee and the subject is still being energetically pursued.

One Cowkeeper is licensed for the production and distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk; two for the wholesale production of "Accredited" milk and one for retail sale; two "Pasteurising" licenses are also in force. All dealers are now licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" milk under the "block" distribution scheme introduced during 1943.

Milk Sampling:

Twelve samples of Accredited Milk were submitted and 11 (91%) satisfied the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936/38.

52 samples of Undesignated Milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist and 43 (82%) were found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness.

Seven samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were also submitted and two (28%) of these proved to be satisfactory.

34 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted and 33 (97%) satisfied the requirements of the Order.

29 samples of milk taken from the various cowkeepers supplying the city were submitted to the Tuberculin (Biological) Test and all proved satisfactory.

Bottle Washings—51 washed milk bottles were subjected to bacteriological examination for cleanliness and 44 (86%) passed. As more bottles were submitted than in 1946 this is a continued improvement.

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES.

Summary of samples submitted for the presence of Tuberculosis during the past five years.

		<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>% Satisfactory.</i>
1943	...	40	38	95%
1944	...	58	54	93%
1945	...	76	74	97%
1946	...	44	42	95%
1947	...	29	29	100%
		<hr/> 247	<hr/> 237	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

PREMISES.	Number on Register.	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written Notices.	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by L.A.	56	14	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	102	56	8	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers premises)	9	—	—	—
TOTAL	167	70	10	—

2. NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	4	1			—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) insufficient	—	1 (1946 defect remedied in 1947).			—
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	4		1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—			—
Other offences against the Act	8	—	7	—	—
TOTAL	20	6	7	1	

3. OUTWORKERS.

NATURE OF WORK.	SECTION 110.		SECTION 111.		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of instances of unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Making wearing apparel	34	33	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	35	—	—	—

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

A special clinic for artificial immunisation against Diphtheria is in being and more parents are taking advantage of this.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection in certain cases and disinfectant supplied to householders where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use. Head Teachers of the Schools and the Secretary to the Education Committee are notified immediately of the existence of notifiable disease in the homes of children. 92 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and 270 notices sent prohibiting children from attending school for the requisite period.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1947.

Notified Cases	All ages	under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	Removed to Hospital
<i>Scarlet Fever</i> Deaths	17		9	6	2				15
<i>Diphtheria</i> Deaths	6		1		1	4			6
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i> Deaths	5					5			5
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i> Deaths	6	6							6
<i>Whooping Cough</i> Deaths	39 1	6	31 1			2			4 1
<i>Measles</i> Deaths	457 1	14	389 1	37	3	14			12 1
<i>Acute Poliomyelitis</i> Deaths	6 2		4 1			2 1			6 2
<i>Acute Pneumonia</i> Deaths	2	1	1						2
<i>Dysentery</i> Deaths	4						3	1	4
<i>Cerebro-Spinal-Fever</i> Deaths	3	1		1			1		3

*Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1947.*

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1947 :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1								
1—5		1	1	1		1		
5—15	2	2	1	2				
15—25	3	2	1	1	1	2		
25—35	3	6		1	1	1		
35—45	5	7			1	2		
45—55	4	1		1		2		
55—65	3				1	1		
65 and up					1			
Totals ..	20	19	3	6	5	9		

There were at the end of 1947 155 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 41 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register.

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Deaths during 1941

Estimates of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1941:—

Age Group	New Cases			Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
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						

There were at the end of 1941 125 cases of Tuberculosis, Tuberculous and 11 cases of Non-Tuberculous Tuberculosis in the Region.