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CITY OF SALISBURY.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for 1948.

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 1948. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) E. M. WRIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

1st October, 1949.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	2836
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1948	8393
Registrar General's estimate of Population for 1948	32,900
Rateable Value	£258,586
The sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1106

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
BIRTHS. — <i>Live</i> —Legitimate ...	478	236	242	14.52
Illegitimate ...	52	29	23	1.58
All Births ...	530	265	265	16.1

Birth Rates—Five years—

1947	20.87
1946	18.88
1945	18.78
1944	18.82
1943	16.61
Average	18.79

The Birth Rate is lower by 4.86 per 1000 in this area than in 1947 and 1.8 lower than in England and Wales.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
BIRTHS. — <i>Still.</i> —Legitimate ...	10	5	5	
Illegitimate ...	2	2	—	
All Births ...	12	7	5	Rate 0.364 per 1000 population

DEATHS.	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	307	167	140	9.33

Death Rate—Five years—

1947	11.28
1946	12.01
1945	13.06
1944	12.35
1943	11.55
Average	12.05

Death Rate England and Wales is 10.8

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	16.9
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	9
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	9
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	<i>Nil.</i>

Infantile Death Rate—Five years—

1947	...	...	...	...	23
1946	...	...	...	...	29
1945	...	...	...	...	22
1944	...	...	...	...	40
1943	...	...	...	...	36
Average	...	...	...	...	30

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	50
" " Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	2

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1948. Provisional figures based on 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>
<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.</i>					
<i>Births—</i>					
Live Births	... ..	17.9 (a)	20.0	19.2	20.1
Still Births	... ..	0.42 (a)	0.52	0.43	0.39
<i>Deaths—</i>					
All Cause:	... ..	10.8 (a)	11.6	10.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	... ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis	... ..	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63
Influenza	... ..	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Smallpox	... ..	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	... ..	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54
<i>Notifications (corrected)—</i>					
Typhoid Fever	... ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	... ..	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37
Whooping Cough	... ..	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13
Diphtheria	... ..	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Erysipelas	... ..	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22
Smallpox	... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles	... ..	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17
Pneumonia	... ..	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis	... ..	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis	... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	<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	34 (b)	39	32	31
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>			
<i>Notifications (corrected)—</i>				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34 (c)

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

		<i>Rates per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>	<i>Rates per million women aged 15-44.</i>
140 Abortion with sepsis		0.11	9
141 Abortion without sepsis		0.05	4
147 Puerperal infections		0.13	
142-146 ; Other maternal causes ...		0.73	

(a) Rates per 1000 total population.

(b) Per 1000 related births.

(c) In London Puerperal Fever alone was 0.61.

DEATHS (Corrected). Causation.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Causes ...	167	140	19 Heart Diseases ...	52	42
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	20 Other diseases of circulatory system ...	6	11
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	21 Bronchitis ...	9	2
3 Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	22 Pneumonia ...	10	1
4 Whooping Cough ...	—	—	23 Other resp. diseases ...	3	3
5 Diphtheria ...	—	—	24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	3	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	6	25 Diarrhœa under 2 years of age ...	2	1
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	2	26 Appendicitis ...	1	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	—	27 Other digestive diseases ...	1	4
9 Influenza ...	—	—	28 Nephritis ...	3	4
10 Measles ...	—	—	29 Puerperal and post-abort: sepsis ...	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	30 Other maternal causes ...	—	—
12 Acute inf. encephalitis ...	—	—	31 Premature Birth ...	—	1
13 Cancer of buc. cav. and œsoph (M); uterus (F) ...	—	2	32 Congenital malformations, etc. ...	3	2
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	6	3	33 Suicide ...	4	—
15 Cancer of breast ...	—	3	34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	1	—
16 Cancer of all other sites ...	21	15	35 Other violent causes ...	4	—
17 Diabetes ...	—	—	36 All other causes ...	17	12
18 Inter - Cranial vascular lesions ...	18	26			

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 510 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury, 323 of these deaths occurred in institutions and other places. There were 38 Inward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 241 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 ...	2	47
Salisbury Infirmary ...	61	128
Tower House ...	8	29
Harnwood Hospital ...	3	18
Nursing Homes ...	6	20
Other places ...	1	—
	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 242
	<hr/> 323 <hr/>	

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
Prematurity	2								2
Pneumonia							1		1
Gastro-enteritis				2		1			3
Hydro-cephalitis		1		1			1		3
	2	1		3		1	2		9

INQUESTS WERE HELD ON 19 DEATHS.

<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>	
1	5	deaths were due to train, motor-car, motor-cycle or pedal-cycle accidents.
2	—	deaths due to accidental falls.
4	—	deaths were due to suicide.
1	—	death was due to shock following severe burns or scalds.
1	4	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.

*Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Centre.

Senior Sanitary Inspector { Both qualified Inspectors of
Additional Sanitary Inspector { Meat and other Foods.

*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.

*These officers ceased to be employed by the City Council on the 5th July, 1948, on which date the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into force.

II.

(a) Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury Infirmary, where 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—from the 1st January to the 4th July, 1948, only.

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

242 New Cases under one year of age were presented, of which 211 were City Cases.

35 New Cases over one year were presented.

The total number of individual cases attending was 842, and of these 352 were over 1 year, at 4th July, 1948.

The total attendances were 3986.

(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 were immunised without preliminary Schick Test. Children of nine years of age and upwards were Schick Tested; the reactors were 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 was made.

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

The number of cases fully immunised was 206.

The number of cases partly immunised was 43.

(iv) *The Orthopædic Clinic* was staffed by the Wiltshire County Council.

The Local Authority paid for special cases. Orthopædic cases were also dealt with at Salisbury Infirmary.

III.

(i) Midwifery and Maternity Services from 1st January to 4th July, 1948.—The Local Authority co-operated with the Voluntary Hospital of the area in regard to admission of necessitous and complicated cases. Four Midwives practiced in the district, two being attached to the Salisbury Infirmary.

(ii) Institutional Provision for mothers and children existed in the area, but was not wholly financed by the Local Authority during the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

- (iii) Health Visitors.—The following is a summary of their work during the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948 :—

Ante-Natal Visits ...	...	...	50
Visits to Children under one year ...	...	...	1016
Visits to Children one to five years ...	...	...	1969
Visits to Foster Children ...	...	...	40
Visits to Infectious Disease Contacts ...	...	...	4
Total ...			3079

- (iv) Infant Life Protection from 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

Number of Children on register on 4th July, 1948 ...	...	...	5
Number of Children on register at boarding schools on 4th July, 1948 ...	...	...	14
Number transferred to other districts 1st January to 4th July, 1948 ...	...	...	1
Number legally adopted ...	...	...	—
Number removed due to unsuitable conditions ...	...	...	—
New cases, 1st January to 4th July, 1948 ...	...	...	2
Number of Deaths ...	...	...	—

Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. Water.

- (i) (a) Satisfactory in quality.
 (b) No restrictions were imposed by reason of lack of water at source, but the plant itself was running very near to capacity.
 (ii) Piped supply.

Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water were made every week. Results show that the water after chlorination was in all cases sterile.

Chemical analysis showed :—"No evidence of pollution."

- (iii) No plumbo-solvent action.
 (iv) No action has been necessary regarding contamination.
 (v) (a) Water supply direct to houses.

No. of Houses	8,693 (Salisbury City)
	(+ 300)
No. of People	34,400 (Salisbury City)
	(+ 1500)

No supplies by stand pipe.

- (2) *Public Cleansing Refuse Collection*.—This is dealt with by four freighter-type vehicles collecting and delivering to a controlled tip.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During the year 1678 inspections, involving 1867 visits were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances, compared with a total of 1362 inspections last year.

97 complaints were investigated during the year; 149 informal and 40 Statutory Notices were served.

More housing inspections were necessary as labour became increasingly short and more time has been devoted to food inspection: this subject alone requiring an additional 234 visits.

The Infestation Order, 1943.

In 1945 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries directed local authorities to keep their sewers and premises free from rats, but it was not until February, 1948—owing to labour difficulties—that a start could be made, the treatment being undertaken by a Mobile Squad of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In accordance with instructions 10 per cent. of the 800 manholes in the City were tested, and poison bait laid in those lengths of sewer showing infestation, *i.e.*, 238 manholes. These were treated and a month later 126 manholes received a second treatment to eradicate "missed" rodents. This treatment has been followed by six monthly maintenance treatments, the latest result (March, 1949) showing a negligible infestation in so large a system. In addition, all complaints were investigated and blocks of premises in the centre of the City have been surveyed and where necessary treated. In July we lost the services of the Rodent Operative, and were unable to replace him until January, 1949; during the remainder of the year it was found impossible to cope with rodent control and it was, therefore, abandoned.

The following table completes a summary of the work:—

<i>Type of premises:</i>				<i>Number of Treatments</i>
Dwellings	...	...	...	8
Garden Sheds	...	...	...	1
Business Premises	...	...	...	8
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	6
Sewage Works	...	...	...	6
Pig Styes	...	...	...	3
				—
Total				32
				—
Estimated number of rats killed (based on amount of poison bait taken)				132
Dead bodies actually found				11

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.

Similarly, the Local Authority are responsible 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 1948.

Housing:

Roofs repaired or renewed	49
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	5
Gutters repaired or renewed	27
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	7
External walls repaired or renewed	16
Window and door sills repaired or renewed	6
Dampness abated :	
i. Repairs to roofs	6
ii. Repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes	5
iii. Repairs to external walls	4
iv. Waterproofing of internal walls	7
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	2
Wall plaster repaired	53
Ceiling plaster repaired	31
Rooms cleaned or redecorated	6
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated	7
Windows repaired or renewed	31
Sashcords provided	12
Doors repaired or renewed	14
Floors repaired or renewed	31
Stairs repaired or renewed	1
Fire grates or ranges repaired or renewed	9
New sink w.p. provided	5
New sink provided	1
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	5
Wash-houses re-built or repaired	3
Refuse receptacles provided	4
Miscellaneous housing items	25

Sanitary conveniences:

New W.C.'s provided, complete	...	...	...	...	7
New W.C. basins provided	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	23
W.C. compartment repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	17

Drainage:

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
New Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous drainage items	...	...	...	...	1
Premises drained to sewer	...	...	...	...	1

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces:

Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. cleansed	3
Miscellaneous items	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds:

Tent, etc., cleansed	1
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Bakehouses:

Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	5
Benches cleansed	1
Miscellaneous item	1

Food-Preparing Premises, Shops, Stores, etc.:

Premises cleansed or limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Adequate food storage facilities provided	...	...	...	...	1

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 male 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.—58 inspections of the several caravans within the City were made and on each occasion conditions were found to be satisfactory. Eight new licences and 14 renewals of existing licences were granted during the year.

Section D. HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	62
(ii) By other Local Authorities	<i>Nil</i>
(iii) By other bodies or persons	14
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	62
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(c) For other purposes :—	
Housing Act, 1946, in course of construction	276

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)	633
(b) Number of Visits made for the purpose	794
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	<i>Nil</i>

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	127
---	-----

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

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

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

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	36
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	19
(b) By local authority in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>

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	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

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	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

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	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authorities :—

(1) Parts II. and III. of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	<i>Nil</i>		
(2) Other Powers	...	...	<i>Nil</i>		
Housing Act, 1919	...	210	Housing Act, 1930	...	112
„ „ 1923	...	304	„ „ 1938	...	12
„ „ 1924	...	110	„ „ 1944	...	100
„ „ 1925	...	<i>Nil</i>	„ „ 1946	...	74
			Plus	100	
			temporary bungalows erected under the Housing Act, 1944.		
			1948	...	60
			Total	...	1082

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

(a) Number of known dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...	4
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year		2
(c) Number of known cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		6

It is obvious from the above figures that the full extent of overcrowding within the City is not known. Even in those cases which come to our knowledge the demand on the Sanitary Inspector's time is such that it is not practicable to make regular visits and keep records up to date.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83—85.

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	...	39
Number of re-visits	... ..	42
Number of new cases	... ..	22
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	... ..	50

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 30 Butchers' Shops, 17 Bake-houses, 10 Fried Fish Shops, 69 Restaurant Kitchens (26 of these being also licensed premises), 5 Ice-Cream Manufacturers, and 60 Ice-Cream Dealers on the registers at the end of the year, showing an increase of 25 ice-cream dealers. It is also known that a number of Restaurant and Hotels serve, and possibly make, ice-cream, but again it has not been possible to investigate them. 420 ice-cream samples (compared with 142 during 1947) were submitted for Bacteriological examination, and 304 (72.38%) satisfied the provisional recommendations.

During the year, hot water was provided to six licensed premises, two additional water-closets for the use of females were built, and in one case stainless steel beer pipes replaced the original lead pipes. This latter practice is an improvement which is rapidly displacing the old forms of piping, including the lengths of glass tubes and rubber connections.

Additional work during the past few years has been 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 to this department for inspection and 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 :—

4650	Blown and damaged tins of fruit, fish, milk and vegetables	25	lbs. sweepst.
2738	lbs. fats.	25	lbs. dried peas.
1493 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. fresh and frozen meat.	24	jars salad cream.
1060 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. tinned meat.	22	loaves.
358	lbs. flour.	20	lbs. barley.
329	packets breakfast cereals	19	packets soup.
225	lbs. cabbages.	18	jars pickles.
216	lbs. apple puree	17	lbs. oatmeal.
204	lbs. potatoes.	17	lbs. fish cakes.
183 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. sultanas.	10	gallons synthetic cream.
176 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. jam.	9	lbs. sago.
126 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. bottled fruit.	5	jars fish paste.
120 $\frac{1}{4}$	stones fish	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. chocolate.
112 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. tomatoes.	4	gulls eggs.
100	lbs. apricots.	4	gallons sauce.
92 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. sugar.	3	Camembert cheese.
60 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. sweets.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen crumpets.
60	lbs. tomato savoury.	2	lbs. rolled oats.
59 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. cheese.	2	jars olives.
51	lbs. macaroni.	2	packets table dessert
45	lbs. prunes.	1	bottle mineral water.
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. apple rings.	1	stone hard roes.
35	lbs. cauliflower.	1	lb. bun flour.
34	cwt. swedes.	1	lb. semolina.
33	lbs. date paste	1	packet dried egg.
32	packets cake mixture.	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb. custard powder.
31 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. oranges.	$\frac{1}{4}$	lb. tea.
31	packets cheese.	$\frac{1}{4}$	lb. pepper.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of meat condemned (fresh and frozen), but the number of blown and damaged tinned goods were reduced.

The Market Place.—An effort is made to make weekly inspections of the market stalls 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. Complaints regarding the sale of unsound food are investigated and warnings given but greater control generally could be exercised by an increase in staff.

Cow Sheds and Dairies.

219 inspections were made of the 7 cow sheds and 20 dairies within the City boundaries.

The buildings generally are in good structural conditions and kept clean: 2 cow sheds have main water laid on and 4 are fitted with steam chests. 2 have steam available at a separate dairy and another is provided with a coal-fired copper. 10 dairies have steam chests and 6 have either coal-fired or gas coppers. The remaining 4 are purveyors only. These further improvements together with regular sampling and fortnightly quality tests under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme have shown a continued marked improvement in the cleanliness and keeping quality of the milk supply to the City, although post-pasteurisation contamination continued to give trouble at one of the establishments and was evident in 12 Pasteurised samples. Special consideration was again given to the matter by the Public Health Committee and the subject is still being energetically pursued. The 2 pasteurising plants are regularly inspected and samples taken, results being shown below. 1 cow keeper is licensed for the production and distribution of "T.T." and 1 for the wholesale production of "Accredited" milk: 3 dealers are licensed for the distribution of "T.T." and 3 for "Pasteurised" milk. The remaining dealers are empowered to sell "T.T." and "Pasteurised" milk, on request, under the "block" distribution scheme introduced during 1943. Higher percentages of satisfactory milks were recorded in the case of "Accredited" and "T.T." milk, with lower percentages in the case of "Pasteurised" and undesignated milks, although the difference in the undesignated milk samples is very little considering that almost double the number were submitted. This continued improvement over a number of years in the keeping quality and cleanliness of the milk supplied to the City is to a large extent due to close contact with the dairymen and their acceptance of the specialised knowledge freely given. It is to be regretted that the control of milk production (not distribution) is to pass out of the Local Authority's hands of the 1st October, 1949, but the hope is expressed that the good work will continue.

Milk Sampling.

Fourteen samples of Accredited Milk were submitted and 13 (92.8%) satisfied the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936/46.

95 samples of Undesignated Milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist and 76 (80%) were found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness.

17 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were also submitted and 11 (64.7%) of these proved to be satisfactory.

46 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted and 41 (89.1%) satisfied the requirements of the Order.

66 samples of milk taken from the 20 retailers supplying the City were submitted to the Tuberculin (Biological) Test and 64 (96.9%) proved satisfactory.

Bottle Washings—80 washed milk bottles were subjected to bacteriological examination for cleanliness and 70 (87.5%) passed. As more bottles were submitted than in 1947 this again shows a continued improvement.

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES.

Summary of samples submitted for the presence of Tuberculosis during the past ten years :—

		<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>% Satisfactory.</i>
1938	...	24	24	100%
1939	...	24	24	100%
1940	...	23	20	87%
1941	...	17	17	100%
1942	...	8	8	100%
1943	...	40	38	95%
1944	...	58	54	93%
1945	...	76	74	97%
1946	...	44	42	95%
1947	...	29	29	100%

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. ...	53	18	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. ...	136	98	12	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers premises) ...	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	192	119	14	—

2. NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness ...	6	10	—	1	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	7	9	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	10	2	6	—	—
TOTAL	23	21	6	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	22	21	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings, etc. ...	4	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	25	—	—	—

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.

Homes are visited upon receipt of notification of infectious disease and enquiries made with respect to contacts and the possible source of infection.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection in certain cases and disinfectant supplied to householders where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) During 1948.

Notified Cases	All ages	under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	48		14	31	2	1			37
Diphtheria	1			1					1
Puerperal Pyrexia	5				1	4			In hospital
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	1	1							In hospital
Whooping Cough	21	1	9	11					1
Measles	11	1	6	3	1				1
Acute Poliomyelitis	7		1	6					7
Dysentery	1				1				
Typhoid Fever	1							1	

*Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1948.*

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1948 :—

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				
5—15		3	1	1				
15—25	6	8		1		2		
25—35	5	8		1	1	1		
35—45	3	4						
45—55	2				1	1		
55—65	1	1			1			
65 and up		1				1		
Totals	17	25	2	4	3	5		

There were at the end of 1948 180 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 41 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register.

