

**[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Salisbury (New Sarum) City.**

**Contributors**

Salisbury (England). City Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1956

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*L. H. King*

HEALTH  
A240CT57  
C.R. 83

CITY OF SALISBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1956

*Will-*



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Public Health Work in the City during the year 1956. The Report of your Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Public Health Department and of my colleagues in other Departments of the Council.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

E.M. WRIGHT

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1957.



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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres .. .. .	3,640
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1956 ..	9,791
Registrar General's estimated mid year Home Population	
	for 1956
Rateable Value .. .. .	£621,839
The sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£2,458

		Total	Male	Female
BIRTHS.	Live - Legitimate .. .. .	501	279	222
	Illegitimate .. .. .	23	11	12
	All births .. .. .	524	290	234
	Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			15.40
	Area comparability factor .. .. .			0.97
	Adjusted Birth Rate .. .. .			14.94

## Birth Rates per 1,000 population (not adjusted):-

1955 .. .. .	14.87
1954 .. .. .	16.44
1953 .. .. .	14.75
1952 .. .. .	15.21
1951 .. .. .	16.42
Average 1951 - 1955 .. .. .	15.54

		Total	Male	Female
BIRTHS.	Still - Legitimate .. .. .	8	3	5
	Illegitimate .. .. .	1	-	1
	All births .. .. .	9	3	6

Total Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 0.26

		Total	Male	Female
DEATHS		520	251	269
	Total Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			15.28
	Area comparability factor .. .. .			0.57
	Adjusted Death Rate .. .. .			8.71

## Death Rates per 1,000 population (not adjusted):-

1955 .. .. .	15.55
1954 .. .. .	13.39
1953 .. .. .	15.22
1952 .. .. .	10.71
1951 .. .. .	11.82
Average 1951 - 1955 .. .. .	13.34

Average Death Rate for England and Wales for 1956  
(provisional) 11.7

Infantile Death Rate - per 1,000 live births:-

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	..	..	15.27
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	..	..	8
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	..	..	7
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	..	..	1

Infantile Death Rate:-

1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.59
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.99
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.37
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.51
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.97
Average 1951 - 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.88

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, 1956 (Corrected)

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes	251	269
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	2
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	14
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	42
18. Coronary disease, angina	44	34
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	5
20. Other heart disease	41	61
21. Other circulatory disease	20	9
22. Influenza	2	1
23. Pneumonia	12	6
24. Bronchitis	13	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29. Hypertrophy of prostate	6	-

Causes of Death (contd)				Males	Females
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	1	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	24	46
33.	Motor vehicles accidents	..	..	1	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	4	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	4	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	-	-

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in the City. There were 672 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury; 460 of these deaths occurred in institutions. There were 36 inward transfer deaths (i.e. those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 188 outward transfer deaths (i.e. those of non-residents who died in the City).

Deaths in institutions in the City were as follows:-

	Residents	Non-Residents
Salisbury Infirmary .. ..	75	173
Harnwood Hospital .. ..	-	-
Newbridge Hospital .. ..	80	-
Meyrick Close .. ..	44	-
The Old Manor .. ..	48	-
Nursing Homes .. ..	38	2
	<u>285</u>	<u>175</u>

#### INQUESTS

During the year 1956, 26 inquests were held on deaths which occurred in the City.

Residents	Non-Residents	
5	1	deaths were due to suicide.
-	11	deaths were due to road accidents.
1	-	death was due to malnutrition and self neglect.
1	-	death was due to broncho pneumonia following malnutrition and self neglect.
-	1	death was due to respiratory obstruction due to a tight collar.

INQUESTS (contd)

Residents	Non-Residents	
-	1	death was due to myocardial failure whilst under anaesthetic.
-	3	deaths were due to accidental falls.
-	1	death was due to injuries received after falling from, and being run over by, a tractor.
1	-	death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning - misadventure.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE OCCURRING  
IN THE CITY

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
Inhalation of vomit	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3

COMMITTEES

The Public Health Committee deals with all public health matters.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE CITY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1956

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. E.M. Wright, T.D., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. H. Margaret Hammond, M.B., Ch. B. \*

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. S. Appleyard, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. L. Weeks, C.S.I.B.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTORS

Mr. A.H. Kay, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

Mr. H.H. Seddon, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Mr. P. Bradwell, C.S.I.B.

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks

Miss J. Grant

The following Health Visitors are employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duty in the City:-

Miss P.E. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss M.H. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss E.C.N. Cross, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. A.H. Soilleux, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss J.E. Robson, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.H., H.V. Cert.

The following School Nurses are also employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duties in the Schools in the City; they carry out their work from the Minor Ailments Clinic, Salisbury General Hospital:-

Mrs. B.A. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. N.M. Dalzell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

\* The appointment of Dr. Hammond as Deputy Medical Officer of Health under Section 115 of the Local Government Act, 1933, terminated on the 5th October, 1956.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury General Hospital, where examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease and examinations of water supplies, milk, ice-cream, food, etc., are regularly carried out.

### IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough is carried out under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council, as Local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Immunisation is carried out at maternity and child welfare clinics, at school clinics and at primary and secondary schools, by Medical Officers of the County Council, and, in addition, general medical practitioners in the City immunise a large number of children under arrangements made privately with their parents.

In my opinion, the scheme prepared by the Wiltshire County Council for immunising children against whooping cough, in addition to diphtheria, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1956 is a very considerable advance in the preventive medical services in the City. Although whooping cough is not a cause of serious mortality among children, its after effects frequently lead to a prolonged period of ill-health.

The following are the statistics for 1956:-

Age Group		Under					5-9	10-14	Total under 15
		1	1	2	3	4			
Primary immunisations completed during 1956	Diphtheria	263	160	48			45	5	521
	Whooping Cough	248	162	26			8	1	445
Reinf. injections administered during 1956	Diphtheria	"	-	22			234	84	440
	Whooping Cough	-	-	10			22	-	32
Total immunised child population at 31st Dec. 1956	Before 1.1.52	-	-	-			490	676	1,166
	After 1.1.52	153	339	344	361	321	1,780	1,081	4,379

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is undertaken by general medical practitioners in the City under arrangements made privately.

The following are the statistics for 1956:-

Age Group	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over
Vaccinations	236	26	22	18	26
Re-vaccinations	-	-	8	29	150

Vaccination with B.C.G.

A certain number of children who have been exposed to a risk of infection with tuberculosis receive B.C.G. vaccination, under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council, at the Chest Clinic, Salisbury General Hospital. The number of children living in Salisbury who received this treatment during 1956 was 50.

In addition, the County Council, as Local Health Authority, put into force during 1955 a scheme under which children nearing school leaving age should, where advisable, and subject to their parents' consent, be vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. at schools and school clinics.

Before children are vaccinated, a simple skin test, called the Heaf test, is carried out; this shows whether or not a child will benefit by vaccination. The Heaf test is repeated six to eight weeks after vaccination, in order to ascertain whether it has "taken"; if not, the vaccination is repeated, and a further Heaf test carried out after the appropriate interval.

The following are the figures for this work in the City during 1956:-

Number of school leavers who were Heaf tested to ascertain whether they needed vaccination with B.C.G. .. ..	176
Number of such children who actually received B.C.G. ..	113

This scheme must be considered as a marked advance in the campaign against tuberculosis in the City, as adolescents are particularly prone to develop the disease. Any steps which can be taken

to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis must be of considerable interest and importance to a local housing authority, such as the City Council, which is called on to spend large sums annually on the rehousing of tuberculous persons and their families.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Homes are visited by the Medical Officer of Health or the Public Health Inspectors when necessary upon receipt of notifications of infectious disease and enquiries are made regarding contacts and the possible source of infection.

Bedding is removed for disinfection when necessary, and disinfectants are supplied to householders where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis during 1956)

Notified cases	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-65	66+	Age Unknown	Treated in Hospital
Scarlet Fever	28	-	8	13	5	-	-	-	2	2
Dysentery	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9	-	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough	13	1	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	19
Suspected food poisoning	11	-	1	2	-	6	1	1	-	-

FOOD POISONING

The following are particulars of outbreaks of food poisoning during 1956:-

- (a) Total number of outbreaks .. .. . 1  
 (b) Total number of cases .. .. . 20  
 (c) Number of deaths .. .. . 1  
 (d) The only outbreak reported was due to *Clostridium Welchii*.  
 (e) The food involved in the only outbreak reported was minced meat, most of which was prepared from canned meat.

TUBERCULOSIS

Primary cases of Tuberculosis notified in the City during 1956.

Age Periods	Primary Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	1
6 - 15	1	-	-	-
16 - 25	2	-	-	1
26 - 35	2	3	-	-
36 - 45	1	1	-	-
46 - 55	1	2	-	-
56 - 65	6	-	-	-
66 and over	2	1	-	-
Totals	15	7	-	2

The total number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during 1956, was 11 fewer than the corresponding figure for 1955. This reduction in the number of new cases notified may be partly attributed to the fact that the City was not visited during the year by a Mass Radiography Unit.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE  
AND ATTENTION

During 1956, two elderly women were removed to suitable premises under Orders made by a Magistrate under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. The first case was removed to Meyrick Close on the 7th January, 1956, and the second case to Fordingbridge Infirmary on the 13th July, 1956. In two other cases, the first being an elderly man living alone in a house and the second an aged woman who had received accidental burns at home, regarding whom such action might have become advisable, it was possible to persuade the two persons concerned to enter hospital voluntarily.

Several other cases were investigated during the year in which, however, it was not necessary to take any official action, the family doctors assuming responsibility.

WATER SUPPLIES

No restrictions were imposed during the year by reason of lack of water at source, but the plant was running very near to capacity. The supply is derived from two wells, and samples are taken for bacteriological examination before and after chlorination at both pumping stations each week, or more often if necessary. Non-faecal coliform organisms were found in small numbers before chlorination in two samples from one well, and in seven samples from the other well.

Samples taken from both wells after chlorination were found to be free from evidence of pollution.

Nine samples were taken by the Public Health Inspector during the year from ten private wells supplying dairies and other industrial premises in the City. Of these, 6 showed no evidence of pollution and 3 showed a very small degree of pollution with non-faecal coliform organisms.

Number of houses and flats with direct piped water supply .. .. .	9,759
Approximate population served with direct piped water supply .. .. .	33,960

There are 6 groups of houses served by one or more standpipes and 5 single houses served by standpipes.

SALISBURY AREA PATHOLOGICAL SERVICEGeneral Hospital

Report on the Analysis of Samples of Water received on 17th October, 1956

Devizes Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Excellent. Colourless, clear, no taste or smell.

Chemical:Parts per 100,000

Reaction	Alkaline	pH	7.1
Saline and free Ammonia			NIL
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia			NIL
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in two hours at 27° C.			0.003
Chlorides			1.9
Nitrogen as nitrates			0.5
Total Hardness			25.0
(a) Temporary			17.0
(b) Permanent			8.0
Poisonous Metals			NIL
Nitrites			NIL
Microscopical examination of the sediment			NIL

Wyndham Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Excellent. Colourless, clear, no taste or smell.

Chemical:Parts per 100,000

Reaction	Alkaline	pH	7.1
Saline and free Ammonia			NIL
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia			NIL
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in two hours at 27° C.			0.003
Chlorides			1.9
Nitrogen as nitrates			0.5
Total Hardness			26.0
(a) Temporary			16.0
(b) Permanent			10.0
Poisonous Metals			NIL
Nitrites			NIL
Microscopical examination of the Sediment			NIL

### SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the sewage from the City is dealt with at the Corporation sewage works, the effluent and storm overflow being discharged into the River Avon. These works are frequently overloaded, the main reason for this being that although they have been enlarged from time to time, they were originally constructed to deal with a much smaller volume of sewage than that which now reaches them. They can only give full treatment without deterioration in effluent quality to 2.33 times the dry weather flow. Flows between 2.33 times and 4.05 times the dry weather flow are passed to the storm filter, and all flow in excess of the latter figure is screened and passed direct to the river.

Sewage which is not passed to the works is treated at a sewage farm at Bemerton, on the outskirts of the City. This farm, which is very efficiently managed, and gives no grounds for complaint, is however, not sufficiently large to easily accept the loading applied to it.

In view of these facts, it is advisable that both the sewage works and the sewage farm should be replaced at the earliest opportunity by a larger modern works in a more suitable location, and it is understood that detailed plans are under discussion between the Ministry and the City Engineer.

Refuse collection is dealt with by freighter type vehicles, which deliver to a controlled tip.

### HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

The work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing has not materially changed, and a large number of applications for Council houses were investigated during the year. The usual reasons for such investigations were the presence of illness in the family concerned, due to unhealthy accommodation, or else that overcrowding was occurring.

High priority for re-housing was given to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the usual close co-operation between the Chest Physician of the Salisbury District Hospital Group and myself in this matter was maintained.

Slum clearance has continued during the year; the figures for this are given in the Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector. Although the slum problem in Salisbury is fortunately small compared with that of many other towns of the same size, the usual difficulties in slum clearance are frequently encountered. These difficulties arise from

many causes, and particularly from the fact that the families to be rehoused from clearance areas often consist mainly of elderly people, for whom old persons bungalows are the most suitable accommodation. In my view, an increase in the provision of old persons bungalows, or, in suitable localities, of flats, is at present one of the most urgent housing needs in the City. Such an increase would not only facilitate slum clearance, but might also set free a certain number of under-occupied Council houses for the use of young married couples with families.



REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1,758 inspections (compared with 1,702 last year) with 922 additional visits (including 65 preliminary housing surveys) were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances and inspections of the various types of premises in the City, as follows:-

385	inspections of dwellings
179	" " drainage systems
138	" " restaurant kitchens
97	" " butchers' shops
86	" " caravans
56	" " licensed premises
47	" " dairies
44	" " factories
29	" " bakehouses
22	" " wet fish shops
16	" " fried fish shops
12	" " workplaces
10	" " ice-cream premises

258 (compared with 230) complaints were received during the year. 50 preliminary notices and 12 statutory notices were served; 54 preliminary notices and 14 statutory notices (including those outstanding from 1955) had been complied with by the end of the year.

A further 156 visits were made in respect of unsound food and 78 for infectious disease and food poisoning.

In 1956 the Food Hygiene Regulations became operative and although a similar number of visits were made to food preparing premises as in the previous year, progress in implimenting the Regulations has been much slower than we should like, due to the additional premises requiring inspection (schools, church halls, clubs, etc.) and the time occupied on meat inspection at the abattoir. Other work in relation to shops and offices has to be severely curtailed and the appointment



Hairdresser .. .. .	2
Gents outfitter .. .. .	2
Sugar confectionery .. .. .	2
Decorating materials .. .. .	1
Mineral waters .. .. .	1
Motor factors .. .. .	1
Multiple stores .. .. .	1
Radio and cycles .. .. .	1
Umbrellas .. .. .	1
Greengrocers .. .. .	1
Wool .. .. .	1
Butchers .. .. .	1
Dress Shop .. .. .	1
Baby linen .. .. .	1

### Offices

Only those offices connected with other workplaces which have been inspected have also received attention and, in some, improvements have been effected. There is reason to believe that a good many offices in the older buildings may be lacking in such essentials as adequate lighting, ventilation and the provision of washing and sanitary accommodation.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

### Work completed during the year 1956

#### Food-preparing Premises, Shops, Stalls, etc.

Rooms cleansed or redecorated .. .. .	22
Water closets redecorated .. .. .	3
Preparation tables resurfaced .. .. .	2
Canopies to ranges cleansed .. .. .	1
Crockery racks cleansed .. .. .	1
Clean towels provided .. .. .	1
Continuous roller towels provided .. .. .	2
Hand washing materials provided .. .. .	2
Hot water supply provided .. .. .	5
Water heaters provided .. .. .	1
Water heaters repaired .. .. .	2
Extra lighting installed in food rooms .. .. .	2
Lighting improved to bar sinks .. .. .	3
Ventilation provided .. .. .	2
Extra ventilation to bars provided .. .. .	2
Floors repaired .. .. .	2
Floors renewed .. .. .	2





HOUSING STATISTICSSLUM CLEARANCEHouses Demolished

The following properties were demolished:-

CLEARANCE AREA NO. 20 (ALBERT PLACE, CASTLE STREET);  
seven houses: 5 families (18 persons) having been  
rehoused in previous years.

16 AND 18 NEW STREET:

No. 18 was represented as an unfit house and closed  
in 1939; No. 16 ten years later, the family having  
been rehoused.

42 SALT LANE;

This empty and ruinous property was dealt with and  
subsequently demolished at the end of the year.

Houses Closed

Nineteen houses forming part of five Clearance Areas were closed  
and the families (49 persons) rehoused.

A further 8 houses (5 being individual unfit houses and the  
others forming part of future Clearance Areas) were also closed and the  
families (28 persons) rehoused.

Underground Rooms

A Closing Order was applied to two bedrooms which did not comply  
with the Regulations relating to Underground rooms.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received; one  
application was received for the Revocation of a Certificate of  
Disrepair, following the completion of works, and this was granted.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSESHousing Act, 1936

## Unfit properties:

Preliminary inspections .. .. .	65
Detailed inspections .. .. .	35
Additional visits .. .. .	92

Houses measured for permitted numbers .. .. . 18

Additional visits .. .. . 10

## Underground Rooms:-

Inspections .. .. . 10

Public Health Act, 1936

Inspections .. .. . 367

Additional visits .. .. . 313

Preliminary notices served .. .. . 50

Complied with .. .. . 54<sup>½</sup>

Statutory notices served .. .. . 12

Complied with .. .. . 14<sup>½</sup>

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Detailed inspections for unfitness .. .. . 0

Certificates of disrepair issued .. .. . 0

Certificates of disrepair revoked .. .. . 1

Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year:-

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

(i) by the Local Authority .. .. . 71

(ii) by other Local Authorities .. .. . Nil

(iii) by other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats) .. 51

½ including arrears from 1955

## (b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

## (1) By the Local Authority

(a) for the purpose of Part II of the Act, 1925 ..	9
(b) for the purpose of Part III of the Act, 1925 ..	Nil
(c) the number of houses and flats in course of construction under the Housing Act, 1936, on the 31st December, 1956 .. .. .	162

Number of Houses Owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925 .. .. .	Nil
(2) Other Powers	
Housing Act, 1919 .. .. .	210
"    "    1923 .. .. .	304
"    "    1924 .. .. .	110
"    "    1925 .. .. .	Nil
"    "    1930 .. .. .	112
"    "    1936 .. .. .	64
"    "    1938 .. .. .	12
"    "    1946 .. .. .	1,164
Temporary Bungalows, Housing Act, 1944 .. .. .	99
	<hr/>
	Total .. .. .
	<u>2,075</u>

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of dwellings <u>known</u> to be overcrowded at the end of the year .. .. .	3
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year .. .. .	3
Number of inspections .. .. .	7
Cases of overcrowding abated .. .. .	2

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83 - 85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises ..	32
Number of additional visits entailed .. .. .	18
Number of new cases .. .. .	9
Number of verminous rooms sprayed .. .. .	11
Number of verminous rooms gassed .. .. .	1
Number of verminous rooms dusted with powder .. .. .	11

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

Underground Rooms      See page 19.

The Market Place

Inspections of the Market Stalls are made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations, Food Handling Byelaws and the Food Hygiene Regulations which became operative on the first of January. The main points in the Food Hygiene Regulations relating to stalls are: the prevention of contamination by keeping open food off the ground, prohibiting the use of unclean wrapping paper and newspaper in contact with food: keeping stalls clean and in good repair: screening meat and fish stalls and the provision of hand washing facilities at stalls selling open food for immediate consumption.

Offensive Trades

There is only one such trade carried on within the City, viz: a marine store. The premises are regularly inspected and are generally kept clean, tidy, and free from vermin.

Moveable Dwellings

86 inspections of the 126 caravans within the City proved conditions to be generally satisfactory.

Food Premises

There were 26 butchers' shops, 15 bakehouses, 7 fried fish shops, 6 wet fish shops, 35 restaurant kitchens (35 of these being licensed premises supplying meals or snacks) one bacon and one fish curing establishment, 1 ice cream manufacturer and 127 dealers on the register at the end of the year. 16 school kitchens were also inspected under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and recommendations made for their improvement were necessary.

44 ice cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination compared with 21 last year and 27 (61.36%) were satisfactory. The low percentage of satisfactory samples is due to a series of poor results from one manufacturer-retailer over a period of several weeks, 12 out of 17 samples failing the prescribed test. After consultations with the inspector to the local authority concerned the trouble was eventually rectified.

The Food Hygiene Regulations became operative at the beginning of the year. Not all food-preparing premises and possibly half the food shops have been inspected with a view to compliance with the Regulations, owing to the reasons given on page 13. No organised courses of lectures on the hygienic handling of food were held during the year, but the Public Health Inspectors did their utmost, with the time on district work available, to make frequent visits to food-preparing premises under the above Regulations and the Council's Byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food. Every opportunity is taken of teaching food handlers the necessity of hygienic practices and in many businesses improvements have been effected in equipment and premises.

A total of 501 (compared with 495 in 1955) inspections (with 46 additional visits) of these and other food premises were made during the year, the following table showing the variety of such premises visited:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Additional Visits</u>
Restaurant kitchens .. .. .	138	4
Provisions (grocers) .. .. .	102	3
Butchers' shops .. .. .	97	15
Licensed premises .. .. .	56	5
Bakehouses .. .. .	29	8
Wet fish .. .. .	22	1
School kitchens .. .. .	16	6
Fried fish shops .. .. .	16	2
Sweet confectionery .. .. .	7	-
Greengrocers .. .. .	7	-
Welfare homes .. .. .	3	-
General shops .. .. .	2	2
Mobile grocer .. .. .	1	-
Caterers .. .. .	1	-
Day nursery .. .. .	1	-
Mineral water manufacturer .. .. .	1	-
Delivery vans .. .. .	1	-
Food stores .. .. .	1	-
Totals .. .. .	501	46

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered by wholesalers, shopkeepers, canteens, etc. as unfit for human consumption are shown. The figure for fresh meat is in addition to that condemned at the abattoir, although the majority of the vast increase over last year's figure is retail meat condemned by reason of prolonged storage at the abattoir store-rooms. All food surrendered is buried under supervision at the Corporation's tip:-

5,130 lbs. fresh meat  
 2,569 tins, fruit, fish, milk and vegetables  
 1,350 lbs. 13 ozs. tinned meat  
 117 lbs. 3 ozs. cake  
 7 st. 7 lbs. fish  
 67 lbs. 7½ ozs. cheese  
 62 lbs. sausages  
 40 lbs. tomatoes  
 37 lbs. pears  
 18 lbs. currants  
 17 lbs. 8 ozs. egg albumen  
 15 lbs. 8 ozs. butter beans  
 6 lbs. 8 ozs. prunes  
 6 lbs. corned beef  
 6 lbs. dried peas  
 5 lbs. split peas  
 3 lbs biscuits  
 2 lbs. 4 ozs. cereal  
 2 lbs. sugar  
 2 cartons chocolate rolls  
 2 jars meat paste  
 1 jar mincemeat  
 1 bottle sauce

The following complaints of unsound food being sold, offered for sale or deposited with a view to sale were reported to the Public Health Committee and column 4 indicates the action taken:-

Article (1)	How discovered or reported (2)	Nature of Complaint or other irregularity (3)	Action Authorised (4)
Bacon	Complaint after sale	Sale of bacon con- taining maggots.	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Doughnut	-do-	Sale of doughnut containing a wasp.	-do-
Fish	-do-	Sale of unsound fish	-do-

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES AND MILK SAMPLING

There are 24 purveyors of milk on the register, including 6 dairies and 14 retailers. The 6 dairies (including 3 pasteurising plants) are visited regularly: 47 inspections were made and 203 samples for milk cleanliness, pasteurising efficiency and bottle cleansing were submitted for examination, results being shown below. 5 "Tuberculin Tested" and 23 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" licences were issued.

Milk Samples

<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number Satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentage Satisfactory</u>
67	Statutory test for "Pasteurised" milk	67	100%
19	Statutory test for "Tuberculin Tested" milk	17	89.9%
21	The presence of tubercle bacilli	21	100%
64	Washed bottles submitted for cleanliness	44	68.75%
11	Test for residual detergent in washed bottles	11	100%

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES

The following table shows the results of samples submitted for the presence of tuberculosis during the past fifteen years:-

<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>% Satisfactory</u>
1941 .. .. 25	25	100%
1942 .. .. 7	7	100%
1943 .. .. 40	38	95%
1944 .. .. 58	54	93%
1945 .. .. 76	74	97%
1946 .. .. 44	42	95%
1947 .. .. 29	29	100%
1948 .. .. 66	64	96.9%
1949 .. .. 58	55	94.8%
1950 .. .. 58	55	94.8%

(Contd)

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES (Contd)

<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>% Satisfactory</u>
1951 .. .. 41	41	100%
1952 .. .. 72	71	98.6%
1953 .. .. 43	43	100%
1954 .. .. 17	17	100%
1955 .. .. 26	26	100%

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

## 1 (a) FACTORIES

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 (i.e. cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences) are enforced by L.A. (non-power)	36	19	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 only (i.e. sanitary conveniences) is enforced by L.A. (power).	158	25	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 (sanitary conveniences) is enforced by the L.A. (I.E. building operations and works of engineering construction).	251	65	-	-

Attention is drawn to the very few inspections made in comparison with the number of factories on the register, and, as with offices and other workplaces more inspections cannot be made without either an increased staff or by reducing the number of visits to food-preparing and other premises.

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	3	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) No separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers).	2	2	-	-	-
Totals	9	9	-	2	-

(b) Outworkers

Nature of work	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 prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making etc. wearing apparel	21	14	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 19362. Workplaces

Type of Workplace	No. of Premises Recorded	Total No. of Inspections	Total No. of Notices served	Total No. of Notices complied with
Offices	13	12	-	-
Laundry receiving office	5			
Marine store dealer	1			

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

116 complaints of rats or mice were received and together with surveys undertaken on adjoining properties a total of 1,802 inspections (involving 1,856 visits and 732 treatments) of the following varied types of premises were made:- dwellings, business premises, Institutions, garden sheds and poultry runs, pig-sties, the sewage works and refuse tips, and a twice yearly treatment of the City's sewers.

MEAT INSPECTION

The regular hours of slaughter at the abattoir are 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Mr. P. Bradwell is permanently employed there as Meat Inspector. Two of the District Inspectors work also for the greater part of the day in alternate weeks, and also work at weekends when emergency slaughter is unavoidable. This arrangement is satisfactory for efficient meat inspection but seriously interrupts the work of the District Inspectors, as noted on page 13.

The number of animals handled (34,131) was higher than in 1955 (29,562). Little change was found in the incidence of tuberculosis: 8.6% in 995 cows (compared with 7.9% in 1,257 cows for the previous year) and 2.1% in 10,249 pigs compared with 1.8% in 12,554 pigs in 1955. Tuberculosis has always been the most common disease in cattle and pigs and figures are given separately for this disease.

Whenever a number of animals from the same farm are found to be affected with tuberculosis the facts are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a view to the investigation of conditions at the farm, thereby helping to check the spread of the disease.

The following tables show:-

Table A. The number of animals killed and inspected:  
The number of carcasses or parts rejected:  
The percentage affected with -

1. Tuberculosis
2. Diseases other than tuberculosis
3. Cysticercus bovis

Table B. The distribution of tuberculous lesions

Table C. The incidence and distribution of cysticercus bovis.

Table D. Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis) resulting in the condemnation of whole carcasses

Table E. Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis) resulting in the condemnation of part carcasses or organs.

Table F. The number and weight of offals and the weight of carcase meat condemned (all causes)

Carcases and offal are rejected when any one of 35 specified diseases or conditions are found;

parts of carcasses and either whole offals or parts are rejected when other conditions are present in localised areas only.

All condemned meat and offal is collected by a firm who process it into fertilizer, with the exception of some joints which are fit for cat and dog food and are received under supervision at a local depot.

No.	Disease or Condition	Part of Carcass	Part of Offal	Remarks
1	Brucella abortus	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
2	Brucella melitensis	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
3	Brucella suis	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
4	Brucella canis	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
5	Brucella maritima	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
6	Brucella abortus (vaccines)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
7	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
8	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
9	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
10	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
11	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
12	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
13	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
14	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
15	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
16	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
17	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
18	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
19	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
20	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
21	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
22	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
23	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
24	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
25	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
26	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
27	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
28	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
29	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
30	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
31	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
32	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
33	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
34	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal
35	Brucella abortus (strains)	Whole	Whole	Rejection of the whole carcass and offal

TABLE A

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONSCarcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	5,143	995	2,497	15,247	10,249	34,131
Number inspected	5,143	995	2,497	15,247	10,249	34,131
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	18	9	4	-	9	40
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	201	77	5	-	214	497
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.26	8.64	0.37	-	2.18	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	12	34	20	56	116	238
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,728	555	64	1,474	3,177	7,998
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and C. Bovis	53.28	59.20	3.37	10.03	32.13	24.12

TABLE A (Contd)

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lanbs	Pigs	Total
<u>Cysticercus Bovis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	49	8	-	-	-	57
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	49	8	-	-	-	57
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

For further details re. C. Bovis see Table C (page <sup>34</sup> ~~33~~).

TABLE BDISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOUS LESIONS(All cases)

	Bovine				Pigs	
	Steers Bulls Heifers	Cows	Calves	% incidence	No.	% incidence
Lungs	122	44	5	54.5	17	7.6
Heads and Intestines	122	48	5	55.7	213	95.5
Liver	48	15	3	21.0	19	8.5
Spleen	20	6	2	8.9	10	4.5
Kidney	13	3	2	5.7	2	0.9
Carcass nodes	61	23	5	28.3	9	4.0
Serous membranes	15	10	1	8.2	1	0.4
Genital organs	1	-	-	0.3	-	-
Mammary gland	1	1	-	0.6	4	1.8
Bone	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
Skin	-	1	-	0.3	-	-

TABLE C

INCIDENCE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Class of Animal	Site of Infection				Total
	Head	Head and Heart	Heart	Thick Skirt and Head	
Steers	20	-	10	1	31
Bulls	-	-	-	-	-
Heifers	10	1	6	1	18
Cows	6	-	1	1	8
Total	36	1	17	3	57

Percentage incidence of total number of cattle  
slaughtered .. .. . 0.93

Cysticercus Bovis is a parasite found in beef which has become more common since the war and for which routine examination of all beef carcasses is made. This parasite is communicable to man but destroyed by freezing at 20°F for 21 days and all carcasses affected are transferred to a cold store for this minimum period.

TABLE D

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:(WHOLE CARCASSES UNFIT)

Diseases	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Abnormal odour (fed on fishmeal)	-	-	-	-	18
Anaemia	-	-	-	1	-
Arthritis, acute septic	-	-	-	-	1
Bad bleeding	-	1	-	2	-
Bruising, extensive	-	1	-	2	2
Cysticercus Ovis	-	-	-	2	-
Emaciation, pathological	-	5	-	20	11
Faecal contamination and poorness	-	-	1	-	-
Fever	3	3	2	2	6
Immaturity	-	-	6	-	-
Jaundice	-	-	1	-	4
Johnes Disease with Emaciation	-	1	-	-	-
Mastitis, acute septic	-	4	-	1	1
Metritis, acute septic	-	1	-	-	-
Moribund carcasses	2	1	2	10	12
Multiple abscesses	-	-	-	1	4
Oedema	1	5	1	3	12
Osteomyelitis and multiple fractures	-	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis, acute septic	-	1	-	-	2
Peritonitis, acute septic	1	2	1	1	12
Pig Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy, acute septic	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, acute septic	-	-	1	5	13
Pyæmia including Joint ill	-	-	3	2	1
Pyelonephritis (Bilateral)	-	-	-	-	1
Rickets with malnutrition	-	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	1	-	-	2
Toxaemia	-	2	1	-	2
Tumours	1	-	-	1	2
Uraemia	3	1	1	3	6
Vegetable poisoning (Yew)	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	34	20	56	116

TABLE E

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:PARTS OR ORGANS UNFIT

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic Infestations</u>					
Ascaris (milk spot)	-	-	-	6	316
Cysticercus bovis	49	8	-	-	-
Cysticercus ovis	-	-	-	12	-
Cysticercus tenuicollis	-	-	-	2	-
Echinococcus granulosus	25	10	-	-	1
Fascioliasis	2,137	399	-	484	-
Linguatula	12	6	-	-	-
Lung parasites	2	-	-	655	4
Multiceps multiceps	-	-	-	2	-
Oesophagostomum	-	-	-	1	-
Other liver parasites	-	-	-	9	-
<u>Bacterial Diseases</u>					
Actinomycosis (including actinobacillosis)	38	4	-	-	-
Johne's disease (M. Johnei)	61	35	-	-	-
Bacterial necrosis (F. necrophorus)	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes</u>					
Abscesses	303	77	8	19	34
Arthritis	-	2	-	7	86
Bites	-	-	-	-	6
Bruising	163	90	6	3	36
Cirrhosis	39	8	2	4	159
Congestion	22	5	44	113	1,066
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-	2
Enteritis	36	84	4	13	43
Fatty change	22	23	3	2	2
Fat necrosis	30	3	-	10	-
Fibrosis	8	2	-	2	1
Fog fever	-	1	-	-	-
Fractures/dislocations	4	3	1	-	17
Hepatitis	5	4	-	-	27
Hydro-nephrosis	9	2	-	1	5

TABLE E (Contd)

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calvos	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes</u> (Contd)					
Hypertrophy	2	-	-	-	-
Mastitis	4	12	-	-	-
Metritis	3	1	-	-	-
Myocarditis	2	-	-	-	-
Oedema	3	7	-	2	1
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	187	48	8	101	664
Pneumonia	8	7	11	108	1,298
Pyelonephritis	-	1	-	-	-
Pyometra	-	-	-	4	9
Ruptured spleen	1	-	-	-	1
Ruptures	-	-	-	2	1
Stomatitis	1	-	-	-	-
Urticaria including erythema	-	-	-	-	9
Nephritis	-	5	-	-	3
<u>Neoplasms</u>					
Adenoma	2	-	-	-	-
Haematoma	5	5	1	-	13
Lipoma	-	1	-	-	-
Lymphosarcoma	5	2	-	-	-
Osteoma	-	-	-	-	1
Telangiectasis (Angioma)	27	68	-	2	10
<u>Other conditions</u>					
Abnormal odour	3	1	-	-	3
Aspiration of stomach contents	223	32	-	-	-
Bad bleeding	-	2	-	1	-
Bloodsplash	3	4	-	9	1
Faecal contamination	-	-	-	-	3
Laceration	4	1	-	-	8
Manurial contamination	57	17	-	4	9
Melanosis	10	2	1	1	1
Other pigmentation	-	1	3	-	-
Poorness	-	-	-	5	-

TABLE F

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF OFFALS AND WEIGHT OF CARCASE  
MEAT CONDEMNED

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	
Heads	304	19	50	308	
Tongues	308	19	49	308	
Lungs	828	73	902	2872	
Hearts	216	25	263	690	
Livers	2471	27	635	758	
Part Livers	581	1	79	6	
Mesenteries	298	16	52	162	
Intestines	353	16	52	171	
Stomachs	204	15	52	169	
Omenta	91	15	47	160	
Diaphragms	239	11	45	89	
Spleens	231	10	42	161	
Udders	61	2	24	13	
Tails	152	9	35	50	
Genital organs	13	3	3	7	
Kidneys	228	27	87	171	
					Total weight
Weight (lbs.) of offal	72228	490	3116	8659	84493
Weight of carcass meat (lbs.)	54104	521	2811	20027	77463
Total weight (lbs.)	126332	1011	5927	28686	161956

72 tons 6 cwts. 0 qrs. 0 st. 4 lbs.





