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Contributors

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Sidmouth W.D.C.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1938.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC.31ST., 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SIDMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

The Report conforms as closely as possible with the requirements laid down in the Ministry of Health circular of October 25th, 1938.

SECTION A. - Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	11242 acres.
Total Population	8414.
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	2812
Rateable Value.. .. .	£90467.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£347.

The district is a popular health resort and seaside watering place and has a large proportion of retired individuals amongst its resident population. There is an all the year round season for visitors and a short summer season covering the period of school holidays when there is a great influx of visitors.

Vital Statistics.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births. (Legitimate.....)	85.	33.	52.
(Illegitimate.....)	3.	2.	1.
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population =	10.45		
Stillbirths. (Legitimate.....)	4.	1.	3.
(Illegitimate.....)	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births =	43.48		
Deaths.....	<u>130.</u>	<u>55.</u>	<u>75.</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population =	15.54		
Deaths from puerperal causes.			
No.29. Puerperal sepsis.....			Nil.
No.30. Other puerperal causes.....			2.
Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births..... =	21.74		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1928.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
 OF THE
 KINGSTON HEALTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District for the year ending December 31st, 1928. The report contains as closely as possible with the requirements laid down in the Ministry of Health circular of October 25th, 1928.

SECTION A. - Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

11,342 persons.	..	Total population
8,414	..	Number of inhabited houses
2,912	..	Estimated value
2,200.7	..	Value represented by a penny rate
1,047	..	

The district is a popular beach resort and seaside watering place and has a large proportion of retired individuals amongst its resident population. There is an all the year round season for visitors and a short summer season covering the period of school holidays when there is a great influx of visitors.

Vital Statistics.

10.42	.....	Rate per 1,000 of the total resident population
10.42	.....

10.42	.....	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
10.42	.....

10.42	.....	Rate per 1,000 of the total resident population
10.42	.....

10.42	.....	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) deaths
10.42	.....

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(Legitimate.....)	2.	1.
(Illegitimate.....)	-	-
Death rate all infants per 1,000 live births =		34.09
Death rate Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births..... =		34.09
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....		23.
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....		Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....		Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....		Nil.

SECTION B. - General Provision of Health Services.

(a) Council Officials: Health Department.

Medical Officer: E.L.Perry, D.S.O., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector: Stanley T. Chard, A.R.S.I.

Nursing Services:

Queens Nurse: Miss E. Salaman, S.R.N.
District Nurses: Miss L. Pocock, S.R.N., S.C.N.
Miss M. Williams, S.C.N.

(b) (i) Laboratory Facilities:- Laboratory facilities are provided by the Devon County Council Laboratory.

(ii) Ambulance Facilities:- There is an excellent and adequate ambulance service provided by the Sidmouth Division of the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade which possesses a Motor Ambulance.

(iii) Nursing in the Home, Clinic and Hospitals.
The Queens Nurse, together with the District Nurses attend to cases requiring nursing in their own homes. These nurses also attend the Child Welfare Clinics and provide ante-natal services.
The up-to-date local hospital, the Victoria Cottage Hospital, provides facilities for every type of case requiring hospital treatment. It is affiliated to the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital. Infectious cases are by arrangement with the City of Exeter admitted to the Whipton Isolation Hospital.

SECTION C. - Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water.

The Wolverleigh spring estimated to yield a dry weather supply of 40,000 gallons per diem has been taken into supply as have also some smaller springs in the Horseshoe Plantation. These latter may yield over 15,000 gallons.

Extensive additions have been made to your Council's mains

- (a) to carry the water of the above springs; and
- (b) to improve distribution and pressure.

From your Council's system I have taken 14 samples for bacteriological report by the County Bacteriologist. Of these samples 5 were very good and 9 did not come up to the usual high standard. These numbers are of course not in ratio

Year	Rate	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age
1932	1.2	(1) Legitimate (2) Illegitimate
1933	1.2	Death rate All infants per 1,000 live births Death rate Legitimate infants per 1,000
1934	1.2	Death rate All infants per 1,000 live births Death rate Legitimate infants per 1,000
1935	1.2	Deaths from Gonorrhea (all ages) Deaths from Syphilis (all ages) Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages) Deaths from Diphtheria (under 5 years of age)

SECTION 2 - General Program of Public Health

- (a) General Statistics:
 National Office:
 Bureau Director: _____
 Bureau Assistant: _____
 Bureau Secretary: _____
- Public Health:
 Bureau Director: _____
 Bureau Assistant: _____
 Bureau Secretary: _____
- Sanitary Engineering:
 Bureau Director: _____
 Bureau Assistant: _____
 Bureau Secretary: _____

(b) (i) Laboratory Facilities: Laboratory facilities are provided by the County Health Laboratory.

(ii) Sanitary Engineering: There is an excellent and complete sanitary engineering service provided by the Division of the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade which maintains a Motor Ambulance.

(iii) Training in the Home, Clinic and Hospital: The County Health, together with the District Nurses, attend to cases requiring nursing in their own homes. These nurses also attend the Child Welfare Clinics and provide ante-natal services. The up-to-date local hospital, the Victoria Cottage Hospital, provides facilities for every type of case requiring hospital treatment. It is affiliated to the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital. Infectious cases are by arrangement with the City of Exeter admitted to the Exeter Infectious Hospital.

SECTION 3 - Sanitary Engineering of the Area

(a) Water:
 The water supply is obtained from the Exeter Corporation. The Corporation has been taking a further supply of 40,000 gallons per day and has been taking into supply an even larger supply in the Exeter Corporation. This water supply is over 15,000 gallons.

(b) Sanitary Engineering: Extensive additions have been made to the County's sewerage system. The water of the sewer system is treated and discharged into the sea. The County Council have taken in charge the sewerage system of the County Council. Of these works a very good one is the one at the Exeter sewage works. These works are of course not in the Exeter sewage works.

to the purity of the supply. The findings on the various springs are very consistent.

The Pinn Hill (including Wolversleigh) springs and the Barnard's Farm springs which have a dry weather flow of 315,000 gallons per diem consistently yield water of a high standard of purity. They are all deep springs in the greensand.

Only once has any of these springs been found unsatisfactory and that was an occasion when work was being done on one of the intake pipes involving disturbance of the soil.

The Burscombe spring which has a dry weather flow of 50,000 gallons yields water of a high standard of purity in dry weather but after rain the water is turbid and unsatisfactory bacteriologically. On rain falling it has to be cut out of supply. In collaboration with your Consulting Engineers I have endorsed their suggestion that it be treated by pressure filtration and chlorination. The carrying out of the necessary work has been sanctioned.

The numerous Peak Hill and Stintway Springs which have a total dry weather flow of 42,000 gallons yield water which is unsatisfactory bacteriologically after heavy rain. These springs come from the somewhat shallow strata of greensand of Mutter's Moor and the contamination has its source in rabbit runs, etc. The nearer part of the catchment area of these springs is enclosed manor land but it has to be borne in mind that the public are now visiting Mutter's Moor in ever increasing numbers. These springs which are always cut out after heavy rain constituted the original supply of the first waterworks which displaced the wells which had previously supplied the Town.

The large uncovered filter at Peak Hill was not functioning properly. Owing to the growth of algae the surface of the filter had frequently to be disturbed and this rendered satisfactory use of the filter very difficult. I therefore recommended that the filter be covered and your Council sanctioned the work which has since been completed entirely to my satisfaction.

The soft waters of your Council's supply are passed over limestone chippings to neutralise their plumbosolvent properties. I specially tested the Stintway supply last September. Before the limestone was renewed I took two samples, one of the raw water and one from a house on the supply. The latter sample was the first draw-off in the morning after the water had stood all night in the household pipes. I submitted these samples with very full details, to Dr. Suckling of the Counties Public Health Laboratories of Queen Victoria Street, London. Dr. Suckling reported that the raw water was actively plumbosolvent with a pH of 5.5, free carbonic acid 1.5 per 100,000 and alkalinity as calcium carbonate 0.4 parts per 100,000. In the household sample he found no trace of lead and he found the pH 6.4, free carbonic acid 0.66 and alkalinity as calcium carbonate 1.0 parts per 100,000. He was however of opinion that treatment for the correction of acidity and corrosive action had not been adequate and efficient and that the pH value of the water should be 7.5 or above. After I had taken these samples fresh limestone chippings were added to the filter. The effect of this has since been tested and found satisfactory after a lapse of six months. Limestone chippings will now be added every six months as a routine and the result tested.

Sidmouth is rapidly outgrowing its water supply. During the last four years new domestic consumers have been connected at an annual average of just over 100 whilst during the same period metered consumption has nearly doubled. There is every indication that the demand for water will continue to increase.

to the purity of the supply. The findings on the various
springs are very consistent.
The fine Mill (Incorporated) Springs and the
Barnard's 2nd Springs which have a dry weather flow of
215,000 gallons per day consistently yield water of a high
standard of purity. They are all deep springs in the ground
sand.
Only once has any of these springs been found unaccept-
able and that was on occasion when work was being done
on one of the intake pipes involving disturbance of the
soil.
The numerous springs which has a dry weather flow of
25,000 gallons yield water of a high standard of purity
as dry weather but after rain the water is turbid and
unsatisfactorily bacteriologically. In rain falling it has
to be out of supply. In collaboration with your
Sanitary Engineers I have entered their suggestion that
it be treated by pressure filtration and chlorination.
The purifying out of the necessary work has been completed.
The numerous fresh Mill and Barnard Springs which have
a total dry weather flow of 25,000 gallons yield water
which is unsatisfactorily bacteriologically after heavy rain.
These springs come from the somewhat shallow strata of
granite and Water's flow and the contamination has its
source in rabbit runs, etc. The newer part of the catch-
ment area of these springs is enclosed under land but it
has to be borne in mind that the public are now visiting
Water's flow in ever increasing numbers. These springs
which are always out after heavy rain consisted the
original part of the first waterworks which displaced
the well which had previously supplied the town.
The well mentioned near the Park Hill was not
functioning properly. Being in the neighbourhood of
surface of the filter had temporarily to be disturbed and
this rendered satisfactory use of the filter is covered and
I therefore recommended that the filter be covered and
your Council sanctioned the work which has since been
completed entirely to my satisfaction.
The soft water of your Council's supply are passed
over numerous outlets as mentioned their disinfectant
properties. I specially tested the Barnard supply last
September. Before the filtration was renewed I took two
samples, one of the raw water and one from a house on the
supply. The latter sample was the first one-off in the
morning after the water had stood all night in the house.
Both pipes. I submitted these samples with very full
details to Dr. Buchanan of the Council's Public Health
Laboratory of Queen Victoria Street, London. Dr. Buchanan
reported that the raw water was actively discoloured with
a pH of 8.5, free carbonic acid 1.8 parts per 100,000 and
alkalinity as calcium carbonate 0.8 parts per 100,000.
In the household sample he found no trace of lead and he
found the pH 8.4, free carbonic acid 0.6 and alkalinity
as calcium carbonate 1.0 parts per 100,000. He was
in favour of opinion that treatment for the correction of
acidity and corrosive action has not been adequate and
efficient and that the pH value of the water should be
7.8 or above. After I had taken these samples from
intake channels were taken to the filter. The effect
of this has since been tested and found satisfactory after
a lapse of six months. Further changes will now be
made every six months as a matter and the result tested.
Disinfection is rapidly approaching to water supply.
During the last few years new domestic consumers have been
connected at an annual average of just over 100 which
during the same period water consumption has nearly
doubled. There is every indication that the demand for
water will continue to increase.

With an increased supply springs which are not up to a high standard could be cut out for a longer period after rain. Furthermore in any town where the oldest parts are lowlying and are also the most congested with buildings it is unsound practice to cut off the supply and so reduce the pressure in the mains. The occasions on which supply is cut off should be the absolute minimum necessitated by essential work on the mains. This is so now but an increasing demand may make it a difficult rule to keep to in times of drought.

In March I accompanied the representative of your Consulting Engineers on a detailed inspection of all existing works and on an exhaustive search for any springs that might be acquired and added to your supply. I agree with the finding of your Consulting Engineers that no springs remain in the valley which it would be practical to add to existing supply.

Your Consulting Engineers propose that water should be taken from the Sid near Wooton where an additional supply of 200,000 gallons, capable of expansion could be obtained.

The Sid water will require treatment by filtration and chlorination.

I strongly recommend that the Sid water be taken as I consider it is necessary in the interests of the public health to secure a large increase of supply as early as possible.

As regards the unsatisfactory privately owned water supply of the Core Hill Estate a standpipe from your Council's main has been placed at a convenient spot below the Estate and householders on the Estate are able to obtain drinking water therefrom. If your Council's supply is increased by taking water from the Sid it will be feasible to supply water in bulk at a point from which the Estate can pump it to their existing reservoir.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

The growth of the Town of recent years with the consequent great increase in the excretal content of the sewage render urgent the undertaking of all measures possible that will favour the rapid destruction of excretal matter when it passes into the sea. The excretal content of the sewage is highest when the Town is fullest in July, August and September and these are also the months when there are the greatest numbers of bathers.

Three proposals in regard to the outfall system have been under consideration of your Council:-

- (a) Enlargement of the storage accommodation.
- (b) Extension of the outfall sewer farther into the sea.
- (c) Mechanical disintegration of the solids of the sewage.

Each of these measures can be taken in hand independently of the others. (a) is purely an engineering work related to the discharge and flow of the sewage. (b) and (c) are measures related to the rapidity of destruction of excretal matter in contact with the sea water.

The destruction of intestinal organisms is rapid if the seawater can get at them. Disintegration greatly favours this. The results of the tests carried out by the Bournemouth Corporation on disintegrated sewage adequately diluted were very satisfactory. Your Council have with my strong recommendation proceeded with the work of installing a mechanical disintegrator. It is a work which can be completed in a comparatively short time.

With an increased supply of water which are not only a high standard could be met but for a longer period of time. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time.

In view of the fact that the water supply is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time.

The water supply is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time.

As regards the water supply, it is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time.

(1) Water Supply

The water supply is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time.

- (a) Improvement of the water supply
- (b) Extension of the water supply
- (c) Mechanical installation of the water supply

Each of these measures can be taken in the water supply. The amount of water which is required for the various uses of the town is not only a high standard but also a longer period of time.

I also very urgently recommend to your Council the much larger undertaking of the extension of the outfall sewer so that the outlet may be several feet under water even at low tide. At present the outlet is at water level at very low tide and though of course no discharge is allowed at or near the time of low water this is not satisfactory. Every foot below the surface makes a great deal of difference in this important matter of dilution. The dilution is not less than proportional to the cube of the depth of the outlet. If the outlet is under water at low tide dilution should be satisfactory at higher states of the tide as the tidal rise is roughly twelve feet.

The septic tank installation which deals with the sewage of Salcombe Regis village and which was referred to in my last Annual Report as not functioning satisfactorily, has been dealt with. A storm water drain which had been connected to the sewer was diverted and the septic tank, the clinker contact bed and the percolation trench which has been constructed in addition are now functioning most satisfactorily.

2. Rivers and Streams.

Action has been taken to prevent the throwing of refuse into the river Sid. Notices have been posted warning against the offence and a warden has been employed to patrol the river.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

No alteration to report.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(iv) Shops & Offices.

Action taken in one case for improvement of sanitary accommodation.

(v) Camping Sites.

Camping has not yet reached considerable proportions in this district.

One licensed site was used for a few weeks only.

Six sites were licensed and I estimate that at the height of the season there were not more than 80 persons in these camps.

(vi) Smoke Abatement.

No occasion for action has arisen.

(vii) Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools in this district. There are privately owned and managed medical baths which are well kept.

I also very urgently recommend to your Council that
 such a large quantity of the extension of the outlet
 sewer so that the outlet may be several feet under water
 level at low tide. At present the outlet is at water
 level at very low tide and though of course no discharge
 is allowed at or near low tide of low water tide is not
 satisfactory. Water level below the surface water is
 level of 21.70 meters in this important matter of drainage
 the outlet is not less than 1.50 meters from the water
 level of the outlet. If the outlet is under
 water at low tide the outlet should be satisfactory at
 higher stages of the tide as the tide runs is roughly
 twice low.

The outlet sewer installation which deals with the
 sewage of the village and which was referred
 to in my last annual report is not functioning satis-
 factorily and has been closed. A storm water drain
 which had been connected to the sewer was diverted
 and the outlet bank, the outlet contract had the
 permission which has been connected in addition
 and not functioning most satisfactorily.

2. Rivers and Streams.
 Action has been taken to prevent the breeding of malaria
 in the rivers. Mosquitoes have been kept under
 control and a number has been employed to
 patrol the river.

(i) Class of Sewerage.
 The sanitary inspector's report.
(ii) Public Cleansing.
 The inspector's report.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
 The sanitary inspector's report.
(iv) Cess & Effluents.
 Action taken in connection with improvement of sanitary
 sewerage.

(v) Sanitary Sites.
 Sanitary sites have not yet reached considerable proportions in
 this district.
 The Government sites have been the few sites only.
 Six sites were licensed and 1 site was under the licence
 of the Council there was not sufficient persons in these
 cases.

(vi) Sanitary Sites.
 No special provision has been made.
(vii) Sanitary Sites and Pools.
 There are no existing pools in this district. The
 six sites were licensed and 1 site was under the licence
 of the Council there was not sufficient persons in these
 cases.

3. (viii) Eradication of bed bugs.

No action for the eradication of bed bugs has been called for. Disinfestation when necessary is carried out by the Council and not by a contractor. The method employed is stripping and thorough spraying with Zaldocide followed by fumigation with Cascones.

4. Schools.

These have been inspected with regard to sanitation and water supply. No action has been necessary beyond the exclusion of infectious cases and contacts.

SECTION D. - Housing.

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).....	93.
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	199.
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	34. 93.
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	11.
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	84.

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 Local Authority or their officers.....	75.
--	--	--	-----

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.....	11.
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners....	Nil.

(b)- Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	Nil.
-----	--	---	------

3. Inspection of bed bugs

No action for the eradication of bed bugs has been called for. Disturbances when necessary is carried out by the Council and not by a contractor. The method employed is spraying and thorough cleaning with disinfectants followed by fumigation with Gasconas.

4. Schools

There have been inspections with regard to sanitation and water supply. No action has been necessary beyond the vaccination of infectious cases and contacts.

SECTION B. - Inspection

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)..... 83
- (b) Results of inspections made for the year..... 100
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and reported under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1936 and 1938..... 54
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 50
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation..... 11
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in fit condition for human habitation..... 84

2. Number of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses reported to in compliance of formal notices by local authority or their officers..... 43

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

- (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936..... 211
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 211
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were repaired in respect of formal notices..... 11
- (a) By owners..... 11
- (b) By local authority in default of owners..... 0
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Act:
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied..... 111

- (b) (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners..... 1.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... Nil.

(c) - Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 4.

(d) - 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.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part iv.- Overcrowding.

- (a) - (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... 8.
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein..... 8.
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein..... 53.
- (b) - Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... Nil.
- (c) - (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... Nil.
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases. Nil.
- (d) - Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... Nil.
- (e) - Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report... -

SECTION E. - Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) - Milk Supply.

The inspection of cowsheds and dairies has been continued this year and a steady improvement is being effected. The Sanitary Inspector's Report shows the position in more detail.

(b) - Meat and Other Foods.

See the Report of the Sanitary Inspector and also the table below:-

(b)

(1) Number of dwelling-units in which defects were remedied after receipt of formal notices:

- (a) By owner.....
- (c) By local authority in default of owner.....

(2) - Proceedings under section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which Remedial Orders were made.....

(2) Number of dwelling-units demolished in pursuance of Remedial Orders.....

(3) - Proceedings under section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been remedied.....

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

(a) - (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.....
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.....

(b) - Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....

(c) - (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....

(d) - Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....

(e) - Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.....

SECTION 5. - Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) - Milk Supply
The inspection of cowsheds and dairies has been continued this year and a steady improvement is being effected. The Veterinary Inspector's Report shows the position in more detail.

(b) - Meat and Other Foods
See the report of the Veterinary Inspector and also the regulations.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, ex- cluding cows.	Cows. Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	931.	8.	528.	1519.
Number inspected.....	609.	8.	421.	1125.
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.....	10.	1.	Nil.	4.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis.....	1.64%	1.25%	Nil.	.51% .35%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.....	3.	Nil.	Nil.	31.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.....	.49%	Nil.	Nil.	Nil. 2.75%.

SECTION F.- Prevalence of and control over Infectious & other Diseases.

Incidence of Notifiable Disease during the Year 1938,
Incidence (Excluding Tuberculosis).

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.....	14.	6.	-
Enteric Fever (in- cluding Parathypoid).	3.	3.	-
Pneumonia.....	2.	-	2.
Dysentery.....	3.		
Chickenpox.....	22.		
Measles.....	184.		
Scabies.....	1.		
Whooping Cough.....	1.		
Impetigo.....	3.		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1.		
Ringworm.....	1.		

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

Number Killed (if known)	Cattle, ox- including cows.	Swine, Pigs, Dogs, Calves, Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
1519	4482	1519	
Number inspected.....	508	421	1423
All carcasses condemned	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Luberculosis.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Luberculosis other than tuber- culosis.....	1.39	Nil.	1.00
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Luberculosis other than tuber- culosis.....	1.39	Nil.	1.00
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Luberculosis other than tuber- culosis.....	1.39	Nil.	1.00
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Luberculosis other than tuber- culosis.....	1.39	Nil.	1.00

SECTION V. - Prevalence of and control over Tuberculosis & other Diseases.

Incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis during the Year 1938.
(excluding Tuberculosis.)

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases notified to hospital.	Cases.
Rabies.....	1		
Canine Distemper.....	1		
Canine Parvovirus.....	1		
Canine Hepatitis.....	1		
Canine Leptospirosis.....	1		
Canine Anthrax.....	1		
Canine Tetanus.....	1		
Canine Strangles.....	1		
Canine Brucellosis.....	1		
Canine Tuberculosis.....	1		
Canine Leishmaniasis.....	1		
Canine Malaria.....	1		
Canine Filariasis.....	1		
Canine Toxoplasmosis.....	1		
Canine Cryptosporidiosis.....	1		
Canine Giardiasis.....	1		
Canine Cryptococcosis.....	1		
Canine Histoplasmosis.....	1		
Canine Coccidioidomycosis.....	1		
Canine Blastomycosis.....	1		
Canine Paratuberculosis.....	1		
Canine Tuberculosis.....	1		
Canine Leptospirosis.....	1		
Canine Anthrax.....	1		
Canine Tetanus.....	1		
Canine Strangles.....	1		
Canine Brucellosis.....	1		
Canine Tuberculosis.....	1		
Canine Leishmaniasis.....	1		
Canine Malaria.....	1		
Canine Filariasis.....	1		
Canine Toxoplasmosis.....	1		
Canine Cryptosporidiosis.....	1		
Canine Giardiasis.....	1		
Canine Cryptococcosis.....	1		
Canine Histoplasmosis.....	1		
Canine Coccidioidomycosis.....	1		
Canine Blastomycosis.....	1		

The children of this District were affected by the countrywide epidemic of Measles, 184 cases being reported by school teachers. It is of interest that no case had been reported throughout the previous year.

Three cases of Typhoid were notified, all confirmed bacteriologically (Bacillus Typhosus). The source of infection was not traced.

Cases of Scarlet Fever when conditions are suitable are nursed at home. Out of 14 cases 8 were isolated and nursed at home while 6 were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Whipton, Exeter.

4. (a) Prevention of Blindness.

One very mild case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified.

5.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality.1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	5.	2.	-	3.	1.	-	-	1

The children of this district were affected by the countrywide epidemic of measles, 104 cases being reported by school teachers. It is of interest that no case had been reported throughout the previous year.

Three cases of typhoid were notified, all confirmed bacteriologically (Bacillus Typhosus). The source of infection was not traced.

Cases of bacterial fever when conditions are suitable are nursed at home. Out of 12 cases 8 were hospitalized and nursed at home while 4 were sent to the infectious hospital at Woburn, Boston.

4. (a) Prevention of typhoid.
The very mild case of *Opisthorchis viverrini* was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1932.

Age Periods	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory, Non-Respiratory	Respiratory, Non-Respiratory	Respiratory, Non-Respiratory	Respiratory, Non-Respiratory
0 -	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-
3 -	-	-	-	-
4 -	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-
6 -	-	-	-	-
7 -	-	-	-	-
8 -	-	-	-	-
9 -	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-
11 -	-	-	-	-
12 -	-	-	-	-
13 -	-	-	-	-
14 -	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-
16 -	-	-	-	-
17 -	-	-	-	-
18 -	-	-	-	-
19 -	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-
21 -	-	-	-	-
22 -	-	-	-	-
23 -	-	-	-	-
24 -	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-
26 -	-	-	-	-
27 -	-	-	-	-
28 -	-	-	-	-
29 -	-	-	-	-
30 -	-	-	-	-
31 -	-	-	-	-
32 -	-	-	-	-
33 -	-	-	-	-
34 -	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-
36 -	-	-	-	-
37 -	-	-	-	-
38 -	-	-	-	-
39 -	-	-	-	-
40 -	-	-	-	-
41 -	-	-	-	-
42 -	-	-	-	-
43 -	-	-	-	-
44 -	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-
46 -	-	-	-	-
47 -	-	-	-	-
48 -	-	-	-	-
49 -	-	-	-	-
50 & upwards	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	1	1

APPENDIX II.

Statistics Provided by the Registrar-General.

Total Deaths 1938 130.

Causes of Death.		M.	F.
6. Influenza	..		1.
9. Tuberculosis Respiratory	..	1.	-
10. Other Tuberculosis.	..	-	1.
13. Cancer.	..	9.	14.
14. Diabetes.	..	1.	2.
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage.etc.	..	3.	3.
16. Heart Disease.	..	9.	23.
18. Other Circulatory Diseases.	..	8.	12.
19. Bronchitis.	..	-	1.
20. Pneumonia.	..	6.	4.
24. Appendicitis.	..	1.	-
25. Cirrhosis of Liver.	..	2.	-
26. Other Liver Diseases.	..	1.	-
28. Nephritis.	..	2.	2.
30. Other Puerperal Diseases.	..	-	2.
32. Senility.	..	1	-
33. Suicide.	..	-	1.
34. Other Violence.	..	3.	3.
35. Other Defined Diseases.	..	7.	5.
27. Other Digestive Diseases...	..	1.	1.

Estimated Resident Population..... 8414.
Comparability Factor..... 0.74.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London. W.C.2.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

E.L.PERRY.

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX II

Statistics Provided by the Registrar-General

Total Deaths 1928 140

Causes of death	No.	%
1. Other Digestive Diseases...	1	0.7
2. Other Tubercular Diseases	2	1.4
3. Other Venereal Diseases	1	0.7
4. Scabies	1	0.7
5. Other Parasitic Diseases	2	1.4
6. Nephritis	2	1.4
7. Other Liver Diseases	1	0.7
8. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1.4
9. Appendicitis	1	0.7
10. Peritonitis	1	0.7
11. Pneumonia	1	0.7
12. Bronchitis	1	0.7
13. Other Respiratory Diseases	8	5.7
14. Heart Disease	9	6.4
15. Coronary Arteriosclerosis	3	2.1
16. Diabetes	1	0.7
17. Cancer	9	6.4
18. Other Tubercular Diseases	14	10.0
19. Tubercular Respiratory	1	0.7
20. Influenza	1	0.7

Estimated Resident Population 6414
 Comparative Factor 0.74

Registrar-General's Office,
 Somerset House,
 London, W.C.2.

I have the honour to be,
 Your obedient servant,

H. L. MERRY.

Medical Officer of Health

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST. DECEMBER,

1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS
of the
SIDMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report on the work of my department.

I have confined my remarks to the more important phases of the work, and more detailed information will be found in the tabulated statements.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the Council and especially the Members of the Public Health Committee for the consideration given to the various matters that have arisen in my monthly reports.

Your obedient servant,

STANLEY T. CHARD.

HOUSING.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the general housing conditions of the working classes.

Practically all the old insanitary houses have been demolished or closed for human habitation and attention is now being directed to carrying out necessary works of reconstruction or repair to those houses not up to the necessary standard of fitness.

A considerable amount of this work has been carried out by owners after informal notice only and where difficulties arose I found that a personal interview with the owner on the site and a discussion of the works entailed, was sufficient for the work to be put in hand.

The original programme of Clearance Areas was for 45 houses comprised in 8 schemes. These have all been demolished, but a further two small schemes comprising 5 houses have been added.

Also five more individual houses have been demolished during the year and 22 houses have been reconditioned. The summary below shows the position to date:-

	<u>Demolished.</u>	<u>Closed.</u>	<u>Reconditioned.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Houses dealt with previous to this year.....	19.	9.	27.	55.
<hr/>				
Houses dealt with during 1938.				
Clearance Areas.....	23.	-	-	28.
Individual Houses.....	4.	-	-	4.
<hr/>				
Houses Reconditioned.....	-	-	24.	24.
<hr/>				
Total to date.....	51.	9.	51.	111.

1938

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS
of the
SOUTH WEST DISTRICT COUNCIL

Gentlemen,
I have the honor to present my third Annual Report on the work of my department.
I have confined my remarks to the more important phases of the work, and more detailed information will be found in the tabulated statements.
I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the Council and especially the members of the Public Health Committee for the consideration given to the various matters that have arisen in my monthly reports.

Your obedient servant,
STEWART T. CHAND

HOUSING

Great progress has been made during the year in the general sanitary conditions of the working classes.
Practically all the old insanitary houses have been demolished or closed for insanitary habitation and attention is now being directed to carrying out necessary work of reconstruction or repair to those houses not up to the necessary standard of fitness.
A considerable amount of this work has been carried out by means of informal notices only and where difficulties arose I found that a personal interview with the owner on the site and a discussion of the work entailed, was sufficient for the work to be put in hand.
The original programme of Clearance Areas was for 48 houses comprised in 2 schemes. These have all been demolished, but a further two small schemes comprising 5 houses have been added.
Also five more individual houses have been demolished during the year and 32 houses have been reconstructed. The summary below shows the position to date:-

	Demolished	Closed	Reconstructed	Total
cases dealt with previous to this year.....	19	0	27	46
cases dealt with during 1938.....	27	-	-	27
Clearance Areas.....	48	-	-	48
Individual houses.....	5	-	-	5
Cases Reconstructed.....	-	-	32	32
Total to date.....	99	0	59	158

COWSHEDS & DAIRIES.

Progress has been maintained during the year in bringing more cowsheds into line with modern conditions. One new shed has been completed and two more reconstructed, whilst several more are in hand. Regular inspections have been made of all Registered premises.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

There are now two producers of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk and eight "Accredited" producers. This is an increase of four "Accredited" producers over last year. Three of the above licensed producers are on the Ministry of Agriculture's list of Attested Herds.

MILK SAMPLES.

No. of samples passed under Milk (Special Designations) Order	43.
No. of other samples passed.....	34.
	<u>77.</u>
No. of samples failed under Milk (Special Designations) Order.	12.
No. of other samples failed.....	43.
	<u>55.</u>
TOTAL NUMBER TAKEN.....	<u>132.</u>
Percentage of passes of total taken.....	<u>58.3%.</u>

Tuberculosis.

No. of samples found to be "positive".....	2.
No. of samples found to be "negative".....	34.
No. of samples found to be inconclusive.....	<u>7.</u>
Total number taken.....	43.

The above summary shows that a considerable amount of work remains to be done in the matter of improving the milk supply generally, but the matter is one for steady endeavour and spectacular results are not expected.

The two "positive" results taken for Tuberculosis were followed up by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries and two cows found to be suffering from the disease were slaughtered.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES & MEAT INSPECTION.

Regular visits have been paid to all slaughterhouses and as much meat as possible was inspected. My experience has been the same as in previous years, that the quality of the meat is of a high standard and a comparatively small amount had to be condemned.

Since the Bye-laws were adopted prohibiting the carrying of noxious or offensive matter through the streets, except during certain hours of the morning, very few complaints have been received concerning the transport of hides & offal etc. from these premises.

Great vigilance is however still necessary, particularly during the summer months to ensure that as little annoyance as is possible is caused, as most of these slaughterhouses are badly situated in the centre of the town.

CONDENSED MILK

Progress has been maintained during the year in bringing more
condensed milk into modern conditions. One day there has been
completed and two more reconstructed, which several more are in hand.
Regular inspections have been made of all registered producers.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) OTHER

There are now two producers of Sterilized Treated (Germ-Free) Milk
and eight "condensed" producers. There is an increase of four
"sterilized" producers over last year. Three of the above licensed
producers are on the Ministry of Agriculture's list of Licensed Producers.

MILK ANALYSIS

431	No. of samples passed under Milk (Special Designations) Order
24	No. of other samples passed
18	No. of samples failed under Milk (Special Designations) Order
101	No. of other samples failed
158	TOTAL NUMBER TAKEN
58.24	Percentage of passes of total taken

Tuberculosis

2	No. of samples found to be "positive"
24	No. of samples found to be "negative"
1	No. of samples found to be inconclusive
431	Total number taken

The above summary shows that a considerable amount of work remains
to be done in the matter of improving the milk supply generally, but the
major part is for steady endeavor and systematic results are not
expected.

The two "positive" results taken for Tuberculosis were followed up
by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
and two cows found to be suffering from the disease were slaughtered.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES & MEAT INSPECTION

Regular visits have been paid to all slaughterhouses and as much
work as possible was inspected. My experience has been the same as in
previous years, that the quality of the meat is of a high standard and
a comparatively small amount had to be condemned.
Since the bye-laws were amended prohibiting the carrying of
boxes or offensive matter through the streets, except during certain
hours of the morning, very few complaints have been received concerning
the transport of ribs & offal etc. from these premises.
Great vigilance is however still necessary, particularly during
the summer months to ensure that as little as possible is possible in
carcasses, as most of these slaughterhouses are badly situated in the center
of the town.

Number of Animals Slaughtered during the Year.

	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.
January.....	68.	31.	299.	113.	511.
February.....	71.	36.	324.	129.	560.
March.....	83.	46.	358.	150.	637. x
April.....	64.	39.	319.	113.	535.
May.....	66.	40.	299.	108.	513.
June.....	89.	53.	427.	132.	701. x
July.....	81.	55.	432.	112.	680.
August.....	87.	63.	506.	118.	774.
September.....	99.	58.	474.	134.	765. x
October.....	72.	39.	346.	102.	559.
November.....	72.	33.	350.	114.	569.
December.....	87.	35.	328.	194.	644. x
	939.	528.	4462.	1519.	7448.

x = Five Week Month.

Meat & Offal Condemned.

Number of whole carcasses condemned:-----Nil.

Other Meat & Offal condemned:- (voluntarily surrendered) 10 cwts.56 lbs.
(by Judicial Order)..... Nil.

Unsound Food.

During the year the following unsound food was condemned & voluntarily surrendered to be destroyed:-

18 lbs Lobster.

Number of Animals Slaughtered During the Year.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
January	68	51	292	112	523
February	71	33	284	120	508
March	85	32	288	150	555
April	84	31	272	123	510
May	88	30	288	108	514
June	89	32	287	122	530
July	82	32	282	112	510
August	87	35	305	118	545
September	88	32	274	124	518
October	82	30	242	102	456
November	75	22	280	112	489
December	87	30	222	104	443
Total	1000	322	4422	1512	7256

* Five Week Month.

Meat & Oil Condensed

Number of cases received condensed:-----
 (by Special Order).....
 (voluntarily surrendered) 10 cases, 50 lbs.

 During the year the following amount of food was condensed & voluntarily
 surrendered to the Government:-----
 10 lbs. label.

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T A B L E I.

VISITS, INTERVIEWS, ETC.

<u>GENERAL SANITATION.</u>	No. of Visits.
Water Supply	39.
Drainage	304.
Stables & Piggeries	9.
Fried Fish Shops	5.
Tents, vans & sheds	46.
Factories	14.
Bakehouses	12.
Rats & Mice	14.
Smoke Observations	4.
Animals improperly kept.	6.
Accumulations or deposits	18.
Ashbins	4.
Miscellaneous	32.
Interviews & Appointments	108.
<u>INFECTIOUS DISEASE.</u>	
Inquiries in cases of I.D.	32.
Visits re disinfection.	18.
Visits in connection with other diseases.	9.
<u>SLAUGHTERHOUSES & FOOD STORES.</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses.	366.
Visits to Shops & Food Stores.	151.
<u>COWSHEDS, MILK SHOPS & DAIRIES.</u>	
Visits to Cowsheds.	187.)
Visits to Dairies & Milk Shops.	132.) 319.
<u>HOUSING.</u>	
<u>Under Public Health Acts.</u>	
No. of houses inspected.	58.
No. of visits paid to above houses.	103.
<u>Under Housing Acts.</u>	
No. of houses inspected.	34.
No. of visits to above houses.	93.
<u>Overcrowding.</u>	
No. of houses inspected.	19.
No. of visits to above houses.	19.
<u>Verminous premises.</u>	
No. of houses inspected.	1.
No. of visits.	3.
<u>Miscellaneous housing visits.</u>	
No. of visits in connection with work in hand.	141.
Visits to Council houses (change of tenancy).	18.
Other miscellaneous visits.	11.

TABLE 1

VISITS, INTERVIEWS, ETC.

GENERAL CATEGORICAL	No. of Visits
After supply	25
Relays	204
Initial & subsequent	9
Initial visits	2
Initial visits	44
Initial visits	14
Initial visits	12
Initial visits	14
Initial visits	4
Initial visits	6
Initial visits	18
Initial visits	4
Initial visits	22
Initial visits	108

INITIAL VISITS

Initial visits in cases of S.M.	22
Initial visits in connection with other diseases	18
Initial visits	8

INTERVIEWS & POST VISITS

Interviews to headquarters	208
Interviews to homes & post offices	151

POST VISITS, HOME VISITS & INITIAL VISITS

Initial visits to homes	187
Initial visits to homes & post offices	152
Total	339

RESULTS

Number of initial visits	25
Number of visits to homes & post offices	102
Number of visits to homes & post offices	54
Number of visits to homes & post offices	53
Number of visits to homes & post offices	18
Number of visits to homes & post offices	18
Number of visits to homes & post offices	1
Number of visits to homes & post offices	3
Number of visits to homes & post offices	141
Number of visits to homes & post offices	18
Number of visits to homes & post offices	11

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T A B L E II.

Complaints received.....	74.
Nuisances abated.....	64.
Nuisances not abated but work in hand.....	6.

NOTICES SERVED. - Public Health Acts.

No. of informal notices served.....	34.
No. of informal notices complied with.....	33.
No. of Statutory notices served.....	11.
No. of Statutory notices complied with	10.

DRAINAGE.

Number of complete new house drainage systems.....	58.
Number of house drainage systems repaired, relaid or extended..	45.
Number of new W.C's.....	158.
Number of old W.C's or other closets replaced with new.....	7.
Number of W.C's closed & drains disconnected.....	38.
Number of drains cleansed.....	14.
Number of water tests.....	151.
Number of smoke tests.....	7.
Number of other drainage visits.....	48.

DISINFECTION.

Number of cases of I.D. removed to Hospital.....	9.
Number of premises disinfected after ordinary I.D.....	18.
Number of " " " T.B.....	5.
Number of " " " other diseases.....	13.
Bedding or clothes disinfected after ordinary I.D.....	15.
Bedding or clothes disinfected after T.B.....	5.
Bedding or clothes disinfected after other diseases.....	10.
Bedding or clothes destroyed at request of owner.....	2.
Bedding or clothes destroyed under Statutory Powers.....	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

No. of "Registered" Slaughterhouses.....	7.
No. of "Licensed" " " " ".....	2.
No. of Butchers Shops.....	13.
Breaches of Regulations complied with.....	16.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES & MILK SHOPS.

Number of cowkeepers or dairymen		
Registered at end of year.....	Retail.....22.)	71.
	Wholesale.....49.)	
Number of dairies & cowsheds registered.....		72.

TABLE II

Complaints received.....	75
Business closed.....	64
Business not started out work in hand.....	8

NOTICES SERVED - Public Health Acts

No. of informal notices served.....	54
No. of informal notices complied with.....	50
No. of Statutory notices served.....	11
No. of Statutory notices complied with.....	10

IMPROVEMENTS

Number of cases of insanitary premises notified.....	68
Number of insanitary premises notified, refused or extended.....	55
Number of new W.C.s.....	7
Number of W.C.s closed & drains disconnected.....	25
Number of drains disconnected.....	14
Number of water tanks.....	10
Number of water tanks.....	2
Number of other drainage works.....	28

DISINFECTION

Number of cases of typhoid fever notified.....	9
Number of premises disinfected after ordinary I.D. cases.....	16
Number of "other diseases" disinfected.....	5
Number of cases disinfected after ordinary I.D. cases.....	10
Number of cases disinfected after I.D. cases.....	15
Number of cases disinfected after other diseases.....	10
Number of cases destroyed at request of owner.....	2
Number of cases destroyed under statutory powers.....	7

MANUFACTURES

No. of "Registered" Manufacturers.....	7
No. of "Licenses".....	2
No. of "Business Shops".....	12
Specimens of Regulations complied with.....	16

OWNERS, DAIRIES & MILK SHOPS

Number of dairies or milk shops.....	71
Registered at end of year.....	68
Proprietors.....	68
Number of dairies & shops registered.....	71