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CITY OF SALISBURY.



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1941

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 Sanitary Work during the year 1941. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) E. T. FISON,

1st July 1942.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	2845
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1941	...	...	...	...	...	8500
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£249,261
The sum represented by a Penny Rate						£1022

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
BIRTHS.—Live.	Legitimate	... 476	243	233	14.11
	Illegitimate	... 38	22	16	1.12
	All Births	... 514	265	249	15.23

Birth Rates—Five years—

1940	...	...	...	13.57
1939	...	...	...	16.55
1938	...	...	...	14.11
1937	...	...	...	15.65
1936	...	...	...	14.2
Average	...	...	...	14.81

The Birth Rate is higher by 1.66 per 1000 in this area than in 1940 and 0.52 higher than in England and Wales.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
BIRTHS.—Still.	Legitimate	... 17	11	6	
	Illegitimate	... 2	2	—	
	All Births	... 19	13	6	Rate 0.5
					per 1000 population

DEATHS.	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
	410		202	208	12.15

Death rate—Five years—

1940	...	...	...	...	16.97
1939	...	...	...	...	10.09
1938	...	...	...	...	11.99
1937	...	...	...	...	11.56
1936	...	...	...	...	11.73
Average	...	...	...	...	12.45

Death rate England and Wales is 12.9

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth—

From Sepsis	...	...	0
From other causes	...	...	1

Infantile Mortality Rate—per 1000 births

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	...	...	...	42
Total deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	...	...	...	22
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	...	...	...	21
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	1

Infantile Death Rate—Five years—

1940	...	...	...	63
1939	...	...	...	47
1938	...	...	...	37
1937	...	...	...	45
1936	...	...	...	43
Average	...	...	...	47

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	58
„ „ Measles „ „	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs. of age)	...	...	...	...	0

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates, for certain infectious diseases in the Year 1941.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)</i>	<i>London Administrative County</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</i>			
<i>Births:—</i>				
Live	14.2	14.7	16.4	8.9
Still	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.33
<i>Deaths:—</i>				
All Causes	12.9	14.9	13.0	16.3
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.15
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>			
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	71	56	68
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.1	7.5	4.6	6.8

DEATHS (Corrected). Causation.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
All Causes	202	208	18 Pneumonia (all forms)	9	8
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	19 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3
2 Measles	1	—	20 Peptic Ulcer	5	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	21 Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	1	—	22 Appendicitis	3	—
5 Diphtheria	1	1	23 Other Digestive Diseases	3	3
6 Influenza	2	—	24 Acute & Chronic Nephritis	8	12
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	25 Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	26 Other Puerperal Causes	0	1
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	6	27 Congenital Debility, Birth Malformations etc.	4	5
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	2	28 Premature Birth	1	4
11 Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	29 Road Traffic Accidents	6	1
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	22	36	30 Suicide	3	1
13 Diabetes	1	1	31 Other Violence	5	2
14 Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc.	25	29	32 All Other Causes	27	14
15 Heart Disease	44	59			
16 Other Circulatory Diseases	5	9			
17 Bronchitis	12	9			

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in this area. There were 686 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury. 434 of these deaths occurred in institutions and other places. There were 37 Inward Transfer deaths, (*i.e.*, those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area.), and 315 Outward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of non-residents who died in the City.)

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

	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
The Old Manor	1	63
Salisbury Infirmary	70	153
Tower House	33	51
Harnwood Hospital	6	25
Emergency Hospital... ..	1	6
American Red Cross Hospital...	1	—
Nursing Homes	5	13
Other places	2	4
	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 315
	<hr/> 434 <hr/>	

INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of Death	Under 1 week.	between 1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 1 year	Total
Prematurity ...	5				5					5
Asphyxia ...	1	1			2	1				3
Broncho-Pneumonia						1	2		1	4
Congenital Deformity of Heart						1		1		2
Spina-Bifida ...		1			1					1
Intussusception									1	1
Toxaemia								2	1	3
Hæmorrhagic Disease		1			1					1
Meningitis ...	1				1				1	2
	7	3	—	—	10	3	2	3	4	22

Inquests were held on 52 Deaths.

Residents Non-Residents.

7	20	deaths were due to aeroplane, motor car, motor lorry motor cycle or pedal cycle accidents.
—	1	death was due to toxaemia following peritonitis
—	1	death was due to generalised tuberculosis
—	8	deaths were due to accidental falls.
5	3	deaths were due to suicide.
1	—	death was due to pneumonia following severe scalds
1	—	death was due to injuries following attack by mental patient
1	—	death was due to accidental suffocation
—	1	death was due to injuries following being accidentally shot
1	—	death was due to lung abscess following anaemia
1	—	death was due to uraemia
—	1	death was due to haemorrhage and shock following sever- ance of umbilical cord

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

I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, part-time official. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Superintendent Medical Officer of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; also School Medical Officer and holding Diploma of Public Health of Cambridge University.

Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Three Sessions weekly.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Centre.

Medical Officer in charge of Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic. Three Sessions weekly.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, whole time, who is also a qualified Inspector of Meat and other foods. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Also Rat Officer under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act 1919.

Sanitary Inspector, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board. (Now on Active Service).

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

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

II.

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

(b) A most efficient ambulance service exists which is financed by the Local Authority.

(c) Nursing in the home is carried out if and when necessary.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

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

432 New Cases under one year of age were presented, including 40 evacuees, a percentage of 75 per cent of the annual Births.

175 New Cases over one year were presented including 68 evacuees.

The total number of individual cases attending was 1165, and of these 830 were over 1 year, at December 31st, 1941.

The total attendances was 5784, and the number referred for treatment was 159.

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

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

All children of nine years of age and upwards are Schick Tested; the reactors are given Diphtheria Prophylactic, two doses: one month's interval taking place between the first and second, three months after the second injection a final Schick test is made.

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

The number of cases fully immunised at the end of 1940 was 4063 including 712 evacuees.

The number of cases partly immunised at the end of 1940 was 421.

Of these cases 1367 were under school age, 2313 were of school age and 804 were over school age.

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

III.

- (i) *Midwifery and Maternity Services.*—The Local Authority co-operates with the Voluntary Hospital of the area in regard to admission of necessitous and complicated cases. Five Midwives practice in the district, two being attached to the Salisbury Infirmary.
- (ii) *Institutional Provision for mothers and children* exists in the area, but it is not wholly financed by the Local Authority.
- (iii) *Health Visitors.*—The following is a summary of their work in 1940:—

Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	247
Visits to Children under one year	...	...	...	1273
Visits to Children one to five years	...	...	...	2115
Visits to New Evacuees	...	...	...	117
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	...	...	...	110
				Total 3862

(iv) Infant Life Protection.

Number of Children on register at end of the year.	24
Number transferred to other districts during the year.	3
Number legally adopted during the year	2
Number removed due to unsuitable conditions	0
New cases in 1941	19
Number of Deaths	0

(v) Evacuation.

At the end of the year the total number of Evacuees was approximately 1572.

Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. Water

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

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water supply are carried out, 112 samples being submitted during the year.

A Typical chemical analysis is as follows :—

Report on the Analysis of water received on 15/1/42 at 10 a.m.

From 42 Castle Street, Salisbury (Wyndham Road Water Works).

Physical Characters.—Excellent.

Chemical.

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Reaction—Alkaline	P.H. 7.1
Saline and Free Ammonia	0.001
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	0.001
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 2 hours at 27 C.	0.022
Chlorides	1.9
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.0
Total Hardness	34.0
(a) Temporary	27.0
(b) Permanent	7.0
Poisonous Metals	<i>Nil</i>
Nitrates	<i>Nil</i>
Microscopical examination of the sediment	<i>Nil</i>
Free Chlorine	Less than 0.01 (approx) parts per million

Opinion

Chemical Analysis show no evidence of harmful pollution.

- (2) *Public Cleansing.*—Refuse Collection.—This is dealt with by three motor freighters collecting and conveying to the Horsfall Destructor and by controlled tipping.

III.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During the year 922 inspections, involving 1270 visits, were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances, compared with a total of 1022 inspections last year.

101 complaints were investigated during the year: 80 informal, 18 Statutory, and 3 Final Notices intimating proceedings for non-compliance were served; one prosecution was ordered and a conviction obtained.

24 inspections of licensed houses were made during the year; 5 informal notices were served and complied with. Adequate ventilation during the "Black-out" is still neglected in most public houses and few have adopted means for the satisfactory cleansing of glasses.

Two men are still employed whole time in keeping the public trenches and surface shelters clean and the entrances free from obstruction.

Cinemas.

The three cinemas were inspected and found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness, sanitary accommodation and water supply fittings. There is, however, a complete absence of wash bowls to the ladies conveniences at the "Gaumont" and the ventilating arrangement is badly planned.

Shops Acts, 1912—36.

The Sanitary Authority are responsible for the enforcement of the sections dealing with ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Offices.

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

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Work completed during the year 1941.

Housing—

Roof repaired or renewed	...	...	23
Chimney Stack repaired or renewed	...	...	4
Gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	6
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	1
External walls repaired or repointed	...	...	12
Window and door sills repaired or renewed	...	...	7
Dampness abated :—(i) Repairs to roof	...	...	10
(ii) Repairs to gutters or rain water pipes	...	...	4
(iii) Repairs to external walls	...	...	4
(iv) Waterproofing of internal walls	...	...	40
(v) D.P.C. provided	...	...	2
(vi) D.P. plinth provided	...	...	2
Sub Floor Ventilation provided	...	...	1
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	...	...	6
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	27
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	28
Walls cleaned or redecorated	...	...	45
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated	...	...	18
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	29
Sashcords provided	...	...	37
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	18
Floor repaired or renewed	...	...	26
Stairs repaired or renewed	...	...	10
Firegrates or ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	11
New sink provided	...	...	13
New sink W.P. provided	...	...	4
Separate water supply provided	...	...	1
Washing copper repaired or renewed	...	...	1
Ventilated Food Store provided	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Housing items	...	...	16
Concrete Seal provided	...	...	1

Sanitary Conveniences—

Separate accommodation provided	...	...	1
New W.C.'s provided complete	...	...	5
New W.C. basin provided	...	...	7
W.C. cistern repaired or renewed	...	...	7
W.C. compartment repaired	...	...	5
Miscellaneous items	...	...	5

Drainage—

Drains examined	...	...	6
Drains cleansed	...	...	7
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	4
Inspection chamber provided	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Drainage items	...	...	2

Nuisances

Offensive accumulations removed	3
---------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Cowsheds and Dairies

Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	1
----------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Bakehouses

Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	2
------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Structural repairs carried out	1
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Tent, etc. removed	3
--------------------	-----	-----	---

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

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

Offensive Trades.—There are now only two such trades carried on within the City, one a gut scraper and the other a rag and bone dealer. The premises are generally kept reasonably clean and tidy but constant watch is still necessary at the gut scraper's in order to ensure adequate ventilation and the reduction of nuisance from effluvia.

As no October Fair was held in 1941, the number of caravans inspected was correspondingly reduced : four licences for limited periods were granted, and 2 of these were renewed before the end of the year : 12 inspections were made and on each occasion conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Section D. HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1941.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) :—				
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil
(ii.) By other Local Authorities				Nil
(iii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	51
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—				
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act, 1925			...	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925			...	Nil
(c) For other purposes—				
Housing Act, 1924, in course of construction			...	Nil

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)	447
(b) Number of visits made for the purpose	...	...	602
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Con- solidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	Nil

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

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	48
--	-----	-----	----

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

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

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

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	...	...	18
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
(Individual Unfit Houses)

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

D.—Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936
(Clearance Areas).

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

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

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

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authorities :—

(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Other Powers ...	<i>Nil</i>

Housing Act, 1919	210	Housing Act, 1923	304
„ „ 1924	110	„ „ 1925	<i>Nil</i>
		„ „ 1930	112
Total		736	

Housing Act 1936 – Part IV – Overcrowding.—

(a) Number of known dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...	...	...	12
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	9
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	4
Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	56

Public Health Act 1936, Section 83–85.

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	...	...	...	77
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	...	...	...	23
„ „ „ gassed	...	...	...	55

Section E.

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

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

Other Food Preparing Premises.—There were 33 Butchers' shops, 18 Bakehouses 10 Fried Fish Shops, 18 Ice Cream Dealers and 102 Restaurant Kitchens, (46 of these also being Licensed Premises), on the registers at the end of the year. 110 inspections were made and 5 informal notices requiring repairs were served and complied with. Most of the food preparing premises are in good structural condition but a number are without sufficient and convenient sanitary accommodation for the use of the staffs and public; the chief difficulty being the congested state of the old property with which the City abounds.

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

987 blown and damaged tins of fish, fruit, meats, milk and vegetables.
 420 lbs. Meat Bones
 326 Jam Rolls
 270 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Pork Trimmings.
 14 cwt. 1 qtr. 16 lbs. Flour
 12 cwt. 3 qtrs. 19 lbs. Onions
 3 cwts. Butter
 2 cwts. 1 qtr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Margarine
 1 cwt. Sweets
 155 Breakfast savouries
 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Fish Cakes.
 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Cheese
 90 lbs. Jam
 74 lbs. Meat
 69 lbs. Cereals
 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Eggs
 48 packets Custard Powder
 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Ice Cream Bricks
 40 lbs. of Cake.
 38 dozen Crumpets
 32 Pigs' Heads

30 lbs. Figs
30 lbs. Frozen Eggs
30 lb. Bacon
29 lb. Sausage
11 Boxes Fish
4 lb. Chocolate Trimmings
6 lb. Jelly Cuttings
1 x 7 lb. Hock affected with bone taint
3 Bottles Sauce
2½ lb. Rice
1 Turkey
¾ lb. Pearl Barley

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

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—89 inspections were made of the seven cowsheds and 28 dairies within the City's boundaries, 2 written notices being necessary with regard to unclean methods of production and distribution. The buildings generally are in good structural condition and kept clean, although some of the older cowsheds are in need of reconstruction to bring them into line with modern standards of hygiene. Only three of 35 premises are provided with adequate facilities for sterilising utensils, and 2 cowsheds are without a laid-on water supply.

One cowkeeper is licensed for the production and distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk and one wholesaler for the production of "Accredited" milk only. One dealer is licensed for the sale of accredited milk and one (wholesale) Pasteuriser's licence has also been granted.

Milk Sampling.—56 samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist for cleanliness and 36 (64%) passed. 17 of these, taken from the 20 producers supplying the City with milk, were also examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all proved to be negative. Seven (wholesale) pasteurised samples were also submitted and all proved satisfactory.

Bottle Washings.—Of 26 washed milk bottles taken for bacteriological examination, 19 proved to be inadequately cleansed, 7 of which were reported to be grossly polluted.

More supervision is now being given to this branch of the work and it is anticipated that a much higher standard of cleanliness will be shown in the next report.

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The year under review was marked only by epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough both of which became notifiable in October 1939. A special clinic for artificial immunisation against Diphtheria is in being and more parents are taking advantage of this. The two patients who died from this disease during the year had not been immunised. Control of this disease is attempted by prompt removal to hospital and swabbing of all contacts, entailing 426 examinations during the year.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection and disinfectant supplied to all households where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use. Head Teachers of the Schools and the Secretary to the Education Committee are notified immediately of the existence of notifiable disease in the homes of the children; 477 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspector and 275 notices were sent prohibiting children from attending school for the requisite period.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1941.

Notified Cases	All ages	under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	Removed to Hospital
<i>Scarlet Fever</i> Deaths	40 0	0	19	14	6	1	0	0	40
<i>Diphtheria</i> Deaths	25 2	0	10 1	14	0	0	1 1	0	25 2
<i>Pneumonia</i> Deaths	3 1	0	3 1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i> Deaths	6 0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
<i>Erysipelas</i> Deaths	10 0	1	0	0	0	4	4	1	10
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i> Deaths	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
<i>Meningitis</i> Deaths	10 1	0	3 1	1 0	4	2	0	0	10 1
<i>Whooping Cough</i> Deaths	115 1	9 1	60	43	2	1	—	—	7 1
<i>Measles</i> Deaths	314	5	154 1	132	16	5	2	—	13
<i>Paratyphoid</i> Deaths	2				2				2
<i>Poliomyelitis</i> Deaths	3 1				2	1 1			3 1

*Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1941.*

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

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non - Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1								
1—5			1	1				
5—15	1		3					
15—25	2	1		2		1		
25—35	3	4		2	1		1	
35—45	3	3			2	2		
45—55	5	2			3	1		
55—65	1							
65 and up			1		1			
Totals ...	15	10	5	5	7	4	2	

There were at the end of 1941, 152 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 117 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register.