[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Feltham].

Contributors

Feltham (London, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1953.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/snmjsyhx

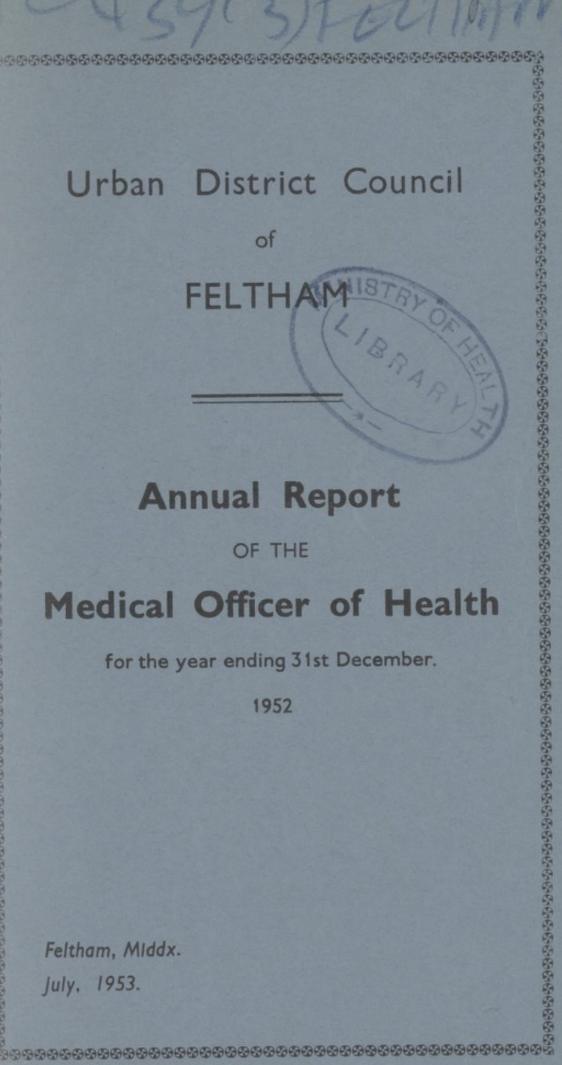
License and attribution

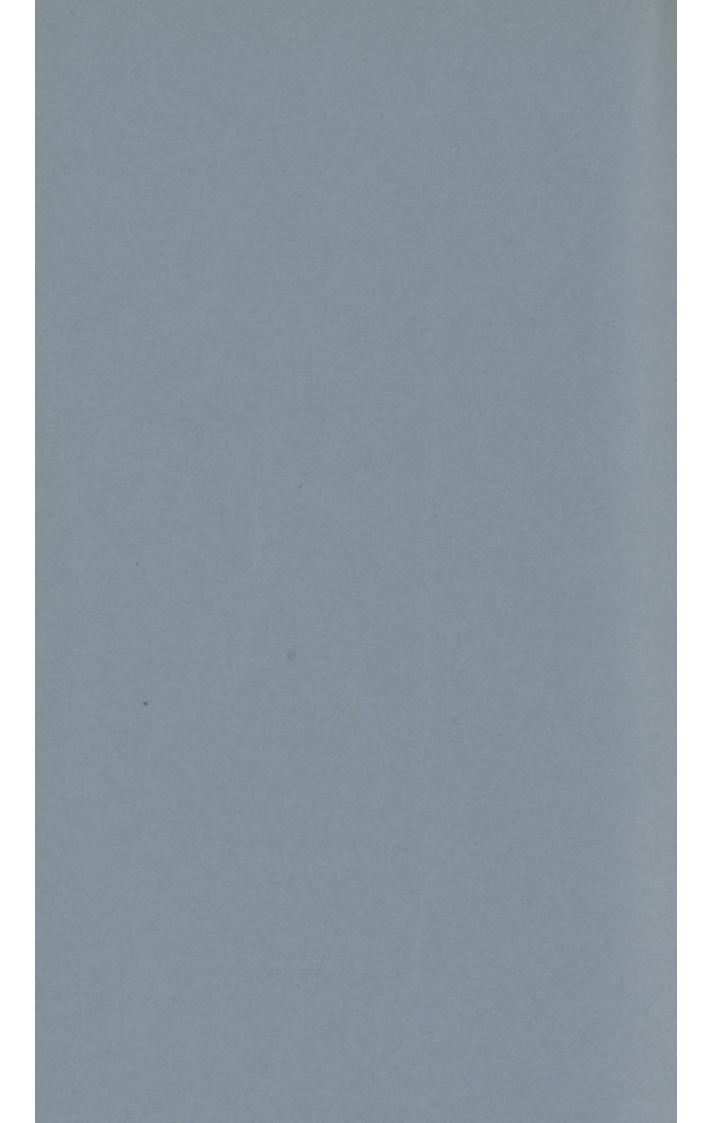
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.







Urban District Council

of

Feltham

Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (part time): F. H. WOODS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
F. V. BELL, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

J. SMITH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

K. R. ENDERBY

K. T. JOLLEY, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A. (Resigned 21.6.52)

A. J. MADDOCKS, M.S.I.A. (appointed 10.1.52)

Council Offices, Feltham. July, 1953.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitation of your District for the year 1952.

The District is divided into three Wards: Bedfont, Feltham and Hanworth, with a total acreage of 4,925.

The Home population (mid-year) as estimated by the Registrar General is 46,560. This is an increase compared with the 1951 figure of 45,230. The day population is increased by people working at the various factories and shops. A small number continue to work in agriculture.

The sum represented by a penny rate is £1,429 2s. 7d.

Rateable Value		 	£346,606
Number of inhabited	dwellings	 	12,206
Number of new hous	es erected	 	424

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Live Births		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	 	 756	380	376
Illegitimate	 	 35	17	18
Total .	 	 791	397	394

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population—16.98 (1951 15.76).

Comparability Factor 0.97.

Adjusted Birth Rate—16.47.

Still Births		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	 	 14	9	5
Illegitimate	 	 1		1
Total	 	 15	9	6

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)—18.61 (1951 15.19)

Rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population—
0.32 (1951 0.24)

Total 290 Male 172 Female 118.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population—6.22 (1951 7.03). Comparability Factor 1.41. Adjusted Death Rate 8.77.

Maternal Mortality
(Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List)
Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total
(live and still) births
No. 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth
Abortion — — (1951 —)
Abortion
INFANT MORTALITY
Death rates of Infants under one year of age-
All infants per 1,000 live births (16) 20.22 (1951 18.23)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legiti-
mate live births (16) 21.16 (1951 17.36)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 ille-
gitimate live births (—) — (1951 45.45)
Death rates of Infants under four weeks of age-
All infants per 1,000 live births (11) 13.906 (1951 11.22)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legiti-
mate live births (11) 14.55 (19.51 11.57)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegi-
mate live hirths (0) — $(1951 - 1)$
mate live offices (0)
mate live births (0) — (1951 —)
Rate per 1,000
Rate per 1,000 live births
Rate per 1,000
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:—
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6
Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1
Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer-
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer-
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer-
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium 0.21
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerpurperium 0.01 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth 0.09
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and childbirth 0.09 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia 0.04
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and childbirth 0.09 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia 0.04
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium 0.02 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth 0.09 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia 0.04 Abortion with sepsis 0.07 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and
Rate per 1,000 live births Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years 1) 1.26 Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1952:— Birth rate 15.3 Still Birth rate 0.35 Death rate 11.3 Deaths under one year of age 27.6 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) 1.1 Maternal Mortality—England and Wales, 1952:— Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium 0.09 Abortion with toxaemia 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium 0.02 Other Toxaemias of pregnancy and childbirth 0.09 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia 0.04

Causes of Death

303	or Beatin			-
1.	Tuberculosis Pospiratoru		Female	
2.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory —Other	4	9337	4
3.	Cymbilitia diaman		-	
4.	Diphtheria		1	1
5.	Whooping Cough			
6.	Maningagagal infactions	FIG. 78	A TEN	WEEK
7.	Acute poliomyalitie			1 7
8.	Mansias			
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	2	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus		2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic		-	-
	neoplasms	15	14	29
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1		1
16.	Diabetes	1		1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	21	33
18.	Coronary disease, angina	22	4	26
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8
20.	Other heart disease	22	18	40
21.	Other circulatory disease	8	8	16
22.	Influenza	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	15	11	26
24.	Bronchitis	15	6	21
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1		1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	_	2.
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	_	_	
31.	Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	7	21
33.	Motor Vehicles, accidents	4	1	5
34.	All other accidents	8	2	10
35.	Suicide	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war		-	_
		172	118	290
		1/2	110	290

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis

1	Disease			T	otal Nos. Notified	Admitted	to Deaths
Diphtheria					_		
Measles					392	11	
Whooping	Cou	ph			48	6	
Pneumonia				***	15	1	26
						1	20
Scarlet Fe					26	11	-
Cerebro-sp						7	
Puerperal					_	1	
Ophthalmi		natorui	n		_		_
Erysipelas					1	,	
Poliomyeli	itis (Pa	ralytic)		1	1	-
,,	(No	on-para	alytic)		-	-	_
Polioencep	halitis				_	-	-
Enteric or	Typho	oid Fe	ver		1	1	_
Malaria					_		_
Dysentery					9	1	-
Food Poi	soning				4	_	
Age Periods		Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles	ing S	erebro Poli Spinal Sever Paralyti	Non-
Under 1 yr.	_		_	18	8		_
1—2 yrs.	_	_	_	87	12		_
3—4 yrs.	-	5	_	119	10		_
5—9 yrs.	-	19	_	152	17		-
10—14 yrs.	-	1	-	11	1		-
15—24 yrs.	-	1	-	2	-	- 1	-
25 and over	7	-	-	2	_		-
Age unknown	_	_		1	_		
Total	_	26	-	392	48	- 1	
Age Periods Under 5 years 5—14 yrs. 15—44 yrs. 45—64 yrs. 65 and over	 	Malaria — — — —	Dysentery 5 4 —	Encepalitis — — — — —	Poison-	Puer- peral Erystrexia sipela 1	Pneu-s monia 1 2 5 5 2
Age unknown			_		_		
Total	-	_	9	_	4	- 1	15

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notified			 	 _
Cases treated at	home		 	 -
Cases treated in	hospit	tal	 	 _
Vision unimpaire	ed		 	 _
Total blindness			 	 _
Death			 	 _

Tuberculosis

	Nev	v Case	Deaths					
Age Periods	Respiratory M F		Respir	on- atory F	Respiratory M F		Non- Respir M	
Under 1 yr.		_		-		_	_	_
1—5 yrs.	1	1	1	_	-	_	_	-
5—15 ,,	7	4	_	_	-	_	_	_
15-25 "	16	7	_	_	_	- P	_	-
25-35 "	9	11	_	1	-	_	_	
35-45 ,,	5	3	_	1	1	_	_	_
45—65	11	2	_	_	2	_		_
Over 65 ,,	1	2	-	_	1	-	_	_
Total	50	30	1	2	4	-	_	

Tuberculosis

Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis have increased, the figures being 83 for 1952 and 38 for 1951, deaths from this cause show a decrease, the figure being 4 as compared with 18. It must be remembered that a number of these new cases are mild ones which have been detected at an early stage by the use of mass radiography.

The Mass X-ray unit of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board paid further visits to the district in March when 1,596 people attended, resulting in further investigations in 13 cases, and again in July, when 2,737 people employed at London Airport attended, many of whom would live in this area.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there has been no maternal mortality during the year. There has only been one such death, in 1950, during the past six years.

Housing

There are still very many families sharing accommodation or living in one or two rooms. These families are mostly young couples, living often with their parents, and in many cases trying to raise a young family under most difficult and trying conditions. There is a need for still more houses although in the post-war years the Housing Committee have built 1,277 permanent houses and 150 temporary bungalows. This is a magnificent achievement which will bear comparison with that of any other authority of similar size. Quality has not been sacrificed to the need for numbers, and the Committee is to be congratulated upon the fine houses which have been provided, both for their pleasing appearance and layout and the amenities afforded.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Responsibility for carrying out diphtheria immunisation passed to the Middlesex County Council on the 5th July, 1948, in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act. Since the end of 1948 all arrangements for immunisation have been carried out by the County Council. The department has co-operated with regard to giving publicity to the need for immunisation and vaccination.

Water Analysis

1. The Bedfont and Feltham Wards of the District are supplied by the South West Suburban Water Co., and the Hanworth Ward by the Metropolitan Water Board. The water supplied to this area by the South West Suburban Water Co. is taken by the Company from the Metropolitan Water Board. The water is derived from the River Thames purified in the storage reservoirs at Littleton, Staines and Walton, and is filtered and chlorinated at the Hampton Works. A contact period of over an hour is given at the works for the completion of chlorination. The water supply has been satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.

2. Samples for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis are taken by the Metropolitan Water Board at all stages of purification at least five times each week. Weekly samples have been taken by the South West Suburban Water Co. In addition five samples were taken by my department.

Average Results of Analyses of Metropolitan Water Board Supply. (Parts per million.) Water filtered and chlorinated at Hampton Works:

No. of Samples			M	245
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .				0.022
Abuminoid Nitrogen .				
Oxidisad Nitrogen (Nitrot)				0.088
Oxidised Nitrogen (Nitrate				4.0
Chlorides as Cl				24.0
Oxygen abs. from Permanga	nate 3 hou	irs at 8	0°F	1.09
Turbidity in terms of Silic	a			0.2
Colour m.m. brown 2ft. tube	Burgess's	Tintor	neter	13
Hardness Total				259
Hardness (Non-Carbonate)				62
pH Value				7.9
Phosphate A.S. P.O. 1114				0.28
Silica as SIO ²				10
Conductivity				475
Bacteriolog				

Bacteriological Results

No. of Samples	775
Colony Count on agar at 37°C (20-24 hours)	7.0
BACT. COLI TEST	
Percentage of samples negative per 100 ml	99.9
Bact. Coli per 100 ml	0.004

Typical Analysis of South West S.W. Co. Supply. (Parts per 100,000):

Chemical

Total solids (dried at 120°C.)	 40.0
Combined chlorine (as Cl.)	 2.6
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	 4.3
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	 0.44

Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	1	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.0004
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.0078
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.		0.080
Lead or Copper		Nil.
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaC03)		20.0
Permanent hardness (equivalent to CaC03)		8.0
Total hardness (equivalent to CaC03)		28.0

Bacteriological

Agar plate count, at 20-22°C. for three days=10 per ml.

Agar plate count, at 37°C. for two days=6 per ml.

Faecal coli not found in 100 ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli=none per 100 ml.

Enterococci not found in 100 ml.

Cl. welchii (spores) present in 10 ml.

- 3. The water supplied had no plumbo-solvent action but samples are tested for presence of metals.
- 4. No action has been required in respect of contamination of the water. All water is chlorinated before distribution and all new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to use.
- 5. With the exception of a very few outlying cottages, all the houses in the area are supplied from the public water mains. Only a very limited number of houses are supplied by standpipes common to two or more houses, the vast majority being supplied direct. Population supplied with water from standpipes is approximately 70.

Food Poisoning

Four cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year.

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment

One establishment was licensed under Sections 355-357 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944.

Conclusion

In conclusion I should like to thank the members of the Committee for the support which they have given me during the year and also Mr. Bell and the staff of the department for their able and willing assistance.

F. H. WOODS, Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Housing.

The programme for dealing with unfit houses has proceeded steadily and during the year five houses were represented to the Public Health Committee and twenty-three demolition orders made.

A total of fifty-five demolition orders had been made and nine undertakings accepted under the programme by the end of 1952 and the rehousing of the occupants and demolition of the houses was proceeding satisfactorily. In rehousing the occupants every endeavour was made to provide them with accommodation, satisfactory to themselve both as regards situation, size and rent..

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	23
Persons displaced as a result of these demolitions	
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force	2
Persons displaced	3

The repair of premises "in such a state as to be a nuisance" or "not reasonably fit" has proceeded as far as possible and in three instances works have been carried out in the owners' default under the Housing Act, 1936, but the operation of the repair sections of this Act in respect of the older properties remained very difficult.

Due to the increased cost of repairs and the stabilising of rents at pre-war levels, it can now almost be regarded as a maxim that to deal fully with any pre-1914 cottage or smaller type house under the Housing Act, 1936, unless it is in an exceptionally good condition, the operation of the "reasonable cost" clause will prevent the service of repair notices.

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action under Public Health or Housing Acts

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices under Public Health Acts

- (a) By owners -.. -..
- (b) By local authority in default of owners -

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices under Housing Act, 1936

- (a) By owners 5
- (b) By local authority in default of owners

Towards the end of the year the Public Health Committee authorised the making of a survey of the pre-1918 houses in the area. This survey was intended to reveal the conditions existing in those houses, the extent to which they are substandard and to help in determining those with regard to which action under the Housing Acts should first be taken.

Despite the large building programme which the Housing Committee carried through, the need for more houses was still apparent, but the gross conditions of overcrowding which were often found a few years ago, were rarely met with. The sanitary inspectors continued to visit all housing applicants before they were interviewed by the Housing Committee.

Moveable Dwellings

Public health control of moveable dwellings in the area is effected by means of Section 345 of the Middlesex County Council Act as amended by the 1950 Act and by byelaws.

The consent of the Council is required to the stationing and use of any moveable dwelling used or intended to be used as the sole or principal means of habitation for more than three months in any year. During the year three applications for consent were received, limited consents being given in each case. Three other moveable dwellings were removed following informal action.

Very little trouble was experienced with the wandering gypsy. In previous years the department has pursued a policy of persuading owners to make their land

inaccessible to gypsies' caravans and this, together with the closing of land by building activity in the area appears to have borne fruit.

Shops

All shops are regularly inspected, the department administering the whole of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, the frequency of inspection depending upon the class of business carried on.

Arising out of these inspections certificates of exemption from the provision on the premises of sanitary accommodation were granted in two cases and of washing accommodation in one case. Satisfactory alternative arrangements were made in each case.

Licences for the keeping of pet shops were granted in two instances.

The "late day" for the general closing hours of shops in the area is Friday, but shopkeepers remain free to fix their own half day closing subject to the provision of the Shops Act.

Food Premises

All types of food premises were being regularly inspected. It was intended that catering establishments and food preparing premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act should be inspected once a month although this frequency has not yet been achieved.

It is believed that regular inspection which has already done a lot of good will in the long run give the best and most lasting results and will raise the standard of hygiene at all food premises.

The essential thing about any method employed with this object in view, is in my opinion, that it must be continuous. Publicity campaigns have their uses, but unless backed up by a continuous level of effort, the results are apt to be very temporary.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a greengrocer's shop for failure to provide a supply of hot water, but the summons was withdrawn when satisfactory provision was made before the date of hearing.

The occupier of a grocers' shop was summoned for failing to protect food from contamination and was fined £15.

Four premises were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as premises where food was to be preserved.

Eight hawkers of foodstuffs were registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Middlesex, County Council Act, 1950.

Three Street Traders' Licences were issued under Sections 320 and 321 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

No.	of	slaughter-houses	licensed	 	4
No.	of	slaughter-men	licensed	 	12

Carcases examined at Slaughter-houses

			Beasts	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
No.	killed		 -	-	-	61	363	_
No.	Inspecto	ed	 -		-	61	362	_

Diseases excluding Tuberculosis

	Beasts	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Whole carcase condemned	_	_	-		-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	_	_	_	5	97	_
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis	_		_	8.19	26.79	_

Tuberculosis only

	Beasts	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-		-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	_	_	_	_		_
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	_	_	_	_	_	

Meat Inspected at Butchers' Shops

A number of carcases, quarters, parts of carcases and organs have been examined.

The following has been declared unfit for human consumption:—

Whole Carcases-

Tukanalad			1	Beasts	Calve	s Shee	p Pi	gs	
Tuberculosis			9	-	-		-	-	
Other condi	tion			-	_	2	1	1	
Dout Comme									
Part Carcases)rgan	s—						
Tuberculosis				-	_	-	-	-	
Other condi	tion	,		58½lb.	7 1 1b.	18½11	o. 40lb		
In addition, the following amounts of other foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption:—									
Fish						2 cwt.	90 lbs.		
Fruit						3 cwt.	83 lbs.		
Pearl Barley							60 lbs.		
Oats							1 lb.		
Prepared Cer	reals						5 lbs.		
Rice							7 lbs.		
Dried Eggs							14 lbs.		
Milk Powder						1 cwt.			
Butter .							19 lbs.		
Bacon .							56½lbs.		
Cheese .							64 lbs.		
Pork Pies .							24		
Sausages							25 lbs.		
Lard .							28 lbs.		
Flour .						1 cwt.	81½ lbs.		
Margarine .					1		96 lbs.		
Chocolates					V		4 lbs.		
Rabbits							87½lbs.		
Jam							$4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		
Pickles .							4 lbs.		
Tinned Foodsti	iffs:								
Fruit						2 cwt.	59 lbs.		
Vegetables .						1 cwt.	95 lbs.		
Soup .							3½ lbs.		
Meat .						6 cwt. 2			

Chicken	 	 		4	lbs.
Fish	 	 	1	25	lbs.
Pudding	 	 		2	lbs.
Milk	 	 		35	tins

Milk (Special Designations), (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

The number of licences granted to sell graded milks is as follows:—

Tuberculin	Teste	d					 9
Accredited							 _
Pasteurised						. ***	 9
Sterilised							 20
Supplemen	ntary	Lice	nces :	_			
Tuberculin	Teste	d					 11
Accredited	1		· · · ·	v 100.			 -
Pasteurised					·		 12
Sterilised	***						 12
							 - 1

14 Samples of graded milks were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Epsom. All of these samples were satisfactory.

Ten new milk distributors were registered during the year. These were mainly shopkeepers who wished to sell sterilized milk in sealed bottles.

ce Cream

Premises at which ice cream was sold continued to receive attention. There were no manufacturers of ice cream in the area.

Six premises were registered, under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice cream.

Rodent Control

The control of rat and mice infestations in accordance with the methods advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was continued. The annual test baiting of the Council's sewers showed that the sewers were slightly infested in one small area, and this was treated. The Council's refuse tip is kept under observation and any signs of rat activity dealt with immediately.

Complaints received of infestations numbered 142, and these together with cases discovered by members of the staff involved the inspection of 932 premises. Rat infestations were found at 116 premises and mice infestations at 52 premises. Of these 123 treatments were undertaken by the department, the remaining 45 being carried out by the occupiers.

When treatments are carried out by this department on behalf of the occupiers, a standard charge of five shillings is made in the case of private dwellings, and the full cost of the treatment in the case of business premises. Where the occupiers elect to carry out the treatment themselves, advice and supervision is given to ensure that the treatment is effective.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Infestation Division, a survey of the whole of the Longford River and properties adjoining was undertaken. Due to lack of co-operation on the part of a small number of the occupiers of infested premises, statutory notices under Section 6 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, had to be served, but the success of the treatment was assured. A subsequent treatment and survey of the river banks has shown that the rats have been almost completely eliminated.

Arrangements were made with the Middlesex County Council for this department to carry out any rodent control works necessary on the portions of the Duke of Northumberland's River and the River Crane in this area.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

One establishment whereat filling materials were used was registered.

Disinfestation

Twenty-three premises were found to be infested with bed bugs and were disinfested:

Council houses infested	 	 	5
Other houses infested	 	 	18

The method of disinfestation normally employed was spraying with contact insecticides incorporating

D.D.T., and this work was carried out by the department.

The furniture, etc., of prospective Council house tenants is inspected before removal to the Council's houses and if necessary is treated for the eradication of bugs.

Disinfestation was carried out for the eradication of the following vermin:—

Lice 1 case, cockroaches 2 cases, fleas 3 cases, mosquitoes 1 case.

In addition 21 wasps' nests were destroyed.

Infectious Disease-Disinfection

The following numbers of premises have been disinfected after cases (or suspected cases) of infectious disease:—

Tuberculosis	 	 	 *	27
Scarlet Fever	 	 ***	 	25
Poliomyelitis	 	 	 ***	1
Other Diseases	 	 	 	2
Cancer	 	 2	 	1
			Total	56

Administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):

/ ************************************		
Premises	Number on Inspections Register	Number of Written Occupiers Notices Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20 23	1 -
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the	164 360	12 —
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is	104 500	

Local Authority (excluding out-				
workers' premises)		10	-	-
Total	190	393	13	-
2. Cases in which	ch defe	ects were	found :—	
Ni	imber of	cases in wh	nich defects Refe	
Particulars	Found	Remedied		By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	. 3	_	_
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempora- ture (S.3)	1	1		_
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	_			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	_	-		_
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	5	5	_	1 .
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14		_
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1		_
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to				
Outwork)	5	5	-	_
Total		29	-	1
Part VIII of the Act				
Outwork (sections	110 an	d 111)		
No: of outworkers Working in the washing of wear	includ makin	ded in Aug etc., o	igust list : cleaning a	and 29
Summary of Sanitary	Work			
No. of premises inspe	ected on	complaint		842
No. of primary inspe	ections			. 1,128
No. of Inspections ma Housing Insp. (Hs)		24
Housing Re-inspe	ctions			. 399
Other re-inspection	ns			. 3,901
Infectious Disease	s			17

Council Houses					46
Manakla Davilliana					42
Bakehouses					66
Slaughterhouses (excl. re-Slau					6
V 1 V-1					2
Dairies and Milkshops .					40
Offensive Trades					1
Shops (Shops Acts)					537
Hawkers of Foodstuffs Pren	nises				103
Ice Cream Premises					83
Food Preparing Premises (exc. Catering Establish-					
					216
Catering Establishments .					187
Butchers' Shops					65
Other Food Shops					322
Power Factories					360
Non-Power Factories					23
Other Factories					10
Piggeries					6
San. Accomm. at Licensed o	r Pub	lic Pre	emises		109
Hairdressers and Barbers Esta	ablishn	nents			21
Rodent Control					1,948
Defence Regulations			***		123
Housing Applications			***		376
Measurements under Housing	g Act				367
Smoke Observation					19
Food Inspection—Meat .					268
" " —Fish					6
" —Other cor	nmodi	ties			97
Milk Sampling		,			5
Street Trading					30
Tipping of refuse					35
Inspection of Food Vehicles					231
Inspections under Rag Flock				111	15
Inspections under Pet Animal					13
Miscellaneous	***	***	Tota	1	12,093

Staff

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Woods, for the consideration shown to me, and the members of the staff for their support in carrying out the work of the department.

FRANCIS V. BELL, Chief Sanitary Inspector.