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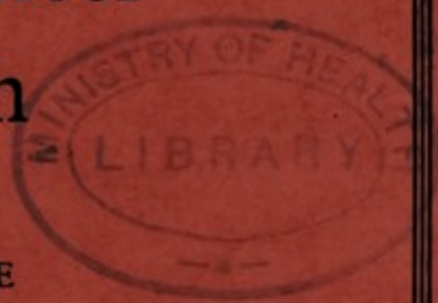
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Urban District of Bedworth

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer
of Health



INCLUDING THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector's
Report for the Year 1951

BY

G. R. KERSHAW, M.A.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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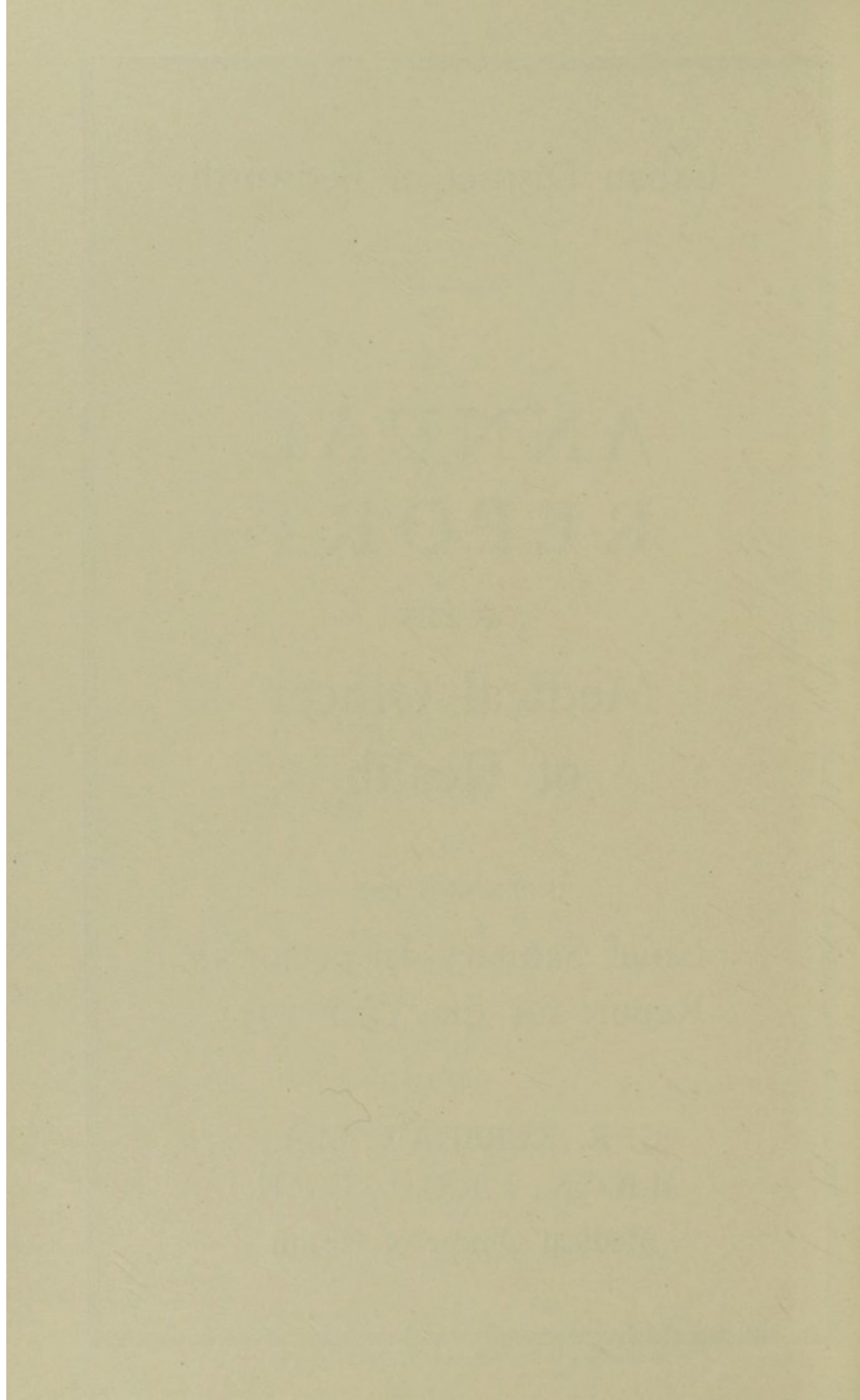
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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEDWORTH

COUNCIL OFFICES,
HIGH STREET,
BEDWORTH.
November, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members,
Public Health Committee,
Bedworth Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, including the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report, for the year 1951.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Preliminary Report on the Census taken in mid 1951 shows the total population to be 24,866. The population of the same area in 1931 was 19,394, though the population of Bedworth as then constituted was 12,058 ; the inter-censal increase of 5,472 or 28.2% contrasts with the National increase of 9.49% and represents an average of 274 persons per year over the last twenty years. This period, however, covers very great social changes.

The excess of births over deaths during 1951 was 194, whereas the Registrar-General's estimated increase from mid 1950 to mid 1951 is 540.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The rapid growth of Bedworth in recent times explains why there is no general hospital in the town, and although the present population is apparently ill-served it is really served very well indeed by being near enough to hospitals which are larger and more comprehensive than any that Bedworth alone could support.

I would like to make this an opportunity of expressing my own appreciation of the valuable help received continually from general and hospital practitioners, and to mention particularly the Public Health Laboratory and Whitley Hospital for infectious diseases, whose medical officers are quick to communicate information and advice upon which the work of this departments depends.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Bacteriological samples of water sources have been satisfactory ; except on one occasion from No. 1 Inset at Newdegate Colliery. This caused some anxiety since the National Coal Board used the same source for a canteen and the pit-head baths without treating the water ; the Board have since then installed a small chlorinating plant for this purpose.

In the centre of the town, particularly, the water supply has often contained an objectionable quantity of small brown particles composed of iron, partly due to there being insufficient water available to flush the mains regularly ; bacteriological samples have been satisfactory on all occasions from the piped supply.

During the year all licensed premises, including Clubs, were inspected, having particular regard to glass-washing facilities and sanitary accommodation. Of 59 premises inspected, 19 were found to be without constant hot water for glass washing, and at 11 the washing-up sink was unsatisfactory or absent. In 12 cases hot water and sink have been provided and for 20 premises sanitary accommodation has been improved.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation during the year. One Licence was issued for premises for the manufacture of Rag Flock, and one registration granted for premises used for the purpose of upholstering push-chairs. Four samples of jute wadding and four samples of cotton felt were taken from the manufacturing premises. Faulty machinery resulted in an adverse sample in one case of jute wadding, and one sample of cotton felt was found to contain dust considerably in excess of the amount laid down in the Regulations. The other and subsequent samples were well within the prescribed standards.

During the period under review twenty-eight closets, other than water-closets, were converted to water-closets.

Preparations for the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme (parts ii and iii) in Bulkington continued, and at the time of enquiry a series of consecutive annual reports by my predecessor were available in support of the proposals.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In October, 1950, the Council approved in principle the establishment of a public caravan site, in order to accommodate the increasing number of caravans entering the district, and to enable the Council to apply the Statute Law without creating further dangers to the public health.

There have been many difficulties and delays in the execution of this policy, and early in 1951, it was represented to the Council that it could no longer ignore the duty to apply the provisions of

the Public Health Act (1936). This has resulted in the establishment of very many caravans under conditions which are not considered satisfactory for permanent dwellings, and two appeals against the Council's refusal to grant licences were allowed by the Court on the grounds that "the Council have no alternative to offer."

Two large commercial sites, comprising accommodation for 34 and 78 caravans respectively, have been established with Planning Permission and Public Health Licence. These were designed in conjunction with this Department, and the proprietors have given every assistance in maintaining them at a very high standard. There remain, however, several groups of caravans and other temporary dwellings which are highly unsatisfactory and will be the subject of a later report.

HOUSING

The high proportion of old and dilapidated property in the town centre and in Bulkington continues to make very heavy calls on the Sanitary Inspectors' time, and it is as discouraging to them as it is unsatisfactory to owner and occupier alike to have to persevere with patching up these tumble-down houses for the want of a better remedy.

The deterioration of property which accumulated during the War has been perpetuated by the shortages of materials and labour, quite apart from its being no longer economical to repair really bad property, and many owners as well as tenants have lost interest in it. I am continually struck by the damage done to deteriorating property by lack of adequate heating; these old houses were intended to be heated by a number of open fires which the scarcity and high price of fuel makes impossible now; in their absence, and the absence of the free ventilation they induced, the deterioration proceeds very quickly and all comfort is lost.

Very great assistance has been given to this Department by the Housing Welfare Officer in the re-housing of invalids.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The inspection of food shops and food preparing premises continued unabated. The Notice re: "Dogs in Food Shops, Restaurants, etc.", as recommended by the Ministry of Food was delivered to all suitable premises in the district and was subsequently found to be prominently displayed in the majority of the multiple stores and large shops, but less so in the smaller shops, the proprietors of which appear to be somewhat reluctant to request customers to observe the terms of the notice for fear of losing custom, in addition to which many small shopkeepers have dogs of their own, which, despite all efforts of their owners, occasionally gain access to the shop.

The Food Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Council held a number of meetings with representatives of the various food trades, canteen officials, food handlers, etc., and a Clean Food Exhibit was given a prominent position in the window of a large store in the centre of the town, and at the local Festival of Britain Produce Show. Part of the exhibit was on display for a week in the foyer of a local cinema.

Five cases of Food Poisoning, three of which were in the same family, were notified during the year, but these were found to be very mild.

STAFF

In August the Council appointed Mr. T. J. Passmore, second additional Sanitary Inspector, particularly with the object of surveying afresh the condition of the houses in the centre of the town.

My thanks are due to my colleagues in the service of the Council, and especially to Mr. Deakin and the staff of this Department, while I remain very conscious of the help and indulgence afforded me by yourselves, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, and remain,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. KERSHAW.

BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Mr. Councillor H. KNIGHT

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Councillor T. BUCKNALL

Chairman of the Council :

(Mr. Councillor F. L. PERKINS, J.P.)

„ „ J. T. BATES

„ „ W. V. ELSON

„ „ A. E. DEWIS

„ „ W. DAY, J.P.

„ „ W. T. TIPPLE

„ „ A. C. FARNDON

„ „ J. FLETCHER

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

*† G. R. KERSHAW, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Other Foods Inspector,
Petroleum Officer :

†‡ CHARLES E. DEAKIN, C.R.S.I.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

†‡ HENRY BURRISS, C.R.S.I.

Second Additional Sanitary Inspector :

†‡§ THOMAS JOHN PASSMORE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk :

‡ Miss F. LEACH

Pupil :

‡ ANTHONY W. MOORE

*Part-time Appointment

‡Full-time Appointment

†Salary Contribution by Exchequer Grants

§From 1st August, 1951

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District of Bedworth lies between Coventry County Borough and Nuneaton Municipal Borough on the edge of the Warwickshire coalfield. The principal industry for centuries past has been coalmining, which has caused subsidence in many parts of the district, and in some measure determined the fluctuations in the town's prosperity. Woolcombing and spinning were formerly important industries in the town, and many houses retain the large windows of the upper storey factory. The textile industry is still represented in the town, and also hat-making, and in recent years light engineering has been introduced, though the district is to a considerable extent a dormitory for Coventry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the District 7,913 acres

Population :—

(Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population —mid-year 1951)	25,080
(At 1951 census).. .. .	24,866

Number of Inhabited Houses, including Houses and Shops
and Licensed Premises as at 31-3-52 7,228
(According to Rate Books)

Rateable Value £108,168

General Rate 22s. 10d.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate £440
(Estimated 1951-1952)

		Total	Male	Female	BIRTH RATE
LIVE	Legitimate	449	215	234	Crude 18·580
BIRTHS	Illegitimate	17	15	2	Corrected 18·023
STILL-	Legitimate	15	6	9	STILL-
BIRTHS	Illegitimate	1	1	—	BIRTH 0·6379
					RATE

					DEATH RATE
DEATHS	..	..	272	162	110
					Crude 10·845
					Corrected 13·014

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR	Legitimate	..	..	25
	Illegitimate	..	..	1
	Total	..	..	26

Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. 55·794

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth .. —

Deaths from Measles (all ages) —

„ „ Whooping Cough —

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females	Total
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	162	110	272
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Tuberculosis—Other	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung-Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	7	—	7
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	25
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	19	15	34
Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16
Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	51
Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	7	—	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	28
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
All other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Prematurity	Without Prematurity	Total
Prematurity	3	—	3
Asphyxia, Atelactasis ..	3	1	4
Congenital malformation :—			
Alone	—	3	3
With asphyxia	—	1	1
With Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	1	1
Totals	—	5	5
Birth Injuries	—	1	1
Haemolytic Diseases	—	1	1
Inanition	1	—	1
	7	8	15

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR, 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH	With bronchitis or pneumonia	Without bronchitis or pneumonia	Total
Bronchitis or Pneumonia ..	4	—	4
Asphyxia	—	1	1
Congenital malformation ..	1	1	2
Convulsion	—	1	1
Pink Disease	1	—	1
Marasmus	1	—	1
Uraemia	—	1	1
	7	4	11

INFANT DEATHS — WARD

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Bedworth East ..	2	—	2
„ West ..	—	6	6
„ North ..	4	5	9
Exhall East ..	—	—	—
„ West ..	3	2	5
Bulkington	2	2	4
	11	15	26

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The General Medical Service is conducted by nine Medical Practitioners, making an average of just under 3,000 patients per doctor, and is provided by the Warwickshire Executive Council.

No hospital or specialist services are available continually in the district, but there are general and special hospitals in Coventry and Nuneaton administered by Group No. 20 Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Warwickshire County Council, as Local Health and Education Authority, provides many facilities in the district, including an ambulance depot, and consultative and treatment clinics which are very well attended.

The Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, accepts specimens for examination, and reports concerning the district are always communicated to the Medical Officer of Health.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is situated in Saunders Avenue, Bedworth. The work of this clinic is supervised by a voluntary committee and, in addition, services are provided by the County Council. A school clinic is also maintained at this centre by the County Council.

Tuberculosis.—Patients attend dispensaries at The Quadrant, Coventry, and 35, Coton Road, Nuneaton.

Venereal Disease.—Treatment is provided at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry.

Domiciliary Nursing Service.—This is provided by the Warwickshire County Council.

CLINICS

Service	Situation of Premises	Days Open	Authority Responsible
Maternity and Child Welfare :			
Welfare Centres	Child Welfare Centre Premises Saunders Avenue, Bedworth	Mondays and Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Warwickshire County Council
	Old Council Offices, Bulkington	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ante-Natal Clinic	Child Welfare Centre Premises, Saunders Avenue, Bedworth	Alternate Tuesdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	Ditto
School Health Service :			
Treatment and Inspection Clinic	Ditto	Mondays and Thursdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	Ditto

Ophthalmic, orthopaedic, dental and speech therapy clinics are available by appointment.

WATER SUPPLY

The Water Supply of Bedworth is constant, and is obtained as follows :—

(a) *Three sources at the Newdigate Colliery, in the West Ward of the District.*

(i) From an adit in the Frank Shaft, 270 ft. below ground surface.

(ii) From a 10-in. borehole, 218 ft. deep.

(iii) From a 12-in. borehole, 220 ft. deep. (Not in use).
The total quantity of water from these sources for 1951 was 105,663,000 gallons.

(b) *20-in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks.*

The borehole is 20-in. in diameter and 275-ft. deep.
The yield for 1951 was 42,314,000 gallons.

(c) *Exhall Deep Well.*

The well is 9-ft. in diameter, and approximately 260—300-ft. deep. The yield from this well during the year was 40,678,000 gallons.

(d) *Coventry Corporation.*

This is used as a Supplementary Supply, and is only drawn upon when necessary. The quantity obtained from this source during the year was 3,509,000 gallons.

All this water is pumped into a storage reservoir at the Waterworks. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 750,000 galls., which is normally a 1·424 days' supply for the town. The water is pumped from a reservoir to the Water Tower, from which it is distributed throughout the town after chlorination.

(e) *Bulkington.*

This supply was formerly obtained from an 8-in. borehole, 270-ft. deep. It was not used during the year owing to diminishing yield.

Total from all sources 192,164,000 gallons.

The Exhall East and West Wards are in the Water Supply district of the City of Coventry, and are supplied by that Corporation.

The rural portions of the District obtain their supply from shallow wells.

As a result of the above, it is considered that the Water Supply of the area has been satisfactory. The Water Supply is considered to be satisfactory in quality, 47 samples having been taken during the year and submitted for analysis; and chemical analyses and classification of the results of bacteriological examinations are shown elsewhere in this Report.

No. of samples of Town's water submitted for analysis .. 47

				<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>
(a)	Chemical	..	..	8	2
(b)	Bacteriological	..	..	29	8

Total No. of samples from all other sources submitted for analysis 12

					<i>Raw Water</i>
				<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
(a)	Wells	..	..	—	7
(b)	Springs	..	..	—	4
(c)	Cellar	..	..	—	1

RAINFALL

The total rainfall for the year was .. 33.89 inches

Number of days when rainfall was recorded 200

The wettest month was August when a total of 6.31 inches was recorded.

The average daily consumption of water in the District during 1951 was :—

Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	427,049	gallons
Trade	..	..	..	..	..	29,346	„
Bramcote	..	..	..	..	..	67,841	„
Barnacle and Shilton, for Rugby R.D.C.	..	..	..	..	..	2,241	„
Total	..	..	..	..	..	526,477	„

The maximum consumption of water in any one day for all sources was .. 585,000 gallons

Population of Statutory Area	..	..	..	..	20,600
Population supplied into Houses	..	..	..	..	18,910
Population supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	..	1,553
Total population directly supplied	..	..	..	..	20,463
Population without piped supply	..	..	..	..	132
Total hereditaments supplied	..	..	..	..	6,812
Houses with standpipes	..	..	..	..	384
Standpipes	..	..	..	..	132
Wells used for domestic supply	..	..	..	..	48

CARAVANS

Caravans directly supplied	..	..	..	..	71
„ supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	..	68
„ with supply inside	..	..	..	..	3
Population directly supplied (included in Total Population directly supplied)	..	..	..	..	159

The latest Chemical analyses are as follows :—

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Source	Free and Saline Ammonia	Aibu- minoid Ammonia	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours	Total Solids dried at 100°C.	Nitrite	Free Chlorine	pH	Appearance	Plumbo- Solvency Iron
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	0	0	7.8	0.14	0.013	49	Absent	Absent	7.82	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	0.0016	0.0064	7.8	0.12	0.037	55	Absent	Absent	7.2	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
Newdigate Colliery Mixed	0.0090	0	4.6	Absent	0.037	79	Absent	Absent	7.34	Yellowish-brown colour, very many brown particles.	Nil
20" Borehole Bedworth Waterworks	0.0120	0.0080	5.1	Absent	0.027	80	Absent	Absent	7.14	Very light yellowish- brown colour, very many brown particles.	Nil
Exhall Well	0.0170	0.0048	18.5	Absent	0.027	130	Minute Trace	Absent	7.08	Bright, very many brown particles.	Nil
Bulk Supply	0.0046	0.0096	9.2	Trace	0.034	70	Trace	Absent	7.46	Bright, very many small brown particles.	Nil

The following table is based on the Ministry of Health's Report — "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies," which classifies Piped Supplies as follows :—

*Presumptive Coliform
Count per 100 ml.*

Class 1	Highly Satisfactory	..	..	..	less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	..	1—2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	..	3—10
Class 4	Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	Greater than 10

Throughout the year 50 per cent. of Samples should fall into Class 1, 80 per cent. should not fall below Class 2, and the remainder should not fall below Class 3. In chlorinated piped supplies the water ought to come into Class 1.

SOURCE	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	4	80	—	—	1	20	—	—	5	100
" " No. 2	2	50	2	50	—	—	—	—	4	100
" " Mixed	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100
Exhall Well	6	85 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	—	—	7	100
20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks	11	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	100
Coventry Bulk Supply	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100
Town Main	7	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100
All Sources	33	89 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	37	100

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notice	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories.. .. . (including Factory Laundries)	36	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	—	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	—	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were installed
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	6	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1951.

To Dwelling Houses

Disinfections after infectious disease (rooms)	..	..	70
Disinfections for vermin (rooms)	..	..	51
Re infectious diseases	..	..	80
For drain testing	..	..	24
Inspections under Housing Acts	..	..	78
Re-Inspections under Housing Acts	..	..	180

To Other Premises

Factories and Workshops	..	..	36
Shops Inspected	..	..	202

To Food Preparing Places

Fried Fish Shops	..	..	34
Dairies, Milkshops	..	..	56
Bakehouses	..	..	20
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, and Vans	..	..	80
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	67

NUISANCES ABATED

Dwelling Houses

Defective walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	79
Roofs repaired	..	..	41
Stairs repaired	..	..	7
Spouting repaired or new provided	..	..	34
Defective floors repaired or renewed	..	..	37
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	..	..	11
Coppers repaired or rebuilt	..	..	10
Yard paving repaired	..	..	4
Windows renewed or repaired	..	..	50
New sinks provided	..	..	26
Defective pointing repaired	..	..	39

Drainage, etc.

Drainage cleared from obstruction	..	..	45
Drainage inspection chambers provided or repaired	..	..	15
Ventilating shafts improved	..	..	5
Defective drains relaid	..	..	6

Closet Accommodation

Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	37
Insufficient, repaired or renewed	..	..	62

Domestic Refuse

Dustbins provided	54
-------------------	----	----	----

Factories and Workshops

Unsuitable sanitary accommodation improved..	..	6
--	----	---

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) By the Local Authority :—

(i) Bulkington Estate	39
(ii) Meadow Road Estate	2
(iii) Springfield Estate (Flats)	21

TOTAL	62
---------------	----

(b) By private enterprise	11
-----------------------------------	----

Houses demolished during the year were as follows :—

Individual Unfit Houses	1
Houses included in Clearance Orders	Nil

Individual Unfit Houses represented	19
Demolition Orders made	17
Undertakings accepted	2

Number of applicants for Council houses at 31-12-51 ..	945
--	-----

DISINFECTIONS

The disinfection of all premises, houses, bedding, etc., is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector after cases of Infectious Diseases ; disinfection of vermin infested premises is also carried out. Steam disinfection is available for bulky goods, such as bedding, etc. Spraying or fumigation with Formalin is the method employed in houses.

Number of rooms disinfected or fumigated	121
--	-----

RODENT CONTROL

Two rodent operatives are wholly employed in routine work of rodent control and the methods of control as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are used. Test baiting of the sewers in the district was carried out twice during the year when very little infestation by rats was found.

MILK SUPPLY, 1951

Premises in which cows are kept	38
Number of milk retailers, other than producers resident in district	54

TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS

Routine Milk Samples taken by the Warwickshire County Council for Biological Examination

				<i>No. of Samples</i>	
				<i>Total</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>
Pasteurised				8	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Past)				—	—
Tuberculin Tested				2	Nil
Accredited and non-graded				30	2

Results of Investigations of Tubercle Infected Milk Supplies carried out by the Warwickshire County Council

				<i>Cases found on routine sampling in the County</i>	
No. of completed investigations				2	
No. of cows examined				26	
No. of milk samples for diagnostic purposes ..				6	
No. of cows slaughtered under T.B. Order ..				1	
No. of cows removed from herds during inves- tigations which may have been infected ..				1	

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

During the year 67 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis, the results of which are as follows :—

<i>Grade</i>					<i>Pre-packed</i>	<i>Loose</i>	<i>Total</i>
1					27	8	35
2					10	7	17
3					5	6	11
4					3	1	4
					—	—	—
TOTALS					45	22	67
					==	==	==

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1951

DETAILS	Weight:		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
101 tins of Meat	5	2	17½
526 tins and jars of Jam, Fruit, Milk, Vegetables, Fish, etc.	5	3	27
Bacon		2	9¾
Cheese		1	16¾
Sausages			22
Butter			9
732 Eggs	1	1	11
Flour		1	14½
Cakes and Biscuits			11
TOTAL WEIGHT	14	2	26½

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the number of pailclosets and cesspools in the district :—

	<i>Bedworth</i>	<i>Exhall</i>	<i>Bulkington</i>
Pailclosets	53	22	400
Cesspools	21	56	234

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936
EXTRACT FROM REGISTER

Premises licensed for storage of Petroleum	32
Premises licensed for storage of Petroleum Mixtures	6
Total storage capacity of Petroleum Tanks	37,510 gallons
Total storage capacity of Petroleum Mixtures Containers	6,170 „

TUBERCULOSIS**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1951**

AGE PERIOD			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary M. F.		Non- Pulmonary M. F.		Pulmonary M. F.		Non- Pulmonary M. F.	
0-1	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	..	..	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	..	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
10-15	..	..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	..	..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	..	..	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35	..	..	1	8	—	—	1	2	—	—
35-45	..	..	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
45-55	..	..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
55-65	..	..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 over	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	..		20	21	1	7	5	3	—	—

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on Register at 1-1-51	..	97	80	16	23
„ „ „ removed during 1951	..	14	7	2	—
„ „ „ added „ 1951	..	20	21	1	7
„ „ „ on Register at 31-12-51		103	94	15	30

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1951

Stage of Disease at Notification.

R.A.			R.B.			Not Known
1	2	3	1	2	3	
18	6	—	1	6	6	4

No. diagnosed by Mass Radiography Unit	..	..	..	4
No. of cases of Tuberculosis re-housed	..	..	..	13
No. of contacts with Tuberculosis re-housed	..	..	..	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARDS

DISEASE	W A R D						
	Bedworth E.	Bedworth W.	Bedworth N.	Exhall E.	Exhall W.	Bulkington	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	7	17	14	4	5	11	58
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	3	4	6	3	2	3	21
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia..	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Measles ..	46	97	118	18	28	22	329
Whooping Cough ..	7	11	10	4	7	8	47
Dysentery ..	—	5	7	—	7	—	19
Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

FOOD POISONING

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
—	5	—	Unknown	Unknown

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, 1951

DISEASE	Coventry	
	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	17	11
Poliomyelitis	1	1
Dysentery	3	1
Glandular Fever	1	—
Chicken Pox	—	1
	22	14

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 1, 1891

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1890

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