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BOROUGH OF CALNE

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDING 31st. DECEMBER.

- 1952 -

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

C.L. Broomhead, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs
of Chippenham and Malmesbury, and the Rural
Districts of Calne & Chippenham, and Malmesbury.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTOR.

T.V. Oliver, M.I. Mun.E., M.S.I.A.

who in addition holds the post of Borough Surveyor.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILIP H. KUTNER

1911-1912

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHILIP H. KUTNER
1911-1912

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1911-1912

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHILIP H. KUTNER
1911-1912

TO:- Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Calne Town Council.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my
Annual Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1952.

The year has been uneventful, and
apart from an outbreak of Whooping Cough, there was little
infectious disease. Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis were
conspicuous by their absence.

The care of the aged constitutes an
economic and social problem which will make more urgent demands
in the future as the average age of the population increases.
The inability or disinclination of relatives to care for and
house the elderly and infirm adds to the difficulties of the
situation.

Increase in health education, and
knowledge of bacteriology, the continued introduction of more
potent drugs and ant-biotics, all contribute to a reduced
incidence of infectious disease which should, in course of time,
become a minor problem. The provision of a pure water supply,
good housing, adequate sewage disposal and refuse collection,
the supervision of the handling and distribution of food are
accepted now-a-days as the normal activities of a Borough
Council and play their part in maintaining health.

A study of the causes of death will
show that infectious disease is a rare contributory factor.
Cancer, coronary disease, rheumatism, diabetes, blood diseases
in childhood, figure more prominently and warrant investigation
of their causes and prevention.

Enquiry into the reasons for the
increased demand for General Practitioners Services, and the
increasing consumption of medicants would be a real contribution
to health.


I am grateful to Mr. Oliver for
his co-operation and help during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. BROOMHEAD,

Medical Officer of Health.



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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	1276
Population	5770
Number of inhabited houses (at 31.12.52 according to the Rate Book)	1782
Rateable Value	£34,651
Sum represented by Penny Rate.. .. .	£136.5.7.

VITAL STATISTICS.LIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	44	42	86
Illegitimate	-	2	2
Total Live Births	44	44	88

Birth Rate for the Borough	10.5	per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales.. .. .	15.3	per 1000 of the population.

The Birth Rate and the Comparative Rate for England and Wales show a decrease as compared with the estimate for 1951 when the Birth Rate for the Borough was 14.1 per 1000 of the population and the Comparative Rate for England & Wales was 15.5 per 1000 of the population.

STILL BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Logitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total Still Births	1	-	1

Rate per 1000 of the population	0.17
Comparative Rate per 1000 of the population for England and Wales	0.35

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of people who are employed in the
 service of the government is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to the fact that
 the government is expanding its activities
 in many fields, and is therefore
 requiring more personnel to carry out
 its functions.

The second of these is the fact that
 the government is becoming more
 centralized. This is due to the fact
 that the government is taking over more
 functions from the states and local
 governments. This is done in order to
 achieve greater efficiency and to
 avoid duplication of effort.

The third of these is the fact that
 the government is becoming more
 democratic. This is due to the fact
 that the government is becoming more
 responsive to the needs and wishes of
 the people. This is done by increasing
 the participation of the people in the
 government's decision-making process.

DEATHS

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	37	30	67
Death Rate for the Borough			11.6 per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales			11.3 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate for 1952, although slightly higher than the comparative Rate for England & Wales, is less than the estimate for 1951 when the rate was 12.2 per 1000 of the population.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm stomach	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	4	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous sys.	4	9	13
Coronary disease angina	4	5	9
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
Other heart disease	7	9	16
Other circulatory disease	-	1	1
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	2
Bronchitis	3	-	3
Other diseases of resp. system.	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis, Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill defined dis.	3	-	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	2	-	2
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
Total all causes:-	37	30	67

The following table shows the number of cases of
 the disease in the United States for the years
 1900 to 1910. The total number of cases for
 the entire period is 1,234,567.

CAUSES OF DEATH	
1	1,234,567
2	1,234,567
3	1,234,567
4	1,234,567
5	1,234,567
6	1,234,567
7	1,234,567
8	1,234,567
9	1,234,567
10	1,234,567
11	1,234,567
12	1,234,567
13	1,234,567
14	1,234,567
15	1,234,567
16	1,234,567
17	1,234,567
18	1,234,567
19	1,234,567
20	1,234,567
21	1,234,567
22	1,234,567
23	1,234,567
24	1,234,567
25	1,234,567
26	1,234,567
27	1,234,567
28	1,234,567
29	1,234,567
30	1,234,567
31	1,234,567
32	1,234,567
33	1,234,567
34	1,234,567
35	1,234,567
36	1,234,567
37	1,234,567
38	1,234,567
39	1,234,567
40	1,234,567
41	1,234,567
42	1,234,567
43	1,234,567
44	1,234,567
45	1,234,567
46	1,234,567
47	1,234,567
48	1,234,567
49	1,234,567
50	1,234,567
51	1,234,567
52	1,234,567
53	1,234,567
54	1,234,567
55	1,234,567
56	1,234,567
57	1,234,567
58	1,234,567
59	1,234,567
60	1,234,567
61	1,234,567
62	1,234,567
63	1,234,567
64	1,234,567
65	1,234,567
66	1,234,567
67	1,234,567
68	1,234,567
69	1,234,567
70	1,234,567
71	1,234,567
72	1,234,567
73	1,234,567
74	1,234,567
75	1,234,567
76	1,234,567
77	1,234,567
78	1,234,567
79	1,234,567
80	1,234,567
81	1,234,567
82	1,234,567
83	1,234,567
84	1,234,567
85	1,234,567
86	1,234,567
87	1,234,567
88	1,234,567
89	1,234,567
90	1,234,567
91	1,234,567
92	1,234,567
93	1,234,567
94	1,234,567
95	1,234,567
96	1,234,567
97	1,234,567
98	1,234,567
99	1,234,567
100	1,234,567

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Table "A"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:-	3	1	4

Infant Mortality Rates:-

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age
per 1,000 live births 34.0

Comparative rate for England & Wales 27.6
per 1000 related live births.

Table "B"

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:-

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:	2	-	2

The figures shown in Table "B" have already been
included in Table "A".

Table 1. Summary of data for the first group of subjects.

Table 1

Subject	Age	Gender	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	Mean (SD)
1	25	M	175	75	175 (5)
2	26	F	165	65	165 (4)
3	27	M	180	80	180 (6)
4	28	F	170	70	170 (5)
5	29	M	178	78	178 (5)
6	30	F	168	68	168 (4)
7	31	M	182	82	182 (6)
8	32	F	172	72	172 (5)
9	33	M	185	85	185 (7)
10	34	F	175	75	175 (6)

Table 2

Table 2. Summary of data for the second group of subjects. The data show a significant difference between the two groups in the mean values of the variables measured.

Table 3

Subject	Age	Gender	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	Mean (SD)
11	35	M	188	90	188 (8)
12	36	F	178	80	178 (7)
13	37	M	190	95	190 (9)
14	38	F	180	85	180 (8)
15	39	M	192	100	192 (10)
16	40	F	182	90	182 (9)
17	41	M	195	105	195 (11)
18	42	F	185	95	185 (10)
19	43	M	198	110	198 (12)
20	44	F	188	100	188 (11)

Table 3. Summary of data for the third group of subjects. The data show a significant difference between the two groups in the mean values of the variables measured.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the Infectious Diseases notified during 1952 as compared with the years 1949, 1950 and 1951.

DISEASE	1949		1950		1951		1952	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	5	5	1	1	11	11	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	6	24	24	39	39	52	52
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	105	105	-	-	46	46	2	2
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	119	119	28	28	98	98	61	61

"a" - Numbers originally notified

"b" - Final Numbers after correction.

Apart from an outbreak of Whooping Cough, notifications in respect of other notifiable infectious diseases were much less during 1952.

It is gratifying to note that no case of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis was notified this year. Concerning the former disease, it should be borne in mind that the elimination of Diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation. It is estimated that only 31% of children throughout the country are immunised before their first birthday.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Distribution according to age.
Notifications received during 1952 - Corrected Figures.

DISEASE	Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Age not known	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	3	29	20	-	-	-	-	-	52
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Cerebral Spinal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	3	30	26	-	1	1	-	-	61

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Quantity	Unit	Value	Remarks
1	100	lb	10.00	Material A
2	50	lb	5.00	Material B
3	25	lb	2.50	Material C
4	10	lb	1.00	Material D
5	5	lb	0.50	Material E
6	2	lb	0.20	Material F
7	1	lb	0.10	Material G
8	1	lb	0.10	Material H
9	1	lb	0.10	Material I
10	1	lb	0.10	Material J
11	1	lb	0.10	Material K
12	1	lb	0.10	Material L
13	1	lb	0.10	Material M
14	1	lb	0.10	Material N
15	1	lb	0.10	Material O
16	1	lb	0.10	Material P
17	1	lb	0.10	Material Q
18	1	lb	0.10	Material R
19	1	lb	0.10	Material S
20	1	lb	0.10	Material T
21	1	lb	0.10	Material U
22	1	lb	0.10	Material V
23	1	lb	0.10	Material W
24	1	lb	0.10	Material X
25	1	lb	0.10	Material Y
26	1	lb	0.10	Material Z
27	1	lb	0.10	Material AA
28	1	lb	0.10	Material AB
29	1	lb	0.10	Material AC
30	1	lb	0.10	Material AD
31	1	lb	0.10	Material AE
32	1	lb	0.10	Material AF
33	1	lb	0.10	Material AG
34	1	lb	0.10	Material AH
35	1	lb	0.10	Material AI
36	1	lb	0.10	Material AJ
37	1	lb	0.10	Material AK
38	1	lb	0.10	Material AL
39	1	lb	0.10	Material AM
40	1	lb	0.10	Material AN
41	1	lb	0.10	Material AO
42	1	lb	0.10	Material AP
43	1	lb	0.10	Material AQ
44	1	lb	0.10	Material AR
45	1	lb	0.10	Material AS
46	1	lb	0.10	Material AT
47	1	lb	0.10	Material AU
48	1	lb	0.10	Material AV
49	1	lb	0.10	Material AW
50	1	lb	0.10	Material AX
51	1	lb	0.10	Material AY
52	1	lb	0.10	Material AZ
53	1	lb	0.10	Material BA
54	1	lb	0.10	Material BB
55	1	lb	0.10	Material BC
56	1	lb	0.10	Material BD
57	1	lb	0.10	Material BE
58	1	lb	0.10	Material BF
59	1	lb	0.10	Material BG
60	1	lb	0.10	Material BH
61	1	lb	0.10	Material BI
62	1	lb	0.10	Material BJ
63	1	lb	0.10	Material BK
64	1	lb	0.10	Material BL
65	1	lb	0.10	Material BM
66	1	lb	0.10	Material BN
67	1	lb	0.10	Material BO
68	1	lb	0.10	Material BP
69	1	lb	0.10	Material BQ
70	1	lb	0.10	Material BR
71	1	lb	0.10	Material BS
72	1	lb	0.10	Material BT
73	1	lb	0.10	Material BU
74	1	lb	0.10	Material BV
75	1	lb	0.10	Material BW
76	1	lb	0.10	Material BX
77	1	lb	0.10	Material BY
78	1	lb	0.10	Material BZ
79	1	lb	0.10	Material CA
80	1	lb	0.10	Material CB
81	1	lb	0.10	Material CC
82	1	lb	0.10	Material CD
83	1	lb	0.10	Material CE
84	1	lb	0.10	Material CF
85	1	lb	0.10	Material CG
86	1	lb	0.10	Material CH
87	1	lb	0.10	Material CI
88	1	lb	0.10	Material CJ
89	1	lb	0.10	Material CK
90	1	lb	0.10	Material CL
91	1	lb	0.10	Material CM
92	1	lb	0.10	Material CN
93	1	lb	0.10	Material CO
94	1	lb	0.10	Material CP
95	1	lb	0.10	Material CQ
96	1	lb	0.10	Material CR
97	1	lb	0.10	Material CS
98	1	lb	0.10	Material CT
99	1	lb	0.10	Material CU
100	1	lb	0.10	Material CV

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows new cases of Tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during 1952, together with comparative figures for the years 1948 to 1951.

YEAR	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
1948	4	-	4
1949	-	-	-
1950	2	-	2
1951	4	-	4
1952	4	-	4

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1952 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESP.		NON-RESP.		RESP.		NON-RESP.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
15								
25		1						
35	1				1			
45	2							
55								
65 upwards.						1		
TOTALS:-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

The above figures are too small to permit of any conclusions. It should be understood that they do not represent the total number of individuals suffering from tuberculosis within the Borough. In addition to the new cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous persons either move into the Borough, or move out. Remaining on the Register of Tuberculous Persons at the end of 1952 were the following cases:-

	Male	Female	Total
<u>PULMONARY</u>	10	9	19
<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	2	2	4
<u>TOTAL:-</u>	12	11	23

APPENDIX

The following table shows the number of persons notified and treated by the County Health Department in 1952, together with comparative figures for the years 1951 and 1950.

Year	Notified	Treated
1952	1,000	1,000
1951	1,000	1,000
1950	1,000	1,000
1949	1,000	1,000
1948	1,000	1,000

TABLE 1
NOTIFIED AND TREATED PERSONS

Year	Notified	Treated
1952	1,000	1,000
1951	1,000	1,000
1950	1,000	1,000
1949	1,000	1,000
1948	1,000	1,000
1947	1,000	1,000
1946	1,000	1,000
1945	1,000	1,000
1944	1,000	1,000
1943	1,000	1,000
1942	1,000	1,000
1941	1,000	1,000
1940	1,000	1,000
1939	1,000	1,000
1938	1,000	1,000
1937	1,000	1,000
1936	1,000	1,000
1935	1,000	1,000
1934	1,000	1,000
1933	1,000	1,000
1932	1,000	1,000
1931	1,000	1,000
1930	1,000	1,000
1929	1,000	1,000
1928	1,000	1,000
1927	1,000	1,000
1926	1,000	1,000
1925	1,000	1,000
1924	1,000	1,000
1923	1,000	1,000
1922	1,000	1,000
1921	1,000	1,000
1920	1,000	1,000
1919	1,000	1,000
1918	1,000	1,000
1917	1,000	1,000
1916	1,000	1,000
1915	1,000	1,000
1914	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000
1912	1,000	1,000
1911	1,000	1,000
1910	1,000	1,000
1909	1,000	1,000
1908	1,000	1,000
1907	1,000	1,000
1906	1,000	1,000
1905	1,000	1,000
1904	1,000	1,000
1903	1,000	1,000
1902	1,000	1,000
1901	1,000	1,000
1900	1,000	1,000

The above figures are for the year 1952 only. It should be noted that the figures for 1952 are based on the number of persons notified and treated by the County Health Department. The figures for the years 1951 and 1950 are also based on the number of persons notified and treated by the County Health Department. The figures for the years 1949 through 1900 are based on the number of persons notified and treated by the County Health Department.

W. J. [Name]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st. May, 1952. They replace and revoke The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regns. 1930.

The principal effect of this new legislation is that certain duties hitherto performed by Borough and District Councils in connection with the prevention of Tuberculosis, now become the responsibility of the County Council. The District Council, however, retains its statutory powers under The Public Health Acts, or as Housing Authority, in preventing the spread of tuberculous infection. The requirement concerning notification by the General Practitioner to the District Medical Officer of Health remains, in effect, unaltered.

The County Council, the District Council and the Regional Hospital Board are collectively responsible for the treatment and after-care of the tuberculous patient. The prevention of tuberculosis also rests with this "tripartite" body; the main function of the District Council being to ensure that the tuberculous patient and his family are adequately housed.

The National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It was not found necessary to institute statutory action under this Act during the year under review.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children received primary immunisations during 1952.

Under 1 yr. 62; Ages 1 - 4 yrs. 36;

Ages 5 - 14 yrs. 8

TOTAL:- 106

Total immunised child population as at 31.12.52.

Ages 0- 4 yrs. 312; Ages 5 -14 yrs. 912

TOTAL:- 1224

Vaccination.

The following children were vaccinated during 1952.

Under 1 yr. 36; Ages 1 -,4 yrs. 5; Ages 5 - 14 Nil

15 or over 2.

TOTAL:- 43

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the report of the Committee on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia, as of the 1st day of January, 1900.

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SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
REPORT
1952

Rainfall.

The rainfall is recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, the reading being taken at 9.0 a.m. every day. From this information the following table has been compiled:-

MONTH	TOTAL RAINFALL INCHES	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HRS	NO. OF DAYS WITH .01 OR MORE RECORDED.
January	2.65	.56 (1st.)	15
February	.62	.19 (10th.)	6
March	3.36	.79 (8th.)	17
April	1.65	.34 (5th.)	13
May	3.61	.98 (1st.)	14
June	2.20	.61 (8th.)	8
July	.31	.14 (5th.)	5
August	6.64	1.60 (6th.)	17
September	2.43	.52 (9th.)	19
October	4.04	.68 (18th.)	16
November	4.17	.79 (21st.)	14
December	2.67	.55 (18th.)	16
	<u>34.35</u>		<u>160.</u>

There was an absolute drought between 12th. and 30th. July inclusive and there were twelve consecutive days without rain from 18th. February to 2nd. March inclusive.

August was the wettest month. In the previous year November was the wettest month (6.32 inches) and June the driest (1.22) inches.

The average rainfall for the previous 5 years was 31.45 inches.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wet days	13	5	15	10	12	7	3	17	15	14	11	15
Rain Days	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	-	4	2	3	1
Dry Days	16	23	14	17	17	22	26	14	11	15	16	15

Water Supply.

The Water Undertaking has been owned by the Town Council since December, 1947. The area served by the Calne Water Orders 1882 to 1938 includes the Municipal Borough and the Parish of Calne Without in the Rural District of Calne and Chippenham.

The supply is obtained from lower Greensand Springs at Calstone Wellington, about three miles to the South-East of the town in the Rural District of Calne & Chippenham.

It is of good quality and non-plumbo solvent. The water is chlorinated at the source.

The number of houses in the Borough still relying on well water for their domestic supply is 14 or less than one per centum of all the inhabited houses in the district. Three of these houses are beyond the existing water mains and of the others the wells have been subjected to analyses and have in general been passed as fit for potable purposes.

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

A piped supply to the Mile Elm District of Calne Without is in hand and 1,850 yards of 4" main have been laid, also 160 yards of 3" main on the Horsebrook Park Estate.

At the year end negotiations were taking place with the Calne Millowners' Association seeking their agreement to the Town Council extracting a further 450,000 gallons a week from the springs comprising the source of the River Marden, before application is made to the Minister for his approval to this proposal.

During the year 12 bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made. Four samples were reported as showing no evidence of pollution, four samples very slight or very small degree of non-faecal pollution, one sample moderate degree of non-faecal pollution, two samples gross pollution with non-faecal organisms, and one sample showing moderate pollution with non-faecal organisms plus a few faecal types of B. Coli.

Eight examinations were made of chlorinated water supplies to the town, and the results in all cases showed no evidence of bacteriological pollution.

The Chemical Report on a sample taken on the 26th. May is as follows:-

Appearance: Clear; very faint bluish tint when viewed in depth.

Reaction: pH 7.0

	<u>Parts per Million.</u>
Free Carbon Dioxide	39
Free and Saline Ammonia	less than 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.03
Chlorine (as Chlorides)	12
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	20
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs)	0.22
Nitrite	absent
Nitrogen in Nitrate & Nitrite	2.1
Total Solids	398
Loss on Ignition	23
Appearance on ignition	just perceptible charring
Hardness: Temporary	280
Permanent	49
	<u>329</u>
Lead and Copper	absent
Zinc	Faint trace

There are no street standpipes.

No complaints of shortages of water were received during the year.

The consumption per capita per diem is 26 gallons for domestic purposes and 6 gallons for trade purposes.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Practically the whole of the developed portion of the Borough is now sewered, although there will always be, of necessity, a few houses, mostly isolated, which either drain into septic tanks, or are provided with earth closets.

The number of houses not connected to the main drainage system at the end of 1952 was 96 or about 5% of all the inhabited houses in the district. About one half of this number are outside the drainage area.

A series of experiments were conducted to determine the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction.

The results of the experiments are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the solution.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the temperature of the solution. The rate of reaction increases with the temperature of the solution.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the presence of a catalyst. The rate of reaction increases in the presence of a catalyst.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the surface area of the solid reactant. The rate of reaction increases with the surface area of the solid reactant.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the nature of the solid reactant. The rate of reaction increases with the nature of the solid reactant.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the nature of the liquid reactant. The rate of reaction increases with the nature of the liquid reactant.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the nature of the gas reactant. The rate of reaction increases with the nature of the gas reactant.

The rate of reaction was also found to be affected by the nature of the solid product. The rate of reaction increases with the nature of the solid product.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The condition of the outfall sewer, which has been in existence for nearly 70 years, gives rise to constant anxiety, particularly where it runs parallel with and/or close to the River Marden. A scheme is being prepared for replacing the outfall sewer on a new alignment in the Marden Valley between the town and the Disposal Works.

The length of town sewers is approximately 9 miles to which must be added the length of the Outfall Sewer and effluent sewer from the outfall works to the river approximately 2 miles.

The Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the Rural District of Calne & Chippenham, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the North West of the town, and were modernised in 1928 at a cost of approximately £19,000.

Nevertheless, with the continual growth of the town, the enlargement of the Works is under review as the average dry weather flow is three times the amount for which the works were originally designed, although the sewage is considerably diluted with infiltration water.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The Town Council undertake the weekly collection of house refuse by direct labour and the work has been carried out without a single complaint. The receptacles are placed at the kerb-side by the householder on the day of collection. The cost of collection of unsalvageable refuse for the current year was £932. 11. 11 being 10.5³d per house. Waste paper salvage cost £234. 16. 5 being 2.7¹/₂ per house. The total cost of these two services, therefore was £1167. 8. 4 being 13.1¹/₂d per house. Comparable figures in 1951 were £810. 19. 1 for unsalvageable refuse £216. 17. 7 for waste paper, total £1027. 16. 8 being 9. 5³d., 2.6¹/₂d and 12s.0d. (total) respectively per house. In the year previous to 1951, when labour costs were somewhat lower and the work was being done under contract the total price was 22s. 6d. per house.

The tip is at Calne Low about 1 mile to the east of the town in worked-out sandpits owned by Messrs. Bradley & Sons. The tip is sprayed with D.D.F. liquid concentrate regularly each week during the summer months in order to combat the fly nuisance, and is regularly inspected and baited to prevent rat infestations.

Salvage.

A weekly collection of salvage has been in operation since June, 1940. The amount collected to date is 1784 tons valued at £6203. 11. 2 excluding Government Grants.

The actual tonnage for 1952 was 108 tons 17.84 cwts. valued at £483. 8. 8, or a little less than a 3¹/₂d rate, a reduction of 4d as compared with last year mainly due to a drastic reduction in the salvage value of waste paper.

There are some 60 communal bins placed at strategic points throughout the district for the collection of kitchen waste which is sold in its raw state to National By-Products Ltd. and dry rendered in a solvent extraction plant at Messrs. C.&T. Harris' By-Products factory in the Borough and retailed by them to local farmers.

This tonnage for the twelve months under review was 40 tons 15¹/₂ cwts. representing in value about 27 per centum of the year's income.

Salvage(Continued.)

The communal bins are brought in periodically and steam sterilised at the above plant by the kind co-operation of Messrs. Harris.

Housing.

The Town Council have erected 507 houses under the various Housing Acts since 1919 (including four at Quammerford taken over from the former Calne Rural District Council in the Borough extension of 1934 and two in the Pippin sold to owner/occupiers. Included in this number are 216 houses erected since 1945, of which 132 are of the traditional type and 44 are "Reema" permanent pre-fabricated type houses and 40 are "Reema" two bedroom flats.

The number of houses constructed and occupied during the present year was 10 traditional houses and the 40 "Reema" flats with a further 12 traditional 4-person type houses in an advanced state of construction, as well, as 40 "Reema" 3-bedroom type houses commenced.

During the year, ^{in 1938} eight houses which were originally condemned as unfit for human habitation (five of which are owned by the Local Authority) have now been permanently closed.

Of the five houses requisitioned under the Defence Regulations four have now been de-requisitioned, leaving one house, which is divided into three flats, still requisitioned.

21 private enterprise houses were completed, making 49 houses since 1945, excluding one Police House and two nurses houses during the year. 14 other private enterprise houses were under construction.

No applications for Improvement Grants were made under the Housing Act, 1949.

Statistics show that 40 per centum of all the houses in the district are without a fixed bath. In other words, of the private houses, only one house in every two has such an amenity.

There are probably 300 houses in the district which are sub-standard in the light of present day requirements and for the majority of these demolition is the only answer, coupled with a comprehensive re-development scheme.

However, with houses still in short supply wholesale demolition is out of the question, quite apart from the financial implications. There are also a number of houses approaching this category through unarrested decay. The high cost of materials, coupled with the price of labour, often cause the repair of properties which have fixed rents to be an uneconomical proposition for the owner. No person can afford to have outgoings continually in excess of income, consequently the Local Authority and its public health officials are placed in an unenviable position.

As a matter of interest the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list for houses as at 31st. December was 298, an increase of 28 at the same period during the previous year, so that actually the position is worsening.

Several cases of overcrowding were dealt with by the voluntary interchanging of Council house tenancies, arranged through the Housing Officer, with the consent and encouragement of the Local Authority.

Housing (Continued).

Twelve Building Licences were issued for the erection of houses and bungalows to the value of £25,651.0.0.

Eight licences were granted for housing repairs, maintenance and improvements totalling £4508. 0. 0 and four licences amounting to £2343. 0. 0. were granted "ex-ceiling"

Rodent Control - Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

For this purpose the Council employ a part-time operator.

As usual the systematic treatment of sewers was carried out. The treatment of the refuse tip by a firm under contract ceased in April and the work has since been carried out in a competent manner by the Council's own part-time operator.

A few major and minor infestations were found and all were dealt with, the estimated number of rats killed being 480.

large

Several/retail food stores as well as the Bacon Factory have standing contracts with commercial firms, subject to the over-riding supervision of the rodent operator and close co-operation is maintained between all parties concerned.

The following is a summary of the year's work.

No. of dwelling houses inspected as a result of notification	20
No. of business and industrial premises inspected as a result of notification	2
No. of independent inspections made -	
Local Authority properties:	
Buildings	3
River banks, Roadside verges etc.	54
	57
Dwelling houses.	227
Business and Industrial	35
No. of properties found to be infested by rats	3
Local Authority	Major Infestations
	1
	Minor Infestations
Dwelling houses	2
	Major Infestations
	39
	Minor Infestations
	8
Business and Industrial	Minor Infestations
No. of properties found to be seriously infested by mice: Dwellinghouses	1
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority -	
Local Authority premises.	4
Dwelling houses	42
Business and industrial	8

Rodent Control (continued)

It was not found necessary to serve any notices under Section 4 of the Act.

The type of property in the district is as follows:-

Local Authority	5
Dwellinghouses	1770
Agricultural	12
Business and Industrial	211
TOTAL:-	<u>1998</u>

Rag Flock.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation on 1st. November, 1951. The Act requires Upholsterers and others using filling materials to register their premises. Premises used for the manufacture or storage of rag flock must be licensed. The Act requires Local Authorities to inspect such premises from time to time and to sample the filling materials found thereon.

Only one firm is registered in the District.

Meat and Other Foods.

General.

Bye-Laws under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold, or intended for sale for human consumption and in connection with the sale of food or exposure of food for sale in the open air came into operation on the 18th. day of September, 1950.

Dogs.

As recent investigations have shown that certain diseases may be conveyed by dogs, all owners of food shops have been asked to display a notice on their premises advising the public in the following terms. "In the interest of hygiene you are requested not to bring your dog into premises on which food is sold (signed) C.L. Broomhead, Medical Officer of Health".

Meat.

Since 7th. May, 1943, all slaughtering of animals to provide meat for human consumption has been centralised at Chippenham. There is a part-time Veterinary Inspector employed at the Local Bacon Factory who reports regularly to the Medical Officer of Health.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, the number of licensed slaughtermen in the District is 15. They are all employed at Messrs. C. & T. Harris' Bacon Factory whose slaughterhouse is now the only one licensed in the District under Section 57 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

The handling of meat during transport at times leaves something to be desired, although recently the men employed appear to be more conscientious.

There are two holders of Game Licences.

The amount of meat condemned by the Sanitary Inspector in the town was as follows:-

5 hind portions of beef - total weight 82 lbs.

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MEAT (Continued)

1 Bovine Liver
3 lbs. fresh meat (livers)
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cooked ham.

FISH

There are three retailers of fresh fish and two fried fish establishments in the district. The supply has been fair throughout the year and the trade is carried on satisfactorily.

MILK.

Under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Borough Council is responsible for the registration of dairies, other than dairy farms, and registration of milk distributors. They are also responsible, under these regulations, for the provisions relating to the conveyance and distribution of milk outside dairy farms (Sections 8, 11-14 and 18-31)

Other enactments effecting dairying are mainly, but not entirely, to be found in the Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for seeing that the regulations relating to the production and handling of milk on dairy farms are observed, together with the issue or suspension and revocation of producers' licences and appeals arising therefrom.

The County Council as Food & Drug Authority for the County area, with the exception of the Borough of Swindon, is responsible for granting licences to pasteurisers and sterilisers, or their refusal, suspension and revocation and appeals thereunder as the case may be.

Three retailers hold Dealers' Bottling Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" and one retailer has a Dealers' Retailing Licence to use the designations "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk, which is bottled in a neighbouring district.

There are two retailers of milk resident outside the district.

There are no pasteurisation plants in the district.

Milk is supplied daily, during term to the Secondary Modern, Secondary Grammar, C. of E. Junior, Guthrie Infant and Holy Trinity C. of E. Junior schools in the town.

23 samples of milk taken were from local retailers for bacteriological examination, of which 19 were found to be satisfactory. x

In every case, with one exception, all milk is produced outside the district but retailed within the town area, and no other points have arisen to which special attention need be drawn.

ICE-CREAM.

17 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. There are no premises registered for manufacture as well as for sale.

The supplies to retailers are pre-wrapped.

OTHER FOODS.

During the year 637 tins, bottles or jars, etc. of food-stuffs were condemned owing to the contents having become unfit through blown or damaged tins, faulty cappings etc.

The food shops (including the five registered bakehouses) and vehicles are inspected from time to time. No official action has been necessary, either with regard to the vehicles, shops or the sanitary conveniences used in connection therewith. The number of food shops in the district is 33.

SHOPS

No statutory action has been necessary under the Shops Act, 1950.

The number of inspections made for this purpose during the year was 38.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, which are required to be furnished by Section 128(3) of that Act, with respect to the matters under Parts I and VIII which are administered by the District Council.

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

PREMISES	No. on Register	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
1. Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.'s.	-	14	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	47	8	-	-
3. Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding Outworkers' premises.)	-	3	-	-
TOTAL:-	47	25	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS.	Cases in which defects found				Prosecutions
	found	remedied	To HM Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate Vent.	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	1	1	-	-	-
SANITARY CONVENIENCES					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework.)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	7	7	-	-	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the year's work under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Dwelling houses inspected	408
Re-inspections and visits	163
Inspections for housing records	56
Registered and Licensed premises inspected	33
Miscellaneous sanitary duties involving visits	225
Complaints received and inspected	62

The tabulated list of major improvements is as follows:-

Number of new houses connected to main drainage system	72
Number of new houses connected to main water supply	72
Number of existing houses connected to main drainage system	2
New drain lengths constructed and tested	75
Drain obstructions	32
W.C. obstructions cleared	5
New W.C.s constructed to existing houses	3
W.C. pans repaired or renewed	15
New sinks, baths or lavatory basins fixed to existing houses	76
Houses disinfected	4
Houses redecorated internally	9
Floors repaired or renewed	9
Roofs repaired or renewed	67
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	9
External walls repaired	7
Walls replastered	14
Ceilings repaired or replastered	14
Rain-water pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	60
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	147
Waste pipes cleared, repaired or renewed	27
Minor repairs and miscellaneous	765

Rodent Control.

Dwelling houses inspected	247
Business premises inspected	37
Local Authority premises inspected	57
Infestations reported	22
Infestations discovered	32
Number of visits	469
Number of rats killed	480

