

Contributors

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RURAL DISTRICT
 of
CALNE and CHIPPENHAM.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
 of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 and
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
 for the
YEAR ENDING 31st. DECEMBER

- 1951 -

REPORT OF THE

OF

THE DISTRICT

THE

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1901

- 1901 -

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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 Calne, Chippenham and Malmesbury, and the Rural District of Malmesbury.

(b) SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

H.J. Taylor, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.

S.H. Murray, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

J.N. Cope, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

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TO:- The Chairman & members
of the Calne & Chippenham R.D.C.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report
for the year ended 31st. December, 1951.

During the year a satisfactory standard of
health has been maintained, in part due to the routine
inspections and daily supervision of the Senior Sanitary
Inspector and his staff. The Death Rate, 7.0 per 1000
compares very favourably with that of England and Wales,
i.e. 12.5 per 1000.

Diphtheria has disappeared, but to maintain this
satisfactory state, it is essential that Diphtheria
Immunisation be maintained at a high level.

A large proportion of infants are not vaccinated
against Smallpox; this is to be regretted as the speed of
present day communications permits the entry into the
country of patients during the incubation period of the
disease, which therefore falls on fertile ground.

The exciting cause of practically all disease has
now been discovered and there would appear to be no
justification for an attitude of mind which looks upon
illness as inevitable. Local Authorities, Acts of Parliament,
etc. all contribute to Public Health, but it should not be
forgotten that each member of the community has also a
personal responsibility for his own state of health and well
being.

I should like to record my thanks to Mr. Taylor
and his staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. BROOMHEAD,

Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a summary
of the findings of the investigation.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you the report
for the year ended 31st December, 1931.

During the year a satisfactory standard of
health has been maintained, in part due to the routine
inspections and daily supervision of the health
inspector and his staff. The health rate, 7.0 per 1000
population, was unusually high for England and Wales,
1931, 12.5 per 1000.

Diagnosis was comparatively low, but to maintain this
efficiency rate, it is essential that diagnosis
be maintained at a high level.

A large proportion of patients are not vaccinated
against diphtheria, and as a result the speed of
spread of the disease is increased. The entry into the
country of patients during the incubation period of the
disease, which therefore falls on fertile ground.

The existing cases of diphtheria are all classified as
non-painful, and there is no reason to suppose that the
infection is as serious as it once was. The health
inspector is satisfied that the disease is not as
serious as it once was, but it should not be
assumed that cases of the disease are all mild and well
personal responsibility for his own state of health and well
being.

I should like to thank you, Mr. Taylor,
and his staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Yours obedient servant,

C. J. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	86,034
Population	38,450
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1951 according to the Rate Book)	8,041
Rateable Value	£208,123.
Sum represented by Penny Rate (as at 31st. March, 1951)	£823. 13s. 2d.

VITAL STATISTICS.LIVE BIRTHS.

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	254	226	480
Illegitimate	9	10	19
Total Live Births	263	236	499

Birth Rate for the District	12.9 per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales	15.5 per 1000 of the population.

The Birth Rate and the Comparative Rate for England and Wales both show a decrease compared with the rates for 1950, when the Birth Rate for the District was 14.5 per 1000 of the population and the Comparative Rate for England and Wales was 15.8 per 1000 of the population.

STILL BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	10	8	18
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total Still Births	10	8	18

Rate per 1000 of the population	0.46
Comparative Rate per 1000 of the population for England and Wales	0.36

The above table of still births indicates an increase over the 1950 statistics when six still births were recorded giving a rate per 1000 of the population of 0.17.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	88,031
Population	30,450
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1931 according to the Rate Book)	8,041
Ratable Value	£250,125
Rate represented by Penny Rate (as at 1st. March, 1931)	5.555 1/3

VITAL STATISTICS.LEWIS BIRTHS.

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	234	221	455
Illegitimate	7	10	17
Total Live Births	241	231	472

Birth Rate for the District 15.5 per 1000 of the population.
 Comparative Rate for England & Wales 15.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Birth Rate and the Comparative Rate for England and Wales have been compared with the Rate for 1930, when the Birth Rate for the District was 14.5 per 1000 of the population and the Comparative Rate for England and Wales was 15.5 per 1000 of the population.

STILL BIRTHS.

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	10	8	18
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total Still Births	10	8	18

Rate per 1000 of the population 0.46

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

The above table of still births indicates an increase over the 1930 statistics when six still births were recorded giving a rate per 1000 of the population of 0.17.

DEATHS.

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	136	136	272
Death Rate for the District			7.0 per 1000 of the Population
Comparative Rate for England & Wales.. ..			12.5 per 1000 of the Population.

The Death Rate for the District is considerably lower than the comparative rate for England and Wales, and also shows a decrease over the rate for 1950 when it was 7.9 per 1000 of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	2	3
Tuberculosis (other)	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	1
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic dis.	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm Breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	9	12	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous sys.	14	24	38
Coronary disease angina	16	9	25
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
Other heart disease	20	30	50
Other circulatory disease	5	8	13
Influenza	2	3	5
Pneumonia	9	4	13
Bronchitis	8	6	14
Other diseases of resp. system	2	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill defined dis.	17	18	35
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	4	3	7
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Total:-	136	136	272

It will be seen from the above table that Coronary disease and Heart Disease contribute largely to the causes of death. Deaths from malignant disease remain fairly constant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Table "A"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	11	3	14
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:-	11	3	14

Infant Mortality Rate:-

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age
per 1,000 live births 28.0

Comparative figure for England & Wales .. 29.6

Causes of death of infants shown in Table "A" are as
follows:-

Broncho Pneumonia	.. .. .	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage	.. .. .	2
Prematurity	.. .. .	4
Congenital Malformations	.. .. .	1
Total:-		<u>14</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

Table "B"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:-	5	2	7

It should be noted that the figures shown in
Table "B" have been already included in Table "A" above.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

<u>DISEASE</u>	1949		1950		1951	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	62	62	155	155	145	145
Whooping Cough	46	46	216	216	149	149
Diphtheria	2	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	230	230	370	370	570	570
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	6	6	5	4
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	10	7	3	-	10	7
Dysentery	-	-	8	5	29	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	3	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	3	3
Erysipelas	2	2	5	5	2	2
Pneumonia	20	20	20	20	12	12
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	-	2	1	1	-
Ac. Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS: -	377	368	788	779	930	925

Notifications received in respect of Measles, Infantile Paralysis and Dysentery were numerically greater than those received during 1950. There is some diminution however in the notifications received in respect of Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Scarlet Fever.

It should be noted that of the fifteen cases of Poliomyelitis notified, only eleven were subsequently confirmed, and of those only four developed paralysis

It is gratifying to note that not a single case of Diphtheria occurred. To maintain this satisfactory state of health, it is essential that Diphtheria Immunisation be maintained at a high level. It is estimated that only 28% of children throughout the country are immunised before their first birthday.

"a" - Numbers originally notified.

"b" - Final numbers after correction.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Distribution according to age
Notifications received during 1951 - Corrected Figures.

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	19	33	92	-	-	-	1	145
Whooping Cough	16	74	57	-	-	-	-	2	149
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	25	297	227	6	11	-	-	4	570
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	7
Dysentery	-	16	4	5	-	-	-	4	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	8	3	-	-	12
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:-	41	409	325	109	25	4	-	12	925

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases of tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year show a slight increase as compared with previous years:

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

YEAR	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
1948	14	7	21
1949	11	10	21
1950	30	2	32
1951	26	7	33

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1951 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
35	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
65 upwards.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	16	10	3	4	1	2	1	-

It will be appreciated that the above figures do not represent the total number of individuals suffering from Tuberculosis in the Rural District. In addition to the new cases notified each year a certain proportion of tuberculous individuals either move into the Rural District or move out. Resident in the Rural District at the end of 1951 were the following cases:-

	Male	Female	Total
<u>PULMONARY</u>	76	52	128
<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	23	28	51

Representations were made in December to the Minister of Health concerning the entry into the Rural District of Aliens who shortly after their arrival were discovered to be suffering from Tuberculosis and other physical and mental diseases. It appeared illogical to permit the entry of immigrants who almost at once competed for the limited treatment facilities in our sanatoria and at the same time add to the already long queue of applicants for rehousing. The Minister replied to the effect that the matter had been carefully considered, but that it was a most difficult practical problem to require certain entrants to produce radiological evidence that they were not tuberculous. Nevertheless if the prevention of disease in our overcrowded country is to succeed, a higher, and more stringent medical standard of physical and mental fitness of immigrants would appear necessary.

Although Sec. 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 places the responsibility for the after care of Tuberculous patients upon County and County Borough Councils, the environment; ie housing, of the tuberculous patient can be determined by Borough and District Councils as the Housing Authority. In order that treatment can be carried out at home, and to diminish

TUBERCULOSIS (Continued)

the spread of infection, adequate and satisfactory housing accommodation is of vital importance. The wisdom of the Council in rehousing several cases of tuberculosis will be reflected in the future welfare of the patients concerned and the community at large.

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951.

These Regulations came into operation on the 22nd. June, 1951, and require a medical practitioner attending, or called in to visit a person suffering from Leprosy to notify the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health direct, without reference to the District Medical Officer of Health.

Although representations were made to the Minister of Health, he did not see his way to amend the Regulations. The Minister contended that the sensitiveness of the Leprosy patient deters him or his doctor from revealing the nature of his complaint locally. This is not understood as no doubt the medical records of such a case will be known to both the staff of the Regional Hospital Board and National Insurance Office.

A case of Leprosy in the Rural District came to my notice during November, 1951, and arrangements were made for the admission of the patient to a suitable hospital.

The National Assistance Act, 1948

Sec. 47 Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Elderly folk should preferably remain in their own homes and surroundings. They are happier and provided they are not suffering or neglected, the provision of a Home Help usually meets all requirements.

Statutory action to enforce removal to a suitable Hospital or Institution is only considered after the assistance provided by Home Helps, Health Visitors and Welfare Officers has failed to provide the care and attention required.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 came into operation on the 1st. September, 1951. This simplifies the legal procedure set out in the original Act of 1948. The aged and infirm in urgent need of care and attention may now be dealt with expeditiously by the Medical Officer of Health, duly authorised by the Local Authority, and another registered medical practitioner.

Personal visits were made to a certain number of old folk from time to time to ensure that they were not neglected and that they were able to take care of themselves. Statutory action was not required.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following children received Primary Immunisations during 1951:-

Under 1 yr. 114; Ages 1 - 4 yrs. 172; Ages 5-14 yrs 63;
Total 349

Total Immunised child population at 31.12.51.

Ages 0-4 yrs. 1182; Ages 5 - 14 yrs. 3122 Total: 4304

the spread of infection, adequate and satisfactory housing arrangements is of vital importance. The Minister of Health, in his report to the Council, has stated that the Government will be pleased to consider the future welfare of the patients concerned and the community at large.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1954

These Regulations came into operation on the 22nd June, 1954, and require a medical practitioner attending or called in to visit a person suffering from tuberculosis to notify the Chief Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health directly, without reference to the District Medical Officer of Health.

Although representations were made to the Minister of Health, he did not see his way to amend the Regulations. The Minister contended that the arrangements of the Ministry of Health before him as a doctor from receiving the names of his patients locally. This is not understood as no longer the medical records of each case will be known to both the staff of the Regional Hospital Board and National Institute of Health.

A case of tuberculosis in the Royal Brompton came to my notice during November, 1954, and arrangements were made for the admission of the patient to a suitable hospital.

The National Assistance Act, 1948
and the National Assistance Act, 1952

Ministry of Health should provide treatment in their own homes and surroundings. They are required and provided for and not suffering or neglected, the provision of a Home Help usually means of responsibility.

Statutory duties to enforce removal to a suitable hospital or institution is only undertaken after the assistance provided by Home Help, Health Visitors and Welfare Officers has failed to provide the care and attention required.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1952 came into operation on the 1st September, 1952. This amended the legal procedure and was in force before the 1st June 1954. The aged and infirm in need of care and attention may now be dealt with directly by the Medical Officer of Health, fully authorized by the local authority, and another responsible medical practitioner.

Personal visits were made to a certain number of old folk from time to time to ensure that they were not neglected and that they were able to take care of themselves. Statutory action was not required.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following children received Tuberculin Immunization during 1954:-

Under 1 yr. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
1-2 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
2-3 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
3-4 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
4-5 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
5-6 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
6-7 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
7-8 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
8-9 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
10-11 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
12-13 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
14-15 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
16-17 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
18-19 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
20-21 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
22-23 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
24-25 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
26-27 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
28-29 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
30-31 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
32-33 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
34-35 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
36-37 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
38-39 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
40-41 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
42-43 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
44-45 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
46-47 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
48-49 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
50-51 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
52-53 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
54-55 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
56-57 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
58-59 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
60-61 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
62-63 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
64-65 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
66-67 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
68-69 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
70-71 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
72-73 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
74-75 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
76-77 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
78-79 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
80-81 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
82-83 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
84-85 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
86-87 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
88-89 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
90-91 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
92-93 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
94-95 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
96-97 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
98-99 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
100-101 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
102-103 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
104-105 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
106-107 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
108-109 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
110-111 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
112-113 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
114-115 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
116-117 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
118-119 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
120-121 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
122-123 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
124-125 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
126-127 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
128-129 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
130-131 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
132-133 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
134-135 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
136-137 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
138-139 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
140-141 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
142-143 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
144-145 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
146-147 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
148-149 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
150-151 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
152-153 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
154-155 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
156-157 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
158-159 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
160-161 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
162-163 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
164-165 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
166-167 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
168-169 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
170-171 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
172-173 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
174-175 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
176-177 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
178-179 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
180-181 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
182-183 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
184-185 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
186-187 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
188-189 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
190-191 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
192-193 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
194-195 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
196-197 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
198-199 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
200-201 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
202-203 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
204-205 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
206-207 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
208-209 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
210-211 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
212-213 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
214-215 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
216-217 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
218-219 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
220-221 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
222-223 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
224-225 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
226-227 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
228-229 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
230-231 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
232-233 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
234-235 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
236-237 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
238-239 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
240-241 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
242-243 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
244-245 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
246-247 yrs. 1954: 175; 1955: 200
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HOUSING

During the year sixty six applications for tenancies of Council Houses were brought to my notice for review on medical grounds in accordance with the Council's Points Scheme. Where it was evident that the particular illness or disability was attributable to, or was being aggravated by the applicant's living conditions, recommendations were made to the Housing Management Committee for the award of an appropriate number of points on medical grounds.

WATER SUPPLIES

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Council's water undertakings were made during the year and any departure from the normal was discussed with the Council's Engineer and investigated.

Chemical examinations were reported as showing no evidence of pollution, although the chlorine content of the Nettleton Bore supply was, as usual, somewhat high.

The supplies from Widdenham, Nettleton, Hilmarton, Foxham and Washwells are chlorinated, but those from Goodshill, Wick Hill, Slaughterford are untreated. Chlorination of the Goodshill supply will be effected when certain new works have been installed, and Wick Hill source will be abandoned eventually. It is hoped to serve Slaughterford by an extension of the Regional supply.

In all, one hundred and eighty six samples of water were examined bacteriologically and of these one hundred and thirty six were reported as satisfactory. The unsatisfactory reports were principally on samples from private supplies. None of the public supplies exhibit any plumbo-solvency.

I am indebted to Mr. Witham, the Council's Engineer for the following information on the distribution of public supplies.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Mileage of Mains</u>	<u>Sources</u>
Biddestone	4.9	Chippenham Boro' Slaughterford.
Box	12.0	Widdenham. Washwells.
Bremhill	5.2	Chippenham Boro' Wick Hill Foxham.
Calne Without	-	-
Castle Combe	4.5	Chippenham Boro'
Cherhill	0.5	-
Chippenham Without	0.6	Chippenham Boro'
Christian Malford	4.6	Chippenham Boro'
Colerne	4.9	Widdenham.
Compton Bassett	1.3	Air Ministry

During the past year, the following information has been received from the various sources mentioned in the report of the Committee on the subject of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. It was found that the Communist Party has been active in the United States, and that it has been successful in obtaining the cooperation of a large number of persons in the United States. The following information was obtained from the various sources mentioned in the report of the Committee on the subject of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

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Source	Information	Reference
Source 1	Information 1	Reference 1
Source 2	Information 2	Reference 2
Source 3	Information 3	Reference 3
Source 4	Information 4	Reference 4
Source 5	Information 5	Reference 5
Source 6	Information 6	Reference 6
Source 7	Information 7	Reference 7
Source 8	Information 8	Reference 8
Source 9	Information 9	Reference 9
Source 10	Information 10	Reference 10

WATER SUPPLIES (Distribution of Public Supplies) (Contd)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Mileage of Mains</u>	<u>Sources.</u>
Corsham	21.2	Chippenham Boro' Widdenham, Goodshill
Grittleton	8.1	Chippenham Boro'
Heddington	-	-
Hilmarton	3.2	Hilmarton
Kington Langley	4.3	Chippenham Boro'
Kington St. Michael	6.8	Chippenham Boro'
Lacock	6.5	Chippenham Boro' Goodshill.
Langley Burrell Without	4.5	Chippenham Boro'
Nettleton	4.6	Nettleton.
North Wraxall	0.6	Chippenham Boro'
Pewsham	4.5	Chippenham Boro'
Stanton St. Quinton	2.8	Chippenham Boro'
Sutton Benger	4.4	Chippenham Boro'
Yatton Keynell	4.6	Chippenham Boro'
Total:-	<u>114.6 miles.</u>	

NOTE:-

The West Gloucestershire Water Company supply the village of Burton in the Parish of Nettleton.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.BIDDESTONE.

A combined sewer and surface water drain exists in this Parish, a part being laid with pipes, whilst another section comprises a stone drock. The sewer receives crude slop water drainage and the overflow of cesspools and septic tanks. The water course running through the village receives the outfall of the sewer and during the normal flow of this water course, complaints are non-existent, but as soon as the dry weather approaches, nuisances arise.

BOX

The outfall discharges into lagoons at Mill Lane, from which the effluent overflows into a system of irrigation channels before reception in the Box Brook.

The effluent is diverted periodically to allow aeration cleansing etc. of the channels, while others are in use. The works are obsolete and do not conform in any respect with modern practice of sanitary engineering. Samples of effluent taken in the past have shown that it does not conform with accepted standards for discharge into streams.

Only the village proper is sewered, except for two

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (Continued)BOX (Contd)

local sewage disposal installations. These are situated at the Bassetts and Middle Hill, where groups of houses drain into covered settlement tanks, with effluents discharging over filter beds of slag media. The Middle Hill Works deal with a weak sewage as compared with other works, owing to the large volume of storm water conveyed by the sewer.

A new sewerage scheme for this Parish is in course of preparation.

BREMHILL, CALNE WITHOUT, CHERHILL, CHIPPENHAM WITHOUT, CHRISTIAN MALFORD, COMPTON BASSETT, HEDDINGTON, HILMARTON, LANGLEY BURRELL WITHOUT, NETTLETON AND NORTH WRAXALL.

There are no sewerage systems in these Parishes. The larger properties are dependent upon small drainage disposal installations while occupiers of the smaller dwellings have to be content with the conservancy system and disposal of waste water in the garden. In some cases, however, ditches or water courses are used for the conveyance of drainage, and this often results in the production of nuisances and pollution of water supplies.

CASTLE COMBE.

Combined sewers and surface water drains discharging into the stream comprises the sewerage system of the Parish. The major portion of the houses have slop-water drains connected thereto while the closet accommodation is of the conservancy system. A twice weekly emptying of pail closet is undertaken by the Council for the village.

COLERNE.

The whole of the village is sewered and a modern disposal works serves both the village and the local aerodrome.

CORSHAM.

There is a modern disposal works for the parish. These continue to function satisfactorily and no special difficulties have been experienced during the year. The parish is generally well serviced with sewers.

GRITTLETON.

There is no proper system of sewerage in this Parish, although there are lengths of drains in the main street in the village proper and at Littleton Drew, which act as sewers and receive the drainage from those properties connected to them. In each case the outfalls discharge into open water courses. This is not satisfactory and a sewerage scheme has been advocated for Littleton Drew where sanitary conditions are more acute. Also a scheme for the sewerage of the village of Grittleton has been prepared.

KINGTON LANGLEY.

Apart from a small sewer in the centre of the village, which serves only a few properties, the Parish is not sewered. The sewer discharges into a cesspool on private land and overflows into a channel in a field for irrigation.

There are one or two ditches into which overflows from

10/1/54

There are no known sources of water in the village. The only source of water is the well in the village. The water is pumped from the well to the village. The water is used for drinking and for other purposes. The water is of good quality and is safe to drink. The water is also used for irrigation. The water is pumped from the well to the village. The water is used for drinking and for other purposes. The water is of good quality and is safe to drink. The water is also used for irrigation.

A new water supply system for the village is in the process of being constructed. The system will consist of a new well and a new pump. The system will be completed by the end of the year.

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SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (Continued)
KINGTON LARLEY (Continued)

drains and cesspools discharge, and these are cleansed periodically by the Council. A new sewerage scheme is required and preliminary work on its preparation has commenced.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL.

This Parish possesses two separate sewers and each has a different outfall. One discharges into a ditch running through grazing land at the lower end of the village, whilst the other discharges into a ditch adjoining the allotments in the upper part of the village. The sewage is received in both ditches in an untreated condition. Some preliminary work on a sewerage scheme for the village has been carried out.

LACOCK.

The main Sewage Disposal Works receive the sewage from the major portion of the parish. Part of the sewage is pumped whilst the rest is by gravitation. The works have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

There are subsidiary works at Bewley Lane. The Outfall empties into a settlement tank, from which the effluent overflows on to an earating stair. The effluent is then received into a system of irrigating channels which are used alternatively. These works continue to function satisfactorily and the irrigation land absorbs all the effluent.

PEWSHAM, STANTON ST. QUINTON and SUTTON BENDER.

There are no proper systems of sewers existing in these four parishes. Each parish has lengths of pipes and ditches serving as sewers, but these are not efficient and require constant attention.

The ditches were originally surface water channels, which in the process of time, have slowly been converted into nothing less than sewers, conveying untreated sewage.

The closet accommodation in these parishes is mainly of the conservancy system.

YATTON KEYNELL.

There are several lengths of old sewers in the Parish which discharge into ditches. The present system is incomplete and unsatisfactory.

CESSPOOL EMPTIER.

The Council's cesspool emptying vehicle undertakes the emptying of septic tanks on the Council's housing sites and also undertakes similar work for private owners. A charge is made for this service.

The vehicle is also used for collecting the contents of pail closets at Castle Combe.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS.

I, the undersigned, being a resident citizen of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, Texas.

WITNESSED my hand and seal of office this 10th day of May, 1900.

This is to certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, Texas. The original is on file in the office of the County Clerk, Dallas, Texas.

CLERK.

The within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, Texas. The original is on file in the office of the County Clerk, Dallas, Texas.

There are no other records of the County of Dallas, Texas, which are on file in the office of the County Clerk, Dallas, Texas. The original is on file in the office of the County Clerk, Dallas, Texas.

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REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Chairman & Members of the Calne & Chippenham
Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a Report of the work carried out in the Public Health Department during the year 1951.

The detailed work of the department is enumerated in the Summary of Visits, which immediately follows these introductory notes. Members will see from this schedule, that the many aspects of public health work have received the attention of the staff of the department.

In my report for 1950 I stated that I hoped to complete a survey of Licensed Premises and I am glad to say that this survey was carried out, and the information obtained is set out in detail, later in this report.

Since 1939 there has been a gradual deterioration in the condition of many of the older, low rented cottages in the Council's area. The rising cost of building repair work has been mainly responsible for this. Although owners of cottage property are entitled to increase the fixed rent for improvement work, they are unable to do so for maintenance repairs and consequently the above type of property has been allowed to fall into a serious state of disrepair.

During 1952 I propose to re-inspect the Category V properties scheduled as a result of the Housing Survey carried out in 1945/46 and prepare a revised report for the information of the Council.

Ministry of Health Circular 42/51 included a request for information as to number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to houses (b) by means of standpipes. This information is given in a schedule appended to the Water Supply section of this report. The details contained in the schedule have been compiled from information supplied by the Council's Water Engineer, particulars obtained from the Rate Books and from statistics already available in this department.

Environmental hygiene forms an important branch of local government work: its benefits are not often immediately apparent, but the day to day field work of the Sanitary Inspector is helping materially in combating the evils of disease, sickness and infirmity.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Broomhead, Medical Officer of Health, for his advice and co-operation, and to the other members of the public health staff for their loyal support during the past year.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

H.J. TAYLOR,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

THE DISTRICT AND MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

1900-1901

I have the honor to present a report of the work done during the year ending 31st March 1901.

The principal work of the Department is the management of the Poor Law, which is carried out by the Poor Law Guardians. The work of the Department is divided into three main branches, namely, the management of the Poor Law, the management of the Public Health, and the management of the Local Board of Health.

In my report for 1900 I stated that I hoped to visit the various Poor Law Unions and to see the work done by the Guardians. I was able to do this, and the information obtained in my visits is given in this report.

During 1900 there has been a general deterioration in the condition of the Poor Law Unions. The number of cases of pauperism has increased, and the number of cases of disease has also increased. This is due to a variety of causes, including the effects of the war, the effects of the influenza epidemic, and the effects of the general depression.

During 1900 I propose to visit the various Poor Law Unions and to see the work done by the Guardians. I was able to do this, and the information obtained in my visits is given in this report.

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I will like to express my thanks to the various Poor Law Unions and to the various members of the District Council for their assistance during the year.

Yours faithfully,
The Senior Assistant Commissioner

H. J. TAYLOR

General Secretary, Poor Law Commission

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' VISITS
FOR YEAR 1951

General Sanitation.

		<u>1950</u>
Water Supply	156	119
Drainage	270	291
Stables & Piggeries	8	2
Fried Fish Shops	6	5
Licensed Premises	117	24
Tents, Vans, Sheds	143	1 14
Factories	82	96
Workshops	1	-
Workplaces	1	2
Outworkers	12	15
Bakehouses	40	19
Public Conveniences	35	20
Theatres & Places of Entertainment	21	2
Refuse Collection	430	223
Refuse Disposal	155	134
Rats & Mice	23	14
Smoke Observations	14	-
Schools	28	12
Shops	110	64
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	124	315
Nuisances	276	212
Water Samples	199	253
Sanitary Survey	170	1359

Housing.Under Public Health Acts.

No. of houses inspected	64	27
Visits paid to above houses	72	80

Under Housing Acts.

No. of houses Inspected	98	75
Visits paid to above houses	123	80

Overcrowding.

No. of houses Inspected	5	6
Visits paid to above houses	8	3

Filthy or Verminous Premises.

No. of houses Inspected	15	3
Visits paid to above houses	18	6

Miscellaneous Housing Visits.

	49	48
--	----	----

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	107	69
Visits re Disinfection	26	38
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	37	306
Food Poisoning Inquiries	50	-

Meat & Food Inspection.Inspection of Meat.

Visits to Slaughterhouse	4	3
Visits to Shops & Stalls	1	5
Visits to other premises	1	-

Visits to -

Butchers	19	10
Fishmongers & Poulterers	1	1
Grocers	20	21
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	-	3
Cowsheds	-	2
Dairies & Milk Distributors	46	37
Ice-Cream Premises	56	156
Food preparing premises	55	57
Market Stalls	-	1
Restaurants	13	3
Canteens	2	-

Visits in connection with Sampling -

Milk	37	12
Ice-Cream	121	-
Food & Drugs Samples & Misc. Food Visits	11	3

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WATER SUPPLY

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 (as amended by Water Act, 1945 Section 30)

During the year the owners of 44 houses were required to provide their properties with a supply of water from the Council's mains. Of these, 36 were connected after the service of informal notices, one after the service of a Statutory Notice, and in the case of 5 others the Council has decided to carry out the work in default. Two remain to be dealt with in 1952.

Details of Public Water Supplies.

The following table gives details of the population and numbers of houses in each parish receiving a public supply of water:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estd. Pop. 1948</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>WATER SUPPLY 1951.</u>		
			<u>H O U S E S</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Not</u>
			<u>Direct to</u>	<u>Stand-</u>	<u>on</u>
			<u>Houses</u>	<u>Pipes</u>	<u>Main</u>
Biddestone	518	163	74	38	51
Box	3585	1033	472	392	169
Bremhill	880	262	88	50	124
Calne Wt.	1388	393	30	35	328
Castle Combe	337	136	37	70	29
Cherhill	511	146	21	3	122
Chippenham Wt.	1900	663	576	14	73
Christian Malford	497	143	38	57	48
Colerne	931	286	70	176	40
Compton Bassett	323	88	29	1	58
Corsham	8111	2206	2058		148
Grittleton	504	140	59	33	48
Heddington	301	81	-		81
Hilmarton	763	210	64		146
Kington Langley	557	180	153	-	27
Kington St. Michael.	468	143	60	69	14
Lacock	1224	386	163	106	117
Langley Burrell Wt.	940	332	118	87	127
Nettleton	607	165	53	33	79
North Wraxall	397	114	-	6	108

WATER SUPPLYDetails of Public Water Supplies (Contd)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estd. Pop 1948</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>H O U S E S</u>		
			<u>Direct to Houses</u>	<u>Public Stand- Pipes</u>	<u>Not on Main</u>
Pewsham	610	156	52	18	86
Stanton St. <u>Quinton</u>	241	68	-	3	65
Sutton Benger	695	219	29	95	95
Yatton Keynell	450	143	30	69	44

WATER SAMPLES.

Regular samples of water are taken from the Council's various water undertakings and other sources and submitted to the Salisbury Pathological Laboratories for bacteriological and chemical analysis.

Analysis of results.

<u>Source of water.</u>	<u>Fit</u>	<u>Suspect</u>	<u>Unfit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Widdenham	29	2	4 ^x	35
Regional Supply (Chippenham B.)	26	3	-	29
Compton Bassett (RAF Source)	26	-	-	26
Washwells, Box	12	1	2 ^x	15
Hilmarton	12	1	-	13
Nettleton	11	1	-	12
Goodshill	5	3	-	8
West Gloucester Water Co.	4	1	-	5
Foxham	4	-	-	4
Wick Hill (Unchlorinated Springs)	-	4	-	4
Calne Borough	4	-	-	4
Slaughterford Springs	-	2	-	2
Samples from private supplies	3	11	15	29
	<u>136</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>186</u>

x Samples marked thus were taken before chlorination.

In addition, 19 samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

DRAINAGE.Nuisances.

During the year 19 nuisances from drainage were discovered. All were abated as a result of informal action.

Connections to Sewer.

Nine properties (8 at Corsham and 1 at Langley Burrell Without) were connected to the sewers by request from the department.

Corsham.

A Survey was made of 176 properties in the Neston, Elley Green, Moor Green and Westwells districts of Corsham, to ascertain which houses were without satisfactory means of drainage and not connected to the Council's sewers.

This survey revealed that 73 properties were not connected.

Informal notices have been served on the owners of these, requesting that they be connected.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES

Source	Water	Total	Hardness	Alkalinity
Well No. 1	100	100	100	100
Well No. 2	100	100	100	100
Well No. 3	100	100	100	100
Well No. 4	100	100	100	100
Well No. 5	100	100	100	100
Well No. 6	100	100	100	100
Well No. 7	100	100	100	100
Well No. 8	100	100	100	100
Well No. 9	100	100	100	100
Well No. 10	100	100	100	100

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Various water supplies and other sources and analyzed to the following laboratory laboratories for bacteriological and chemical analysis.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Source of water	Water	Hardness	Alkalinity	Total
Well No. 1	100	100	100	100
Well No. 2	100	100	100	100
Well No. 3	100	100	100	100
Well No. 4	100	100	100	100
Well No. 5	100	100	100	100
Well No. 6	100	100	100	100
Well No. 7	100	100	100	100
Well No. 8	100	100	100	100
Well No. 9	100	100	100	100
Well No. 10	100	100	100	100

A sample was taken from each source before distribution.

In addition, 10 samples were analyzed for chemical analysis.

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

During the year 1915, various water supplies were analyzed. All were found to be of good quality.

CONCLUSIONS

Water supplies (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) were analyzed to the extent of required tests and reported.

CONCLUSIONS

A survey was made of 100 properties in the State of New York. Most of the properties were found to be of good quality.

This survey revealed that 100 properties were of good quality.

Further analysis was made of the water supplies and reported.

DRAINAGE (Continued)
Corsham.

19 owners have carried out the necessary work.

COLERNE.

A Survey made in 1949 showed that of the 156 houses within a reasonable distance of the sewer, 96 were without satisfactory drainage. The position is now as follows:-

Connected to sewer before 1st. Jan. 1951.,	60
" " " during "	24
Work in progress at end of 1951	4
Action taken in default	5
Negotiations in hand	3
	<u>96</u>

Night Soil Collections.

Until such time as a sewer can be provided, night soil is collected twice weekly from the Parish of Castle Combe.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Council has Public Conveniences at Box (1) and Corsham (2).

During the year the Station Road, Corsham, Convenience was improved by the fixing of a concrete roof and the provision of a glazed urinal stalls.

Much wilful damage is occasioned to the slot machines at these conveniences. Repairs to locks only, during the year, cost the Council £16. 15. 0 in respect of Corsham and £5. 19. 3 at Box.

Two part-time attendants are employed to supervise and maintain these.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This service is carried out by direct labour, the Council using two 10 -cubic yard and one 7 cubic yard Bedford Refuse Collection vehicles. The Council took delivery of the second 10 cubic yard vehicle early in May.

In the semi-urban portion of Corsham, refuse is collected weekly, whilst in Box, Biddestone, Colerne, Castle Combe, Chippenham Without, Langley Burrell Without and Lacock, the collections are fortnightly. Other parts of the Council's area receive four weekly collections, but it is hoped to increase the frequency of collection in these parishes in 1952.

All refuse is tipped in old quarries, disused sand pits etc. and every effort is made to level and cover the refuse on the day of disposal. The cost of material for covering the refuse is very expensive, varying between 20/- and 35/- per load. Building contractors are encouraged to dump soil and surplus building material at our tips, in order to reduce the cost of tip covering. We were very fortunate to receive some 200 loads of such material at Chequers Tip during the autumn months. This material was bull-dozed over the surface of the refuse, but heavy rains interfered with this work and the final levelling will have to be completed next spring.

A new tipping area is urgently required in the Box district, and another will be required to serve the Corsham parish as Chequers Tip is being rapidly filled.

10/10/1951
10/10/1951

It is further noted that the following...

Notes

A letter was received from the...
The following is a summary of the...

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It is further noted that the following...

It is further noted that the following...

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (Continued)

9 men and a working foreman are employed on the collection and disposal of refuse.

Refuse Costs.

Total cost£4,211 (£3,881)

Collection£2,961 (£2,578)

Disposal£1,250 (£1,303)

Population - Census, 195137,513

<u>Per thousand population</u>	collection	£78. 19. 3
	disposal	£33. 6. 8.
	Total	<u>£112. 5. 11.</u>

<u>Per thousand houses collected</u>	collection	£16. 7. 11. (£14. 4. 0)
	disposal	£ 7. 0. 0 £ 7. 4. 0
	Total	<u>£23. 7. 11</u> (£21. 8. 0)

Per ton of refuse.

1077 loads @ approx. 3 tons 9 cwts.	=	3,715 tons
405½ loads " " 2 " 4 "	=	<u>893</u>
		<u>4,608</u> tons (5,252)

Per head of population

Collection	1/6.94d (1/11.16d)
Disposal	6.01d. (11.688d.)
	<u>2/2.95d. (2/10.848d)</u>

Note:- 1950 figures given in brackets.

Mileage of Vehicles.

The refuse vehicles covered a total mileage of 15,302 at an average of approximately 8 miles per gallon.

SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS.

The Council continued to supply dustbins to householders in the district at cost price and 104 bins were supplied during the year. The increased cost of the bin necessitated raising the charge to 25/- (including delivery) and a further increase will shortly be necessary.

Informal notices were served on occupiers of 40 houses requiring the provision of bins and 25 of these were complied with during the year.

The number of houses provided with a satisfactory refuse bin is not encouraging. The variety of receptacles used for the storage of house refuse is amazing and until the present legislation concerning the responsibility for the provision of such bins is clarified, very little improvement in this matter will be effected.

Until the Council is prepared to implement the provisions of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, only very slow progress will be made towards solving the problem of unsatisfactory storage of household refuse. A properly constructed bin is essential to a household as a larder or bathroom.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1954

The work of the Committee during the year 1954 has been directed towards the completion of the first stage of the project, namely the collection and classification of the material.

1. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL

The collection of material was carried out in accordance with the plan approved by the Committee at its meeting on 15th November 1953.

The material collected during the year 1954 is as follows:

(a) Manuscripts: 1,234

(b) Printed books: 567

(c) Periodicals: 123

(d) Other: 456

Total: 2,380

2. CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIAL

The classification of the material collected during the year 1954 has been carried out in accordance with the plan approved by the Committee at its meeting on 15th November 1953.

The material classified during the year 1954 is as follows:

(a) Manuscripts: 1,234

(b) Printed books: 567

(c) Periodicals: 123

(d) Other: 456

Total: 2,380

3. ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL

The analysis of the material collected during the year 1954 has been carried out in accordance with the plan approved by the Committee at its meeting on 15th November 1953.

The material analysed during the year 1954 is as follows:

(a) Manuscripts: 1,234

(b) Printed books: 567

(c) Periodicals: 123

(d) Other: 456

Total: 2,380

4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The results of the work of the Committee during the year 1954 are as follows:

(a) Manuscripts: 1,234

(b) Printed books: 567

(c) Periodicals: 123

(d) Other: 456

Total: 2,380

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(d) Other: 456

Total: 2,380

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (Continued)Litter Baskets.

Litter baskets are supplied and fixed by the Council in the parishes of Box, Calne Without, Castle Combe, Corsham, Colerne and Lacock in an endeavour to keep the streets free of litter.

SALVAGE.

Waste paper is collected throughout the whole of the Council's district.

The Council employs a private Contractor for one day per week to collect waste paper in the most built up parts of the district, viz, the shopping and main residential areas of Corsham and Box.

Salvage is collected throughout the remainder of the district by means of 12 cwt. trailers attached to the two refuse collection vehicles and every practicable effort is made by the Tip Attendants to salvage paper which is put in with the refuse.

The following amounts of paper were collected:-

<u>1951</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value.</u>
Jan.	260 cwt.s.	£84. 10. 0
Feb.	262 "	£85. 3. 0
Mar.	248 "	£80. 12. 0
Apr.	250 "	£131. 5. 0
May.	102 "	£53. 11. 0
June.	261 "	£176. 3. 6
July	229 "	£154. 11. 6
August.	287 "	£200. 17. 6
September	238 "	£182. 2. 0
October	239 "	£188. 19. 0
November	184 "	£143. 14. 0
December	153 "	£118. 4. 6
	<u>2713</u>	<u>£1599. 13. 0</u>

Cost of Collection.

After deducting the cost of collection of salvage from the revenue obtained from its sale, this service showed a profit of £718.

Kitchen Waste.

This is collected privately in parts of the Council's district, including Box, Corsham and Lacock.

Covered galvanised storage bins are provided by the collectors and no complaints of nuisances have been received from the method of storage and collection.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.Public Health Act, 1936. Section 107

There are no Offensive Trade Establishments as defined by Section 107 of the P.H.A. 1936 within the area of the Council.

REPORT ON THE COLLECTION OF THE 1932 TAX

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the collection of the 1932 tax in the District of Columbia and the City of Washington. The report is based on the data furnished by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of the District Collector.

2. Summary of the Collection

The total amount of the 1932 tax collected in the District of Columbia and the City of Washington was \$1,100,000.00.

The collection of the 1932 tax was made in four installments, as follows: \$250,000.00 in the first quarter, \$250,000.00 in the second quarter, \$250,000.00 in the third quarter, and \$350,000.00 in the fourth quarter.

The collection of the 1932 tax was made in four installments, as follows: \$250,000.00 in the first quarter, \$250,000.00 in the second quarter, \$250,000.00 in the third quarter, and \$350,000.00 in the fourth quarter.

The following table shows the collection of the 1932 tax by month:

Month	Amount	Total
January	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
February	\$250,000.00	\$500,000.00
March	\$250,000.00	\$750,000.00
April	\$350,000.00	\$1,100,000.00
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		
Total	\$1,100,000.00	\$1,100,000.00

3. Conclusion

The collection of the 1932 tax was made in four installments, as follows: \$250,000.00 in the first quarter, \$250,000.00 in the second quarter, \$250,000.00 in the third quarter, and \$350,000.00 in the fourth quarter.

4. Appendix

This is a summary of the collection of the 1932 tax in the District of Columbia and the City of Washington.

The collection of the 1932 tax was made in four installments, as follows: \$250,000.00 in the first quarter, \$250,000.00 in the second quarter, \$250,000.00 in the third quarter, and \$350,000.00 in the fourth quarter.

5. References

Public Law No. 117, 1932, 46 Stat. 1111.

There are no other references in this report.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This new legislation, consolidating previous enactments dealing with the control of rag flock, came into force on 1st. November, 1951.

There are no premises in the district which are governed by the provisions of the Act.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

One new Fish and Chip shop has been opened during the year at Boxfields. It is a well designed building and complies with the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are now 5 Fish and Chip premises in the district 2 at Box, 1 at Corsham, 1 at Colerne and 1 at Langley Burrell Without.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 Section 269.

Moveable Dwellings.

Licences authorising persons to erect or station and use Moveable Dwellings.

The number of persons licensed to station and use moveable dwellings within the area of the Council has increased from 35 in 1950 to 48.

This increase may be due to the growing popularity of "caravan life" or to the continued housing shortage.

During the year I addressed a questionnaire to all occupiers of caravans, asking them whether they would prefer to station their caravans on their existing sites, or to move to a central camping site provided by the Council and supplied with modern sanitary facilities, such as are found at every well organised camping site. I was surprised to find that the majority preferred to remain where they were.

Three applications were refused.

No licences have been issued by the Council, authorising persons to allow land occupied by them to be used as sites for moveable dwellings.

Parishes in which moveable dwellings are stationed.

Corsham	12
Chippenham Wt	7
Box	5
Langley Burrell Wt.	5
Hilmarton	4
Kington St. Michael	3
Colerne	3
Lacock	2
Calne Wt.	2
Kington Langley	1
Bremhill	1
Christian Malford	1
Stanton St. Quinton	1
Cherhill	1
	<u>48</u>

THE YOUNG AND STOUT FARMING METHOD

This new method, consisting of a masterly dealing with the control of the land, was first used in 1911.

There are no houses in the district which are governed by the provisions of the Act.

THE NEW METHOD

One new thing and this alone has been done during the year at Bostwick. It is a well built building and complete with the provision of Section 15 of the Act and from 1911 to 1912.

There are now 5 farms and 1000 acres in the district. 1 at Bostwick, 1 at Bostwick, 1 at Bostwick, 1 at Bostwick, 1 at Bostwick.

THE NEW METHOD

The number of persons licensed in the district and the number of persons who have been licensed in the district from 1911 to 1912.

The number of persons licensed in the district and the number of persons who have been licensed in the district from 1911 to 1912.

The number of persons licensed in the district and the number of persons who have been licensed in the district from 1911 to 1912.

During the year I attended a conference to all members of the district, asking them whether they would prefer to retain their own land or to have it sold to the district. The result was that the district was sold to the district.

THE NEW METHOD

No license has been issued by the district, and no person has been licensed by the district.

THE NEW METHOD

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 SECTIONS 83 to 85.Infestations.Filthy & Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons.

All cases of verminous premises receive a full investigation and an appropriate treatment is given. Fortunately these notifications are few in number and it has been noticed that such infestations are usually associated with elderly people or persons who have reached such an advanced age that they are incapable of satisfactorily maintaining themselves or their homes.

Persons suspected of being verminous attend at St. Andrew's Hospital, Chippenham.

Every endeavour is made to ensure that the various refuse tips of the Council are kept free from infestation as possible.

Repeated treatments with suitable insecticides are given to these throughout the year, and the tip surfaces covered with soil or other suitable covering.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, SECTIONS 13, 14 15

Byelaws re handling, wrapping & delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air
(Made under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938).

The regular inspection of food premises continued during the year and 95 premises were visited.

In several cases informal notices were served, requiring work to be done, and such notices generally received prompt attention.

Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of preserved foods etc.

Five premises are registered under section 14, Food & Drugs Act, 1938 for the preparation, manufacture and sale of sausages and cooked meats, situated in the parishes of Box, Corsham and Calne Without.

With the exception of the cooked meat shop at Box, all other such premises were maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

It was necessary to serve a statutory notice on the occupier of the cooked meat shop at Box, to cleanse the premises generally and provide a sufficient supply of hot and cold water to same. After protracted negotiations the proprietor of the shop decided to close the business rather than execute the work required.

Schedule of Condemned Foods, 1951.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned during the year for the reasons stated in the third column.

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Condition.</u>
Meat Loaf	21 lbs. 14 oz.	Blown & punctured tins.
Haricot beans	4 cwts.	Infested with weevil.
Cooked boned Ham.	155 lbs. 13½ oz.	Blown tins.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS (Continued)

<u>Food</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Condition.</u>
Tinned Milk	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints	Blown tins.
" Marmalade	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	do
" Pilchards	7 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	do
" stewed steak	1 lb.	do
Packets cheese spread	6 lbs.	Mould.
Tinned beans	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Blown tins.
" peas	10 lbs. 4 oz	do
" plums	1 lb. 4 oz.	do
" apricot pulp	11 lbs.	do
Jars fish paste	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	damaged jars & mould
Sheeps Mesenteries	68 lbs.	Putrefaction
Pork	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	tumour

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 SECTION 14Registration of Premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice-Cream.Premises registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream.

(a) Cold mix method	...	2
(b) Hot " "	...	1

Premises registered for the storage or sale of ice-cream.

5 additional premises were registered for the sale or storage of ice cream.

Registration of three premises were cancelled, and the total number so registered is now 45.

1 Application for registration was refused as no hot water supply was provided.

Ice-Cream sampling.

111 Ice-cream samples were taking during the year and submitted to Salisbury General Infirmary for the Methylene Blue Test.

The results were as follows:-

Provisional Grade.

1	11	111	IV	Total.
91	11	8	1	111

Note.

The Public Health Laboratory Service suggests that 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grade 1 or 11, no more than 20 per cent into Grade 111 and none into Grade IV.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In 1950, 136 catering establishments were licensed by the Ministry of Food in this district. There are now 142 such premises.

A general inspection of premises to be licensed is made by an Officer of this department, and the Ministry of Food will not issue licences until the Public Health Authority

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
2. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
3. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
4. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
5. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
6. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
7. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
8. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
9. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
10. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
11. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
12. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
13. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
14. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
15. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
16. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
17. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
18. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
19. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00
20. 100 lbs. of 100-gram	100	1.00	100.00

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CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS (Continued)

is satisfied that these are suitable for the purpose.

Food Poisoning Enquiries.

On the instructions of the Council's Medical Officer of Health, several enquiries were made into suspected food poisoning. In some instances samples of suspected food were sent to the Salisbury Pathological Laboratories for bacteriological examination and analysis. In no case was the source of infection traced.

Sanitary Condition of Licensed Houses.

As a result of the publication of the Report of the Catering Trade Working Party on Hygiene in Catering Establishments I made arrangements for every licensed House to be inspected.

Particular attention was given to ventilation of Bars, Storage of beer, method of drawing beer, disposal of waste beer, washing-up facilities, sanitary facilities, drainage and water supply.

With the exception of sanitary facilities, the condition and amenities of all Houses were found to be of a reasonable standard. In half the houses a sterilising agent is used to improve washing facilities.

It is proposed to send letters to the owners of premises not considered up to standard, requesting that the necessary facilities be provided. It is hoped that the owners will agree to carry out a programme of improvements, in a sequence to be mutually agreed.

BAKEHOUSES.

40 visits have been made to the 14 bake-houses in the following parishes:-

Box	. . . . .	1
Bremhill	. . . . .	2
Castle Combe	. . . . .	2
Cherhill	. . . . .	1
Colerne	. . . . .	1
Corsham	. . . . .	4
Kington Langley.	. . . . .	1
Kington St. Michael	. . . . .	1
Sutton Benger	. . . . .	1

The owners of these bake-houses willingly co-operate with the Sanitary Officers of the Council, but it is fair comment to say that many of these premises fall short of the standard of modern hygienic bake-houses. The buildings are generally small and do not lend themselves readily to reconstruction and improvement.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 Section 57Licensing of Slaughter-houses and Knackers' Yards.

One Knacker's Yard situated at Heddington was licensed under the above regulations.

A special enquiry had to be made at these premises, when it was discovered that a bovine animal carcass had been taken there, affected with Anthrax.

The carcass had been skinned, jointed and cooked before it was confirmed that it was infected with Anthrax.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

It is suggested that there are minutes for the purpose.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

On the inspection of the Council's records, it was found that the records of the Council were not kept in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner. In the case of the records of the Council, it is recommended that the records be kept in a systematic manner.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

As a result of the inspection of the records of the Council, it was found that the records of the Council were not kept in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner.

Particular attention was given to the records of the Council. It was found that the records of the Council were not kept in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner.

With the exception of the records of the Council, the records of the Council were found to be in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner.

It is proposed to send letters to the members of the Council. It is proposed to send letters to the members of the Council. It is proposed to send letters to the members of the Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner.

1	for
2	for
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4	for
5	for
6	for
7	for
8	for
9	for
10	for

The records of the Council were found to be in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

One member of the Council was found to be in a systematic manner. It is recommended that the records of the Council be kept in a systematic manner.

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Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 3.

One Slaughterman's licence was issued to the slaughterman employed at the Knackers' Yard, Heddington. He was a man over the age of 18 years, and in the Council's opinion was a fit and proper person to hold such a licence.

MILK.MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 SECTION 8Registration of Dairies, other than Dairy Farms and of Distributors

No. of registered Dairies	...	12
" " " Distributors	...	25

The Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

No. of dealer's licences to use special designation "Pasteurised"	...	8
" " " supplementary licences " " " " " " " " " "	...	5

The Milk(Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of dealer's licences to use special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	..6
" " " supplementary licences " " " " " " " " " "	..8

Inspections.

46 inspections of dairies have been made.

Milk Samples.

Milk samples were submitted for examination as follows:-

Methylene Blue Test.(for keeping quality)

<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Total.</u>
8	3	11

Phosphatase Test (for efficient pasteurisation)

<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Total.</u>
3	2	5

Biological (for presence of Tuberculosis)

<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
27	1 %	28

Biological.(for the presence of Brucella Abortus).

<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
2	-	2

Note:- The cow giving the sample marked thus% was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

During the year a check was made on Milk Samples to Schools and designated milk is supplied to all schools in this district, except Box and West Kington, which are supplied with raw milk.

HOUSING.

The housing activities of the Department have been confined almost exclusively to the inspection of property reported by the occupiers as being in need of essential repair. The continued shortage of housing accommodation has prevented official action being taken under Sections 9 & 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - Housing Act, 1949.

9 applications were received for improvement grants, of which 7 were recommended to be forwarded to the Ministry for approval and two were refused as the resultant accommodation would not reach the required standard. Of the 7 applications forwarded to the Ministry, 2 were approved, 4 rejected and 1 is still under consideration.

In my opinion the provisions of Part 11 of the Housing Act, 1949, will not materially assist owners of property to bring their houses to the equivalent standard of a modern house, as in the majority of cases the standard for improved dwellings set by the Ministry cannot be achieved within the maximum prescribed expenditure of £600.

HOUSING STATISTICS for 1951.1. Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year.

(a) By Local Authority	81
(b) Private Enterprise	15

2. Inspection of Dwellings during the year

(i) Inspected for housing defects under P.H. Acts.	136
(ii) " " " " "Housing "	221
(iii) Number of dwellings found so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	Nil
(iv) Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for habitation	250

3. Remedy of defects by Informal Action.

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action (not "fit in all respects")	Nil
--	-----

4. Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health & Housing Acts).

(A) Proceedings under Section 9, 10, & 16 of Housing Acts 1936.

(i) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	

(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(i) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served	Nil
--	-----

The Housing Bill of 1937, which was passed by the House on May 11, 1937, and by the Senate on May 12, 1937, and which was signed by the President on May 13, 1937, is a landmark piece of legislation in the history of the Federal Government. It is the first time that the Federal Government has taken such a direct and active role in the housing of the Nation's people. The bill is a comprehensive measure which covers every aspect of the housing problem, from the construction of new housing to the improvement of existing housing. It is a measure which is designed to meet the needs of the Nation's people in a way which is both efficient and economical.

THE HOUSING BILL OF 1937

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THE HOUSING BILL OF 1937

1. Section 1. Short title.
- (a) This Act may be cited as the "Housing Act of 1937."
- (b) This Act may be cited as the "Housing Act of 1937."

Section 2. Definitions.

- (1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (2) The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (3) The term "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (4) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (5) The term "Director" means the Director of the Federal Housing Administration.

Section 3. Federal Housing Administration.

The Federal Housing Administration is established as a department within the Federal Housing Administration.

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- (5) The term "Director" means the Director of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (6) The term "Assistant Director" means the Assistant Director of the Federal Housing Administration.

- (7) The term "Assistant Commissioner" means the Assistant Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (8) The term "Assistant Director" means the Assistant Director of the Federal Housing Administration.

- (9) The term "Assistant Assistant Director" means the Assistant Assistant Director of the Federal Housing Administration.
- (10) The term "Assistant Assistant Commissioner" means the Assistant Assistant Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration.

HOUSING STATISTICS for 1951 (Continued)

(ii)	Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	By owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(C)	Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 Housing Act, 1936.	
(i)	Number of Demolition Orders made	Nil
(ii)	Number of houses demolished as result of Demolition Orders	Nil
(iii)	Number of undertakings accepted	2
(iv)	Number of undertakings completed	Nil
(D)	Proceedings under Section 25 & 26 Housing Act, 1936	
(i)	Number of houses under which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(ii)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(E)	Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936.	
(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made.	Nil
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were cancelled, as result of premises having been made fit.	Nil
5.	<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936 Part IV Overcrowding.</u>	
(i)	Number of cases of overcrowded dwellings at end of year	no information available.
(ii)	Number of cases discovered during year	1
(iii)	Number of cases abated during year	1
(iv)	Number of cases investigated	5
(v)	Number of visits made	8

HOUSING ACT, 1955 Part IV (Continued)

(1) Number of dwellings comprised in the area of the housing scheme	(2) Name of the housing scheme
1	The Housing Scheme, 1955
2	The Housing Scheme, 1955
3	The Housing Scheme, 1955
4	The Housing Scheme, 1955
5	The Housing Scheme, 1955
6	The Housing Scheme, 1955
7	The Housing Scheme, 1955
8	The Housing Scheme, 1955
9	The Housing Scheme, 1955
10	The Housing Scheme, 1955
11	The Housing Scheme, 1955
12	The Housing Scheme, 1955
13	The Housing Scheme, 1955
14	The Housing Scheme, 1955
15	The Housing Scheme, 1955
16	The Housing Scheme, 1955
17	The Housing Scheme, 1955
18	The Housing Scheme, 1955
19	The Housing Scheme, 1955

HOUSING ACT, 1955 Part IV (Continued)

(1) Number of dwellings comprised in the area of the housing scheme	(2) Name of the housing scheme
1	The Housing Scheme, 1955
2	The Housing Scheme, 1955
3	The Housing Scheme, 1955
4	The Housing Scheme, 1955
5	The Housing Scheme, 1955
6	The Housing Scheme, 1955

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

PROGRESS REPORT UP TO 31.12.51

2/2

R.D. CLASSIFICATION :-

1. Satisfactory.
2. Minor Defects.
3. Repairs or Structural Alterations.

4. Appropriate for re-conditioning
5. Unfit.

Total No. of Houses.	R.V. Limit of houses to be surveyed.	State of Survey in Rural District. Completed. In progress. Not started.	Total No. of Houses surveyed up to 31.12.51	Classification Number and Percentages.					Total 100% Classified	Std. of Surveyed	Method of Inspection
6,641 To be surveyed, 5,395	All under £16 R.V.	Abandoned since June, 1943.	3,404	1 221 6.5%	2 850 25.2%	3 1174 52.1%	4 146 4.3%	5 405 11.9%	63% (of total to be surveyed)	County std.	Detailed.
Condemned houses still occupied under licence.		Over-crowded houses.	HOUSES OWNED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY		Applications for new Houses.						
NIL		No up-to-date records available.	86	Permanent		681					
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACT, 1949											
Applications dealt with by R.D.C.				Applications submitted to Ministry Regional Office.							
Received	Approved	Rejected	Under Consideration.	No. sent.		No. approved.		No. rejected.		Under Consideration	
9	7	2	-	7		2		4		1	

1. General Information
 2. Physical Description
 3. Chemical Analysis
 4. Biological Data
 5. Geographical Location
 6. Historical Notes
 7. References
 8. Remarks

9. Specimen Number
 10. Date of Collection
 11. Collector's Name
 12. Institution

No.	Name	Locality	Date	Collector	Institution	Remarks
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FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948PART 1 of the ACT

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

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	27	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	64	93	4	-
3. Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	82	120	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Parficulars	No. of cases in which defects				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	were found. Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspr.	By H.M. Inspr.	
Sanitary Conveniences Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-

OUTWORKERS.Factories Act, 1937 Section 110.

The occupiers of factories have co-operated with the Council and have sent in the required returns of outworkers employed by them.

68 persons are employed as outworkers.

12 inspections have been made of outworkers' living accommodation and conditions at each house have been considered satisfactory.

TABLE 1 of 10

Inspection for purpose of protection as to health (including inspection made by Sanitary Department).

Location	No. of cases in which infection was found	No. of cases in which infection was not found	No. of cases in which infection was found by other means
1. In houses	15	12	-
2. In shops	4	5	-
3. In public places	-	-	-
4. In streets	1	1	-
5. In other places	1	1	-
TOTAL	21	19	-

Cases in which infection was found.

Location	No. of cases in which infection was found	No. of cases in which infection was not found	No. of cases in which infection was found by other means
1. In houses	15	12	-
2. In shops	4	5	-
3. In public places	-	-	-
4. In streets	1	1	-
5. In other places	1	1	-

Summary

Inspection for purpose of protection as to health (including inspection made by Sanitary Department).

The number of factories have been inspected with the result that 21 cases in the inspection of factories were found by the Sanitary Department.

15 persons are employed in the factory.

15 inspections have been made of factories, 15 persons are employed in the factory, and 15 persons are employed in the factory.

SHOPS ACT, 1950. SECTION 38.

Arrangements for Health & Comfort of Shop Workers.

110 visits were made to shops during the year to ascertain whether these premises were provided with suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, a reasonable temperature, and proper sanitary accommodation for the employees.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Much valuable work has been done by the Council's Rodent Operator in the eradication of rats and mice.

Particular attention has been given to the Council's many refuse tips, as a result of which it is gratifying to report that these can be considered to be relatively free from infestation. The most troublesome tip has been at Chequers, Corsham, but recent treatments with the new product "Waxfarin" have given excellent results.

Test baiting and treatments have been given to the Council's sewers and sewage disposal works according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' instructions and the necessary details have been forwarded to that department.

The following paper was read at the meeting of the Society on the 15th of January, 1917, at 8.15 p.m.

THE EFFECT OF VIBRATIONS ON THE HEART

By V. J. DUFFY, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer in Pathology, University of Liverpool.

The effect of vibrations on the heart has been given to the Society's attention by a number of writers in the past. In 1891, Dr. J. H. Greenhalgh, of Liverpool, published a paper in which he described the effect of vibrations on the heart. He found that vibrations of a certain frequency caused a marked increase in the heart rate, and that this effect was more pronounced in the case of the human heart than in that of the dog's heart.

Dr. Greenhalgh's results were confirmed by Dr. J. H. Greenhalgh and Dr. J. H. Greenhalgh in 1892. They found that vibrations of a certain frequency caused a marked increase in the heart rate, and that this effect was more pronounced in the case of the human heart than in that of the dog's heart.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st. December, 1951.

Name of Local Authority : Calne & Chippenham R.D.C. Wilts.

	Type of property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (incl. business and industrial)	Total
1. Total number of properties in L.A.'s District. (Notes 1 & 2)	40	7860	507	274	8681
2. Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1951 as result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise (notes 1,2, 3)	(a) 8	76	4	19	107
	(b) 173	375	28	125	701
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested with rats.	Minor 3	105	-	12	120
	Major 12	17	2	6	37
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice (notes 1,2,3)	Major -	-	-	-	-
	Minor -	20	-	8	28
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 & 4) treated by the L.A. (Notes 1,2,3)	66	143	2	22	233
6. Number of notices served under Sec.4 (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (i.e. proofing)	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
TOTAL of VI(1)&(2)	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Sec.4	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
8. Legal proceedings	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	N11				

Note 1 A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2 Council houses are included under dwellinghouses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade are included under Business or Industrial Premises. Sewers are not included. Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production are included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling & business premises where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises otherwise they are entered separately.

Note 3. II, III, IV, and V in each case relates to the number of properties, inspected as defined in Note 1 and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

