

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Calne & Chippenham R.D.C.

Contributors

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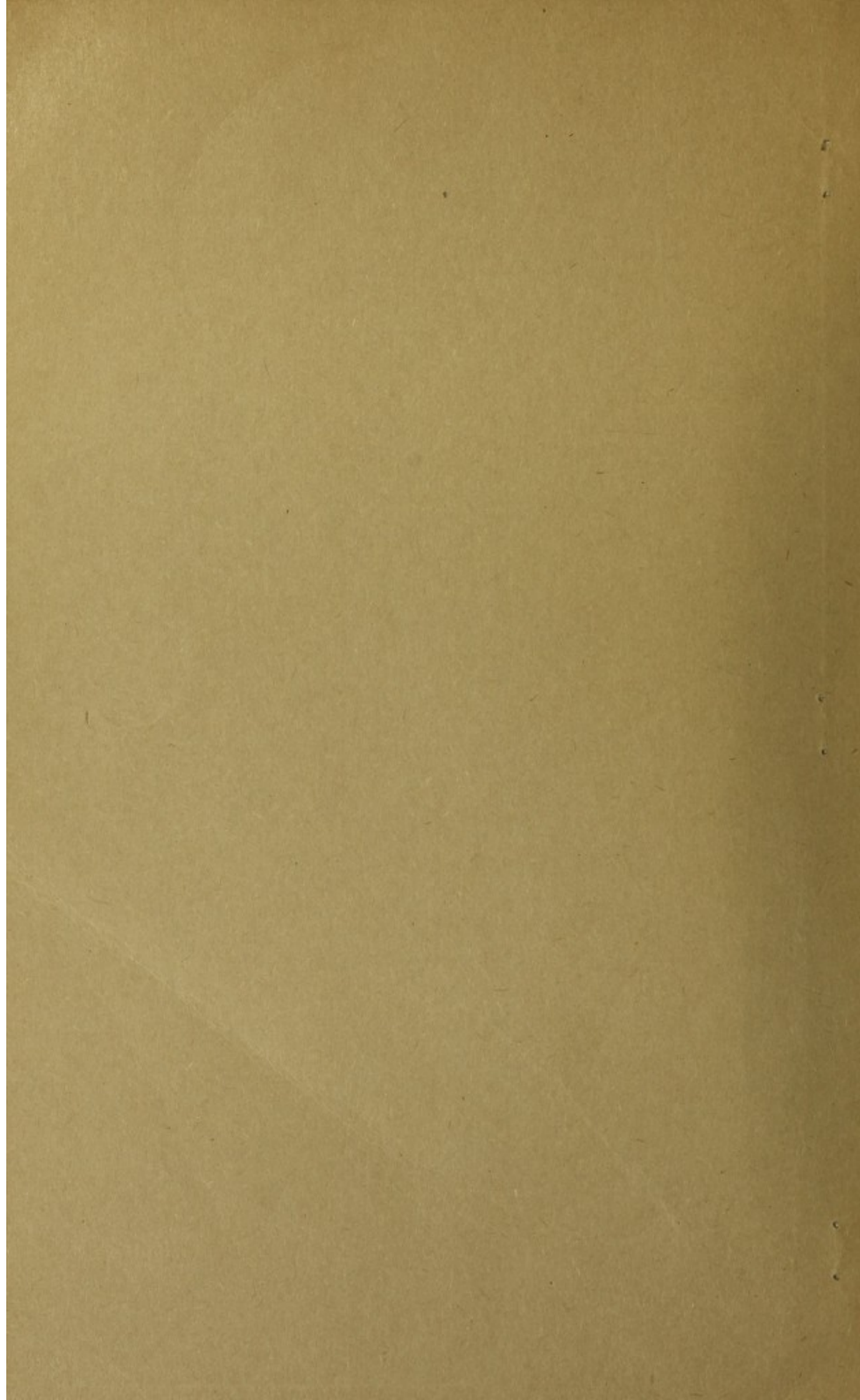
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RURAL DISTRICT
OF
CALNE & CHIPPENHAM

1957



RURAL DISTRICT

of

CALNE AND CHIPPENHAM

T H E

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

and

S E N I O R P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

for the

YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1957.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<u>Page</u>
Public Health Officers of the Authority etc.	1
Introductory letter by M.O.H.	2-4
General and Vital Statistics	5
Deaths and Analysis of causes of death	6
Prevalence and control of infectious disease	
Statistics:	
Scarlet Fever	
Measles & Whooping Cough	
Poliomyelitis	
Food Poisoning	7
Dysentery:	
Pneumonia:	8
Tuberculosis:	
Statistics:	
Mass X-Ray:	9
Water Supplies	10-13
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	
National Assistance Act, 1948	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation (Statistics)	
Vaccination (Statistics)	13
Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector	14-30.

- - - - -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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 PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

+ H.J. Taylor, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.1

also Surveyor to the Council.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

+ S.H. Murray, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.1.

+ E.J. Silvester Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.1

+ A.F.M. Howard, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.1.

+ Qualifications held by these Officers:-

Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

(Note The Royal Sanitary Institute is now The Royal Society of Health).

Committees of the Council which are concerned with matters of Public Health.

Finance, Staff and General Purposes Committee.

Public Health Committee

Housing Committee.

These Committees are held every four weeks throughout the year and deal with all matters appertaining to public health and housing.

- - - - -

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

(a) MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

G.D. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Also Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of
Orms, Chichester and Haverham, and the Rural
District of Haverham.

(b) MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

H.E. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., M.A., F.R.S.

Also Director of the Hospital.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

H.E. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., M.A., F.R.S.
H.E. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., M.A., F.R.S.
H.E. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., M.A., F.R.S.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Secretary of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital
Director of the Hospital, Director of the Hospital

These Memoranda are held every day with the Secretary
the year and deal with all matters connected with the
Hospital and the Hospital.

The Chairman & members,
Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The health of the community was satisfactory during the year, apart from outbreaks of Measles and Dysentery in the Corsham area.

The birth rate shows some increase, whilst the death rate, as last year, is considerably lower than that of the country as a whole.

Cancer, Heart Disease and Coronary Disease, collectively accounted for over half the deaths, but there was only one fatal case of lung cancer as compared with nine the previous year. Coronary disease accounted for 41 deaths as compared with 31 deaths in 1956.

Detail concerning the above, with appropriate comment and other statistics relating to health, will be found in the substance of this report.

Although the Council is principally concerned with environmental hygiene such as housing, the provision of pure water supplies, sewage disposal and clean food production, nevertheless, the personal health services and other factors influencing health are of interest, and comment thereon should not be excluded from a report on public health. The personal health services administered by the County Council include Maternity and Child Welfare, The School Health Service, The Mental Health Service and Home Help Service.

Improvements in housing and accommodation of all kinds are still necessary but increasing attention is now given to the occupants. Domiciliary care is extended to the aged, the physically and mentally handicapped and to the problem family. The activities of local communities interested in the welfare of the aged and the health visitor, all make contributions to personal welfare and reduce the demands on hospital and welfare accommodation.

The Clean Air Act of 1956 is designed to increase the powers of Local Authorities over the emission of industrial smoke and to facilitate the establishment of smoke control areas. Much research is now undertaken on the physical, chemical and medical aspects of air pollution and it is likely that clean air legislation will be strengthened as further knowledge becomes available.

The control of tuberculosis has been assisted since the war by improved housing standards, improvements in case finding with isolation and treatment of the infectious person, the examination of all contacts and their subsequent supervision, new drugs and B.C.G. vaccination. The visits of Mass X-Ray Units are of value in the detection of unknown cases, but as might be expected, the yield of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by this means varies throughout the country from barely one case per thousand examined to a figure of 3.5 per thousand.

Appropriate statistics, and details of a visit of the Mobile X-Ray Unit to the Rural District during 1957, will be found in the substance of this report.

Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The Bureau is now in receipt of the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the National Park Service Act, and is endeavoring to bring it to a conclusion as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Interior

Enclosed for the Secretary of the Interior are two copies of the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the National Park Service Act, and a copy of the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the National Park Service Act.

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Interior

Enclosed for the Secretary of the Interior are two copies of the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the National Park Service Act, and a copy of the report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the National Park Service Act.

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Interior

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Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Interior

During 1956, in England & Wales, there were 794 more male deaths from Cancer of the Lung than in 1955, an increase of 5.4 per cent. Tobacco smoking and air pollution are the two main factors, particularly cigarette smoking. A survey on the deaths of British doctors whose smoking habits had been previously ascertained, showed that the death rate from Lung Cancer rose in proportion to the amount smoked. The figures also showed that the mortality rate was lower amongst those giving up smoking and diminished progressively with the increase in time during which smoking had been given up.

In the report for the year ended 31st December, 1956, of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, makes some interesting comments on mental health. The number of patients in residence under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts in 1956 was 149,219 and the number of mental defectives in residence was 213,230. It appears that the Regional Hospital Boards allocated 34% of their total capital expenditure on mental and mental deficiency hospitals, although many types of mental illness can be treated as out-patients. During 1956, figures for out-patients attendances at the various hospitals in England and Wales is given as 762,072. It is apparent that mental health is a large and complicated subject, influenced by many circumstances, and of interest to all types of Local Authority. Mental hygiene, or preventive psychiatry, is generally accepted as worthy of further development. A proper appreciation by parents and teachers, of the healthy emotional progress of children from infancy onwards, is a basic necessity.

Nowadays the public shows a lively interest in all aspects of health education and receives advice and instruction from many sources. Few regular weekly publications fail to produce an article on health or physical fitness, and the British Medical Association has produced its own periodical for the instruction of the public. This general concern over health is not likely to diminish and it is important that the public should not be misinformed. The recent B.B.C. television series "Your life in their hands" dramatised the rare operative procedures sometimes undertaken in large hospitals, but failed to seize the opportunity to advise the public on the simple hygienic practices necessary to prevent the spread of dysentery, food poisoning and similar intestinal infections.

The procedure for the notification of infectious diseases requires review and consolidation. Infectious diseases such as Dysentery, Food Poisoning and Poliomyelitis may only be diagnosed with certainty after laboratory investigation and the isolation of the causative organism. Notification is occasionally received after admission to hospital and laboratory investigation, with consequent delay in the institution of means to prevent the spread of infection. There is a tendency to consider Scarlet Fever as a disease of little importance nowadays. Positive action is still necessary to prevent the spread of this and allied streptococcal infections, particularly in view of the large amount of milk produced in the district. Certain strains of streptococci isolated during Scarlet Fever outbreaks have been responsible for severe Nephritis as a complication.

During the year six cases of Poliomyelitis were notified, half the cases developed paralysis. The campaign to immunise school children and expectant mothers and those exposed to special risk no doubt will in time be extended to the population as a whole and will be a valuable preventive measure of this serious infection. Clean food production and the practice of good hygiene in the home must not be neglected however.

Sporadic infections by the organisms of food poisoning occur from time to time, also small outbreaks of dysentery due to the Sonne Bacillus. Routine measures of control include segregation and treatment of the patient, house and garden quarantine and bacteriological investigation of contacts, with their subsequent exclusion from school or employment if found necessary. No contact is permitted to resume school or employment until bacteriologically proved free from infection. These procedures occasion many visits to the home of patients by Health Inspectors when the opportunity is also taken to give the necessary advice on personal hygiene.

The Public Health Laboratory, Bath has provided invaluable service during the year and has examined and reported on a large amount of material. A confident and firm diagnosis of many infections would be quite impossible without this service. Dr. Paul Mann, the Director of the Bath Laboratory is always most co-operative and of great assistance in dealing with outbreaks of all forms of infection.

The cost of the National Health Service is of interest; only figures for 1956 however are available at present. The Report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended, 1956 states that the cost of the National Health Service was £535,000,000; Hospital, Specialist and General Medical Services cost £360,000,000 or 67% Local Health Authorities engaged in the prevention of disease and personal health accounted for £46,000,000 or only 8½%. The report shows, amongst others, as sources of finance, Exchequer £423,000,000 (79%) transfer from National Insurance Fund £36,000,000 (6½%), Superannuation Contributions £27,000,000 (5%), Rates £22,000,000 (4½%).

I wish to thank Mr. H.J. Taylor, Mr. R.A. Witham and the staff of the Rural District Council for their ready co-operation and assistance during the year and also Mr. S.G.V. Williamson, my Clerk, for his aid in the construction of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. BROOMHEAD.

Specialist information by the organization of food
poisoning occurs from time to time, also well understood
of generally due to the same bacteria. Food poisoning
of control largely dependent on treatment of the patient,
and food poisoning and bacteriological investigation
of control, with their management extended from food to
employment of food in the home. We cannot be permitted to
extend school on employment of food bacteriologically grown
from food poisoning. These procedures concern many visits
to the home of patients by health inspectors with the
object of giving them the necessary advice on
bacterial hygiene.

The Public Health Laboratory, which has provided
investigation service during the year and has examined and
reported on a large number of outbreaks. A complete and full
diagnosis of many infectious groups is given immediately within
this service. Dr. Paul Hume, the Director of the Public Laboratory,
is always most co-operative and of great assistance in dealing
with outbreaks of all forms of infection.

The cost of the Public Health Service is of interest;
only figures for 1935 however are available at present. The
Department of Health for the year ended, 1935 states
that the cost of the Public Health Service was £2,500,000;
Medical, Sanitary and General Public Health Services cost £3,000,000;
and the Public Health Authorities engaged in the provision of
houses and personal health services cost £2,000,000 or only
£450,000. The figures show, however, the cost of financial
services, £2,500,000 (1935) and £2,000,000 (1934).
£2,500,000 (1935) and £2,000,000 (1934).
£2,500,000 (1935) and £2,000,000 (1934).

I wish to thank Mr. E. A. Taylor, Mr. E. A. Wilson and
the staff of the Public Health Service for their ready
co-operation and assistance during the year and also Mr. E. A. V.
Williamson, Mr. Clark, for his aid in the completion of this
report.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. WILSON.

G. L. WILSON.

Area (in acres)	85, 388
Population	35,160
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1957 according to the Rate Book)	7,754
Rateable Value	£312,735.
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,151.

VITAL STATISTICS.LIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	271	263	534
Illegitimate	7	8	15
Total:-	278	271	549

Crude Birth Rate for the District	15.6 per 1000 of the population.
Adjusted Birth Rate for the District	19.9 per 1000 of the population.
Birth Rate for England & Wales	16.1 per 1000 of the population.

The adjusted birth rate for the District this year is higher than the rate for 1956 which was 16.1 per 1000 of the population.

The population figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area and the Birth Rate is based on this population. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the Local population differs from that for England & Wales as a whole, the Crude Birth Rate for the area is multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor (i.e. 1.28).

STILL BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	10	3	13
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total:	11	4	15

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	3	8	11

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births	20.0
Comparative Rate for England & Wales	23.0

Area (in acres) 35, 300
 Population 35, 300
 No. of registered voters 7, 100
 Registered voters 40, 100
 Not registered by date 41, 100

LEGAL RESOLUTION

LEGAL RESOLUTION

NAME	AGE	SEX	STATUS
John Doe	35	M	Married
Jane Doe	32	F	Married
John Smith	40	M	Single

Legal Resolution 1000
 of the
 Resolution 1000
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 Resolution 1000
 of the
 Resolution 1000

The following table shows the results of the election for the year 1900. The total number of votes cast was 1000. The results are as follows:

The following table shows the results of the election for the year 1900. The total number of votes cast was 1000. The results are as follows:

LEGAL RESOLUTION

NAME	AGE	SEX	STATUS
John Doe	35	M	Married
Jane Doe	32	F	Married
John Smith	40	M	Single

LEGAL RESOLUTION

Legal Resolution 1000

NAME	AGE	SEX	STATUS
John Doe	35	M	Married
Jane Doe	32	F	Married
John Smith	40	M	Single

Legal Resolution 1000
 of the
 Resolution 1000
 of the
 Resolution 1000

Deaths recorded in the Rural District during 1957 were as follows:-

Males	Females	Total
120	99	219

Crude Death Rate for the Rural District 6.2 per 1000
of the population.
Adjusted Death Rate for the Rural District 8.4 per 1000
of the population.
Death Rate for England & Wales 11.5 per 1000
of the population.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.			
	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	1	1
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	16	7	23
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	18	30
Coronary disease, angina	24	17	41
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4
Other heart disease	15	17	32
Other circulatory disease	9	8	17
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	4	2	6
Bronchitis	4	2	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	10	9	19
Motor vehicle accidents	9	2	11
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	1	1
Total:	120	99	219

The adjusted death rate for 1957 is .3 per 1000 of the population lower than the rate for 1956.

The population figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area and the Death Rate is based on this population. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England & Wales as a whole, the Crude Death Rate for the area is multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor (1.43).

It will be seen from the above table that Cancer, Heart Disease and Coronary Disease collectively account for more than fifty per cent of the deaths in the area during 1957.

These results were obtained from the following experiments:

Experiment 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction.

It was found that the rate of reaction increased with the concentration of the solution. The results are given in the following table:

Concentration of solution (M)	Rate of reaction (mol/lit. sec)
0.1	0.001
0.2	0.002
0.3	0.003
0.4	0.004
0.5	0.005
0.6	0.006
0.7	0.007
0.8	0.008
0.9	0.009
1.0	0.010
1.1	0.011
1.2	0.012
1.3	0.013
1.4	0.014
1.5	0.015
1.6	0.016
1.7	0.017
1.8	0.018
1.9	0.019
2.0	0.020
2.1	0.021
2.2	0.022
2.3	0.023
2.4	0.024
2.5	0.025
2.6	0.026
2.7	0.027
2.8	0.028
2.9	0.029
3.0	0.030
3.1	0.031
3.2	0.032
3.3	0.033
3.4	0.034
3.5	0.035
3.6	0.036
3.7	0.037
3.8	0.038
3.9	0.039
4.0	0.040
4.1	0.041
4.2	0.042
4.3	0.043
4.4	0.044
4.5	0.045
4.6	0.046
4.7	0.047
4.8	0.048
4.9	0.049
5.0	0.050
5.1	0.051
5.2	0.052
5.3	0.053
5.4	0.054
5.5	0.055
5.6	0.056
5.7	0.057
5.8	0.058
5.9	0.059
6.0	0.060
6.1	0.061
6.2	0.062
6.3	0.063
6.4	0.064
6.5	0.065
6.6	0.066
6.7	0.067
6.8	0.068
6.9	0.069
7.0	0.070
7.1	0.071
7.2	0.072
7.3	0.073
7.4	0.074
7.5	0.075
7.6	0.076
7.7	0.077
7.8	0.078
7.9	0.079
8.0	0.080
8.1	0.081
8.2	0.082
8.3	0.083
8.4	0.084
8.5	0.085
8.6	0.086
8.7	0.087
8.8	0.088
8.9	0.089
9.0	0.090
9.1	0.091
9.2	0.092
9.3	0.093
9.4	0.094
9.5	0.095
9.6	0.096
9.7	0.097
9.8	0.098
9.9	0.099
10.0	0.100

The results of the experiments show that the rate of reaction is directly proportional to the concentration of the solution. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the infectious diseases notified during 1957 with comparative figures since 1953:-

DISEASE	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	21	21	11	11	15	12	28	28	18	18
Whooping Cough	71	71	36	36	103	103	131	131	50	50
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	659	659	20	20	293	293	60	60	650	650
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	3
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	25	15	8	3	6	3	7	1	4	3
Dysentery	3	3	6	2	-	-	71	69	95	104
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	2	9	8
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	1
Pneumonia	2	2	8	8	23	23	3	3	19	19
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (Virus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS:-	788	788	96	87	448	442	309	298	853	860

"a" = Numbers originally notified.

"b" = Final numbers after correction.

SCARLET FEVER.

Most of the cases occurred in the Lacock and Colerne areas of the District and were of a mild type of infection.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The largest numbers were notified from the Corsham area. Preventive measures cannot control an outbreak of Measles and the continued and expensive notification serves no useful purpose.

POLIOMYELITIS

Of the six cases notified, five originated in either Army or R.A.F. married quarters and preventive measures required close co-operation with the Service Medical Officers concerned. Half the cases were adult and one of them, a paralytic case, died.

FOOD POISONING.

Of the eight confirmed cases, seven were traced to the consumption of a sweet made of eggs, gelatin, sugar and tinned oranges. A thorough bacteriological investigation ultimately traced the source of the infection to the eggs, the organism being identified as *Salmonella Thompson*. This outbreak was of considerable interest as it is rare to find such an organism in hens eggs.

The following table shows the results of the research and analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1965.

Year		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		8		9		10		11		12	
13	14	15		16		17		18		19	
		20		21		22		23		24	
25	26	27		28		29		30		31	
		32		33		34		35		36	
37	38	39		40		41		42		43	
		44		45		46		47		48	
49	50	51		52		53		54		55	
		56		57		58		59		60	
61	62	63		64		65		66		67	
		68		69		70		71		72	
73	74	75		76		77		78		79	
		80		81		82		83		84	
85	86	87		88		89		90		91	
		92		93		94		95		96	
97	98	99		100		101		102		103	
		104		105		106		107		108	
109	110	111		112		113		114		115	
		116		117		118		119		120	
121	122	123		124		125		126		127	
		128		129		130		131		132	
133	134	135		136		137		138		139	
		140		141		142		143		144	
145	146	147		148		149		150		151	
		152		153		154		155		156	
157	158	159		160		161		162		163	
		164		165		166		167		168	
169	170	171		172		173		174		175	
		176		177		178		179		180	
181	182	183		184		185		186		187	
		188		189		190		191		192	
193	194	195		196		197		198		199	
		200		201		202		203		204	
205	206	207		208		209		210		211	
		212		213		214		215		216	
217	218	219		220		221		222		223	
		224		225		226		227		228	
229	230	231		232		233		234		235	
		236		237		238		239		240	
241	242	243		244		245		246		247	
		248		249		250		251		252	
253	254	255		256		257		258		259	
		260		261		262		263		264	
265	266	267		268		269		270		271	
		272		273		274		275		276	
277	278	279		280		281		282		283	
		284		285		286		287		288	
289	290	291		292		293		294		295	
		296		297		298		299		300	
301	302	303		304		305		306		307	
		308		309		310		311		312	
313	314	315		316		317		318		319	
		320		321		322		323		324	
325	326	327		328		329		330		331	
		332		333		334		335		336	
337	338	339		340		341		342		343	
		344		345		346		347		348	
349	350	351		352		353		354		355	
		356		357		358		359		360	
361	362	363		364		365		366		367	
		368		369		370		371		372	
373	374	375		376		377		378		379	
		380		381		382		383		384	
385	386	387		388		389		390		391	
		392		393		394		395		396	
397	398	399		400		401		402		403	
		404		405		406		407		408	
409	410	411		412		413		414		415	
		416		417		418		419		420	
421	422	423		424		425		426		427	
		428		429		430		431		432	
433	434	435		436		437		438		439	
		440		441		442		443		444	
445	446	447		448		449		450			

Dysentery, due to the Sonne Bacillus, occurs from time to time throughout the country. This type of Dysentery occasions mild signs and symptoms; since a proportion of those infected do not seek medical treatment, control is difficult.

A teacher at Corsham Regis School ceased duty on the 25th January, 1957 and was found to be suffering from Dysentery after bacteriological examination. She was resident in Bath where dysentery was present.

Enquiries at the school ascertained the fact that the School Meals Supervisor and her three children and sixty other children were absent from school on account of diarrhoea and vomiting.

All the families concerned were visited by the Health Inspectors and arrangements made for a full bacteriological examination of the family groups. All school children found to be presenting signs or symptoms were excluded from school pending receipt of a bacteriological report. Food handlers with symptoms were excluded from employment until a satisfactory laboratory report was received.

All cases were directed to their own medical attendant for treatment and arrangements made in co-operation with the practitioners concerned, for clearance specimens to be forwarded to the laboratory on the conclusion of treatment. No case was permitted to return either to school, or to resume employment until three negative specimens had been received at the laboratory.

A rigorous routine of hand washing was instituted in the Regis School, with paper towels and the use of a suitable hand disinfectant. Improvements in the cleansing and disinfection of lavatory seats, cistern pulls, door knobs etc. were effected.

A daily nominal roll of absentees was forwarded each day by the Headmaster and all new absentees were visited and the routine action instituted as described..

Enquiries and improvements in hygiene became necessary in other schools in the neighbourhood since children in the infected household frequently attended different schools.

A total of 104 individuals were bacteriologically confirmed as suffering from dysentery; of these, 76 were school children, seventeen were of pre school age, and eleven adults.

A substantial number of cases came to light as a result of the enquiries made by the Health Inspectors, in fact actual notifications from General Practitioners only accounted for 70 confirmed cases.

The bulk of the children returned to school during March, but it was necessary to maintain the exclusion of certain children who continued to excrete the organism during April, May and June.

PNEUMONIA.

The number of cases notified showed some increase and were probably associated with the introduction of the influenza virus towards the end of the year. Eighteen of the nineteen cases notified, were in respect of Service personnel.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

3. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

4. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

5. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

6. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

7. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

8. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

9. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

10. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

11. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

12. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

13. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

New cases of tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year, with comparative figures for previous years since 1948, are given below:-

TABLE 1 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
1952	23	5	28
1953	24	8	32
1954	8	3	11
1955	18	1	19
1956	11	2	13
1957	10	3	13

TABLE 2 NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1957 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESP.		NON-RESP.		RESP.		NON-RESP.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5				2				
15	2		1					
25	2	1						
35	1							
45								
55					2			
65 upwards.	4				1			
Totals:-	9	1	1	2	3	-	-	-

It should be noted 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 persons either move into the district, or move out. According to the Register of Tuberculous Persons, the following notified cases of tuberculosis were living in the Rural District at the end of 1957.

<u>TABLE</u> <u>3</u>		Males	Females	Total
	Pulmonary	82	50	132
	Non-Pulmonary	25	26	51
	Total	107	76	183

MASS X-RAY

A Mobile X-Ray Unit operated in the Rural District from the 29th January to the 1st February, and again from the 12th to 22nd March. A total of 2,026 persons attended for examination with the following results.

Found to be suffering from Active T.B. 1
Found to be suffering from Inactive T.B. 4

The above survey included examination of 412 Hungarian Refugees living at Thorney Pits Hostel.

NOTE:- Two of the deaths shown in Table 2 above have not been classified as deaths due to Tuberculosis on page six of this report, as the primary cause of death in both cases was due to other causes.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the treatment on the growth of the fish. The results are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Group	Initial Weight (g)	Final Weight (g)	Survival (%)
Control	100	150	100
Treatment A	100	140	100
Treatment B	100	130	100
Treatment C	100	120	100
Treatment D	100	110	100
Treatment E	100	100	100

TABLE 2

TABLE 2

Group	Initial Weight (g)	Final Weight (g)	Survival (%)
Control	100	150	100
Treatment A	100	140	100
Treatment B	100	130	100
Treatment C	100	120	100
Treatment D	100	110	100
Treatment E	100	100	100

The results of the study are presented in Table 1. The control group showed the highest growth, reaching a final weight of 150 g. The treatment groups showed lower growth, with the highest growth being in the Treatment A group (140 g). The survival of all groups was 100%.

Group	Initial Weight (g)	Final Weight (g)	Survival (%)
Control	100	150	100
Treatment A	100	140	100
Treatment B	100	130	100
Treatment C	100	120	100
Treatment D	100	110	100
Treatment E	100	100	100

TABLE 3

The results of the study are presented in Table 1. The control group showed the highest growth, reaching a final weight of 150 g. The treatment groups showed lower growth, with the highest growth being in the Treatment A group (140 g). The survival of all groups was 100%.

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I am indebted to Mr. Witham, the Council's Engineer, for the following detail on the Council's water undertakings and extensions during the year.

In 1948 the Council's undertaking consisted of about 90 miles of mains. Apart from bulk supplies of water obtained from other authorities there were nine sources of supply. The mileage of mains has now increased to 168 and the number of sources other than bulk supplies reduced to five.

In 1948 five parishes out of twenty four or 21% of the area of the district were without a piped water supply. Today all the parishes have a generally satisfactory supply, and no major further extensions are required to supply new consumers.

During these ten years the Council have spent £206,000 on capital development. This, together with the general rise in prices, has inevitably resulted in a substantial increase in annual expenditure. In 1948 this expenditure was £25,470. This year it is estimated at £67,950.

If, however, a comparison is made between the cost per 1,000 gallons in 1948 and 1958 it will be seen that this has increased from 21.9d to 30.1d., i.e. by about 38%, the present year being a reduction of 3.1d over the previous year. As a rough comparison with general increases in prices, wage rates have increased 90% in the same period.

Today, the average cost of water for domestic purposes is about 1d per person per day or, to use a popular comparison, the cost of supplying an average household with water for one week is about equal to that of 10 cigarettes.

Until 1948 the populous areas of the district had been supplied with water. Since then the more scattered areas have been served. This has inevitably increased the cost to all consumers.

Since 1948 about 70 miles of mains have been laid to take water to areas not previously supplied. Approximately 16 houses and 4 farms per mile have been connected. It is interesting to compare this with a small town where the average number of properties supplied is likely to be about 140 to 180 per mile.

SOURCES.

Widdenham.

The minimum yield of the springs recorded during the year was 94,000 gallons a day. This compares with the lowest recorded yield of 65,000 gallons. During the year the total yield from the source was 102,233,000 gallons, an increase of 25% on last year.

The source, has, during the summer, to be supplemented with water purchased in bulk from Chippenham Borough. This year for 22 weeks the source was self supporting.

The source is chlorinated. During the year a new chlorination plant has been installed in No.2 Pump House and a standby plant purchased.

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Brown, the District Engineer, for the following details on the District's water supply and operations during the year.

In 1905 the District's water supply consisted of water from the Colorado River, which was supplied to the District by the Colorado River Water Supply Company. The water was delivered to the District at a rate of 100,000,000 gallons per year, and the cost of the water was \$100,000.00.

The water was delivered to the District at a rate of 100,000,000 gallons per year, and the cost of the water was \$100,000.00. The water was delivered to the District at a rate of 100,000,000 gallons per year, and the cost of the water was \$100,000.00.

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WATER SUPPLY

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The water was delivered to the District at a rate of 100,000,000 gallons per year, and the cost of the water was \$100,000.00. The water was delivered to the District at a rate of 100,000,000 gallons per year, and the cost of the water was \$100,000.00.

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SOURCES (Contd)Nettleton.

Last year this borehole showed slight gain over previous records but the gain has been lost this year. The present yield is about half of that in 1938. The supply is chlorinated.

Goodshill.

The lowest recorded level in the two boreholes of 96 feet was five feet higher than last year. The yield was maintained satisfactorily. The supply is chlorinated. It is one of the cheapest sources of water in the district.

Washwells.

This is a small spring which supplies the lower part of Box village. It has, as on previous occasions, to be supplemented during the summer from the Widdenham source. The supply is chlorinated.

Slaughterford.

This is a very small local supply for the village of Slaughterford. The supply is gravitational and supplies part of the village only.

Bulk Supplies.

In addition to the usual bulk supplies from Chippenham Borough and the Air Ministry a new supply up to 15,000 gallons a day has been arranged with Malmesbury Rural District Council. This supplies upper Seagry and has enabled the Seagry Booster Station to be closed.

Chlorination.

All the Council's sources of supply, with the exception of Slaughterford, are chlorinated and regular tests are taken to ascertain the amount of free chlorine in the water.

Adequacy of Sources.

As last year, attention is drawn to the closing gap between consumption and available water. The position over the last three years is given below:-

<u>Consumption</u>			<u>Available.</u>
1955 - 6	1,164,000	}	1,677,000 gallons/day.
1956 - 7	1,191,000		
1957 - 8	1,324,000		

The substantial increase in consumption this year - a comparatively wet year - points to the need to new sources for water in the near future. No doubt this is a matter to which the proposed Joint Water Board will have to give early attention.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1957-8 AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES
FOR 1956-7

General Statistics.

	<u>1956-7</u>	<u>1957-8</u>
Population	36,660	35,160
Private houses	7,659	7,804

STATION DATA

Station

1. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

2. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

3. This is a small station which supplies the water for the village of ... It has a capacity of about 10 cfs. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for domestic purposes. The supply is about 10 cfs.

Station

4. This is a very small station which supplies the water for the village of ... It has a capacity of about 5 cfs. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for domestic purposes. The supply is about 5 cfs.

Station

5. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

6. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

7. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

8. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

9. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

Station

10. This station is located on the main canal about 1/2 mile from the head of the canal. The water is taken from the main canal and is used for irrigation. The supply is about 100 cfs.

	<u>1956-7</u>	<u>1957-8</u>
Private houses owned by Service Departments	530	549
Total houses	8,189	8,353
Houses supplied with water by R.D.C.	5,514	5,721
Houses supplied with water by other Authorities	1,240	1,268
Total houses supplied with water	6,754	6,898
Estimated percentage of population supplied	86%	86%
New connections made	179	171
Water meters in use at end of year	956	1,028.

Production of Water.Source

Chippenham Borough.	Yewstock	90,103,000	71,531,000
	Corsham	79,536,000	111,865,000
	Eastern Area	83,937,000	96,249,000
	Other places	6,134,000	6,357,000
		<u>259,710,000</u>	<u>286,002,000</u>
Widdenhams		81,941,000	102,233,000
Nettleton		23,344,000	19,295,000
Goodshill		58,147,000	59,712,000
Washwells		9,475,000	9,837,000
Slaughterford		70,000+	70,000+
Malmesbury R.D.C.		-	3,036,000
Compton Bassett (R.A.F.)		59,000	153,000
Yatesbury (R.A.F.)		1,385,000	1,676,000
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett R.D.C.		-	5,000
		<u>434,131,000</u>	<u>482,019,000</u>
		<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>

+ estimated.

RESERVOIRS.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Rudloe	163,000 gallons	High level. 4 elevated tanks.
	99,000	Low level. 3 reservoirs.
Washwells	18,000	
Kingsdown	19,000	
Ditteridge	8,000	Elevated tank.
Yatton Keynell	150,000	Water tower.
Kington Langley	50,000	
Foxham	20,000	
Coleme	20,000	Water tower.
Hilmarton	16,000	
Volley Hill	500,000	
Widdenhams	56,000	3 Reservoirs.
Total storage capacity	<u>1,137,000</u>	

This is equivalent to 21 hours supply at the present average rate of consumption.

Regular sampling for bacteriological examination of all the Council's water undertakings is a routine measure. Estimations of the chlorine content have also been arranged at the time of sampling and the Engineer is immediately informed of the results. Samples from the Reservoirs at Yewstock, Five Ways and Bowden Hill are also regularly sampled each week and an estimation of the chlorine content of the water going into supply is made at the same time. Since these reservoirs are filled from the Chippenham Bore Source, the Chippenham Borough Engineer is also informed of the results.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year work has commenced on the sewerage of Yatton Keynell. This village will be drained to the existing disposal works at Long Dean which will be enlarged.

This is the only material progress which has been made during the year. Ministerial approval to the scheme for the sewerage of Box and its neighbourhood is still awaited.

Preparation of a comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of Kington St. Michael, Kington Langley, Sutton Benger and Christian Malford is nearing completion.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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

It was not found necessary during the year to effect the compulsory removal of any person to hospital under the provisions of this Act.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The following children received primary immunisation during 1957.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4</u>	<u>Ages 5-14</u>	<u>Total</u>
565	124	68	757
<u>Total immunised child population at 31.12.57</u>			
<u>Ages 0-4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5-14 years</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
1425	4630	6055	

VACCINATION.

The following children were vaccinated during 1957.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5-15 years</u>
62	37	53
<u>Total:-</u>		<u>152</u>

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

TO:- The Chairman and Members of the Calne & Chippenham
Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report on the detailed work carried out in the Public Health Department during 1957.

The work has continued in much the same pattern as in former years, but during 1957 particular attention was given to the inspection of Food Premises, with special reference to the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Council's housing policy was directed more to the improvement of existing properties rather than to their demolition, although a number of Closing or Demolition Orders were made in respect of dilapidated and unfit cottages in Biddestone.

The Government's credit squeeze and the raising of the Bank Rate to 7% caused the Council to pass a Resolution suspending the acceptance of applications for Improvement Grants for six months or until such time as the Bank Rate was lowered. No applications were dealt with after the end of October, although the work of supervising the improvements to properties for which Grants had been made, continued.

At the request of the Wiltshire County Council, the Council accepted the delegated responsibility for executing and enforcing the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, and as a consequence a detailed inspection was made of all pig farms in the area licensed to boil swill for animal feeding.

A persistent outbreak of dysentery in Corsham and sporadic outbreaks in other parts of the Rural District took up a great deal of the Public Health Inspectors' time, and nearly 1,000 visits and enquiries were made to schools and homes as part of the routine measures taken to control the disease.

More detailed information on the work of the Department is contained in the body of this Report.

I should like to thank all the Public Health Department for their continued support and Doctor Broomhead for his co-operation and advice.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.J. TAYLOR.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS IN 1957.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
<u>General Sanitation.</u>		
Water supply	225	364
Drainage	256	415
Stables and piggeries	71	10
Fried fish shops	1	5
Licensed premises	76	62
Tents, vans and sheds	250	278
Factories - power	6	15
non-power	5	1
Bakehouses	21	28
Public Conveniences	57	78
Theatres and places of entertainment	1	2
Refuse collection	19	25
Refuse disposal	148	129
Rats and mice	22	11
Atmospheric pollution	10	13
Schools	61	13
Shops - food	16	19
Nuisances	175	293
Water samples	283	267
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	187	165
<u>Housing.</u>		
Under Public Health Acts:-		
No. of houses inspected.	18	6
No. of visits paid to above houses	27	94
Under Housing Acts:-		
No. of houses inspected	38	33
No. of visits paid to above houses	79	157
Overcrowding:-		
No. of houses inspected	1	4
No. of visits paid to above houses	1	9
Filthy or verminous premises:-		
No. of premises inspected	5	4
No. of visits paid to above premises	28	20
Miscellaneous housing visits	84	44
No. of visits paid in connection with Improvement Grants	248	427
<u>Infectious diseases.</u>		
Inquiries into cases of infectious diseases	142	130
Visits re disinfection	4	15
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	999	502
Food poisoning enquiries	10	15
<u>Meat and food inspections.</u>		
Inspections of meat:		
Visits to Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yard	9	9
Visits to shops and stalls	1	2
Visits to:-		
Butchers	22	24
Dairies and Milk Distributors	64	41
Fishmongers and poulterers	7	2
Food preparing premises	14	11
Grocers	85	50
Greengrocers and fruiterers	14	14
Ice cream premises	31	28
Market stalls	1	2
Restaurants and cafes	60	24
Street hawkers and vendors	14	18

<u>Visits in connection with sampling.</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Milk - bacteriological	139	196
biological	3	22
Ice cream	172	201
Miscellaneous food visits	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>
	4150	4262
	62	47

DRAINAGE.

Nuisances.

The number of complaints of nuisances reported to the Department was less than for last year although it was necessary to make 175 inspections to deal with complaints. Most of the nuisances were abated as a result of informal action, but in three cases it was necessary to serve Notices under Section 50, Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the abatement of nuisances through overflowing cesspools. Two of the Notices were complied with before the end of the year, but in the outstanding case the Council may have to carry out the work in default.

Connections to Sewer.

Castle Combe.

A final survey of the drainage facilities to properties within 100 feet of the public sewer revealed that three cottages remained to be connected. The owners of two properties gave undertakings to make the necessary connections, but in the third case the Council executed the work of connection following the failure to comply with a Statutory Notice made under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936.

Biddestone.

Much time has been spent interviewing, advising and cajoling owners of property without satisfactory drainage facilities to connect to the new public sewer which was completed in November, 1955.

Now that this essential amenity has been made available by the Council, after many delays and great frustration, it is very disappointing to find that there is little enthusiasm to take advantage of the facilities provided.

Some 23 properties have been connected and the position at the end of the year was as follows:-

No. of properties connected to the sewer	73	(50)
No. of properties with work started	5	(8)
No. of properties with satisfactory drainage	14	
No. of properties not connected	35	

One Statutory Notice to connect to the sewer has been issued, and I have no doubt that further statutory action will have to be taken before every property in the village is connected to the sewer.

It is hoped that greater progress will be made in 1958, and that by the end of the year I will be able to report a 100% connection.

Yatton Keynell.

The Ministry has given sanction for work to proceed on providing a sewerage system for this Parish and work has commenced.

The improvement of so many cottage properties depends so much on the availability of a public sewer, and until one is available the unfortunate owners and occupiers will have to rely on the insanitary soakaway for sullage drainage and the unpopular pail closet for sanitation.

SAMPLING OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Lacock	2	1
Corsham	1	1
Castle Combe (Long Dean)	1	1
Cherhill	2	
Bremhill (Fishersbrook)	1	
Bremhill (Wick Bridge)	1	
Hilmarton	1	
Christian Malford		2
Sutton Benger (Upper Seagry)	1	
Sutton Benger (Seagry Hill)		1
North Wravall (Ford)		2
Colerne	3	1
Yatton Keynell	2	
Heddington	1	
Kington Langley	1	
Langley Burrell	—	1
	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>

The various effluents from main sewerage disposal works and Council House sewerage disposal works have been sampled from time to time and the information obtained is passed to the Council's Engineer for any necessary action.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences provided by the Council at Box, Castle Combe, Colerne and Corsham have been maintained in a satisfactory condition, but I am sorry to have to again refer to much wanton damage, particularly to the conveniences at Box and Corsham. It is unfortunate that the culprits cannot be apprehended and heavily fined or sent to prison as an example.

It has not been possible to proceed with the improvements to the existing conveniences in the yard of the Red Lion, Lacock, but it is hoped that the work will be put in hand during 1958.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council has managed to cope with the work of refuse collection and disposal with a staff consisting of one working foreman, one tip attendant, four drivers and five loaders - including one relief loader-driver, but with the ever increasing amount of refuse to be collected, it may be necessary to engage an additional labourer. As it is, the service can only be maintained during holiday periods by the employment of temporary labour as and when required.

I advised the Council to replace the "Muledozer" which has been used for the past four years at the various refuse tips, by a new and more powerful machine, and in July a "Howard Bulloader"

was delivered. This machine runs on tracks and has a $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yd. bucket which can be used as a dozer for levelling and also as a digger and loader. Although rather an expensive machine, it has proved very efficient and capable of doing work which would otherwise have had to be done with hired equipment, which is not always available at the right time. 18

No new vehicles have been purchased this year and the Council's fleet of refuse vehicles consists of,

1.	18	cubic yard	Shelvoke & Drewry	Refuse vehicle	purchased in	1954
1.	7	"	"	Bedford Refuse vehicle	"	1950
1.	10	"	"	"	"	1950
1.	10	"	"	"	"	1951
1.	12	"	"	"	"	1956
1.	A40	pick up	truck	"	"	1950

The 7 cubic yard Bedford vehicle is nearly worn out and it will be necessary to replace it in 1958.

The mileage figures and comparative running costs are set out below:

<u>Refuse costs (for "calendar year").</u>			
Total costs	£8,851	(£8,940)	
	Collection	£6,921	(£6,749)
	Disposal	£1,930	(£2,191)
Per thousand population	Collection	£188	(£179)
	Disposal	£52	(£58)
Per head of population	Collection	3/9d	(3/7d)
	Disposal	1/0d	(1/2d)
Refuse collected, 2437 loads, approximately	Tons	6,459	(7,592)
Total mileage, 5 vehicles		35,661	(35,415)
Petrol gallons		1,753	(2,458)
Diesel oil, gallons		923	(1,228)

The Council's cost for this service compares very favourably with that given in the Ministry's Annual Costing Return for Refuse Collection:

	Weight per 1,000 popl.	Net cost per Ton.			Net cost per 1000 pop.		
		Coll.	Disp.	Total.	Coll.	Disp.	Total.
Average for R.D.C.s	17.7cw	26/4d	3/6d	30/0d	£440	£59	£485
Calne & Chippenham	11.3cw	20/2d	1/4d	21/6d	£209	£14	£223.

The "Suez" crisis early in the year lead to the introduction of petrol rationing, but a sufficient quantity of fuel was made available for this essential service and no difficulty was experienced in maintaining the service on rationed fuel supply.

The Council's existing disposal tips have been used and it has been possible to acquire, at a reasonable rent, the use of an old quarry at Yatesbury and this has considerably eased the disposal position in the Eastern parishes. A new lease was also acquired in respect of the old Quarry at Burton and this will enable tipping to be continued for another year or so. The negotiations for a tip in the Colerne area have not been completed, but it is hoped that some suitable land may be leased for the purpose as one is urgently required to obviate the cartage of refuse, at present disposed of at Inwood, an exceedingly long and expensive haul.

SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS.

When the purchase tax on dustbins was increased in 1956, the Council decided not to purchase further supplies for direct

was delivered. This machine runs on petrol and has a 12 cubic ft. tank which can be used as a burner for heating and also as a burner for cooking. Although it is a very simple machine, it has proved very efficient and capable of doing some useful work. It has been used for the purpose of heating the house and for cooking. It is very simple and easy to use and is available at the same time.

As the machine has been purchased this year and the Government has been supplied with petrol for the purpose of heating and cooking, it is necessary to replace it in 1950. The 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine is very simple and is available at the same time.

The machine is very simple and easy to use and is available at the same time.

Estimated expenditure for 1950			
1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
3. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	3. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	3. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	3. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
6. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	6. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	6. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	6. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
10. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	10. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	10. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	10. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
11. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	11. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	11. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	11. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
12. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	12. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	12. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	12. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine

The Government's plan for this year is very simple and is available at the same time.

Estimated expenditure for 1950			
1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	1. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	2. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
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4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	4. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	5. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
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7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	7. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	8. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine	9. 12 cubic ft. tank petrol machine
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The Government's plan for this year is very simple and is available at the same time.

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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1950

The Government's plan for this year is very simple and is available at the same time.

re-sale to ratepayers until the tax was reduced. Twenty dustbins already in stock were sold however. In September, the Council decided to again purchase dustbins for re-sale and 100 were purchased.

LITTER BASKETS.

All the litter baskets provided in the various parishes have been maintained and emptied as and when required. They are often misused and damaged by thoughtless individuals, but I do think they serve a useful purpose and have helped in a small way to keep the streets and countryside tidier than would be the case if they were not provided.

The Council commenced fixing large second-hand 40 gallon oil drums at the principal lay-bys on the A.420, A.429 and A.350 roads in the District.

WASTE PAPER.

A record quantity of waste paper totalling 235 Tons was collected during 1957, bringing in a revenue of £1,690.

The marketing of waste paper gets more difficult each year, and it is fortunate that the Council has a 3 year contract with a firm of Waste Paper Merchants to purchase its waste paper.

The selling price for waste paper was £7. per ton and carton waste £8. There is a distinct possibility that these prices will not be maintained in 1958.

SCRAP METAL.

The tip attendant has instructions to salvage scrap metal found amongst the household refuse brought to the various refuse tips, but the quantity of saleable material seems to get less each year and only 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tons of metal, valued at £39. 10. Od. was sold. It is suspected that some of this material is removed from the tips by unauthorised persons, and it is almost impossible to prevent this happening, particularly with so many mobile scrap dealers operating in the area.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 107.

There are no offensive trade establishments as defined by Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, within the area of the Council.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are only two fish shops in the district, one at Boxfields and the other at Colerne. Both have been operated in a satisfactory manner.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 269.

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

<u>Parishes with Licensed Moveable Dwellings.</u>					
Box	10	Bremhill	5	Cherhill	5
Christian Malford	6	Calne Wt.	6	Colerne	10
Heddington	1	Hilmarton	10	Kington St. Michael	3
Lacock	7	Nettleton	2	N. Wraxall	1
Sutton Benger	2	Yatton Keynell	1	Pewsham	1
				Total	
				91.	

As can be seen from the table overleaf, 91 Licences were issued authorising caravans to be stationed in the Rural District. Twenty nine and fifteen caravans, respectively, are also stationed on authorised caravan sites at Box and Colerne.

The continued increasing demand for sites for caravans prompted me to report to the Council on the need for "Municipal" Caravan Sites administered by the Council, and as a result I was instructed to survey the area with a view to selecting suitable sites. I duly presented a report suggesting that land at Derriads, Chippenham Wt. and Park Lane, Corsham, might be suitable and it was decided to apply for planning consent to establish a caravan site at Park Lane, Corsham.

A layout plan for some 34 permanent and 8 to 10 temporary caravans has been prepared and submitted to the Wiltshire County Council for planning consent.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 83-85.

Filthy and verminous premises or articles and verminous persons.

It was necessary to deal with five verminous premises, and effective treatments with insecticides were carried out. The occupants of the infected houses are usually found to be aged people almost too infirm to maintain the household in a fit state for occupation, and the help of the County Welfare Officer has been sought in some instances with beneficial results.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health every case of notified dysentery is fully investigated, arrangements made for faecal samples to be forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, and advice given on personal hygiene; special precautions are taken at Schools.

Fifteen cases of Scarlet Fever have been investigated, and arrangements made for infected clothing and bedding to be treated at the Isolation Hospital and terminal disinfection carried out.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

The survey of food premises under the above Regulations was continued and some 254 visits and inspection of these premises were made during the year. Of the 79 premises inspected, 35 were considered to comply with the Regulations, and a further 28 were subsequently made to comply as a result of informal action. The survey will continue until all food premises have been brought up to the standard required by the Regulations.

Two premises were closed as the owners considered that they could not meet the cost of bringing their premises up to the required standard.

Twenty eight delivery vans and mobile shops have also been inspected and attention has been drawn to such matters as lack of cleanliness, washing facilities, names and addresses, etc.

As can be seen from the table attached, 21 licenses were issued for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house, 10 for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house, and 10 for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house.

The attached statement shows the rates for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house, and the rates for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house, and the rates for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house.

A report upon the work of the Committee for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house, and the rates for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house, and the rates for the purpose of carrying on the business of a public house.

THE PUBLIC HOUSES ACT, 1904, SECTION 11.

It was necessary to deal with the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act.

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THE PUBLIC HOUSES ACT, 1904, SECTION 12.

Under the provisions of the Act, the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act.

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THE PUBLIC HOUSES ACT, 1904, SECTION 13.

THE PUBLIC HOUSES ACT, 1904, SECTION 14.

The various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act.

The various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act.

The various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act, and the various provisions of the Act.

Food premises in the area:

Grocers	5
General stores	47
Butchers	11
Sweet shops	12
Fish and fruit	4
Cafes	9
Fish and chip shops	2
Bakers	11
Poulterers	1
	<u>102</u>

Poultry Packing and Processing Factory at Sutton Benger.

The existing Poultry Packing Station at Sutton Benger has been regularly visited and the co-operation of the owner secured in providing improved facilities at the factory.

Towards the end of the year, it was learnt that a complete new factory, equipped with the most modern machinery and plant, was to be constructed on land adjoining the existing factory. Preliminary discussions ensued concerning the provision of the essential services, water supply and sewage disposal works, and when it was found that the Council could not provide these facilities to the requirements of the Company, they decided to bore for water and to construct their own sewage disposal plant.

Planning consent has been granted for the development, and the factory is in course of construction and it is anticipated that it will be in full production by the middle of June next year. The factory will be capable of dealing with many thousands of birds, "broilers", per day, and will be provided with plant for converting feathers and entrails into animal feeding stuffs.

A problem to be faced next year will be the amount of supervision required at such premises, but this cannot be foreseen until the factory has been in production for a while and the organisation and method of running the factory examined more closely.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 16.Registration of Premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of preserved foods, etc.

There are seven premises registered under the above Act, and all have been maintained in a satisfactory manner. The product manufactured is generally sausages or cooked hams and the premises registered form part of establishments used as butchers shops.

The premises are situated at:-

Box	2	Corsham	3
Christian Malford	1	Lacock	1

Schedule of Condemned Foods, 1957.

The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

1 lb. tin luncheon meat	punctured.
3 x 6 lbs. corned beef	blown.
78 lb. stewing beef	decomposition
68 lb. cherries	unsound.
1½ stone plaice.	unsound.

All condemned foodstuffs are voluntarily surrendered and disposed of by burying or incineration under the supervision of a member of the Public Health staff.

Registration of Premises used in connection with the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale.

71 premises remain Registered for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, and these are distributed in the following Parishes:-

Box	11	Hilmarton	1
Bremhill	1	Kington Langley	2
Calne Wt.	2	Kington St. Michael	2
Castle Combe	3	Lacock	4
Cherhill	5	Langley Burrell Wt.	1
Chippenham Wt.	1	Nettleton	1
Christian Malford	1	North Wraxall	2
Colerne	5	Pewsham	2
Compton Bassett	2	Sutton Benger	3
Corsham	18	Stanton St. Quintin	1
Grittleton	1	Yatton Keynell	1
Heddington	1		
		Total	<u>71</u>

Registrations were cancelled in respect of premises situated at Bremhill 1, Corsham 2, Yatton Keynell 1, and new Registrations accepted at Cherhill 1, Calne Wt. 1, Kington Langley 1.

Regular sampling of ice cream continued all through the year and some 127 samples were taken for examination. The reports were as follows:-

Grade 1	109	(102)
2	14	(44)
3	4	(16)
4	-	(48)
	<u>127</u>	<u>(210)</u>

It is gratifying to report that no samples were placed in Grade 4, which is the lowest grade and only 4 in Grade 3; this compares most favourably with the results of samples taken the previous year when the respective figures were Grade 4 48, Grade 3 16.

I think the greatly improved reports can be attributed to the strict control exercised over the sale of this product and to strong representations made by this Council and adjoining Authorities to a particular manufacturing firm whose product persistently failed to pass the necessary examination and test.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1952.

No ice cream is now manufactured in the Council's district.

Periodic checks are taken at Registered Premises for the sale of ice cream to ensure that ice cream is being kept at a temperature not exceeding 28° Fahrenheit since it was frozen.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The tragedy of the Box gas explosion caused the destruction of The Rising Sun public house at Box Hill and it is at present
unknown

All specimens submitted are referred to the laboratory and
disposed of by the laboratory in accordance with the regulations of
the Department of Health and Human Services.

Registration of specimens is made in accordance with the
regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services.
The following information is provided for the specimens:

The specimens were registered in the storage of the
specimens in accordance with the regulations of the
Department of Health and Human Services.

1	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	Specimen 3
2	Specimen 4	Specimen 5	Specimen 6
3	Specimen 7	Specimen 8	Specimen 9
4	Specimen 10	Specimen 11	Specimen 12
5	Specimen 13	Specimen 14	Specimen 15
6	Specimen 16	Specimen 17	Specimen 18
7	Specimen 19	Specimen 20	Specimen 21
8	Specimen 22	Specimen 23	Specimen 24
9	Specimen 25	Specimen 26	Specimen 27
10	Specimen 28	Specimen 29	Specimen 30
11	Specimen 31	Specimen 32	Specimen 33
12	Specimen 34	Specimen 35	Specimen 36
13	Specimen 37	Specimen 38	Specimen 39
14	Specimen 40	Specimen 41	Specimen 42
15	Specimen 43	Specimen 44	Specimen 45
16	Specimen 46	Specimen 47	Specimen 48
17	Specimen 49	Specimen 50	Specimen 51
18	Specimen 52	Specimen 53	Specimen 54
19	Specimen 55	Specimen 56	Specimen 57
20	Specimen 58	Specimen 59	Specimen 60
21	Specimen 61	Specimen 62	Specimen 63
22	Specimen 64	Specimen 65	Specimen 66
23	Specimen 67	Specimen 68	Specimen 69
24	Specimen 70	Specimen 71	Specimen 72
25	Specimen 73	Specimen 74	Specimen 75
26	Specimen 76	Specimen 77	Specimen 78
27	Specimen 79	Specimen 80	Specimen 81
28	Specimen 82	Specimen 83	Specimen 84
29	Specimen 85	Specimen 86	Specimen 87
30	Specimen 88	Specimen 89	Specimen 90
31	Specimen 91	Specimen 92	Specimen 93
32	Specimen 94	Specimen 95	Specimen 96
33	Specimen 97	Specimen 98	Specimen 99
34	Specimen 100	Specimen 101	Specimen 102
35	Specimen 103	Specimen 104	Specimen 105
36	Specimen 106	Specimen 107	Specimen 108
37	Specimen 109	Specimen 110	Specimen 111
38	Specimen 112	Specimen 113	Specimen 114
39	Specimen 115	Specimen 116	Specimen 117
40	Specimen 118	Specimen 119	Specimen 120
41	Specimen 121	Specimen 122	Specimen 123
42	Specimen 124	Specimen 125	Specimen 126
43	Specimen 127	Specimen 128	Specimen 129
44	Specimen 130	Specimen 131	Specimen 132
45	Specimen 133	Specimen 134	Specimen 135
46	Specimen 136	Specimen 137	Specimen 138
47	Specimen 139	Specimen 140	Specimen 141
48	Specimen 142	Specimen 143	Specimen 144
49	Specimen 145	Specimen 146	Specimen 147
50	Specimen 148	Specimen 149	Specimen 150
51	Specimen 151	Specimen 152	Specimen 153
52	Specimen 154	Specimen 155	Specimen 156
53	Specimen 157	Specimen 158	Specimen 159
54	Specimen 160	Specimen 161	Specimen 162
55	Specimen 163	Specimen 164	Specimen 165
56	Specimen 166	Specimen 167	Specimen 168
57	Specimen 169	Specimen 170	Specimen 171
58	Specimen 172	Specimen 173	Specimen 174
59	Specimen 175	Specimen 176	Specimen 177
60	Specimen 178	Specimen 179	Specimen 180
61	Specimen 181	Specimen 182	Specimen 183
62	Specimen 184	Specimen 185	Specimen 186
63	Specimen 187	Specimen 188	Specimen 189
64	Specimen 190	Specimen 191	Specimen 192
65	Specimen 193	Specimen 194	Specimen 195
66	Specimen 196	Specimen 197	Specimen 198
67	Specimen 199	Specimen 200	Specimen 201
68	Specimen 202	Specimen 203	Specimen 204
69	Specimen 205	Specimen 206	Specimen 207
70	Specimen 208	Specimen 209	Specimen 210
71	Specimen 211	Specimen 212	Specimen 213
72	Specimen 214	Specimen 215	Specimen 216
73	Specimen 217	Specimen 218	Specimen 219
74	Specimen 220	Specimen 221	Specimen 222
75	Specimen 223	Specimen 224	Specimen 225
76	Specimen 226	Specimen 227	Specimen 228
77	Specimen 229	Specimen 230	Specimen 231
78	Specimen 232	Specimen 233	Specimen 234
79	Specimen 235	Specimen 236	Specimen 237
80	Specimen 238	Specimen 239	Specimen 240
81	Specimen 241	Specimen 242	Specimen 243
82	Specimen 244	Specimen 245	Specimen 246
83	Specimen 247	Specimen 248	Specimen 249
84	Specimen 250	Specimen 251	Specimen 252
85	Specimen 253	Specimen 254	Specimen 255
86	Specimen 256	Specimen 257	Specimen 258
87	Specimen 259	Specimen 260	Specimen 261
88	Specimen 262	Specimen 263	Specimen 264
89	Specimen 265	Specimen 266	Specimen 267
90	Specimen 268	Specimen 269	Specimen 270
91	Specimen 271	Specimen 272	Specimen 273
92	Specimen 274	Specimen 275	Specimen 276
93	Specimen 277	Specimen 278	Specimen 279
94	Specimen 280	Specimen 281	Specimen 282
95	Specimen 283	Specimen 284	Specimen 285
96	Specimen 286	Specimen 287	Specimen 288
97	Specimen 289	Specimen 290	Specimen 291
98	Specimen 292	Specimen 293	Specimen 294
99	Specimen 295	Specimen 296	Specimen 297
100	Specimen 298	Specimen 299	Specimen 300

The specimens were analyzed in accordance with the
regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services.
The following information is provided for the specimens:

The specimens were analyzed in accordance with the
regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services.
The following information is provided for the specimens:

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

The specimens were analyzed in accordance with the
regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services.
The following information is provided for the specimens:

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regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services.
The following information is provided for the specimens:

whether new licensed premises will be erected on the shattered site.

76 inspections have been made at the remaining 61 licensed premises, and in several instances improvements have been carried out with the co-operation of the Brewery Companies.

Improvements carried out.

<u>Lacock.</u>	Reconditioning of one house and additional sanitary accommodation at another.
<u>Cherhill.</u>	Improvement of facilities.
<u>Corsham.</u>	Reconditioning of one house and improvements to another.
<u>Box.</u>	Extensions and improvements.

When making these inspections, particular regard was had to the application of the Food Hygiene Regulations to these premises.

BAKEHOUSES.

The 12 Bakehouses have been inspected and kept under review. These are situated at:-

Bremhill	2	Castle Combe	2
Colerne	1	Cherhill	1
Corsham	3	Kington St. Michael	1
Hilmarton	1	Sutton Benger	1

Improvements and alterations were carried out at the Bakehouse at Cherhill.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 63.
Renewal of Licence.

The Knacker's Yard at Heddington has been well maintained, and the existing licence was renewed for one year.

The return of horses killed at the knacker's yard required by The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954, has been forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 62.
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1954.
THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

No private or public slaughter-houses are in operation in the Council's district. All home-killed meat is obtained from Chippenham, Bath or Bristol.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.
THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

3 Slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year to men engaged on slaughtering animals at the knacker's yard, Heddington.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.
Registration of Dairies, other than Dairy Farms, and of Distributors.

No. of registered dairies	14 (17)
No. of registered distributors	24 (28)

whether the proposed premises will be used as a dwelling

75. Inspections have been made of the remaining 11 houses
premises, and in several instances improvements have been carried
out with the co-operation of the Housing Committee.

Improvements carried out.

Extension and improvements	1
Alterations to house and improvements to	1
Improvement of facilities	1
Alterations to another	1
Reconstruction of one house and additional sanitary	1

When making these inspections, particular regard was had
to the condition of the food hygiene regulations in these
premises.

Sanitation.

The 15 premises have been inspected and kept under review
These are situated at:-

1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Improvements and alterations were carried out of the
premises at Gurnell.

Food and drink, 1935, Section 2.

The Food and Drink Act of 1935 has been well maintained
and the existing licence was renewed for one year.

The report of houses fitted at the houses was reported
by the Director of Animal Hygiene (Gurnell) (No. 2)
Regulations, and has been forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture
Horticulture and Fisheries.

Food and drink, 1935, Section 2.

The Food and Drink Act of 1935 has been well maintained
and the existing licence was renewed for one year.

No licence of public entertainment was in operation in
the Council's district. All houses fitted with a licence from
Gurnell, 1935, Section 2.

Food and drink, 1935, Section 2.

The Food and Drink Act of 1935 has been well maintained
and the existing licence was renewed for one year.

Food and drink, 1935, Section 2.

No. of registered houses 11 (2)
No. of registered premises 11 (2)

Registration of Dairies, other than Dairy Farms, and of Distributors (Continued).

Distribution of Dairies.

Box	2	Calne Without	1
Corsham	4	Lacock	1
Compton Bassett	2	Nettleton	1
Colerne	1	Yatton Keynell	1
Castle Combe	1		
			<u>14</u>

One dairy at Sutton Benger is not functioning as the business previously carried on there has been taken over by a larger Dairy Company.

64 visits and inspections have been made at the 14 dairies. These have been generally well maintained, but at one dairy it was necessary to require improved cleanliness of the dairy building.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 53.

No. of dealer's licences to use special designation			
" " " supplementary	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	18 (18) 10 (7)

Box	3	Corsham	6
Calne Without	1	Lacock	2
Christian Malford	1	Nettleton	1
Colerne	1	Yatton Keynell	1
Compton Bassett	2		
			<u>18</u>

The Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-53.

No. of dealer's licences to use special designation			
" " " supplementary " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	18 (19) 11 (10)

Box	3	Christian Malford	1
Calne Without	1	Lacock	2
Castle Combe	1	Nettleton	1
Colerne	1	Yatton Keynell	1
Compton Bassett	2		
Corsham	5		
			<u>18</u>

Methylene Blue Test.

<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Total</u>
131 (173)	15 (19)	146 (192)

Arboretus Ring Test 1 (negative).

Bottle Rinses.

10 series satisfactory. 6 series unsatisfactory.

Milk Sampling.

Regular sampling of designated T.T. Milk has been carried out, and 146 samples have been forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Bath, for testing. From time to time samples of milk bottles are forwarded for examination for efficient sterilization, and the reports are tabulated above.

Preservation of Dairy Products

Preservation of Dairy

Box	5	Galena	1
Corbin	1	Laurel	1
Georgetown	1	Wheaton	1
Colfax	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1

One dairy at Butter Mountain is not functioning as the business previously carried on there has been taken over by a larger dairy company.

At Wheaton and in the vicinity have been made at the 14 dairies. These have been generally well maintained, but at one dairy it was necessary to replace the machinery of the dairy building.

The Milk (Special) Distribution (Preservation of Dairy)

No. of Dairy's	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Supply	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Box	1	Galena	1
Corbin	1	Laurel	1
Georgetown	1	Wheaton	1
Colfax	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1

The Milk (Special) Distribution (Preservation of Dairy)

No. of Dairy's	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Supply	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Box	1	Galena	1
Corbin	1	Laurel	1
Georgetown	1	Wheaton	1
Colfax	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1
Galena	1	Wheaton	1

Box	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Corbin	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Georgetown	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Colfax	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Galena	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Galena	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Galena	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Galena	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Galena	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)
Galena	10 (10)	10 (10)	10 (10)

Galena Milk (Special) Distribution (Preservation of Dairy)

Galena Milk

10 cases of dairy products.

Milk Distribution

Galena Milk (Special) Distribution (Preservation of Dairy) has been carried out, and the samples have been preserved in the Public Health Laboratory, and the samples are being used for the purpose of the study. The samples are being used for the purpose of the study, and the results are being reported.

All pasteurised milk samples have been taken on behalf of the Wilts County Council by the County Sanitary Inspector, who forwards to this department copies of the reports for information purposes.

SHOPS ACT, 1950. SECTION 38.

Pressure of other work has curtailed the number of inspections of Shop premises with regard to lighting, ventilation and temperature in these places of employment, and the provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences. Most Shops now comply with the requirements of Section 38, and inspections are now made to ensure that the standards of lighting, ventilation, etc., are still maintained.

16 Inspections were made during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwellings during the year.
 - i. Inspected for housing defects under P.H. Acts. 11 (6)
 - ii. " " " " " Hsg. " 38 (33)
 - iii. Number of dwellings found to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation..... 1 (22)
 - iv. Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation..... 10 (12)
2. Remedy of Defects by Informal Action.

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action (not "fit in all respects") 4 (7)
3. Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health Act and Housing Acts).
 - A. Proceedings under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936 and Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.
 - i. Number of demolition orders made 1 (Nil)
 - ii. Number of houses demolished as result of demolition orders 1 (Nil)
 - iii. Number of undertakings accepted 3 (Nil)
 - iv. Number of undertakings completed - (2)
 - B. Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936, Section 3 Housing Act, 1949, Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, Sections 17, 18, 27 Housing Act, 1957
 - i. Number of dwellings where Closing Orders were made 4 (Nil)
 - ii. Number of dwellings closed as a result of Closing Orders or undertakings by Owner - (Nil)
 - iii. Number of dwellings where Closing Orders were cancelled in consequence of premises being made fit - (Nil)
 - C. Proceedings under Section 57 Housing Act, 1936, Section 76 Housing Act, 1957.
 - i. Number of cases of overcrowding at end of year Not known.
 - ii. Number of cases discovered during the year 2 (Nil)
 - iii. Number of cases abated during the year 1 (2)

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 and 1957. SECTIONS 11 & 16 respectively.

During the year the Housing Sub-Committee has inspected a number of cottages in Biddestone and Corsham considered to be unfit for human habitation and not repairable at a reasonable cost.

As a result of these inspections, the Housing Committee has recommended that:-

- (1) Demolition Orders be made in respect of 4 cottages at Biddestone and 1 at Gastard.
- (2) Closing Orders be made in respect of 4 cottages at Biddestone
- (3) Formal undertakings to render fit for human habitation cottages at Patterdown and Gastard.

HOUSING ACT, 1949. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Council's main housing effort has again been directed towards the reconditioning and improvement of existing properties, and much advisory work has been given to property owners.

The information on improvement grants reproduced below does not accurately reflect the extent of the work put in by your officers in connection with improvement grants. Many hours per week are spent inspecting properties with owners, architects and builders prior to the submission of formal applications for improvement grants. These schemes have then to be checked in detail and schedules of repairs agreed before the applications are submitted to the Housing Committee for approval.

This work was curtailed during November and December, as the Council passed a resolution suspending the issue of improvement grants as a consequence of the raising of the Bank Rate to 7%.

No. of applications:	Received	55	(50)
	Approved	42	(54)
	Refused	2	(3)
	Under Consideration	15	(9)
	Withdrawn	7	(2)
No. of houses improved as result of Grant		59	(67)
Value of Improvement Grants made		£15,761	(£19,112)

BUILDING BYELAWS. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 61.

The information given on Building Byelaws has not been included in previous Annual Reports, but as one of the main purposes of the Building Byelaws is to ensure the protection of public health, as well as to secure good building practice, I am presenting just the bare details to indicate to the Council the nature of the work involved in administering these Byelaws.

PLANS

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Work completed</u>
Additions to houses	34	16
Septic tanks	39	18
Garages	72	45
Internal alterations	21	11
Industrial buildings	10	15
Agricultural buildings	4	10
Bathrooms	82	67
Sewer connections	4	25
Licensed premises	2	2
Business premises	15	8
New dwellings	50	54

A total of 371 plans were considered by the Committee.

As a result of these investigations, the Housing Committee has recommended that:

- (1) Demolition orders be made in respect of 4 cottages at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road.
- (2) Demolition orders be made in respect of 4 cottages at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road.
- (3) Demolition orders be made in respect of 4 cottages at 19, 20, 21 and 22, Garsington Road.

HOUSING ACT, 1924 - RESERVATION OF LAND

The Council, in its report on the Housing Committee's recommendations, has recommended that the reservation of land for housing purposes should be made in respect of the land at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road, and also in respect of the land at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road.

The information on the reservation of land for housing purposes is given in the following table. The information is given in respect of the land at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road, and also in respect of the land at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road. The information is given in respect of the land at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road, and also in respect of the land at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road.

This work was completed during November and December, 1924. The Council passed a resolution on the reservation of land for housing purposes on 12th December, 1924.

No. of applications	Received	Approved	Refused	Under Consideration	Withdrawn
1	1	1	0	0	0
2	2	2	0	0	0
3	3	3	0	0	0
4	4	4	0	0	0
5	5	5	0	0	0

It is of course intended as a result of the reservation of land for housing purposes that the land at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road, and also the land at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road, should be reserved for housing purposes.

HOUSING ACT, 1924 - RESERVATION OF LAND

The information given on the reservation of land for housing purposes is given in the following table. The information is given in respect of the land at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road, and also in respect of the land at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road. The information is given in respect of the land at 11, 12, 13 and 14, Garsington Road, and also in respect of the land at 15, 16, 17 and 18, Garsington Road.

No. of applications	Received	Approved	Refused	Under Consideration	Withdrawn
1	1	1	0	0	0
2	2	2	0	0	0
3	3	3	0	0	0
4	4	4	0	0	0
5	5	5	0	0	0
6	6	6	0	0	0
7	7	7	0	0	0
8	8	8	0	0	0
9	9	9	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
11	11	11	0	0	0
12	12	12	0	0	0
13	13	13	0	0	0
14	14	14	0	0	0
15	15	15	0	0	0
16	16	16	0	0	0
17	17	17	0	0	0
18	18	18	0	0	0
19	19	19	0	0	0
20	20	20	0	0	0
21	21	21	0	0	0
22	22	22	0	0	0

A total of 221 pieces were considered by the Committee.

WATER SUPPLIES.Water Samples.

A close watch has been kept on the purity of the water passing daily through the Council's water mains from the various sources, and the reports on the various routine samples taken are summarized below.

All samples are submitted to the Salisbury Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The Council's Engineer is kept fully informed of these results, so that immediate action may be taken when unsatisfactory reports are received.

Water Supplies - Analysis of Results.

<u>Source of Water.</u>	<u>Fit.</u>	<u>Suspect.</u>	<u>Unfit.</u>
Widdenham, Box.	32	6	7
Goodshill	16	2	2
Washwells, Box.	6	6	1
Nettleton	12	3	
Biddestone (Regional)	3		
Grittleton "	3		
Kington St. Michael "	4		
West Kington "	2	2	
Sutton Benger "	4		
East Tytherton "	2		
Burton (West Glos. Water Co.)	4	1	
Yatesbury (R.A.F.)	11		
Cherhill (Blackfords)	4		
Cherhill (Compton Bassett Water Co.)	9	1	1
Theobalds Green (Calne Boro.)	4		
Eastern Area Water Scheme:-			
Cherhill	11	1	
Sandy Lane	9		
Heddington	6		
Bremhill	9		
Hilmarton	13	3	
Compton Bassett	6		
Foxham	5	2	2
Langley Burrell (Harris)	4		
	179	27	13

17 chemical samples were satisfactory.

Eastern Area Water Scheme, etc.

Since this scheme was completed in 1955, owners and occupiers of property not provided with a mains supply of water have been urged or pressed to avail themselves of this new source of water supply.

The water from many of the existing sources of water supply has been subjected to bacteriological examination, and when reported by the pathologist as being unfit for human consumption through bacterial contamination, appropriate steps have been taken to secure connections to the new water mains.

Action taken by this department since 1955 has secured the connection of some 142 properties to these new mains.

The work of sampling and inspection of well supplies still continues, and will do so until 100% connection is achieved.

No. of properties connected.

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bremhill	2			2
Calne Without	15	33	29	77
Christian Malford			1	1
Heddington	5		1	6
Hilmarton	1	13		14
Kington Langley			2	2
Langley Burrell	1			1
Lacock		1		1
Pewcham	6	14	13	33
Sutton Benger	3	2		5
	33	63	46	142

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957.

The Council accepted the responsibility of the functions of the County Council under this Order in November, and as it was necessary for new licences to be issued on the 1st January, 1958, an immediate survey was made of all premises already temporarily licensed by the County Council until the 31st December, 1958.

This entailed the inspection of 56 pig and poultry farms and equipment installed for the processing of unboiled swill or waste food.

The survey revealed that a number of these farms did not require licensing as boiling operations were not being carried out.

It was finally decided to licence 21 premises, and to defer the issue of licences in two instances until the premises had been brought up to the required standard.

The purpose of the Order is to try and prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, by ensuring that all waste food fed to pigs and poultry has been effectively sterilized and properly stored, so as not to be re-contaminated.

The Order does not apply to persons having not more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry who boil waste foods for feeding on their premises to their own stock.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Your Rodent Officer has again been kept busy surveying and treating premises for the eradication of rodents.

The character of his work has slightly changed, and more emphasis is given to the treatment of infested premises. More annual contracts have been entered into with owners and occupiers of business premises and small-holdings for the extermination of rats and mice, and the results have proved so satisfactory that it is intended to extend the scope of this work.

The representative of the Divisional Rodent Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food has been kept fully informed of this work, and he has frequently visited the Council's refuse tips, sewage disposal works, etc., to satisfy himself that adequate control work is being exercised.

The Council's sewers have been test baited, and only on a section of the sewers at Station Road and Prospect, Corsham,

has it been necessary to carry out a full treatment.

A very close watch has been kept on the refuse tips, as it has been found from past experience that these can become quite heavily infested with rats in a short time unless a constant war is waged against them.

Parish	Pri- vate Prems. Ins- pected.	Treat- ments carr. out.	Bus- iness Prems. ins- pected.	Treat- ments carr. out.	Council House Inspns.	Treat- ments carr. out.
Biddestone.	50	2	4	2	5	1
Box.	96	16	35	18	28	6
Bremhill.	37		5			
Calne Wt.	37	2	3	5	2	
Cherhill.	46		7	1	26	9
Castle Combe.	58	5	23	11	3	
Chippenham Wt.	37	2	7			
Christian Malford.	37	6	12	6		
Colerne.	49	4	13	3	5	
Compton Bassett.	37	1	4		2	2
Corsham.	208	31	112	55	64	51
Grittleton.	36	4	6			
Heddington.	40	2	3		6	4
Hilmarton.	52	9	10	3	15	2
Kington Langley.	33		5			
Kington St. Michael.	35	2	12	4		
Lacock.	65	6	12	4	25	6
Langley Burrell Wt.	23		2			
Nettleton.	34	4				
North Wraxall.	35	4	2			
Pewsham.	31	3	4	3		
Stanton St. Quintin.	32	4	7			
Sutton Benger.	47	4	9	2	6	
Yatton Keynell.	50	2	6		6	
	1205	113	303	117	193	81

Refuse Tips, etc.

Inspections.

Treatments.

Sutton Benger.
Burton.
Spirthill.
Nethermore
Inwood.

24
27
17
14
33

19
23
12
8
27

Box Sewer Beds.
Colerne Sewage Works.
Corsham Sewage Works.
Castle Combe Sewage Works.
Woodlands Paper Depot

22
1
7
-
19

13
-
6
-
15

164

123

Banks, hedgerows and ditches.

67

49

Agricultural Properties.

67

39

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948 (Part I of the Act).

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

	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>
1. Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	5	6	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	76	5	-
Total:-	81	11	-

2. No. of cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector.</u>
<u>Sanitary Conveniences.</u> (Sec. 7).				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	1
(b) unsuitable	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate	-	-	-	-
Other offences	1	4	-	-
Total:-	1	4	-	1

Only a limited amount of factory inspection work has been possible this year, but improved sanitation has been provided in two factories following representations made by this department.

Certificates of Means of Escape from Fire were also given in respect of two factories at Neston, and one at Quemerford.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937. Section 110.
OUTWORKERS.

The distribution of Outworkers in the Council's district is as follows:-

Box	5
Corsham	25
Kington St. Michael	1
Lacock	1
Calne Wt.	1
Chippenham Wt.	1
	<u>34</u> (42)

RENT ACT 1957.

This Act has the general objectives of enabling rented houses and flats to be put and kept in repair, of increasing the total stock of rented accommodation, of securing a better use of existing housing accommodation, and of making a beginning on the restoration of a free market in rented housing.

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received and Certificates have been issued.



72