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- and -

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR,

for the Year 1951.

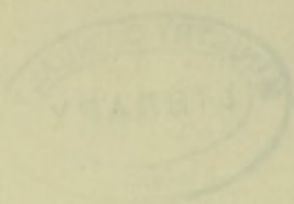
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1951.

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COUNCILLOR S.J.WESTWOOD,	COUNCILLOR A.H.TAYLOR, *
COUNCILLOR H.C.WHITTAKER. *	

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

For the Year 1921.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1921.

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COUNSELLOR J. HARRIS, COUNSELLOR MISS S. HARRIS

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COUNSELLOR H. C. WHITMAN

Chairman of Council

Ex-Officio Chairman of Council

ANNUAL REPORT,

for the Year 1951, of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE DISS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen;

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1951, which has been prepared according to the instructions issued by the Minister of Health, and on the lines for that of 1950.

Staff and Administration.

I regret that clerical assistance has not yet materialized in the County Council Area Office from which I supervise the work of Area 5. The work is considerable and at present is being carried out by my County staff, often out of office hours and with neither official nor financial recognition. One of the factors which led to the establishment of Health areas, was the appreciation that the divisions in the responsibility for health matters, such as exist between the County Council and District Councils are artificial devices and the full benefit of my joint position can only be forthcoming if as much routine work as possible is centralized in one office and adequate clerical assistance is forthcoming there.

The County Council area office, formerly at Long Stratton, moved to new quarters in Aspland Road, Norwich, in November, 1951.

Vital Statistics.

Detailed figures are given in the conclusions to this report, whilst certain items on which I have seen fit to comment are dealt with below.

General Remarks.

The changes in social and economic conditions during the last few years have been so rapid and far reaching that it is difficult as yet, to assess their significance. It is perhaps unexpected that in spite of the unprecedented difficulties of the times in which we live, progress has been made in a wide variety of fields which affect the social well being of the people. Many of these are not my official concern, but I would point out that every index by which we are accustomed to judge the health of the public, such as infant mortality rates and death rates, have shown steady improvement. The immediate reasons for this are many and complex, but generally speaking the main underlying factor has been an accelerated awakening of social conscience which had its fitful beginnings in the last century.

It is indeed unfortunate that the demand for better living conditions - better housing, more of those legion amenities which modern science and industry can provide to make life less burdensome, should come at a time when it is so difficult to find ways and means of bringing them within the reach of all. With such carrots before the donkeys' noses, it is understandable that one can sense frustration affecting both those who have found new horizons, but are unable to reach them, as well as those who are hard put to it to maintain those standards they once took for granted.

A measure of the change in your area is that the clamant demand for houses continues, both in spite of a relatively static population and of new houses constructed. Here there was no war damage and although there is a tendency for families to be smaller and therefore a larger number of families in any given population, I feel that the largest single cause of the continuing need is a demand for a general raising of the standard of living.

Population, Births and Deaths.

The Registrar General estimates your population at 3,448 compared with 3,509 in 1950.* There were 58 births during the year and 55 deaths, giving a natural increase of 3. There thus appears to have been some movement of persons away from your area during the year.

Causes of Death.

There were 55 deaths, of which only 5 occurred under the age of 50. There were none between the ages of 5 and 30. (Table 8). Cancer accounted for 5, i.e., some 9% of the total. There were 2 deaths under the age of 1.

These numbers are too small for any deductions to be drawn from the rates derived from them.

Infectious Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis.

52 cases were notified during the year, of which 50 were due to whooping cough. The result of a careful trial carried out by the Medical Research Council during the year, has shown that immunization gives considerable protection against this disease. Fewer cases occur and those which do are milder. It is not, however, as effective as that against diphtheria. Pending other arrangements, protection is available to all children, through their family doctors. It is during the first year of life that complications with permanent sequelae are most likely in this disease and every effort should be made to secure the inoculation of children as soon as possible, after six months of age.

Tuberculosis.

Four new cases were notified during the year, all of them pulmonary. During the year a complete overhaul of the tuberculosis register has been undertaken, with the result that the total now remaining is 22. I am pleased to be able to report an improvement in the working of the arrangements for the control of tuberculosis and the bed position for new cases is as satisfactory here as anywhere, judging by the relatively short waiting period.

Immunization and Vaccination.

It will be seen from Table 16, that some 70% of the children of school age have been immunized against diphtheria. The figure for pre-school children however, is only 46% and I would like to see this higher. The figures for vaccination in Diss compare favourably with the rest of Area 5 and for the country as a whole, as shown in Table 17.

* The Census figures for 1951 are now available. The mid-year population was 3,505, compared with 3,421 in 1931.

Housing.

During 1951, 19 new houses have been completed. Figures for each of the post-war years are shown in Table 19.

When deciding on the type of houses to be built, it should be remembered that the "life" of houses being built today is hardly likely to be less than 100 years and the buildings which the Council are now putting up will be the nurturing grounds for four generations of Diss inhabitants.

The traditional multi-roomed house becomes functionally ridiculous when scaled down to the present restricted areas and a new approach to design has become imperative. The use of a dining recess, as opposed to a separate dining room, is logical and has come to be accepted as part solution to the problems presented by the small house. The question arises, however, as to whether there should be a recess in the kitchen or the living room. I am strongly opposed to the former practice, which virtually compels the family to eat all its meals in the kitchen, as the additional space added to the kitchen reduces the size of the living room to a point where it can hardly be used as a lounge-dining room.

There is always an accumulation of moisture associated with cooking and it is undesirable that anyone should be continuously in such an atmosphere. The smell of cooking is apt to spoil the appetite of the housewife and where there are infants, the sight of diapers is hardly likely to improve the aesthetic appeal of a meal. From the point of view of education, eating in the kitchen leads to slovenly service from pots and pans, as well as reduced standards of table setting and table manners. How can it be otherwise, when a heap of unwashed pots and pans and the daily wash, are one's dining companions.

I have heard the argument advanced that the people of Diss have always dined thus, but this need only be mentioned to be summarily dismissed. I do not believe that all the people the Council have re-housed have been accustomed to this practice and I certainly consider that the Council should do all it can to encourage the community in better, rather than poorer practices.

The importance of adequate heating is another question to which I should like to draw attention. In this country, we still think in terms of heating rooms instead of houses. The advantage of the properly heated house can be simply stated - all the rooms can be lived in, instead of one. This is particularly important at the present time, because of the relatively high occupancy rate in Council houses and the reduction in floor area, necessitated by economies.

Various members of the family can be spread through the house and the furnishing of an upstairs room as a bed-sitting room becomes possible. This tends to distribute the family life and reduce domestic friction. The upstairs bed-sitting room can become, for the adolescent, "a room of their own", in which they can sit, work and invite their friends. An opportunity which never existed before, is thus provided for them to develop their characters.

By thus spreading the family life throughout the house, the risk of the spreading of infection is also reduced.

Another point, small but of considerable importance, is that we should control the entry of air into a room, as well as into the fire. Every appliance which burns fuel requires a certain amount of air and this must be forthcoming from somewhere, usually round the window frames, under the doors and through keyholes. Many are the crude attempts made to block up such sources of draft. If they were successful, the only result would be that the fire would go out !

There are several types of appliance which utilize an under-the-floor duct leading from the the outside air to the hearth, and the provision of such air entry is worth considering in new houses.

So far, over 100 houses have been placed in Category 5, as a result of the survey, i.e., incapable of repair at a reasonable cost. I would emphasize that houses placed in Category 5, in the opinion of your Officers, have already passed beyond the state where they can be of any further use to the community. Except in exceptional circumstances, continued deterioration is all that can be expected for these properties. During the year, four demolition orders were made by the Council. Houses are becoming worn out at a greater rate than this. The number of inhabited dwellings in your District is 1,231 and it follows that at the present rate of clearance, it will be at least 30 years before the present unsatisfactory houses are dealt with. On the basis of 100 years as the average useful life of a house, an average of 12 require to be dealt with privately, or by the Council every year - this assuming there is no back log, such as exists at present. I would recommend the Council to consider adopting a definite policy towards the clearance of these places.

I would further draw the attention of the Council to the fact that of the 213 applicants for new houses, only some 10 are known to be living in Category 5 accommodation. (Full information is not available). I am sure, however, that only a relatively small percentage of those living in unfit accommodation have seen fit to make application for a Council tenancy. I do not know to what extent this is due to the fact that they are content to live in their present conditions, or that they feel unable to afford the rent of a new house, heavily subsidized though it may be. Sooner or later, the Council will have to face up to the need of what is virtually slum clearance.

The Housing Act, 1949, gave the Council power to build for all classes, but it is necessary for care to be taken that provision is still made for that portion of the community for which local authorities were originally given power to build, i.e., those who were for some reason unable to provide a satisfactory home for themselves and their families. In so far as there are persons in need of re-housing on public health grounds, it is within my province to point out that there are families living in Council houses whose overall income is such as to render a state subsidy quite unnecessary.

During the year seven further cases of statutory overcrowding were reported to the Health Committee, bringing the total to 9, and I am pleased to record that the Council has arranged to

re-house seven of these. In addition, eight other families occupying houses prejudicial to health, were re-housed. The standard of statutory overcrowding as laid down in the Housing Act, is extremely low, allowing in some cases, 10 persons to occupy a three-bedroomed house. A standard based on bedrooms alone, is much more realistic and I would suggest that the Council consider whether it would not be wise to adopt such a standard as its own working basis.

Allocation of Council Houses.

With the housing list as long as it is and the reasons for applicants requiring new houses being so varied, the Housing Committee has indeed faced a thankless and difficult task in allocating new houses.

I would like to take this opportunity to endorse the fact that a great deal of time and great care has been taken by the Council in discharging this responsibility, but I cannot help feeling that it would be an advantage if time were available, for up to date reports to be presented by the Council's officers on the exact circumstances of short listed applicants, before final allocation is made. This is not possible if tenants are short listed and houses allocated at the same meeting.

Old People's Housing.

It is a pity that the Alms Houses at Victoria Road, old though they are, are falling into dis-repair, for lack of funds. They stand on a considerable area of land and I see no reason why a number of old persons' bungalows should not be built upon it. Accommodation for the District Nurse could also be provided there, with advantage, and the old buildings could house the old people's Club and possibly a canteen. I know the Council has desired action in respect of this site for some time and I trust that no technicalities will interfere with the taking of positive action.

Problem Families.

There are, in your, as in other districts, a number of households which are best classed as "problem families".

Each family is a separate problem in itself but there are a number of circumstances which characterise a high proportion of them, e.g., intractable ineducability, instability or infirmity of character of one or both parents. These together express themselves in the persistent neglect of children, in fecklessness, irresponsibility, improvidence in the conduct of life and indiscipline in the home wherein dirt, poverty and squalor are often conspicuous.

I do not know how many such families there are in your district but I estimate it conservatively at 100 for the four districts comprising Area 5.

A serious feature and one which indicates the size of the problem is the fact that these families tend to have more children than others - the average number of children in a group in Bristol was 4.34 per family - and these children, which probably number about 500 in Area 5, and 3/4,000 in the County of Norfolk, are brought up, irrespective of their intelligence

in squalid conditions which they tend to perpetuate when they grow up, marry and start their own homes.

These families, many of them known to you individually, are brought to the official notice of this Council mainly through their housing circumstances and there is no doubt that the majority are in urgent need of better housing conditions.

I am of the opinion, however, that much more comprehensive measures than rehousing alone are required if there is to be any hope of rehabilitating a substantial proportion of these families - even more important, if there is to be any hope of preventing the relatively large number of children following in their parents' footsteps.

At the present time, the problem in Norfolk is dealt with piecemeal, each department giving what help it can and most hesitating to give any at all because of the belief that any help given is wasted. There is urgent need for a comprehensive overall policy in regard to these families which would include an assessment of their number and type and ensure co-ordination between all the interested parties.

My experience suggests that a major factor in the majority of these families is the presence of a mother of poor intelligence who has sufficient intelligence not to require statutory supervision but not sufficient ability to maintain a home - a job which requires ability to plan, budget and sustain an organized way of life.

A man of similar intelligence level can almost always earn his own living because the jobs he is able to retain are usually those where he is required to do routine work under supervision and which make no demands on his initiative.

The children from these families can be picked out without much difficulty at school and I doubt if the content of education provided for them at present is that which will be most likely to prevent their perpetuating the circumstances when they themselves become adult.

The factual information available is however very limited and the whole matter requires much more attention than has been given to it heretofore.

Health Centre.

Although the population of your town is only some 4,000 it is the effective centre of a much larger community - probably in the region of 15/20,000, about half of which is drawn from Suffolk.

The nearest comprehensive hospital services are situated in Norwich and Ipswich - both equidistant at about 22 miles - and any persons seeking specialist advice or requiring outpatient treatment must travel to one of these places.

The Norfolk County Council provides some clinics locally, e.g. the Infant Welfare Centre, Speech therapy, Orthopaedic and Dental clinics. At present these are held wherever space can be provided for them.

There is need for additional local specialist facilities, gynaecological, ear, nose and throat and child guidance clinics. The provision of these facilities would be the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

Taking all things into consideration, I consider there is a very good case for the provision of a small purpose built health centre in the town. What is required is a scheme similar to that entered upon at Harlow, where a small health centre has been built within the framework of a pair of Council Houses in such a way that conversion back to ordinary living accommodation could be a simple matter if the premises were found too small or otherwise unsuitable.

The Council may like to consider ways and means of achieving this very desirable object.

National Assistance Act 1948 and Amended Act 1951.

Your Medical Officer has now been appointed authorised officer for the purpose of the above Acts.

No action was taken in connection with these powers during the year.

Sewage Disposal and Conservancy.

During the year a major improvement has been made in the method of night soil collection and the emptying of cess pools and vaults. This has now been put out to contract instead of being operated by direct labour, as formerly. So far, the new arrangements have been satisfactory in every sense. The work is done more cheaply, more satisfactorily and more expeditiously and the Council has reason to be pleased with its efforts in this direction.

Water Supply.

The main supply to the town has remained satisfactory in quantity and quality during the year.

Fluorine.

A considerable body of evidence has accumulated, which suggests that the presence of fluorine in drinking water retards the onset of dental decay. The town supply has been analysed during the year for its fluorine content and I am pleased to report that the naturally occurring quantity is 1.7 parts per million in the untreated water and 0.9 parts per million after treatment. The latter is thought to approximate to the optimum figure. The mechanism in the reduction of the quantity associated with the softening process has not yet been investigated.

Slaughter House.

It will be seen from the Sanitary Inspector's Report that very considerable numbers of animals are slaughtered each year in the Ministry of Food's slaughter house in the town. Although financial stringency may prevent improvements at the present time, I would like to place on record my opinion that the present slaughterhouse is poorly situated, too small, out of date and

generally unsatisfactory for dealing with such a large quantity of meat.

I would like to express my thanks to Council Members for their co-operation, to the Clerk, Mr. C.R. Williamson, and to Mr. Stribley and his successor, Mr. Hewitt, for their co-operation throughout the year. I am also indebted to the staff of my office for considerable help in the preparation of this report.

A. E. BROWN,

M.D. D.P.H.

TABLE 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	3,628.
Estimated Resident Population	3,448.
Sum represented by a ld. rate £	81.
Rateable Value ...	£20,097.

TABLE 2. LIVE BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	34.	23.	57.
Illegitimate	-	1.	1.
Total	34.	24.	58.

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population:	Diss U.D. 16.82
	Area 5. 15.4

TABLE 3. STILL BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth rate per 1,000 per 1,000 Total Births:	Diss U.D. 0.0
	Area 5. 26.8

TABLE 4. DEATHS (All ages).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	29.	26.	55.

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population:	Diss U.D. 15.9
	Area 5. 14.0

TABLE 5. INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths of Infants under
one year).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	2.	-	2.
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2.	-	2.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births:	Diss U.D. 34.5
	Area 5. 27.5

TABLE 6. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital Malformations	1.	-	1.
Bronchitis	1.	-	1.
Total	2.	-	2.

TABLE 7. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar General).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory,	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other,	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease,	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria,	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough,	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection,	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis,	-	-	-
8. Measles,	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases,	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm; stomach,	-	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm; lung, bronchus	1	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm; breast,	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm; uterus,	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms,	2	1	3
15. Leukemia; Aleukemia,	-	-	-
16. Diabetes,	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system,	1	1	2
18. Coronary disease, angina,	7	-	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
20. Other heart disease,	7	10	17
21. Other circulatory disease,	1	2	3
22. Influenza,	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia,	1	4	5
24. Bronchitis,	2	2	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system,	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum,	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea,	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis,	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate,	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion,	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations,	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases,	3	3	6
33. Motor Vehicle accidents,	1	-	1
34. All other accidents,	-	-	-
35. Suicide,	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of War,	-	-	-
Total	29.	26.	55.

TABLE 8. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1951. (According to Age Groups).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year.	2	-	2
1 and under 5,	1	-	1
5 " " 10;	-	-	-
10 " " 20;	-	-	-
20 " " 30;	-	-	-
30 " " 40;	1	-	1
40 " " 50;	1	2	3
50 " " 60;	4	2	6
60 " " 70;	7	3	10
70 " " 80;	5	8	13
80 " " 90;	8	9	17
90 " " 100.	-	4	4
Total	29	26	55.

TABLE 9. SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RATES.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951.
<u>Live Births (per 1000 pop.)</u>					
				(51)	(58)
Diss Urban District,	15.92	15.2	10.34	14.0	16.8
Area 5.	18.6	15.7	14.5	14.9	15.4
England & Wales,	19.1	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5
<u>Still Births (per 1000 total births)</u>					
				(1)	(Nil)
Diss Urban District,	18.8	18.5.	28.0	19.2	0.0
Area 5.	27.8	30.4	27.0	23.0	26.8
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1000 pop.)</u>					
				(50)	(55)
Diss Urban District,	12.36	16.35	16.09	13.7	15.9
Area 5.	12.7	12.9	13.3	12.1	14.0
England & Wales,	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)</u>					
				(Nil)	(2)
Diss Urban District	0.0	56.6	0.0	0.0	34.5
Area 5.	32.4	31.8	21.0	14.5	27.5
England & Wales,	41.0	34.0	32.0	29.8	29.6

NOTE: The figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Diss U.D.

TABLE 10. BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERIAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951 PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	Area 5
<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>				
<u>Births:</u>				
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	15.48
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.42
<u>Deaths:</u>				
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	14.08
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.25
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.40
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)-				
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.51
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	0.60
Whooping cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	6.55
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.0
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.32
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	0.90
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	1.30
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05
Non paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.12
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>				
<u>Deaths</u>				
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	27.5
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age.	1.4	1.6	1.0	3.2
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	6.30
(a) Per 1,000 related live births.				

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and Cause.	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total Births.	Rates per million women aged 15-44
All15 Sepsis of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium	70	0.10	
(Abortion with toxæmia)	3	0.00	0
All16 (Other toxæmias of pregnancy and childbirth)	167	0.24	
All17 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	91	0.13	
All18 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05	4
All19 Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	7
A.120 Other complication of pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium.	125	0.18	

TABLE 11. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

	<u>Under</u> <u>1</u>	<u>1-2</u> <u>yrs</u>	<u>3-4</u> <u>yrs</u>	<u>5-9</u> <u>yrs</u>	<u>10-14</u> <u>yrs</u>	<u>15-24</u> <u>yrs</u>	<u>Over</u> <u>25</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Scarlet Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles,	-	3	1	3	-	1	1	9
Whooping Cough,	4	14	4	27	-	1	-	50
Pneumonia,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Food Poisoning,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
Total	4	17	5	31	-	3	2	62

TABLE 12. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1951,
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

	<u>Quarters.</u>				<u>Total.</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Scarlet Fever,	-	-	-	-	-
Measles,	3	6	-	-	9
Whooping Cough,	22	23	5	-	50
Pneumonia,	2	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning,	1	-	-	-	1
Total	28	29	5	-	62

TABLE 13. TUBERCULOSIS (Details of New Cases during 1951).

<u>Age Period.</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0-4	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-
25-34	1	1	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-
45-54	1	-	-	-
55-64	-	1	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-

TABLE 14. TUBERCULOSIS (Number of Cases on T.B. Register end 1951).

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pulmonary,	11	8	19.
Non-Pulmonary,	1	2	3.
Total	12	10	22.

TABLE 15. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.

<u>Diss U.D.</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Pulmonary	M.)))	1	2
	F.)))	1	2
Non-Pulmonary	M.)) 3) 4	1	-
	F.)))	2	-
Total	1	3	4	5	4
Area 5. Total	31.	25	34	31	36

TABLE 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

The following table shows the immunisation state of the children in Area No. 5, comprising Diss and Wynondham Urban Districts and Depwade and Loddon Rural Districts for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

	<u>Under School Age</u>	<u>School Age.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Numbers Immunised,	1493	4891	6384.
Estimated Population,	3227	5887	9114.
Percentage Immunised	46	83	70.

TABLE 17. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The state of vaccination of children born during 1949, 1950 and 1951 resident in the District and in Area 5, comprising Diss and Wynondham Urban Districts and Depwade and Loddon Rural Districts is shown in the following table.

	<u>Diss U.D.</u>			<u>Area 5.</u>		
	<u>1949,</u>	<u>1950,</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1949,</u>	<u>1950,</u>	<u>1951.</u>
No. of live births registered	35.	51.	58.	616.	590.	617.
No. of vaccinations recorded,	19.	28.	31.	349.	339.	320.
Percentage vaccinated ...	54.2	54.9	53.4	56.6	57.4	51.8

TABLE 18. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of deaths,	4	13	13	7	5
Percentage of total deaths,	9.5	23.2	20.3	14	9.

TABLE 18A. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER (AREA 5).

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of Deaths,	59	83	82	84	86
Percentage of Total Deaths,	11.7	16.9	16.8	17.3	15.3.

TABLE 19. COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN POST-WAR YEARS.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
1946.	10.
1947.	20.
1948.	28.
1949.	26.
1950.	20.
1951.	<u>19.</u>
Total	<u><u>123.</u></u>

MEDICAL SERVICES AVAILABLE IN AREA NO. 5.

In my Annual Report for 1950 I gave a summary of the Medical Services available in Area 5. There have been only minor amendments during the year and these are given below.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Infant Welfare Centres (Doctor in attendance) are held as follows:-

Diss (Congregational Schoolroom)	-	2nd Friday each month.		
Harleston (Congregational Church Hall)	-	1st Wednesday	"	"
Loddon (Ambulance Brigade Room)	-	1st Tuesday	"	"
Long Stratton (Court Room)	-	3rd Thursday	"	"
Wynondhan (Methodist Schoolroom)	-	2nd Thursday	"	"

Village Infant Welfare Centres (District Nurse in charge). Sessions are held now monthly at the following Villages:-

Alpington,	Denton,	Gillingham,	Tacolneston,
Bressingham,	Ditchingham,	Hales,	Tibenham;
Brockdish,	Earshan,	Langley,	Thurlton;
Brooke,	Ellingham,	Spooner Row,	Topcroft,
Bunwell,			Woodton.

Domestic Help.

During 1951, assistance was given in approximately 250 households and the number of Home Helps available was increased to over 60 in the Area but certain districts are still not fully covered.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DISS.

ANNUAL REPORT of the
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

1951.

During the year ending 31st. December, 1951, a total of 1663 visits and inspections have been made in connection with Public Health Administration and are summarised as follows:-

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Water Supply	38.
Pest Control	68.
Rag Flock Act	4.
Salvage	36.
Petroleum Acts	15.
Outworkers	3.
Factories	25.
Infectious Diseases	14.
Public Cleansing	272.
Drainage	54.
Public Health & Housing Acts,	239.
" " " " with Medical Officer ...	9.
Shops Acts	20.
Markets	32.
Tents, Vans, Sheds & Moveable Dwellings	11.
Miscellaneous	10.
Total	<u>850.</u>

FOOD INSPECTION & FOOD PREMISES.

M.O.F. Regional Slaughterhouse	395.
Milk & Dairies & Food Premises	<u>133.</u>
Total	<u>528.</u>

COMPLAINTS.

No. of complaints received and recorded	94.
No. of "follow up" visits in regard to complaint ..	191.

NUISANCES.

No. of nuisances abated	67.
No. of Statutory Notices served	2.
No. of Informal Notices served	61.
Legal Proceedings	NIL.

HOUSING.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year a total of 239 visits/inspections have been made to dwellings in connection with Overcrowding, Disrepair, Sanitary Defects and other matters, all of which resulted in only 2 Statutory Notices being served on the Owners; the remainder being remedied by personal contact and informal action. In regard to the statutory notices it will be seen that further legal action was not necessary.

CARAVANS - (TENTS, VANS, SHEDS & MOVEABLE DWELLINGS).

A small number of Caravans, etc: have been stationed within the Urban District during the year, constituting "dwellings" within the meaning of the Act, and in this connection, 11 inspections were made. To encroach on 1952, only One of these Caravans have eventually been licensed, the sanitary arrangements being suitable and sufficient in all respects.

ACCOMMODATION.

With-in the Urban District there are 1231 inhabited dwellings 31 of which are Farm dwellings. In addition to these a very small number of habitable properties are vacant. The number of Council dwellings, including those which have and are being constructed during the year total .. 234.

To consider proportionally the number of dwellings in relation to the Population and the Acreage of the Urban District it would appear that there are approx: 2½ persons, per dwelling and 2½ dwellings per acre.

This does not convey a true picture of the district, as much of the area is Farm Lands, but is quoted as an interesting comparison and would assist to justify development on a radial site plan centred on St. Mary's Church, for a lesser number of dwellings per acre and maintaining all Sanitary amenities.

HOUSING SURVEY.

The Housing Survey is still being conducted as and when practicable and although when completed will furnish information of "vital Health importance" it is regretted that progress is slow, but will be facilitated with additional and essential office equipment which may be regarded as "the tools for the job".

OVERCROWDING.

During the year the known cases of overcrowding in families were increased from 2 to 9, and what may be described as progressive achievement for the Health and Housing Committees is the record of the re-housing of 7 of these families and of 8 other families who were occupying accommodation dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants by reason of, congested living conditions, sanitary defects and bad arrangements of sub-standard dwellings.

This re-housing, which may be said to be a minor number when compared to the major local issue, involved 62 persons who are now enjoying the health and environmental benefits of improved accommodation.

During the year the number of families occupying the temporary accommodation at Mere Manor has been reduced by approx: 45%, i.e., from 9 to 5. Of these families, 3 are included in previous paragraph and 1 other removed by own private arrangements.

Adverting to the overcrowded families it is a credit to the liaison between Council, an Owner of private property, and the Occupants themselves, that by one person being allocated a Council dwelling, it enabled 2 other families, then living in 1 house, to abate their overcrowded conditions by private arrangements - the result being 8 persons relieved of unsatisfactory housing conditions. (This latter 8 persons also being included in the total of 62).

It must be mentioned that these are not the total number of families re-housed. Many others have been re-housed during the year for many and various reasons and records could shew a far greater number of persons who are now re-housed in dwellings with all the amenities of a "FIT HOUSE" as recommended by the Central Housing Advisory Committee.

At this point it is conveniently desirable to reflect on the ultimate aims of Council - Committees - Officers - viz:- "the re-housing of persons/families who are living in conditions and circumstances that are prejudicial to health and unsatisfactory however the case may be, and the raising of better housing standards".

This principle, it would appear, is now being defeated inasmuch as in some instances persons are re-housed to suitable dwellings (according to the need of their family etc.), which are constructed to give improved accommodation and environmental hygiene and shortly after commencement of tenancy, in some instances, are enjoying the profits of sub-letting a subsidised dwelling and so denouncing the principles of improved and better housing standards, or indirectly, advocating the construction of smaller dwellings.

While it is appreciated that sub-letting is permissible - (the rising cost of living makes this a necessity with some persons), (this is also another pointer to a reduced number of bedrooms for certain families), - perhaps it is as well to refer to the appropriate legal provisions for determining an overcrowded family and which states that a dwelling can be overcrowded although the Permitted Number is not exceeded - viz: a person sub-letting and crowding children, and or, adults and children in own bedrooms. At the time of application to sub-let the number of proposed sub-tenants is not known, likewise sleeping arrangements of applicants:-

Housing Act, 1936, Sec.58 (1). A dwellinghouse shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either:-

(a) is such that any two of those persons, being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or

(b) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists, in excess of the Permitted No. of persons as defined in the Fifth Schedule to this Act

Housing Act, 1936, Sec.68. "Room" does not include any room of a type not normally used in the locality either as a living room or as a bedroom.

In contrast to above the following "history" is tabulated to show progress in this Urban District under the provisions of the Housing Acts since 1934 - 1952:-

Demolition Orders made in respect of Individual Properties ..	14.
Properties Demolished by Formal action	9.
" " " informal action	11.
Dwellings now occupied with Demolition Orders valid	2.
" vacant " " " " "	3.
Properties with "Undertakings" (sec.11) and used as Stores ..	3.
Official Representation made to Council in respect of	
Individual Properties and no further action taken	27.
"Time and Place" notice served and dwelling made fit by	
Owner....	1.

CONSERVANCY.

This year 1951 saw a change in the method of collection of night-soil and the emptying of Cesspools and Vaults - viz: the switch over from Direct Labour and Hire to Contract.

During the year many methods and schemes were planned on paper and over the office table but always the same obstacle "reared its ugly head" - Labour and payment of a suitable wage.

The nearest approach to a satisfactory sanitary speed-up in the cleansings was with the combination of Refuse and Night Soil Collections. This too, collapsed, after being so near to operation and it was intended to use a "utility type" tanker/trailer constructed to own design. Labour foiled this attempt, but had it been successful the answer to the Cesspool problem was not solved - inasmuch as a 'jealous Authority' was still dependent on a neighbouring Authority and which method has since proved to be very costly indeed.

The Contractor commenced cleansings from 3rd December, 1951, and work has proceeded smoothly and very satisfactory without complaint. The financial and time-saving assets are well known to Council, except perhaps, that the cost of additional Cesspool emptying is approx: 50% less than the Hire Method (Depwade R.D.C.) and that when any Vaults are cleansed in addition to that required by contract, a large number can be dealt with in a few hours, whereas previously some individual Vaults occupied 1 man with Horse for at least half a day. The Vaults are now being emptied by suction tanker.

The terms of the Contract are such for a period of 3 years in the first instance (terminable 3 months' notice on either side). That all pails shall be emptied at least once per week and all vaults and cesspools emptied at least twice per annum @ 6³/₄d. per House. Additional vault and cesspool cleansings at 15/- per load. Depwade R.D.C. now charge 30/- per load plus a mileage charge.

Although the financial benefits from such switch over in this field of Public Health service are not felt immediately the burden of some extra expense is the appreciation of services given to an "unsavoury but essential" job of work and I must report that the generous action of the Council to retain his service was warmly welcomed by the past Operator. I believe the Citizens of Diss, particularly those who occupy homes that are not connected to the sewer, also welcomed this resolution.

The revised motor vehicle tanker service is now cleansing the following during the forenoon of 2 days each week: cesspools and vaults being dealt with by a separate suction vehicle as and when required by order:-

Privy Vaults	32.
Pail Closets	290.
Cesspools	12.
Total	<u>334.</u>

9 Pail Closets of dwellings situate in Store Street, Shelfanger Road, and being Depwade R.D.C. are emptied by this Authority each week, per existing Contract, a charge of £2.10.0. per annum being made on the occupants in respect of each dwelling.

REFUSE COLLECTION & SALVAGE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

At the closing of the year the new Fordson Thames Refuse Vehicle (3 ton chassis - 7 cu.yd.) completed 1 year's service with this Authority.

A very satisfactory year of progress from many points of view, such as, reduced labour costs in relation to the number of men employed, a quicker "turn round" at the Tipping site, less maintenance (new vehicle), an improved type of vehicle for cleansing etc: but unfortunately running costs, i.e. petrol consumption etc. is not so satisfactory as may have been anticipated. During the year the vehicle travelled approx. 3000 miles, consumed 463 gallons petrol, and averaged only 6.4 miles per gallon. To quote previous monthly report:

"Having regard to the contours of the Urban District this would appear to be a very poor petrol consumption but in relation to the size of the engine, 8 cylinder, 30.01 H.P. and the nature of the work, can be regarded as not unusual. A smaller engine would have done the work for this type of District equally efficiently and shewn a better n.p.g.".

A total weight of 1496 tons of refuse has been disposed of during the year - a monthly average of 124 tons 10 cwt. as compared with 1000 tons during 1950. This may be attributed to the additional number of houses and the provision of proper dustbins to all properties where required.

At the time of this report a new collection route is being given a trial with a view to maintaining a weekly collection and also of eventually extending the collection of refuse to all dwellings situate in close proximity to the Diss Heywood Road.

The tipping site, Hired at £15 per annum, has been kept "Clean" and free from rodents as far as possible. The upper pit has been closed during the year and completely sealed with sand (ex the new P.O. site on Market Place) to prevent any possible risk of fire and nuisance so close to a main road and railway line.

The no. of Dustbins emptied each week	1230.
The no. of Dustbins supplied during the year under Public Health Act, 1936, sec. 75	9.
Total no. of Bins supplied under this Scheme	64.
No. of new bins now in stock	27.
No. of Bins recovered and in stock	1.
Total no. of Bins now in stock and available for issue to all properties	28.

SALVAGE.

The National Waste Paper Contest was organised from 1st Jan. -31st December, 1951, and during this period a total of 41 tons 8 cwts. of mixed waste paper and cardboard was collected, realising a total payment to Council's account of £456. 2. 9d. The "built up" area of the Urban District was divided into 4 sub-districts and on one half day each week a separate collection was made. Towards the end of the year this collection was curtailed slightly to maintain a weekly refuse collection.

The loan of the Trailer for this purpose by Councillor C.E.J. Gaze has been a great factor in achieving this effort to the National Rearrangement Programme and was also of great assistance when organising the method of collection, without a serious interruption of the refuse service. A pig net was also gratefully loaned by Councillor L.E. Rush but has since been replaced by the purchase of a proper sheet.

I would like to express my thanks to Councillors Gaze and Rush for their assistance in this Nationally important service, and to Mr. Jones, Manager of the Local Cinema, for his co-operation in advertising the competition and collections etc. on the screen. Publicity bills were displayed by the Waste Paper Recovery Association on request and free of charge. The paper was sold to Messrs Richardsons Ltd. Norwich, who supplied the sacks; the paper being bagged up by Council's employees and checked weighed by the Prince Regent Tar Co. for a very small fee (1/- per load).

At the end of the year, the curtailed collection was still in operation, but quantities are reduced, mainly to some local traders and organisations realising the value of the waste paper etc. and finding it more profitable as a source of income at other 'markets'.

PEST CONTROL.

The work of pest control has continued to work very satisfactory with the employment of a part-time Operator, @ 2/6d. per hour, and a certain amount of success in this respect has also been achieved through the co-operation and liason of the Min. of Ag. & Fish. representative, of the Infestation Control Division, in regard to Ministry properties in this district.

During the year a total of 68 inspections were made and treatment carried out to 30 properties. Also during the year, Council resolved that the sum of 10/0d. be charged in respect of Trade premises and 5/0d. for each subsequent treatment. As to farms and farm buildings a charge of 3d. per baiting point for each initial treatment.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out during months July/August with a very satisfactory negative result. A total of 37 manholes were baited during a '3 Consecutive Day' scheme.

Of the 34 Agricultural properties within the Urban District 9 are still under Contract with the Norfolk Agricultural Executive Committee for pest control.

REPORT OF TREATMENT AND INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DEC. 1951.

Properties:	Local Auth.	Dwelling Houses.	Agricultural	Business & Indust	Total.
Total No. of properties in District.	5.	1231.	34.	89.	1359.

Properties:	Local Auth.	Dwelling Houses.	Agri- cultural	Business & Indust	Total.
No. of properties inspected as result of (a) notification,	(a) 1.	17.	-	1.	19.
(b) otherwise	(b) 4.	32.	3.	10.	49.
No. of Props. found to be infested with Rats.	Major. 1. Minor. 4.	- 20.	- 3.	1. 1.	2. 28.
Props. seriously infested with Mice.	----- NIL -----				

No. of infested props. treated.	5.	20.	3.	2.	30.
------------------------------------	----	-----	----	----	-----

No. of "BLOCK CONTROL" schemes carried out 1.

No. of Notices served NIL.

Arrangements have been made with E.E. Anness Esq., Butcher, St. Nicholas Street, for the supply of Sausage Rusk, pre-bait, as and when required.

PETROLEUM STORAGE.

The work of administration of and installations under the Petroleum Acts has not changed very much from the previous years, except that 2 additional Tanks and Pumps were satisfactorily installed with necessary Fire precautions, and appropriate Licences granted and issued.

The Home Office now require a 6 monthly return of all petrol storage installations where petrol is sold to the public, with amendments of additions or otherwise. This is in connection with Defence records.

Licences are issued annually subject to a Statutory Fee being paid to Council's account, and in this respect a total amount of £26.10.0d. is received annually.

The number of licences issued annually is 28, and the quantity of Petroleum spirit and other Oils stored within the District in accordance with the Acts, totals some 96,390 gallons.

SHOPS.

During the year a total of 20 visits/inspections were made in connection with the Shops Acts 1934-50.

Several shops have closed and reopened during the year and only 1 registered shop now remains closed and vacant. The Sanitary Accommodation, i.e. water closet conveniences, heating, temperature, ventilation, lighting, washing facilities and arrangements for taking of meals by the Staffs, has in each and every instance been found to be suitable and sufficient.

One "Certificate of Exemption" under sec. 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, has been renewed during the year. Total number of "Exemption Certificates" issued is 11, viz: in respect of restricted accommodation for the provision of Sanitary conveniences. As the result of routine inspection it was found only necessary on 4 occasions to serve informal notice in regard to general cleanliness. (This does not include shops retailing food commodities).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

During the year a total of 25 inspections were made of premises registered as Factories, there being:-

- 34 Factories with Mechanical Power,
- 15 Factories without Mechanical Power.
- 4 Other premises under the Act.

As the result of inspections under secs. 1,2,3,4, 6 & 7, of the Act, only 4 informal notices were served.

These are analysed as follows:-

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of Cleanliness, S.I.	2.	2.
Sanitary Conveniences, unsuitable or defective, S.7	2.	2.

Part VIII of the Act.

No. of visits in connection with Outworkers, Sec.110	3.
No. of persons registered as Outworkers	1.

No. of notifications received and class of work:-

"The weaving of any textile Fabrix" 1.

The premises in this case being suitable and sufficient.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 4 samples of water were taken from pumps with supply from shallow wells for the purpose of bacteriological analyses and were reported as follows:-

Satisfactory 3.
Unsatisfactory 1.

In regard to the unsatisfactory sample, this having previously been reported as unsatisfactory, notice was served under Public Health Act, 1936, (amended by Water Act, 1945), sec.138, and the well was closed, by way of disrepair of pump only. The work of providing a piped supply inside the house was carried out by the Urban District Council in default of the Owner.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The routine work in connection with infectious diseases and disinfection would appear to be on the decline from the statistical sanitary point of view and is probably attributed to improved health services, immunisation at the proper time, and the general improved standard of hygiene connected with dwellings, environmental hygiene and Food premises.

No. of visits made during 1951	14.
" " " " " 1950	66.

During the year Terminal Disinfection was carried out to 6 dwellings by reason of:-

- (a) Tuberculosis 4.
(b) Facial Erysipelas 1.
(c) Other reasons, death etc 1.

Disinfestation and Fumigation.

Only 3 dwellings were fumigated in connection with the eradication of verminous conditions.

MILK, DAIRIES & FOOD PREMISES.

No. of premises registered as Dairies	3.
No. of Licences issued under The Milk (Special Designation)	
(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949	3.
(Principal Dealer's Licence)	1.)
(Supplementary Licences)	2.)
No. of licences issued under The Milk (Special Designation)	
(Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949	1.
(Principal Dealer's Licence	1.)
(Supplementary Licences	NIL.)

Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 14.

Number of premises used in connection with:-

- (a) the sale or the manufacture for sale of Icecream, or
the storage of Icecream intended for sale 13.
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted,
pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale ... 15.

Game Act, 1831.

No. of premises/persons licensed to Deal in Game	5.
Total number of Food premises including Grocers, Green-grocers, Chemists, Butchers, Bakehouses, Fish and Chip Saloons etc, Cafes, Restaurants	43.
Total number of visits/inspections Market Stalls and Street Traders	32.
Total number of visits/inspections of Food Premises and Dairies	133.

BYELAWS.

It may be said that the application of Council's Byelaws in respect of the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air, is being adhered to quite satisfactory by all local food traders. Two traders have voluntarily prohibited persons bringing dogs on the premises and from inspections of kitchens, etc. it has been found that approximately only 50% of the Traders where food is prepared, are using some form of the approved detergents and chemical sterilizing methods for washing up of utensils etc.

CONDEMNATIONS OF FOOD.

During the year the following quantities of foods were voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption. Certificates of condemnation being issued for each item:-

Cooked Ham, imported	311	lbs.	1	ozs.
Meats, canned	198	"	1	"
Fish, canned,	12	"	6	"
Jan, canned	13	"	7	"
Vegetables, canned	35	"	3	"
Soups, canned	12	"	14	"
Evaporated Milk	30	Pts.		
Fruits, canned	1071	lbs.	3	ozs.
Tomato Juice, canned	4	"	0	"
Tomato Ketchup, bottled	1	"	0	"
Slab Cake	9	"	12	"
Puddings, canned	1	"	0	"

Carcase Beef on retail premises and due to internal bruising/injuries 484½ lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Total number of visits/inspections to the Ministry of Food Regional Slaughterhouse in connection with the Post and Anti-Morten inspections of animals 395.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1951.	1632.	1401.	1633.	1046.	5712.
1950.	1450.	360.	2019.	994.	4823.
1949.	1262.	290.	1985.	861.	4398.

The number of COWS included in table on previous page under heading of "CATTLE" and slaughtered during 1951 is as follows:-

Ex: Various Markets 196.

Casualties 56.

252.

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS OF ALL CARCASE MEAT & OFFAL.

1951.	<u>MEAT.</u>				<u>OFFAL.</u>			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis,	3.	14.	1.	9.	1.	14.	1.	27.
All diseases and conditions except tuberculosis.	8.	0.	2.	10.	3.	17.	3.	2.
<hr/>								
1950.								
Tuberculosis,	5.	6.	2.	1.	1.	15.	3.	0.
All diseases except and conditions except tuberculosis.	2.	14.	3.	2.	2.	19.	0.	2.
<hr/>								
1949.								
Tuberculosis.	7.	6.	3.	21.	1.	13.	2.	19.
All diseases and conditions except tuberculosis.	5.	11.	3.	13.	3.	10.	3.	26.

TOTALS:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1951.	17.	7.	0.	20.
1950.	12.	16.	0.	5.
1949.	18.	3.	1.	4.

Number of Carcases found with Cysticercus Bovis lesions ...

<u>1951.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
7.	1.	0.

CONDEMNATION ANALYSIS 1951.

		<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
TUBERCULOSIS ..	(MEAT (Cattle	3.	5.	0.	19.
	(Pigs	-	9.	0.	18.
	(Sheep & Calves.		- Nil -		
	(OFFAL (Cattle	1.	13.	2.	20.
	(Pigs	-	-	3.	7.
	(Sheep & Calves.		- Nil -		

ALL DISEASES & CONDITIONS, EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.	(MEAT (Cattle	4.	16.	3.	23.
	(Pigs	2.	19.	0.	27.
	(Sheep & Calves.	-	4.	1.	16.
	(OFFAL (Cattle	3.	2.	1.	17.
	(Pigs	-	12.	2.	13.
	(Sheep & Calves.	-	2.	3.	0.

From the above Tables it would appear that over a period of Three (3) years, Tuberculosis in Home Bred animals is on the decline and has during this period been reduced by approximately 50%, while condemnations from other causes appears to be on the increase, but this may be attributed, possibly, to increased production.

Of the Seven (7) cases of Cysticercus Bovis, Four (4) were found in cattle from Diss Market, One (1) Burnham Market, One (1) Norwich Market, and One (1) Rugby Market; hence it shows the infection being widespread throughout the country, and in all probability, throughout the Country.

In regard to the Retail Meat, Diss and District are very fortunate inasmuch as approximately 75% of the rationed meat in butcher's shops is Home Bred and not frozen Imported meat.

Also from the tables, it is of interest to note, due to increased number of animals slaughtered, the assumed increased consumption of Beef, Mutton and Pork, over the three years, with a more or less consistent number of population; a small proportion only, of the carcase meat being distributed to other Districts outside this area, i.e. Diss, Depwade, Hartismere and Eye.

L.G.STRIBLEY,

Sanitary Inspector,
Diss Urban District.

26th March, 1952.