ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR 1951

on the

MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

by

H. F. GREEN M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Chief Sanitary Inspector

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

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To the Chairman and Members
Malvern Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report for 1951 there are one or two points to which I would like to draw your attention. These reports are essential reports on the environment in which people of the district live and the effect of that environment upon their health. However far the National Health Service develops it will always be essential to have regard to the primary considerations of environment such as originally actuated the minds of the pioneers of the Public Health Service.

In the year 1951 we have seen three things take place which have emphasised the importance of this outlook. There was an outbreak of glandular enlargement associated with fever, almost certainly tuberculous in origin and probably derived from a single herd of cows. It is not possible to assess the amount of ill-health arising from this source, nor will the whole tale become available for five years. It is sad to think that had all milk in Malvern been pasteurized this outbreak might never have happened. Further details are given later on in this report. The second event of importance this year was the making of thirty Demolition Orders in respect of unfit houses, houses which could not be made habitable, and the third event was the prosecution of a man who was bartering balloons to children for old clothes. These three events show, each in their different way, how easy it would be to slip back to some of the worst conditions of the Victorian era if constant vigilance were not maintained. The building of 144 new houses in Malvern during the year shows the pattern of things to come.

May I, finally, thank members of the staff for their extreme loyalty and hard work during a period when, clerically speaking, the department was stretched near to breaking point.

H. F. GREEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

AREA of land and inland water	7,400 acres
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population ...	23,940
Number of dwelling houses	5,865
Total Number of Assessments	6,990
Rateable Value at 31.12.51	176,126
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.52.	£700.9s.9d.

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 of estimated resident population)	16.7
Still-birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) ...	28.0
Still-birth Rate (per 1,000 of estimated resident population)	0.42
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	9.8
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) ...	23.0

Deaths from puerperal causes: No deaths in 1951 were attributable to puerperal or maternal causes.

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1951.

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	15.5
Death Rate (" " " ")	12.5
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related births) ...	29.6

DEATHS

Cause of Death - All Ages	Total	Male	Female
Tuberculosis	4	3	1
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	19	9	10
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	34	15	19
Diseases of the Heart and Arteries	122	53	69
Nephritis	8	2	6
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	2	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	-
Cancer - all forms	47	23	24
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
Violence	8	3	5
All other causes	37	19	18

The birth rate in Malvern has again been above the average for England and Wales being 16.7 as opposed to 15.5 births per 1,000. This high figure seems to be a constant feature and suggests that the distribution of population by age groups has altered more than it would appear from the Registrar General's estimate. The other explanation of this relatively high birth rate may be that the people of Malvern are naturally more fertile than those elsewhere. The 1951 census made by the Registrar General will provide figures from which an answer to this question can be obtained.

This seemingly academic point is of extreme importance. If Malvern contains more young people than is generally supposed it is almost certain that the population will continue to rise, whereas if the fertility of the residents of Malvern is at present rather above the average for the country we may expect a reversion to the normal within measurable time.

I must also draw your attention to the fact that the infantile mortality figure for this year is only 23 compared with 29 for England and Wales. Last year's figure of 42 indicates the wide variation that this figure may show owing to the factor of chance selection.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern water. First a deep borehole at Bromsberrow which has been sunk into new red sandstone. It provides an abundant and good water supply showing an average total hardness of 17. It is not contaminated in any way. The second is water collected from the hills around the British Camp, the reservoir lying in a hollow in these hills. This supply is more in the nature of a standby than a main supply and the analysis is typical of hill water, that is, containing few "solids in solution" and having a low total hardness. Unfortunately it is not possible to pump Bromsberrow water into the reservoir. The mixture of these two waters in an open reservoir invariably leads to a heavy growth of algae. Thus these two supplies have to be used more or less independently of one another, although mixture is permissible in the pipes.

Regular monthly samples have been taken by your Surveyor and the reports have been uniformly satisfactory. An average report is appended.

Water Supply from Wells

45 samples of water were taken and sent to the Laboratory with the following results:-

Satisfactory;	Chemical	- 10	Bacteriological	- 4
Unsatisfactory:	"	- 12	"	- 19

APPENDIX

MALVERN WATER

Physical Characters	19th March, 1951.	14th June, 1951.
Colour	Clear	Clear
Odour	None	None
Deposit	None	Slight: White
	pH 7.3	pH 7.2
Chemical Examination		
Solids in Suspension (Dried at 100° C.)	None	Slight Trace
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180° C.)	21	25
" " " After ignition	19	23
Chlorides calculated as Common Salt	3.3	3.6
Hardness Permanent	5	4
" Temporary	11	14
" Total	16	18
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0002	NIL
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001	0.0002
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.49	0.72
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	NIL	NIL
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ...	NIL	NIL
Toxic Metals	None detected	None detected
Total Residual Chlorine	NIL	0.001
Bacteriological Examination		
Number of Colonies developing upon Agar		
(a) In two days at 37°	1 per one ml.	
(b) In three days at 22°C	40 per one ml.	
Coli-aerogenes count	3 per 100 Ml.	
Faecal Coli Type		

Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Guarlford Sewage Works by means of controlled tipping. Street sweeping in Central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Cesspool emptying by mechanical means as required.

Swimming Baths and Pools

(a) Public swimming baths or pools	-	Public Pool owned by Local Authority.
(b) Privately owned swimming baths or pools open to public	-	None.
(c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of water	-	Routine Sampling.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Services

Chemical analysis is carried out, as before, by arrangement with the County Laboratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Clinics

There are none provided by this Authority.

The following Clinics are provided by Voluntary Committees in Malvern on behalf of the County Council:-

Infant Welfare Centres

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	Tuesdays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Free Church Hall, Malvern Link.	Wednesdays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Lansdowne Crescent.	Fridays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Village Hall, Lower Wyche.	1st Tuesday in the month	2.45 - 4.0 p.m.

The following Clinics are provided by the County Council:-

Ante-Natal

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	10 a.m.

Eye

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	As required (by appointment only)

Minor Ailments

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	Friday (School children only).	9.0 - 10.0 a.m.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1951:

Disease	All Ages	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	or ages N.K.
Scarlet Fever	23	-	2	6	9	3	3	-	-
Measles	679	17	131	186	303	24	8	10	-
Whooping Cough	124	7	23	38	52	1	-	3	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	or ages N.K.
Ac. Pneumonia	27	1	3	8	5	9	1
Dysentery	14	1	3	5	3	1	1
Erysipelas	6	1	-	1	2	2	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

The year 1951 showed an expected increase in the number of cases of measles and whooping cough. The figure for measles is one of the highest recorded in this area. Cases of scarlet fever were less and only one case of poliomyelitis occurred as opposed to eight in the previous year.

In July, August and September, a large number of cases of so-called "glandular fever" developed. This illness was characterized by enlarged glands in the neck and a fever. The majority of cases settled down in about six weeks but by the end of the year a few had broken down, and in the following year there were some cases of frank non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Nearly all these cases of enlarged glands obtained their milk from the same source - milk which was derived from tuberculin tested herds. By November it was possible to deduce that infection had taken place in the month of May, and early in the New Year it became possible to notify a few cases as tubercular. The circumstances suggest a case of tubercular infection of a cow in a tuberculin tested herd. Unfortunately it was impossible to prove this thesis. The number of cases of glandular enlargement occurring did, however, suggest a common source of infection, which was milk born. We anticipate that further cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis from this source will continue to make themselves apparent over the next five years even though the infection was acquired almost certainly only in the month of May, 1951. The incubation would seem to be six to eight weeks minimum. The time required for biological testing of samples of milk is a further six weeks. Thus there is bound to be at least three months, and probably nearer to six months, delay before the source of tubercular infection in milk can be identified. This rather frightening state of affairs need never occur if all milk is pasteurized before consumption.

PROPHYLAXIS

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Ages 1 - 5 years	Ages 5 - 14 years	Total for Year
Children who received a full course of Primary Immunisation	264	14	278
Children who received a Re-Inforcing Injection			128

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.

Age at 31.12.51 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total under 15
	16	180	215	256	206	943	839	2,655
Estimated mid-year child population 1951	Children under five				Children 5 to 14			6,264
	1,871				4,393			

Smallpox Vaccination

274 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 78% of the number of children born during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of Care and Attention.

Two persons were removed to Avonside Hospital following legal action by your Medical Officer of Health and the Clerk of the Council. One case, an old lady of 93, was living by herself and suffering severely from her infirmities which needed hospital treatment. She resisted removal to hospital but once there, was very happy and stated that she would under no circumstances allow herself to be taken home again. She died after four months happy existence in the hospital.

The second case on which action was taken was in the nature of an emergency, where an old lady of nearly 90, suffering from senile confusion became almost unmanageable in the last few weeks of her life and refused admission to hospital. Having no relatives to care for her it was necessary for me to make application to the Magistrates for her immediate removal. She died two days later in Avonside Hospital.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

Public Health Department

The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Malvern Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following is a report on the work carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1951.

Whilst previous attempts have been made to compile this report, the reason for the delay in publication, can be attributed to a combination of difficulties. In the first instance the burden of work in connection with Building Licencing maintained its high level the loss of an experienced member of the staff placed extra responsibilities on the shoulders of others: day to day matters claimed first attention and the compilation of statistical records had to be held in abeyance.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of	Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	119
"	" re: overcrowding (see Housing)	....	See Housing Applicants
"	" Shops		244
"	" Factories		132
"	" Bakehouses		37
"	" Restaurant Kitchens		38
"	" Outworkers Premises		2
"	" Meat Allocation Distribution Centre		37
"	" Butchers Shops. P.H.Meat Regs.		57
"	" Stables and Piggeries		47
"	" Dairies		69
"	" Ice Cream Premises		103
"	" Food Shops		199
"	" Fish Friers Premises		18
"	" Places of Public Entertainment		13
"	" Schools		31
"	" Licenced Premises		49
"	" Public Conveniences		17
Special Visits	Advisory Interviews etc., ...		135

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Interviews with persons calling at the office	1,095
Visits re Infectious Disease	36
Rat Infestation	122
Smoke Observations	6
Miscellaneous	65
Housing Applicants	526
	3,207

COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 278 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and defective Drainage	79
Defective Closet Accommodation	31
Insanitary Conditions of Dwelling-houses	75
Smells from Public Sewers	11
Smells from Drains	30
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	6
Non-collection of House Refuse	12
Verminous Premises	16
Miscellaneous	18

Where a nuisance or defect was found to exist, steps were taken to remove the cause of the complaint by drawing the attention thereto of persons responsible by letter or interview. This informal procedure is generally found to be effective.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS

Number of Houses and Premises Re-drained	20
Repairs or Amendments to existing Drains	38
Drains or Gullies Unstopped or Cleansed	79
Length in Yards of Stoneware Drains Laid	949
Length in Yards of Heavy Cast-iron Drains Laid	47
Manholes Provided	72
Manholes Repaired	31
Intercepting Traps Fixed	13
Fresh Air Inlets Provided or Repaired	15
New Gully traps fixed	100
Gully Curbs Provided or Repaired	16
New Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts Provided	31
Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts Repaired	2
Water Tests Applied	102
Smoke Tests Applied	31
Air Tests Applied	Nil
New W.C. Pedestals Fixed	71
W.Cs. Unstopped, Cleansed or Repaired	73
Existing Flushing Cisterns Repaired	12
New Flushing Cisterns Fitted W.Cs.	43
Joints between W.Cs. and Flush Pipes Repaired	3
New W.C. Apartments Provided	39
New Urinals Provided	1
Lavatory Basins Provided	66
Baths Provided	51

New Impervious Sinks Provided	62
Sinks Repaired or Refixed	8
New Waste Pipes Fixed	109
Waste Pipes Trapped, Repaired or Unstopped	5
Cesspools and Stagnant Ditches Cleansed	2
W.C. Apartments Cleansed	3
Cesspools Abolished	Nil

MISCELLANEOUS

New Roofs	10
Roofs Repaired	35
Eaves Guttering Renewed, Cleansed or Repaired	39
Rainwater Pipes Provided, Repaired or Unstopped	39
Damp Walls Remedied	35
Walls Repointed or Repaired	41
Ventilation under Floor Provided	13
Yards Paved	12
Paving of Yards Repaired	8
Floors of Rooms Relaid	59
Floors of Rooms Repaired	43
Rooms Cleansed, Distempered or Repapered ..1.	224
New Windows Provided	36
Windows repaired and/or made to open	32
New Sash Cords Provided	21
Window Sills Repaired or Provided	6
Doors Provided or Repaired	37
Staircases Repaired	19
Workrooms (including Bakehouses) Cleansed and Repaired	23
Water Service Pipes Repaired	14
Houses Provided with Water Supply from Town's Main	19
Movable Sanitary Dustbins Provided	16
Accumulations of Refuse Removed	3
Accumulations of Manure Removed	3
New Fireplaces and Stoves Provided	55
Stoves and Ranges Repaired	6
Washing Coppers Repaired	
Verminous Rooms dealt with	38
Chimneys rebuilt	6
Ventilated Larder Accommodation	7

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(i)	By the local authority	100
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	26
(iii)	By other bodies or persons	18

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	351
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	858
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations. 1925 and 1932	Nil
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	24

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 173

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 121

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under sections, 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(2) Number of dwelling- houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts: Nil

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 2

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 30

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936. - Part IV - Overcrowding:-

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 7

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 8

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 23½

(b) Number of new cases overcrowding reported during the year 10

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 19

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 79

(iii) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved Nil

As a result of inspections made the following summary of unsatisfactory conditions has been compiled:-

Uncleanly Conditions	3
Dampness	21
State of repair	25
Drainage	50
Closet accommodation	30
Paving or sanitary condition of a yard or out-building	3
Any defects in other matters which tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the inhabitants	19

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HABITATION

With brighter prospects in the possibility of re-housing families living in some of the worst houses scheduled for Slum Clearance, it is gratifying to record that Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following dwelling houses.

115, Pound Bank Road
1, and 2, Little Buckman's Cottages, Lower Howsell, Malvern Link.
Chapel Cottage, 33, West Malvern Road
140, Guarlford Road
4, Link Terrace
6, " "
8, " "
10, " "
12, " "
14, " "
95, Belmont Road
96, " "
11, Newtown Road
13, " "
15, " "
17, " "
19, " "
21, " "
23, " "
25, " "
27, " "
29, " "
31, " "
33, " "
35, " "
37, " "
113, Lower Howsell Road
91, Belmont Road
Primrose Cottage, 194, Newtown Road

The occupants of Chapel Cottage, 33, West Malvern Road, were re-housed by the Council during the year under review and subsequently the dwelling was demolished and the site cleared at the owners expense.

Undertakings to execute extensive works of repair and improvement were accepted by the Council in respect of the following properties:
Nos. 3 and 5, Pump Street, Malvern. (Conversion for future use.)
Redcot, 2, Spring Gardens, Malvern Link.
Laurel Villa, 2, Quest Hills Road, Malvern.
Brook Cottage, 324, Worcester Road, Malvern Link.

In each of these cases the properties were considered to be worthy of reconstruction and the specifications of the work entailed were drawn up by your Sanitary Inspectors in full co-operation with the owners. These dwellings were rendered fit and reoccupied during the year.

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING- HOUSES

It is practically impossible to maintain a true record of cases of overcrowding under present housing difficulties. Every endeavour is made to obtain knowledge on the living conditions of families likely to be overcrowded and close liaison with the Housing Department has continued, with mutual satisfaction.

All applications for housing accommodation are carefully screened by the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee with the Housing Manager and Sanitary Inspectors in attendance. The outcome of which a list of applicants is produced for further investigation by visitation to homes of the applicants by one of your Sanitary Inspectors. A concise report is then submitted to the Committee relating to the environmental conditions of the families concerned. It is generally felt these reports are of considerable assistance in guiding the Housing Allocation Committee in their onerous and responsible task of selecting tenants.

The work entailed, accounts for an appreciable amount of time by the Inspectorate and Clerical staff. This however is more than balanced by the valuable information obtained.

During the year, 19 cases of overcrowding were abated by reason of families being rehoused by the Council. This left 7 known cases of overcrowding at the end of the year.

REQUISITIONED HOUSES

The Committee responsible for the control of requisitioned properties had no option but to decide against further release of these houses by reason of the quota of new houses that would be required during the year to rehouse families still living in hutments on Camp "B" Site.

"SQUATTERS" CAMPS

At the beginning of the year 11 families were in occupation of huts on Camp "B" Pickersleigh Road, 9 of these were rehoused by the Council during the year and the position at 31st December was that 3 huts remained occupied. One of the families concerned being an addition to the Camp following ejectment by the Landlord from a tied cottage.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The one Common Lodging House, situate in Belmont Road, Malvern Link, has been vacant since April 1950. The future use of the building will present something of a problem. I am of the opinion this type of establishment is no longer required.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The policy of the Council remained unchanged as to the licensing of individual moveable dwellings, where there appeared to be a genuine need for temporary housing accommodation. Licences were issued permitting 16 dwellings of this type, mostly trailer caravans, to be stationed on approved sites. Periodical inspections are made with the object of exercising control in respect of nuisances.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

During the year 22 houses were entirely re-drained and the drainage systems of 38 properties were partially reconstructed. These improvements were kept under supervision by inspections made whilst the work was in progress. Block plans are made of premises re-drained and these are filed in the office for future reference.

WATER SUPPLY - LOWER INTERFIELDS

The extension of the water main to afford a piped supply of town water to dwelling houses situated in a part of the outlying area known as Lower Interfields was followed up and action taken which resulted in the supply being laid on to 10 houses. The occupants of these dwellings had previously obtained water from shallow wells which were either unfit to drink or of a doubtful quality.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Investigations following the notification of Infectious Disease to the Medical Officer of Health were carried out in accordance with the usual practice. Following the removal of patients to the Isolation Hospital, disinfection of the patient's home and articles of infected bedding and clothing were supervised by your Sanitary Inspectors. The cost of stoving articles of bedding and clothing in the steam disinfector at the Hospital is charged to the Council by the Regional Hospital Board.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The number of rooms fumigated was 44 and 56 loads of bedding were removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection. 3 loads of bedding were destroyed.

13 houses were treated for the iradication of bed bugs. For this purpose it was found that Cooper's Bed Bug Spray proved to be most reliable in the extermination of this pest.

Disinfestation was carried out at 2 houses infested with cockroaches and 2 houses heavily infested with Ants. The roof timber of a house was also sprayed with insecticide solution for the destruction of woodworm.

10 Wasps' nests were destroyed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1948

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 - 1948, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

(1) Factories where mechanical power is used.

(a) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.

(b) The provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories.

(2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
   (a) Cleanliness
   (b) Overcrowding
   (c) Ventilation
   (d) Drainage
   (e) Provision and maintenance of Sanitary Conveniences for both sexes.

(3) Provision of means of escape in case of fire in Factories.

(4) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.

(5) Homework.

The following table shows the list of Factories on the Register.

Bakehouses	12
Shoemakers and Repairers	24
Builders	31
Dressmakers	4
Tailors	5
Furnishers and Upholsterers	11
Garages	27
Ironmongers and Tinsmiths	10
Laundries	1
Printers	4
Restaurant Kitchens	19
Various	63
	211

The number of inspections made of factories are as follows, the table being in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office:-

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4).
Factories (Mechanical Power	54	5	NIL
Factories (Non-mechanical Power)	78	8	NIL
Total	132	13	NIL

Defects found in Factories are as follows:-

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	NIL	
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient	1	1		
Unsuitable or defective	4	4		
Not separate for sexes	1	1		
Offences under Factories Act.				
	15	15	NIL	

SHOPS ACT, 1950

This Act came into operation on the 1st October 1950 and repealed the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1938 and certain other enactments relating to Shops.

Local Sanitary Authorities were responsible to administer the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act 1934 which dealt with arrangements for health and comfort of shop workers. Under the provisions of the new Act the County Council became the appropriate Authority. However, provision is made under Section 73 of the Act for delegation of powers. No offer of delegated powers were received by the Council during the year 1951.

The following is a summary of improvements and repairs supervised by your Sanitary Inspectors relating to Shop premises.

Additional sanitary accommodation	3
Flushing Cisterns repaired	NIL
Lavatory basins fixed	4
Ventilation and heating improved	2
Premises cleansed and repaired	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY. Action taken with regard to the Administration of:-

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.
The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950

Number of Dealers Licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the Local Authority during the year in respect of:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk:	(1) Bottling	3	(2) Distribution	5
Accredited Milk:	(1) Bottling	1	(2) Distribution	NIL

Number of Licences issued in respect of Heat Treated Milk -

(1) Pasteurising Plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	6
(1) Sterilised milk plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	NIL

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk with reasons for the refusal or revocation..... NIL

69 inspections were made of the Dairies to ascertain conditions at the time of bottling. Requests for the cleansing of Dairies were made when the occasion arose.

The distribution of milk within the district is generally satisfactory although it was found necessary to circulate to retail distributors calling their attention to Regulation 32 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1939 since it was discovered that certain vehicles were used for retail distribution without the name and address of the distributor legibly and conspicuously displayed on the vehicle.

Number of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) 24

(a) MILK SAMPLING

Class	Total number of Samples taken for examination	Satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested" "Accredited" "Pasteurised" "T.T.Pasteurised"	3	2	1
Ordinary Sterilised			

Biological Tests

Number of samples 5 Positive NIL Negative 5

(b) ICE-CREAM

During the year the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream was increased by 17 making a total of 57.

No premises are registered for the manufacture and storage of ice-cream.

Number of samples submitted for analysis - 74

Chemical and Bacteriological analysis and examinations were made at the County Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory respectively and satisfactory reports were received in all cases.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Worcester City Abattoir continues to be used as a central slaughterhouse and carcase meat is conveyed to Malvern for allocation by the Malvern Butchers Retail Buying Committee .

The slaughterhouse at Cross Farm, Leigh Sinton Road is used as a distribution centre. 37 inspections were made to ensure the provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations 1924 were observed

BUTCHERS SHOPS

The Butchers shops in the district, to which some 57 visits were made, were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

BYELAWS - FOOD HANDLING

Copies of the Byelaws made by the Council under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption, have been circulated to the management of Hotels, Catering Establishments and food shops.

UNSOUND FOOD

The following articles of diseased or unsound food have been condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Meat

Beef	194 lbs.
Sausage	24 lbs.
Ox Tongue	7½ lbs.

Tinned Meat

90 tins	171 lbs.

Tinned Ham

31 tins	377 lbs.

Food other than Meat

Eggs	15½ doz.
Fish	56 lbs.
Fish Cakes	9 doz.
Dripping	10 lbs.

Tinned Food other than Meat

Fruit	100 Tins.
Jam	8 Tins.
Fish	5 Tins.
Milk	100 Tins.
Tomatoes	9 Tins.

Food other than Tinned Food

Dried Fruit	56 lbs.
Coffee	29 lbs.
Oats	96 lbs.
Semolina	20 lbs.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act came into operation on the 1st November 1951 and is designed to lay down certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacture use and storage of rag flock and other filling materials. The Act provides for the registration of upholsterers and certain other businesses such as toy makers and the licensing of manufacturers of rag flock etc.,

The provisions of the Act so far as they may apply were brought to the notice of traders concerned.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

During the year under review 207 treatments were undertaken for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Periodical treatments were also made at the Council's Refuse Tip and Sewage Disposal Works.

One test and two maintenance treatments were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

Since August 1945 some 2, 499 Building Licences have been granted. This figure does not include the innumerable enquiries in respect of proposed applications which entailed many visits to properties and much correspondence. During the year some 55 licences were granted, the value of the proposed work amounted to the sum of £23, 524.

It is worthy of note that during the years these controls have been in operation there has been close liaison between the staff of this office and the appropriate member of the Surveyor's Department namely the Building Inspector, since much of the building work, especially that in connection with conversion of premises was co-related between the two departments. I am satisfied that members of the public concerned with building proposals and builders alike took full advantage of the services at their disposal.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken under the provisions of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936 which makes it an offence for any person who collects or deals in rags, old clothes or similar articles, to sell or deliver whether gratuitously or not any articles of food or drink to any person or any article whatsoever to a person under the age of fourteen years, as follows:-

"A dealer was observed exchanging balloons for rags with a number of school children in the street. The facts of this case were laid before the Magistrates Court. When the defendant pleaded guilty to the offence and was fined the sum of Ten Shillings."

The object of this action was primarily to stop this objectionable form of trading, and by the medium of the publicity gained make it known to parents of school children that this method of barter is not only illegal but could also be injurious to health

CONCLUSION

I am again indebted to Dr. Green for his kind co-operation in all matters of mutual concern.

My thanks are also due to the Additional Sanitary Inspectors for their continued support and loyal service.

Special thanks are deserved by Mr. E.C.Barber the Chief Clerk who took over additional responsibilities without demure following the sudden resignation of Miss Turner who previously held the assignment of clerical work related to Building Licencing apart from her normal duties of shorthand typist.

Finally may I again extend my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM