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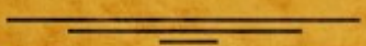
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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1955



MAINTAIN THE COURTESY

MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR 1955

by


H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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Public Health Department, The Council House, Malvern.

Telephone: Malvern 1531

The Council House,

Malvern.

July, 1957.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1955.

There is little comment to be made on the state of health of Malvern's population during this year. The procedure for making Improvement Grants has proved satisfactory. Twenty-four grants have been made in the year and to that extent the amount of accommodation in Malvern has been improved or increased. That the Chief Sanitary Inspector should be the responsible officer for recommending Improvement Grants has proved invaluable in the amount of information that has been culled about the general living conditions of the population.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks for the happy and peaceful atmosphere of co-operation which has persisted throughout the year among the staff.

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 ...	24,520
Number of dwelling houses	6,937
Total number of assessments	7,893
Rateable Value at 31.12.55	£193,114
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.56	£772

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	16.1
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	22.0
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	0.33
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	9.3
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)... ..	14.1

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1955.

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	15.0
Death Rate (" " " ")	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related births)	24.9

DEATHS

<u>Cause of Death - All Ages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	1	0
" (Other)	0	0	0
Cancer (all forms)	44	23	21
" (of lung and bronchus)	6	4	2
Diabetes	3	1	2
Diseases of the Heart and Arteries	150	55	95
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	1
Respiratory Disease (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)	27	16	11
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer (non-malignant)	2	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	3	0
Pregnancy and Childbirth	1	0	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1	0
Violence	12	4	8
All other causes	31	13	18

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.

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

MALVERN WATER

Physical Characters

20th September, 1955.

Colour	Clear
Odour	None
Deposit	pH 7.5

Chemical Examination (results expressed in parts per million)

Solids in Suspension (dried at 100°C)	None
Solids in Solution (dried at 180°C)	235
" " " After ignition	205
Chlorine expressed as Chloride	23
Hardness - Non-Carbonate	50
Carbonate	140
Total	190
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.4
Nitrite Nitrogen	None
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C. (N/80 permanganate)	None
Toxic Metals	None Detected
Residual Chlorine	None

No faecal coli have been found in any waters sampled at source or elsewhere in the piped water supply system during the year.

Water Supply from Wells

Only a few houses are supplied with water obtained from shallow wells. Samples are submitted from time to time to the Laboratory for analysis. Two samples of well water were taken during the year 1955 both of which were chemically and biologically unsatisfactory.

No. of wells closed during the year - 2.

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 tipping. Street sweeping in central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Cesspool emptying by mechanical means as required.

Swimming Baths and Pools

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Public swimming pools or baths | - | Public Pool owned by Local Authority. |
| (b) Privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the 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 arrangements with the County Laboratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are 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 Thursdays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
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Eve

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

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	Thursdays (cases referred by School Health Service)	10.0 - 12 noon
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Minor Ailments

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	Fridays (Schoolchildren only)	9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
Chase Secondary Modern School.	Wednesdays (during term time)	9.30 - 10.30 a.m.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1955.

<u>Disease</u>	All Ages	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	or ages N.K.
Scarlet fever	25	-	2	4	17	1	-	1	-
Whooping cough	74	5	13	23	29	-	-	4	-
Ac. poliomyelitis:									
paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
non-paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	518	6	92	109	286	13	2	3	7
	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	or ages N.K.		
Ac. pneumonia	20	2	4	-	6	8	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	7	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	or ages N.K.	
Tuberculosis:									
respiratory	11	-	1	1	6	2	1	-	-
other	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Notifiable Diseases</u>									
Puerperal pyrexia	1 case								

Measles has shown a tendency in the past ten years to vary very considerably in its incidence from year to year. The total of over five hundred cases of measles is out of a population of approximately 3,000 children and gives an estimated incidence of about 1 in 60. It is therefore probable that, with the smaller number of children in each family, their chances of becoming infected before first going to school are less than they were twenty or thirty years ago. This pattern of great increase in certain years of certain infectious diseases may well be expected in other virus infections in the future.

PROPHYLAXIS

Diphtheria Immunisation

	<u>Ages 0 - 4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5 - 14 years</u>	<u>Total for Year</u>
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	318	47	365
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	12	219	231

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1955.

Age at 31.12.55	0 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	Total under 15
No. of children immunised	973	1,519	1,031	3,523

Smallpox Vaccination

272 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 76.6% of the number of children born during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

Action was taken under the 1951 Amending Act of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, in respect of one old woman, suffering from a gangrenous condition of the foot, who was unable to fend for herself and would not enter hospital for treatment. I am glad to say that after treatment she returned home able to look after herself until she died rather suddenly some months after her return in her own flat.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Public Health Department,
The Grange,
MALVERN.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The duties carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1955 followed the pattern of the previous year, namely the matters of foremost concern related to improvement of dwelling houses, inspection of food and hygiene in food handling.

Statistical details of inspections made are set out in the following pages.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Movable Dwellings	....	....	....	....	73
" " Shops	....	....	....	....	338
" " Factories	....	....	....	....	207
" " Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	28
" " Restaurant Kitchens	....	....	....	....	90
" " Outworkers Premises	....	....	....	....	16
" " Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	980
" " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs.	....	....	....	....	750
" " Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	48
" " Dairies	....	....	....	....	216
" " Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	....	142
" " Food Shops	....	....	....	....	238
" " Fish Friers Premises	....	....	....	....	8
" " Places of Public Entertainment	....	....	....	....	22
" " Schools	....	....	....	....	12
" " Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	38
" " Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	80
Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.,	....	....	....	1..	2,456
Visits re Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	76
Rat Infestation	....	....	....	....	277
Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	6
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	114

New W.C. Pedestals Fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
W.Cs. Unstopped, Cleansed or Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Existing Flushing Cisterns Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
New Flushing Cisterns Fitted W.C's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Joints between W.Cs. and Flush Pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
New W.C. Apartments Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
New Urinals Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lavatory Basins Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Baths Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
New Impervious Sinks Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Sinks Repaired or Refixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
New Waste Pipes Fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
Waste Pipes Trapped, Repaired or Unstopped	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Cesspools and Stagnant Ditches Cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
W.C. Apartments Cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

MISCELLANEOUS

New Roofs	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Roofs Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Eaves Gutterings Renewed, Cleansed or Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Rainwater Pipes Provided, Repaired or Unstopped	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Damp Walls Remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Walls Repointed or Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Ventilation under Floor Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Yards Paved	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Paving of Yards Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Floors of Rooms relaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Floors of Rooms Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Rooms Cleansed, Distempered or Repapered	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
New Windows Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Windows Repaired and/or made to Open	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
New Sash Cords Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Window Sills Repaired or Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Doors Provided or Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Staircases Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Workrooms (including Bakehouses) Cleansed and Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Water Service Pipes Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Movable Sanitary Dustbins Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Accumulations of Refuse Removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Accumulations of Manure Removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Ranges and Stoves Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Stoves and Ranges Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Vermineous Rooms Dealt with	.....	.....	.....	.....	33

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year					
(1) (a) Total of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	.....	347
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
(3) 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	84

National Assistance Act	....	....	....	.....	22
Housing	....	....	....	....	865
					<hr/>
					7,102

COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 370 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and Defective Drainage	....	....	....	....	67
Defective Closet Accommodation	....	....	....	....	35
Insanitary Conditions of Dwelling-houses			....	....	114
Smells from Public Sewers	....	....	....	....	12
Smells from Drains	....	....	....	....	23
Accumulations of Offensive Matter		....	....	....	6
Non-Collection of House Refuse		....	....	....	52
Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	8
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	53

The cost of building repairs continues to rise, this factor combined with the low return when rent control applies offers no incentive for owners of property to expend large sums on extensive repairs and maintenance. This situation has to be faced when requesting owners to remedy defects. Despite difficulties of this nature experienced during recent years it is noteworthy that informal procedure is in the large majority of cases effective in getting needful work put in hand without resort to Statutory action.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

This Act came into operation on the 30th August, 1954. The Public Health Committee gave their consideration to the Provisions of the Act and a Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Publicity by posters and literature containing all the information required by landlord or tenant are available to persons calling at this office.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, and this was granted.

Two Revocations of Certificates of Disrepair were issued on completion of the needful works.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS

Number of Houses and Premises Redrained	....	....	....	14
Repairs or Amendments to Existing Drains	....	....	....	42
Drains or Gullies Unstopped or Cleansed	....	....	....	70
Length in Yards of Stoneware Drains Laid	....	....	....	914
Length in Yards of Heavy Cast Iron Drains Laid		....	....	NIL
Manholes Provided	....	....	....	38
Manholes Repaired	....	....	....	27
Intercepting Traps Fixed	....	....	....	17
Fresh Air inlets Provided or Repaired	....	....	....	17
New Gully Traps Fixed	....	....	....	76
Gully Curbs Provided or Repaired	....	....	....	16
New Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts Provided		....	....	32
Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts Repaired		....	....	48
Water Tests Applied	....	....	....	147
Smoke Tests Applied	....	....	....	54

11. 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

.... 67

111. 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
By Owners NIL

(b) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 21

(2) Number of Dwelling Houses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 14

(c) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made NIL

1V. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 2

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein $7\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 21

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 24

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... $131\frac{1}{2}$

HOUSING ACT, 1949 - Improvement Grants

With special reference to the provisions of this Act which authorises Local Authorities to make Grants towards the cost of improvements or conversion of old dwelling houses, it will be remembered that your Council have been operating this Grant scheme since August 1954 and from that time to the end of the year under review 29 Grants have been made. In the Annual Report for 1954 the scale approved by the Council was set out in detail together with a statement relating to local housing conditions to which the provisions of this enactment were of particular importance. In the light of experience gained during the past year it was felt that the policy to ask the owner of a property to meet the first £50 of the cost of a scheme of improvements, the Council

paying up to half of the balance, did not encourage the owners of small dwellings to modernise their houses by installing indoor sanitation, a bath, and domestic hot water supply, etc.

The Public Health Committee being mindful of the large number of houses in the town which are capable of improvement, and as it was their considered opinion that the Council should do all they could to encourage the owners to put the houses in good repair and bring them up to present day standards to prevent further deterioration which in time could only have one result, that being this class of property becoming slums of the future, accordingly recommended the Council to make the full statutory allowance in all cases, i.e. up to 50% of the total cost, subject, of course, to the prescribed maximum of £400. This was confirmed.

28 applications for Grants were received during 1955, 24 of which were approved; 18 being in connection with improvements and 6 for conversion and improvements.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 - HOUSES UNFIT FOR HABITATION

In March 1954 Local Authorities were urged by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to resume the full exercise of their powers under the Housing Act, 1936, relating to the treatment of individual unfit houses and the clearance of slums, and in August 1954 a further circular drew attention to Part 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 which required Local Authorities to submit to the Minister by the 31st August, 1955, proposals for dealing with unfit houses in their district during the next five years.

The Council approved the recommendation of the Public Health Committee that 70 dwelling houses scheduled as unfit within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and suitable for action under Section 11 or 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 should comprise the report and that action necessary to secure demolition of those properties should be spread over the period of five years as mentioned in the circular to which reference has been made.

The following dwelling houses were demolished during 1955 in pursuance of Demolition Orders:-

85, Court Road,
54, Upper Housell Road,
101, Poolbrook Road,
113, Lower Housell Road,
33, Greenfields,
55, 57, 59, Newtown Road,
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, Link Terrace,
No. 7, Ranelagh Road, upon which a Closing Order was made in 1938, has been demolished by the owners, subsequent to further informal action.

The following dwelling houses were also demolished by owners as a result of informal action:

98, Wells Road,
77, Belmont Road,

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following dwelling houses:

10, 12, West Malvern Road,
The Cave, 44, Wyche Road,
85, Court Road,
48, 50, Wyche Road,
Formerly 81, 83, Court Road,

121, 123, Court Road,
Mayfield Cottage, 10, St. Ann's Road,
33, Greenfields,
12, 20, 22, Pump Street,
89, 91, 93, 95, Court Road,
69, 71, Old Wycho Road,

The following dwelling houses represented as being unfit were rendered fit as the result of undertakings to execute works, in lieu of Demolition Orders:

71, Newtown Road,
42, 44, North Malvern Road (converted for future use as a single dwelling)
8, 10, Church Road, (converted for future use as a single dwelling)

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

At the beginning of the year there were four cases of statutory overcrowding on our list. 21 new cases were discovered thus increasing the number to 25. 24 cases were abated leaving 1 on our records.

Overcrowding and environmental health is still a matter of primary importance in rehousing applicants for Council Houses. Reports on cases investigated by your Sanitary Inspector by visitation to the homes of applicants were presented to the Allocation Committee. Six families were rehoused on account of Tuberculosis.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

I mentioned in the Annual Report for 1951 that this establishment situated in Belmont Road had become vacant and that I was of the opinion that the future use of the premises would present a problem. This property was represented as being unfit and subsequently purchased by a speculator who had the idea of converting it into flats; this however proved to be impractical and as the result of further informal action the building was demolished during the year under review.

For the purposes of record, these premises known as 77, Belmont Road came under the control of the Council in the year 1898 as the result of the Malvern Urban District Council Order of the same year when the Malvern Link Urban District was united with the Malvern Urban District.

Difficulties usually associated with this type of dwelling have from time to time become matters of attention for the Health Department during the passing of the years and a paragraph relating to the Lodging House has always been included in Annual Reports. This final comment in its own way marks a change in the betterment of housing conditions since families of the social group which usually made their abode in a lodging house are now living in very much improved accommodation having the amenity of a home of their own.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (as amended)

Section 50 of this enactment provides that it shall be the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in the Urban District, in cases where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

During 1955 your Sanitary Inspectors dealt with cases to which this Section of the Act is applicable, details of which are set out below.

Case No. 1. Arthur Hartland, 75 years, found dead by me at the place of his abode in Malvern Wells. The body was subsequently claimed by a son who accepted the financial responsibility incurred for burial.

Case No. 2.

The body of an unidentified man found at Malvern Wells and therefore unclaimed. Burial on the authority of the Coroner's Certificate.

Case No. 3.

George Phillips 48 years died at St. Wulstan's Hospital where he had been a patient for a short time. There being no known relative the body was unclaimed.

Case No. 4.

Percy Cyril Gardiner 75 years found dead in his apartment at Christchurch Lodge, Barnard's Green. Although a distant relative was traced, the body was unclaimed.

The staff of the department have continued their interest in the welfare of aged and possibly infirm persons who may at some time become incapable of looking after themselves and therefore be in need of care and attention. There is always the possibility in such cases for formal action by your Medical Officer of Health to secure removal to hospital or institution. Your Sanitary Inspectors co-operate with the County Welfare Officer in making visits and generally keeping a watchful eye on the home conditions of persons to whom the provisions of this Act relate.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Thirteen licences were granted under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising persons to station and use movable dwellings. Nine of these were for one year and four for a few months only.

Renewal of a licence is considered on the grounds of housing needs of the applicant and the suitability of the site.

Applicants are informed that certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act must be complied with and liaison is made between this office and the Surveyor's Department in the approval of land proposed to be developed by the siting of movable dwellings.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

Redrainage and sanitary improvements of existing buildings necessitates frequent visits of inspection to supervise work in progress and make tests of completed work. Liaison with your Council's Building Inspector on matters of mutual interest particularly when additions to existing buildings are being made proves helpful in administration and is often of assistance to the Contractor.

Fourteen houses were entirely re-drained during the year under review and the drainage systems of forty-two were partially reconstructed.

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 disinfectors at the Hospital is charged to the Council by the Regional Hospital Board.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The number of rooms fumigated was 32 and 33 loads of bedding were removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. 7 loads of bedding and the household effects of a small cottage were destroyed.

1 house was treated for the eradication of bed bugs. The insecticide used is manufactured by Messrs. Cooper, McDougall and Robertson Ltd., which has been found to be reliable in the extermination of this pest.

Infestations of beetles, fleas, ants, mosquitoes and flies have been delt with at various premises including dwelling houses and a hospital.

13 wasps nests were also 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, Fire Certificates are issued by the Clerk of the Council.

Your Sanitary Inspectors liaison with the Chief Officer of the Worcester City and County Fire Service who causes a survey to be made of factory premises and subsequently furnishes this department with a report stating, when applicable, structural alterations and/or equipment needed to fulfil the requirements of the Act and compliance with the details set out in the Fire Officers Report qualifies a Certificate to be granted. 5 Certificates were issued during 1955.

- (4) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
- (5) Homework.

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

Agricultural Engineers	....	....	....	....	2
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	10
Beer Bottle Washing	....	....	....	....	1
Boot Repairing	....	....	....	....	19
Boots and Saddlery	....	....	....	....	3
Builders etc.	....	....	....	....	32
Cabinet Making	....	....	....	....	4
Concrete Slabs	....	....	1...	....	3
Dairies	....	....	....	....	5
Dressmakers, Millinery etc.,	....	....	....	....	8
Fireplace Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	1

Furniture Manufacturing	....	....	....	....	4
General Engineers	....	....	....	....	1
Glass Syringes	....	....	....	....	1
Hemp Drying and Processing	....	....	....	....	1
Laundry	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Dealer	....	....	....	....	1
Motor Repairs	....	....	....	....	24
Organ Maker	....	....	....	....	1
Photographic	....	....	....	....	2
Picture Framers	....	....	....	....	1
Plant Repairs	....	....	....	....	1
Printers	....	....	....	....	3
Sausage Making	....	....	....	....	16
Saw Mills	....	....	....	....	1
Sheet Metal Work	....	....	....	....	1
Spectacle Makers	....	....	....	....	1
Stone Crushing	....	....	....	....	3
Stone Masons	....	....	....	....	3
Tailoring	....	....	....	....	3
Tarmac Manufacturing	....	....	....	....	1
Tinsmiths	....	....	....	....	4
Tool and Plastic Moulding	....	....	....	....	1
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	5
Vehicle Painting	....	....	....	....	3
Watch Repairers	....	....	....	....	7
Welding	....	....	....	....	6
Wines and Mineral Waters	....	....	....	....	3
Wireless, T.V. and Electrical Repairs	....	....	....	....	9

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)	81	NIL	NIL
Factories (Non-Mechanical Power)	<u>126</u>	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	207		

Defects found in Factories are as follows:-

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of Cleanliness	9	8	NIL	NIL
Want of Ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Other Nuisances	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient	2	1	NIL	NIL
Unsuitable or Defective	8	8	NIL	NIL
Not Separate for Sexes	-	-	NIL	NIL
Offences under Factories Act	-	-	-	-

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Your Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Inspectors for the purposes of this Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

The following is a summary of improvements and repairs carried out at shop premises during the year:

Additional Sanitary Accommodation	4
Lavatory Basins Fixed	7
Heating Installations	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	4	(2) Distribution	4
Accredited Milk:	(1) Bottling	-	(2) Distribution	-

Number of Licences issued in respect of Heat Treated Milk:

(1) Pasteurising Plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	5
(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

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1955.

The above mentioned Order has been made by the Minister of Food and came into operation on the 21st March, 1955. Under this Order the provisions of sub-section (1) of section (19) of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, will apply in the Urban District of Malvern.

This means that on and after the 21st March, 1955, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the district, and, any other milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

18 dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) are registered as distributors.

216 visits were made to dairy premises for the purpose of inspection of the dairies or to collect samples of milk on arrival from the place of production. The distribution of milk within the district is generally satisfactory.

Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory, biological and bacteriological examination, details are given in the following table:

Class	Number of samples taken for examination	Satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested"	95	95	-
"Pasteurised"	5	5	-
Ordinary	62	61	1

Biological Tests

Biological tests were made in respect of 78 of these samples referred to in this table and one sample proved to be a positive brucellus abortus.

Statutory examinations carried out on 78 samples were found to conform to the required standards.

5 samples of Pasteurised milk were subjected to the phosphatase test with satisfactory results; 1 informal sample and 4 formal samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act were found to be unsatisfactory.

35 milk containers were examined at the Public Health Laboratory.

ICE-CREAM

During the year 1955, 5 applications were received for registration for the sale of ice-cream, making a total of 72 premises registered.

53 samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis, all proved to be satisfactory.

SOFT DRINKS

4 informal samples of fruit juice were submitted for analysis and proved satisfactory in accordance with The Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953, as amended by the Order of 1954.

BYE-LAWS -- FOOD HANDLING

Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, have been in operation since July, 1950. Inspections are made at food shops and catering establishments for the purpose of securing observance of satisfactory hygienic standards in the handling and preparation of food.

BUTCHERS SHOPS

There are 19 butchers shops in the district to which frequent visits are made by your Inspectors. The shops continue to be well maintained.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Six private slaughterhouses were again re-licensed for the period of one year. Particulars of these premises are set out below:-

<u>Name of Occupier</u>	<u>Address of Slaughterhouse</u>
Messrs. G. C. Hewer & Son	Moorlands Road
Mr. R. Hill	311, Worcester Road
Mr. T. R. Hope	Lower Road, West Malvern
Mr. T. W. Lane	Old Hollow, West Malvern
Mr. A. V. Layland and	
Miss M. E. Layland	136, Worcester Road
Messrs. C. Spencer & Son	Wedderburn Road

Slaughtering takes place at fixed times on fixed days in compliance with the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and the inspection of all animal carcasses and organs is undertaken at the time of slaughter or soon after, in accordance with the code of practice laid down in Memo. 3/MEAT of the Ministry of Food. The responsibility of meat inspection involves extra hours of duty for your Inspectorate either early morning or evening as well as on Sundays.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the numbers of animal carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	680	14	65	1,824	590	Nil
Number inspected	680	14	65	1,824	831*	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	128	7	2	38	17	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19%	50%	3.1%	2.1%	2%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	2	Nil	Nil	15	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.6%	14.3%	1.5%	Nil	1.8%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Includes 241 carcasses inspected in shops on arrival from places of slaughter outside the Urban District.

UN SOUND FOOD

The following is a detailed list of the diseased or unsound meat and other food examined by your Inspectors and subsequently destroyed:-

BovinesTuberculosis

Carcase and organs	2
Carcase meat	94 lbs.
Heads and tongues	9
Lungs	18
Livers	6
Mesenteries	10
Kidneys	1
Skirts	2
Hearts	1

Calves

Carcase and organs	1
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Swine

Heads	12
Mesenteries	1
Lungs	4
Livers	2
Heart	3

Conditions other than TuberculosisBovines

Carcase and organs	Septicemia	1
Carcase meat	Bruising	24 lbs.
" "	Bone taint	190 lbs.
" "	Abscess	5 lbs.
" "	Cysts	2 lbs.
" "	Internal bleeding	30 lbs.
Tongues	Abscess 1	2
"	Actinomycosis 1	
Livers	Abscesses 4 + 18 lbs.	
"	Angiomatosis 1	
"	Cirrhosis 5 + 21 lbs.	29 livers
"	Distomatosis 17 + 380 lbs.	
"	Echinococcus cysts 1	Parts of livers
"	Fatty degeneration 1	419 lbs.
Kidneys	Multiple abscesses and adhesions	1
Lungs	Cysts 2	4
"	Congestion 2	
Skirts	Multiple abscesses and adhesions	1

Calves

Leg	Joint ill	1
Liver	Necrosis	1

Sheep

Carcase and organs	Moribund	1
Livers	Distomatosis	31
" (parts)	Distomatosis	6 lbs.
" (Parts)	Cirrhosis	2 lbs.
Plucks	Pleurisy	2
Carcase meat	Pleurisy	14 lbs.

Swine

Carcase and organs	Moribund	2
Carcase meat	Abscesses 32 lbs.	
" "	Pleurisy 14 lbs.	46 lbs.
Lungs	Pericarditis 1	
"	Congestion 3	5
"	Pleurisy 1	
Hearts	Pericarditis	3
Livers	Cirrhosis 2	
"	Pleurisy 1	6
"	Fatty degeneration 3	
Heads	Bruised	1
Spleens	Rupture	1
Kidney	Nephritis	1

Meat, Poultry, Fish and Miscellaneous Foods

Butter	6 lbs.	Pies	7 lbs.
Cheese	1 lb.	Sausages	94 lbs.
Faggots	24	Wet Fish	109 lbs.

Tinned Meat

53 tins 105 lbs.

Tinned Ham

11 tins 101 lbs.

Tinned Food other than Meat

Fruit	111 tins.	Soup	82 tins.
Vegetables	187 tins.	Milk	69 tins.
Fish	21 tins.	Miscellaneous	4 tins.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 - 54.

The important requirements of these Acts which the Council are required to administer relate to the stunning of animals prior to slaughter and the licensing of persons engaged in slaughtering operations. The licences of fifteen slaughtermen were renewed for the period of one year.

Slaughtermen's licences were granted to two persons after satisfactory evidence of their efficiency had been supplied.

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.

Two premises are registered under the provisions laid down by this Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

268 treatments for the destruction of rodents were carried out during the year.

Special attention is paid to periodical survey of the hedgerows and streams adjacent to farms and allotments where there are piggeries. Constant inspections and treatments are made at the Council's refuse tips and Sewage Disposal Works.

A test treatment was carried out on the entire sewerage system which was followed up by two maintenance treatments.

Particulars of investigations made and the results of the treatments carried out are recorded as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

CONCLUSION

My thanks are again due to Dr. Green, the Clerk of the Council and his staff, for their helpfulness when occasion arises, in matters of mutual concern.

To the Additional Sanitary Inspectors and members of the clerical staff I am indebted for their continued loyal support and conscientious interest in the work of the department.

In conclusion may I again record my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their harmonious co-operation particularly relating to housing problems which are of special import to this department in the promotion of environmental health.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM.

A full statement was made out of the whole matter and the
was followed by a long and interesting discussion.

Discussions of international law and the rights of the individual
were also presented as reported by the speaker of the day.

THE SPEAKER

It was not necessary to mention the speaker's name, but the

CONCLUSION

It seems very probable that the speaker, who was of the French
and who, in his opinion, was a very good speaker, is a native of

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