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Contributors

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NUNEATON



Borough of Nuneaton



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health
for 1952.

G. R. KERSHAW, M.A. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.





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STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as on 31st December, 1952)

Medical Officer of Health	{ G. R. KERSHAW, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	{ K. P. LEWELLYN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors and Meat Inspectors	{ E. C. HEROLD, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. J. T. BRUEN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. A. J. COLLETT, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
Pupil Sanitary Inspector	R. NEWMAN.
Rodent Control Operatives	{ P. B. JACKSON. C. OAKLEY.
Chief Clerk	W. WOOD.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

(as on 31st December, 1952)

His Worship The Mayor (Councillor H. A. Corbett, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman W. S. Johnson, J.P.)

Chairman (Councillor F. B. J. Warr)

Deputy Chairman (Councillor R. Wilkinson)

MEMBERS

Alderman C. H. Cartwright
" W. R. Chamberlain
" B. H. Mayo
Councillor F. Bailey
" G. L. J. Cossey
" H. J. Deeming
" T. H. Ford
" C. P. Mann
" M. R. Moreton
" A. W. Sherriff
" M. A. Stevens
" L. Whetstone

BOROUGH OF NUNEATON

Health Department,
Council House,
Nuneaton.
24/9/53.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
Nuneaton**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Statistical Report on the health conditions of the Borough during the year 1952.

Vital Statistics and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population again shows a slight increase on the previous year; as commented upon in my report for 1951 this increase is not as large as would have been expected, and it must be assumed that some emigration is still taking place from the Borough.

At the time of the Public Enquiry into the County Development Plan the Borough Council objected to the inadequate provision for industrial expansion and to the proposal to limit the population to a total of 60,000. While it may take one or two decades for the total population to reach this figure, it seems very doubtful whether the population can be artificially controlled to this extent, and the expedient of limiting industrial expansion cannot be wholly effective in doing so, so long as the industrial demand far outstrips the housing resources in neighbouring towns and cities. Indeed, it appears probable that the natural increase which may be expected in the 1960's will prove to be a flood-tide as remorseless as that which wet the feet of King Canute.

The principle vital statistics are almost exactly the same as those for England and Wales, though the birth rate is one of the lowest ever recorded in Nuneaton and comparable to the years of 1934 and 1936. An exception is the infant mortality rate, which compares unfavourably with the figure of 27.6 for the country as a whole; there appears to have been a general increase in infant deaths from all causes during the year, and it is disappointing to record this when the average for the last three years has been only 21.3. As in the previous few years, the proportion of domiciliary births remains about the same, approximately 47 per cent.

This is an appropriate occasion to pay tribute to the work of the National Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the town. Many people have expressed to me their surprise at reading in the newspapers of the prosecution of parents for the neglect of their children during the course of the year, but I am personally much more surprised at the very large number of parents who have been taught and persuaded to care for their children better by the tireless inspector of this great Society. Much of this work is of such a personal nature that it can best be attempted by a Voluntary Society, and in my position as

Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer I am well able to appreciate the value of the work being done, which far exceeds the contributions that the Society receives from the people of Nuneaton.

The ramifications of the Health, Welfare and Sanitary Services are now so extensive, and the variety of Local Authorities so numerous, that it became almost a necessity to institute occasional and informal meetings of the various officers concerned somewhat after the manner of the Case Conferences recommended by the Joint Circular issued some years ago by the Home Office, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education; these have not been confined to the consideration of children, but rather to whole families, and while they may have achieved no spectacular success they have provided a very useful meeting place for consideration of the most suitable statutory or voluntary services to be provided, and have prevented some overlapping.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The Health Services in the Area remained much the same as in the previous two years, and I am indebted to those conducting them for much advice and many reports. Innovations during the year include the concentration of all Maternity work at the George Eliot Hospital, the opening of the Alderman Smith Ward at Bramcote Hospital, and the regular attendance of the Chest Physician at Riversley Park Clinic for the B.C.G. vaccination of infants.

During the year the Central Health Services Council published a report on co-operation between Hospital, Local Authority and General Practitioner Services, as a result of which the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board called a conference with the object of reviewing the extent and discussing the promotion of co-operation between the various bodies of the National Health Service in the Region, and of delimiting Local Health Service Areas and creating Local Joint Health Consultative Committees for them. The Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee attended this Conference as a representative of the non-County Boroughs within the Region, and there learned that the major Authorities consider the degree of co-operation amongst themselves to be satisfactory, and Local Health Service areas and Joint Health Consultative Committees unnecessary. It is difficult to imagine that any other conclusion could have been reached, for Local Authorities are not given to self-criticism in public, and while Local Health Service Areas might indeed have proved highly convenient, Joint Health Committees would probably not remain consultative only for long owing to the inherent tendency of public Authorities of any kind to grow in strength and stature with the years. This cuckoo in the nest might well have clipped his foster parents' wings!

Sanitary and Environmental Circumstances

The quality of the Public Water Supply, when treated, has been satisfactory throughout the year, and as a result of the Water Order made in January, 1952 (as mentioned in my last report) more extensive resources are anticipated before very

long. Bacteriological examination and estimation of the free chlorine content of the water in the Public Swimming Baths at St. Mary's Road was undertaken regularly, and proved satisfactory with the exception of one week-end, which unfortunately coincided with a heat wave.

For some time past the foul sewer lying on the floor of the Bar-Pool Valley has been liable to overflow. A scheme for the provision of a relief sewer was proposed by the Council in 1950, and is now being carried out. A scheme for the enlargement of the small sewage disposal works in Weddington has not so far been approved, however, pending the consideration of a further report on the nature and extent of the dangers to public health arising from the inadequacy of the present works.

A circular issued during the year calling attention to the need for economy in materials and capital expenditure calls for a report from the Medical Officer of Health in all schemes of this nature proposed by the Council; while the need for establishing priorities in capital expenditure is appreciated, it nevertheless comes as something of a shock to a Medical Officer of Health to be asked how much it is desirable to render a sewage disposal works adequate for the disposal of sewage.

Housing

The total number of Council houses built during the year rose to 333; the present programme being supplemented by that of the Coal Industry Housing Association, and a proportion of the houses allocated to miners transferred from other districts.

This is an achievement which contributes so much to the health of the people, at last bringing into sight the possibility of attempting slum clearance, that it is difficult not to be mesmerised into ignoring the relaxation of former standards in design, and the extensive use of substitute materials and unorthodox construction, which may yet in some cases be subject to second thoughts.

The diminution of the list of applicants for Council Houses with each revision leaves one in no doubt, however, that the back of the post war shortage of houses has now been broken; it should now be possible to allocate an increasing proportion of new houses to the tenants of the most dilapidated ones instead of the occupants of the most crowded ones, in order to avoid the injustice of the worst-housed being the last to be re-housed.

There is a tendency for the unfortunate and the improvident to get immured in such houses, and it is commonplace to find in them either an elderly widow or an abundant family impoverished by ill-health, ill-management, or just ill-luck.

For either, the house is almost inescapable, and the cause of ever-increasing demands on the Health and Welfare Services. Their re-housing demands houses of unusual sizes, and the elderly person is as loth to leave a district of life-long associations as is the wage-earner to move further away from his work; for both the tightening of purse strings, so noticeable during the year under review, renders a new house at three or four times the present rent unthinkable.

The councillor of to-morrow will indeed be a crusader for

social reform if he can persuade the rate-aided, as well as the rate-payers among his electorate, to pay the price of slum-clearance!

The Inspection and Supervision of Food

The regulations concerning the heat treatment of ice-cream became fully operative during the year, the regulation requiring thermometric control having been postponed owing to shortage of supplies.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector continued a series of lecture-demonstrations to food handlers during the winter months, and special arrangements were made for the instruction of the entire staff of a small establishment preparing food for sale where this was found to be most necessary.

The repetition of guidance on meat inspection, received during the year was particularly welcome to sanitarians on account of the inclusion of ante-mortem inspection in its recommendation; more welcome, and more practical, was the Minister's Parliamentary reply concerning the policy for the concentration of slaughter-houses, as a result of which the regional officers were consulted, and an informal meeting held to determine what local support there would be for the Council's suggested proposal to construct a new abattoir. The utmost progress that can be made for the time being is the designation of a site for the new abattoir, and certain minor renovations at the old one.

The prevalence of and control over Infectious Diseases

The mass miniature radiographic unit of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board operated in Riversley Park Clinic for a month during the early summer; this visit was very much appreciated, as was the advice given by the Director of the Unit, Dr. Gordon Evans, upon completion of the survey, and at that time the resources of the Department were used almost exclusively in publicising the opportunity presented to the people of Nuneaton. By special request this facility was offered to School Leavers and School Teachers throughout the Borough, with very nearly 100 per cent. acceptance, and I look forward to the time when this may be repeated annually. The survey of the general public showed a disproportionately large number of undetected cases in young women, approximately three times the average number for the country as a whole, and it is clear that in further surveys special efforts must be made to induce this particular group of the population to submit to examination.

Another particularly valuable service was rendered by the British Red Cross Society, in again sponsoring the visits of certain children to Sanatoria and Preventoria in Switzerland. It is not generally realised that only a small proportion of cases or contacts are suitable, and great trouble has been taken to ensure that those who have been selected are the ones most likely to benefit from the services offered. It should be noted that one case was accepted with reluctance on account of the extremely poor housing accommodation to which the patient would later return.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1930 were revoked during the year and replaced by new regulations modified to accord with the structure and administration of the National Health Services. It is no longer obligatory for the Medical Officer of Health to maintain a register of notified cases nor for hospitals to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the admission and discharge of patients; it is doubtful whether the time is ripe for this relaxation, since the Medical Officer of Health could not possibly do his work properly without a register and hospitals are not always appreciative of the handicap imposed on him by notice of the discharge of an open case of tuberculosis three months after his arrival home. The transfer of the official register of cases to the Chest Physician is in some ways logical, and may be advantageous in a compact County Borough, but the difficulties are considerable in the case of a populous County district whose patients are distributed among five chest clinics provided by three different Management Committees. I wish to record that I have had every possible assistance from the Chest Physicians, in overcoming these difficulties and also many others. From the Medical Officer of Health's point of view, it is regrettable that the opportunity was not taken to differentiate, in notification, between the primary complex of childhood and the adult form of the disease, since the more frequent recognition of the former is already confusing statistical comparison over the years.

This is the first occasion on which a Medical Officer of Health for Nuneaton has ever been able to report that there were no cases of diphtheria during the year. There is no doubt that this is largely due to an extensive programme of artificial immunisation, but it is equally certain that this success can only be maintained if immunisation is continued and extended; it is now imperative, in order to avoid the danger of the healthy carrier to the unimmunised child, to secure the immunisation of at least the present proportion of children at a very much earlier age.

The large number of cases of measles notified really constitutes the second half of the epidemic which was reported last year, and which was at its peak at the turn of the year; before the war it was usual for an epidemic of measles to occur on a national scale every other year, and in view of the size of the epidemic during the winter of 1951-52 it is possible that this pattern may be returning, though there had previously been some evidence that this disease was alternating between older and younger children.

On a smaller scale scarlet fever was troublesome throughout the year, affecting mainly schoolchildren, in spite of continuous efforts to eliminate children with low grade streptococcal infections from the school population; the disease was on the whole very mild, but nephritis occurred in one or two cases.

The cases of pneumonia notified again extended throughout the whole range of age groups, as has been customary except in the year 1951 when no case was notified under the age of 45 years.

For the first time since 1945 a case of malaria was notified. It is believed that this was contracted during service with the

armed forces abroad, and I regret to report that there have been cases since the end of 1952 which are believed to have originated in the same way, the infection having been disguised by routine prophylaxis in the first place.

Eliot House

Further repairs, re-decoration and some minor alterations have been carried out during the year. The annual expenditure of some £2,000 is due to wages, overhead expenses and repairs in roughly equal amounts, and about $\frac{7}{8}$ of this is covered by the income from the letting of beds.

The time is approaching, however, when it will probably be necessary to undertake major alterations and improvements if reasonable amenities are to be provided. In view of this, it is time to consider whether this rather old building is worth a large capital outlay, and whether a common lodging house is not an anachronism in the Welfare State in spite of the evident demand.

The responsibility for providing welfare accommodation now rests upon another authority, and the majority of lodgers can afford a higher standard of accommodation which would not be a charge upon the rates at all; especially is this so at a time when the Miners' Hostel in the town is not fully occupied.

Caldwell Caravan Site

The Borough Surveyor's suggestion that a small triangle of land near Red Deeps should be used for a Municipal Caravan Site for some twenty caravans was eagerly supported; the demand for caravan sites is not large in the Borough, but it is hoped that this amenity may strengthen the hand of the Council in dealing with any unauthorised caravans used as permanent residences, for the control of which the present statute has been found somewhat unsatisfactory elsewhere.

My thanks are due to the officers of other departments and authorities, and particularly to the Staff of the Health Department for their help during the course of the year; I have also to thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the consideration you have shown me during the year under review.

I am, your obedient servant,

G. R. KERSHAW,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,766 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) Mid 1952							54,340
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£298,187
General Rate Levied	...	...	...	...	...	...	26/-
Product of Penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,169

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	426	396	822
Illegitimate	23	12	35
Total	449	408	857
Still Births			
Legitimate	11	11	22
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	11	11	22
All Births	460	419	879

Birth Rate 15.4 per 1,000 population (corrected)
 Birth Rate (live births) 15.7 per 1,000 population (crude)
 Sex Ratio at Birth 1,100 males per 1,000 females
 Still Birth Rate 0.40 per 1,000 population
 25 per 1,000 total births

Deaths	Males	Females	Total
All ages	304	237	541
Under 1 year	16	21	37

Crude Death Rate 9.9 per 1,000 population
 Corrected Death Rate 11.5 per 1,000 population
 Infant Mortality Rate 43.1 per 1,000 live births

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth: Nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1
 Deaths from Whooping Cough —

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952

Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total
All Causes	304	237	541
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	3	5	8
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	3	—	3
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	4	4	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	2	16
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	5	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	36	28	64
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	1	2
Diabetes	3	3	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	45	68
Coronary Disease, Angina	58	24	82
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	3	7
Other Heart Disease	40	39	79
Other Circulatory Disease	10	14	24
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	7	17
Bronchitis	20	8	28
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	2	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	3	9
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	3	0	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	1	10
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	0	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	8	10
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	26	23	49
Motor Vehicles Accidents	9	—	9
All Other Accidents	9	4	13
Suicide	1	2	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY
ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1951

Causes of Death	Under				Total und'r 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1 year
	1 week	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks						
Congenital Malformations	3	2	1	1	7	1	2	—	—	10
Prematurity	10	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Misadventure— Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Birth Injuries	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Septicæmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Hydrocephalus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2

VITAL STATISTICS—1901-1952

	Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Ten year Average							
1901-10	30,822	382	1034	129	12.5	33.6	126
1911-20	38,697	472	1076	109	12.2	26.8	100
1921-30	44,152	444	939	63	9.9	20.9	66.9
1931-40	47,971	497	807	48	10.3	16.8	59.4
1941-50	51,262	540	1,063	48	10.6	20.7	44.7
Yearly							
1951	54,120	611	917	22	11.2	16.9	23.9
1952	54,340	541	857	37	9.9	15.7	43.1

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Period.	New Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5 "	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—
5-15 "	9	9	3	1	—	—	2	—
15-25 "	15	18	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 "	6	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 "	7	2	—	1	1	3	—	—
45-65 "	11	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
65 - over	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	51	40	6	6	3	5	3	—

Number of cases not notified previous to death:

- (a) Pulmonary 2
- (b) Non-pulmonary —

Stage of disease when notified:

R.A.	Males	Females	R.B.	Males	Females
1	16	20	1	1	2
2	4	8	2	14	3
3	—	2	3	7	3

Stage not known: 11.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

**NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE
DURING THE YEAR**

Public Health

Dwelling-houses (number of nuisances inspected) ...	1,336
Dwelling-houses (re-inspections)	1,415
Dwelling-houses (inspections re. water supply)	127

Inspections:

Municipal Lodging House	45
Moveable Dwellings	25
Offensive Trades	2
Knackers Yards	3
Smoke Observations	3
Drains tested or inspected	50
Visits to cases of infectious disease	296
Disinfections (infectious disease)	232
Disinfestations for vermin	65

Housing

Dwelling-houses inspected for possible action under the Housing Act, 1936	82
Dwelling-houses—re-inspections	26

Food and Drugs

Attendances at Abattoir for Meat Inspection	720
--	-----

Inspections:

Butchers Shops	8
Dairies	39
Bakehouses	34
Fried Fish Shops	6
Licensed premises	43
Other food premises	118
Private pigs inspected	171
Visits to premises for food inspection	193
Visits to premises for food sampling	107
Food Hygiene lectures given	16
Food handlers having attended lectures	196

Miscellaneous

Inspections under the Pet Animals Act, 1952	11
Inspections under the Shops Act, 1950	26
Inspections under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1,983

NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED

<i>Public Health Act, 1936</i>		
Informal	...	722
Statutory	...	63
<i>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949</i>		
Statutory	...	1

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES

<i>General Repairs</i>		
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	...	94
Spouting repaired or renewed	...	104
Windows repaired or renewed	...	133
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	13
Floors repaired or renewed	...	84
Doors repaired or renewed	...	47
Walls and ceilings re-plastered	...	266
Cooking facilities provided or improved	...	51
Fireplaces repaired or replaced	...	40
Walls re-pointed	...	55
New sinks provided	...	17
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	28
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	...	37
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	...	4
Chimneys repaired	...	41
Damp-proof courses provided	...	4
Ventilation of rooms improved	...	9
Wash-houses repaired or rebuilt	...	7
Baths provided or renewed	...	3
Hot water supply provided or renewed	...	6
<i>Drainage</i>		
Drains cleared from obstruction	...	204
New drains provided	...	16
Defective drains repaired or re-laid	...	24
Drainage inspection chambers provided or renewed	...	32
Yard pavement re-laid or repaired	...	12
<i>Sanitary Accommodation</i>		
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	68
New W.C. pedestals provided	...	71
W.C. buildings re-built or repaired	...	5
W.C's repaired	...	41
<i>Domestic Refuse</i>		
New dustbins provided (a) by the Council	...	74
(b) by owner or occupier	...	59
<i>Water Supply</i>		
Domestic water services renewed	...	41
Domestic water services repaired	...	16
Domestic water fittings renewed or repaired	...	5
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Offensive accumulations removed	...	10
Filthy houses cleansed	...	3

WATER SUPPLY

SOURCES OF SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

The main sources of supply of water to the district are as follows:

- (1) A piped supply from the Desford Reservoirs (Leicestershire).
- (2) Deep wells at Whittleford, Robinsons End, Newtown Road, and the White Stone, Lutterworth Road.

With the exception of the water from the White Stone Well, all supplies are subject to treatment before consumption.

The water from Desford and the Whittleford well is filtered and chlorinated, and that from Robinsons End and Newtown Road, is chlorinated.

The average daily consumption of water in the Borough during 1952 was 1,677,262 gallons. The maximum consumption in any one day was 2,134,000 gallons. The number of houses being supplied direct from public water mains at the end of the year was approximately 15,128.

Extensions to Mains

The extensions to mains totalled 364 yards of 9 in. pipes, 64 yards of 6 in. pipes, 1,635 yards of 4 in. pipes and 992 yards of 3 in. pipes, details of such extensions being as follows:

Camp Hill Estate	...	...	...	...	64	yards	of	6	inch
					1,282	"	"	4	"
					538	"	"	3	"
Whittleford Housing Estate	...	...			364	"	"	9	"
					91	"	"	3	"
Arbury Road (Bungalow Site)	...	...			108	"	"	3	"
Valley Road Estate	...	...			353	"	"	4	"
Hill Top (East) Estate	...	...			144	"	"	3	"
Caldwell Estate	...	...			111	"	"	3	"

SAMPLING

Regular sampling from each source of supply has been carried out as follows:

Place of Sampling	No. of samples taken		Chemical		Bacteriological	
	Chemical	Bacteriological	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuttle Hill Booster Station (Desford Supply)	10	20	10	—	19	1
Whittleford Pumping Station	10	31	8	2	29	2
Robinsons End Pumping Station	11	35	11	—	31	4
White Stone Well	9	17	9	—	16	1
Newtown Road, Borehole	1	4	1	—	4	—
Miscellaneous	—	7	—	—	7	—
Totals	41	114	39	2	106	8

SPECIMEN CHEMICAL ANALYSES

	Sources of Supply				
	Tuttle Hill Reservoir	White Stone Well	Robinsons End	Newtown Road	Whittleford
Appearance	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear	Bright & clear
Total dissolved solids .	19.3	46.0	50.0	70.0	69.4
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 26.7 deg. C.)	0.100	0.010	0.009	0.018	0.007
Chlorides as Cl.	1.40	3.15	3.20	2.10	3.68
Free & saline ammonia	0.002	Nil	Nil	0.005	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia .	0.001	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrates	0.08	0.09	0.016	0.01	0.02
Temporary hardness . .	3.0	16.0	18.5	10.0	18.5
Permanent hardness . .	11.0	22.0	10.5	27.5	24.0
Total hardness	14.0	38.0	29.0	37.5	42.5
pH Value	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.2
Alkalinity as CaCo3 . .	6.2	17.8	24.6	14.4	18.8

NOTE: Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Public Swimming Baths at St. Mary's Road were open to the public from the 16th June to the 21st September. During this period the number of persons using the baths was as follows:

Adults	...	...	...	...	...	43,285
Schoolchildren:						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	5,243
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	3,593
Total						52,121

Chemical and Bacteriological samples of the water were taken at regular intervals during the season, the number and results being as follows:

<i>Chemical</i>			<i>Bacteriological</i>		
Satisfactory	...	166	Satisfactory	...	36
Unsatisfactory	...	—	Unsatisfactory	...	3

As a result of the unsatisfactory bacteriological samples, the baths were temporarily closed from Saturday the 30th August to Monday the 1st September (inclusive). The unsatisfactory nature of these results was found to be due to a breakdown in the purification plant.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

SEWER EXTENSIONS

Sewerage extensions during the year have been as follows:

Camp Hill Estate:

Foul sewers	...	...	...	...	550 yards of 9 inch
					707 " " 6 "
Storm water sewers	...	...	...	...	385 " " 9 "
					753 " " 6 "

Whittleford Housing Estate:

Foul sewers	...	...	...	...	106 " " 12 "
					69 " " 9 "
					249 " " 6 "
Storm water sewers	87 " " 9 "
					263 " " 6 "

Poplar Farm Estate:

Foul sewers	327 " " 6 "
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Valley Road Estate:

Foul sewers	33 " " 9 "
					65 " " 6 "
Storm water sewers	296 " " 6 "

Barpool Valley Sewer

Work was commenced in October of this year on a scheme for the construction of a new relief sewer from Chapel End to the north of Vernons Lane and an extension of the sewer from Whittleford to this relief sewer.

This work was occasioned by the inadequacy of the existing 9 inch foul sewer and the new sewer is intended to take the present and anticipated flow of sewage from the Hartshill and Chapel End areas where development is taking place.

RODENT CONTROL

The following is a tabulated statement of rodent control work carried out during the year:

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling house	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	
Total number of properties in district	28	14,360	73	1,584	16,045
Number of properties inspected during the year as a result of:					
(a) notification	(a) 3	300	2	35	340
(b) otherwise	(b) 12	29	4	71	116
Number of properties found to be infested by rats	Major 7 Minor 6	36 254	4 1	39 34	86 295
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice	—	1	—	2	3
Number of infested properties treated	11	290	—	78	379

NOTE: The figures above relate to the *number of properties* inspected and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

SEWER TREATMENT

The treatment of sewers for rat infestation was carried out as follows:

<i>Test baiting</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>October</i>
Period of test baiting	7th—11th April	29th Sept.—3rd Oct.
No. of manholes tested	93	150
No. of manholes tested showing bait take	11	50
<i>Treatment</i>		
Period of treatment	21st—26th April	6th—11th Oct.
Bait Base and Poison used	Sausage Rusk & Zinc Phosphide	Bread Mash & Arsenic
No. of manholes baited	157	355

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The approximate weight of refuse collected during the year was 10,065 tons.

The plant for the disposal of offals, condemned meat, fish, etc., for the production of fertilizers and feeding stuffs, etc., has been working satisfactorily and has produced the following during the year:

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
No. 1 Fertilizer	23	15	2
Bone Meal	1	16	2
Meat Meal	6	0	1
Dried Blood	3	0	3
Grease and Fats	20	8	2
Concentrated Pig Food	235	13	0
Compage	196	12	0

SALVAGE

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
Waste Paper	316	9	2
Rags		3	1
Ferrous Metals	9	15	0
Kitchen Waste	353	11	0

LIST OF FACTORIES ON REGISTER

Agricultural machine re-	Laundries	2
pairing	Leather goods making	1
Art silk winding	Lighting fittings	1
Aerated Waters	Marble masons	2
Bakers	Metal foundry	1
Beer bottlers	Metal polishing	1
Biscuit making	Motor repairs	28
Boot making	Needle making	1
Boot repairers	Photography	4
Blacksmith	Potato crisp making	1
Box making	Plumbing	3
Brick making	Preservation and Packing	1
Cardboard games making	Printing	9
Chamois leathers making	Ribbon weaving & regalia	1
Coach painting	Sausage making	3
Cycle repairs	Sawyers	3
Dairies	Scale repairing	1
Dental repairs	Sheep skin dressers	1
Dressmaking	Spring seat centres	1
Electrical Engineering	Silk weaving	1
Electrical repairs	Soft furnishings	1
Electric undertaking	Sheet metals	2
Elastic web making	Shuttlecock making	1
Engineering	Spice mixing	1
Felt hat making	Tailors	9
Felt hat trimming	Tar macadam	1
Flour milling	Tennis ball making	1
Gas undertaking	Toolmaking	1
Gown alterations	Tyre assembly	1
Gut scraping	Undertakers	2
Hosiery	Upholsterers	2
Hosiery repairs	Vehicle and wagon repairs	4
Ironfounder	Watch repairs	2
Joinery	Wire work	1
Jam making	Worsted spinning	1
Knitwear	Welding	2

FACTORIES

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

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	192	30	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	210	34	5	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found:

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	6	5	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—
Total	6	5	1	—

PET ANIMALS

The Pet Animals Act 1951, which came into force on the 1st April this year required the licensing of all pet shops.

Eleven inspections were made during the year and six shops are now licensed under the Act.

RAG FLOCK

There are no premises in the district which are required to be licensed for the manufacture of rag flock or registered for the use of filling materials under the provisions of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

One hundred and fifty-six samples were obtained under the above Act. These were as follows:

Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	9
Margarine	...	...	...	...	9
Tea	...	...	...	...	5
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	10
Lung Tonic	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	2
Laxatives	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	9
Sugar	...	...	...	...	9
Cheese	...	...	...	...	8
Dried Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	48
Lime Juice	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	...	...	20
Sweets	...	...	...	...	4
Iced Lollies	...	...	...	...	4
Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	1
Table Jellies	...	...	...	...	1
Fever Mixture	...	...	...	...	2
Honey	...	...	...	...	2
Glucose Powder	...	...	...	...	2
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchial Tablets	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza Mixture	...	...	...	...	1

Total 156

Of these samples, 120 were informal and 36 formal.

Analyses showed the following results:

Satisfactory ... 135 Unsatisfactory ... 21

The unsatisfactory samples were:

- No. 1078 (Formal). Ice Cream. Deficient of 36 per cent. fat.
- Nos. 1113 and 1114 (Informal). Unrationed Sweets. Contained a substance resembling paraffin wax and were falsely described as "sweets."
- No. 1118 (Informal). Milk. Approx. 5 per cent. added water.
- No. 1125 (Informal). Milk. Approx. 3 per cent. added water. (Subsequent formal sample genuine).
- No. 1134 (Formal). Milk. Contained 10.8 per cent. added water.
- No. 1140 (Formal). Milk. Contained 2.1 per cent. added water.
- No. 1141 (Formal). Milk. Contained 8.1 per cent. added water.
- No. 1148 (Informal). Ice Cream. Deficient of 25.4 per cent. Sucrose. (Subsequent formal sample genuine).
- No. 1164 (Informal). Pork Sausage. Deficient of 10 per cent. meat. (Subsequent formal sample genuine).
- No. 1165 (Informal). Pork Sausage. Deficient of 14.9 per cent. meat.
- No. 1167 (Informal). Beef Sausage. Deficient of 4.4 per cent. meat.
- No. 1176 (Formal). Milk. Deficient of 10 per cent. fat.
- No. 1180 (Formal). Beef Sausage. Deficient of 5 per cent. meat.
- No. 1181 (Formal). Pork Sausage. Deficient of 18.9 per cent. meat.
- No. 1200/2 (Informal). Fever Cure. Excess of 45 per cent. B.P. nitric-acid.
- No. 1200/4 (Informal). Glucose Powder. Deficient of 40 per cent. calcium phosphate.
- No. 1201 (Formal). Fever Mixture. Unsatisfactory label on bottle.
- No. 1202 (Formal). Glucose Powder. Deficiency of 20 per cent. calcium phosphate.
- No. 1214 (Informal). Pork Sausage. Deficient of 11.4 per cent. meat. (No formal sample procured—standard for meat content abolished).
- No. 1217 (Informal). Pork Sausage. Deficient of 26.4 per cent. meat. (No formal sample procured).

The vendor of sample No. 1078 was prosecuted and fined £5. Information was submitted to the Ministry of Food in respect of samples Nos. 1113 and 1114.

Sample No. 1118 was followed by formal sample No. 1134. Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed with 25s. costs.

Samples Nos. 1140 and 1141—vendor prosecuted. Fined £5 with one guinea costs for each offence.

Sample No. 1165 followed by formal sample No. 1181. Vendor prosecuted and fined £10 with 35s. costs.

Sample No. 1167 followed by formal sample No. 1180. Vendor warned by letter from Town Clerk.

Sample No. 1200/2 followed by formal sample No. 1201. Manufacturers requested to amend label.

Sample No. 1200/4 followed by formal sample No. 1202. Vendors stock withdrawn from sale.

MILK SUPPLY

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of persons registered as distributors within the
Borough under the Regulations 30

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS,
1949**

Number of persons licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested
Milk within the Borough 7

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949**

Number of persons licensed to sell Sterilised Milk ... 29
Number of persons licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk ... 6
Number of persons licensed to Pasteurise Milk 2

SAMPLING

In addition to those procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, samples were taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination. Particulars of samples taken and results obtained are as follows:

<i>Type or designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
<i>Pasteurised:</i>			
Phosphatase Test	45	45	—
Methylene Blue	16	14	2
<i>Tuberculin Tested:</i>			
Methylene Blue	11	9	2
Biological	6	6	—
<i>Raw Milk—Ungraded:</i>			
Methylene Blue	1	—	1

ICE CREAM

Registration of Premises

Eight premises in the district are registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and one hundred and nineteen for the sale of ice cream.

There are now only two premises where ice cream is manufactured and the remainder are selling ice cream which in the majority of cases is prepacked.

Sampling

Sixty-eight samples of ice cream were taken, subjected to the methylene blue test, and graded as follows:

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
57	11	Nil	Nil

MEAT

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1952

DETAIL	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,741	2,038	2,081	16,480	3,725
Number inspected	2,741	2,038	2,081	16,480	3,725
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	31	8	—	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	799	1,095	—	—	773
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	% 29.59	% 55.25	% 0.38	% —	% 21.45
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	16	18	79	28
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,126	1,355	6	505	131
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	% 41.33	% 67.27	% 1.15	% 3.54	% 4.27

MEAT—QUANTITY CONDEMNED, 1952

DETAILS	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis:				
31 carcasses and all organs of cows	9	2	1	1
Portions of carcasses of cows	1	2	0	15
Organs of cows	13	9	3	24
12 carcasses and all organs of cattle other than cows	3	12	1	14
Portions of carcasses of cattle other than cows	1	9	1	18
Organs of cattle other than cows	9	10	1	2
8 carcasses and all organs of calves		4	2	26
25 carcasses and all organs of pigs	1	19	3	5
Portions of carcasses of pigs	1	13	0	20
Organs of pigs	1	15	0	22
Diseases other than tuberculosis:				
16 carcasses and all organs of cows	3	14	2	1
Portions of carcasses of cows		7	1	1
Organs of cows	7	16	0	15
7 carcasses and all organs of cattle other than cows	1	16	2	4
Portions of carcasses of cattle		6	3	26
Organs of cattle other than cows	6	1	2	18
18 carcasses and all organs of calves		8	2	2
Portions of carcasses of calves			1	4
Organs of calves			1	3
28 carcasses and all organs of pigs	1	10	1	24
Portions of carcasses of pigs		3	2	8
Organs of pigs		4	2	14
79 carcasses and all organs of sheep	1	16	1	11
Organs of sheep		9	0	8
Portions of carcasses of sheep		1	1	22
Total Weight	68	17	0	0

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED (including Tinned Meat), 1952

DETAILS	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
544 tins of meat		14	1	9½
191 tins of fish			2	22
3,174 tins of fruit	2		1	6¼
327 tins of vegetables		3		7¼
170 tins of milk		1	1	25¼
7 tins of soup				4½
185 tins and jars of jam		2	2	8
Fish cakes				2¼
Sausage		3		25
Rusk		6		
Cheese			2	11½
Chocolate and sweets				3¾
Pickles and sauce				26¼
Flour				20
Mincemeat				13½
Fresh fish		1	1	20
Meat pies		1		22
Biscuits		2	1	16½
Rabbits		3	3	9½
Prunes			1	10½
Frozen Eggs			1	16
Faggots			1	5
Bacon		1	1	9¼
Ice Cream				22
Fresh Peas	2	9	2	6¼
Cake				16¾
Rice		5		
Total Weight	6	18	3	27

