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URBAN DISTRICT
OF PAIGNTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. DICK, M.D., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

S. H. BONE, M.S.I.A.

for 1951



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
OLDWAY, PAIGNTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE PAIGNTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADY COUNCILLORS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951. The preparation and presentation of the Report is in accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 42/51 of 10th December, 1951.

The health of the District was satisfactory, fairly large epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough both being of mild degree. Infantile paralysis was almost absent this year. An increased number of cases of suspected food poisoning were mostly from one temporary source—a germ infection of one article of food. Investigation of these cases notified as food poisoning ("suspected food poisoning" is also notifiable by law) involve a great amount of work by your Sanitary Inspectors in obtaining the data of the case and persons involved, in the collection of samples, and in seeking and advising upon unhygienic conditions and technique which may be, if not causing, at least contributing to the poisoning.

The number of cases of food poisoning (18) emphasises the need for the large amount of time spent on food inspection and the hygiene of food premises—a point which the Chief Sanitary Inspector has also brought to your attention in his report.

Sixty fewer births brought the rate per 1,000 down from 12.52 to 9.49. Death Rate was slightly higher, acute chest conditions and a number of general causes not confined to any one disease exceeding an appreciable decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer. More than half (257) of the total deaths were due to heart and arterial conditions associated with advancing years, stress and the wear and tear of life.

The number of children who received primary protection against Diphtheria was 257, which enables one to say, generally, that almost every infant born in the town is protected within the first year of life.

I have again to thank Mr. Penwill, the Surveyor, and Mr. Peters (the Water Engineer, for recent information on drainage and water supplies which I am instructed to include in this Report.

And I also take the opportunity to acknowledge the co-operation and work of Mr. Bone and the Staff of the Department, and to thank them.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. DICK, Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE PAIGNTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present a Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1951.

In a seaside resort such as this, the inspection of food premises, especially during the Season, is of foremost importance, and this work is given most careful attention. Ice cream samples are taken from May to September, and although a larger number of results are in the two lower grades, it is pleasing to see that the number of samples in Grade 1 are comparable with the high figure attained last year.

Meat inspection is carried out by all three Inspectors, and the time spent on this work, including the evening and Sunday work, is almost sufficient to keep a full-time Inspector fully employed.

Details of all work carried out are given under their various headings.

A separate Report is given of the Council's housing programme. The number of families re-housed has been increasing each year since 1947, and this year's figure of 143 families is the highest yet attained. By the end of the year, 800 people were living on the Foxhole Estate.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. H. BONE, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

MEDICAL—

ANDREW DICK, M.D. (State Med.), D.P.H. (Glas. Univ.)
Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY—

S. H. BONE, Cert. S.I.B., Meat Cert., M.S.I.A.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Meat Inspector.

W. D. MUGFORD, Cert. S.I.B., Meat Cert., M.S.I.A.
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Meat Inspector.

B. HALL, Cert. S.I.B., Meat Cert., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector.
Meat Inspector.
(Resigned—New Appointment—20th January, 1951).

F. C. BIDGOOD, Cert. S.I.B., Meat Cert., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector.
Meat Inspector.
(Commenced 2nd April, 1951).

CLERICAL—

S. E. R. AUTHERS
MISS N. HART
MISS R. M. HARRIS

OTHERS—

C. J. TURPIN ...	...	...	Disinfector
A. L. DOHERTY	...	...	Rodent Operator
G. DAVIS	...	...	Caretaker, Abattoir

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1—

Area (Acres)	5,188
Area of pleasure grounds—315.176 acres	
Area of foreshore 155,000 acres	470.176
Coastline 3.88 miles, of which 3.66 miles of foreshore are owned by the Council.	
Population—(Census September, 1939)	22,510
Population—(Census, April, 1951)	25,369
Registrar-General's estimated resident population, 1951 (mid-year)	25,300
Number of inhabited houses, 1950	8,863
Number of inhabited houses, 1951	9,000
Rateable value, 1st April, 1952	£257,089
Estimated sum represented by Penny Rate, 1951/52	£1,006

2—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Live Births	120	120	240
Legitimate	114	115	229
Illegitimate	6	5	11
Still Births	1	4	5
Legitimate	0	4	4
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			9.48
Birth Rate (Still Births) ... ..			.19
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			20.83
Comparability Factor—Births			1.09
Standardised Birth Rate			9.49

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Deaths	202	259	461
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			18.22
Comparability Factor—Deaths			0.64
Standardised Death Rate			11.66

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	3	1	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	2	1	3
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	1	0	1
All infants per 1,000 live births			16.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			12.5
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1951

						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
2	Tuberculosis, others	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
3	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
11	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
12	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	0	6	6
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	18	17	35
15	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	29	44	73
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	31	25	56
19	Hypertension, with heart disease	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
20	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	46	73	119
21	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
26	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
30	Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	16	36	52
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
All causes						202	259	461

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

- (a) **Laboratory Facilities** continue to be given by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Public Health Laboratory, 7, Dix's Field, Exeter (Tel. No. Exeter 54949/50) and has been satisfactory. Specimens have been submitted from the Clinics and from Private Practitioners, as a Public Health measure. Samples of milk, water and ice-cream have also been submitted for bacteriological examination.
- (b) **Ambulance Services**—This service is now under the general direction of the County Medical Officer (Ambulance Section), "Ivybank," 45, St. David's Hill, Exeter (Tel. No. Exeter 4051). Paignton possesses one Ambulance Station out of the 33 Stations and Posts in the Administrative County. The Station is situated at Mill Yard, Littlegate Road, Paignton (Tel. No. Paignton 57602 by day and Paignton 5222 by night). There are four full-time drivers and three Ambulances. The local administration of the Station and the executive work is carried out by the Paignton St. John Ambulance and Nursing Brigade under an agency agreement with the Devon County Council. These Ambulances are for the use of Emergency and Non-infectious Stretcher Cases, and may be called by Doctors, Dentists, Nurses, Mid-wives, Hospitals or Clinics.

Infectious Disease Ambulance—This Ambulance is now run by the Torquay Fire and Ambulance Service (Torquay 4591/2). Ambulance arrangements are made by the Matron, Torquay Isolation Hospital, for cases entering the Hospital from the Paignton District.

Smallpox Ambulance—Arrangements are made by the County Medical Officer for the transport of smallpox cases, one Ambulance in the County being set aside for this purpose.

There are two Consultant Physicians based in Exeter, and their names are Dr. C. Seward, 27, Southernhay West, Exeter (Tel. Nos. Exeter 2110, and residence Exmouth 4120) and Dr. W. J. Laird (Tel. Nos. City Hospital, Exeter, 2671, and Exeter 3116), who are available to visit doubtful cases in the district when called upon by the Medical Officer of Health.

Hospital Car Service—The Hospital Car Service (organised by the S.J.A.B., B.R.C.S. and W.V.S.) operate under an agency agreement with the Devon County Council for sitting cases. H.C.S. cars can be obtained only through a Hospital or Clinic. There is also a service of Hired Cars which certain Medical and Dental Officers on the Staff of the County Medical Officer have authority to use in certain circumstances when the Hospital Car Service cannot provide cars,

- (c) **Nursing in the Home**—This service is provided by the Health Authority (Devon County Council) the following Nurses carrying out their duties in the Paignton District :—

Q.N.M.—Mrs. Parsons, 6, Oyster Bend, Three Beaches, Paignton. Tel. No. 57134.

Q.N.M.—Miss Smith, 6, Oyster Bend, Three Beaches, Paignton. Tel. No. 57134.

Q.D.N.—Miss Wolland, 23, Hillside Road, Paignton. Tel. No. 57632.

D.N.M.—Nurse Clarke, 4a, Woodland Park, Paignton. Tel. No. 5586.

F.T.M.—Nurse Harwood, "Sunridge," Dunstone Park, Paignton. Tel. No. 58158.

(Q.N.M.—Queen's Nurse Midwife).

(Q.D.N.—Queen's District Nurse).

(F.T.M.—Full-time Midwife).

(D.N.M.—District Nurse Midwife).

Health Visitors :—

Miss E. H. Walters, Central Clinic, Midvale Road, Paignton. Tel. No. 57555.

Miss R. Lee, "Sea Wynds," Tor Close, BROADSANDS, near Paignton.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

Central Clinic, Midvale Road—The Central School Clinic and Dental Clinic, operated by the Devon County Council, at Midvale Road, for School Children and Expectant Mothers, continued during the year. Part of this Clinic is equipped as a Cleansing Clinic and is shared by the Council and the Devon County Council. Treatment is given for Impetigo and verminous conditions, including scabies. (Particulars of the work carried out are given under Section "F.") The Devon County School Clinic is held each Thursday morning between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, an Assistant County Medical Officer and School Nurse being present.

M. and C.W. Centre, Congregational Schoolroom, Dartmouth Road—This Centre is open every Monday and Tuesday between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. The Medical Officer in charge of this Clinic is Dr. Agnes Kennie, with Health Visitor Miss E. H. Walters. Both the Doctor and the Health Visitor have taken a large part in bringing to the notice of Mothers the advantages of Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination, and quite a large number of inoculations have been carried out at the Welfare Centre. An Ante-Natal Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. by the District Midwife, Nurse Harwood. The Centre has continued to enjoy the support and enthusiasm of the Voluntary Workers.

Preston M. and C.W. Clinic, Baptist Church Schoolrooms—This Clinic is open every Wednesday afternoon between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. An Assistant County Medical Officer is in attendance at the Clinic on the first and third Wednesday of each month. The Health Visitor is Miss R. Lee. Diphtheria Immunisations are also carried out at this Clinic.

- (e) **Hospitals**—The Paignton and District Hospital, situated at Church Street, Paignton (Tel. No. 5635) and the Convalescent Hospital situated at King's Ash, Paignton, is administered by the Regional Hospital Board.
- (f) **Nurseries**—There are two Nurseries in the District. One, a Resident Nursery, is run privately by Miss Hooper, and situated at 5, Roundham Road, Paignton (Tel. No. 57672). The second Nursery is a Day Nursery, situated at the rear of Lower Polsham Road. This Nursery is administered by the Paignton Council of Social Service. The Superintendent is Miss J. Munn.
- (g) **Nursing Homes**—These are registered by the Devon County Council, catering mainly for aged and infirm patients. There is also one Convalescent Home, to which patients are sent from Hawkmoor Sanatorium, Bovey Tracey.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47—Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of Care and Attention—A number of visits were made to aged and other persons reported to be in need of care and attention. No legal action was required.

Section C

SANITARY CURCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1—Water Supply.

The following details of sources of supply and figures have been kindly furnished by the Water Engineer, Mr. J. C. Peters. No new sources of supply have been brought into operation during 1951.

Sources of Supply.

Great Parks—Situated in the Valley of the Westerland Stream in the Parish of Paignton:—

Capacity—11,250,000 gallons.

Top Water Level—188 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Area of Water Surface—4.43 acres.

Length—1,085 feet.

Greatest Depth—12 feet.

Length of Dam at T.W.L.—355 feet.

Dam Formation—Earthenwork Embankment.

Average Rainfall—38.93 inches (33 years).

Area of Catchment—400 acres.

Daily Yield—300,000 gallons.

Source—Springs.

Distance from Paignton—1 mile, approximately.

Holne—Situated on the Venford Brook in the Parish of Holne in the Rural District of Totnes. Reservoir opened 1907 :—

Capacity—190,000,000 gallons.

Top Water Level—936 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Area of Water Surface—33 acres.

Length—1,900 feet.

Greatest Depth—54 feet.

Length of Dam—at T.W.L.—624 feet.

Length of Overflow—54 feet.

Top Draw-off—6 feet below T.W.L.

Immediate Draw-offs at 18, 29, 38 and 54 feet below T.W.L.

Dam Formation—Granite.

Average Rainfall—68.49 inches (22 years).

Area of Catchment—720 acres.

Compensation Water required to be given—400,000 gallons per day.

Distance from Paignton—20 miles, approximately.

Area owned by Council—66 acres.

Swincombe—Situated on the River Swincombe in the Parish of Lydford in the Rural District of Tavistock :—

Area of Catchment—3,500 acres.

Average Rainfall—71.97 inches (23 years).

Source—Upland surface water and Moorland streams.

Elevation of Catchment—1,030–1,575 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Intake Works.

Top Water Level—24in. Inlet—1,038 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Works completed—1933.

Limits of Abstraction—Under the 1926 Act the Council are permitted to take threequarters of the surplus over 1,800,000 gallons per day, with a maximum of 7,000,000 gallons per day.

Future Extensions at Swincombe.

Land owned by the Council—205 acres.

Purchased Rights over—3,500 acres.

Daily Yield—5,400,000 gallons.

Total Capacity—1,060,000,000 gallons.

Area of Water Surface—144 acres.

Top Water Level—1,106 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Length of Reservoir—4,700 feet.

Depth of Reservoir—70 feet.

Length of Dam—1,000 feet approximately.

Distance from Paignton—25 miles.

Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply throughout which the Paignton Council distributes water include the :—

Area of Paignton ...	...	...	5188 acres
Area of Churston ...	...	...	2538 acres
			<hr/>
			7726 acres
			<hr/>

In addition, water is supplied in bulk to the Urban District Councils of Brixham and Teignmouth; to the Parishes of Marldon and Stoke Gabriel in the Rural District of Totnes; and to the Parishes of Broadhempston and Denbury in the Rural District of Newton Abbot. Water is also supplied to individual consumers in the Urban District of Ashburton and the Rural Districts of Totnes and Newton Abbot.

Distribution.

There are three sources which are used for distributing water within the area of supply, namely:—Great Parks, Beacon Hill and St. Mary's. The first of these is a local supply, while the others are fed from Holne.

Average daily consumption in area of supply:—

Summer—1,365,000 gallons.

Winter—1,050,000 gallons.

Daily consumption of water per head of population—42 gallons.

Number of metered services owned by Paignton Council—428.

Service Reservoirs.

	Capacity in gallons.	Height above Ordnance Datum.	Depth of water.
Beacon Hill ...	600,000	612	11ft. 4in.
St. Mary's ...	300,000	345	11ft. 4in.

Trunk and Distributing Mains.

Trunk Mains—76,670 yards, or 43 miles 990 yards.

Distributing Mains—136,635 yards, or 77 miles 1,115 yards.

Total—121 miles and 345 yards.

Gobbett Tunnel.

Through which the 24-inch pipe track from Swincombe to Holne is laid:—

Length—611 yards (includes 131 yards of concrete-lined heading and 480 yards of rock cutting).

Average dimensions—7 feet by 6 feet.

Inlet Level—1001.67 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Outlet Level—995.00 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Filtration and Treatment.

Great Parks—Filtration at this Reservoir consists of four slow sand filters, which are cleansed manually.

Chlorination is by a Candy "Automator" plant, which treats the water with sodium hypochlorite.

Holne—Filtration is by Candy Mechanical Pressure Filters, of which there are 20 units, all of which are 8 feet 3 inches in diameter.

Cleansing is usually carried out daily (depending on the turbidity of the water) by scouring the filtering media with compressed air followed by an upwash with filtered water.

Capacity of filters is approximately 2,500,000 gallons per day.

Treatment :—The water is treated with hydrate of lime to increase the pH value of the naturally-acid water and to reduce plumbo-solvency.

Under the present system of chlorination, it has been found that the existing Chlorinator has not afforded a constant dosage as desired and as previously maintained.

Water Supply—Sampling.

Twenty-seven samples have been taken for bacteriological examination, and 3 for chemical examination.

I give hereunder the result of a chemical analysis on 18th June, 1951 :—

Characters :—

Colour	...	...	...	...	Slight green tint
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	Clear
Taste	...	...	...	...	Natural
Odour	...	...	...	...	None
Suspended matters	...	...	...	...	None

Analysis (parts per 100,000) :—

Chlorine present as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	0.9
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0
Phosphates	...	...	...	...	0
Sulphates	...	...	...	...	0
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	0
Total Hardness equivalent to Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	2.8
Temporary Hardness (annulled by boiling)	...	...	...	...	1.8
Permanent Hardness (not annulled by boiling)	...	...	...	...	1.0
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0034
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	...	0.055
Oxygen absorbed immediately	...	...	...	...	0
Lead	...	...	...	...	0
Copper	...	...	...	...	0
Zinc	...	...	...	...	0
Iron in solution	...	...	...	...	0
Iron in sedimentary form	...	...	...	...	0
Manganese	...	...	...	...	0
Total Solid Constituents	...	...	...	...	4.0
Organic matter observed in igniting the Solid constituents	...	...	...	...	Very slight trace
Hydrogen Ion Concentration equivalent to pH	...	...	...	...	6.8

"The quality of the water is characteristic of the ground from which it is drawn. The ground is a pure granite which yields no more than infinitesimal traces of its substance to the solvent action of the water. The water is therefore as nearly pure in regard to content of mineral constituents as natural water can be.

"It is devoid of such earthy matters as lime and magnesia, which are more or less plentiful in waters drawn from other kinds of ground. These matters, which are the cause of hardness in water, are so excessive in some localities as to render the water uncongenial to use for domestic requirements.

"The Paignton Water Supply has a further favourable character in contrast to the generality of moorland waters in that it is almost entirely free from the effect of contact with peat. Water which exudes from peat or from peaty ground lacks the valued freshness of taste which is a characteristic quality of water from pure granite.

"The result of the analysis is fully satisfactory."

(Signed) THOMAS TICKLE.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

83/84, Queen Street, Exeter.

2—Sewerage.

A complete new system at a cost of £440,000 was installed in 1930/35. A complete report on the system was included in the Report for 1934. The outfall discharges into the English Channel off Berry Head, Brixham (outside Torbay).

During the year the following additions and alterations to the sewerage system have been made.

(1) An additional 480 yards of 6in. and 9in. sewers have been laid in connection with the Council's Foxhole Housing Estate.

(2) Ten houses and cottages at Collaton St. Mary, which formerly drained to septic tanks have been connected to the main drainage system.

(3) A connection has been made to the Council's tunnel sewer at Churston Court by the Totnes Rural District Council for the purpose of draining the village of Churston Ferrers.

3—Stream Pollution.

There is nothing to report.

4—Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage.

I am informed by Mr. F. R. Penwill, Engineer and Surveyor, that the amount of house refuse collected during the year 1951 amounted to 8,778 tons. Waste paper collected during the same period, 59½ tons.

Pig Swill—Pig swill collection in the District is still carried out by a Private Contractor, who supplies street bins and collects from Cafés, Hotels, etc. The Council are paid a lump sum of £30 for this privilege.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**(a) Details of work carried out.****New Houses :**

Sewer connections inspected	...	...	...	...	5
Tests of drainage	...	...	...	...	304
Visits paid in connection with the above	...	...	...	...	362

Old Houses or Buildings :

Sewer connections inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Tests of drainage	...	...	...	...	168
Visits paid in connection with the above	...	...	...	...	232

(Included in this heading is work carried out in connection with W.C.'s, Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.)

Choked Drains.

Visits have been paid and notices served in connection with the clearing of :—

Choked Drains	34
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

It is surprising the number of people who are not aware that the lateral between the interceptor and the sewer is a private drain and not the responsibility of the Council. Among the cases of choked drains a number occur in the interceptor or beyond, and this Council not wishing to compete against building firms, do not carry out the work of clearing private drains. This system is quite satisfactory, however, and most of the builders are able to deal with these matters immediately.

Drainage.

The control of all work to drainage systems continues to be administered by the Sanitary Inspectors, and cordial relationships exist between the Public Health Department and the builders. The practice of entrusting the Sanitary Inspector with the supervision of drainage to the point where the house-drain joins the Council's sewer is an admirable one, as it enables that Officer to supervise the construction of work for which, after the house is occupied, he becomes responsible. It standardises the lay-out and method of testing, and leaves the builder with no doubt as to which Department to contact when he has drainage work in hand.

The practice of testing new drains twice, i.e., immediately after laying and before covering, and after the ground is closed, has continued during the year, and it is pleasing to note that the general standard of workmanship has been high.

In my Report for 1950 it was stated that owing to the high cost of materials and labour it had been found necessary to cease the practice of laying drains on concrete in the Council's estates. During this year it was decided to bring the Council's estates in line with private houses, and in consequence all drains are now laid on concrete. Unless the nature of the soil is exceptional, and if there is less than 18 inches

of cover over the top of the pipes, they are completely encased in concrete. It is noticeable that since this has been done there has been a considerable decrease in the number of faulty drains found on final test.

(b) Disinfection.

Two hundred and eighty-two rooms, representing 98 premises, were disinfected for the following reasons:—

Notifiable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Verminous Conditions (including Bed Bugs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

The following is a list of bedding passed through the Steam Disinfector situated at the King's Ash Hospital, Paignton:—

Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Library Books (Fumigation Cupboard)	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	114

(The above figures include bedding disinfected for Brixham U.D.C. and Totnes R.D.C., those areas bordering the Paignton Urban District).

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The number of shops in the District is approximately 600, and in addition there are 35 garages selling petrol.

Fifty-nine inspections were carried out under the Act and 3 Notices served for the following defects:—

Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	2
Provision of Washing Facilities	...	...	1

One Statutory Notice was requested and served. The work was carried out during the year.

Numerous verbal notices were issued for general cleansing, all of which were complied with.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

One hundred and thirty-six Factories were inspected during the year. Nine Notices were served for the reasons shown in Table 2. All Notices were complied with.

Notes :—(1) It should be noted that a Factory includes such premises as garages, shoe repairers, builders workshops, tailors' workrooms, etc.

(2) Sections 1 to 6 refer to health, overcrowding, etc.

(3) Section 7 refers to sanitary conveniences required.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 **PART I. OF THE ACT.**

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

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	54	30	2	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	151	104	7	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	2	2	—	—	3
TOTAL ...		207	136	9	—	

Note :—As requested by the Ministry of Health, a copy of the Authority's Factory Register was submitted to H.M. Inspector of Factories in order that a comparison could be made between the two Registers. The number of Factories shown above are the agreed figures of Factories in the District known both to the Factory Inspector and the Local Authority.

2—Cases in which **Defects** were found—(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	1	1	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—						
(a) insufficient	9	—	—	—	—	9
(b) unsuitable or defective... ..	10	8	8	—	—	10
(c) not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL	60	9	9	—	—	60

CAMPING SITES.

The annual inspection of Camps was carried out at the request of the County Planning Officer, with the help of the Deputy Town Planning Officer. Visits were made during the last week of July and the first week of August. The number of campers was 6,246, and this shows an increase of 396 over the figure for last year.

Number of Licensed Camps	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Unlicensed Camps	...	...	...	...	23

Some of the sites are somewhat overcrowded, but conditions generally can be regarded as satisfactory. With the housing problem still acute, there still remains quite a number of permanent caravan dwellers.

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

The methods employed for the eradication of bed-bugs are :—

- (a) Using "Cimex" Gas Blocks for large infestations. This necessitates sealing the premises for one day.
- (b) Using "Cimex" Powder with Blower Spray.
- (c) Spraying with "Zaldecide" Solution.
- (d) Application of "D.D.T." Spray and Powder.

			INFESTED.	DISINFESTED.
(i) Council houses	...	...	0	0
(ii) Other houses	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	1	1

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

This Act came into force on 1st November, 1951. The number of upholsterers working in the District is just over a dozen, but most of these carry on the work of re-making or re-conditioning only and, therefore, do not require to be registered. Five premises, however, were registered under the Act to enable the proprietors to carry on the small amount of new upholstery work they occasionally do.

No premises are licensed for the manufacture or storage of Rag Flock. This Act is certainly a step in the right direction, but such an Act cannot be regarded as complete when it controls only the filling materials of new articles, and gives no regard to the cleanliness of repaired articles.

MARINE STORE DEALERS (Dealers in Old Metal).

During the year two persons were registered as Dealers in Old Metal under Section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendments) Act, 1907, showing 5 registered at the end of the year.

SCHOOLS.

No changes have been made in the water supply and sanitary accommodation at Schools in the District during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

Two part-time operators are employed, working normally in their own district, but occasionally together on any two-handed jobs. The other part of the time is taken up with drain-testing, disinfections and disinfestations, and one operator works the steam disinfector.

According to the Ministry's instructions, two maintenance tests are carried out on the sewers, together with the 10 per cent. test of the district. The number of sewer manholes in the District is 1,260.

The sewers showing the larger infestation are situated in the low-lying parts of the town, which is also the shopping centre. Some of these sewers are old brick culverts which unfortunately afford suitable harbourage for rats. The pre-bait takes, however, in these culverts show that the problem is slowly being overcome. Very few takes are recorded in the hilly parts of the town where the sewers are of the modern type.

Treatments to private houses are carried out free, but a charge is made to business premises of 4/- per hour.

The following is a copy of a return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in respect of The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 :—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1951

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Local Author'y.	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial	Total
1—Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	58	8110	31	901	9100
2—Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result—(a) of notification, or (b) otherwise—(Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) 11 (b) 63	151 83	2 30	21 41	183 217
3—Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats—(Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Major 2 Minor 72	— 234	2 —	— 9	4 315
4—Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice—(Notes 1, 2 and 3)	—	34	—	12	46
5—Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority—(Notes 1, 2 and 3)	74	268	2	21	365
6—Number of Notices served under Section 4 :— (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing)	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —
7—Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of Notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
8—Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
9—Number of "block" control schemes carried out—17	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES

Note 1—A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the Area.

Note 2—Council houses should be included under Dwelling Houses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade should be included under Business or Industrial. Sewers should not be included. Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production should be included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises when occupied by the same person should be included under Business Premises, otherwise they should be entered separately.

Note 3—2, 3, 4 and 5 in each case relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note 1, and not to the number of inspections, infestations, or treatments at each property.

Section D

HOUSING

1—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts)	75
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	141
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under the sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(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	59

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	53
--	----

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	0
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
	(a)	By Owners	0
	(b)	Local Authorities in default of Owners ...	0
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
	(a)	By Owners	1
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	6
(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	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	0

4—Housing Act, 1936 : Part VI : Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year					0
(2) Number of families dwelling therein					0
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein					0
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year					0
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year					0
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases					0
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding					0
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report					0

Very few houses are overcrowded in the District, but there is some overcrowding of various rooms. This occurs when one or two rooms are sub-let to a family and the overcrowding occurs in some of the bedrooms. In quite a number of these cases, however, if the number of occupants was taken as one unit the house as a whole would not be overcrowded.

The cases of overcrowding relieved during the year were by transfer of the families to Council houses, and particulars are given in the Housing Managers' Report on pages 38 and 39.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply.

Twelve premises are now registered as Dairies and 23 persons registered as Distributors (11 persons selling bottled milk only from unregistered premises).

The following licences were issued during 1951 for the sale of designated milk:—

- 22 Licensed to retail "Pasteurised" milk.
- 20 Licensed to retail "T.T. Pasteurised" milk.
- 19 Licensed to retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk.
- 1 Licensed to retail "Accredited" milk.

One Retailer from the Totnes Rural District has been issued with a Supplementary Licence to retail "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" milk in the Paignton Urban District.

Cleanliness and Sampling.

The following samples have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter, for bacteriological examination:—

From Local Retailers obtaining milk from Local Producers.		From Local Retailers obtaining milk from outside Producers.		Local Retailers obtaining designated milk from Local Producers.	
Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
24	11	16	4	7	1

Biological Samples.

Sixteen samples were also examined for Tubercle Bacillus. Fifteen results were negative and one was inconclusive, the guinea pig having died from inter-current disease.

National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

In this area milk sampling is carried out by a Sampling Officer appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and acting under the supervision of the National Advisory Service, South-West Sub-Centre at "Staplake Mount," Starcross, near Exeter, where the testing is carried out. Frequent samples have been taken during the year, from Local Producers, and from Producers outside the District retailing milk in Paignton. Results are not to hand.

(b) Meat Inspection.

Paignton is the distributing centre for an area comprising Paignton U.D.C., Brixham U.D.C., Totnes Borough, and part of Totnes R.D.C. All meat for these districts passes through the Wholesale Meat Suppliers' Association meat depot, and all home-killed meat

originates from the two slaughter-houses, namely, the Crown and Anchor slaughterhouse in Crown and Anchor Way, off Church Street and the Abattoir in Luscombe Road. The Abattoir is owned by the Council and is the smaller of the two; the hanging facilities for bovine carcasses are not of modern design and do not allow maximum use to be made of the space available. Plans are in preparation to improve and modernise these arrangements, to make easier working, and to allow hanging space for double the number of carcasses. All pigs are killed at this slaughterhouse. The Crown and Anchor slaughterhouse is situated in an old part of the town and is in private ownership. It has, however, been taken over by the Ministry of Food, who have carried out certain works to modernise it and improve the hanging arrangements. In spite of this, it cannot be said that it is ideal, as its position causes congestion, especially when cattle lorries are delivering animals and when other necessary lorries are in attendance. It is also in close proximity to houses and food preparation premises. Both slaughterhouses are maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, the Abattoir by a resident caretaker and the Crown and Anchor by labour supplied by the slaughtering contractor.

A 100 per cent. ^{Post} mortem inspection is carried out of all the animals killed in the slaughterhouses. This is done by the three Sanitary Inspectors who are all qualified Meat Inspectors. Relationships with Ministry of Food officials are very good, and their help and co-operation is much appreciated.

Since 1949 routine inspections have been made of all cattle for the presence of *Cysticercus Bovis*, which is the cystic stage in the development of the tape worm, *Tænia Saginata*. This is the principal tapeworm affecting human beings where it lives in the small intestine, and where it may attain a length of 20 feet. Since the war its incidence has apparently increased and numbers of cysts have been found in bullocks, chiefly in the masseter muscles, tongue, heart and diaphragm. In Paignton, the percentage of animals affected in 1951 was 0.85 per cent., which is slightly higher than that for most other towns in the country. No case of generalised infection was discovered, and, in all except three, only one cyst was found. It is not the practice to carry out a minute inspection of the carcass unless a number of cysts are found in the offal, as this cannot be done without devaluing the meat, but it can be assumed with safety that if no cysts exist in one of the above centres the animal is clear. *Cysticercus Bovis* are killed if they are exposed to heat for a sufficient length of time, or if they are placed in cold storage for a minimum of 21 days. Thorough cooking of affected meat will kill the cysts, but as a precautionary measure when cysts are discovered in the offal, the carcass is sent to Exeter, where it is placed in the Ministry of Food cold storage for the required period.

All calves are inspected for the presence of Congenital Tuberculosis, and this has been found in 0.45 per cent. of those killed. In all cases the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed in order that investigations could be carried out at the farm with a view to tracing the dam.

The fees charged for slaughtering animals at the Abattoir are:—Cattle, 9d.; Calves and Sheep, 3d.; Pigs, 6d.

The fees charged are low and the Abattoir is run at a loss, but the Ministry of Food contribute up to 90 per cent. of the losses in excess to the pre-war losses.

SLAUGHTERING.—During 1951 the following animals were killed and inspected at the two Slaughterhouses:—

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP and LAMBS	PIGS	GOATS
Abattoir ...	534	365	68	3294	501	6
C. and A. Slaughter House ...	899	549	1053	3775	0	0
Total ...	1433	914	1121	7069	501	6

In addition to the above figures, carcasses imported into the District have been inspected at the Meat Depot and Butchers' Shop

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'dg. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed ...	1433	914	1121	7069	501
Number inspected ...	1433	914	1121	7069	501
All Diseases (except Tuberculosis) :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	10	24	26	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	683	680	19	565	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease (other than Tuberculosis)	48.28	75.44	3.84	8.36	3.99
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	12	5	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	81	156	—	—	32
Percentage of the number of inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6	18.38	0.45	—	6.59

Total weight of Meat condemned :—
52,751 lbs., or 23 tons 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 27 lbs.

CARCASSES OF BEEF :—

- 17—Generalised Tuberculosis
- 5—Oedematous with Emaciation
- 8—Johnes Disease with Dropsy and Emaciation.
- 1—Septic Pneumonia with Dropsy.
- 1—Chronic Hepatitis with Dropsy
- 1—Bronchial Pneumonia with Dropsy
- 1—Oedematous
- 1—Septic Metritis
- 1—Difficult Parturation with Dropsy.

PARTS OF CARCASES OF BEEF :—

- 1—Forequarter, Tuberculosis
- 12—Short Forequarters, Tuberculosis
- 1—Short Forequarters, Actinobacillosis
- 10—Briskets, Tuberculosis
- 1—Loin, Tuberculosis
- 3—Hindquarters, Tuberculosis
- 5—Short Hindquarters, Tuberculosis
- 1—Short Hindquarter, Chronic Arthritis
- 1—Part Hindquarter, Bruising
- 6—Thin Flanks, Tuberculosis
- 1—Leg, broken
- 6—Parts Rib, Bruising

OFFALS :—

- 86—Heads and Tongues, Tuberculosis
- 16—Heads and Tongues, Actinomycosis
- 6—Heads and Tongues, Actinobacillosis
- 3—Heads and Tongues, Abscess
- 13—Heads and Tongues, Cysticercus Bovis
- 186—Lungs, Tuberculosis
- 1—Lungs, Bronchial Pneumonia
- 7—Lungs, Abscess
- 11—Lungs, Congestion
- 4—Lungs, Pleurisy
- 1—Lungs, Pneumonia
- 8—Lungs, Cysticercus Bovis
- 106—Hearts, Tuberculosis
- 2—Hearts, Pericarditis
- 10—Hearts, Cysticercus Bovis
- 1—Kidney, Tuberculosis
- 2—Kidneys, Cystic
- 2—Kidneys, Nephritis
- 57—Livers, Tuberculosis
- 349—Livers, Cirrhosis
- 908—Pieces Liver, Cirrhosis
- 2—Livers, Necrosis
- 1—Liver, Pyæmia
- 1—Liver, Adenoma
- 84—Livers, Cavernous Angioma
- 27—Livers, Abscess
- 22—Mesenteries, Tuberculosis
- 5—Tripes, Tuberculosis
- 7—Tripes, Cysticercus Bovis
- 53—Diaphragms, Tuberculosis
- 9—Diaphragms, Cysticercus Bovis
- 8—Spleens, Congestion

CARCASES OF MUTTON :—

- 18—Œdematous with Emaciation
- 1—Uræmia
- 1—Pyrexia
- 1—Gangrenous Pneumonia

- 1—Septic Pneumonia
- 1—Pyæmia
- 1—Septic Mastitis
- 1—Bruising

PARTS OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL :—

- 1—Hind Leg
- 1—Side of Mutton
- 1—Shoulder
- 2—Heads
- 3—Thin Flanks
- 2—Hind Legs, Bruising
- 1—Part Shoulder, Bruising
- 1—Head, Abscess
- 12—Lungs, Pneumonia
- 69—Lungs, Parasitic
- 11—Lungs, Pleurisy
- 15—Lungs, Abscess
- 3—Lungs, Congestion
- 8—Hearts, Pericarditis
- 1—Heart, Parasitic
- 1—Pluck, Congestion
- 5—Spleens, Abscess
- 6—Livers, Abscess
- 1—Liver, Fatty change
- 401—Livers, Flukes
- 70—Livers, Parasites other than Flukes
- 2—Kidneys, Nephritis
- 1—Set Ribs, Pleurisy
- 1—Part Forequarter, Abscess
- 1—Hind Leg, Abscess

} Injury

CARCASSES OF VEAL :—

- 5—Congenital Tuberculosis
- 12—Immaturity
- 3—Pyrexia
- 1—Jaundice
- 1—Septic Pneumonia
- 4—Umbilical Pyæmia
- 1—Septicæmia
- 2—Œdematous

PARTS OF CARCASE AND OFFAL :—

- 2—Part Forequarters, Broken Ribs
- 1—Part Hindquarter, Broken Bone
- 1—Hind Leg, Bruising
- 2—Heads, Abscess
- 1—Lungs, Pneumonia
- 1—Heart, Pericarditis
- 8—Livers, Abscess
- 1—Liver, Fatty change
- 4—Kidneys, Fibro-plastic Nephritis

CARCASES OF PORK :—

- 1—Generalised Tuberculosis
- 1—Not bled
- 1—Peritonitis

PARTS OF CARCASES AND OFFAL :—

- 1—Hindquarter, Bruised
- 1—Hind Leg, Broken
- 1—Part Shoulder, Broken
- 32—Heads, Tuberculosis
- 2—Lungs and Hearts, Tuberculosis
- 2—Livers, Tuberculosis
- 6—Mesenteries, Tuberculosis
- 3—Lungs and Hearts, Pneumonia
- 1—Lungs and Heart, Pleurisy
- 7—Kidneys, Cystic
- 1—Liver, Milk Spots

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED

Corned Beef	47 tins	Strawberries	6 tins
Ham	170 tins	Oranges	21 tins
Luncheon Meat	139 tins	Oranges	1 jar
Pork Lunch	40 tins	Bilberries	1 tin
Corned Mutton.....	3 tins	Peaches	9 tins
Meat and Gravy	12 tins	Apricots	5 tins
Pork Brawn	5 tins	Blackcurrants	2 tins
Brawn	1 tin	Pears	13 tins
Minced Beef & Cereal	8 tins	Prunes	34 tins
Veal	2 tins	Damsons	6 tins
Jellied Veal.....	26 tins	Damsons	2 jars
Beef and Pork Loaf	2 tins	Grapes	11 tins
Minced Beef Loaf ...	7 tins	Pineapple.....	30 tins
Ham Loaf	2 tins	Greengages	25 tins
Veal Loaf	3 tins	Loganberries	1 tin
Beef Loaf	11 tins	Grapefruit	10 tins
Paté de Foie	1 tin	Gooseberries	10 tins
Potted Meat	4 tins	Fruit Salad	3 ins
Pork	10 tins	Bananas	2 tins
Pork and Gravy	2 tins	Mangoes	1 tin
Sausages	1 tin	Strained Fruit	2 tins
Kidney	3 tins	Olives	2 jars
Stewed Steak	3 tins	Apricot Pulp	28 tins
Beef Pudding	1 tin	Peach Pulp	2 tins
Chicken	6 tins	Blackcurrant Pulp...	2 tins
Sardines	6 tins	Apple Juice	64 tins
Pilchards	6 tins	Orange Juice	5 tins
Salmon	15 tins	Tomato Juice	21 tins
Herrings in Tomato		Grape Juice	13 tins
Sauce	11 tins	Grapefruit Juice.....	5 tins
Herrings.....	3 tins	Jam, various	11 tins
Snoek	1 tin	Apricot Jam	1 tin
Silds	2 tins	Jam	1 jar
Crab Meat	1 tin	Marmalade	21 tins
Mackerel	2 tins	Lemon Curd	1 jar
Brisling	2 tins	Syrup	1 tin
Fish, various	12 tins	Oats	116 lbs.
Carrots	23 tins	Farinoca	17½ lbs.
Spinach	2 tins	Flour	148 lbs.
Sweet Corn	1 tin	Oats	8 pkts.
Peas	116 tins	Barley	6½ lbs.
Baked Beans	30 tins	Rice	8 pkts.
Beetroot.....	33 tins	Tapioca	9 lbs.
Beans	63 tins	Desiccated Coconut	6 pkts.
Mixed Vegetables...	7 tins	Cheese	12 bxs.
Tomatoes	159 tins	Cheese	16 lbs.
Guavas.....	1 tin	Cheese	1 tin
Cherries	39 tins	Cheese	33 pkts.
Plums	149 tins	Milk	137 tins
Plums	2 jars	Evaporated Milk	54 tins
Blackberries	2 tins	Paste	8 tins
Apples	22 tins	Fish Paste.....	25 jars
Raspberries	5 tins	Fish Paste	2 tins

Meat Paste	3 tins	Sponge	5 pkts.
Spaghetti	300 tins	Milo	1 tin
Sauce	4 bots.	Nescafe	1 tin
Pickles	5 jars	Bournvita	1 tin
Piccalilli	2 jars	Shredded Wheat	1 pkt.
Chutney	1 jar	Tea	15½ lbs.
Custard Powder	171 pkts.	Butter	1 lb.
Gravy Powder	5 pkts.		
Baby Foods	9 tins	Fat	3 lbs.
Peanut Butter	2 tins	Xmas Puddings	72 lbs.
Soup	62 tins	Potatoes.....	1 cwt.
Dogmeat	1 tin	Oranges	5
Mustard	1 tin	Kippers	58 lbs.
Suet	1 pkt.	Haddock	6 st.
Cake	3 lbs.	Lemon Soles	6 st.
Strained Food.....	2 tins	Cod Fillets	5 st.
Sugared Almonds ...	12 lbs.	Fish, various	54 st.
Dragee Almonds	96 lbs.	Herrings	2 st.
Salmon Spread	1 tin	Sausages	55 lbs.
Teasees Oil	1 tin	Chitterlings	6½ lbs.
Soup Powder	5 ctn.	Rabbits	52 lbs.
Marmite	1 jar	Bacon	22 lbs.
Chocolate Biscuits ...	256	Ham	9 lbs.
Biscuits	½ lb.		3 oz.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Regular visits, particularly during the summer months, have been made to ice cream manufacturing premises and to shops selling this commodity. Ice cream is an article of food in which bacteria will multiply rapidly unless scrupulous cleanliness is observed in all stages of its manufacture and sale. Hence it is necessary to take frequent samples and maintain close supervision of all its processes.

Samples are taken of both loose and pre-packed ice cream and are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Exeter, where, after testing, they are placed in one of four Grades, i.e., Grade 1, Satisfactory; Grade 2, Fair; Grade 3, Unsatisfactory; Grade 4, Very Bad. It is generally accepted that a sample should fall into either Grade 1 or Grade 2, but, in a report from the Director of the Public Health Laboratories it was stated that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any single sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of the vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

In the event of the ice cream falling into either Grades 3 or 4, further samples are taken to endeavour to find the cause of contamination.

The testing of ice cream is still in the experimental stage, and until a satisfactory test can be found, the Methylene Blue Reduction

Test is applied; this test, however, has no legal significance, and is used only as a laboratory check to aid the Inspector in his inspection of premises and apparatus. In this respect it is invaluable, as visual examination often fails to reveal a pocket of dirt. Such a pocket will generally cause a sample to fall into a lower Grade than that reached in previous samples. The following table gives a comparison of the results of samples taken during the past three years:—

	1949	1950	1951
Total number of samples taken	88	103	104
Grade 1	41.5%	48.4%	48.1%
Grade 2	20.9%	22.2%	8.6%
Grade 3	11.7%	13.7%	20.2%
Grade 4	25.9%	15.7%	23.1%

The figures for 1951 show that a larger percentage of samples fell into the lower Grades than during the two previous years. This is partly due to the repeated failure of both loose and pre-packed samples obtained from some of the large national manufacturers, and partly due to the concentration on bad samples until the cause of failure has been found.

As in previous years the tendency has been for traders to change to pre-packed ice cream and there was also a small increase in the number of retailers. The total number of ice cream dealers is 113, which means that 18.8% of the shops in the town retail ice cream.

The following premises were on the Register at the end of the year:—

Manufacturing premises (hot mix)	6
Manufacturing premises (cold mix)	4
Retailers freezing mix obtained from other sources ...	1
Retail premises selling loose ice cream	20
Retail premises selling pre-packed ice cream	82

FOOD PREMISES.

Regular inspections are carried out on all food premises and special attention is given to cafés and the kitchens of hotels and boarding-houses. In this work the Inspector must adopt the role of teacher, adviser and helper. Far more work is accomplished by patient persuasion than by returning to the office and serving a Notice. Individual advice on the spot is as impressive as lectures given to apathetic food-handlers after they have finished a hard day's work.

The new Clean Food Byelaws which have been in operation since July, 1950, have proved to be a big help in persuading the few of the "hygiene hesitators" to bring their methods up to standard.

The extent of the work involved will be appreciated when it is realised that some 50 per cent. of the total shops retail foodstuffs.

Inspections made during the year were as follows :—

	INSPECTIONS.
Cafés, Snack Bars, etc.	115
Bakehouses	21
Bakers, Confectioners	44
Catering Licences	9
Hotel, Guest House Kitchens	35
Butchers	65
Grocers, Greengrocers	183
Ice Cream Vendors	188
Ice Cream Manufacturers	36
Dairies	51
Fried Fish Shops	21
Wet Fish Shops	29
Shell Fish Stores and Stalls	10
Cooked Meat Vendors	6
Licensed Premises... ..	11
Flour Mills	1
Beer Bottling Plant	3
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
Mobile Canteens	6
Mobile Fish Fryers	2
Food Delivery Vans	14
	<hr/> 852 <hr/>

Requests and verbal notices were made for minor improvements and general cleanlines, including :—

Hot water supplies	10
Provide wash-basins for employees in food preparation rooms	4
Re-decorate walls and ceiling for employees' w.c. ...	2
Re-decorate walls and ceiling of food preparation room ...	11
Re-decorate walls and ceiling of food store	3
Provide lighting to food preparation room	1
Repair defective floor to food preparation room	1
Provide glass display cabinets for cakes	3
Provide impervious food table	1
Alter drains	1
Disconnect staff w.c. from food store	3
Renew sink in kitchen	1

Provide ventilation to food store	...	...	...	...	2
Cover foodstuffs on counters	...	...	...	...	2
Maintain refrigerator	...	...	...	...	3
Provide w.c.	...	...	...	...	2
Cover scrap bins	...	...	...	...	2
Instal electric fan	...	...	...	...	1
Provide rinse bowl for servers	...	...	...	...	1
Provide waste bin	...	...	...	...	4
Provide gully grating	...	...	...	...	2
Renew w.c. pan	...	...	...	...	2
Display name and address on food delivery vehicles	...	...	...	...	3
Clean homogeniser	...	...	...	...	2
Clean meat-cutting block	...	...	...	...	1
Clear gully grating	...	...	...	...	2
Clean fish fryer	...	...	...	...	1
Remove refuse bins from kitchen	...	...	...	...	1
Treat for fly infestation	...	...	...	...	1
General cleanliness	...	...	...	...	17

90

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

The annual return in accordance with Circular 46/49. Memo. 188/Med., has been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Section F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

(with age groups)

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS				Measles	
					Paralytic		Non- Paralytic			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
1-2 years	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	14	10
3-4 years	1	0	13	17	0	0	0	0	29	23
5-9 years	1	1	12	18	0	2	0	0	48	60
10-14 years	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
15-24 years	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25 and over	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Age unknown	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	5	4	38	56	0	2	1	0	93	104

	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	1	0	0	0	1	2
5-14 years	0	0	0	0	1	0
15-44 years	2	1	0	0	1	13
45-64 years	1	0	1	0	0	0
65 and over	2	4	0	1	0	0
Age unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL (all ages)	6	5	1	2	3	15

INVESTIGATIONS.

All notifiable diseases other than Measles, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia were investigated and enquiries were made as to possible sources of infection.

There were no deaths among the 18 cases of Food Poisoning. Hospital treatment of only one germ-carrier was at all prolonged. This and all other cases were cleared (a series of three tests proving negative) before returning to work involving food-handling for public use.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Visits are paid by the Devon County Council Health Visitors to the parents of all children reaching the age of eight months, bringing to their notice the advantages of diphtheria immunisation and vaccination. Immunisation sessions are held each month at the M. and C.W. Clinics, Preston and Paignton.

The following figures have been supplied by the County Medical Officer regarding immunisation in Paignton :—

Immunised for the first time	...	...	...	...	257
Receiving re-inforcing injections	...	...	...	...	136
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	393
Number of births, 1950	...	...	...	...	304

The following is the Registrar-General's estimate of the population under 15 years as at 30th June, 1951 :—

Number of children aged 0-4 years (inclusive)...	...	1480
Number of children aged 5-14 years (inclusive)	...	2819
TOTAL	...	4299

The prophylactic used in all cases was Alum Precipitated Toxoid in two doses of 0.3 to 0.4 c.c.

There have been no ill-effects reported to me.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

At the Out-Patient Cleansing Centre, Midvale Road, two cases were treated during the year. This treatment continues to be carried out most satisfactorily by the Assistant School Helper of the Devon County Council.

The Urban District Council pays a proportion of the cost of the Clinic for the above purposes.

VACCINATION.

The Devon County Council are the responsible Authority. No figures have been furnished.

The arrangements for the following-up of small-pox contacts are unchanged.

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1951

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2—5 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6—10 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11—15 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16—20 ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
21—25 ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26—35 ...	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
36—45 ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
46—55 ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56—65 ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 upwards	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTALS ...	8	2	2	0	3	1	1	1

A note is taken of new cases and enquiry made in view of any possible connection which they might have with milk, food or other means of spreading infection. Advice is given on the adoption of precautions.

Section G

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES ACT

PETROLEUM, etc.

Sixty-three Licences were issued during the year to store 77,936 gallons of petroleum.

All premises are visited at least once per year with the Fire Officer, who examines the fire-fighting appliances and gives valuable advice on the subject of fire prevention. Licensees are requested to provide foam extinguishers in the vicinity of the storage tanks.

EXPLOSIVES.

Thirty-six Licences were issued for the storage of gunpowder and mixed explosives.

Gunpowder and high explosives in magazine—Quarries—Four
Mode "A."

Gunpowder and high explosives in magazine—One
Mode "B."

Shops for the sale of mixed explosives—Cartridges—Three
Class 6, Division 3.

Shops for the sale of mixed explosives—Fireworks—Twenty-eight
Class 7, Division 2.

Section H

HOUSING MANAGER'S REPORT

HOUSING REPORT.

During the year 60 flats and 68 houses were constructed, and in addition 15 existing premises became vacant, which enabled 143 families (528 persons) to be re-housed from the Housing List.

All the new property was situated on the Foxhole Estate, the flats being of two types—(1) Cornish Unit 4-room type (inclusive rental 17/10d.); (2) 4-room traditional flats, smaller than the Cornish Units (inclusive rental 15/4d.), and the houses traditional 5 and 6-room types (inclusive rental 27/9d.). One-child families were the principal groups to be offered accommodation in the Cornish Unit flats; old-age pensioners were offered accommodation in the smaller flats, and the houses were occupied principally by 2-child families.

The 15 existing premises becoming vacant were mostly from the pre-war estates. Vacancies in these houses are always very acceptable, as the inclusive rentals are under £1, and this enables families not able to afford the higher rentals to be re-housed. Sixteen transfers were also arranged, mainly from the pre-war houses, with the same aim in view.

The 128 new dwellings brought the total of flats and houses occupied at Foxhole by the end of the year to 91 flats and 111 houses, the population being 756 persons (this figure excludes children born after the families had moved in).

The following table gives a summary of the Housing allocations for the year, including the 16 transfers :—

New houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
New flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Existing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
								<hr/> 159

Allocations were made for the following reasons :—

Overcrowded conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Notice to Quit and Court Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Health reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Unsuitable conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							<hr/> 143
Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
							<hr/> 159

The types of families allocated were as follows:—

Two person families	...	...	...	...	...	8
Three person families	...	...	...	...	...	68
Four person families	...	...	...	...	...	43
Five person families	...	...	...	...	...	16
Six person families	...	...	...	...	...	3
Seven person families	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eight person families	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 143 <hr/>

Permission was given to 15 tenants to sub-let.

The Housing List as at the end of the year consisted of the following applications:—

One person families	...	...	...	...	...	3
Two person families	...	...	...	...	...	144
Three person families	...	...	...	...	...	169
Four person families	...	...	...	...	...	57
Five person families	...	...	...	...	...	18
Six person families	...	...	...	...	...	14
Seven person families	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eight person families	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nine person families	...	...	...	...	...	3
Old-age pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	37
Applicants on "Short List"	...	...	...	...	...	33
Applicants living outside Paignton	...	...	...	...	...	90
Applicants with less than five years residence	...	...	...	...	...	50
Applicants on "Guaranteed List"	...	...	...	...	...	7

Total number of Applicants—627.

Six hundred and sixteen visits were made to verify particulars given by the local applicants, and 7 visits were made on behalf of other Authorities.

S. H. BONE, Housing Manager.

