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BOROUGH OF



RYDE, I.W.



**THE 79th  
ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE YEAR 1957**

**including the separate Report of the**

**SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957  
(as constituted at 23rd May, 1957)

The Mayor—Councillor H. Rogers

Councillor Ramage ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Councillor Bourn
Councillor Castle ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> )	Councillor Cleaver
Alderman Evans	Councillor Lewer
Alderman Matthews	Councillor Read
Alderman Russell	Councillor Sutton
Councillor Baxter	Councillor White

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1957

P. MAXWELL BROWNE,†\* M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.)

35% Borough of Ryde, Sandown-Shanklin and Ventnor  
U.D.C.'s. (Combined population 39,450).

65% Assistant County Medical Officer and Assistant  
School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer for Isle of Wight Hospital Group Venereal  
Diseases Services, including H.M. Prisons.

*Senior Public Health Inspector* S. DUNMORE,†  
M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

*Additional Public Health Inspector* L. N. JORDAN,†  
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*Clerk* MISS D. G. BOYCE

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\**Part time Officer*

†*Salary contribution by Exchequer Grants*





PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
5, LIND STREET,  
RYDE, I.W.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,  
Ryde Borough Council*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the year 1957, in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Health. Under the same cover is the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

**Vital Statistics**

The Registrar's figures for the population rose from 20,030 to 20,120 and there was an increase in the number of live legitimate births from 238 to 268. 139 of these were male and 129 were female. The number of live illegitimate births fell from 22 to 19. The live birth rate per thousand estimated resident population rose from 13·0 to 14·3. The live birth rate for England and Wales rose from 15·7 to 16·1 and the comparative birth rate, therefore, rose slightly from 14·2 to 15·4. There was a sharp rise of legitimate still-births from 2 to 7 and the number of illegitimate still-births remained at zero. This rise, therefore, produced an increase from 7·6 to 23·8 of the still-birth rate per thousand live and still births. There was some diminution in the number of deaths from 284 to 242, 118 of these being male and 124 being female. The death rate per thousand estimated resident population was 12·0, the death rate in England and Wales 11·5 and the comparative death rate, therefore, 9·1—a diminution from 10·8.

I am pleased to report that no deaths occurred from puerperal causes. The number of deaths of legitimate infants under one year of age rose from 2 to 4, but the number of deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age remained at zero.

Deaths from measles of all ages and from whooping cough remain happily at zero, and deaths from cancer for all ages fell very slightly from 47 to 46.

**Causes of Death**

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis fell from 2 to nil, and deaths from other causes of tuberculosis remained at zero, as also did those from syphilitic disease. Deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis and measles were all, I am glad to say, nil. On the whole, deaths from cancer rose slightly in the female and decreased in the male. Most marked was the decline in



the latter for cancer of the stomach, the fall being from 7 to 2. Figures for England and Wales show a slight fall in every year since 1950. The figures for other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms remained much the same.

Deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system increased in the male from 11 to 16, and decreased in the female from 27 to 21. For coronary disease and angina the figures remained much the same in the male at 22, and decreased quite markedly in the female, from 29 to 14. Deaths from pneumonia showed a marked decrease in the male from 6 to 2 and in the female from 4 to 1. Deaths from bronchitis in the female fell from 5 to 1. Deaths from ulcer of the stomach and duodenum rose from nil to 3 in the male and in the female remained the same at 2 deaths.

There was an increase in death from enlargement of the prostate gland from nil to 4. Deaths from pregnancy, child birth and abortion, I am happy to state, remained at zero. Deaths from congenital malformations rose slightly and deaths from motor accidents remained at zero. There was a marked increase in the suicides in the male from 1 to 4 and a reduction in females from 1 to zero. The suicide rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 118 per 1,000,000 and it is interesting to note that this was the highest since 1939. The rate for women rose to an all time peak.

### **Prevalence of Infectious and other Diseases**

One case of scarlet fever was admitted to hospital and recovered uneventfully; one case of erysipelas was notified and 41 cases of measles. The notification rate of whooping cough remained stationary at 11, and that from pneumonia rose from zero to 1. Only one case of dysentery was notified, this being a reduction from 5 for the previous year. On the other hand, there was an increase in food poisoning cases from nil to 6 during the year. None of these cases was admitted to hospital. No cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred and only two cases of non-paralytic were reported, this being a reduction from 6 for the previous year.

### **Tuberculosis**

There was an increase in tuberculosis of the lungs from 6 to 15 and of these 12 were admitted to hospital. No other varieties of the nervous system were notified. The majority of cases of lung tuberculosis occurred in the age group 20 to 35, closely followed by those between 45 and 65. The figures for





the past ten years for respiratory and non-respiratory are shown in a separate table. It will be seen that there has been a steady reduction in the number of deaths from 12 in 1947 to nil in 1957 (for both forms) but no really dramatic fall in the number of new cases. Probably the advances which have occurred in new case finding techniques provide the answer to this.

A survey carried out by the Portsmouth Miniature Mass Radiography Unit in 1957 between the months of October and December enabled 2,460 small films to be taken in Ryde, which resulted in the discovery of no fewer than 7 hitherto unsuspected cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. This figure was rather higher than any experienced by the Mass Miniature Radiography for the whole of the country in 1954 when 2.2 cases were found for every 1,000 cases examined.

There has been too great a tendency in the past to 'sit back on our laurels' and regard the general decline of tuberculosis as inevitable without any further action on our part. That this disease is far from conquered was shown clearly in a report based on the statistics in England and Wales between 1938 and 1955. 375,000 persons had the disease in the lung and a further 36,000 had non-pulmonary forms. Of the former probably 45,000 had positive sputums and were therefore infectious. An estimate was made that 75,000 unsuspected cases of tuberculosis formed an unknown pool fed by new cases at the rate of 50,000 per year.

Clearly, preventive measures must still be vigorously applied and it is important, for example, that the tuberculosis regulations are closely adhered to, so that the new cases are notified within forty-eight hours to the Medical Officer of Health. Also that infectious persons who are fortunate enough now to be able to receive treatment at home do not abuse this privilege by exposing others to the risk of infection by engaging in seaside occupations involving food handling or letting. Strict enforcement of the Public Health Act is obviously the only answer where there is flagrant disregard of these principals.

A campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from cattle in Great Britain reached an advanced stage in 1957 and the disease, according to a report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was destined in the near future to be, for practical purposes, a thing of the past. Thus by the 25th November, 1957 the Island was declared a specified area so that all raw milk had to be sold either as tuberculin tested, pasturized or sterilized.



### **Winter Vomiting Disease**

A moderately large outbreak occurred in the Seaview area centred on the Junior School at Nettlestone, in the early part of November. Between seventy and one hundred children were affected in the first two weeks, and most of the staff. The illness was characterised by sudden vomiting, the recovery being rapid and uneventful. Presumably the susceptibles in the school became exhausted for the epidemic ceased abruptly. Numerous other residents in the area were also affected and specimens of vomit were taken, but nothing was isolated. This disease is probably caused by a virus which has yet to be identified and there is no known means of prevention.

### **Influenza**

In May, 1957, it became generally known that there had been local outbreaks of influenza in the Far East. Material from cases in Singapore was sent to the World Health Influenza Centre in London, where a special strain was isolated. By June, 1957 this "Asian" strain virus had been isolated in England and there were outbreaks of the disease all over the world. In August an epidemic wave of the disease was affecting the northern part of the country. This soon spread south and the peak prevalence appeared to have been reached in this area during the early part of October. By the beginning of the following month the indices of prevalence showed a marked decline and the epidemic spread appeared to be over. A specific vaccine was prepared as a matter of urgency by the Government but little of it was available before the outbreak had reached its peak. At an early stage the Government decided against using it for general vaccination.

### **Lung Cancer and Tobacco Smoking**

The Medical Research Council in 1957 concluded that the great increase which had occurred in the death-rate during the last twenty-five years from lung cancer in Great Britain and other countries was associated with tobacco smoking, partly in the form of cigarettes. This opinion was accepted by the Ministers of Health and Education as a basis for preventive action, so that Local Health Authorities were informed subsequently that the risks of tobacco smoking should be brought effectively to the notice of the public in order that the person who smokes knows the risks.



### **Pollution of the Beaches by Sewage**

During the last few years there have been controversial views expressed on this subject both locally and nationally and it is convenient here now to pass comment.

The arrangements in the Borough of Ryde are no different from many other seaside resorts, but few could argue that the disposal of sewage into the sea is a satisfactory practice. For one thing the beaches can become soiled and cause offence to the eye. This occurs at certain states of wind and tide, and there is unfortunately no means by which it can be prevented.

As far as the hazard to health is concerned a great deal of work is now being done by the Public Health Laboratory Service acting under the direction of the Medical Research Council. The purpose of these investigations is to ascertain the identity and concentration in sea water of certain organisms, and the chances of survival of these when dilution of the sewage effluent occurs at sea.

The investigation of effluent dilution and migration by radioactive isotopes of short life has been looked into and discussed with the Atomic Energy Authority at Harwell by us.

In addition Medical Officers of Health all over the country have been asked to co-operate in a survey embracing the collection of statistical data which could throw light on the prevalence of notifiable diseases in areas where pollution is thought to occur. The Medical Officer of Health of a seaside resort seldom gets information from family doctors inland when his patients become ill after their return from the seaside.

It is fair to say that in the Borough of Ryde, and, in fact elsewhere in the Island, there is no real evidence to show that ill-health arises in the local population by pollution of the sea. If such a hazard to health did exist some rise in notifiable disease from these areas would be expected and small epidemics would occur.

The related epidemiology and the bacteriology of the disposed sewage in sea water will not be forthcoming for several years, and it may well be proved that the alleged hazard which has caused such concern is in fact non-existent.

However, the present method of sewage disposal in seaside towns has been in operation for a great many years and it seems inevitable that the system will have to undergo radical change to come into line with our present day standards of hygiene and the certain knowledge that dangerous organisms are in fact present in sewage. There is a



remote possibility in the future that sewage effluent could be sterilized by passing it in close proximity to a source of radioactivity in much the same way as perishable food can now be sterilized and made to last almost indefinitely. Whether or not a hazard can be proved does **not** alter the fact that Local Authorities are faced with the prospect of building large treatment works to cope with the increased amount of sewage and the cost will be considerable. It is gratifying to know that the Ryde Council is tackling the problem energetically and the present system is to be replaced piecemeal by small up-to-date treatment plants.

Meanwhile, until this scheme comes to fruition there is no reason to suppose, on medical grounds, that districts such as Ryde and Seaview should be prevented from expanding in the normal way on the grounds that the increased population might increase a hypothetical hazard.

### **Radioactive Hazards**

Recently, much attention has been drawn to the danger to present and future generations of long range fall-out from nuclear test explosions. There is a considerable amount of research still to be done in this field and eminent authorities cannot agree yet as to whether the danger threshold is approaching. However, as far back as 1956 the Medical Research Council issued a report on the hazards to man of nuclear and allied radiation. Amongst those discussed were those which could be encountered in the use of shoe shop X-ray machines. The report concluded that the practice of routine foot examination is of dubious value when fitting shoes, and multiple exposure of children could possibly be a danger.

On the basis of avoiding any unnecessary exposure, the practice was considered hardly justifiable and it was hoped that it would be abandoned except when prescribed for special reasons. That this is a real hazard at our very door cannot be doubted for it appears to me that there can be a risk not only to children but to other customers in a shop and to assistants working the machine. The Home Office have since formulated a number of regulations for the operation of these machines and they have been accepted on behalf of the manufacturers and users. Included are adjustments of dose rates and time exposure, training of staff in the use of machines and the warning of customers by notices drawing their attention to the harm which could result from repeated exposure to X-rays.



It appears that users of these machines in shoe shops are allowed until 1963 before being required to conform to the more important regulations and it appears undesirable, in my opinion, that so long should elapse before they are enforced. It is to be hoped that all shoe shops in this area will see that these risks are minimized without delay.

### **National Health Service**

It would appear to be appropriate that after nearly 10 years of working the National Health Service the facilities available in Ryde should be outlined and there is an appendix in this report giving these details. It will be noted, I hope, that as your Medical Officer of Health, I am not concerned solely with the environmental and infectious disease side of preventive medicine but am actively concerned in a clinical capacity with expectant mothers and children of all ages in the clinics and schools. These services are under the jurisdiction of the Isle of Wight County Council, but Ryde is in a fortunate position in that there is a somewhat better integrated service from the environmental and personal health point of view than many other areas because I am in this happy position of being able to combine the two.

The active prevention of diseases is now greatly facilitated by the inoculations against tuberculosis using the Scandinavian type B.C.G. vaccine, by poliomyelitis vaccine and the multiple vaccines against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus. As district Medical Officer of Health I am also concerned with the vaccination state of the Borough in event of a smallpox outbreak.

### **Health Centres**

The day is approaching when General Practitioners and Public Health Workers may wish to work alongside in connection with certain services, for example, those concerned with ante-natal care, health education, care of the aged, prevention of illness in young adults and mass vaccination or inoculation, to mention just a few instances. The prospects are influenced greatly by the facilities available and it is hoped that one day this Borough may be provided with a small Health Centre, having more adequate facilities than the building which is at present used in Well Street.

Considerable overlapping in the existing General Practitioner and Public Health Services could, I am convinced,



be minimized and the efficiency of the Health Services enhanced thereby. An example of this is the improvement which could occur in the relationship between the General Practitioner and the Health Visitor. The success of the latter is directly proportional to the amount of liaison with the family doctor. The complete answer is a relationship similar to that which now exists between the family doctor and the district nurse. The health visitor could assist him more than she now does if problems were given over to her attention.

Such contact could be brought about in a Health Centre and would be of immense benefit to patients for she forms a very real link between the Medical Officer of Health, the patient and the General Practitioner, especially over matters of environment. Through her the aged, neglected and infirm pensioner and the oppressed mother struggling to bring up a family in the face of fatigue and depression because of poor housing or ill health is assisted to the maximum. A further benefit could be the development of greater mutual interest and confidence between the two sides of the service, over problems of a common interest, and perhaps fruitful research into local ill health.

My thanks as usual go to Mr. Dunmore, the Senior Public Health Inspector and his assistant, Mr. Jordan, for their unfailing co-operation and to Miss Boyce who has so ably conducted the clerical side of the Department. I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their most loyal support and help at all times.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. MAXWELL BROWNE,

*Medical Officer of Health*



## STATISTICS

## (1) GENERAL

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	7,876
No. of inhabited houses according to rate books (as at 31/3/58)	...	...	...	...	6,486
Rateable value (as at 31/3/58)	...	...	...	...	£286,698
Sum represented by 1d. rate (as at 31/3/58)	...	...	...	...	£1,119
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	29.58 inches
Sunshine	...	...	...	...	1674.3 hours

## (2) VITAL

Population (Registrar's Figure)	...	...	...	20,120
BIRTHS	M.	F.		
No. of live legitimate births	139	129	...	268
No. of live illegitimate births	11	8	...	19
Live birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	14.3
Comparative factor (births)	...	...	...	1.08
Comparative Birth Rate	...	...	...	15.4
Live Birth Rate England and Wales	...	...	...	16.1
	M.	F.		
No. of legitimate stillbirths	4	3	...	7
No. of illegitimate stillbirths	—	—	...	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births				23.8
DEATHS	M.	F.		
Total number of deaths	118	124	...	242
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...	12.0
Comparative factor (deaths)	...	...	...	0.76
Comparative death rate	...	...	...	9.1
Death rate England and Wales	...	...	...	11.5
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	...	...	...	Nil
No. of deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year of age	M.	F.		
	2	2	...	4
No. of deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age	—	—	...	—
Death rate all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	13.9
Death rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	14.9
Death rate illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	46



## CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE	MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	— (2)	— (—)
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Syphilitic disease ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Diphtheria ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Whooping Cough ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Meningococcal infections ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Measles ... ..	— (—)	— (—)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1 (—)	— (2)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	2 (7)	3 (2)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3 (4)	— (1)
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	— (—)	4 (4)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	— (—)	2 (1)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	16 (13)	14 (15)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1 (—)	1 (—)
Diabetes ... ..	1 (—)	1 (1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	16 (11)	21 (27)
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	21 (22)	14 (29)
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4 (5)	4 (10)
Other heart disease ... ..	15 (21)	28 (34)
Other circulatory disease ... ..	2 (7)	3 (5)
Influenza ... ..	— (1)	1 (—)
Pneumonia ... ..	2 (6)	1 (4)
Bronchitis ... ..	3 (2)	1 (5)
Other diseases of respiratory system	5 (3)	1 (4)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3 (—)	2 (2)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1 (1)	— (—)
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1 (1)	1 (1)
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	4 (—)	— (—)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	— (—)	— (—)
Congenital malformations ... ..	2 (1)	2 (—)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11 (11)	12 (8)
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	— (1)	— (1)
All other accidents ... ..	— (5)	8 (2)
Suicide ... ..	4 (1)	— (1)
Homicide and operations of war ...	— (—)	— (—)
ALL CAUSES ... ..	118 (125)	124 (150)

N.B.—Figures for 1956 are entered in brackets.



## Prevalence of Infectious and other Diseases.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	1	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (In- fective) ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	41	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	11	—	—
Ophthalmia			
Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	6	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ...	2	2	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	15	12	—
Tuberculosis (Meninges & C.N.S.)	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Other)	1	1	—
Totals ...	80	17	—



# Age at Date of Notification

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Malaria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Meninges & C.N.S.)	Tuberculosis (Other)
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	—	1	1	11	41	—	—	1	6	—	—	2	15	—	1



## Food Poisoning Outbreaks

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	...	...	1
(b)	Number of cases	...	...	6
(c)	Number of deaths	...	...	None

## Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases Return from Head Teachers of Schools

Mumps	...	...	...	5
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	19
German Measles		...	...	13
Influenza and Influenzal Colds				1054
Impetigo	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 1092

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of children in the District on 31st December, 1957 who have completed a primary course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1943 and 31st December, 1957.

Age at 31.12.57 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1957	1-4 1953-56	5-9 1948-52	10-14 1943-47	Under 15 Total
Number of children who have comple- ted primary course in the period 1943- 1957	55	793	1247	1314	3409

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of children in the District on 31st December, 1957 who were vaccinated against Smallpox during 1957.

Under 1 (Born 1957)	1-4 (Born 1953-56)	5-9 (Born 1948-52)	10-14 (Born 1943-47)	Total
72	78	7	3	160

## Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Acts, 1944

Number of samples taken during 1957	...	...	80
Number of samples found to be T.B. positive	...	...	Nil
Number of samples in which <i>Brucella Abortus</i> was isolated	...	...	13

## Tuberculosis, 1957

AGE PERIODS				Totals	New Cases				Totals	Deaths			
					Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
					M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
0 and under	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 "	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	25	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 "	35	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 "	45	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 "	55	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
55 "	65	5	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 "	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...†	22	10	11	1	—	*2	2	—	—	—	—	—

†Included in this total are five transfers from the mainland, and one old case who returned to the Island.

\*Both of these cases died from another cause.

Table showing the number of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis during the period 1947-1957.

New Cases				Deaths			
Pulm.			Non.-Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non.-Pulm.	Total
1947	...	20	2	22	12	—	12
1948	...	13	4	17	2	1	3
1949	...	17	7	24	7	—	7
1950	...	17	9	26	4	1	5
1951	...	19	5	24	4	—	4
1952	...	13	15	28	2	1	3
1953	...	10	9	19	2	—	2
1954	...	16	2	18	3	—	3
1955	...	4	5	9	—	1	1
1956	...	6	2	8	2	—	2
1957	...	15	1	16	—	—	—



### Child Welfare Clinics

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>How often held</i>
Ryde ... ..	Well Street	*Every Wednesday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. and Every Friday, 2.30 to 4 p.m.
Binstead ...	The Institute	Every Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
St. Helens ...	Lower Green Methodist Sunday School	*Fourth Thursday, 2.30 p.m.
Seaview ...	Methodist Sunday School	*First Monday, 2.30 p.m.

*\*Doctor in attendance*

### Ante-Natal Clinic

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>How often held</i>
Ryde ... ..	Well Street	Every Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.; Doctor in attendance 2nd and 4th Tuesday—New cases 2nd Tuesday.

### School Minor Ailments Clinic

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>How often held</i>
Ryde ... ..	Well Street	Every Friday, 2.30 to 4 p.m.; Doctor in attendance.

**Factories Act, 1937.**

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1957, for the Borough of Ryde, in the County of the Isle of Wight.**

**Part I of the Act**

**1.—Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health 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	14	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	109	63	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	123	67	5	—



## 2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	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 ... ..	8	2	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	2	1	—	2	—
Total ...	12	3	—	9	—

## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,  
Ryde Borough Council*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eighth Annual Report as your Senior Public Health Inspector, and previous procedure is again followed in setting it out in four sections, i.e. Sanitary Circumstances, Housing, Food, and Miscellaneous, and this report is set out separately by permission of the Medical Officer of Health.

The year has not produced any outstanding difficulties and the work has been largely that of routine and normal duties.

As regards the first section of my report, the problem of adequate and satisfactory drainage of properties in several districts now being increasingly developed, which are at present unsewered, increasingly gives cause for concern. The older houses have either septic tanks or only cesspools with overflows, and more recently constructed houses are required to have watertight cesspools, but, whichever system is in use, complaints and problems concerning them become increasingly frequent, and only the provision of sewers is the solution. The Council is not unaware of such conditions, and is now becoming actively interested in the problem.

In Section II, dealing with Housing, it will be seen that material progress has been made during the year with the Council's slum clearance programme, and that ten more properties were dealt with. The coming into force of the Rent Act, 1957, in July caused considerable extra work in the Department because it will be seen that by the end of the year already 43 applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been dealt with.

In Section III I would draw attention to the fact that there are 357 food premises listed in our records—surely a surprisingly high figure to serve only a resident population of 20,000 for much of the year. They are, as one would expect by such a number, largely individual shop-keepers, who give first-class service and on the whole endeavour to maintain a high standard of hygiene in the premises—a fact which must be linked with the absence of notified cases of food poisoning within the Borough during the year.



Section IV is again a reminder that duties outside those normally carried out by Health Inspectors are administered by us.

In concluding my remarks, I would sincerely wish to express my thanks first to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and confidence, secondly to the Medical Officer of Health for all his help and confidence in permitting public health inspectors' duties to be performed without restriction, thirdly to the Chiefs of Departments and their staffs for help whenever requested, and last but by no means least to Mr. Jordan, my Assistant, who has so successfully carried out a tremendous amount of work, and Miss Boyce, the clerk responsible for all the office duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY DUNMORE,

*Senior Public Health Inspector*

### **Section I—Sanitary Circumstances**

#### **Complaints**

384 (350) complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

#### **Water Supply**

A highly pure and adequate supply has been provided by the I.W. Joint Water Board throughout the Borough (every house being on main supply) during the year. The Knighton and Ashey waterworks have supplied the bulk of water, and the demands of eastern areas of the Borough have been supplemented from the Sandown works as and when necessary.

By arrangement with the Board, I have taken 128 samples during the year for bacteriological examination by the Hospital Board Pathological Laboratory. These comprised 36 from Knighton waterworks, 23 from Ashey waterworks, and 69 from the mains (usually domestic taps) covering the whole Borough. The samples collected at the pumping stations were taken prior to treatment and on a few occasions slight pollution was recorded, but no risk was involved as adequate chlorination of all water takes place prior to entry into the mains, from which, of the 69 samples taken, 65 were



reported as being satisfactory and four were suspicious and subsequent check tests on these proved also satisfactory.

### **Drainage**

At the present time the bulk of the Borough's drainage, including surface water, discharges untreated, by outfalls, into the Solent, and the septic tanks and cesspools in unsewered districts are dealt with by the mechanical emptier. Only a very small number of bucket closets exist, in the rural areas, which the users deal with themselves. During the year the Borough Surveyor has carried out several schemes to remove surface water from the foul sewers, thereby easing their load and obviating nuisances caused through sewers "blowing up" in sudden storm conditions.

### **Public Cleansing**

This service is under the control of the Borough Surveyor, who maintained a weekly collection of domestic and trade refuse throughout the Borough. A new 17 cubic yards capacity end-to-end tipper S.D. vehicle was purchased and brought into service during the year. A total of 11,457 tons of refuse was collected, and this was all dumped at the Council's tip at Nettlestone, which has continued to cause concern to the Borough Surveyor because of the relatively small amount of suitable covering material available for the great amounts of refuse dumped, particularly during the busy summer season. To combat vermin problems, frequent routine treatments have been carried out by the County Rodent Officer to destroy rats, and large scale spraying of exposed refuse with tip dressing insecticide to control fly breeding has also been carried out. The risk of tip firing either through combustion or by persons has not lessened, and, although some may think this a good way of reducing the volume of refuse and destroying vermin, etc., it is, in my opinion, to say the least, highly undesirable, and refuse should not be so destroyed except in a destructor built for the purpose.

The Borough Surveyor has been actively investigating the possibility of composting domestic refuse with sewage to produce a suitable manure which could be usefully returned to the land.

As much salvage as it has been possible to sell has been collected, resulting in the sale of £1,413 worth of waste paper, added to which rags and mixed metals raised a further £152.



The Council operates a salvage incentive bonus scheme for the collectors.

### **Infectious Disease**

We have only been called upon to carry out terminal disinfection at premises following mild forms of infectious disease. Similar disinfection has been carried out in a few instances following non-infectious disease, when householders have particularly requested it, and in such cases the cost of the work has been recovered. The Council's steam disinfecter has been kept available should it be required.

In July the Department's staff were re-vaccinated.

### **Caravans and Camping**

The position remains substantially the same as last year, in that camping was mainly confined to the six licensed caravan and camping sites, all of which are adequately equipped. Camping elsewhere than on licensed sites was almost entirely done by varying sized organisations, well equipped and disciplined in camping methods.

Annual licences issued by the Council comprised:—

17 (15) caravans for seasonal use. (None licensed for residential use).

6 (6) caravan and camping sites.

### **Swimming Pools**

The two open-air swimming pools at Warners St. Clare and Puckpool holiday camps, both of which have modern filtration and chlorination equipment, efficiently operated, were kept under observation during their period of use.

4 samples were taken from the pools and submitted for bacteriological examination, and found to be very satisfactory.

### **Vermin**

(a) 43 (35) premises were treated to destroy vermin, generally by the use of modern effective liquid insecticides, sometimes followed up with residual smoke generators. Treatments were in respect of fleas, flies, cockroaches, ants, etc.

(b) 140 complaints of rats and mice infestation were received in the Department during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1958, and these were passed to and dealt with by the County Rodent Officer, whose report on his work is as follows:

## Visits to:—

Council properties	...	...	...	...	23
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	1,231
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	70
Business and Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	509
Major infestations (rats) discovered	...	...	...	...	7
Minor infestations (rats) discovered	...	...	...	...	144
Minor infestations (mice) discovered	...	...	...	...	125

(c) 106 wasps' nests and 4 bees' nests were destroyed.

**Shops Act, 1950**

There were 437 (439) shops on the register at the end of the year, the majority of which are small premises, family-owned and operated. 148 (176) inspections were made either of a routine nature or to investigate contraventions of the Act, give advice, and approve alterations.

**Factories Act, 1937**

Factories registered comprised 109 (107) power factories and 14 (15) non-power factories. There are no large factories in the Borough, since the area is almost entirely non-industrial. Although the number registered may seem a large one, they are nearly all small concerns employing less than ten persons each. 67 inspections were carried out, at which 12 contraventions were found, and 3 of these were remedied by informal action before the end of the year.

**Summary of Inspections and Visits**

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	151
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	184
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	133
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	718
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	267
Insanitary Houses and Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	23
Verminous Premises or Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	62
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	23
Drainage Inspections and Tests	...	...	...	...	...	412
Septic Tanks, Cesspools, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	26
Camping Sites, Caravans, Tents and Houseboats	...	...	...	...	...	82
Stables, Piggeries, Poultry, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14
Factories, with Power	...	...	...	...	...	63
Factories, without Power	...	...	...	...	...	4



Outworkers' Rooms	...	...	...	...	1
Places of Entertainment, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	148
Schools	...	...	...	...	27
Foreshores, Streams, etc.	...	...	...	...	17
Vacant Land and Dumps	...	...	...	...	33
Common Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	3
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	8
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Structures	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	197

#### **Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied**

Drains Cleared of Obstructions	...	...	...	78
Drains Repaired or Reconstructed	...	...	...	64
Drains Connected to Sewers	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chambers Provided or Repaired	...	...	...	30
Cesspools Cleansed or Repaired	...	...	...	3
Disposal Plants Installed, Repaired or Cleansed	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s Cleansed	...	...	...	1
Offensive, etc., Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	2
Animals—Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	2
Dirty Premises Cleansed	...	...	...	2
Cellars, etc., Cleared after Flooding	...	...	...	1
Contraventions Remedied in Factories, etc.	...	...	...	3
Contraventions Remedied in Shops	...	...	...	1
Contraventions Remedied in Camping Sites, Caravans, Tents and Houseboats	...	...	...	3
Smoke Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Structures Made Safe	...	...	...	5

#### **Section II—Housing**

At the end of the year the Housing Manager's list of applicants had been further reduced to 166 (190), and stood at almost half the number of two years ago, but against this the number of applicants for old persons' flatlets has increased to 65 (51). In a residential borough such as Ryde, where there is a large, growing, ageing population, the demand for such accommodation is certain to increase, and the Council's future building programme is being concentrated largely on providing new houses to accommodate families displaced by



slum clearance and flatlets and bed-sitting-rooms for old people. Only two new (three-bedroomed) Council houses were built during the year—these, as an experiment, by direct labour, and the cost worked out at £1,528 apiece—about £200 below contract price.

In addition, 37 new private houses were built and 8 existing properties were approved for conversion into 30 self-contained units of accommodation.

It would seem by the fact that the application list for ordinary Council houses has again fallen that families in need are being able to obtain privately-owned accommodation locally to a greater degree than heretofore, although the Council's S.D.A.A. and Improvement Grant schemes were operative through only part of the year because of the unfavourable economic conditions.

The Council's slum clearance programme has progressed at a favourable rate, and by the end of the year ten further properties had been represented, bringing the total dealt with in the first two years to 15 out of the 34 proposed in the five-year programme. As regards the 10 referred to, a Demolition Order was made in respect of one and Undertakings given by the owners not to re-let for human habitation accepted for the other nine.

As regards the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, 2 Certificates of Disrepair were issued, and 3 applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, 2 of which were granted.

With the coming into operation of the Rent Act, 1957, in July, local landlords took early advantage of it, and, as to be expected, this subsequently produced additional work for the Department, and it was also found necessary to appoint a sub-committee of the Public Health Committee to deal with the applications for Certificates of Disrepair, Undertakings given by landlords, and the issue of Certificates of Disrepair. By the end of the year 43 applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been dealt with, and in respect of these 29 Undertakings by landlords were received and 10 Certificates of Disrepair issued.

Generally speaking there has again been a satisfactory response by landlords or their agents to informal repairs notices served by the Department, and in only 4 cases has it been necessary to apply for Formal Notices.



**Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year**

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	251
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	433

**Details of Inspections, Visits, etc.**

Complaints ... ..	76
Public Health Act ... ..	82
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Public Health Act ... ..	135
Housing Acts and Rent Acts ... ..	169
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Housing Acts ... ..	47
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Builders, etc. ...	203
Water Samples ... ..	129
Overcrowding ... ..	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	25

**Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied**

Chimneys and Stacks Repaired ... ..	4
Ceilings Repaired, Renewed or Provided ...	15
Dampness Abated ... ..	79
Doors Repaired or Renewed ... ..	12
Eaves Gutters Repaired or Renewed ... ..	12
Fireplaces Repaired or Renewed ... ..	11
Floors Repaired or Renewed ... ..	8
Roofs Repaired or Renewed ... ..	29
Rainwater Pipes Repaired or Renewed ... ..	5
Sashcords Provided or Renewed ... ..	19
Stairs Repaired or Renewed ... ..	2
Natural Lighting Improved ... ..	1
Walls (External) Re-pointed or Repaired ...	5
Walls (Internal) Repaired ... ..	37
Windows Repaired or Renewed ... ..	24
Water Supplies Provided or Repaired ... ..	4
New Bathrooms Provided ... ..	8
New W.C.'s Provided ... ..	10
W.C. Compartments Repaired ... ..	8
W.C. Pedestals Provided ... ..	14
W.C. Cisterns Provided or Repaired ... ..	7

### Section III—Inspection and Supervision of Food

Satisfactory hygiene standards have been maintained by the food traders, and there has been a good response to standards required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. There were 357 food premises operating in the Borough at the end of the year. It will be seen that 501 visits and inspections have been made, and a good proportion of these were in connection with the Regulations. The Regulations have not proved difficult to apply in the larger premises, where staffs are employed, but interpretation of their application to our numerous very small family-operated general stores has not been without its problems.

At the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, the County Council's schools meals service, including their kitchens and meals arrangements at the schools, was surveyed, and a list of recommendations supplied in respect of any found which were not in compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

#### Meat Inspection

There are no slaughterhouses within the Borough, all animals being slaughtered and inspected elsewhere prior to delivery and sale. The quality of home-killed meat from the Island or nearby mainland slaughterhouses has been excellent: routine inspections have been made and condemnations confined entirely to imported meat.

The following quantities of meat were condemned as unfit:—

Meat (Imported)	...	3cwt. 13lb.
Poultry	...	24 Chickens and 1 Turkey
Fish	...	23 stones, 6lb. and 2 gallons of Cockles.

Condemned meat, when the amount warrants it, is disposed of to a factory at Newport for processing into fertilizer.

#### Condemned Foods

The quantity of tinned and packed foods condemned during the year is set out below. All such food was disposed of at the Council's tip, where it was dumped with the first refuse of the day at the bottom of the tip and then covered with all the subsequent loads of refuse.



Cooked Meats	...	112lb.
Bacon	...	71b.
Frozen Whole Egg	...	14lb.
Ice-Cream	...	5 cartons (each 72 bricks)
Macaroons	...	44 pkts.
Jam Rolls	...	10
Meat, Milk, Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, etc.	...	1,137 (758) tins, jars and bottles

### Food Analysis

The Food and Drugs Authority (I.W. County Council)\* officials took samples of the undermentioned foods and submitted them for analysis. Their report is as follows:—

#### *Samples Taken*

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	14
Asprin	...	...	...	...	...	6
Asprin (Buffered)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aspro	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beechams Powders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter Puffs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Calamine Lotion	...	...	...	...	...	1
Codeine Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat (Cookeen)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Famel Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	1
Genasprin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	5
Influenza Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jellied Pork	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mentholated Balsam	...	...	...	...	...	1
Minced Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Minced Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monosodium Glutamate Crystals	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plum Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phensic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pure Lard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanatogen	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savlon Barrier Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shortbread	...	...	...	...	...	1

**Unsatisfactory Samples**

Milk ... ..	2	Deficient in solids non-fat. Producers advised.
Marmalade ...	2	Deficient in soluble solids.
Mentholated Balsam	1	Excess of acid. Sugar not declared.
Minced Chicken	1	Label offence.

**Milk Supplies**

The number of distributors registered is 20, which is 6 more than last year.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Special Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1957, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health made an Order which came into operation on 25th November requiring all dairymen who retail milk in the area to sell only designated milk (*i.e.* "pasteurised", "sterilised", or "tuberculin tested"). It also became obligatory to supply similarly designated milk to caterers. Up to the date mentioned a few local dairymen have sold milk from bulk cans, but as a result of this Order the practice has ceased since, and all milk is now bottled at the place of production or at registered processing premises.

The one small "Holder" pasteurising plant within the Borough, operated by a local dairyman, has been satisfactorily operated.

The following registrations and licences were operative during the year:—

Registration as Distributor of Milk ... ..	20
Registration of Premises used as a Dairy ... ..	8
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... ..	15
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised" ... ..	18
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Sterilised" ... ..	1

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16**

The premises registered under the above Act and Section are:—

Registered for the Manufacture of Sausages and/or Preserved Foods ... ..	27
Registered for the Manufacture, Storage/Sale of Ice-Cream ... ..	131



### Ice-Cream

There were 127 premises on the register at the end of the year. Four additional premises registered include a bulk storage depot equipped with the latest refrigeration machinery and a small premises for manufacture of a cold mix only.

During the year 11 informal samples of local manufacture were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination—the results were as follows:—

Grades	I	II	III	IV
	5	3	2	1

### Bakeries

15 (15) bakeries were in operation, none being situated underground. They comprise the largest bread and confectionery premises in the Island and smaller bakeries operated mainly in association with a shop premises.

### Licensed Premises

Routine inspections of the 63 licensed premises situated in the Borough have been made, and it was found that the high standard of hygiene which has gradually been reached during the past several years has been maintained.

### Details of Inspections, Visits, etc.

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	12
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	84
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Food and	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Fishmongers & Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	24
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	28
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	52
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	12
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	58
Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	25
Food Enforcement	...	...	...	...	...	79
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	15

**Number of Food Premises in which Contraventions Remedied:**

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	17
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	2

**Summary of Notices Served (Sections I, II and III)**

Public Health Act (Informal)	...	...	...	...	113
Public Health Act (Formal)	...	...	...	...	4
Housing Act (Formal)	...	...	...	...	10
Factories Act (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	2
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	13

**Section IV—Miscellaneous**

Additional duties outside those set out in the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935-51 performed are as follows:—

**Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928**

During the licensing year 1957-58, commencing 1st May, 38 premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit, and the total amount for which these licenses were issued was 44,000 gallons. In addition, 5 petroleum mixture licences were issued, and the total brought in £30 10s. 0d. in fees for the local authority. 128 visits were made to the garages and petroleum stores for the purpose of ascertaining that the Act and Regulations were being complied with.

During the year two new applications to store petroleum mixture were approved. The installation of eight new petrol storage tanks, four of these at a new filling station and one replacing an old, leaking tank, was approved, and the necessary work, including testing, was supervised at all stages. It was also decided to require all petrol store premises to be equipped with adequate foam extinguishers, and this was carried out. The Petroleum (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, came into force in July.



**Shops Act—Closing Hours**

The Department is responsible for the compliance with "hours of closing" by shops within the Borough, as required by the Shops Act and several operative Closing Orders made by the Council.

**Hackney Carriages and Drivers**

The local byelaws governing hackney carriages licensed to ply for hire on the Council's stands are administered by the Health Department, and this necessitated 66 inspections of the 39 (41) licensed vehicles.

36 drivers for these vehicles are also licensed by the Council and subject to similar surveillance.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951**

Two premises have been licensed as pet shops, and these have been operated in accordance with their conditions of licence.

**Lectures, etc.**

Mr. Jordan has again, at the request of the local hospital authorities, carried out a series of lectures and demonstrations relative to public health work to trainee nurses studying for their S.R.N. examinations.







