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CITY OF SALISBURY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1951

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1951. The Report of your Senior Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in the above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. WRIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

27th June, 1952

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	2,836
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1951 ..	9,139
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population for 1951 ..	33,290
Rateable Value	£277,775
The sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,122

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
BIRTHS.—Live— Legitimate ..	509	260	249	15.42
Illegitimate ..	33	11	22	1.00
All Births ..	542	271	271	16.42

Birth Rates—Five years—

1950	15.13
1949	14.34
1948	16.1
1947	20.87
1946	18.88
Average	17.6

The Birth Rate is higher by 1.29 per 1,000 in this area than in 1950 and 0.92 higher than in England and Wales.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
BIRTHS.—Still— Legitimate ..	17	11	6	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	
All Births ..	17	11	6	Rate 0.18 per 1,000 population

DEATHS.	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	390	196	194	11.82

Death Rate—Five years

1950	11.05
1949	10.92
1948	9.33
1947	11.28
1946	12.01

Average Death Rate England and Wales is 12.5.

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth—

From Sepsis	0
From other causes	0

Infantile Mortality Rate—per 1,000 live births—

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age ..	16.97
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate) ..	9
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	8
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	1

Infantile Death Rate—Five years—

1950	34.68
1949	35.1
1948	16.9
1947	23
1946	29
Average	27.73

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	66
„ „ Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	0

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

					England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
<i>Births</i>					Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live births	..	..	..	..	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still births	..	..	..	..	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
<i>Deaths</i>								
All Causes	..	..	..	..	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	..	..	..	..	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis)	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>								
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis) :—								
Paralytic	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
<i>Deaths</i>					Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	29.6 (a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>					Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births			
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	..	..	..	..	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

(a) Per 1,000 related live births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

	<i>International List No. and cause</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	<i>Rates per million women aged 15-44</i>
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	70	0.10	
	Abortion with toxæmia	3	0.00	0
A116	Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	167	0.24	
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	91	0.13	
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05	4
A119	Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	7
A120	Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	

DEATHS (Corrected). Causation.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Causes	196	194	19 Hypertension with heart disease	8	12
1 Tuberculosis, respira- tory	7	6	20 Other heart disease	22	23
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	21 Other circulatory disease	5	12
3 Syphilitic disease	1	—	22 Influenza	2	5
4 Diphtheria	—	—	23 Pneumonia	12	11
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	24 Bronchitis	5	2
6 Meningococcal infec- tions	—	—	25 Other diseases of respi- ratory system	3	1
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2
8 Measles	—	—	27 Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
9 Other infective and para- sitic diseases	—	—	28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	29 Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	3	30 Pregnancy childbirth abortion	—	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	31 Congenital malforma- tions	2	—
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus— lymphatic neoplasms	18	18	32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases	13	15
15 Leukaemia aleukaemia	—	—	33 Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
16 Diabetes	1	3	34 All other accidents	3	6
17 Vascular lesions of ner- vous system	32	38	35 Suicide	5	3
18 Coronary disease, angina	35	16	36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in this area. There were 655 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury, 458 of these deaths occurred in institutions and other places. There were 38 Inward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 319 Outward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of non-residents who died in the City).

The dispositions of the deaths in institutions in the area was as follows :—

				Residents	Non-Residents
Salisbury Infirmary	..	..	..	85	140
Harnwood Hospital	..	..	..	3	2
Newbridge Hospital	..	..	..	35	54
Meyrick Close	..	..	..	12	20
The Old Manor	..	..	..	3	76
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	18	10
				156	302
				458	

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

An elderly woman was removed to Tower House Welfare Home, Salisbury, for a period of three months on the 22nd January, 1951, following an application made by the Council on that day under Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948. The application was made on the grounds that the woman was aged, was living in insanitary conditions, and was not able to devote to herself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. She remained in the Institution after the expiry of the Court Order.

An elderly woman, who was living alone, was removed for a period of three weeks to Tower House Welfare Home, on the 3rd December, 1951, following an application made by the Medical Officer of Health and another medical practitioner to a Magistrate, under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. The application was made on the grounds that the woman was aged, infirm and physically incapacitated, was living in insanitary conditions, and was not able to devote to herself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. The woman remained in the Institution after the expiration of the Magistrates Order, and the premises from which she was removed were cleansed.

Bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

These bye-laws were approved by the City Council on the 3rd April, 1950, and came into operation on the 10th July, 1950. They are enforced by visits of the Sanitary Inspectors to catering establishments, hotels, food shops, bakehouses, wholesale dealers in foods, etc. There has been, on the whole, a satisfactory attempt to comply with these bye-laws on the part of business firms and it has not been necessary so far to take any legal proceedings.

Clean Food Campaigns.

No clean food campaigns were carried out during the course of the year, but every opportunity was taken of giving practical advice in clean food handling during visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to catering establishments, bakehouses, etc.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death		Under	Between	2-3	3-4	4 weeks	3 months	6 months	9 months	Total
		1 week	1-2 weeks	weeks	weeks	and under 3 months	and under 6 months	and under 9 months	and under 1 year	
Birth Injury	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Purpura	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital heart Disease	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	..	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9

INQUESTS

During the year 1951, thirty-four inquests were held on deaths which occurred in the City.

<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-residents</i>	
—	12	deaths were due to road accidents.
4	3	deaths were due to natural causes.
4	—	deaths were due to suicide.
1	2	deaths were due to accidental carbon monoxide poisoning.
1	—	death was due to drowning.
—	1	death was due to a machinery accident.
1	—	death was due to accidental asphyxia.
1	—	death was due to accident whilst at play.
—	1	death was due to poisoning—open verdict.
—	1	death was due to tetanus.
—	1	death was due accidental fall.
—	1	death was due to accidental gunshot wounds.

Section B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1951

Medical Officer of Health :

E. M. WRIGHT, T.D., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

H. M. HAMMOND, M.B., Ch.B.¹

Senior Sanitary and Meat and Food Inspector :

S. APPLEYARD, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.

First Additional Sanitary Inspector :

L. WEEKS, C.S.I.B.²

Second Additional Sanitary Inspector :

A. H. KAY, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.³

¹Dr. Hammond acts only in the absence of the Medical Officer of Health.

²Appointed 7th May, 1951.

³Appointed 23rd July, 1951.

II.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury General Infirmary, where all examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease, and examinations of milk, ice cream and drinking water are regularly carried out.

Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. *Water.*

- (i) (a) Satisfactory in quality.
- (b) No restrictions were imposed by reason of lack of water at source, but the plant itself was running very near to capacity.

(ii) *Piped Supply*

The supply is derived from two wells and samples were taken for bacteriological examination before chlorination and after chlorination at both pumping stations each week.

Non-faecal organisms of the coli-aerogenes group were found in one of the wells on six occasions; the highest number of these organisms on any one occasion was eight.

On every occasion the samples of water taken after chlorination at both stations were found to be sterile.

(iii) No action has been necessary regarding contamination.

(iv) (a) Number of houses and flats with direct water supply : 9119.

(b) Population with direct water supply : 33,230.

(c) There are six groups of houses supplied by communal taps in back yards and courts; the number of houses so supplied is twenty, with an approximate population of sixty.

(d) Samples were also taken by the Sanitary Inspectors from 10 private wells supplying dairies and other industrial premises. Two proved unsatisfactory; one of these was due to a dirty storage tank, which after cleansing, proved satisfactory; the other was a non-potable supply to industrial premises checked as a routine safeguard.

SALISBURY AREA PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE

GENERAL INFIRMARY

Report on the Analysis of a sample of water received on 11.4.51 at 11.45 a.m.

DEVIZES ROAD PUMPING STATION.

Physical Characters. Excellent: No deposit.

Chemical.

Parts per 100,000

Reaction: Alkaline pH.	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
Saline and free ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.002
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in two hours at 27°C.	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Chlorides	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
Nitrogen as nitrates	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
Total hardness	..	..	..	..	..	24.0
(a) Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	19.0
(b) Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	5.0
Poisonous metals	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

OPINION: Chemical examination shows no evidence of pollution.

WYNDHAM ROAD PUMPING STATION

Physical Characters Excellent: No deposit.

Chemical

Parts per 100,000

Reaction: Alkaline pH.	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
Saline and free ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.002
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in two hours at 27°C.	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Chlorides	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
Nitrogen as nitrates	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
Total hardness	..	..	..	..	..	24.4
(a) Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	19.3
(b) Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	5.1
Poisonous metals	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

OPINION: Chemical examination shows no evidence of pollution.

- II. *Public Cleansing; Refuse Collection.*—This is dealt with by five freighter-type vehicles collecting and delivering to controlled tips.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

During the year 1,238 inspections, involving 1,699 visits, were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances, including the following varied types of premises, *i.e.* :—

433	inspections of dwellings.
97	„ „ caravans.
73	„ „ dairies.
41	„ „ ice-cream premises.
66	„ „ factories.
6	„ „ licensed premises.
72	„ for drainage.

Visits were also paid to the Common Lodging House, bakehouses, butchers shops, wet and fried fish shops, licensed premises, provision shops, sweet manufacturers, egg packing stations, the theatre and cinemas and to the homes of outworkers, *i.e.*, persons making up gloves, millinery and other wearing apparel in their own homes. Further visits were made for infectious diseases, private water supply samples, milk and ice-cream samples and for unsound food.

The reduced number of inspections (1238) and visits (1699) compared with 1603 inspections and 1730 visits for 1950 are due to the fact that Mr. D. A. Owen resigned on the 4th January, and I worked alone for the first five months of the year.

In July, as a result of a recommendation from the Ministry of Health, a second additional sanitary inspector was appointed and the work performed by this necessary increase in staff will be seen in the Annual Report for 1952.

Considerable difficulties occurred at times owing to shortage of clerical staff. Also, the rodent operative resigned in June; his successor was appointed in August and resigned in December.

231 complaints were received during the year; 66 informal and 5 abatement notices were served. A further 254 visits were made in respect of unsound food.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—This Act became operative on the 1st November, and repealed the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928. The Act places a duty on the local authority to secure the inspection of premises registered or licensed by them, and to enforce the law with a view to securing the use of clean filling materials. "Registered" premises are those which use fillings in the upholstery of new furniture, bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles; "licensed" premises are those where rag flock is manufactured or stored for delivery to registered premises.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are, by virtue of their appointments, "authorised officers" under the Act, and 10 preliminary inspections of premises were made by the Inspectors before the end of the year.

Shops Act, 1950.

Owing to the changes in staff, only two shops were inspected in detail during the year, and on the application of the occupiers these shops were granted exemption certificates in respect of sanitary accommodation.

Offices.

It was hoped to make a start during the year on the inspection of some offices within the City, but owing to arrears of other work this has not yet been possible.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
Work completed during the year 1951

Housing.

Roofs repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	37
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	14
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
External walls repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Window and door sills repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dampness abated :						
i. Repairs to roofs	..	..	..	..	..	10
ii. Repairs to gutters or rainwater pipes	..	..	..	..	..	4
iii. Repairs to external walls	..	..	..	..	..	3
iv. Waterproofing of internal walls	..	..	..	..	..	22
Wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	..	26
Ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	..	26
Rooms cleaned or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	4
Windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sashcords provided	..	..	..	..	..	10
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	14
Stairs repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fire grates or ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	11
New sink waste pipes provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
New sink provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food store repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Refuse receptacles provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous housing items	..	..	..	..	..	4

Sanitary conveniences :

New W.C. basins provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	12
W.C. compartment repaired	..	..	..	..	..	3
W.Cs. cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous items	..	..	..	..	..	4

Drainage :

Drains examined	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soil-pipe or ventilators repaired	..	..	..	..	..	3
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous drainage items	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	..	2

Bakehouses:

Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	1
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	4

Factories and Workplaces:

W.C. cleansed	..	..	..	..	2
W.C's. screened	..	..	..	..	2
Premises cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	1

Nuisances:

Miscellaneous nuisances abated	1
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Food-preparing Premises, Shops, Stores, etc.:

Premises cleansed or limewashed after written or verbal notice	..	..	..	..	15
Hand washing notices displayed	..	..	..	..	6
Benches, etc., cleansed after written or verbal notice	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation improved	"	"	"	"	1
Waste Foodstuffs and refuse removed	"	"	"	"	1
Water heaters provided	"	"	"	"	8
Washing facilities provided	"	"	"	"	4

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

Common Lodging House.—There was one Common Lodging House situated in Winchester Street and registered to accommodate 44 male lodgers. As previously indicated, the premises were in need of extensive repairs and the owner eventually decided (February, 1952) to close the house.

Offensive Trades.—There is now only one such trade carried on within the City, viz: the marine store dealer. The premises are regularly inspected and are generally kept clean and tidy.

Tents and Vans.—97 inspections of the caravans within the City were made and on each occasion conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. 40 new caravan licences and 41 renewals of existing licences were granted during the year.

Section D. HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

Number of new houses and flats erected during the year:—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b):—	
(i) By the Local Authority	106
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats)	57
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	106
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act, 1925	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act, 1925	Nil
(c) Housing Act, 1946—in course of construction at 31.12.51 (Housing and Flats)	58

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	433
(b) Number of Visits made for the purpose	576
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil

2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—</i>			
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ..			66
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>			
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			<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners			<i>Nil</i>
(b) By local authority in default of owners			<i>Nil</i>
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..			5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners			*7
(b) By local authority in default of owners			<i>Nil</i>
*Including arrears from 1950.			
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936. (Individual Unfit Houses).			
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made			<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders			<i>Nil</i>
D.—Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936. (Clearance Areas).			
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made			14
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders			5
E.—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			<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit			<i>Nil</i>
F.—Number of unsatisfactory dwellings closed as a result of informal action			1
Number of Houses owned by the Local Authorities :—			
(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925			<i>Nil</i>
(2) Other Powers			<i>Nil</i>
Housing Act, 1919 ..		210	Housing Act, 1930 .. 112
" " 1923 ..		304	" " 1938 .. 12
" " 1924 ..		110	" " 1946 .. 628
" " 1925 ..		<i>Nil</i>	
Plus temporary bungalows erected under the Housing Act, 1944			100
Total			1476

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.—

(a)	Number of <i>known</i> dwellings overcrowded at end of year	..	4
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year	..	2
(c)	Number of <i>known</i> cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..	1

As previously mentioned, we feel that we still do not know the full extent of overcrowding within the City.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83-85.

	Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	..	48
	Number of visits entailed	..	88
	Number of re-visits	..	14
	Number of new cases	..	13
	Number of verminous rooms sprayed	..	17
	Number of verminous rooms gassed	..	8
	Number of wasps nests destroyed	..	10

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—The following various types of premises were treated by the Rodent Operatives during the year: dwellings, business premises, Institutions, garden sheds and poultry runs, pig styes, the sewage works and refuse tips, and the twice yearly treatment of the City's sewers. 151 complaints were received and 348 new cases recorded. A total of 1,308 inspections, involved 2,342 visits and 607 treatments.

Section E.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND PLACES WHERE
FOOD IS PREPARED

Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection.—The eight private slaughter houses, within the City were closed in January, 1940, and the work transferred to the Government controlled abattoir at Stratford. This reduced work is offset by the increased number of requests received for the condemnation of blown and damaged tins: requests are also frequently made for the inspection of meat at the distributing centre and the butchers' shops within the City. Details of meat surrendered and destroyed are included in the list below.

Other Food Premises.—There were 25 Butchers' Shops, 17 Bakehouses, 8 Fried Fish Shops, 62 Restaurant Kitchens (23 of these also being licensed premises), 5 Ice Cream Manufacturers, and 66 Dealers on the registers at the end of the year, showing a decrease of 32 Ice Cream Dealers. It is also known that a number of Hotels serve, and possibly make, ice-cream, but these premises still await a detailed inspection. 172 ice-cream samples were submitted for Bacteriological examination compared with 91 last year and 149 (86.63%) compared with 63 (69.23%) in 1950 satisfied the provisional recommendations of the Ministry of Health.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	..	..	..	..	1
(b)	Number of cases	..	..	..	..	12
(c)	Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	0
(d)	The single outbreak of food poisoning involved twelve cases, all of which were mild. The organisms or other agent causing the outbreak were not discovered.					
(e)	The food causing the single outbreak mentioned above was not discovered,					

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are as follows :—

3601	blown and damaged tins of fruit, fish, milk and vegetables	16	lb. toffee
3168	lbs. 13 ozs. and 2 tins of tinned meat	14	jars apricots
759	lbs. 2ozs. fresh and frozen meat	3	x 14½ ozs. jars of fruit salad
6	sheeps' heads	7	lbs. tomatoes
92	cartons and 9¼ lbs. of cheese	4	lbs. and 1 carton of honey
270	lbs. chicken	7	jars pears
15	frozen hens and 15 chicken	5½	boxes sugar crunch
48¾	doz. jellies	3	lbs. flour
48	x 40 lbs. boxes of apples	3	lbs. apple and raspberry jam
25	x 5 lbs. of Dutch chocolate figures	2¼	lbs. butter
11	x 23 lbs. bags of grapes	2	lbs. glace fondants
25	jars salad cream	8	ozs. and 14 pkts. cereals
20	lbs. sugar	4	gals. plums
20	doz. crumpets	2	jars crushed pineapples
13	jars pickles	1	jar marmalade
		1	tin custard powder
		4	jars meat paste
		1	christmas pudding

The following complaints of unsound food being sold, offered for sale, or deposited with a view to sale were reported to the Public Health Committee and column 4 indicates the action taken :—

<i>Article</i> 1	<i>How discovered or Reported</i> 2	<i>Nature of Complaint or other irregularity</i> 3	<i>Action Authorised</i> 4
Bottled milk containing a centipede	Complaint after sale	Sale of unsound food	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Loaf of bread containing a length of string	Complaint after sale	Sale of food to prejudice of purchaser	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Bottled Milk	Complaint after sale	Sale of Milk in dirty bottle	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Bottle of milk containing nail varnish	Complaint after sale	Sale of Milk in dirty bottle	Proceedings instituted: case dismissed
Tomatoes	Complaint after sale	Sale of unsound food	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Coconuts	Complaint after sale	Sale of unsound food	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Cake containing nail	Complaint after sale	Sale of unsound food	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Walnuts	Complaint after sale	Sale of unsound food	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered

A warning was given to the occupier of a sweet manufactory regarding dirty and mice infested premises and this had to be followed some months later with proceedings in the courts for allowing filth to accumulate in the room; inadequate cleaning of floors, apparatus and utensils; and absence of suitable washing basins and supply of clean towels. Fines totalling £22 0s. 0d. were imposed.

The Market Place.—Inspections of the Market Stalls are made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations as to proper covering of stalls, etc. Several warnings were given regarding the exposure for sale of unsound fruit and vegetables.

Inspection of Dairies and Milk Sampling.

105 inspections and visits for samples were made to the 14 dairies and samples were also obtained from 4 outside distributors supplying milk within the City.

The three pasteurising plants are regularly inspected and samples taken, results being shown below. One cow-keeper is licensed for the production and distribution of "T.T." and one for the wholesale production only of "T.T." milk. 5 dealers are licensed for the distribution of "T.T." whilst 6 retail milk from "Tuberculin Tested" cattle as undesignated milk. This arrangement allows the farmer to draw the "T.T." subsidy, but the public are not charged extra for the milk. Similarly, much of the milk purveyed in the City is "Pasteurised" though not officially labelled as such. This is all to the good, as safer milk is being consumed and the former prejudice against "Pasteurised" milk is being overcome. Higher percentages of satisfactory milks were recorded this year in the case of "T.T." and "Pasteurised" milk, with a lower percentage in the case of undesignated milk.

Milk Sampling.

24 samples of undesignated milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist and only 5 (20.83%) were found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness. Unfortunately there is no legal standard for undesignated milk, but as the majority of samples were taken from churns, the results tend to prove the opinion held by many Inspectors, particularly in the Rural Districts, that supervision of undesignated milk production at the farm has virtually ceased since the powers of local authorities were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries in 1949.

3 samples of "Accredited" milk were submitted and all satisfied the requirements of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.

21 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk were also submitted and 20 (95.24%) of these proved satisfactory.

58 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were submitted and 56 (96.55%) satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

41 samples of milk taken from the 17 retailers supplying the City were submitted to the Tuberculin (Biological) Test and all proved to be free from tuberculosis.

Bottle Washings.—20 washed milk bottles were subjected to bacteriological examination for cleanliness and 18 (90%) passed. This is the first time since 1940 that the % of satisfactory washed bottles has decreased, and is a pointer to the absence of regular sampling and supervision during the first 5 months of the year.

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES

Summary of samples submitted for the presence of Tuberculosis during the past ten years :—

			<i>Samples taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>% Satisfactory</i>
1941	..	..	17	17	100%
1942	..	..	8	8	100%
1943	..	..	40	38	95%
1944	..	..	58	54	93%
1945	..	..	76	74	97%
1946	..	..	44	42	95%
1947	..	..	29	29	100%
1948	..	..	66	64	96.9%
1949	..	..	58	55	94.8%
1950	..	..	58	55	94.8%

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

1. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

PREMISES	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by L.A. (non-power)	49	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (power)	109	51	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	162	66	10	—

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	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	2	—	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	1	—	1	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	2	—	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	1	3	—
TOTAL	10	2	4	3	—

3. OUTWORKERS

SECTION 110.

SECTION 111.

NATURE OF WORK	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of instances of unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making wearing apparel..	21	19	—	—	—
Household Linen ..	1	1	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	25	23	—	—	—

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Homes are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors upon receipt of notification of infectious disease and enquiries made with respect to contacts and the possible source of infection.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection when considered necessary and disinfectant supplied to householders where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1951.

Notified Cases	All ages	under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ..	37	—	11	24	1	1	—	—	15
Food Poisoning ..	13	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	12	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	12
Measles	819	16	356	430	10	7	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	166	13	89	71	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Pneumonia ..	8	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	—
Dysentery ..	26	1	16	3	2	2	2	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Primary Cases during 1951

Particulars of primary cases of tuberculosis in the City during 1951.

AGE PERIODS	PRIMARY CASES			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	4	1
5—15	1	2	2	2
15—25	6	8	—	—
25—35	2	11	—	—
35—45	2	—	1	2
45—55	6	—	—	1
55—65	7	3	—	—
65 and up	4	—	1	—
Totals	28	24	8	6

There were at the end of 1951, 192 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 35 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register.

The number of primary cases of respiratory tuberculosis (*i.e.*, cases notified for the first time) was in excess of the average for recent years. This may be partly due to the fact that a Mass Radiography Unit visited the City during the year and it is probable that as a result, a number of cases were discovered which would otherwise have escaped detection and notification.

