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CITY OF SALISBURY

A N N U A L   R E P O R T



of the

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

for

1957

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Public Health Work in the City during the year 1957. The Report of your Senior Public Health Inspector is incorporated.


I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Public Health Department and of my colleagues in other Departments of the Council.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

E.M. WRIGHT

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1958.



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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres .. .. .	3,640
Number of inhabited houses and flats at end of 1957 ..	9,804
Registrar General's estimated mid year Home Population for 1957	34,390
Rateable Value .. .. .	£577,199
The sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£2,300

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BIRTHS.	Live - Legitimate .. .. .		538	306	232
	Illegitimate .. .. .		28	19	9
	All births .. .. .		566	325	241
	Total Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			16.46	
	Area comparability factor .. .. .			0.98	
	Adjusted Birth Rate .. .. .			16.13	

Birth Rates per 1,000 population (not adjusted) :-

1956 .. .. .	15.40
1955 .. .. .	14.87
1954 .. .. .	16.44
1953 .. .. .	14.75
1952 .. .. .	15.21
Average 1952 - 1956 .. .. .	15.33

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BIRTHS.	Still - Legitimate .. .. .		10	8	2
	Illegitimate .. .. .		1	1	-
	All births .. .. .		11	9	2

Total Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 0.32

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
DEATHS			534	302	232
	Total Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			15.53	
	Area comparability factor .. .. .			0.59	
	Adjusted Death Rate .. .. .			9.16	

Death Rates per 1,000 population (not adjusted) :-

1956 .. .. .	15.28
1955 .. .. .	15.55
1954 .. .. .	13.39
1953 .. .. .	15.22
1952 .. .. .	10.71
Average 1952 - 1956 .. .. .	14.03



Average Death Rate for England and Wales for 1957  
(provisional) 11.5

Infantile Death Rate - per 1,000 live births:-

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	..	..	14.13
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	..	..	8
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	..	..	8
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	..	..	-

Infantile Death Rates:-

1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.27
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.59
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.99
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.37
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.51
Average 1952 - 1956					..	..	..	..	..	..	20.54

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY. 1957 (Corrected)

	Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes .. .. .		302	232
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .		9	-
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .		-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .		-	1
4. Diphtheria .. .. .		-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .		-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .		-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .		-	-
8. Measles .. .. .		-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .		2	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .		6	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .		16	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .		-	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .		-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .		32	19
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .		-	-
16. Diabetes .. .. .		1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .		31	37
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .		42	29
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .		8	3
20. Other heart disease .. .. .		63	55
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .		16	14
22. Influenza .. .. .		2	-
23. Pneumonia .. .. .		12	12
24. Bronchitis .. .. .		8	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .		1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .		6	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .		2	-



<u>Causes of Death (contd.)</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	-	-
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29	31
33. Motor vehicles accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	-
34. All other accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1
35. Suicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	2
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 the City. There were 682 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury; 487 of these deaths occurred in institutions. There were 37 inward transfer deaths (i.e. those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 185 outward transfer deaths (i.e. those of non-residents who died in the City).

Deaths in institutions in the City were as follows:-

	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-Residents</u>
Newbridge Hospital .. .. .	106	-
Salisbury Infirmary .. .. .	84	173
The Old Manor .. .. .	56	-
Meyrick Close .. .. .	37	-
Nursing Homes .. .. .	25	-
Harnwood Hospital .. .. .	3	3
	<u>311</u>	<u>176</u>

#### INQUESTS

During the year 1957, 25 inquests were held on deaths which occurred in the City.

#### Residents      Non-Residents

1	11	deaths were due to road accidents.
6	1	deaths were due to suicide.
1	-	death was due to shock due to injection of desensitizing solution causing oedema and spasm of the glottis. Accidental death.
-	1	death was due to salicylic acid and Phenacetin poisoning - open verdict.
-	3	deaths were due to natural causes.
-	1	death was due to peritonitis after kick from cow.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE OCCURRING  
IN THE CITY

Causes of death	Under 1 week	Between 1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3 mths. and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 mths. and under 1 year	Total
Anencephaly	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atresia of Urethra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

COMMITTEES

The Public Health Committee and its Sub-Committees deal with all public health matters.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE CITY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1957

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. E.M. Wright, T.D., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH \*

Dr. R.S. Trueman, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.S.Eng.,  
L.R.C.P. Lond.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. S. Appleyard, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTOR

Mr. L. Weeks, C.S.I.B.

\* Appointment under Section 115 of the Local Government Act, 1933.



## ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD INSPECTORS

Mr. A.H. Kay, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.  
 Mr. H.H. Seddon, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.  
 Mr. P. Bradwell, C.S.I.B.

## CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Weeks  
 Mrs. J. Burden

The following Health Visitors are employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duty in the City:-

Miss P.E. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.  
 Miss M.H. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 Miss E.C.N. Cross, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.  
 Mrs. A.H. Soilleux, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 Miss J.E. Robson, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.H., H.V. Cert.

The following School Nurses are also employed by the Wiltshire County Council for duties in the Schools in the City; they carry out their work from the Minor Ailments Clinic, Salisbury General Hospital:-

Mrs. B.A. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. N.M. Dalzell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Salisbury General Hospital, where examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease and examinations of water supplies, milk, ice-cream, food, etc., are regularly carried out.

## LUNG CANCER

The publication by the Medical Research Council of their report on lung cancer in June, 1957, was undoubtedly the most important public health event of the year. It had for some years been suspected that there might be some connection between tobacco smoking and the development of lung cancer in a certain number of cases, but until the Medical Research Council published the results of their enquiry there was not a completely satisfactory foundation for such a belief, so far as this country was concerned, although enquiries in other countries had shown that there was much evidence to support it.

The report of the Medical Research Council demonstrated quite clearly that there was a far higher death rate from lung cancer among smokers, especially cigarette smokers, than among non-smokers, and further that the death rate among smokers rose in proportion to the amount of tobacco smoked.



The question of whether smoking, especially heavy smoking, is a direct cause of lung cancer is not susceptible of direct proof, as it is, of course, impossible to carry out human experiments in such a matter, and experiments on animals may be misleading. The evidence available, however, was so striking that the Government accepted the view that the Report of the Medical Research Council should be brought effectively to public notice, and the risks made known to those who smoke in any form.

The whole subject is, of course, one of very great interest. There is no doubt that smoking as a habit is widely approved in all social classes, and in many smokers there is a strong psychological reluctance to agreeing that smoking may cause cancer. Further, there are large financial interests involved, which quite naturally use whatever evidence is available to attempt to disprove the theory that smoking is a cause of lung cancer, and have in fact devoted considerable efforts to this end. It is quite obvious, too, that should the nation as a whole suddenly abandon tobacco smoking, the revenue would be very adversely affected, and extra taxation would have to be imposed in other forms, on smokers and non-smokers alike.

There is some evidence that other factors, in addition to smoking, are a cause of lung cancer, especially certain industrial processes, which, however, are not common in this country. It is probable, too, that atmospheric pollution may be a cause of lung cancer and that, apart from other considerations, it is on these grounds alone extremely desirable to reduce such pollution as much as possible, an end, however, which is by no means easy to attain in our highly industrialised manufacturing areas.

It may be logical to ask - what of the future? The present number of deaths from lung cancer in this country now amounts to something like 18,000 per annum, and lung cancer is now the most common form of cancer in men. My own view is that deaths from lung cancer will continue to increase in this country and that there is in actual fact little prospect of reducing them for many years. From my own enquiries, I am led to believe that a certain number of parents do very little to discourage the habit of smoking among their older children and the public as a whole seem largely indifferent to the problem. It may be pointed out, however, that giving up smoking at any age will very considerably reduce the risk of developing lung cancer and as the Chief Medical Officer of Health for the Ministry of Health remarks in his report for 1956, habitual smokers are thus deprived of the consolation of "it's too late for me to stop now".

The possibility of the early diagnosis of lung cancer, among those likely to be affected, at a stage when an operation may reasonably be expected to be successful, has frequently been discussed. At the present time, while there are some grounds for hoping that future



medical research may make such early diagnosis possible, this is not to be expected in the immediate future. Interesting work, however, is being carried out in this country and in the United States and elsewhere, regarding the early diagnosis of various types of cancer, including lung cancer, and the picture may possibly change gradually within the next few years.

### INFLUENZA

In common with the rest of the country, Salisbury and the surrounding districts were severely affected by the outbreak of influenza which occurred in the Autumn of 1957. The incidence was at first most marked among children and reports towards the end of September, 1957, indicated that large numbers of children were absent from school suffering from influenza in a more or less serious form. In the great majority of cases the children recovered fairly rapidly, and complications were unusual. Among some of the earliest cases to be reported were girls returning from the north of England to a large girls' school in the City; it is in fact probable that some of these children returned at the end of the summer holidays while incubating the disease. The onset of symptoms was often rapid, children frequently being affected during school hours after having gone to school in the morning apparently quite well. At the height of the epidemic among children, which lasted about a month, approximately a third of the children were away from school.

The disease quickly showed itself among adults, and there was a certain amount of evidence that it was frequently taken into households by school children, as they were often the first members of the family to be affected. There was a rise of about 45 per cent in the number of claims for sick benefit made on the local branch of the Ministry of National Insurance at the end of September and by the middle of October the claims for sick benefit had risen to five to six times the normal for the time of year. This figure gradually declined during the second half of October, and by the end of November the figure was very little higher than the normal rate for the time of year.

Fortunately the great majority of cases were fairly mild in character and complications, owing to modern drugs, were relatively infrequent. Only two deaths occurred, both cases being men; this figure is of course a marked contrast to the great mortality of previous epidemics of influenza.



### IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough is carried out under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council, as Local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Immunisation is carried out at maternity and child welfare clinics, at school clinics and at primary and secondary schools, by Medical Officers of the County Council, and, in addition, general medical practitioners in the City immunise a large number of children under arrangements made privately with their parents.

While there was an improvement as regards immunisation against both diphtheria and whooping cough for children under one year of age, it is rather disappointing to record that there was a falling off in the number of children aged 1 - 5 years receiving primary immunisation compared with 1956.

The following are the statistics for 1957:-

Age Group		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
Primary immunisations completed during 1957	Diphtheria	284	80		36		54	5	459
	Whooping Cough	272	71		23		-	-	366
Reinf. injections administered during 1957	Diphtheria	-	4		76		212	10	302
	Whooping Cough	-	4		63		30	4	101
Total immunised child population at 31st Dec. 1957	Pre 1.1.53	-	-		-		590	1225	1815
	Post 1.1.53	66	298	387	379	383	1661	755	3929

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is undertaken by general medical practitioners in the City under arrangements made privately.



It is satisfactory to record that there has been a considerable increase in the number of children under one year of age who have been vaccinated compared with 1955 and 1956, as vaccination is particularly important in this age group. At the same time, the number vaccinated during 1957 represents only 51.77% of the total number of children born during the year.

The following are the statistics for 1957:-

Age Group	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over
Vaccinations	293	11	23	20	24
Re-vaccinations	-	-	7	43	117

#### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination of children against poliomyelitis, which began in 1956, continued during 1957, and large numbers of children in the City were given the necessary injections either at maternity and child welfare centres, at school clinics or at schools by members of the County Council medical staff. Unfortunately, the County Council, as local health authority, has not been able to provide Medical Officers of Health in the County with figures for the number of children vaccinated in any particular district, and for this reason I am unable to give the necessary statistics for children living in the City.

The scheme was undoubtedly widely welcomed by large numbers of parents, and has to a certain extent inevitably overshadowed the importance of immunisation against both whooping cough and diphtheria in the minds of the general public. In view of the dramatic nature of poliomyelitis, and the fact that for so many years parents underwent the annual anxiety during seasons when it was prevalent, of considering how they could safeguard their children against the risk of infection, it is not surprising that the new medical discovery of vaccination against poliomyelitis was one of the main topics of discussion, and the amount of work required to carry out the programme represented a very heavy responsibility for the Health Department of the County Council. The difficulties were to a certain extent enhanced by the fact that the vaccine used has to be kept at a low temperature and transport difficulties to maintain this had to be overcome. In my opinion, the scheme was carried out, so far as Salisbury is concerned, with commendable



efficiency by the County Health Department, and when, as was occasionally inevitable, small difficulties arose, parents and the general public were most co-operative in helping to smooth them out.

#### Vaccination with B.C.G.

A certain number of children who have been exposed to a risk of infection with tuberculosis receive B.C.G. vaccination, under arrangements made by the Wiltshire County Council, at the Chest Clinic, Salisbury General Infirmary.

In addition, the County Council, as Local Health Authority, put into force during 1955 a scheme under which children nearing school leaving age should, where advisable, and subject to their parents' consent, be vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. at schools and school clinics.

Figures for the number of school leavers who were Heaf tested and/or vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1957 are unfortunately not available, owing to the fact that the records for this work were destroyed during a fire which occurred at the County Hall on the 10th January, 1958.

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Homes are visited by the Medical Officer of Health or the Public Health Inspectors when necessary upon receipt of notifications of infectious disease and enquiries are made regarding contacts and the possible source of infection.

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



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis during 1957)

Notified cases	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-65	66+	Age Unknown	Treated in Hospital
Scarlet fever	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Measles	183	4	125	52	-	-	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	27	1	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polionye- litis (paralytic)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

FOOD POISONING

The following are particulars of outbreaks of food poisoning during 1957:-

(a) Total number of outbreaks	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Total number of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(c) Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Primary cases of Tuberculosis notified in the City during 1957.

Age Periods	Primary Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	1	1	-	-
16 - 25	1	2	1	1
26 - 35	1	2	-	-
36 - 45	-	2	-	-
46 - 55	4	2	-	-
56 - 65	6	1	-	-
66 and over	2	1	-	1
Age unknown	-	1	-	1
Totals	15	12	1	3



The Bournemouth Miniature Mass Radiography Unit visited the City during the year, and a total of 11,335 persons attended. This was a considerable increase in the numbers during previous visits of Miniature Mass Radiography Units to the City, the numbers attending in 1955 being 7,504, in 1953 being 6,244, in 1952 being 7,016 and in 1951 being 5,208. The satisfactory increase in the numbers attending during the visit which took place in 1957 was no doubt very largely due to the fact that for a considerable portion of its visit the Mass Radiography Unit was prominently situated either on the Guildhall Square or on The Greencroft. The Director of the Mass Radiography Unit in a letter to the City Council, expressed his thanks for the arrangements made in this respect by the Council and their Officials.

As a result of the visit of the Unit, 40 persons were referred either to the Salisbury Chest Clinic, to Hospital, or to their own doctor and of these 16 were found to be active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

#### REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

During 1957, two elderly women were removed to suitable premises under Orders made by a Magistrate under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. The first case was removed to Salisbury General Infirmary on the 23rd May, 1957, and the second case to Meyrick Close on the 11th December, 1957. In one other case, an elderly woman living alone regarding whom such action might have become advisable, it was possible to persuade the person concerned to enter Fordingbridge Infirmary.

Several other cases were investigated during the year in which, however, it was not necessary to take any official action, the family doctors assuming responsibility.

#### WATER SUPPLIES

No restrictions were imposed during the year by reason of lack of water at source, but the plant was running very near to capacity. The supply is derived from two wells, and samples are taken for bacteriological examination before and after chlorination at both pumping stations each week, or more often if necessary. Non-faecal coliform organisms were found in small numbers before chlorination in two samples from one well, and in one sample from the other well.

Samples taken from both wells after chlorination were found to be free from evidence of pollution.



Nine samples were taken by the Public Health Inspector during the year from 9 private wells supplying dairies and other industrial premises in the City. Of these, 4 showed no evidence of pollution and one showed a very small degree of pollution, one a moderate degree, one a considerable degree and one a gross degree of pollution, with non-faecal coliform organisms.

Number of houses and flats with direct piped water supply .. .. .	9,765
---	-------

Approximate population served with direct piped water supply .. .. .	34,317
--	--------

There are 5 groups of houses served by one or more standpipes and 6 single houses served by standpipes.

### SALISBURY AREA PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE

#### General Hospital

Report on the Analysis of samples of Water received on the 8th May, 1957.

#### Devizes Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Clear colourless water with no sediment.

#### Chemical:

#### Parts per 100,000

Reaction	Alkaline	pH	7.3
Saline and free Ammonia			0.001
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia			NIL
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 2 hours at 27°C.			0.007
Chlorides			2.0
Nitrogen as nitrates			0.5
Total Hardness			26.6
(a) Temporary			18.2
(b) Permanent			8.4
Poisonous Metals			NIL
Nitrites			NIL
Microscopical examination of the Sediment			NIL



Wyndham Road Pumping Station

Physical Characters: Clear colourless water with no sediment.

<u>Chemical:</u>		<u>Parts per 100,000</u>	
Reaction	Alkaline	pH	7.3
Saline and free Ammonia			0.001
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia			NIL
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 2 hours			0.009
	at 27°C.		
Chlorides			1.8
Nitrogen as nitrates			0.5
Total Hardness			27.4
(a) Temporary			19.5
(b) Permanent			7.9
Poisonous Metals			NIL
Nitrites			NIL
Microscopical examination of the Sediment			NIL

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the sewage from the City is dealt with at the Corporation sewage works, the effluent and storm overflow being discharged into the River Avon. These works are frequently overloaded, the main reason for this being that although they have been enlarged from time to time, they were originally constructed to deal with a much smaller volume of sewage than that which now reaches them. They can only give full treatment without deterioration in effluent quality to 2.33 times the dry weather flow. Flows between 2.33 times and 4.05 times the dry weather flow are passed to the storm filter, and all flow in excess of the latter figure is screened and passed direct to the river.

Sewage which is not passed to the works is treated at a sewage farm at Bemerton, on the outskirts of the City. This farm, which is very efficiently managed, and gives no grounds for complaint, is however, not sufficiently large to easily accept the loading applied to it.

It is understood that, following discussions between the City Engineer and the Ministry, detailed plans are now almost complete for a new sewage works to replace the present sewage works and sewage farm. These works would be on the outskirts of the City, and it is to be hoped that their construction will begin in the near future.



## HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

The work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing has not materially changed, and a large number of applications for Council houses were investigated during the year. The usual reasons for such investigations were the presence of illness in the family concerned, due to unhealthy accommodation, or else that overcrowding was occurring.

High priority for re-housing was given to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the usual close co-operation between the Chest Physician of the Salisbury District Hospital Group and myself in this matter was maintained. Slum clearance has continued during the year; the figures for this are given in the Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.



### REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Nearly 200 more inspections (1939) and 450 more visits (1363) were made than in 1956 for the investigation and suppression of nuisances and inspections of the various types of premises in the City, including the following:-

488	inspections of dwellings
202	" " restaurant kitchens
153	" " caravans
112	" " drainage systems
75	" " butchers' shops
70	" " dairies
54	" " factories
38	" " bakehouses
10	" " wet fish shops
10	" " workplaces
9	" " ice-cream premises
8	" " fried fish shops

272 (compared with 258) complaints were received during the year. 48 preliminary housing repair notices and 14 statutory notices were served; 52 preliminary notices (including those outstanding from 1956) and 12 statutory notices had been complied with by the end of the year.

More inspections were made of dwellings, caravans, food preparing premises and dairies, including 43 inspections under the Rent Act, 1957 and 545 under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

There was an increase in the number of visits made in respect of unsound food (189) but a reduction (49 compared with 78 in the previous year) in the number of cases of infectious disease and food poisoning.

All plans received in the City Engineer's Department relating to the construction or re-planning of shops, warehouses, factories, cafes and other premises with which the Public Health Department is concerned are examined for compliance with the relative statutes administered by this Department.

#### Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This 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 in which rag flock is manufactured or stored for delivery to registered premises.



The Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors are, by virtue of their appointments, "authorised officers" under the Act.

As previously mentioned, all the materials used in the upholstery trade in the City come from sources where the British Standard Specifications are complied with and a certificate issued with the materials to this effect. These products are sampled regularly at the source, thus avoiding the necessity and expense of sampling within the City.

### Shops Act, 1950

The Public Health Inspectors are also Shops Act Inspectors and investigate the hours worked by young persons, the enforcement of the early closing hours, meal times, etc., and the provisions of the Public Health Act which include ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary conveniences. 14 (compared with 60 last year) inspections under this act were made of various types of shops, as follows:-

	<u>Inspections</u>							<u>Visits</u>
Butchers .. .. .	1							1
Outfitters .. .. .	1							1
Umbrellas .. .. .	1							-
Drapers .. .. .	1							1
Greengrocers .. .. .	3							2
Radio dealers .. .. .	1							-
Gowns .. .. .	-							1
Shoes .. .. .	-							2
Photography .. .. .	-							1
Jewellers .. .. .	-							1
Chemist .. .. .	-							2
Grocers .. .. .	3							8
Sweets .. .. .	-							1
Confectioners .. .. .	1							3
Hairdresser .. .. .	-							1
Newsagent & confectioner .. .. .	1							-
Multiple store .. .. .	1							-
	<hr/>							<hr/>
Totals .. .. .	14							25
	<hr/>							<hr/>

### Offices

Only those offices connected with other workplaces (offices are "workplaces") which have been inspected, have also received attention and, in some, improvements have been effected. There is reason to believe



that many offices in the older buildings may be lacking in such essentials as adequate lighting, ventilation and the provision of washing and sanitary accommodation.

In 1949 the "Gower's" report - which was published but never implemented - recommended standards for floor areas, ventilation, lighting, temperature; facilities for taking meals, accommodation for outdoor clothing; washing facilities and sanitary accommodation, and legislation embodying such standards dealing specifically with the welfare of employees in shops, offices and places of public entertainment is long overdue.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Work completed during the year 1957

## Housing

Roofs repaired .. .. .	10
Chimney stacks repaired .. .. .	2
Gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	13
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	2
External walls repaired or repointed .. .. .	4
Window and door sills repaired .. .. .	1
Dampness abated:-	
i. repairs to roof .. .. .	11
ii. repairs to gutters or rain-water pipes .. .. .	13
iii. repairs to external walls .. .. .	4
iv. waterproofing of internal walls .. .. .	6
v. D.P.C. provided .. .. .	1
vi. rooms panelled .. .. .	2
Wall plaster repaired .. .. .	15
Ceiling plaster repaired .. .. .	11
Rooms redecorated .. .. .	5
Windows repaired .. .. .	13
Windows renewed .. .. .	2
Sashcords provided .. .. .	4
Doors repaired .. .. .	4
Doors renewed .. .. .	3
Floors repaired .. .. .	8
Floors renewed .. .. .	6
Stairs repaired .. .. .	2
Firegrate or range repaired .. .. .	1
Firegrates or ranges renewed .. .. .	6
New sink provided .. .. .	2
New sink W.P. provided .. .. .	3
Food store repaired or improved .. .. .	1
Vermineous rooms disinfested .. .. .	2
Skirting boards refixed .. .. .	2
New hearth provided .. .. .	1
Dangerous porch removed .. .. .	1
Fence and gate repaired .. .. .	1
Loose sink draining board fixed .. .. .	1



Sanitary Conveniences

W.C. compartment repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
W.C. Cistern repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flush pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Roof repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection cover provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broken W.C. pan removed and drain sealed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cracked floor repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ceiling repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous items	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Drainage

Drains/sewers examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drains/sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Drains/sewers repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Soil or vent. pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chamber provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Interceptor provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection eye provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Surface water drainage improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Nuisances

Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Shops Act, 1950

Notices and forms provided and exhibited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Factories and Workplaces

Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Doors and fastenings provided to W.C. compartments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
W.C.s cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lighting provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation of office rooms improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Urinal stalls and standings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1



Moveable Dwellings

Caravans etc. removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soakaway reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Food-preparing premises, shops, cafes, restaurant kitchens, stalls etc.

Rooms cleansed or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Floors cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Floor drainage improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Handbasins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sinks provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Sterilizing sink provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hot water supply provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Water heaters repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Refrigerator repainted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Refrigerator provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
New drainage boards provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clothes storage provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Roof repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drain openings into food room sealed off	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Structural repairs carried out	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Adequate food storage facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Preparation tables resurfaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Crockery racks cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary convenience redecorated and repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clean towels provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Equipment cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Draining boards renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fittings, benches etc. cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New benches provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Extra lighting installed in food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New ceiling provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canopies to ranges cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ovens moved to facilitate cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beer cellar completely modernised	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Counter screens provided to protect food	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hand washing notices provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gullies sealed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New dustbin provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dishwashing machine provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Treatments for insect pests in food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
First aid boxes provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1



HOUSING STATISTICSSLUM CLEARANCEHouses Demolished

The following properties were demolished:-

CLEARANCE AREA NO. 14 (7, 9, 11 MILFORD MILL ROAD);

Three houses with two families (9 persons) having been rehoused by the City Council in 1952.

CLEARANCE AREA NO. 19 (PART ONLY - 13-17 SCOTS LANE);

Three houses with two families (6 persons) having been rehoused in the previous year.

CLEARANCE AREA NO. 22 (109-121 DEVIZES ROAD);

Six houses; three being vacant, the remaining three families (8 persons) having been rehoused in 1955.

CLEARANCE AREA NO. 23 (62 - 72 PAYNES HILL);

Six houses; the families (15 persons) having been rehoused in the previous year.

Houses Closed

Thirty houses forming part of six Clearance Areas were closed and the 32 families (85 persons) were rehoused.

A further nine houses (8 being individual unfit houses and 1 forming part of a future Clearance Area) were also closed and the 11 families (42 persons) rehoused.

Parts of Dwellings closed

Two rooms forming part of a dwelling and let to one family were closed and the occupants rehoused.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

While this measure remained in operation no applications were received either for the issue or revocation of Certificates of Disrepair.

The Rent Act, 1957

This Act became operative on the 6th July and between that date and the 31st December, 32 applications for Certificates of Disrepair and 8 undertakings to remedy defects had been received. Forty-three inspections and 53 additional visits were made to these properties.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSESHousing Acts, 1936 and 1957

## Unfit properties:

Preliminary inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Detailed inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Houses measured for permitted numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

## Underground Rooms:-

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Public Health Act, 1936

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310
Additional visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Preliminary notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 <sup>½</sup>
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Detailed inspections for unfitness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Certificates of disrepair issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Certificates of disrepair revoked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

\* including arrears from 1956



The Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	32
Certificates issued	..	..	..	..	16
Undertakings to effect repairs accepted	..	..	..	..	10
Applications for cancellation of Certificate	..	..	..	..	-
Certificates cancelled	..	..	..	..	-
Inspections	..	..	..	..	43
Additional visits	..	..	..	..	53
Interviews at office or premises	..	..	..	..	33

Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year:-

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)):-

(i) by the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	143
(ii) by other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) by other bodies or persons (including existing houses converted into flats)	..	..	..	..	51

(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(1) By the Local Authority

(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) the number of houses and flats in course of construction under the Housing Act, 1936, on the 31st December, 1957	..	144

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Other Powers				
Housing Act, 1919	..	..	..	210
" " 1923	..	..	..	304
" " 1924	..	..	..	110
" " 1925	..	..	..	Nil
" " 1930	..	..	..	112
" " 1936	..	..	..	69
" " 1938	..	..	..	12
" " 1946	..	..	..	1,306
Temporary Bungalows, Housing Act, 1944	..	..	..	99
Total	..	..	..	2,222



Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year .. .. .	2
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year .. .. .	3
Number of cases relieved during the year .. .. .	2
Number of inspections .. .. .	14
Cases of overcrowding abated .. .. .	2

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83-85

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	12
Number of additional visits entailed .. .. .	15
Number of new cases .. .. .	6
Number of verminous rooms sprayed .. .. .	44
Number of verminous rooms gassed .. .. .	-
Number of verminous rooms treated with powder .. .. .	18

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

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, Food Handling Byelaws and the Food Hygiene Regulations which became operative on the first of January, 1956. The main points in the Food Hygiene Regulations relating to stalls are: the prevention of contamination by keeping open food off the ground, prohibiting the use of unclean wrapping paper and newspaper in contact with food; keeping stalls clean and in good repair; screening meat and fish stalls and the provision of hand washing facilities at stalls selling open food for immediate consumption.

In connection with the last item, arrangements were made for supplying hot water from the Market conveniences at a nominal charge to those stalls not wishing to provide insulated water containers.

Offensive Trades

There is only one such trade carried on within the City, viz: a marine store. The premises are regularly inspected and are generally kept clean, tidy, and free from vermin.



Moveable Dwellings

153 inspections (with 310 additional visits) of the 154 caravans within the City proved the need for regular inspections, particularly regarding the disposal of waste water and refuse, and the care of sanitary fittings which are wantonly obstructed and frequently broken.

Food Premises

The following types and numbers of food premises had been recorded by the end of the year:-

<u>Type of premises</u>	<u>No. on registers</u>
Restaurant kitchens .. .. .	53
Hospital kitchens .. .. .	3
Canteen kitchens .. .. .	9
Welfare home kitchen .. .. .	1
Private schools .. .. .	17
County schools .. .. .	11
Church hall kitchens .. .. .	4
Day nursery .. .. .	1
Social Clubs .. .. .	18
Snack bars .. .. .	9
Licensed premises, total .. .. .	76
Licensed premises, selling snacks .. .. .	33
Ice-Cream manufacturers .. .. .	2
Ice-Cream dealers .. .. .	136
Butchers .. .. .	22
Cooked meat .. .. .	1
Bakers .. .. .	16
Fried fish .. .. .	7
Wet fish .. .. .	6
Grocers .. .. .	69
Wholesale food stores .. .. .	9
General dealers .. .. .	19
Greengrocers .. .. .	8
Sweet manufacturers .. .. .	2
Vegetable store .. .. .	1
Soft drink manufacturer .. .. .	1
Sugar confectioners .. .. .	13



### Ice-Cream

Only 8 ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination compared with 44 last year, and 6 (75%) were satisfactory. A good deal of the ice-cream made in the City is sent to other towns and although few unsatisfactory results of samples taken by other local authorities were received, it is a matter of concern that more time could not be devoted to the supervision of plant and records which such a product demands. This, of course, is all the more necessary at the very time of the year when staff are on holiday and other demands on their time, i.e. meat inspection, must be met.

### The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

These Regulations became operative at the beginning of 1956, and the great majority of the food-preparing premises and probably more than half the food shops in the City have been inspected with a view to compliance with the Regulations. No organised courses of lectures on the hygienic handling of food were held during the year, but the Public Health Inspectors did their utmost, with the time on district work available, to make frequent visits to food-preparing premises under the above Regulations and the Council's Byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food. Every opportunity is taken of teaching food handlers the necessity of hygienic practices and many improvements have been effected in equipment and premises, vide page 21.

One food shop was completely rebuilt with granolithic floors, modern sanitary conveniences, wash hand basins with constant hot and cold water, enlarged preparation rooms and storage facilities, increased lighting, both natural and artificial, provided.

One butcher's shop was completely modernised and the preparation and cutting-up rooms enlarged. Impervious flooring was insisted on and eventually provided. Walls were tiled and modern hygienic fittings provided.

A total of 545 (compared with 501 in 1956) inspections (with 114 additional visits) of these and other food premises were made during the year, the following table showing the variety of such premises visited:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Additional Visits</u>
Butchers	75	16
Restaurant Kitchens	202	38
School kitchens	46	17
Bakehouses	38	5
Grocers	69	11
Greengrocers	14	3



<u>Cont'd</u> <u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Additional Visits</u>
Licensed premises	39	9
Caterers	7	-
Wet fish	10	-
Sugar confectioners	7	1
Church Hall kitchens	3	-
Canteens	5	1
Hospital kitchens	4	1
Day Nursery	1	1
Fried fish	8	2
Delivery vans	2	-
Stores kitchen	1	-
Garage snack bar	2	-
General stores	1	2
Welfare home	1	1
Coach station	4	2
Swimming bath snack bar	1	1
Flour confectioners	1	1
Soft drinks	2	1
Multiple stores kitchen	2	-
	<u>545</u>	<u>113</u>

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered by wholesalers, shopkeepers, canteens, etc. as unfit for human consumption are shown. Only 195 lbs. of meat was condemned at the local shops, the remainder (2 tons 1 cwt.) being meat condemned by reason of prolonged storage at the abattoir store-rooms. All food surrendered is buried under supervision at the Corporation's tip:-

4,820 lbs. meat  
 2,844 tins, fruit, fish, milk and vegetables  
 1,479 lbs. 15 ozs. timed meat  
 336 lbs. sprouts  
 156 lbs. pears  
 150 lbs. prunes  
 90 lbs. 3½ ozs. cheese  
 90 lbs. 3 ozs. cake  
 5 st. 8 lbs. fish  
 65 lbs. apricots  
 48 lbs. grapes  
 33 lbs. 12 ozs. bacon  
 25 lbs. mushrooms  
 23 lbs. tomatoes  
 20 lbs. frozen fruit salad  
 18 lbs. chicken  
 11 lbs. sausages  
 7 lbs. 12 ozs. cereal



3 lbs. 4 ozs. marmite  
 2 lbs. 3 ozs. salad cream  
 1 lb. 13 ozs. mincemeat  
 1 lb. 8 ozs. dripping  
 1 lb. 5 ozs. pickle  
 1 lb. 2 ozs. dessicated coconut  
 1 lb. suet  
 1 lb. sunny spread  
 1 lb. sugar  
 1 lb. cake mixture  
 1 lb. marmalade  
 1 lb. biscuits  
 1 lb. paste  
 15 ozs. jelly  
 12 ozs. butter  
 8 ozs. tomato ketchup  
 8 ozs. candied peel  
 8 ozs. tongue

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.

Article (1)	How discovered or reported (2)	Nature of complaint or other irregularity (3)	Action Authorised (4)
Bread	Complaint after sale	Sale of loaf containing dirt	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Lard	- do -	Sale of lard contami- nated by mice	No action to be taken
Bread	- do -	Sale of bread contain- ing some form of dirt	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Pork Pies	- do -	Sale of unsound pork pies	No action be taken
Bread	- do -	Sale of loaf containing particles of animal origin	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Packeted Cereal	- do -	Sale of cereal contain- ing moth larva	Letter re. exercising more care in future



Article (1)	How discovered or reported (2)	Nature of complaint or other irregularity (3)	Action Authorised (4)
Bread	Complaint after sale	Sale of loaf containing piece of string	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Meat pie	- do -	Sale of pie not of the quality demanded by the purchaser	Letter re. exercising more care in future
Bread	- do -	Sale of bread contain- ing insect body	No action be taken
Bread	- do -	Sale of bread contain- ing piece of hessian cord	Letter re. exercising more care in future
Meat Pies	- do -	Sale of mouldy meat pies	- do -
Bread	- do -	Sale of bread which was sour	- do -
Milk	- do -	Sale of milk in dirty bottle	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered
Milk	- do -	Sale of milk in dirty bottle	Warning given that in future proceedings would be instituted
Orange juice	- do -	Sale of bottled orange juice containing foreign matter	Warning given that in future proceedings would be considered and requested not to bottle orange juice on dairy premises
Chocolate	- do -	Sale of unsound chocolate	Letter re. exercising more care in future

Other complaints, in which no official action was taken, included the sale of mouldy apple turnovers and pork pies, bread containing a minute portion of insect, and a dirty milk bottle.



### INSPECTION OF DAIRIES AND MILK SAMPLES

There are 22 distributors of milk on the register, including 6 dairies and 19 retailers. The 6 dairies (including 2 pasteurising plants) are visited regularly: 70 inspections were made and 163 samples for milk cleanliness, pasteurising efficiency and bottle cleansing were submitted for examination, results being shown below. 4 "Tuberculin Tested" and 27 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" licences were issued during the year.

#### Milk Samples

<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Examination undertaken</u>	<u>Number Satisfactory</u>	<u>Percentage Satisfactory</u>
58	Statutory test for "Pasteurised" milk	58	100%
18	Statutory test for "Tuberculin Tested" milk	15	83.33%
21	The presence of tubercle bacilli	21	100%
57	Washed bottles submitted for cleanliness	40	70.18%
9	Test for residual detergent in washed bottles	9	100%

#### BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES

The following table shows the results of samples submitted for the presence of tuberculosis during the past fifteen years:-

<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>% Satisfactory</u>
1942 .. 7	7	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%
1951 .. 41	41	100%
1952 .. 72	71	98.6%
1953 .. 43	43	100%
1954 .. 17	17	100%
1955 .. 26	26	100%
1956 .. 21	21	100%



FACTORIES ACT, 19371 (a) FACTORIES

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 (i.e. cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences) are enforced by L.A. (non-power).	25	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 only (i.e. sanitary conveniences) is enforced by L.A. (power).	169	25	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 (sanitary conveniences) is enforced by the L.A. (i.e. building operations and works of engineering construction).	197	19	-	-

Attention is drawn to the very few inspections made in comparison with the number of factories on the register, and, as reported last year, more inspections cannot be made without either an increased staff or by reducing the number of visits to food-preparing and other premises.



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	Referred to H.M. Inspector	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	1	-	-	1	-
(c) No separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	1	-



(b) OUTWORKERS

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making etc. wearing apparel	13	6	-	-	-	-
Glove making	7	5	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 19362 Workplaces

Type of Workplace	Total No. of Inspections	Total No. of Notices served	Total No. of Notices Complied with
Builders merchants	2	1	1
Laundry receiving office	2	-	-
Marine Store dealer	1	-	-
Offices	3	-	1*

\* Outstanding from 1956



THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

138 complaints of rats or mice were received and together with surveys undertaken on adjoining properties a total of 1,796 inspections (involving 1,740 visits and 840 treatments) of the following varied types of premises were made:- dwellings, business premises, Institutions, garden sheds and poultry runs, pig-sties, the sewage works and refuse tips. A treatment of the City's sewers, involving 174 manholes, gave very satisfactory results and showed only a small core of infestation in the older part of the City.

MEAT INSPECTION

The abattoir was opened in 1954 and the regular hours of slaughter are 7 a.m. - 5 p.m. with emergency slaughter outside hours and at weekends as required. Mr. P. Bradwell is permanently engaged as meat inspector and two of the district inspectors work also for the greater part of the day in alternate weeks. This arrangement is satisfactory for efficient meat inspection but seriously interrupts the work of the district inspectors, as noted on page 27.

The number of animals killed (43,951) increased by 9,820 over the previous year and by 14,389 over 1955. The incidence of tuberculosis rose slightly to 9.03% in cows - probably due to the numbers of reactors sent in for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order: 22 carcasses and 72 parts of carcasses out of a total of 1,041 cows being condemned for this infection alone. The incidence for this disease (2.04%) remained approximately the same for pigs as in previous years. Tuberculosis has always been the most common disease in cattle and pigs and figures are given separately for this disease.

Whenever a number of animals from the same farm are found to be affected with tuberculosis the facts are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a view to the investigation of conditions at the farm, thereby helping to check the spread of the disease.

The following tables show:-

Table A. The number of animals killed and inspected:  
The number of carcasses or parts rejected:  
The percentage affected with -

1. Tuberculosis
2. Diseases other than tuberculosis
3. Cysticercus bovis

Table B. The distribution of tuberculous lesions.



- Table C. The incidence and distribution of cysticercus bovis.
- Table D. Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis) resulting in the condemnation of whole carcasses.
- Table E. Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis) resulting in the condemnation of part carcasses or organs.
- Table F. The number and weight of offals and the weight of carcase meat condemned (all causes).

Carcasses and offal are rejected when any one of 35 specified diseases or conditions are found;

Parts of carcasses and either whole offals or parts are rejected when other conditions are present in localised areas only.

All condemned meat and offal is collected by a firm who process it into fertilizer, with the exception of some joints which are fit for cat and dog food and are received under supervision at a local depot.



TABLE A

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONSCarcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,043	1,041	4,717	20,240	11,905	43,951
Number inspected	6,043	1,041	4,717	20,240	11,905	43,951
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	13	22	2	-	11	48
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	156	72	-	-	232	460
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.79%	9.03%	.04%	-	2.04%	1.15%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	15	55	108	77	165	420
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,452	472	62	1,350	3,945	8,281
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and C. Bovis	40.79%	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE A (Contd.)

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
<u>Cysticercus Bovis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	54	5	-	-	-	59
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	54	5	-	-	-	59
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

For further details re C. Bovis see Table C (page 40).

Cysticercus Bovis is a parasite found in beef which has become more common since the war and for which routine examination of all beef carcasses is made. This parasite is communicable to man but is destroyed by freezing at 20°F for 21 days and all carcasses affected are transferred to a cold store for this minimum period.



TABLE B

DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS LESIONS

(All cases)

	Bovine				Pigs	
	Steers Bulls Heifers	Cows	Calves	% Incidence	No.	% Incidence
Lungs	104	56	7	30.2	21	6.5
Heads	75	31	6	20.3	214	66.5
Intestines	41	31	-	13.0	10	3.1
Livers	45	26	7	14.1	19	6.0
Spleens	14	6	-	3.6	8	2.5
Kidneys	9	6	-	2.7	7	2.2
Carcass nodes	29	15	7	9.2	41	12.7
Serous	16	9	-	4.5	-	-
Genital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mammary	1	8	-	1.7	2	0.5
Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nervous	1	-	-	0.3	-	-
Skin	1	-	-	0.3	-	-



TABLE C

INCIDENCE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Class of Animal	Site of Infection				TOTAL
	Head	Head and Heart	Heart	Diaphragm	
Steers	15	1	14	-	30
Heifers	13	1	8	1	23
Cows	2	-	3	-	5
Bulls	1	-	-	-	1
Total	31	2	25	1	59

Percentage incidence of total number of cattle  
 slaughtered .. .. . 0.83%

TABLE D

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS(WHOLE CARCASSES UNFIT)

Diseases	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Abnormal odour associated with faecal contamination		1	1		
Anaemia			1	4	2
Arthritis, generalised with nephritis					1
Arthritis, generalised with pneumonia					1
Bad bleeding			1		6
Bilateral Pyelonephritis				1	5
Bruising, extensive	1	6		2	2
Cysts, multiple		1			
Emaciation, pathological		8		20	6
Fever	4	6	20		49
Gangrene					1
Immaturity			11		1
Immaturity with Arthritis and Urticaria					5
Internal haemorrhage					1
Jaundice			10	2	3
Johnes Disease		1			
Laceration, Oedema and bad bleeding					1
Leukaemia			1		1
Mastitis, acute septic		13		1	
Metritis, acute septic				1	1
Moribund carcasses	1		12	14	8
Multiple abscesses	3		1	3	13
Oedema	1	3	14	3	8
Pericarditis, acute septic				1	
Peritonitis, acute septic	1	2		2	6
Pleurisy, acute septic					1
Pneumonia, acute septic	1	2	2	1	5
Pyæmia	2	5	23	5	14
Pyæmia Polyarthrititis					2
Rickets, with malnutrition			1		
Septicaemia	1	2	2	5	11
Swine erysipelas					5
Tumours		2		1	1
Uraemia		3	3	4	5



TABLE E

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:  
PARTS OR ORGANS UNFIT

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Parasitic Infestations</u>					
Ascaris (milk spot)					470
Cysticercus bovis	54	5			
- do - ovis				3	
Coenurus Cerebralis				1	
Echinococcus	23	11		21	2
Fascioliasis	1706	288	1	68	1
Linguatula	10		1	1	
Liver Parasites			1	158	
Lung Parasites	2	1		799	5
Tenuicollis				2	
<u>Bacterial Diseases</u>					
Actinomycosis (including Actinobacillosis)	55	13			
Bacterial Necrosis	6	1			
Johne's Disease	4	6			
<u>Local Inflammatory Processes</u>					
Abscesses	420	88	14	55	45
Arthritis				6	162
Atrophy	1			1	1
Bronchitis		1			
Bruising	109	40	8	11	30
Cirrhosis	8	11	5	9	96
Congestion	17	15	14	59	1894
Emphysema	3	2			
Endocarditis		2			
Enteritis	2	1	1	6	10
Fat necrosis	52	4		1	1
Fatty change	15	13	1	3	1
Fibrosis	4	1		1	7
Fog Fever		2			
Fractures	9	8	1	5	20
Gangrene					1
Haemorrhage					1
Hepatitis	9	10	1		54
Mastitis	1	6			1
Nephritis	2	1			
Oedema	5	4	1	3	2
Pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis	135	45	10	93	777
Pneumonia	14	10	26	35	1153
Stomatitis	5				
Urticaria					3
Warble Fly infection	1				

TABLE E (Contd.)

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Neoplasms</u>					
Haematoma	3	1			3
Lipoma	1				1
Miscellaneous Neoplasms	3	1	1		1
Osteoma				1	1
Sarcoma	1				
Telangiectasis	22	57			1
<u>Other conditions</u>					
Abnormal Odour	5				
Bad Bleeding		2			1
Bites					6
Bloodsplash	3		16	56	3
Cysts				1	
Laceration	4	1	2		4
Manurial contamination	69	14	2	24	8
Melanosis	13		2		1
Regurgitation	189	27			
Xanthosis	2	3			



TABLE F

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF OFFALS AND WEIGHT OF CARCASEMEAT CONDEMNED

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	
Heads	325	35	52	372	
Tongues	337	35	52	372	
Lungs	861	126	864	3375	
Hearts	218	100	327	845	
Livers	1785	124	732	907	
Part Livers	339	-	10	8	
Mesenteries	173	33	35	118	
Intestines	157	35	35	129	
Stomachs	174	35	35	127	
Omenta	105	35	32	125	
Diaphragms	248	31	27	96	
Spleens	235	31	28	99	
Udders	65	16	22	28	
Tails	170	27	24	48	
Genital organs	8	2	2	4	
Kidneys	361	79	91	221	
					Total Weight
Weight (lbs.) of offal	63225	1282	3447	12300	80254
Weight of carcase meat (lbs.)	58489	5834	4292	29578	98193
Total weight (lbs.)	121714	7116	7739	41878	178447

79 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr. 0 st. 3 lbs.





