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BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE

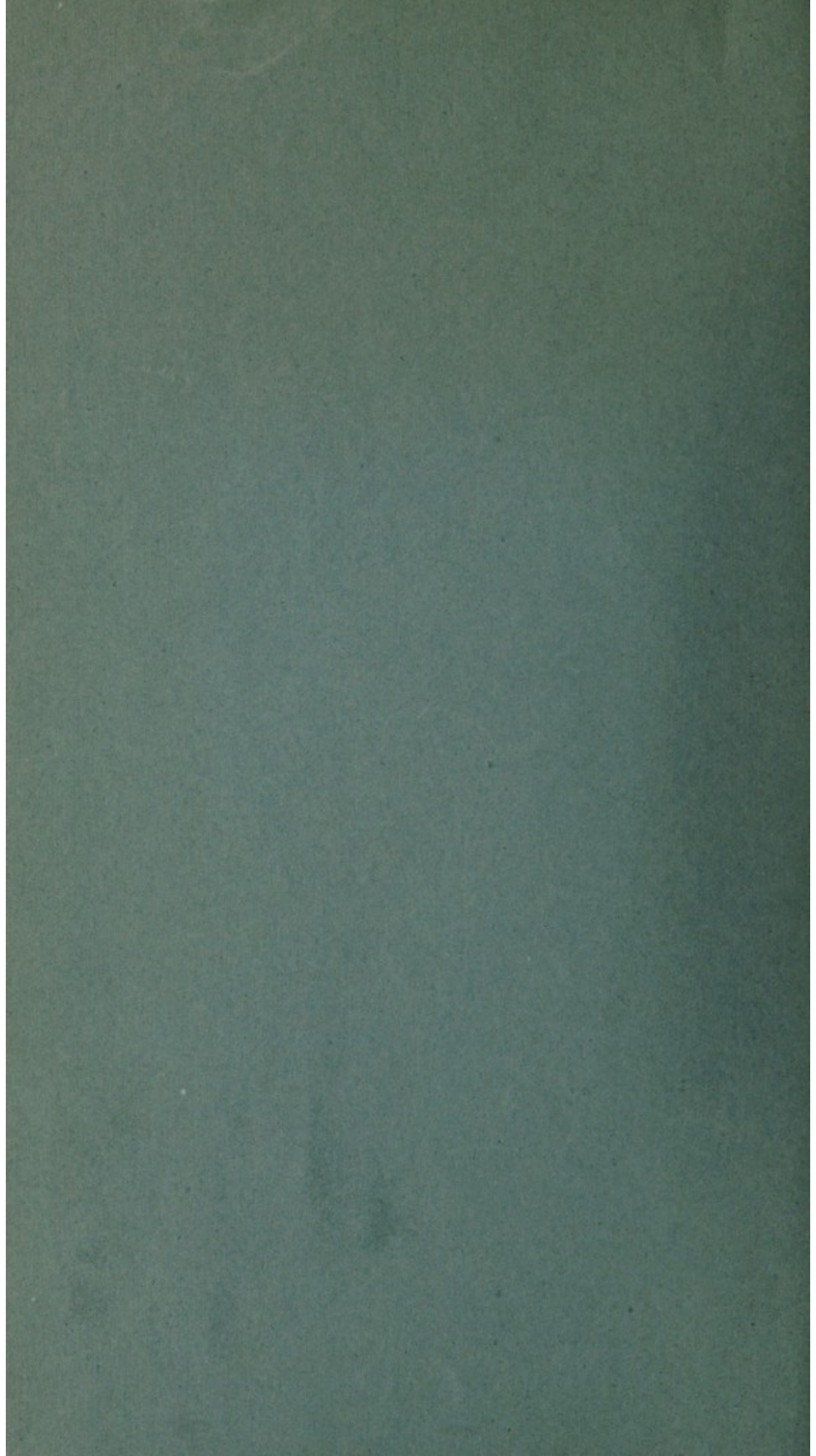
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1956



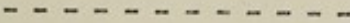
Including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

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BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE

(January to Dec, 1956)



ANNUAL REPORT

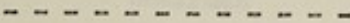
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1956

(Jan to Dec, 1956)



Including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health	...	R. Simpson
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	I.A. Stephenson
Statutory Superintendent and Public Health Inspector	...	W.W. White
Public Health Inspector	...	G.F. Lawrence
	...	R. Ebdon
	...	R. Jones
	...	D. Collins (appointed 2.7.56)
Clerical Staff	...	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR
AND HIS ASSISTANTS

BOROUGH OF WESTON - SUPER - MARE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(January to May, 1956)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR LT.-COL. G.C.G. GREY

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. Y.E. BATTISCOMBE

ALDERMAN H. DODGSON, C.C.
ALDERMAN A.J. HEYBYRNE
COUNCILLOR H.S. ALLEN
COUNCILLOR G.W. COUCH
COUNCILLOR L. HOLTEY, C.C.

COUNCILLOR R. IVENS
COUNCILLOR H.C. LANYON
COUNCILLOR E.B. MOORE
COUNCILLOR CAPT. J.L. TREVITT
COUNCILLOR F.H. WHITING.

(May to December, 1956)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR LT.-COL. G.C.G. GREY

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR H.S. ALLEN

ALDERMAN G.W. COUCH
ALDERMAN A.J. HEYBYRNE
COUNCILLOR N.W. HASKINS
COUNCILLOR R. IVENS
COUNCILLOR CAPT. J.L. TREVITT
COUNCILLOR H.J. HOLCOMBE, J.P.
(Mayor) (ex-officio)

ALDERMAN H. DODGSON, C.C.
ALDERMAN D.H. MILLEP-BARSTOW, M.A.
COUNCILLOR L. HOLTEY, C.C.
COUNCILLOR H.C. LANYON
COUNCILLOR G.F. WADHAM
COUNCILLOR G.A. PARROTT
(ex-officio)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health	...	D. McGowan
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	I.A. Stephenson
Abattoir Superintendent and Public Health Inspector	...	W.W. White
Public Health Inspectors	...	G.P. Lawrence
	...	E. Knowles
	...	S. Joules
	...	D. Collins (commenced 2.7.56.)
Clerical Staff	...	5

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

THE TOWN HALL,

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
The Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department in 1956.

There were no major outbreaks of any of the infectious diseases during the year and only one case of poliomyelitis was notified compared with four in 1955.

The number of deaths from all causes showed little difference from 1955, the corrected death rate being 11.4 per 1,000 population compared with 11.7 for the whole of England and Wales. The birth rate showed a fall, being 13.3 per 1,000 population compared with 14.5 in 1955.

With regard to the environmental services, work was started on laying the new water main from Sidcot to Banwell Hill and was completed by August. The treatment works are now being built and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed by the summer of 1958.

The public enquiry on the main drainage scheme was held in May, 1956, and approval was given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the scheme in principle and he granted permission for the inviting of tenders for the first part of the Scheme.

Only 92 new houses were completed by the Local Authority in 1956 compared with 262 in 1955 but at the end of the year, there were 258 in course of erection. A start was made in 1956 in dealing with unfit houses in the area, by the closure or demolition of 36 houses.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Committees with which the Health Department is associated for their confidence and support and the officers and staff of the Health and other Departments for their assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID MCGOWAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Including foreshore) ... ..	...	...	7,006 acres
Population - Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1956 ... ..	...	...	40,300
Rateable Value (1st April, 1957) ... ..	...	...	2685,337
Number of Inhabited dwellings (1st April, 1957):-			
Houses, Flats and Tenements ... ..	...	...	12,313
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses ... ..	...	...	216
Shops with houses ... ..	...	...	330
Others ... ..	...	...	43
			12,902

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956

Live Births:-

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	231	232	463
Illegitimate	7	4	11
Totals	238	236	474

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population = 11.8

Corrected Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.13) = 13.3

Still Births:-

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Totals	8	4	12

Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 24.7

Deaths:-

	Male	Female	Total
	289	353	642

Crude Death-Rate (per 1,000 population) = 15.9

Corrected Death-Rate (Comparability Factor 0.72) = 11.4

Maternal Deaths:- 1

Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	9	3	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	9	3	12

Infant Mortality Rate = 25.3 per 1,000 live births.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

The Registrar-General gives the corrected number of live births in the town as 474 (238 boys and 236 girls), this being 43 less than in 1955. Of these births, 11 were illegitimate (7 boys and 4 girls). This is only 2.3 per cent of the total live births, as compared with 5.4 per cent in 1955.

The crude birth rate for 1956 was 11.8, and when the comparability factor (1.13) is applied, the corrected birth rate was 13.3 per 1,000 of the total population, compared with 14.5 in 1955. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 15.7.

BIRTH RATES

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
England and Wales	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7
Weston-super-Mare	17.4	15.7	14.1	13.0	13.1	11.5	13.4	13.0	14.5	13.3
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births in Weston-s-Mare	7.5	6.4	7.3	5.7	5.8	4.6	6.0	5.2	5.4	2.3

DEATHS

After correction for transferable deaths the total assigned to the Borough by the Registrar-General was 642 (289 males and 353 females). This is 7 more than in 1955 and gives a crude death rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of population. When adjusted for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with other districts, the local death rate was 11.4 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales as a whole.

DEATH RATES

Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
England and Wales	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7
Adjusted D.R. Weston-super-Mare	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.2	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.4

CAUSES OF DEATH 1956

Causes of Death	1956			Difference from 1955 figures
	Males	Females	Totals	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5	-1
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	2	-	2	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	-2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	6	10	-12
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	4	21	+5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	15	15	+2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7	+4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	29	50	-4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3	+2
16. Diabetes	-	1	1	-7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	55	90	-20
18. Coronary disease, angina	71	40	111	+13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10	-2
20. Other heart disease	32	81	113	+10
21. Other circulatory disease	13	19	32	+5
22. Influenza	3	2	5	+2
23. Pneumonia	11	13	24	+5
24. Bronchitis	13	18	31	+3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	2	8	+5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	5	9	-1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	1	2	-1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4	-1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-	6	-1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	+1
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	29	53	+8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	4	9	+6
34. All other accidents	3	3	6	-12
35. Suicide	3	6	9	-1
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1	+1
All Causes - Total	289	353	642	+7
Deaths of infants under 1 year				
Total	9	3	12	
Legitimate	9	3	12	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS, 1956.

Ages at Death in years	Males	Females	Total	Difference from 1955 figures
Under 1	8	3	11	+5
1 -	-	-	-	-2
5 -	-	1	1	-
15 -	4	3	7	+4
25 -	7	8	15	-3
45 -	59	62	121	-4
65 - 69	30	17	47	-41
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Total under 70 years	108	94	202	-41
70 -	56	49	105	+15
75 -	54	76	130	+21
80 -	50	59	109	+11
85 -	20	53	73	+7
90 -	4	19	23	+4
95 -	-	4	4	-5
Over 100	-	-	-	-1
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Total over 70 years	184	260	444	+52
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Totals	292	354	646	+11
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MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death due to maternal causes in 1956.

STILLBIRTHS

The registered number of stillbirths in 1956 was 12 (8 males and 4 females), of which two were illegitimate, thus giving a stillbirth rate of 24.7 per 1,000 total births.

INFANT MORTALITY

In contrast with 1955 when only six deaths occurred in children under the age of one year, there were twelve infant deaths in 1956. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25.3 per 1,000 live births, the rate for the whole of England and Wales being 23.8 per 1,000 live births. Of the twelve infant deaths, ten occurred during the first week after birth and the great majority were due to causes which could not be prevented. One death was due to infection (acute encephalitis) and one due to accidental asphyxia.

INFANT DEATHS 1956

	Under 1 day	1 - 2 Days	2 - 7 Days	Total under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Cerebral Anoxia	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Atelactasis	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spina Bifida	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Accidental asphyxia by bedclothes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	7	-	3	10	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	12

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1944 - 1956

Year	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
England and Wales	46	46	43	41	34	32	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.8
No. of deaths	32	19	25	24	15	13	17	10	14	10	10	6	12
Weston-super-Mare	47.6	30.7	40.9	34.8	24.1	23.1	32.5	19.2	30.7	16.8	21.7	11.6	25.3

INQUESTS

<u>Causes of Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Natural Causes	4	-	4
Occupational Causes:-			
Pneumoconiosis	1	-	1
Accidents, directly or indirectly:-			
Falls in home	1	1	2
Road accidents	4	4	8
Asphyxia by bedclothes	1	-	1
Drowning	1	-	1
Barbiturate poisoning	-	1	1
Suicide:-			
Coal gas poisoning	1	5	6
Barbiturate poisoning	-	1	1
Hanging	1	-	1
On Railway line	1	-	1
Result of old war wounds	1	-	1
TOTAL ...	16	12	28

POPULATION

The Registrar-General gives 40,300 as the mid-year estimate of the normal resident population of the Borough in 1956, although the official Census Report for 1951 gives the population in that year as 40,396.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF POPULATION IN
WESTON-SUPER-MARE 1939 - 1956.

1939 ...	35,280	1948 ...	39,710
1940 ...	40,810	1949 ...	39,830
1941 ...	44,500	1950 ...	40,210
1942 ...	41,250	1951 ...	39,660 (Census - 40,396)
1943 ...	38,100	1952 ...	39,540
1944 ...	37,930	1953 ...	39,650
1945 ...	37,470	1954 ...	39,990
1946 ...	38,690	1955 ...	40,330
1947 ...	39,590	1956 ...	40,300

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

I. HOSPITALS

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the town and surrounding districts are administered by the South-West Regional Hospital Board, through the Weston-super-Mare Hospital Management Committee. The hospitals situated in the town are:-

Weston-super-Mare General Hospital
Ashcombe House Maternity Hospital
Drove Road Hospital
Royal West of England Convalescent Hospital

GERIATRIC HOSPITALS

Drove Road Hospital in Weston-super-Mare and Ilex Lodge Hospital in Axbridge deal with the sick and infirm old people in the area and although they are of great benefit in dealing with old people who cannot be nursed at home, the demand for beds in these hospitals is always much greater than the beds which are available. Waiting lists for admission, especially for women, are always long, and owing to the type of case requiring admission, the turnover of cases in these hospitals is very slow. The result is that many sick old people are being nursed at home in most difficult conditions, and the strain on relatives, and the home nursing and home help services is great.

The number of beds available in geriatric hospitals and Old People's Homes have increased considerably during the past few years, but the need for these beds has increased even more, so that the position is becoming worse each year.

ASHCOMBE HOUSE MATERNITY HOSPITAL

There were 493 live births registered in the town during the year, and of these 406 occurred in Ashcombe House, two in the General Hospital, eleven in private nursing homes, and 74 only at home.

Of the 406 live births which occurred in Ashcombe House, 320 were children of Weston mothers, the remaining 86 being children of mothers from other districts.

II. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The following services in the Borough are administered by the Somerset County Council

Infant Welfare Clinics

Bournville Public Hall	...	Monday	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
3 Neva Road	... ..	Tuesday	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Baytree Road	... ..	Wednesday	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Moorland Road	... ..	Thursday	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES, 1956

	Bournville	Nova Road	Baytree Road	Moorland Road	Total
Total attendance of children in 1956	2,009	3,287	2,960	1,741	9,997
No. of individual children who attended in 1956	304	407	404	230	1,345
No. of individual mothers who attended in 1956	232	344	307	187	1,070

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

There are five Health Visitors in the town, and the following is a summary of the Home Visiting work in 1956.

Visits to Ante-Natal cases ...	...	...	216
Visits to infants under 1 year ...	...	...	4,054
Visits to children 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	7,224
Visits to school children ...	...	...	1,231
Visits re infectious diseases ...	...	...	63
Other visits ...	...	...	610
			<u>13,398</u>

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Home Nursing is provided by this service, and the value of the work done by the District Nurses cannot be praised too highly. They deal with about 1,000 new cases each year.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The work of the District Nurses is ably backed by the Home Help Service, which provides domestic help in cases of sickness and for old people.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The North-West Somerset Divisional Executive Area covers Weston-super-Mare and Axbridge Rural District. There are about 8,900 school children in the area in schools administered by the Education Authority, about 6,100 of whom attend schools in Weston-super-Mare. During 1956, 2,336 had a routine medical inspection in school, and in addition there were 1,335 special examinations and 2,247 re-examinations. Of the 2,336 children who had routine medical inspection, 178 were found to require treatment for some defect (apart from dental defect).

The Health Centre at 3 Nova Road houses an Infant Welfare Clinic, Minor Ailments Clinic, Speech Clinic, Ante-Natal Clinic, Child Guidance Clinic and the Family Planning Clinic in addition to being the headquarters of the District Nursing Service, the Home Help Service and the Mental Health Officer.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The County Council provides an Ambulance and Hospital Car Service through the agency of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade. The group headquarters for the area is at 41 and 43, Oxford Street, Weston-super-Mare.

III. LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

FIRST AID POST AND CENTRE FOR LOST CHILDREN

The first Aid Post was again staffed during the summer season by members of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the Centre for Lost Children was in charge of a Matron appointed by the Police.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This provides for the removal to a suitable place of persons who are in need of care and attention, through age or disease, and who are living in insanitary conditions. This step is only taken, of course, in extreme cases, and only after repeated persuasion has failed. Most old people who reach this sad and pathetic state eventually agree to go into a hospital or Local Authority Home voluntarily but their fear of being taken from their familiar, although sordid, surroundings is not easily overcome.

During the year, action had to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the removal to hospital of one old lady who was in need of care and attention and who was living in insanitary conditions.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Controlled tipping continued at the Old Junction Road site during the year. The tipping was carried out in a very satisfactory way and there were no complaints of nuisance from smell or vermin. The refuse tips are treated periodically for vermin, and the few rats which do try to make a home on the tip are soon killed off.

WATER SUPPLIES

As usual, the Banwell Spring met normal winter demands but had to be supplemented by water from the Weston Well from the end of May to the beginning of September. Although 1955 was considered a dry year the rainfall being 5.63 inches less than the local average of 32.10 inches, by April 1956 it was evident that the supply situation during the coming summer months would be even worse than in 1955 and the combined resources of the Banwell Spring and the Weston Well would not be sufficient to meet the increased demands in August.

The Scheme for the permanent supplementary supply from the Bristol Waterworks Company's reservoir at Cheddar had been started in February 1956 when work was commenced on the 16" diameter main from Sidcot to Banwell, and it was decided on the recommendation of the Borough Water Engineer to hasten the completion of this main so that supply of raw water could be obtained. The intention then was to treat the raw water by filtration with temporary portable filters followed by chlorination and in this way provide another half-million gallons of water for supply.

The Borough Water Engineer found that the Paterson Engineering Company had some unused "Stellar" filters in stock at their Research Depot, and these after reconditioning, were delivered to Banwell by the end of June. One of the filters was set up beside Cheddar Reservoir and tested for a week. The resulting quantity and quality of the filtered water proved the suitability of this type of filter for Cheddar water and the Borough's Waterworks staff started work on setting up the filters at Banwell. The filters were connected up as a battery of twelve pairs, and it was estimated that 500,000 gallons could be treated in 10 hours running.

Meanwhile progress in the laying of the water main was going well but by the middle of July, the Contractor had run into some very hard carboniferous mountain limestone at the top of Banwell Hill and progress was reduced to a very slow rate. On 1st August there were still 68 yards of solid rock separating the two ends of the main, and an overground link was therefore made, water flowing through the main on the following evening.

The next few days were occupied in flushing the main, balancing the flow to the filters, and finally taking samples of the filtered water for analysis with a view to augmenting the town's supply on 5th August, the Sunday prior to the Bank Holiday. The first samples were very poor, however, owing to large amounts of algae in the raw water. On the 7th August the Bristol Waterworks Company changed the intake point at Cheddar Reservoir and this resulted in a much improved quality of water being passed through the filters. The treated water was finally admitted to the distribution mains on 10th August after prechlorination with 0.2 parts per million of chlorine. Between 10th and 28th August, varying amounts of water up to 210,000 gallons per day were made available in this way but owing to the heavy rainfall in August, this supplementary supply was discontinued on 28th August.

The raw water from Banwell Spring showed the usual fluctuations in quality but after chlorination the quality was uniformly good.

HOUSING

Only 92 new houses were completed by the Local Authority in 1956 compared with 282 in 1955 but at the end of the year there were 258 in course of erection but not yet completed. Private enterprise built 165 houses in 1956 compared with 174 in 1955. At the end of the year there were 640 applicants on the waiting list for Council houses, compared with 628 at the end of 1955.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, which came into operation on 30th August, 1954, required the Council to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, proposals for dealing with houses in their area which appeared to them to be unfit for human habitation and liable to demolition. In August, 1955, the Council submitted a list of 195 houses for action in this way, and a start was made in 1956 by dealing with individual unfit houses. During the year 28 unfit houses were closed either as a result of an undertaking given by the owners or following the issue of Closing Orders. A further eight houses were demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The number of applications received in 1956 for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, 1949 - 1954, numbered 62, involving a total of 91 dwellings. The great majority of the applications were for the conversion of large houses into two or more self-contained flats and only a comparatively small number were for the improvement of amenities in older houses. There are still a large number of houses in the town which, although of sound structure, are lacking in many modern amenities such as internal sanitation a bathroom and a good kitchen, and it is this type of house which would benefit greatly by an improvement grant.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1956

	Total cases Notified	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital
Diphtheria	-	-
Scarlet Fever	24	1
Erysipelas	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	-
Measles	8	1
Whooping Cough	34	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-
Dysentery	12	2
Food poisoning	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-
Pneumonia (all types)	8	2
Meningococcal Infection	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	20	-
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	-

None of the notifiable infectious diseases showed a high incidence in 1956, and only one case of poliomyelitis was notified.

There were 20 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year. Five deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and one to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Towards the end of the year, the County Council, as the Local Health Authority, introduced a scheme for the vaccination of children against tuberculosis. B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) vaccine is used and the offer is extended to all thirteen-year old children. The children are first given a skin test with tuberculin and if the skin reaction is negative they are then vaccinated. Children showing a positive skin reaction do not require vaccination. The first vaccinations were carried out in the early part of 1957. It is hoped that eventually when the scheme is working fully, that all children leaving school will be adequately protected against tuberculosis.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Again there were no cases of diphtheria notified in 1956 and since the end of the war only four cases have occurred in the town. The last death from diphtheria was in 1942.

Immunisation against diphtheria in infant welfare clinics and by private doctors continued through the year, and 355 children under 5 years of age received primary immunisation. 42 children in the age group 5 - 14 years received primary immunisation and 241 children under the age of 15 received reinforcing doses.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

151 primary vaccinations and 26 re-vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by private general practitioners in the Borough during 1956. The following table, giving the age distribution of persons vaccinated shows that only 122 children under the age of 1 year received primary vaccination. (Number of live births in 1956 = 474).

Persons Vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) in 1956

Age Groups	Under 1		1		2 - 4		5 - 14		15 & over		Total	
	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
Weston-super-mare	122	-	11	-	4	-	7	3	7	23	151	26
Somerset County	2772	-	125	1	83	12	107	70	141	273	3228	356

P = Primary Vaccination
R = Re-vaccination

SANITARY WORK

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
The Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the administration of the Chief Public Health Inspector's Department for the year 1956.

In the sphere of food hygiene, experience has shown that whilst lectures, and Clean Food Guilds and Hygiene Certificates for personnel achieve some results, the form of education that pays the highest dividend is undoubtedly that given at the place of work, whether it be in the food factory, shop restaurant or hotel. In these circumstances the Inspector can appreciate an operator's difficulties and solve his problems whilst carrying out an inspection of the premises. Many improvements have been carried out to food premises to facilitate greater cleanliness and on the whole great strides have been made in this direction.

Good progress has been made in dealing with the housing problem and it is to be hoped that within the next few years no unfit house will remain within the Borough.

In interviews I have had with the older people on re-housing, I find that they are filled with the greatest apprehension at the thought of being uprooted and re-housed at any distance from their normal environment.

The Food and Drugs Act has been administered by the Borough from the 1st April, 1956, when the duties of a Food and Drug Authority were taken over from the County Council.

With pleasure I take this opportunity of recording my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Water Committee of the Council, and Chief Officers for their co-operation. I would also like to thank the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and for the excellent work which makes this report possible.

I am Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I.A. STEPHENSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COURT AND STATUTORY PROCEEDINGS

Statutory Notices served 11.

HOUSING

During the past few years mention has been made of those dwelling houses in the Borough which have become dilapidated and worn out over the past years, and to which demolition or clearance is the only solution. A step in the right direction was reached during the year, when a complete list of houses which the Council hoped to clear within 5 years was compiled. A total of 195 houses were involved, consisting of 5 Clearance Areas and 27 individual unfit houses.

Housing Improvement Grants

The Council has been operating the provisions relating to improvement grants for several years. Under this scheme owners of dwelling houses in approved cases, may secure up to 50% grant towards improving their houses. The term improvement does not cover the repair and maintenance of property, but is intended for providing some amenity which the property hitherto lacks, e.g. bathroom, indoor sanitation, hot water supply, etc.

No. of Applications and Houses dealt with by the Local Authority;-

	Received		Approved		Rejected or withdrawn	
	Appli- cations	No. of dwellings	Appli- cations	No. of dwellings	Appli- cations	No. of dwellings
31.7.49. - 31.12.55.	89	115	60	82	29	33
During year	62	91	17	21	12	15

Repair and maintenance of dwelling houses is one of the more important duties of the Departments activities.

169 houses have been inspected and 866 visits were made in connection with supervising works in progress and securing compliance with notices served.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Observations continue to be made of the industrial chimneys within the Borough, and in most cases the management were taking the best practical means to avoid excessive emission of smoke, but the quality of fuel was sometimes unsatisfactory.

The main purposes of the Clean Air Act, 1956, is to prohibit dark smoke, control the installation of new furnaces and reduce grit emission. Local Authorities will be authorised to declare "Smoke Controlled Areas" where the emission of smoke will be prohibited, but the production of smokeless fuel needs to be greatly increased, and the price reduced, in order to meet the demand.

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 121.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Pest Control is administered by the Public Health Department. During the year the Rodent Operator carried out treatments in connection with rats and mice.

Disinfestation and ancillary duties. By law the responsibility for ensuring that premises are kept free from vermin rests with the occupiers. In the case of dwelling-houses such work is carried out without payment, but in the case of business premises the cost of time and material is rechargeable.

The Department carried out systematic treatment of sewers twice during the year with good results. A very careful watch is kept on the relationship between infestation in sewers and buildings. On page 18 is a table summarising the work of the Rodent Operator.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. INSPECTION FOR purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A's	70	47	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	179	257	3	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	249	304	3	-

2. CASES in which defects were found.

	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)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilations (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-	1	-
Total	3	3	-	1	-

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses) (2)	All other (including Business premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	Agriculture (5)
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	34	14,471	629	15,100	16
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	424	14	442	2
(b) Survey under the Act	2	8	1	11	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	8	40	80	128	4
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	42	552	95	689	8
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. 11) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	1	110	14	125	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	2	1	3	6	-
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. 14) treated by the Local Authority	3	111	17	131	-
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	10	160	46	216	2
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (A) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Structural work	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORK - Section 110 and 111 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1)	Section 111 Notices Served.
Wearing apparel (making, etc. Cleaning and Washing)	5	-

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Under the provisions of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, three samples have been submitted to the analyst for examination. These have been reported to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are five licensed premises for the keeping of a Pet Shop, and no infringements of the Act have been observed.

SHOPS.

These duties were originally taken over by this department on 1st April, 1952. During the first twelve months frequent contraventions of the Act were noted, and many local shop keepers were found to be ignorant of its provisions. It must be admitted that the Act is extremely complex, closing hours being subject to numerous exceptions for various trades and businesses, whether in regard to early closing or Sunday trading. A great deal of time has been taken up in advising traders of their obligations and all contraventions have been followed up by a warning letter, together with an explanatory guide to the Act.

Total number of shops inspected	...	...	197
Number of visits made for the purpose	...	...	211

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOOD HYGIENE.

I regard this particular section of the work of a Public Health Inspector as being extremely important, that is the safe-guarding of food which is produced, manufactured or sold in the Borough. Every effort possible is made to secure a high standard of supervision in ensuring that meat, milk and other foods reaching the consumer, from a hygienic point of view, are beyond reproach, and that the public are safeguarded from misrepresentations of quality.

The standard of cleanliness of premises within the Borough, used for food manufacture, preparation and sale, in most instances was found to be satisfactory. One feels, however, that there are still far too many instances of the unnecessary handling of unwrapped food by shop assistants. Warnings given from time to time are duly heeded.

In continuing the campaign for "Clean Food" I feel that with so much ground-work having been laid in past years and with steady improvement, a point has now been reached from which we are able to proceed in greater detail to secure premises which are suitable for the preparation, handling and sale of food.

FOOD PREMISES

Particulars of the various types of food premises in the District are given below:-

Number of Food Premises in Area (excluding registered dairy premises)		
A.	Bakers	21
	Soft Drinks Factories	2
B.	Retail Shops	
	Grocers and Greengrocers	126
	Confectioners	37
	Butchers	45
	Fish Shops	27
C.	Catering Premises (including licensed premises)	439
D.	Premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (excluding premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream)	
	Sausage making	17

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

10 sites were licensed at the end of the year, providing for 414 caravans. Almost without exception, the present day movable dwelling is the "caravan" and usually it is of the trailer type, modern in design and construction, and in general it is well cared for by the occupant.

Due to the shortage of houses, the manufacture of caravans has increased at a phenomenal rate since the end of the war, and it is now as easy to get a caravan as it is difficult to acquire a site upon which to station it. The intending caravan dweller must not only have a licence under the Public Health Act, 1936, but must also obtain the consent of the Town Planning Authority. However modern and well designed the caravan is, it is not a substitute for a house.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one offensive trade in the Borough, a gut scrapers business, which is operating at the Public Abattoir. This business has not caused any serious nuisance.

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Total number of inspections and visits	8,990
Nuisances or complaints	505
Housing:-	
Inspected for defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	169
Re-visits made for the purpose	866
Houses inspected under the Housing Act	145
Re-visits made for that purpose	248
Visits re Improvement Grants	102
Visits re Council House applicants	181
Overcrowding - visits	10
Visits re verminous premises	10
Miscellaneous visits	536
Cesspools	48

Drainage:-	
Inspections	230
Tests	18
Dustbins	68
Factories - Power	257
Non-power	47
Workplaces	16

Food premises:-

Abattoir	438
Bakehouses	124
Butchers Shops	528
Catering Establishments	456
Dairies and Milk Shops	202
Food Shops and Food Premises	884
Ice Cream Shops and Premises	101
Licensed Premises	44
Miscellaneous	287
Infectious Disease visits	21
Food Poisoning	40
Interviews with Owners, etc.	313
Offensive accumulations	53
Public Conveniences	18
Public and Private Refuse Tips	446
Rats and Mice	689
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	3
Shop Act Inspections	211
Smoke Abatement	121
Stables and Piggeries	108
Tents, vans and sheds	340

Samples taken:

Bottle Rinses	52
Drinking Water	27
Food	1
Ice Cream	126
Milk	191
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	3
Swimming Bath Water	92

Food and Drugs Act.

Formal	113
Informal	103

WORK DONE

Houses repaired (Housing and Public Health Acts)	78
Houses repaired formally under Housing Acts	7
Houses repaired formally under Public Health Act	3
Roofs repaired or stripped and retiled or reslated	34
Floors relaid or repaired	10
Firegrates renewed or repaired	4
Doors repaired or new ones fixed	5
Stairs renewed or repaired	1
Windows renewed or repaired	36
Ventilations and/or lighting improved	1
Plastering of walls and/or ceilings repaired or stripped	52
Rain water spouting or guttering repaired or renewed	6

Rain water cisterns repaired, abolished or new fixed	1
Walls pointed and repaired or rendered	36
External plaster repaired or re-rendered	14
Chimney stacks and flues repaired or re-built	9
Damp-proof courses inserted	1
Tenants required to amend conditions	1
Refuse bins provided	5

Drainage:-

Drains relaid at existing houses	16
Drains trapped and properly ventilated	3
Premises supplied with additional drainage	1
New inspection chambers provided	2
Water closets or urinals repaired or reconstructed	11
Sanitary sinks provided	2
Soil pipes and drain ventilators repaired	1
Waste pipes fixed, repaired or reconstructed	1
Nuisances from overflowing cesspools abated	2
Water closets flushing cisterns repaired	9
Accumulation of rubbish removed	6
Tents, vans and sheds: Nuisances abated	3
Swine kept in contravention	7

Infectious Diseases, Disinfections, etc:-

	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Articles</u>
Tuberculosis	7	15
Scarlet Fever	11	31
Cancer	8	51
Non-notifiable infections	37	86
Vermin	39	—
	-----	-----
Total	102	183
	-----	-----

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS

There is one pasteurising establishment licensed by the Borough Council. The high-temperature short-time process is used for the pasteurisation of milk, which after heat-treatment is stored in refrigerated rooms to await delivery.

The disappearance of the small dairy continues to be a noticeable trend of the milk trade which has now become concentrated in firms who operate on a large scale. Weston-super-Mare being a "specified area" only heat treated or tuberculin tested milk can be sold.

43 persons are registered as Distributors of Milk and 11 premises as dairies. Conditions found on inspection are very satisfactory, and the few complaints received are mainly due to foreign bodies accidentally gaining access.

The public should exercise greater care in returning empty milk bottles, and not leave them on pavements or where the general public can easily kick them over and get broken to become dangerous.

The following licences were granted:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	28	5
Pasteurised	6	-
Tuberculin Tested	-	3
Sterilised	4	-

Designated Milk Sampling.

Designation	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	31	23	8
Pasteurised	156	156	-
Sterilised	2	2	-

DRINKING WATER

27 Samples of water for bacteriological analysis from taps in various parts of the district were submitted with satisfactory results.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

92 samples of swimming bath water from the Open Air Swimming Pool, and Knightstone Baths were submitted for bacteriological analysis, and were found to be of a high standard of purity.

The approximate number of bathers for the year was as follows:-

Open Air Swimming Pool	...	198,000
Knightstone Baths	... ..	125,500

ICE CREAM

There are now only 3 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream, but 200 premises are registered for the sale of this commodity.

As ice cream is now so popular, much careful attention is given not only to its manufacture, but also to the retail premises and vehicles.

The prepacking of ice cream in cartons and paper wrapping is becoming an increasing practice especially by the larger manufacturing firms, who to a considerable extent appear to have a monopoly of this trade.

Supervision was exercised by frequent inspection of premises and the sampling of ice cream for bacteriological and chemical examination was undertaken. 126 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination for bacteriological cleanliness, and graded according to the provisional standards prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

	Total Samples	HOT MIX - GRADES			
		1	2	3	4
January	7	6	1	-	-
February	8	8	-	-	-
March	8	8	-	-	-
April	12	10	1	1	-
May	12	10	1	1	-
June	12	8	1	3	-
July	20	16	3	1	-
August	12	7	2	3	-
September	12	9	3	-	-
October	10	8	2	-	-
November	10	6	3	1	-
December	3	1	2	-	-
Totals	126	97	19	10	-
Percentages		76.9%	15%	7.9%	-

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

A total of 57,148 carcasses of meat were inspected at the Public Abattoir. The quantity of meat found unfit for human consumption and condemned amounted to 65 tons. In addition to the examination of meat in the course of preparation, to ensure its freedom from disease, care is also taken to protect it from contamination, and as far as is possible to provide reasonable hygienic conditions for dressing and cooling of carcasses.

During the year 57 cases of cystercercus Bovis were diagnosed (amounting to 0.63% of carcasses of cattle examined), compared with 0.24% in the previous year. The animals affected were in very good condition and consisted of 6 cows, 19 steers and 32 heifers.

Transport and Handling of Meat

All vehicles engaged in the transport of meat from the Abattoir to the various districts are kept in good condition and revealed little cause for complaint so far as cleanliness is concerned. Attention was also given to the protective clothing of personnel engaged in the carrying of meat, and this has been found to be maintained in a reasonable condition.

The following salvage was handed on to the Ministry of Food's Agent for residual recovery purposes:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Condemned Meat	64	19	0	14
Non-edible offals, etc. ...	296	2	2	14
Total	361	1	3	0

ANIMALS KILLED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Pigs	379	690	2,745	2,355	6,640	19,532	18,640	18,981
Sheep	23,231	26,542	21,769	27,101	31,969	35,620	18,110	25,351
Calves	7,348	8,400	11,995	10,508	7,582	4,119	2,970	3,716
Beasts	7,742	10,370	10,120	9,120	9,120	8,897	6,996	9,100

Difference from the year 1955

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
+2,104	+746	+7,241	+341

being an increase of 10,432 animals.

The income from slaughtering charges, tolls and rentals was as follows:-

	£.	s.	d.
1949	3,588	4	4
1950	4,225	19	6
1951	4,366	8	9
1952	4,332	6	6
1953	4,592	16	10
1954	5,605	19	5
1955	6,741	17	6
1956, including rentals and tolls etc. as below...	9,162	2	10
Abattoir Rentals	1,038	0	0
Car Washing Fees	120	13	0
Sale of manure to Parks Committee etc.	155	10	0
Cattle Market			
Rentals	143	8	0
Tolls	316	17	8

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	CATTLE including COWS	CALVES	SHEEP and LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed	9,100	3,716	25,351	18,981
Number inspected	9,100	3,716	25,351	18,981
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	28	36	69	141
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,883	20	1,005	976
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	42.98%	1.5%	4.23%	5.1%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	48	2	-	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	928	-	-	308
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.7%	0.053%	-	1.64%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	57	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	57	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

1956. DISEASED OR INJURED MEAT CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIR

TOTALS	76	77	381	769	3316	129	125	185	38	6	2	9	3	69	47	2	133	808	15	146	89	166	685	257	187
Moribund(a) Bruising(b)	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	10a	17b	-	-	-	5b	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immaturity(a) Jaundice(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5a7b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uraemia(a) Erysipelas(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26b	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax(a) Gangrene(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19b	-	-	-	-	-
Oedema	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Septic(a) Septicaemia(b)	-	-	-	123a	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	11a	-	58	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
Cyst. Bovis	-	57	57	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysts(a) Decomposition(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	403a	5	-	-	-	-	146a	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angioma	-	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johne's Dis.(a) Emaciation(b)	6a.	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	-	-	-
Abscesses	-	75	132	434	27	46	64	4	1	8	3	7	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	82	-	-
Pericarditis(a) Peritonitis(b)	a.b. 5-5	-	77a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210a	-	-	-
Fever(a) Emaciation(b)	8	-	-	124	20	41	-	7	-	1	-	a b 15-11	-	-	-	104a	5	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	105
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	1673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-
Tuberculosis	48	14	165	279	333	35	38	64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	166	60	-	82
CATTLE:																									
Carcases and all offal																									
Part Carcases																									
Heads and Tongue																									
Lungs and Heart																									
Livers																									
Guts																									
Tripes																									
Skirts																									
CALVES:																									
Carcases																									
Part Carcases																									
Livers																									
Plucks																									
Heads																									
SHEEP:																									
Carcases																									
Quarters																									
Heads																									
Plucks																									
Livers																									
Guts																									
PIGS:																									
Carcases																									
Quarters																									
Heads																									
Plucks																									
Livers																									
Guts																									

DISEASED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The total weight of diseased, unsound or injured meat and organs condemned was:-

TUBERCULOUS MEATS:

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef and organs, including 48 carcasses, 14 quarters	31	2	1	3				
Pigs and organs, including 5 carcasses		6	1	3				
Calves and organs including 2 carcasses		1	1	8				
Total weight of tuberculous meat	31	9	3	14				

NON-TUBERCULOUS MEAT:

Beef and organs, including 28 carcasses and 63 quarters	24	14	1	25				
Pigs and organs, including 141 carcasses and 89 quarters	5	9	0	8				
Sheep and organs including 69 carcasses and 47 quarters	2	11	2	19				
Calves and organs, including 36 carcasses and 6 quarters		14	0	4				
Total weight of non-tuberculous meat	33	9	1	0				
Total weight of all condemned meat	64	19	0	14				

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED IN THE TOWN.

Meat	12 lbs	Fish	840 lbs
Sausages	207½ "	Cheese	57½ "
Bacon	63½ "	Fruit	30 "
		Biscuits	47 "

Canned Goods

Meat	275 cans	Cereals	425 pkts.
Poultry	6 "	Pickles	20 bottles
Fruit	370 "	Gravy Browning	1 "
Milk and Cream	59 "	Coffee	1 "
Jams and Marmalade	2 "	Orange Juice	21 "
Fish	56 "	Cakes	33
Puddings	5 "	Spread	1 jar.
Soups and Broths	14 "		

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

No. of Samples	Description of Samples	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples	Description of Samples	Result of Analysis
68	Milks	Genuine	33	C.I. Milks	9 Def. of fat
1	Hepovite	Adulterated	1	Cooking Fat	Genuine
		deficient of protein	7	Confectionery	"
			2	Pure Lard	"
1	Honey	Genuine	2	Milk Chocolate	"
2	Vinegar	"	2	Pure Lemon Juice	"

No. of Samples	Description of Samples	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples	Description of Samples	Result of Analysis
5	Butter	Genuine	1	Horse Radish	Genuine
1	Cheezkist	"	1	Chutney	"
8	Biscuits	"	1	Salmon Spread	"
2	Whisky	"	5	Corned Beef	"
5	Cake Mixtures	"	1	Soyolk	"
1	Battenburg Cake	"	1	Luncheon Meat	"
1	Essence of Chicken	"	1	Ulster Fry	"
1	Extract of Beef	"	1	Citroze	"
1	Coloured Coffee	"	1	Beef Steak	"
	Sugar	"	2	Pork & Meat Roll	"
1	Coffee Spread	"	1	Splendo	"
1	Tomato Juice	"	1	Tonic Wine	"
3	Cream	"	2	Cherry drink	"
1	Sauce	"	1	Nu-Caf	"
1	Glucose Fruit	"	1	Coconut in Syrup	"
	Pastilles	"	1	Creamed Rice	"
1	Glace Cherries	"	1	Mixed Fruit	"
1	Rum Flavour	"	1	Cheese Spread	"
2	Ground Almonds	"	1	Christmas Pudding	"
2	White Pepper	"	1	Ground Cinnamon	"
1	Steak & Kidney Pie	"	1	Lemonade Powder	"
1	Tomato Ketchup	"	1	Gravy Browning	"
1	Bi-Carbonate of Soda	"	2	Pilchards	"
			1	Mercury Ointment Dilute	"
1	Pork Pie	"			
1	Robsoup	"	2	Camphorated Oil	"
1	Self Raising Flour	"	1	Rennett	"
1	Crab	"	I/L 2	Curry Powder	"
4	Margarine	"	2	Salad Cream	"
1	Tincture of Iodine	"	1	Beef Broth	"
1	Sucrets	"	1	Codene Tablets	"
2	Nutmeg	"	1	Plum Jam	"
1	Beef Suet	"	1	Sago	"
1	Perry	"	I/L 1	Mixed Spice	"
1	Rum & Butter Sweets	"	1	Nutter	"
2	Rose Hip Syrup	"	1	Adexolin Liquid	"
1	Vitamin Orange	"	1	Halibut Oil	"
2	Soup	"	1	Marmalade	"
1	Sandwich Spread	"	1	Condensed Milk	"
2	Table Jelly	"	1	Shredded Wheat	"
1	Cod Liver Oil	"	1	Ground Caraway Adul. 76%	
1	Ground Mixed Spice	"		Seed	def. of Volatile Oil
1	Zinc Ointment	"			
1	Calves feet Jelly	"	1	Raising Powder	Genuine
1	Coffee & Chicory	"	1	Dressed Crab	"
	Essence	"	1	Pastry	"
1	Pork Sausages	"	1	Demerera Sugar	"
3	Beef Sausages	"	3	Ice Cream	"

I/L denotes incorrect label.

The number of samples submitted for analysis was 249.

METEOROLOGY 1956

Although the summer of 1956 proved a disappointing one, the total rainfall for the year was only 24.25" with at least half of this falling during the months of June, July, August and September. This total is the lowest since 1921 (19.96"). The total sunshine of 1595.5 hours showed a decrease of 44.3 hours as compared with the ten-year (1946 - 1955) average of 1639.8 hours.

Temperature readings during the summer months were low. June recorded a temperature of over 70° on five days only, while August's highest maximum was 69°, the lowest recorded in August since 1922 (67°). In September the thermometer rose to 70° on only three occasions. July recorded 81° on one day, the highest for the year.

The minimum temperature in February of 12.6° was the lowest recorded in February this century, while the maximum rose to only 48.7°, the lowest since 1947 (43.9°).

For the first six months the sunshine hours were about average or just above, but September with 76.0 hours had the lowest recorded in September for this century. December with 24.7 hours had the lowest since 1904 (22.8 hours).

Rainfall during February, March and May was the lowest in these respective months since 1932 (.03"), 1944 (.35"), and 1928 (.36").

Snow fell on two days in January, and there were small falls on eight days in February. Fog was recorded on five days in January, on six days in February, November and December, and one day in March, April and September. Gales occurred on seven days during the year, and thunder or thunder-storms on eighteen occasions, the highest number in a month occurred during August, when six were recorded.

MONTHLY RESULTS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS 1956

	AIR TEMPERATURES										Radiation	RAIN		SUN	Sea Temperatures.
	MEANS					EXTREMES						Amount Inches	No. of days with ".04" or more		
	DRY	MAX.	MIN.	RANGE	MEAN	MAX.	MIN.	Min. on Grass	Means						
										Amt. of Cloud 9 a.m.		Relative Humidity 9 a.m.			
January	41.1	46.6	36.9	9.7	41.7	52.1	27.3	84.0	5.4	64.2	3.32	14	57.3	45.0	
February	32.2	37.9	27.8	10.1	32.8	48.7	12.6	85.0	5.7	25.4	0.17	2	93.0	38.8	
March	43.4	51.6	37.0	14.6	44.3	58.7	25.2	76.4	4.8	32.7	0.58	5	155.0	41.9	
April	47.1	54.7	39.1	15.6	47.8	66.0	32.0	71.8	4.8	33.8	1.13	8	191.1	51.2	
May	55.2	62.8	46.7	16.1	53.9	71.7	36.2	76.8	5.0	40.3	0.67	5	261.0	56.0	
June	59.3	64.5	52.0	12.5	58.3	75.9	40.9	75.4	5.6	46.7	1.56	8	198.7	60.5	
July	62.0	68.6	55.7	12.9	62.1	81.5	47.0	81.3	5.6	52.2	2.66	11	177.5	63.2	
August	59.2	65.5	52.9	12.6	59.2	69.2	46.0	85.4	5.4	49.3	3.91	17	194.6	62.6	
September	59.2	64.8	53.5	11.3	59.3	76.0	46.0	89.4	6.2	50.2	3.92	13	76.0	60.7	
October	51.9	57.5	46.3	11.2	51.9	64.9	35.7	85.1	6.3	39.9	2.51	11	106.3	57.7	
November	45.3	49.4	40.5	8.9	44.9	57.0	27.0	81.6	5.9	23.8	0.70	5	60.3	51.0	
December	64.9	48.2	39.7	8.5	43.9	56.2	25.3	89.7	7.0	36.8	3.12	12	24.7	47.9	
Means and Totals	51.7	56.0	44.0	12.0	50.0	64.8	33.4	81.8	5.6	41.2	24.25	111	1595.5	53.0	

Имя	Возраст	Рост	Вес	Сила	Скорость	Выносливость	Умение	Сила	Скорость	Выносливость	Умение	Сила	Скорость	Выносливость	Умение	Сила	Скорость	Выносливость	Умение
Иванов	25	180	75	100	15	10	10	100	15	10	10	100	15	10	10	100	15	10	10
Петров	30	190	85	110	18	12	12	110	18	12	12	110	18	12	12	110	18	12	12
Сидоров	28	185	80	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11
Климов	32	195	90	115	20	14	14	115	20	14	14	115	20	14	14	115	20	14	14
Васильев	27	182	78	102	14	9	9	102	14	9	9	102	14	9	9	102	14	9	9
Попов	31	192	88	112	19	13	13	112	19	13	13	112	19	13	13	112	19	13	13
Морозов	29	188	82	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11
Смирнов	33	200	95	120	22	16	16	120	22	16	16	120	22	16	16	120	22	16	16
Борисов	26	180	75	100	15	10	10	100	15	10	10	100	15	10	10	100	15	10	10
Ильин	34	205	100	125	24	18	18	125	24	18	18	125	24	18	18	125	24	18	18
Куликов	28	185	80	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11
Леонов	35	210	105	130	26	20	20	130	26	20	20	130	26	20	20	130	26	20	20
Михайлов	27	182	78	102	14	9	9	102	14	9	9	102	14	9	9	102	14	9	9
Новиков	36	215	110	135	28	22	22	135	28	22	22	135	28	22	22	135	28	22	22
Осипов	29	188	82	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11
Рябов	37	220	115	140	30	24	24	140	30	24	24	140	30	24	24	140	30	24	24
Соловьев	28	185	80	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11	105	16	11	11
Тихонов	38	225	120	145	32	26	26	145	32	26	26	145	32	26	26	145	32	26	26
Федотов	29	188	82	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11	108	17	11	11
Харьков	39	230	125	150	34	28	28	150	34	28	28	150	34	28	28	150	34	28	28
Цыганов	30	190	85	110	18	12	12	110	18	12	12	110	18	12	12	110	18	12	12
Чайков	40	235	130	155	36	30	30	155	36	30	30	155	36	30	30	155	36	30	30
Шаров	31	192	88	112	19	13	13	112	19	13	13	112	19	13	13	112	19	13	13
Щербатов	41	240	135	160	38	32	32	160	38	32	32	160	38	32	32	160	38	32	32
Юрьев	32	195	90	115	20	14	14	115	20	14	14	115	20	14	14	115	20	14	14
Яковлев	42	245	140	165	40	34	34	165	40	34	34	165	40	34	34	165	40	34	34

ИМЕНИ ИВАНОВА СТИХОПИСАНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ 1920

