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BOROUGH OF ABERGAVENNY

Medical Officer
of
Health's Report
1972

S. M. R. JAMES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Annual Report

1972

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

In 1972, circulatory diseases were once again the principal cause of mortality in Abergavenny, as in the country generally. Most of these deaths followed chronic illness in the elderly aged 65 years and more. Malignant diseases formed the second main cause of death having for some years now, displaced other illnesses affecting the respiratory system. The battle against infectious diseases has been largely won although now and again we are rudely awakened to the dangers that forever hover around the corner. In this respect the incidence of Tuberculosis in Abergavenny still presents some problems. Despite the achievements of preventive and curative medicine as well as the raised standards of living, we continue to have family outbreaks and the sporadic cases of infection that so far have eluded near complete eradication. However, our main health problem today lies in the prevalence of chronic diseases and many of these are attributable either to faults of commission or omission in the individual's way of life.

Over-eating has long been the indulgence of the affluent. Its adverse effects on health were few in the days when man's physical effort burnt up the energy acquired from his massive daily diet. Nowadays, we find that affluence is not confined to the privileged minority and, what is more, everyone's mode of life has changed. Cars, televiewing, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric cake mixers and many other products of industry have taken the sweat out of living. So, the hazards of overeating have become very real indeed. As one so often sees, overeating leads to obesity — exercise then becomes a chore so that posture deteriorates, feet become painful and changes occur in the skeleton with resulting loss of mobility. It may not rest here, but go on to the degenerative forms of system, i.e., disease such as illness of the heart or lung. What a formidable prospect for the 10 to 20 per cent. of children and the 50 per cent of adults in Britain today that are considered to be overweight. Still the picture is not complete. Not only do some of us eat too much but what we eat may also be suspect.

Everyone agrees on the need for a balanced diet with sufficient protein, carbohydrate, fat, minerals and vitamins. Yet, we seem to tamper with the quality of food at every stage of its production by the use of artificial fertilisers, antibiotics, hormones, preservatives and numerous other additives or extractors. We may recognise the importance in our daily diet of an adequate amount of "roughage" or the fibre originally found in vegetables, fruit and whole meal bread but what

happens in practice? Most of the fibre has been removed from the white loaf found in practically every home in the country today. Similarly the manufacture of refined white sugar removes all the fibre of sugar cane and sugar beet. Nevertheless, too many cakes and sweets are eaten resulting in the rotten teeth of large numbers of our children and too little is done generally or individually to prevent such a happening. We have convincing evidence that we eat too much animal fat which often results in arterial disease and coronary thrombosis. Vitamin deficiency is also far from uncommon in this affluent age. Low levels of Vitamin C were found in over one-third of the elderly involved in a very recent South Wales survey which may account for much of the excessive weariness and depression so often encountered in this group of the community.

Communities such as the tribal villages of East Africa living at or near subsistence level have virtually none of the killer diseases of so-called civilisation. Primitive peoples all over the world do not suffer from coronary disease, cancer of the lungs and bowel, high blood pressure, diabetes, stroke and bronchitis which commonly affect the jet set of Western Society. Most of us would probably prefer to be afflicted by our own brand of disease but a further study of the differences between ourselves and those tribal villages might well result in a level and quality of nutrition compatible with healthy living for both.

Apart from a faulty diet we are, by this time well aware of the unpleasant chain of events initiated and promoted by alcoholism and drug addiction. We have conclusive proof of the adverse effects of cigarette smoking. We are also increasingly aware of the health hazards when some of us are exposed to the cold and wet discomforts from our heavy rainfall and cool temperatures. All in all, there is a vital need for professional advice and education in the promotion of a good environment and the art of healthy living, particularly when a recent opinion poll in a European country is said to have shown that health was rated as second to "standard of living."

S. M. JAMES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Area in Acres...	2397	2397	2397	2397	2397	2397	2397	2397	2397	2397
Population ...	9710	9770	9790	9760	9670	9560	9600	9520	9290	9290
Houses (<i>including houses assessed with shops according to the Rate Book</i>)										
	3299	3318	3356	3390	3423	3415	3409	3287	3376	3342
Rateable Value	£ 257195	£ 266878	£ 272239	£ 277483	£ 283444	£ 285459	£ 289368	£ 319558	£ 347740	£ 353528
Product of 1p Rate	1000	1040	1050	1050	1094	1096	1125	1256	3332	3360

LIVE BIRTHS			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	60	63	123
Illegitimate	...	...	5	3	8
			—	—	—
Total	...	...	65	66	131
			—	—	—

CRUDE LIVE BIRTH RATE	<i>Borough</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>E. & W.</i>
Per 1,000 Population ...	14.1	15.3	14.8
Comparability Factor - 1.15			
Adjusted Live Birth Rate—14.1 x 1.15 - 16.2.		County 15.0	<i>E. & W.</i> 14.8
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births.	Borough 6.	County 7.	
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate, 0.9.			

STILL BIRTHS			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
			—	—	—
Total	—	1	1
			—	—	—

STILL BIRTH RATE	<i>Borough</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>E. & W.</i>
Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	8	12	12.0

DEATHS			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
All causes	...	...	72	61	133

Crude Death rate per 1,000 population	<i>Borough</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>E. & W.</i>
	14.3	12.0	12.1
Comparability Factor 0.91			
Adjusted Death Rate 14.3 x 0.91	13.0	13.1	12.1

Death from Cancer		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	...	10	9	19
Death from Lung Cancer	...	3	—	3
Death due to Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion—Nil.				

Maternal Mortality Rate	<i>Borough</i>	<i>County</i>
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0	0

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Rate per 1,000 live births)	<i>Borough</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>E. & W.</i>
...	31	17.0	17.0
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	16	17.0
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	250	11.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first 4 weeks (Rate per 1,000 live births)	8	10.0	12.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Under 1 week)	...	—	8.0
Perinatal Mortality (Still births and infant deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total live and still births	...	8	20.0
			22.0

Perinatal Mortality in Abergavenny 1961–1972

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of first Week Deaths</i>	<i>Number Still-Births</i>	<i>Perinatal Mortality Rate</i>
1972	—	1	8.0
1971	2	3	36.0
1970	3	1	25.0
1966	2	—	13.0
1968	4	5	53.6
1967	3	3	37.5
1966	1	1	12.1
1965	1	5	31.25
1964	9	2	57.8
1963	3	2	30.6
1962	2	9	71.4
1961	5	2	46.1
1960	2	5	51.3

PERINATAL MORTALITY (1962—1972)

Abergavenny Borough, Abergavenny Rural District and
Monmouthshire County

<i>Year</i>	<i>Abergavenny Borough</i>	<i>Abergavenny Rural District</i>	<i>Monmouthshire</i>
1972	8.0	31.0	20.00
1971	36.0	14.0	24.00
1970	25.0	39.0	27.90
1969	13.0	6	27.33
1968	53.6	7.0	28.99
1967	37.5	21.7	29.09
1966	12.1	48.95	33.87
1965	31.25	—	35.98
1964	57.8	28.6	37.25
1963	30.6	—	35.82
1962	71.4	42.55	38.85

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
1942	8468 (New Borough) ...	134	113	18.8	13.34
1943	8174 (New Borough) ...	127	122	15.56	13.34
1944	7931 (New Borough) ...	139	104	17.5	13.11
1945	8275 (New Borough) ...	141	120	17.0	14.5
1946	8439 (New Borough) ...	147	110	17.5	13.03
1947	8427 (New Borough) ...	152	115	18.0	13.64
1948	8532 (New Borough) ...	146	138	17.1	16.17
1949	8597 (New Borough) ...	134	94	15.6	10.9
1950	8534 (New Borough) ...	130	145	14.4	16.99
1951	8904 (New Borough) ...	161	157	18.1	17.63
1952	9058 (New Borough) ...	154	108	17.0	11.9
1953	9070 (New Borough) ...	140	93	15.4	10.26
1954	9140 (New Borough) ...	143	100	15.6	10.94
1955	8970 (New Borough) ...	128	106	14.3	11.8
1956	8910 (New Borough) ...	143	124	16.05	13.9
1957	8980 (New Borough) ...	131	112	14.89	12.49
1958	9020 (New Borough) ...	171	139	14.96	15.4
1959	9030 (New Borough) ...	163	126	11.80	13.95
1960	9080 (New Borough) ...	151	114	16.63	11.6
1961	9620 (New Borough) ...	150	123	15.59	12.27
1962	9700 (New Borough) ...	159	120	16.39	12.37
1963	9710 (New Borough) ...	187	143	18.13	14.73
1964	9770 (New Borough) ...	188	136	19.24	13.9
1965	9790 (New Borough) ...	187	123	19.1	12.56
1966	9760 (New Borough) ...	164	132	16.81	13.5
1967	9760 (New Borough) ...	157	133	16.2	13.8
1968	9560 (New Borough) ...	163	143	17.1	15.0
1969	9600 (New Borough) ...	151	150	15.7	15.6
1970	9520 (New Borough) ...	156	133	16.4	14.0
1971	9290 (New Borough) ...	134	147	14.4	15.8
1972	9290 (New Borough) ...	131	133	14.1	14.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	Nil
Measles	...	...	...	Nil
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	Nil
Erysipelas	...	...	...	Nil
Diphtheria	...	...	...	Nil
Encephalitis	...	...	...	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	Nil
Salmonella Typhimurium	...	...	...	Nil
Dysentery	...	...	...	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	6

TUBERCULOSIS

Notified : Pulmonary	M 3	F 4	Non-pulmonary	M 0	F 0
Deaths : Pulmonary	M 0	F -	Non-pulmonary	M 0	F 1

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

(Classified according to sex and age)

Disease	Sex	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Total plus
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25	
Diphtheria	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menigococcal Fever	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella Typhimurium	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	Male	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Female	1	1	1	—	2	5
Encephalitis	Male	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Female	—	1	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1971

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Non-		Non-		Non-		Non-	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 year	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5- 9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-29 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-39 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-49 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-59 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—

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Medical Officer of Health.

WATER SUPPLY

The distribution of water in the Borough is under the control of the Gwent Water Board. Copies of the Board's analysts are regularly received and each one has indicated that the water is free from bacteria. Six samples taken from the mains during routine sampling confirmed that the purity of the water is assured. Samples of raw water from the Abergavenny reservoir revealed fluctuating standards from moderate to gross contamination. Letters are sent to the occupiers of those properties served from this source, following each adverse report advising them that the water should be boiled.

Similar letters were sent to the occupiers of premises served by private supplies following adverse reports on eight samples of water supplying 13 premises. Three samples were found to be satisfactory and the occupiers were informed.

SWIMMING BATHS

In his last report to the Council upon his retirement at the end of the season, the Baths Superintendent, Mr. Dyer, stated that the 1972 season was in all probability the worst that he could remember in 40 years' service in his capacity as a Superintendent.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather school class attendances were well up on average and a satisfactory number of 128 awards were gained in examinations held under the auspices of the Amateur Swimming Association, Royal Life Saving Society and Swimming Teachers' Association.

The new chlorination plant was working satisfactorily, but consideration should be given to the renewal of media in the pressure filters.

During the season, which extended from 29th April to 1st October, 1972, the number of attendances varied from 24 adult bathers and 806 child bathers in May to 2,006 adults and 10,861 children in July.

During the season, and including group admissions from schools, the total number of attendances by adults was 3,908 and by children 32,534. Spectator attendances amounted to 2,282.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the sewage disposal works operated without any breakdowns.

On three occasions oil desposited in the sewers created difficulties with treatment, although it was fortunately possible to deal with the discharges without causing pollution in the River Usk. It is not apparently realised by members of the public that depositing oil and similar wastes into the drainage system is not only an offence, but relatively small quantities could render the treatment works inoperative for lengthy periods, and cause pollution in the River Usk.

The storm water tanks at the works were thoroughly cleansed during the year, but these are in operation at times of peak dry weather

flows in addition to times of storms, due to the dry weather flows being in excess of the design capacity.

Although the works are overloaded, it is pleasing to note that the samples of effluent have complied with the standards required and the Sewage Works Manager is to be commended upon the operation of the works.

Consultant Engineers have been commissioned to investigate and report and make recommendations to deal with the overloading and provide capacity for future development.

HOUSING

In accordance with the Council's Schedule for dealing with Clearance Areas—the Lower Monk Street No. 2 Area was declared a Clearance Area.

Seven premises were purchased by negotiation within the prescribed time and a Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of the outstanding seven properties. Following the Order the owners of these premises entered into negotiations with the Council and these were nearing completion at the end of the year.

The General Improvement Area Scheme—Victoria Street No. 1 Area was completed and the Council were honoured by receiving the Prince of Wales Award for the project. An added attraction to the scheme is to be provided by closing Victoria Street to through traffic and constructing an amenity area at the entrance to the street. This work is to be commenced early next year.

Preliminary work on the Grofield No. 2 Area was carried out. Here again the main feature of the scheme will be to provide a rear access road, providing an amenity area on land dedicated and purchased.

New Housing

No new houses were constructed by the Council. Twenty-eight houses and six flats were completed by private enterprise while fifteen flats were provided by the British Legion Housing Association.

Improvements

Works of Improvement were completed in 66 dwellings during the year. Sixty-five improvement grants were taken up at a total works cost of £135,667.10, a total grant of £75,397 being paid out by the Council. One standard grant was completed at a total cost of £160, involving a grant aid of £120.

Allocation of Houses

Two hundred and fifty-two persons were given accommodation by 58 re-lets. Fifty-five transfers were arranged and seven mutual exchanges were agreed by the Council.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.			
(a)	Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	45
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	...	125
2. (a) Number of Dwellings (included under Sub-heading (1) above which are inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			
		... ..	Nil
(b)	Inspections made for that purpose	... ..	Nil

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Houses in Clearance Area declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957

Number of Houses demolished :—

Unfit for human habitation	... ..	Nil
Included by reason of bad arrangement	... ..	Nil
On Land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	... ..	Nil

Persons Displaced :—

From houses unfit for human habitation	... ..	Nil
From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	... ..	Nil
From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	... ..	Nil

Families Displaced :—

From houses unfit for human habitation	... ..	Nil
From houses included through bad arrangement	... ..	Nil

HOUSES NOT IN CLEARANCE AREA

Number of Houses demolished :—

As a result of Formal or Informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	... ..	6
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	... ..	Nil
Houses unfit for human habitation when action has been taken under Local Act	... ..	Nil
Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959	... ..	Nil

Persons displaced :—

From houses to be demolished as a result of Formal or Informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	3
From Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From houses included in unfitness orders	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Families displaced :—

From houses to be demolished as a result of Formal or Informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	2
From Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Local Acts	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From houses included in unfitness orders	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

Number of Houses :—

Under Section 16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Persons displaced :—

From Houses to be closed :

Under Section 16 (1) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Under Section 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Families displaced :—

From Houses to be closed :

Under Sections 16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and Sections 26 Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 :—

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Persons displaced	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Families displaced	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

**UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH
DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED**

1. PROCEEDINGS UNDER HOUSING ACT :				
<i>a</i>	No. Informal Notices served	...	...	Nil
<i>b</i>	No. Informal Notices complied with	...	...	Nil
<i>c</i>	No. Notices served under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	Nil
<i>d</i>	No. remedied	...	...	Nil
2. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT :				
<i>a</i>	Following Informal action, No. remedied	...	...	5
<i>b</i>	No. Statutory Notices served	...	...	Nil
<i>c</i>	No. complied with (by owner)	...	...	Nil
<i>d</i>	No. complied with by Local Authority	...	...	Nil

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair were received during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Spot check visits were made from time to time on those premises dealing in food and during the year all the premises were visited at least once.

No contraventions were noted that required statutory action, some isolated and minor matters of detail being dealt with informally. It is apparent from the improved standards of many of those engaged in the food trade that good habits can be acquired as easily as bad habits. There is still much to be done, but while available staff is so limited consumers must also depend on the goodwill and sense of responsibility of the food handlers.

In the same way the sale of unsound or outdated food of poor quality demands a constant close scrutiny on food premises. The shortage of staff limits the number of visits that can be made and the duration of the inspection, and the health of the consumer depends on the efficiency and care with which food is handled in the warehouse, transport, and the retail premises.

We are called in to examine many tins surrendered as being unfit for human consumption. The largest percentage of goods so submitted for examination are unfit by reason of the tins being crushed and pierced through bad handling.

During 1972 the following foods were surrendered, condemned and destroyed:—

Carcase meat from retail shops (source outside Borough)	121-lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	168-lbs.
Canned meat	514 tins
Other canned goods	246 tins
Canned fruits and vegetables	1,896 tins
Frozen foods (due to cabinet breakdown)	269 packs
Other miscellaneous foods	162 packs
Fish ... ..	... 234lbs. lobsters

ICE-CREAM

One trader in the town produced a cold-mix ice-cream complying with the Regulations.

Several itinerant traders producing soft ice-cream on their vehicles visit the town especially on market day.

Samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continued to use the services of a Pest Control Contractor for the eradication of rodents. This system of control is satisfactory from the economy point of view and in that special rodenticides can be used in the biannual treatment of the sewers. I am of the opinion, however, that a more complete continuing survey of the area should be carried out in order that control of accumulations conducive to infestation might be effected. Also that the more remote areas where a build up of rat population might occur without interruption can be discovered in time to carry out necessary treatment. This is particularly important in the rural areas of the district which often can provide the reservoir of infestation from which families of rats migrate to the urban areas.

Ninety-nine private dwellings were dealt with by the Firms rodent operator requiring 200 visits while 32 visits were required to deal with 32 business premises, for the eradication of rats.

Twenty-one complaints of mice in private properties, 17 from business premises were investigated involving the operator in 80 visits.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Three new retail shops and two wholesale warehouses were registered during the year, resulting in a total of 191 premises, indicating a reduction in the number of offices of 2, an increase of 1 retail shop and two wholesale warehouses. 149 premises were inspected and 223 visits made.

326 males were employed showing a reduction of 2, and 631 females, an increase of 4. The total work force was 631.

No complaints were received of working conditions. Routine inspection revealed minor contraventions which were dealt with informally. The main cause for action once again was the inattention to temperature control during the winter months.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1967

The following represents the distribution of trades in the Borough :

	<i>Number of Factories</i>	<i>Mechanical Power used</i>	<i>With Power not used</i>
Agricultural Machinery Repairs ...	2	2	0
Buildings and Joinery ...	5	5	0
Bakery ...	4	4	0
Boot and Shoe Repair ...	3	3	0
Cellulose Spraying ...	6	6	0
Clock and Watch Repair ...	3	0	3
Concrete Products ...	1	1	0
Dry Cleaners ...	1	1	0
Egg Grading ...	1	1	0
Electrical Repairs (including radio) ...	5	0	5
Firewood ...	1	1	0
Fish Friers ...	4	4	0
Florists ...	4	0	4
Ice-Cream ...	1	1	0
Ironworks and Engineers ...	2	2	0
Meat—small goods ...	5	5	0
Monumental Masonery ...	1	1	0
Motor Repairs ...	6	6	0
Printing ...	2	2	0
Paper Cutting and Packing ...	1	1	0
Slaughterhouses ...	1	1	0
Sugar Confectionery ...	11	1	0
Tent Rcpairs ...	1	0	1
Welding ...	3	3	0

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

OUTWORKERS — During 1971 three outworkers were listed, concerned with: Wearing apparel (1); Retail drapery (2).

Twenty-five inspections were carried out, and the following is a statement of cases from which defects were found:—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>H.M. Insp.</i>	<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Prose'ns</i>
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable Temperature	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective Floor and Drainage	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Convenience—					
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933-1954

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

In accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, six persons were authorised to act as Slaughtermen.

A table of the number of animals slaughtered, the number of carcasses inspected and the condemnations resulting therefrom are indicated as follows:—

	Cattle exl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Slaughtered ...	1355	76	118	10366	4282	—
Number Inspected	1355	76	118	10366	4282	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole Carcasses condemned	2	4	3	18	1	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned...	222	48	17	398	128	—
Percentage of the number inspected	16.5	68.4	17.0	4.0	3.0	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcase condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	65	—
Percentage of the number inspected	—	—	—	—	1.5	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—				
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—				
Generalised totally and condemned	—	—				

Slaughterhouse—continued

The conditions of the premises continue to cause some concern and pressure has to be maintained to ensure that necessary cleansing and maintenance is carried out.

It is to be hoped that the appointment of a new secretary to the Company will mean that there will be a greater awareness of the need for adequate standards at these premises from which food is sold.

The cold store which the Company has undertaken to construct is taking far too long to complete, and at the moment there seems to be a doubt whether it will be completed in time for next summer. Repeated representation to the Company and their Architect seems to have little effect.

We are increasingly concerned at the number of so-called 'casualty' animals brought in for slaughter, animals that either have pathological or traumatic conditions, but on inspection we find that their condition has been aggravated by the time that has elapsed since the condition became obvious, during which I suspect the owner hoped that nature would produce a cure. I believe that this trade would cease if legislation was passed to control the admittance of live animals into the slaughterhouse as 'casualties' by a veterinary's certificate showing:—

- (a) the suspected condition that requires the animal to be slaughtered.
- (b) that the animal was fit to travel.
- (c) the history of any drugs or other treatment which had been given to the animal which might affect its suitability as food for human consumption.

Weight of meat and offal condemned as a result of Tubercular infections:—

Carcase meat	...	...	660-lbs.
Offal	...	...	660-lbs.

Weight of meat and offal condemned as a result of disease and conditions other than Tuberculosis:—

Carcase meat	...	...	6591-lbs.
Offal	...	...	4680-lbs.

Total weight of meat and offal condemned ... 12591-lbs.

RAINFALL, 1971

Diameter of Funnel, 5-inches

Rain Gauge — Height of Top — Above Ground, 1 foot
— Above Sea Level, 215 feet

Situation : BAILEY PARK

<i>Month</i>			<i>Total Depth inches</i>
January	...	...	7.32
February	...	...	6.41
March	...	...	4.78
April	...	...	3.33
May	...	...	4.05
June	...	...	3.22
July	...	...	0.93
August	...	...	1.49
September	...	...	2.96
October	...	...	2.81
November	...	...	4.16
December	...	...	9.02
			<hr/>
			50.48
			<hr/>

ROGER J. HOWELLS,

Public Health Inspector.

