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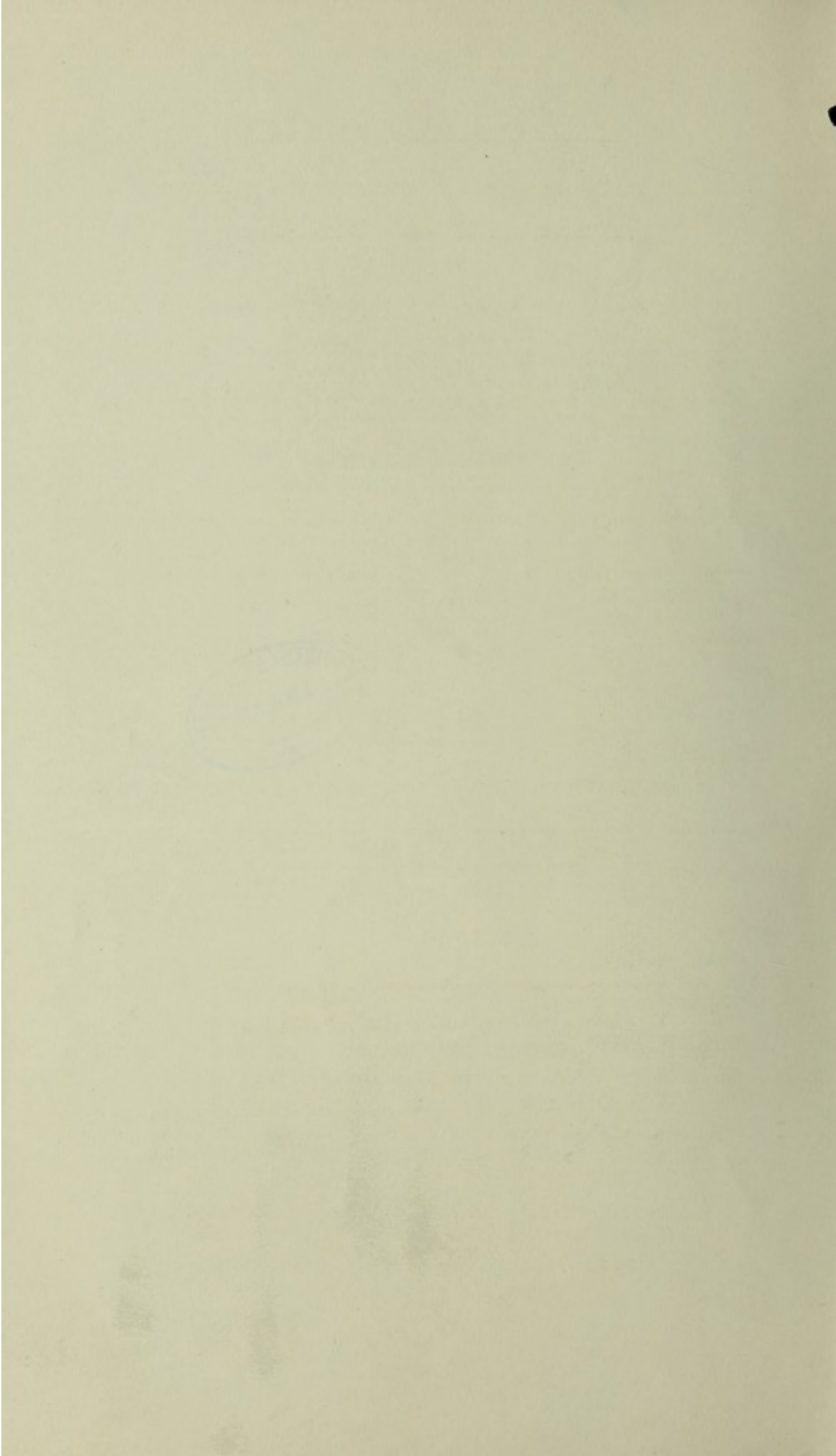
Tolon Council

of the



Borough of Pembroke

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL  
OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
1951.



B O R O U G H O F P E M B R O K E

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951

To His Worship the Mayor, and Corporation of the Borough of Pembroke.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended December 31st. 1951.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Population (Registrar General's Estimate).....1951  
.....12,450.....

This is an increase of 400 compared with the estimated figure for 1950, which was 12,050.

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	137	114	251
Illegitimate	6	14	20
Total Births	143	128	271

Birth Rate

This was 21.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.08 for the County of Pembroke, and 15.5 for the whole of England and Wales. The Birth Rate in 1950 was 20.1

Still Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

This was 0.56 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.4 for the County of Pembroke, and 0.36 for the whole of England and Wales.

Infant Mortality

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, of which 7 were under 4 weeks old.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 29.52 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 32.2 for the County of Pembroke, and 29.6 for the whole of England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate in the Borough was 45.2 in 1950, 34.9 in 1949, and 65.3 in 1948.

Deaths

The total number of deaths from all causes was 204

The Death Rate was therefore 16.4 per 1,000 population, compared with 13.5 for the County of Pembroke, and 12.5 for the whole of England and Wales. The rate in 1950 was 13.1

The Causes of Death were:-

	M.	F.
Total (all causes)	98	106
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	3
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	1
Cancer	7	11
Leukaemia	-	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	10	12
Coronary disease, angina	12	5
Hypertension with heart disease	4	6
Other heart disease	23	20
Other circulatory disease	2	4
Influenza	5	4
Pneumonia	6	9
Bronchitis	4	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	11	22
Motor-vehicle accidents	-	-
All other accidents	1	2
Suicide	-	1

Diseases of the heart and circulation were the cause of 37% of the total deaths; vascular lesions of the nervous system were the cause of 10.8%, and cancer of 8.8%. There were 9 deaths due to Influenza, and 15 due to Pneumonia, of which 6 occurred during the Influenza epidemic in January and February 1951.

54% of the total deaths were of persons over 70 years of age, including 22% over the age of eighty years.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whooping Cough	102	Measles	368	Pneumonia	15
Scarlet Fever	5	Poliomyelitis	1	Erysipelas	1
Food Poisoning	1				

The notification rate of both measles and whooping-cough was approximately double that for the whole of the country, while the rate for scarlet fever was much lower, approximately one-third of that for the whole country.

The notification rate of Pneumonia was rather higher than the average for the country, which was probably due to the intensity of the Influenza epidemic in the area, when six cases of Pneumonia were notified.

The influenza epidemic was at its peak during the 3rd and 4th weeks in January, when there was 100% increase in the number of people receiving sickness benefit, and every school in the Borough was closed. The death-rate from influenza was 0.72 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.38 for the whole of England and Wales.

The diagnosis in the one case of Poliomyelitis notified, was changed to Influenza after admission to Hospital, so that there was actually no Poliomyelitis in the area during 1951.

The isolated case of Food Poisoning was notified in September. It occurred in a man of 54 years, living alone under poor conditions. He had been ill for two to three months before he consulted his Doctor, which made it impossible to trace the source of the original infection, which was probably due to mice, but might have been due to an infected tin of food. He was admitted to the West Wales Isolation Hospital, Tumble, for treatment.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-one cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, of which sixteen were respiratory. Four of the respiratory, and three non-respiratory cases were admitted to Hospital during the year. Six cases, notified previously, were also admitted to Hospital in 1951.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified each year varies between an upper level of 29 in 1937 and a lower limit of 9 in 1948, and 12 in 1950, but is more constantly between 22 and 16. There has been no continued fall in the number of cases.

The deaths from Tuberculosis in 1951 were 4 respiratory cases, and one non-respiratory, giving a rate of 0.40 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.31 for the whole of England and Wales.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis now on the Borough register is 86. The total number for the whole of the County of Pembroke is 624.

Suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred to the Chest Physician by their own doctors for diagnosis, and he arranges for the admission to Hospital of suitable cases, advises on domiciliary treatment, and carries out the examination of contacts.

The County Council is responsible for the after-care of patients, but financial assistance is given by the National Assistance Board. The County Council supplies extra milk free of charge on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination

The County Medical Officer of Health reports that it is proposed to start B.C.G. vaccination in selected cases early in 1952. The Vaccine will be supplied to the Chest Physician by the Ministry of Health, and used by him for contacts of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service of the Regional Hospital Board, visited Pembroke Dock in May. The following table shows the number of persons X-rayed, and the results.

No. of Persons examined.	<u>Grand</u>	<u>Under 15</u>		<u>Over 15</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
	798	73	65	257	403
Definite Respiratory Tuberculosis	Nil				
Needing further observation for Respiratory T.B.	2				2
Other abnormalities of chest.	57		3	30	24

The 'other abnormalities' include such things as slight curvature of the spine, abnormalities of the ribs, bronchitis, and various abnormalities of the heart.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES, PART 111

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The administrative arrangements are undertaken by the Staff of the County Health Department and the County Nursing Association under the direction of the County Medical Officer. There is one Welfare Centre at Pembroke Dock, and Ante-natal Clinics at Pembroke and Pembroke Dock.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

The County Council provides a Midwifery Service through the agency of the County Nursing Association, which is supervised by the County Nursing Officer under the direction of the County Medical Officer.

Health Visiting Service

The County Council had one whole-time Health Visitor in the Borough during the year.

Home Nursing

There were three nurses in the Borough, employed by the County Council, for combined Home Nursing and Midwifery duties.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION

This is financed by the County Council, who pay the local Doctors for sending in record cards to your Medical Officer. The cards record either successful vaccination, or failure after the second attempt.

The number of record cards received from the Borough in 1951 was:-

Primary vaccinations	97
Secondary vaccinations	32

This means that approximately 35.8 of the babies are now vaccinated.

Secondary vaccination is essential for persons going to many overseas destinations.

#### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

This too is carried out by the local Doctors, and sessions are also held at the School Clinic. Record cards are sent to your Medical Officer, and paid for by the County Council.

The number of children immunised in 1951 was:-

Primary Immunisation	162
Reinforcing immunisation	142

One reinforcing dose is given soon after the child starts school.

The immunisation rate is approximately 59.8%. It is regrettable that more parents do not take advantage of this free service. The fact that Diphtheria has been almost wiped out by the mass immunisation of children, does not mean that it cannot occur again, if the level of immunisation falls, and it is therefore very important that parents should be urged to have their babies immunised before their first birthday, if possible.

#### THE AMBULANCE SERVICE

This is the responsibility of the County Council, which has six ambulances in the County, and an arrangement for the provision of cars for 'sitting cases'.

#### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

A Home Help Organiser has been appointed by the County Council to supervise the Domestic Help Scheme, under the direction of the County Medical Officer,

The scheme endeavours to provide domestic assistance in households where such help is required on account of sickness, and when there are no relatives able to help.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47:- Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

A number of visits were paid to old people, who appeared to be in need of care and attention. With the help of the County Council's Welfare Officer, arrangements were made in all cases for, either the provision of domestic help at home, or admission voluntarily, sometimes after much persuasion, to a suitable institution. There was fortunately no necessity for report to the Council in order to obtain an Order of the Court for the removal of any person.



WATER SUPPLY

The Sanitary Inspector's report gives details of samples taken etc. It will be seen that the water supply continues to be of good quality after chlorination.

SEWERAGE

Details of conversions etc. will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

FOOD

The Borough is fortunate in having, as its senior Sanitary Inspector, an official who takes a very keen interest in the maintenance of high standards in the production and handling of food of all descriptions.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the co-operation of other Officials of the Council, and in particular, your senior Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Dorothy M. Griffiths,

District M.O.H.

Civic Centre,  
Tenby.



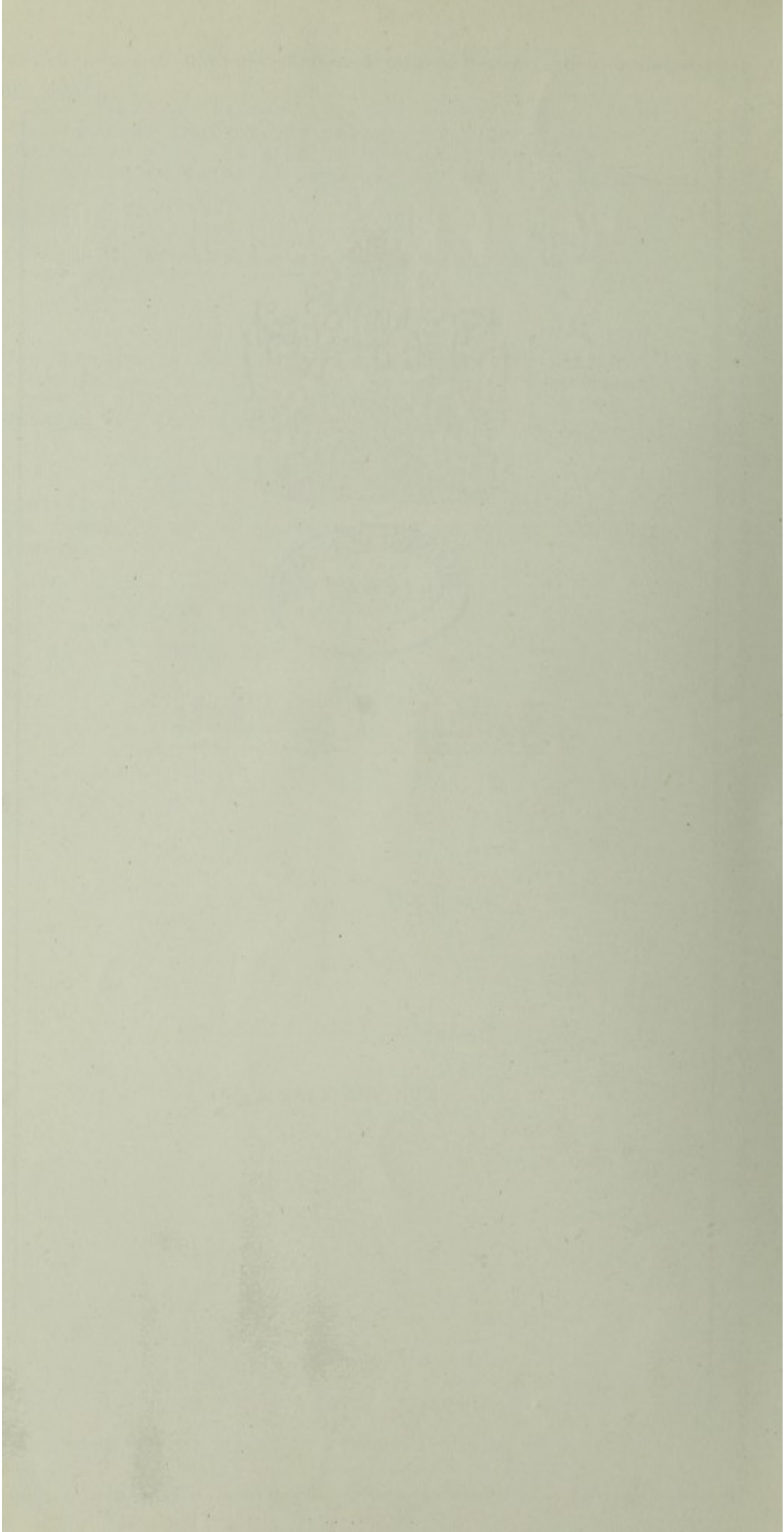
Borough of Hembrake

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1951.



B O R O U G H O F P E M B R O K E

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year 1951.

To:- His Worship the Mayor and Corporation  
of the Borough of Pembroke.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

OFFICERS

Senior Sanitary Inspector - C. K. Sandell.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector - K. M. Davies.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods. - Resigned 30th December, 1951.

Sanitary Inspectors' Assistant - J. S. Scourfield.  
Resigned 26th March, 1951.

Secretary/Phorthand-Typist - Miss J. Rees.

Certificate of the Central Welsh Board. Certificates of the Royal Society of Arts for Typing and Book-keeping

Rodent Operative - Wm. D. G. McCarthy.

AREA

The area of the Borough is 5,623 acres.

POPULATION

The population was estimated to be 12,296.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at the end of 1951 was estimated at 3,676.

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the Borough at the 1st April, 1951, as £57,299. The sum represented by a penny rate was estimated to be £237.

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## WATER SUPPLY

The bulk of water supply in the Borough is pumped from Milton Springs to Stephens Green Reservoir. From there it gravitates to the Golden Hill Reservoir whence it is distributed throughout the Borough. There is another small Reservoir known as Imble Reservoir which was fed by the Imble Springs and from the Golden Hill Reservoir. The Imble Reservoir supplies certain portions of the lower area of Pembroke Dock. All water pumped from the Milton Springs is chlorinated and subsequently dechlorinated. The water from the Imble Springs is pure and chlorination is unnecessary.

The Council has continued to be greatly concerned with the bacteriological condition of the Milton water and although it is subsequently chlorinated they would prefer the untreated water to be in a more satisfactory condition. For this reason they have continued to urge that the Pembroke Rural District Council should proceed forthwith with a small sewerage scheme for the Milton Area in order, *inter alia*, to minimise contamination of our water source. At the end of the year the scheme had been approximately half completed.

The supply of water is still adequate for the needs of the Borough, but storage remains inadequate. The Council's scheme for the construction of a new 2,000,000 gallon reservoir in the neighbourhood of Norchard Beacon and a new main to Pembroke Dock continued to be held up. The Pembroke Rural District Council had decided that, instead of co-operating with the Borough Council, they would embark on a scheme of their own. The Corporation considered that this would be detrimental to their own scheme. They accordingly opposed the Pembroke Rural District Council's scheme at the Public Enquiry which was held in November 1950. On the 1st March 1951 we learned that, as a result of the evidence at the Public Enquiry the Minister did not approve of the Pembroke Rural District Council's scheme. At the end of the year the Pembroke Borough Council's scheme had been approved in principle by the Minister. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will be able to proceed with their scheme in the very near future: for in addition to providing extra storage it will greatly improve the pressure in the upper area of Pembroke Dock. This question of improved pressure is now becoming more and more urgent by reason of the housing development which has taken place in recent years and which still continues. As additional houses are brought into use the occupiers of dwellings in the upper area of Pembroke Dock find their water supply decreasing. Not unnaturally this gives rise to complaints which are increasing and will no doubt continue to do so until such time as the Corporation are enabled to go ahead with the Norchard Beacon reservoir and the new main to Pembroke Dock.

Regular samples of water were taken during the year from the Council's supply both for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

6 chemical examinations of samples taken from the Springs and from various distribution points showed that the water was of excellent organic purity and was non-corrosive. It was however somewhat hard and was not likely to give rise to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examinations of water taken direct from Milton Springs showed the water to be unfit for drinking without chlorination. Of 11 samples taken 1 was satisfactory, 2 were doubtful and 8 were unsatisfactory.

However of 10 samples of water which were taken in the Borough after chlorination 7 were satisfactory, 2 were doubtful and 1 was unsatisfactory. Nevertheless when repeat samples were taken in these three cases all were satisfactory. 4 samples of chlorinated water mixed with unchlorinated water from Imble Springs all proved to be satisfactory.

Of 6 samples of water taken from a private supply supplemented by the Corporation water 3 proved to be satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the owners with the view to providing a pure supply of water to the affected premises.

During the year in 13 houses the water supply which had previously been drawn from standpipes were provided with a water supply in pipes in each house. In addition 1 house which had an external water supply was also provided with an internal water supply.

The following table shows approximately the number of private dwelling houses, and population drawing water from (a) Corporation supply piped direct to houses, (b) Corporation supply by means of a standpipe and (c) private supplies.

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Population</u>
Corporation Supply direct to houses.	3,543	11,651
Stand pipe	105	308
Private Supplies	41	136
	<u>3,676</u>	<u>12,296</u>

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During most of the year work on the Kingswood, Waterloo and Llenion Sewerage scheme was at a standstill pending the arrival of the pumping machinery. This was eventually delivered towards the end of the year.

In addition small drainage improvements were carried out at 11 premises.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year two bucket closets were replaced by waterclosets.

In addition work in connection with the conversion of a number of properties which were omitted from the previous conversion scheme continued. During the year the Council let the contract to carry out conversion work in respect of 50 houses. Work actually commenced and proceeded slowly.

The number of premises provided with a closet of each type at the end of the year was approximately as follows:-

<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Bucket Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>
3,417	168	89

## PUBLIC CLEANING

Refuse collection continued to be carried out by direct labour. A Shelvoke and Drewry 7 cu.yd. refuse freighter and a team of three men, consisting of a driver-loader and two loaders, are employed to carry out this work. Refuse is collected weekly with the exception of certain main roads which are collected twice a week. The refuse is disposed of by means of tipping at Waterloo.

Salvage is also collected once weekly by means of the same vehicle and staff enumerated above. It consists mainly of waste paper and during the year under review I had no difficulty in disposing of this commodity.

## SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a tabular statement showing:-

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of statutory and other notices served during the year.
- (c) The result of the service of such notices.

### General Sanitation

Water Supply	19
Drainage	466
Factories	8
Public Conveniences	41
Refuse Collection	199
Refuse Disposal	50
Rodent Control	88
Schools	1
Miscellaneous	
Sanitary Visits	193
Water Samples	
Bacteriological	33
Chemical	6
Salvage	129
Moveable Dwellings	18
Places of Entertainment	2
Back Lanes	49
Prosecutions	1

### Under Public Health Act

Houses Visited	184
Revisits	2018

### Under Housing Act

Houses Visited	26
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### Overcrowding

Houses Visited	222
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### Meat and Food Inspection

Abattoir	264
Butchers	18
Shops & Stalls	2
Fishmongers	1
Grocers	89
Dairies	1
Ice-cream Premises	26
Food Preparing Premises	13
Market Stalls	10
Restaurants	1
Milk Samples	192
Railway Stations	3
N.A.A.F.I.	2
Other Meat Premises	2

### Infectious Disease

Miscellaneous I.D. Visits	22
T.B. Investigations	23

### Notices Served

Verbal Notices Served	19
Informal Notices Served	48
Statutory Notices Served	36

### Notices Complied With

Verbal Complied With	23
Informal Complied With	109
Statutory Complied With	14

From the above the Council will note that the volume of work continued on a very high level. Figures generally remained the same as those in my last report, the total being 4,490.

## SHOPS AND OFFICES

The volume of other work during the year rendered it impossible for regular inspections of shops and offices to be carried out under the Shops Act 1950, and the Public Health Act, 1936, respectively.

## CAMPING SITES

- (1) The number of sites in the Borough which were used for camping purposes during 1951 was, to the best of my knowledge, 8. One of these was no longer in use at the end of the year.
- (2) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1.
- (3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the Borough at one time during the summer season was 44.

In connection with the above figures I have to point out that the campers on the above sites were not campers in the ordinary sense of the word but were residents of a more or less permanent or semi-permanent nature. In addition to the one site licensed under Section 269 the campers on 2 other sites were licensed, under that section, to erect or station and use moveable dwellings. Another unlicensed site was situated on Crown property. The occupants of the other 4 sites which were not licensed were persons more of the gypsy class and are situated considerable distances from the town.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action was necessary during the year in connection with smoke abatement.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

In the Borough there are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

## ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS

I am glad to be able to report that houses in the Borough continue to be singularly free from infestation by bedbugs. No Council or other houses were found to be infested during the year.

I am also pleased still to be able to report that, so far, the average standard of the type of tenant removing to Council Houses has been very high and it has not been considered necessary to inspect their belongings before removal.

On the rare occasions when a case of infestation by bedbugs is discovered the usual practice is for the Council to carry out the work on payment by the person responsible for the infestation. After disinfection the occupier is advised to notify me immediately if he should see any signs of more bugs. If re-infestation should occur in a very short time the premises would be disinfested again - this time free of charge.



## Schools

There are 8 schools in the Borough. 7 are under the control of the Pembrokeshire County Local Education Authority, and 1 is a private school. They all have a piped town water supply. The drainage arrangements were as follows:-

### Pembrokeshire County Local Education Authority Schools

Albion Square Primary and Infants' School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.
Coronation Secondary Modern School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.
East End Primary Boys' and Girls' School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.
Llanion Primary and Infants' School.	-	Trough closets connected to the public sewer.
Monkton Primary and Infants' School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.
Pembroke Dock Grammar School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.
Pearer Primary and Infants' School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.

### Private School

St. Margaret's-Parents' National Education Union	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.
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Cases of infectious disease among school children are visited and both cases and contacts are excluded, where necessary, in accordance with the recommendations of the Memorandum on "Closure of and Exclusion from School".

## H O U S I N G

The general standard of housing in the Borough remained very poor. There were a lot of small poor-class cottages many of which were in a bad condition.

The Council however continued its housing programme and during the year another 44 permanent houses were completed. This brought the total number of Corporation Houses at 31st December to 352 made up as follows:-

<u>PEMBROKE AREA</u>		<u>PEMBROKE DOCK AREA</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Permanent</u>				
Green Meadow	60	Ferry Road	44	
Shoulder of Mutton	52	Hawkestone Road	76	
	132		120	252
<u>Temporary</u>				
Jograms	16	Britannia Estate	04	100
	104			352

The Council rehoused 58 families during the year. The total number of persons re-housed in Corporation houses was approximately 198.

### HOUSING STATISTICS

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 210
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 2228
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932..... 26
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 326
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 1
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 67

#### 2. REPAIR OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... 132

#### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

- (a) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:
  - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... Nil
  - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
    - (a) By owners..... Nil
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
  - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 3
  - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
    - (a) By owners..... 12
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:- (Cont'd)

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. - PART IV - OVERCROWDING

- (a)
- (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....Not known
- (11) Number of families dwelling therein..... Not known
- (111) Number of persons dwelling therein.....Not known

- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 7

- (c)
- (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 4
- (11) Number of persons (equivalent adults) concerned in such cases..... 25

- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... Nil

I N S P E C T I O N   A N D   S U P E R V I S I O N  
OF   F O O D

MILK SUPPLY

33 Dairymen are trading in the Borough as shown in tabular form below:-

	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Outside Borough</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dairy Farmers/Purveyors	16	5	21
D/Farmers/Purveyors - Accredited )	-	1	1
L/Farmers/Purveyors - Tuberculin Tested )	3	1	4

<u>MILK SUPPLY (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Borough</u>	<u>Outside Borough</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dairy Farmers	9	-	9
Dairy Farmers - ) Accredited )	1	-	1
Dairy Farmers - ) Tuberculin Tested )	3	-	3
Distributors	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>33</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>41</u>

From this table it will be seen that 33 of the dairymen have their premises inside the Borough and 8 come from outside the Borough. In addition 7 produce tuberculin tested milk and 2 produce accredited milk. Furthermore the two distributors sell both tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk in addition to undesignated milk.

180 samples of milk were taken during the year and the results indicated that the cleanliness of the bulk of the milk sold in the Borough was satisfactory.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries is responsible for the inspection of farms and other premises where milk is produced.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Public Abattoir was the only licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough and the slaughtering was carried out under the control of the Ministry of Food. Regular inspections were carried out, 264 being made during the year. The following table shows that 725 animals were slaughtered and that every carcase was inspected:-

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number killed	994	309	1,114	4,578	300	7,295
Number inspected	994	309	1,114	4,578	300	7,295

#### All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole Carcases condemned	4	2	5	9	-	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	499	205	1	685	11	1,401
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	51%	66%	0.5%	15%	3.6%	

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned (Cont'd)

<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>	<u>Cattle excluding cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whole Carcasses condemned.	2.	8.	1.		1.	11.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	36	57	-	-	5	98.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.6%	11.1%	-	-	2%	

During the year an estimated total of 1,230,511 lb of meat and offal was dealt with at the Abattoir. Of this 19,975 lb, equivalent to 1.6%, was condemned.

It is pleasing to note that the percentages of Animals affected with Tuberculosis were lower than the figures of the previous year in each case as will be seen from the following table:-

Percentage of Carcasses affected with Tuberculosis

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1950	5.5%	13.7%	-	0.0%	21.0%
1951	3.6%	11.1%	-	-	2%

Food Shops

116 visits were made to food shops during the year. A total of 2,163 lb of food was condemned in addition to the meat and offal condemned at the Public Abattoir.

Market

The Wembroke Dock Market was held weekly and 10 visits were made during the year.

Restaurant Kitchens and other Food Preparing Premises

13 visits were paid to various food preparing premises and advice and suggestions in connection with food hygiene were offered where necessary.

Ice-cream

26 visits were paid to premises licensed for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream. Here again advice as to the best methods of preparation, storage and sale was given where necessary.

ADULTERATION, ETC.-

The bulk of the Food and Drugs Act sampling is at present being carried on by the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council and by the Wembrookshire Police. The Police are carrying out sampling in connection with milk adulteration while the Weights and Measures Department sample other foods.

## Weights and Measures Department

The following table shows that 37 samples of food other than milk were taken in the Borough during the year:-

<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>
Butter	3	Preserves	1
Cheese	1	Pudding Mixtures	2
Coconut	1	Rice	2
Coffee	1	Salad Cream	1
Cooking Fat	2	Sauces	2
Fish Paste	2	Sponge Mixture	1
Fynon Salts	1	Sugar	3
Ginger	1	Tapioca	2
Ice Cream	1	Tea	2
Lard	1	Vinegar	1
Lentils	1		
Macaroni	1		
Margarine	3		
Mustard	1		

All of these samples proved to be genuine and in a wholesome condition.

102 packets of foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and the traders concerned readily agreed to remove them from sale.

### Pembrokeshire Police

32 samples of milk were taken during the year by the Pembrokeshire Police. 3 of these samples proved to be below standard. In each case an "appeal to the cow" sample was taken and these again proved to be below standard. Consequently no prosecutions were taken.

### Food Poisoning Outbreaks

I am glad to report that there was no outbreak of food poisoning, but one isolated case occurred during the year.

### Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of food are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Carmarthen and by H.J. Evans Esq., B.Sc., F.R.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst, Bank Lane, Carmarthen.

### Shellfish (Molluscan)

There are no shellfish beds or layings in the Borough.

GENERAL

Infectious Disease

5 cases of Scarlet Fever and 16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. 8 premises were fumigated after cases of Tuberculosis.

Complaints

347 complaints were received during the year and the appropriate action was taken in each case.

Rodent Control

Rodent Control continued during the year. It was again noteworthy that ratepayers were even more ready to request the services of the rodent operative than in the previous year. It is gratifying to know that people are becoming more and more conscious of the damage which rats and mice can cause and the danger to health which their presence can create. This is borne out by the fact that 162 campaigns were carried out - an increase of 4% on the previous year. It is estimated that a total of 2,900 rats were killed, an increase of 37% on the figure for the previous year.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

There were 21 non power factories in the Borough and 61 mechanical power factories, making a total of 82. In addition there were 10 other premises to which the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 apply. Pressure of other work prevented regular inspections of factories being carried out but 8 inspections were made.

In no case was any want of cleanliness, overcrowding, unreasonable temperature, inadequate ventilation, ineffective drainage of floors, or insufficient, unsuitable, defective or not separate sanitary conveniences discovered.

To the best of my knowledge no outwork was carried on in the Borough.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen I would take this opportunity of thanking you and the Chief Officers of the Corporation for the help and co-operation afforded to me during the year. I should also like to express my gratitude for the assistance afforded to me by the members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. Wendell, M.R.S.N.I., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Pembroke Dock.  
12th February, 1953.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

