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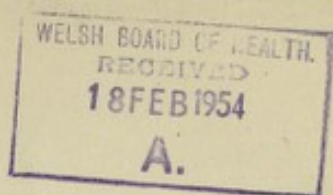
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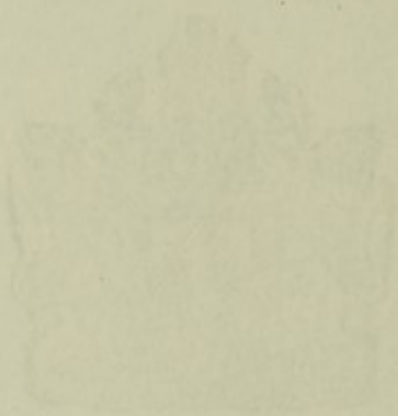


Town Council

of the

Borough of Pembroke

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH,
1952.



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BOROUGH OF PEMBROKE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1952

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year ended 31st December 1952.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar General's Estimate).....1952
.....12,650.....

This is an increase of 200 compared with the estimated figure for 1951, which was 12,450.

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	122	114	236
Illegitimate	5	3	8
Total Births	127	117	244

Birth Rate

This was 19.29 per 1000 of the population, compared with 16.4 for the County of Pembroke, and 15.3 for the whole of England and Wales. The Birth Rate for 1951 was 21.8.

Still Births.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

This was 0.47 per 1000 of the population or 24.6 per 1000 live births, compared with 34.03 per 1000 live births in the County of Pembroke, and 22.6 per 1000 live births in the whole of England and Wales.

Infant Mortality

There were 6 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, of which 4 were under 4 weeks old. The Infant Mortality Rate was 24.6 per 1000 live births, compared with a rate of 36.65 for the County of Pembroke, and 27.6 for the whole of England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate in the Borough was 29.52 in 1951, 45.2 in 1950, 34.9 in 1949 and 65.3 in 1948.

Of the six infant deaths, four died within 2 days of birth from prematurity, congenital defects or birth injury, and of the remaining two, one died as the result of convulsions, and the other from broncho-pneumonia.

Deaths

The total number of deaths from all causes was 158.

The Death Rate was therefore 12.49 per 1000 of the population, compared with 11.68 in the County of Pembroke and 11.3 in the whole of England and Wales. The rate in 1951 was 16.4, so that there was an appreciable decrease in 1952.

The Causes of Death were:-

	N.	P.
Total (all causes)	83	75
Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	1	-
Diphtheria	-	1
Other Infective & Parasitic Disease	-	1
Malignant Diseases	11	9
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	12	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	-
Other Heart Disease	11	20
Other Circulatory Disease	4	3
Influenza	-	3
Pneumonia	4	4
Bronchitis	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	2
Congenital Malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	15	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-
All other accidents	2	-

Diseases of the heart and circulation were the cause of 36% of the total deaths; vascular lesions of the nervous system were the cause of 12%, and malignant diseases of 12.6%.

The one death due to Diphtheria occurred in a patient who had Diphtheria some years ago, and suffered subsequently from a damaged heart, which eventually caused her death.

54.4% of the total deaths were of persons over the age of 70 years, including 22.8% over 80 years of age.

Maternal Mortality (2 per 250 live and still births)

All maternal deaths were investigated by the County Medical Officer and County Nursing Officer. The two maternal deaths in the Borough give a rate of 8 per 1000 total births, compared with 1.28 for the County of Pembroke. One of these deaths was due to a pulmonary embolus, due to phlebitis following child-birth; the other one was due to septicaemia following abortion which was self-induced.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	17	Measles	47	Pneumonia	21
Whooping Cough	10	Erysipelas	3		

The notification rate of both Measles and Whooping Cough was less than half that for the whole of the country, while the rate for notification of Scarlet Fever was slightly lower than for the whole of the country. The notification rate for Pneumonia was double the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS

Nine cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, all of them respiratory. Two of these cases were admitted to Hospital during the year, in addition to seven cases notified previously. There were five deaths from respiratory Tuberculosis, including one of those notified in 1952. This gave a death rate of 0.39 per 1000 population, compared with one of 0.24 for the whole of England and Wales.

Suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred to the Chest Physician by their own doctors for examination and X-ray diagnosis. He arranges for admission to Hospital of the cases he considers most likely to benefit by such treatment, advises on domiciliary treatment, and carries out examination of contacts.

The County Council is responsible for the aftercare of patients and for provision of free milk where necessary, while the National Assistance Board can give financial assistance and particularly assistance in paying rent where families can be re-housed under better conditions. Good housing is particularly important in the prevention of the spread of infection.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination of selected contacts of Tuberculosis was carried out during the year by the Chest Physician.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service of the Regional Hospital Board visited Pembroke and Pembroke Dock in November.

The following table shows the number of persons X-rayed and the results.

<u>Pembroke Centre</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>Under 15</u>		<u>Over 15</u>	
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
No. of persons examined	256	39	28	108	81
Definite Respiratory Tuberculosis	Nil				
Needing further observation for Respiratory T.B.	3	-	-	2	1
Other abnormalities of chest	26	2	1	15	8

<u>Pembroke Dock Centre</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>Under 15</u>		<u>Over 15</u>	
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
No. of persons examined	1150	323	292	207	328
Definite Respiratory Tuberculosis	Nil				
Needing further observation for Respiratory T.B.	10	1	2	3	4
Other abnormalities of chest	47	10	9	16	12

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

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

There was one whole-time Health Visitor and School Nurse in the Borough, working under the supervision of the County Nursing Officer.

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 1952 was :-

Primary vaccinations	108
Secondary vaccinations	18

This means that approximately 43, of the babies were vaccinated, an improvement of 9, on last year's figures.

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 1952 was:-

Primary Immunisation	228
Reinforcing injections	80

One reinforcing injection is given after the child starts school.

The immunisation rate showed a welcome rise in 1952 to approximately 90%, from the 60% of 1951.

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.

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

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

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1952.



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
O F T H E
S E N I O R S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R
F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 5 2 .

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 ended 31st December, 1952.

OFFICERS

Senior Sanitary Inspector - C.R. 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.W. Skeates,
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. - Appointed
18th February, 1952.

Secretary/Shorthand-Typist - Miss J. Rees,
Certificate of the Central Welsh Board. Certi-
ficate of the Royal Society of Arts for Typing
and Book-keeping. - Resigned 31st August, 1952.

Miss S.A. Griffiths, General Certificate of Education.
Appointed August, 1952.

Rodent Operative - Wm. D.G. McCarthy.

AREA

The area of the Borough is 5,623 acres.

POPULATION

The Population was estimated to be 12,650.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at
the end of 1952 was estimated at 3,758.

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the Borough at the 1st April,
1952 was £58,200. The sum represented by a penny rate
was estimated to be £233.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The bulk of the water supply to the Borough is pumped from Milton Springs to Stephens Green Reservoir. From there it gravitates to Golden Hill Reservoir whence it is distributed throughout the Borough. There is another small reservoir known as Imble Reservoir where a supply from Golden Hill was augmented by the Imble springs. This reservoir supplies parts of the lower areas of Pembroke Dock. The Milton Springs do not give a water of consistent purity and therefore the supply to the Borough is chlorinated and subsequently dechlorinated.

During 1952 it was found that contamination of the water supply was taking place and a careful investigation revealed that pollution was not present before the water reached Imble reservoir. Samples of water from Imble springs showed that this supply, which had hitherto given a pure water, was now polluted. As this water could not be chlorinated it was decided that these springs should be cut off from the Pembroke Dock supply and this work was carried out by the Borough Engineer.

The supply of water remains adequate for the needs of the Borough, but the storage is still 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. It is hoped that the Corporation will be able to give effect to this scheme in the near future: for in addition to providing extra storage it would greatly improve the pressure in the upper areas of the town. This problem of water pressure is becoming more and more acute as new housing development takes place and an increasing number of complaints of inadequate pressure for domestic purposes are now being received.

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

7 Chemical 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. 8 samples were taken all of which were unsatisfactory. However, of 13 samples of water taken in the Borough after chlorination 11 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. Repeat samples from these two distribution points, after the disconnection of Imble Springs, proved to be satisfactory. The 2 samples of unchlorinated water from Imble Springs were unsatisfactory and, as mentioned above, the springs were disconnected from the main supply. Two samples of water from the Stephens Green Reservoir and the Golden Hill Reservoir were found to be satisfactory. Of 7 samples of water from a private supply supplemented by Corporation water one was found to be of doubtful quality and the matter was taken up with the owners who agreed to cut off the private supply from the Corporation Supply.

During the year 25 houses, the water supply to which had previously been drawn from standpipes, were provided with a water supply in pipes in the houses.

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	3,637	12,242
Standpipe	60	269
Private Supplies	<u>41</u>	<u>139</u>
	<u>3,758</u>	<u>12,650</u>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new pumping station on the Kingswood, Waterloo and Llanion Sewerage scheme was completed during the year and this completed the scheme.

It was proposed to install a new electrically operated penstock at the sewer outfall at Pembroke Dock in place of the old hand-operated penstock. Plans and quotations were received and it was hoped that the installation would be carried out in 1953.

In addition small drainage improvement works were carried out by private persons at 7 premises and in each case the systems were inspected and tested by my department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year 4 bucket closets were replaced by waterclosets.

In addition, work in connection with the conversion of a number of properties, the contract for which was let last year, continued slowly throughout 1952.

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>
3,505	164	89

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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	30
Drainage	277
Factories	8
Public Conveniences	39
Refuse Collection	163
Refuse Disposal	43
Accumulation & Deposits	30
Rodent Control	25
Schools	3
Mis. Sanitary Visits	185
Water Samples	
Bacteriological	32
Chemical	7
Salvage	62
Movable Dwellings	12
Places of Entertainment	3
Mosquito Control	21
Licensed Premises	3
Pet Stores	1

Under Public Health Act

Houses Visited	184
Revisits	1588

Under Housing Act

Houses Visited	231
Revisits	3

Filthy or Verminous Premises

Houses Visited	2
Revisits	2

Meat and Food Inspection

Abattoir	355
Butchers	41
Fishmongers	4
Grocers	62
Dairies	1
Ice-cream Premises	10
Food Preparing Premises	8
Market Stalls	4
Restaurants	2
Railway Stations	5
R.A.A.F.I.	1
Other Meat Premises	9

Infectious Disease

Miscellaneous I.D. Visits	5
T.B. Investigations	7
Inquiries into I.D. cases	13
Visits re Disinfection	4
Paratyphoid	41

Notices Served

Verbal Served	21
Informal Served	153
Statutory Served	17

Notices Complied With

Verbal Complied with	24
Informal complied with	156
Statutory Complied with	34

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 3,536.

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 1952 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 47.

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. No atmospheric pollution readings are taken in the Borough and it is therefore impossible to compare the purity of the air in the Borough with that of other towns.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

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

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS

During the year two houses were treated for infestation by bedbugs and five premises treated for infestation by fleas. I am pleased to report that none of these infestations were in Council houses and that up to the present the standard of cleanliness of families rehoused by the Council has been so high that it has not been 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:-

Pembroke 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.
Llenion Primary and Infants School	-	Individual pans 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.
Pennar Primary and Infants School	-	Individual pans connected to the public sewer.

Private School

St. Margarets-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 poor. There were a lot of small poor-class cottages many of which were in a bad condition. The task of bringing these houses up to a satisfactory standard will take some years to accomplish. Because of the low rents charged on these properties many owners were finding it increasingly difficult to finance the extensive repairs needed. Difficulties in finding new accommodation hampered the demolition of old houses which cannot be economically repaired.

The Council, however, continued its housing programme and during the year another 46 permanent houses were completed. This brought the total number of Corporation houses at 31st December to 398 made up as follows:-

<u>PEMBROKE AREA</u>		<u>PEMBROKE DOCK AREA</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Permanent</u>				
Green Meadow	80	Ferry Road	44	
Shoulder of Mutton	98	Hawkestone Road	76	
	<u>178</u>		<u>120</u>	298
<u>Temporary</u>				
Jogrems	16	Britannia Estate	84	100
				<u>398</u>

HOUSING STATISTICS

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

- (a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 233
- (ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 1588
- (b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932..... 49
- (ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.... 29
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 10
- (d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 153

2. REMEDY 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..... 156

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... Nil
- (ii) 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:

- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 17

- (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners..... 34
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 5
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... Nil
 - (ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... 1
4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. - PART IV - OVERCROWDING
- (a)
 - (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....Not known
 - (ii) Number of families dwelling therein.... Not known
 - (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.....Not known
 - (b)
 - Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 10
 - (c)
 - (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....6
 - (ii) Number of persons (equivalent adults) concerned in such cases..... 40
 - (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

The Council rehoused 76 families during the year. The total number of persons rehoused was approximately 270. A system of routine inspection of Council Houses by this Department was introduced in the latter part of the year. No formal action had to be taken for want of cleanliness or infringement of tenancy agreement. The standard of cleanliness and orderliness was found to be extremely high.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

36 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	1	17
D/Farmers/Purveyors - Accredited	-	1	1
D/Farmers/Purveyors - Tuberculin Tested	2	1	3
Dairy Farmers	7	-	7
Dairy Farmers - Accredited	-	-	-
Dairy Farmers Tuberculin Tested	6	-	6
Distributors	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>32</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36</u>

From this table it will be seen that 32 of the dairymen have their premises inside the Borough and 4 come from outside the Borough. In addition 3 produce tuberculin tested milk and 1 produces accredited milk. Furthermore the two distributors sell both tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk in addition to undesignated milk. Two of the Farmer retailers sell both tuberculin tested and undesignated milk and one sells both accredited and undesignated milk.

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 continued to be the only licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough and the slaughtering was carried out under contract for the Ministry of Food. During the year an electric power saw for splitting carcasses was installed by the Ministry of Food. This further modernises and adds to the already greatly improved facilities available for the slaughtering and cleansing of animals. In recent years the Council has carried out great improvements and it is to be hoped that this policy will be continued until the abattoir is first class in all respects. Consideration was given by the Council to the provision of a new wing at the Abattoir to act as a W.M.S.A. depot. Plans were prepared and it was hoped that the extension would be completed in 1953. Regular inspections were carried out, 355 being made during the year. The following table shows that 8,041 animals were slaughtered and that every carcass was inspected for diseased conditions:-

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	978	309	988	4,878	888	8,041
Number inspected	978	309	988	4,878	888	8,041

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole Carcases condemned	2	5	2	18	2	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	475	163	0	386	9	1,032
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	48.6%	54.4%	.2%	8.29%	1.24%	

Tuberculosis only

Whole Carcases condemned	7	7	1	-	1	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	79	85	2	-	52	218
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.1%	28.8%	.32%	-	5.98%	

During the year an estimated total of 1,323,983 lb. of meat and offal was dealt with at the Abattoir of this 25, 781 lb, equivalent to 1.99%, was condemned.

I have to point out that the number of animals affected with Tuberculosis was considerably higher than that in the previous year. This was no doubt due to the fact that in the latter part of the year a considerable number of reactors were compulsory slaughtered at the Abattoir following the introduction of the Tuberculosis (South West Wales Eradication Area) Order, 1952.

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1951	3.8%	21.1%	-	-	2%
1952	8.1%	28.8%	.32%	-	5.98%

FOOD SHOPS

136 visits were made to food shops during the year. A total of 1,273 lb of food was condemned in addition to the meat and offal condemned at the Public Abattoir. Approval in principle was given by the Council to a draft form of Byelaws for handling of food etc. and it was hoped that the Council would soon be able to approve the proposed Byelaws in detail and bring them into force in the Borough, thus greatly facilitating the control of food premises and ensuring that clean food is produced and sold.

MARKET

The Pembroke Dock Market was held weekly and 4 visits were made during the year. The rebuilding and modernising of the Cattle Market was completed during the period under review.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND OTHER FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

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

ICE-CREAM

10 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. The Corporation made compulsory the fitting of indicating and recording thermometers to ice-cream preparation apparatus as required by the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The bulk of the Food and Drugs Act sampling is at present being carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council and by the Pembrokeshire 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 49 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>
Bacon	2	Custard Powder	1
Baking Powder	1	Cut Mixed Peel	1
Blancmange	1	Fish Paste	1
Bovril	1	Flour	1
Butter	4	Jelly Crystals	1
Celery Soup	1	Lard	1
Cheese	1	Margarine	3
Chutney	1	Meat Paste	2
Cinamon	1	Oxo	1
Cocoa	2	Pearl Barley	1
Coffee	1	Pees	2

<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>
Pepper	1	Sardines	2
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	Sauce	2
Pork Sausage	1	Spice	1
Rice	2	Sugar	4
Sponge Mixture	1	Tee	3

All of these samples proved to be genuine and in a wholesome condition with the exception of one sample of Pearl Barley. The trader concerned agreed to remove the remainder of the consignment, from which this sample was taken, from sale and he was cautioned to keep a closer watch of his stock for infection.

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

PEMBROKESHIRE POLICE

37 samples of milk were taken during the year by the Pembrokeshire Police. 7 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 2 prosecutions were taken one of which was successful.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

I am glad to report that there was no outbreak of food poisoning and no cases were reported in the Borough 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.

G E N E R A L

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

21 cases of Scarlet Fever and 12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. 9 premises were fumigated after cases of Tuberculosis and 14 premises after cases of Scarlet Fever.

COMPLAINTS

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

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control continued during the year under review and the Council's Rodent Operative surveyed 3748 premises and carried out a total of 136 campaigns against rodents. The number of campaigns carried out was 46 less than the previous year's figures, a reduction of 25%. This reduction might be due, in some measure, to a smaller rat population following the vigorous rodent campaigns in 1951 but there is evidence that the general public and occupiers of business premises were not quite so ready to report the presence of rodents. There is, of course, a small charge for Rodent Control where business premises are concerned and it may well be that the occupiers of these premises are reluctant to pay for this service. It is estimated that approximately 1860 rodents were destroyed in 1952.

Towards the end of the year a new rodenticide, Warfarin, was tried out in the Borough. Warfarin is not a poison but a blood anti-coagulant. Its effect is to reduce the clotting power of the rodents' blood to such a degree that the small, naturally occurring internal haemorrhages in the rodent's internal organs do not heal and the rodent gradually loses strength, becomes comatose and eventually dies a painless death in 2-6 days. Warfarin is said to be harmless, even in large single doses, to the larger animals and men, and because of its painless action it does not produce "Bait shyness" in rodents. Its use in the Borough in 1952 produced very promising results but it was too early to say whether or not it would totally replace the more common rat poisons.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that animals kept for sale as pets are housed in humane and healthy conditions. One licence under this Act was issued in the period under review.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

There were 22 non power factories in the Borough and 64 mechanical power factories, making a total of 86. In addition there were 9 other premises to which the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 apply. Pressure of otherwork prevented regular inspections of factories being carried out but 10 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,

C.R. Sendell, M.R.San. I., M.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Department,
Municipal Offices,
Pembroke Dock.
11th February, 1954.