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**BARROW-UPON-SOAR  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1954**

**J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**





**BARROW-UPON-SOAR  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**With the compliments of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**THE GRANGE,  
31 FOWKE STREET,  
ROTHLEY, LEICS.**

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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21 FOWKE STREET,  
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**BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**REPORT**

**ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE  
BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT**

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To the Chairman and Members of the Barrow-upon-Soar  
Rural District Council.

**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

**SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR**

W. Donovan, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspection of Meat  
and Other Foods

**DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS**

A. J. Blaylock, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
L. R. Knowles, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

**CLERICAL**

Miss D. G. Beaumont

**HOUSING WELFARE OFFICER**

Mrs. E. L. Hunt

# REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1954, of the general conditions, health and vital statistics of the Barrow upon Soar Rural District.

The Report is in conformity with suggestions made by the Ministry of Health and also incorporates a section compiled by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The art of medicine - for truly medicine is more than mere accomplishment - is directed towards the promoting and maintaining of a state of good health. It is necessary, in making an assessment of health, to consider not only the organic health of the various body structures but also the health of the total person. The physical status may be determined on a basis of organic health. To attain and maintain sound health a good intellectual calibre is necessary as it is this factor which so influences the personality and endurance capacity of the individual. With all these qualities, in good and balanced proportions, a state of good health can be claimed. They are not, however, readily attained, as will be seen when these factors are considered as to their causation. The causes fall into four main categories - genetic, social, economic and cultural. Health is, indeed, a highly complex concept as each factor is a variable.

Whether or not the National Health Service, in its present form, is giving full regard to these factors may be for history to decide, but one thing is apparent: it is tending to lose balance between curative and preventive medicine.

Curative medicine, with its triumphs of surgery



and the increasing success in medicine appears, in some aspects, to be predominant. On reflection, however, it is realized that only in the last 35 years has curative medicine been of any real importance. True it is that for several centuries the properties of cinchona bark have been well known and the poppy derivatives have been valuable drugs. But insulin, the sulphonamides, penicillin, cortisone and ACTH are all discoveries of recent years which have completely revolutionised medical treatment.

The history of preventive medicine, however, reveals a science established over more centuries than curative medicine has decades. To look into the future most profitably it is best first to look into the past.

The Old Testament records very little about the care of the sick. Curative medicine was of a very low order and in the main was a mixture of magic and quackery. The prescriptions, for the most part, were both disgusting and useless with perhaps the exception of those traditional drugs, castor oil and aloes.

But what of preventive medicine? "In spite of scatterings, exiles, persecutions and the wrath of enemies the Jewish race survived. It was no accident." The theologian may have an explanation for the survival, but the preventive medicine of Mosaic law, its statutes and codes of social hygiene, must surely have been, in some way, responsible for the deliverance of the Jews.

Recent English history records such enactments as the Burial Acts, Water Act, Food & Drugs Act and the Control of Infectious Diseases under the Public Health Act. There is, however, Biblical record of all these measures: the Jews had the lot! In comparison with neighbouring tribes and races the Jews were most zealous in their ablutions. "Wash thee with lye, and take thee much soap", advises



Jeremiah with the beautiful expression of Biblical prose. "NOW wash your hands" blares out the modern poster of health education.

As for the water supply, Elisha (in a Consultant capacity) advised the addition of salt to the domestic water supply and thereby "healed it". The fact that water was recognised as capable of transmitting disease is remarkable and rivals the observations of Dr. Snow in 1854 when he removed the handle of Broad Street pump and terminated a cholera epidemic.

It is only in the present century that military hygiene has preserved our armed forces yet Moses appreciated the basic principle as is shown in Deut. 23.13.

Whilst it is well for modern medicine to remember the measures taken in the past to overcome the age-old problems of civilisation it must also give attention to conditions specific to present times. One such problem is atmospheric pollution. Many large industrial towns have two methods for the disposal of waste products - into rivers and into the air. It is acknowledged that in many cases these rivers are but sewers and the water is unfit to drink. It has also to be appreciated that the air, in like comparison, is unfit to breathe. The great incidence of respiratory diseases is the price of industrial prosperity and the cost falls on the National Health Service. The old adage "Where there's muck there's money" could well be modified to "Where there's muck there needs to be money."

The measures of preventive medicine are not to be regarded as only applicable to communities. The health of the individual is also maintained by the prevention of disease. In direct manner vaccination and immunisation prevent or ameliorate certain diseases. Some diseases, however, are the result of other associated conditions and to prevent these



diseases it is the predisposing conditions that need to be corrected. Obesity is often the precursor of many diseases including diabetes and the cardio-vascular diseases.

The study and correction of obesity is therefore of very great importance.

For all practical purposes obesity arises from the consumption of more food than the individual needs. No endocrine, hypothalamic or other abnormality can cause obesity other than by increasing the appetite and the intake of calories. Many persons can only keep their weight within normal limits by dieting, while others can eat with impunity and never become obese. The mechanism whereby an individual can eat as he pleases and yet maintain a constant weight is not known. It may be due to several factors including the level of glucose and other metabolites in the plasma, the influence of hypothalamic centres and cortical stimuli. Psychological reasons have been advanced for some cases of obesity and it may be true that more sorrows are drowned in food than in drink. These indefinite theories are of great interest, but the fact remains, as Rynearson (1950) so pithily observed: "Fat comes from food, where the hell else can it come from?"

Before discussing the incidence of the various diseases it has to be pointed out that the population of the area is increasing. It may be of some civic distinction that the population figure exceeds, for the first time, 50,000 and in comparing the various morbidity rates with those of previous years the population factor must be borne in mind.

Although the notifications of new cases of tuberculosis remains constant it is pleasing to record that the death rate has fallen. In 1953 there were 9 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and in 1954 there were 4 deaths from this disease. The treatment and prevention of tuberculosis is



very encouraging and the results reflect the great amount of work that has been done in this subject during the present century. Would that this satisfaction could be expressed in respect to carcinoma of the lung. The incidence of this condition shows a true increase. In this area there were 14 deaths from lung carcinoma, 13 of which were of males. The results of treatment are not good and it remains for research to show that control of the disease can best be attained by preventive measures. There is well founded evidence that cigarette tobacco contains a carcinogenic factor and the diesel engine gives rise to suspicion. Yet the sales of cigarettes are flourishing and diesel engine transport increases in city streets.

Great progress is being made in the treatment of mental diseases and it is perhaps in this field that medicine has made its greatest strides in recent years. Although it is difficult to define normality in mental health it is to be acknowledged that the standard of intelligence of persons regarded as normal is very low. The circulation figures of some of the daily newspapers of the national press only too well reveal the standard of intelligence of their readers. The strip cartoons by the pageful are only rivalled in puerility by "Letters to the Editor." And all this in a nation budgetting millions for education!

The Soar Valley is frequently subjected to flooding and in places such as Rearsby and Sileby the conditions have been made worse by the brooks being impeded by an overgrowth of vegetation, gravel sweepings from the roads, and household junk. During the year the Rearsby and Sileby brooks have been cleared, and in a subsequent heavy rainstorm the beneficial results were a justification of the expense involved. It is this "expense involved" that has caused long delay in the work, as the Authorities concerned could not agree as to the sharing of financial responsibility for cleaning



the brooks.

Under Roman occupation Britain had a system of very fine military roads but when this period came to an end the roads were, for many centuries, in a very poor condition. The genius of Metcalf, Telford and McAdam resulted in a great improvement in road making and in the early decades of the nineteenth century road travel again became practical. England had then the finest mail coach service in Europe. The invention of the steam engine and the coming of the railways began a decline in road traffic, and by 1860 England's highways were returning to their former bad condition. England's wealth of railways was to be contrasted with its neglect of highways. Basically it is due to the Industrial Revolution that the highways today are so inferior to those of other countries. The consequences of this neglect are a great national concern not the least important consequence being the accidents on the roads causing death and serious injury. The Barrow upon Soar area is tri-sected by three main roads which in places run through populated areas like Thurmaston, Syston and Mountsorrel. The stretch of A.6 from Birstall to Rothley is extremely dangerous because of its curves and varying gradients and the mortality rate from accidents on this stretch of road calls for urgent attention.

The problem of road accidents in this area is very real: there were more deaths on these roads during the year than there were deaths from tuberculosis.

The care of the aged requires constant attention and it is again pleasing to record that there has not been cause to enforce Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, in which powers are given for compulsory Institutional care for old people.

I am very grateful to the Council for the encouraging interest shown in the work of the Public Health Department.



I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Donovan, and to all members of the Department for their helpful co-operation throughout the year. There has been a great increase in the amount of work of the Sanitary Inspectors due to the duties of meat inspection at slaughterhouses and the Inspectors have shown a very high degree of competence and efficiency.

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area - 54,804 acres	
Resident Population	50,070
Number of Houses inhabited at the end of 1954	15,016
Rateable Value	£257,335
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£997 16 8

### VITAL STATISTICS

Population - Census 1931	30,862
Population - National Registration 1939	41,599
Population - Census 1951	47,376
Population (Estimated from Birth and Death Rates)	50,070

### BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total	1953
Legitimate	332	318	650	664
Illegitimate	10	14	24	20
	---	---	---	---
	342	332	674	684
	---	---	---	---

	1954	1953
Birth rate per 1,000 population	13.5	13.3
England and Wales	15.2	15.5

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total	1953
Legitimate	7	6	13	13
Illegitimate	1	1	2	-

	1954	1953
Rate per 1,000 population	0.3	0.26
England and Wales	0.36	0.35

## DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total	1953
All causes and ages	251	229	480	450
			1954	1953
Rate per 1,000 population			9.0	9.2
England and Wales			11.3	11.4

## INFANT MORTALITY

### Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total	1953
Legitimate	13	4	17	15
Illegitimate	--	-	-	-
	--	--	--	--
	13	4	17	15
	==	==	==	==

### Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	1954	1953
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.2	22.6
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-
Total deaths per 1,000 live births	24.9	21.9
Total deaths per 1,000 live births in England	25.5	26.9

### Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total	1953
Legitimate	9	2	11	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-

### Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	1954	1953
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.0	12.03
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-
Total deaths per 1,000 live births	16.3	11.69

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total	1953
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	3	1	4	9
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
7. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	3	7	12
11. Malignant neoplasm lung	13	1	14	14
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	-	8	8	10



	Male	Female	Total	1953
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	5	5	6
14. Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	29	16	45	40
15. Leukaemia aleukaemia	1	4	5	4
16. Diabetes	1	4	5	4
17. Vascula lesions of nervous system	38	53	91	78
18. Coronary disease, angina	37	26	63	60
19. Hypertension with heart diseases	6	5	11	17
20. Other heart diseases	35	50	85	84
21. Other circulatory diseases	10	11	21	14
22. Influenza	1	1	2	7
23. Pneumonia	5	3	8	9
24. Bronchitis	13	5	18	13
25. Other respiratory diseases	2	2	4	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3	7
27. Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4	2
29. Hyperplasia or prostate	-	-	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	-	1	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	5	-	5	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	20	36	34
33. Motor vehicle accidents	9	3	12	7
34. All other accidents	9	5	14	7
35. Suicide	6	2	8	-
36. Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	1

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### GENERAL

The total number of each disease notified was as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-
Diphtheria	-
Dysentery	53
Erysipelas	6
Food Poisoning	1
Measles	8
Pneumonia	21
Poliomyelitis (Acute) (Infantile Paralysis)	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Scarlet Fever	40
Tuberculosis	63
Typhoid Fever	-
Whooping Cough	112

The following table classifies these notifications (excluding tuberculosis) according to age groups:-

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED

Age Periods

Disease	Age un-										Total Deaths	
	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	known		
Scarlet Fever	-	3	9	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Whooping Cough	4	17	27	62	1	-	1	-	-	-	112	-
Measles	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	8	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	2	1	-	11	4	3	-	22	8
Dysentery	1	-	8	21	3	6	5	3	3	-	50	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	6	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the number of children who were immunised during the period 1st. January - 31st. December, 1954:-

Age at	Under													
31.12.54	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
i.e. born in year	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41
Primary Immunisation	36	399	48	7	6	6	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Booster Dose	-	-	-	-	24	338	43	15	1	2	-	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1954 the following cases and deaths from Tuberculosis were notified:-

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
15-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-	5	6	1	1	1	-	-	-
35-	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-
45-	7	1	-	3	1	1	-	-
55-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

There are 15,019 houses in the district with a main water supply within the curtilage of the houses and 421 houses are supplied from wells and springs.

### WATER SAMPLES

	Number of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Piped Water	3	3	-
Well and spring water	15	9	6

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The laying of the rising main from Birstall to Queniborough sewage works is almost completed.

The extension to the Queniborough works should be completed in the Autumn of 1955.

At Cossington the conditions remain unchanged and the scheme for the re-sewering of the village is still under consideration.

### PAIL CLOSETS

There were 1,302 pail closets in the district, which is 77 fewer than last year.

The detailed information for each parish is as follows:-

	No. of Houses with a main water supply	No. of Houses without a main water supply	No. of Pails in each Parish
Anstey	1199	10	99
Barkby	103	18	46
Barkby Thorpe	-	18	10
Barrow upon Soar	919	13	72
Beeby	25	2	13
Birstall	2285	-	-
Burton on the Wolds	77	12	18
Cossington	116	8	41
Cotes	7	4	7
Croxton South	39	12	38
Hoton	60	9	34

	No. of Houses with a main water supply	No. of Houses without a main water supply	No. of Pails in each Parish
Mountsorrel	1275	10	101
Newtown Linford	309	16	2
Prestwold	14	4	11
Queniborough	382	9	72
Quorndon	1045	15	33
Ratcliffe on the Wreake	39	12	19
Rearsby	193	11	60
Rothley	907	10	63
Seagrave	84	20	85
Sileby	1409	11	87
Swithland	43	10	18
Syston	1771	9	73
Thrussington	120	30	71
Thurcaston	382	12	20
Thurmaston	1368	16	18
Ulverscroft	-	47	14
Walton on the Wolds	68	16	38
Wanlip	27	3	14
Woodhouse	501	32	25
Wymeswold	252	22	100
	-----	----	----
	15019	421	1302
	=====	====	=====

## HOUSING

The following table gives the figures for houses completed and in course of erection for the year:-

	Completed	Uncompleted
Pre-fabricated	96	32
Permanent	136	104
Private Enterprise	213	216
	----	----
	445	352
	====	====

There were 1,132 applications for Council houses at the end of the year, and of these 503 were made during 1954.

## LABORATORY, HOSPITAL, AMBULANCE AND NURSING FACILITIES

Close co-operation has been maintained in these matters with the County Medical Services.

When the voluntary services of the N.S.P.C.C. have



been requested there was always a very willing and valuable response in several cases where the safety and welfare of children were in hazard.

### LABORATORY SPECIMENS

Nature of Specimen	Number Examined
Throat and Nose Swabs . . . . .	50
Faeces and Urine . . . . .	543
Blood . . . . .	12
Sputa . . . . .	282
V. & C. Swabs . . . . .	1
Milk . . . . .	222
Water . . . . .	19
Ice-Cream . . . . .	41
Whooping Cough Swabs . . . . .	11
Miscellaneous . . . . .	248
	-----
	1,429
	=====

## REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A summary of the nature and number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year is given below:

<u>INSPECTIONS MADE</u>	Number of Inspections
Animal Keeping . . . . .	43
Bakehouses . . . . .	12
Dairies . . . . .	98
Drainage Works . . . . .	809
Dwelling Houses (all purposes) . . . . .	2054
Food Premises . . . . .	587
Offensive Trades . . . . .	25
Refuse Collection and Disposal . . . . .	27
Rodent Control . . . . .	182
Schools . . . . .	16
Shops . . . . .	86
Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection . . . . .	1259
Smoke Observations . . . . .	40
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. . . . .	515
Verminous and Dirty Premises . . . . .	27
Water Supplies . . . . .	315
Workshops, outworkers, etc. . . . .	158
Other Inspections . . . . .	381
	-----
TOTAL	6634
	=====



## NOTICES SERVED

	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
<u>Preliminary</u>		
Outstanding on 1st. January	35	12
Issued during year	203	44
Complied with during year	188	50
Statutory action necessary	39	4
Outstanding 31st. December	50	2
<u>Statutory</u>		
Outstanding on 1st. January	49	Nil
Issued during year	39	4
Complied with during year	61	4
Outstanding 31st. December	27	Nil

## SUMMARY ACTION

In the early part of the year successful prosecutions were taken for offences under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

1. Against the owner of a food shop for failure to provide adequate washing facilities
2. Against the vendor of a loaf of bread which contained maggots and weevils.

## INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Increased activity in dealing with unfit houses provided a busy year for the Housing Committee and staff.

The Sub-Committee visited many of the worst houses in the district and in most cases Demolition Orders were made or Undertakings accepted from the owners not to re-let the houses. In the houses dealt with in this way it would have been a complete waste of money to try to extend the period of occupation by carrying out further repairs.

The introduction of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has done little to persuade landlords to put their houses into a good state of repair with the attraction of an increase in rent. From the general enquiries at the office it appears that little advantage was taken of the opportunity to "invest" further money in property.



In three cases tenants applied to the Council for "Certificates of Disrepair" which prohibited the increase in rents and in all cases the certificates were issued.

The Engineer and Surveyor dealt with 22 applications for Improvement Grants, 13 of which were approved by the Council.

#### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	840
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1740
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	90
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	116
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	256

#### Repairs - Informal Action

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts	188
--	-----

#### Action under Statutory Powers

##### 1. Public Health Acts

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners	59
(b) by local authority in default of owners	2

##### 2. Housing Act, 1936

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10, 11 & 16)

(a) by owners	2
(b) by local authority in default of owners	-

## Demolition and Closing Orders

	Houses	No. of Persons displaced
1. <u>Housing Act, 1936</u>		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11	16	52
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force	3	11
(c) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	-	-
2. <u>Housing Act, 1949</u>		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3	-	-
(b) Demolition orders determined and closing orders substituted under Section 3(2)	-	-
3. <u>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953</u>		
Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1)	6	12
Number of Demolition Orders made		57
Number of houses in which the owners gave an undertaking not to re-let		18
Number of houses made the subject of closing orders		4

### Overcrowding

There were no new cases of Statutory Overcrowding

### CARAVAN SITES

There was a steady increase in the number of caravans stationed in the district but it is hoped that with the extended building of houses there will be less need for young couples to start married life in caravans.

The conditions generally on caravan sites were satisfactory.

There were 47 sites licensed, in most cases for the



stationing of one or two caravans, and the number of caravans totalled 201.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The most important change came in July when meat was derationed and it was necessary to re-open many of the private slaughterhouses in the district.

A survey of the available slaughterhouses showed that most were in need of alterations and repair and some were totally unsuitable for use.

Of the 26 slaughterhouses inspected the owners of 19 were given the opportunity to put their premises in a satisfactory hygienic state, 16 slaughterhouses were eventually licensed.

The number of slaughterhouses ultimately brought into use extended the resources of the Sanitary Inspectors on meat inspection duties and the situation was aggravated by the irregular hours of slaughter, mostly in the evenings and on Sundays.

In spite of the difficulties it was possible to carry out a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered.

In the six months period 1,259 visits were made to slaughterhouses.

#### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total weight in lbs.
Number killed (if known)	498	28	31	2858	984	
Number inspected	498	28	31	2858	984	

#### All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	4	-	1	320
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	79	3	-	35	16	770

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total weight in lbs.
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16	14	13	1.1	1.6	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	-	-	-	-	2700
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	67	5	-	-	34	1080
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13	14	-	-	3.2	

All condemned meat is stained with a green dye.  
The bulk of the condemned meat was sent to a maggot  
factory.

#### OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

The following articles of food were condemned as  
being unfit for human consumption:-

Mincemeat	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 jar
Tomatoes	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	37 tins
Fruit	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	42 tins
Milk	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12 tins
Soup	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 tin
Fish Cakes	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5 dozen
Cheese	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11 lb. 1/4 oz.
Bacon	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 st. 31 lb.
Stewed Steak	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 tins
Fish	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 tins
Sausage	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 st. 9 lbs.
Steak Pudding	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 tins
Pig's Head	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hammon	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 tin
Loose Meat	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 st. 13 lbs.
Cereals	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 packets
Peas	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12 tins
Tea Cake Mixture	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 packet
Jam	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5 jars & 1 tin
Sauces	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 bottles
Beans	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 tins
Meat, Tinned	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12 st. 3 lbs.
Pickles	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 jar



## MILK SUPPLY

The bulk of the milk sold in the district is now either pasteurised or sterilised.

All milk sold to the public is sampled for cleanliness and efficiency of heat treatment.

The examination of raw milk for myco-tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus was continued and of 50 bulk samples of milk tested all were found to be free from tuberculosis; but four herds were infected with Brucella Abortus. The investigation of this infection resulted in 153 further samples being taken. Milk from the infected herds was pasteurised until the herds were "cleared".

There were 12 premises registered as dairies (other than dairy farms).

Eight contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations were dealt with satisfactorily.

### MILK SAMPLES - Bacteriological Samples:

<u>Class of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested	7	7	-
Accredited	3	3	-
Undesignated	31	28	3
Pasteurised	11 +	11 +	-
Sterilised	3 +	3 +	-

+ Satisfactorily processed.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949

<u>Particulars of Licences Issued</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>	<u>T.T.</u>
Dealers' Licences	13	11	6
Supplementary Licences	4	3	3



## ICE CREAM

The conditions under which ice cream is manufactured and sold are generally satisfactory. There are still occasions, however, when conditions in vans leave much to be desired. The mobility of vans makes it difficult to control them and the time is surely ripe for legislation requiring the registration of vans used for the sale of ice cream.

There are three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream by the cold-mix method and 103 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

Number of samples of ice cream taken	32
Grade 1 (Highest grade)	25
Grade 2	6
Grade 3	1
Grade 4	-

### Ice Lollipops

Number satisfactory	9
Number unsatisfactory	Nil

## FOOD PREMISES

While no official "Clean Food" campaign has been inaugurated, much improvement in the preparation and handling of food is being achieved by routine visits to food premises.

Adequate supplies of hot water were installed in nine food premises and eight premises were cleaned and painted after informal action was taken.

The food premises are divided into various types, as follows:-

Grocers	135
Greengrocers	20
Butchers	40
Confectioners (cakes)	10
Confectioners (sweets)	13
Fish and Chips (and wet fish)	12



Bakehouses	17
Cafes	32
Canteens	19
Licensed Premises	114
Food Factories	2

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

Preserved Food and Sausage Manufacture	25
Manufacture of Ice Cream	3
Sale of Ice Cream	103
Number of Inspections of Premises	587

### RODENT CONTROL

The services of the rodent operator were fully engaged in the destruction of rats and mice, the Council providing a free destruction service to private house-holders but making a moderate charge for clearing business premises.

The sewers were treated by baiting the manholes and 58 were found to be infested.

All the Council's tips and sewage farms are visited frequently.

### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Number of private houses visited	1198
Number of private houses infested	539
Number of houses treated	539
Number of business premises visited	21
Number of business premises infested	12
Number of business premises treated	12

### REGULATED PREMISES

1. Number of Pet Shops Licensed	2
Number of Inspections	2
2. Number of premises registered for upholstering, etc. (Rag Flock Act)	1
Number of Inspections	3

3. Number of Knackers' Yards	2
Number of Inspections	25
4. Number of Inspections under Heating Appliances (Fire Guards) Regulations	21
Number of Contraventions	-

There are no Canal Boats registered in the District.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Number of factories on Register	271
Number of Inspections	158
Number of written notices	4
Number of occupiers prosecuted	-
Number of defects found	15
Number of defects remedied	15
Number referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	-
Number referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories	11

### OUTWORKERS

Number employed in the making of wearing apparel	149
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I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

J. W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.









