

[Report 1970] / Medical Officer of Health, Belford R.D.C.

Contributors

Belford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1970

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/m8rvv9zs>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

1
L
BELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1
1970



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

BELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1970

IAN G.P. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Area Health Office,
Wagonway Road,
ALNWICK.

Tel: Alnwick 2263

JOHN A. PICKERING, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector,
Belford Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
BELFORD.

Tel: Belford 341

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH1970To the Chairman and Members of the Belford Rural District Council

Vital Statistics The estimated mid-year population was 5,240 - an increase of 120 over the estimate for 1969. There was an excess of 36 deaths over births during the year and so the estimate assumes an inward migration of 156 persons into the District. However, the preliminary report of the Census 1971 shows the resident population to be 4,602 persons. This compares with a 1961 Census population of 5,004 and 1951 Census of 5,140. So that in spite of appearances to the contrary the population of the District has been falling in common with the rest of North Northumberland.

The number of births was again low and the crude birth rate, 10.7 per thousand population, compared with one for England and Wales of 16.0 per thousand. The area comparability factor was 1.21 and the adjusted birth rate 12.9 per thousand which is still well below the national rate. However, if the Census population is used, as opposed to the mid-year estimate, then those rates are proportionately raised. The crude birth rate is 12.1 per thousand and the adjusted rate 14.6 per thousand. Again there was a predominance of male over female births.

The comparability factor for deaths was reduced from 0.84 to 0.82, an indication of an aging population. Exactly three quarters of the deaths were in persons aged 65 years or older. There were three deaths under 45 years due to congenital deformities in an infant, a motor vehicle accident, and heart disease. Motor vehicle accidents caused three deaths and two of these involved elderly pedestrians. Other causes of death were in the expected proportions.

Immunisation Last year acceptance rates for primary immunisation of infants appeared to be unsatisfactorily low but the statistics for 1970 show a reversal of this position. A lower acceptance rate had been contrary to the experience of doctors and health visitors and would seem to have been apparent rather than real and due to recent changes in the immunisation schedule and method of recording. Measles vaccination has become acceptable and its value is indicated by a general fall in the level of the disease. This form of immunisation is to be encouraged because, apart from the discomfort of the illness, a proportion of children have serious complications and the national deaths from this disease in children at present average about forty annually. Vaccination against rubella (German Measles) became available for 13-year-old girls. This is a prophylactic measure against possible congenital defects as a result of infection during pregnancy and acceptance was reasonably good. At the time of writing it has now been recommended nationally that vaccination against smallpox need no longer be recommended routinely as part of the immunisation schedule for children. As a result of smallpox eradication programmes the world-wide incidence has fallen dramatically especially in the last ten years - a fall both in the number of cases and in the number of countries reporting the disease. Vaccination for international travel is being required by progressively fewer countries unless the traveller comes from an infected area.

Infectious Diseases One case of measles was notified and one case of food poisoning which was contracted whilst the person was on holiday abroad.

There were no new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Brucellosis was diagnosed in a man aged 20 years. His work was to a certain extent associated with farms but he had little direct contact with animals. The source of dairy milk was not implicated.

A case of Q Fever occurred in a farmer. With this disease evidence of past infections in man have been shown by surveys to be quite common. It also occurs in wild and domestic animals but it only causes illness in man and that is uncommon. Illnesses are usually mild and symptoms can be very varied, the commonest being pneumonia.

Mussel poisoning. Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were received concerning the level of toxicity in mussels over the summer months. This rose above the accepted safety level at the beginning of June and then fell below it by the beginning of August. The usual warning notices were placed near the mussel beds and commercial fishing was discontinued. Levels of toxicity were not high and have fallen annually since 1968.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 39,797 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,282 and the number of new houses completed during the year was nil.

The estimated mid-year population was 5,240 and this figure was taken when calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICSLive BirthsMales Females Total

Legitimate

30

23

53

Illegitimate

2

1

3

Totals

322456

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population

10.7

Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.21)

12.9

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births

5.0

Stillbirths

Legitimate

2

-

2

Illegitimate

-

-

-

Totals

2-2

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births

33

Total live and still births

60

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate

1

-

1

Illegitimate

-

-

-

Totals

1-1Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births

18

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births

19

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births

-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate

1

-

1

Illegitimate

-

-

-

Totals

1-1

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births

18

POPULATION, BIRTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

1970 - 1971

Males Females Total

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births

18

Perinatal Mortality RateStillbirths and deaths under one week combined per
1,000 total live and still births

52

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

-

-

Deaths

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population

Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (0.82)

17.6

14.4

CAUSES OF DEATHMales Females Total

Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach

1

1

2

Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus

3

1

4

Malignant Neoplasm - Breast

-

1

1

Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus

-

2

2

Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate

1

-

1

Leukaemia

1

-

1

Other Malignant Neoplasms

2

5

7

Hypertensive Disease

2

-

2

Ischaemic Heart Disease

13

12

25

Other Forms of Heart Disease

2

2

4

Cerebrovascular Disease

8

13

21

Other Diseases of Circulatory System

2

2

4

Pneumonia

1

2

3

Other Diseases of Respiratory System

1

-

1

Other Diseases of Digestive System

1

1

2

Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System

1

1

2

Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System

-

1

1

Congenital Anomalies

1

-

1

Motor Vehicle Accidents

2

1

3

All other Accidents

1

3

4

All other External Causes

1

-

1

Totals

444892

POPULATION, BIRTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY

1921 - 1970

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate
1921	4,940	16.2	6	75.0
1931	4,433	14.4	5	78.0
1932	4,521	13.5	5	82.0
1933	4,438	12.6	2	35.7
1934	4,493	18.0	2	24.7
1935	4,555	13.8	4	63.5
1936	4,647	16.5	5	64.9
1937	4,675	16.7	4	51.0
1938	4,764	17.4	6	72.3
1939	5,127	11.4	4	71.0
1940	5,265	12.7	3	44.7
1941	5,379	14.7	6	76.0
1942	5,279	19.3	4	39.2
1943	Report missing	-	-	-
1944	4,972	-	-	-
1945	4,703	16.4	-	-
1946	4,884	20.6	6	59.4
1947	4,906	21.8	4	37.3
1948	4,904	15.2	1	13.3
1949	4,940	15.4	3	39.5
1950	5,099	16.2	3	36.0
1951	5,155	14.7	1	13.0
1952	5,022	15.7	1	12.6
1953	5,065	12.5	1	15.6
1954	5,030	14.0	-	-
1955	5,030	13.5	3	44.0
1956	5,030	11.1	2	35.0
1957	5,030	13.1	3	45.0
1958	5,010	13.6	1	14.7
1959	5,040	16.5	2	24.1
1960	5,050	15.0	-	-
1961	4,800	15.0	1	13.9
1962	4,790	12.1	2	34.5
1963	4,780	14.2	1	14.7
1964	4,780	11.3	1	18.5
1965	4,820	13.1	-	-
1966	4,820	11.2	1	18.5
1967	4,820	15.0	2	33.0
1968	5,100	11.4	1	17.2
1969	5,120	11.3	1	17.0
1970	5,240	10.7	1	18.0

**NOTIFICATIONS OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Measles 1
Food Poisoning 1

Disease	Under 5		4-15		Total
	Under 5	4-15	Under 5	4-15	
Diphtheria	371	15	383	63	444
Whooping Cough	366	8	374	59	433
Tetanus	371	15	383	64	447
Polio	375	8	383	60	443
Measles	305	75	380	-	380
Rubella	-	159	159	-	159

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Berwick Borough	195
Belford R.D.	-
Glenbaird R.D.	71
North & Islandbaird R.D.	-
Total	266

IMMUNISATIONBerwick M.B., Belford R.D., Glendale R.D., Norham & Islandshires R.D.

(Population 26,770)

Disease	Primary Immunisations			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	371	12	383	63	414	477
Whooping Cough	366	8	374	29	149	178
Tetanus	371	12	383	64	424	488
Polio	375	8	383	60	417	477
Measles	203	75	278	-	-	-
Rubella	-	159	159	-	-	-

	Primary Vaccination			Revaccination		
	Under 5	5-15	Total	Under 5	5-15	Total
Smallpox	286	12	298	1	2	3

There were 352 live births in the area during 1970 and the number of primary immunisations of infants under 4 years of age (smallpox - under 5 years) have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	-	105%
Whooping Cough	-	104%
Tetanus	-	105%
Polio	-	106%
Smallpox	-	81%
Measles	-	58%

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Berwick Borough	195
Belford R.D.	-
Glendale R.D.	71
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	-
Total	<u>266</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1970

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS & VISITS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Drainage	100
W.C.'s	2
Septic Tanks	12
Dangerous and Dilapidated Buildings	3
Trade Refuse	59
Dustbins	2
Offensive accumulations	1
Public Conveniences	101
Water Supply and Water samples	63
Camping Sites	123

HOUSING ACTS

Repairs and survey	165
Demolition and Closing Sec. 16	2
Improvement Grants	57

FOOD & DRUGS

Slaughterhouse - meat inspections	97
Butchers' Shops - " "	47
Food Premises - inspections	195
- condemned food	10
Ice-cream retailers	12
Ice-cream Manufacturers	16
Fish Merchants	13
Dairies, Milk Dealers etc.	9

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories with mechanical power	17
Factories without mechanical power	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Inspection of dwellinghouses	44
Business premises	140
Local Authority Premises	26

MISCELLANEOUS

Refuse Tips	189
Sewage Works	123
Sea Outfalls	47

Total

WATER SUPPLIES

The Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company continues to maintain all the public supplies to the area satisfactorily so far as quality and quantity is concerned.

The proposal to extend the trunk main from Warenford to Belford made a little progress during the year. The Company having accepted a tender for the work which has been delayed for administrative reasons, this work commenced during the latter part of 1970 and the extension of this water main to Belford will bring about an improvement in the quantity and quality water supplied to the village.

Tabulated below is a statement of samples taken and results obtained of the public water supplies:-

Source	Total Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. of unsatisfactory samples with faecal coli
Belford Village	13	12	1	1
Hospital Springs	12	11	1	1
Paddy's	12	12	-	-
Brockdam	4	4	-	-
Bamburgh	24	23	1	1
Coquet Water Board	12	12	-	-
Total	77	74	3	3

SEWERAGE

Approval by the Ministry has now been given to provide a treatment works at Bamburgh. Tenders have been received and work commenced on site during the early part of 1970. These works will provide Bamburgh village with the long overdue facilities for sewage disposal it requires. Problems have been encountered by the Contractor which will delay completion.

Little progress has been made on the Seahouses proposals due to inconsistent float tests. A ministry inquiry has been held and it is hoped to report further progress next year.

The Belford and Beadnell works have operated satisfactorily during the year as have the remaining outfalls at Seahouses. Extensions to provide a public sewer in the Station Road area of Belford require to be considered in further depth and it is hoped to report some progress on this matter next year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of house refuse continued satisfactorily during the year. I am pleased to report that the refuse collection based on paper sacks used as bin-liners has proved successful and has been further extended to include private as well as Council houses, this has helped to contain part of the overtime necessary in summer to deal with this service.

Trade refuse collection has continued and again because of "bulking" cartons etc., the amount of loose paper on the tips has been reduced.

Despite the provision of litter bins, the indiscriminate disposal of litter continues to be a source of complaint. The street sweeping service in the central area of Seahouses, instituted by the Council to augment the provision by the County Council has continued successfully. Whilst this has resulted in a great improvement in the appearance of the village much remains to be done to educate the public in basic rules of cleanliness. It would seem to me that the provisions of the Litter Act could well be strengthened to provide a deterrent in the penalty.

The refuse tip controlled by the Council has been well maintained and although tipping space is being reduced there is no immediate shortage of space within the district. The Council continued their use of the tip at Embleton and whilst this does result in some increased running there is no doubt that this is more economic than providing some alternative means of disposal.

The refuse vehicles have again been under considerable pressure which has inevitably resulted in minor breakdowns from time to time. The problems besetting this service are due to increased volume of refuse from an expanding district. A new vehicle is required which will carry larger loads of refuse whilst retaining an ability to manoeuvre in a restricted space, this would mean a vehicle which compacted refuse to a higher degree than the type presently operated by the Council. I am happy to report that towards the end of the year the Council agreed to purchase a Revopak refuse collecting vehicle. This vehicle is one of the largest on the market and should help to contain the refuse explosion.

The operation of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, in relation to disposal of refuse and other motor vehicles has not caused any problems during the year. A number of vehicles have been taken to the tip by their owners and disposed of free of charge.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by the Council's workmen during the year. Their work was done in difficult conditions without any complaints from the public.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The conveniences within the district have been well patronised by the public during the year. By and large little vandalism has occurred but the habits of the public, particularly at weekends leave a lot to be desired. The filthy conditions encountered by the cleaners are a shocking indictment of that section of the community who have little or no respect for the amenities provided for their and others use.

CAMPING AND CARAVANS

All sites have continued to be reasonably maintained throughout the year.

The number of licensed caravan sites remained unchanged during the year at 16 but the number of caravans permitted has risen from 1,232 to 1,269. A number of minor infringements of site licence conditions occurred during the year relating mainly to numbers permitted and cleanliness. These were dealt with informally and remedied without the need for further enforcement action.

The problems of touring caravans is a growing one and finds the district largely unprepared despite the report given last year. Although this has not been because of lack of effort in attempting to find a solution. There is a reluctance on the part of the Planning Department and on landowners to assist constructively and in my view they do not as yet appreciate the scale of the problem within the district.

Camping holidays continued to expand during the year and the two approved sites recorded their highest number of campers in any year since the inception of the two sites. One is privately owned and the other is operated by the Council.

The future of the Council site is still uncertain and again I have to report a complete lack of progress in finding a new site. The existing site

has the benefit of a temporary planning permission only and to date the County Planning Committee have not felt able to give a planning permission for a longer period, although negotiations are proceeding. This uncertainty

has resulted in the Council being unable to provide a high standard of facilities and amenity on the site. There is no doubt that this service operated by the Council is essential as the original reason for starting the

site was to prevent indiscriminate camping. As the site has now operated for eight years without causing justifiable complaint, bearing in mind the small investment as a result of the temporary planning permission, it would

seem to me that there is not a strong practical case against it. The problem

would seem to be one mainly of visual amenity and unless the planning authority are able to alter their views then the Council will have no alternative but to return to the pre-1963 position where there was camping all along the coastline with all the attendant public health problems. It is my hope that the County Planning Committee will realise these dangers and agree to a more permanent solution.

An unlicensed site exists at Budle and despite undertakings not to continue its' use, camping continues. During the year the use reached the permitted level by one day and the Council felt unable to prosecute. Until adequate legislation is introduced to control camping there is little which can be done to remedy this matter.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960.

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned for the reasons shown.

Commodity	Reason for Condemnation	Weight
Canned Meat	Tainted	32 lbs.
Other Canned Food	Damaged, holed and blown	306 lbs.
Frozen foods	Defrosted	334 lbs.
Cooked meats	Contamination	12 lbs.

The sampling of milk for Brucella Abortus continued and a total of 76 samples were obtained during the year for this purpose, none of which were found to be positive.

Ice cream manufactured within the district has been regularly sent for bacteriological examination and the results of examination are as follows:-

Grade	1	2	3	4
	11	2	2	0

N.B. Grade 1 is the highest

This indicates a good standard of hygiene in the manufacture and preparation for sale of ice cream.

Food premises were all subject to regular inspections during the year and it was not found necessary to take any formal action. The standard of hygiene in the district is, by and large, very good. Advice to food handlers continues to be given and I am happy to report, acted upon. Minor infringements of the regulations have come to light during inspections but these have been dealt with informally.

Below is a tabulation of types of premises and the application of Regulations 16 and 19 to them.

Type of Premises	Number of Premises	Number complying with Reg.16	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number complying with Reg.19
Butchers	5	5	5	5
General Dealers	18	18	16	16
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Catering Establishments including Hotels and Public Houses	33	33	33	33
Greengrocers	4	3	4	4
Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Totals	65	64	63	63

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All registered premises were inspected during the year and most complied with the requirements of the Act. The infringements found, 11 in number, were dealt with informally and no further action was necessary.

Below is reproduced a statement as to the number of premises to which the Act applies and the number of visits etc. made.

Class of Premise	No. Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	No. of Premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	-	4	4
Retail Shops	-	27	27
Wholesale Shops	-	1	1
Catering Estab.	1	21	21
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-

Total number of visits	-	155
Total of Persons employed in premises to which the Act applies	-	335 (seasonal)
Total of Males	-	95
Total of Females	-	240
Number of premises for which exemption was in force during the year	-	1

There were no prosecutions for offences under the Act.

No accidents were reported during the year.

Poultry Inspection - There are no processing establishments in this district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND STALLS REGISTERED AT YEAR END

All registered premises were inspected during the year and were found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act. The only premises which were found to be in breach of the Act were those which were found to be in breach of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of premises. The following table shows the number of premises which were found to be in breach of the Act during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parishes	Adderstone with Lucker	Bamburgh	Beadnell	Belford	Easington	Ellingham	Middleton	North Sunderland	Totals	
Pop. 1961	303	558	586	1070	199	430	233	1625	5004	
No. Inhabited houses. (According to Census)	129 (103)	264 (216)	378 (242)	419 (360)	78 (71)	148 (122)	87 (83)	779 (607)	2282 (1804)	
public supply	No. houses with piped supply in houses	95	229	354	380	-	64 & 1 Brdg School	-	769	1892
	No. houses with stand-pipe supply	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	9
private supplies	No. houses with piped supply in houses	24	31	24	39	77	78	87	8	370
	No houses with stand-pipes	6	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	11
No. houses with W.C.	119	260	378	419	71	138	86	775	2246	
No. houses with bath	120	257	373	401	71	126	86	746	2180	

POSITION WITH REGARD TO WHITE HOUSES

A survey of the district has commenced and 284 houses have been considered. From the results so far it would seem that there are a few unfit houses in the area and some sub-standard. On the whole there would seem to be a high standard of housing in the district.

(3) Houses not included in above approved for grant under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act 1946-54

- (a) Bath or shower
- (b) Wash hand basin
- (c) Hot water supply
- (d) Water Closet

HOUSINGGENERAL

Total number of inhabited houses in District	2,282
New houses Local Authority	-
New houses other Housing Authority	-
New houses Private Persons	66
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	394

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION

1.	Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2.	Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	1
3.	Houses closed not demolished (Section 16)	-
4.	Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings	3

REPAIRSHouses made Fit

(a)	By informal action	-
(b)	By owners as a result of statutory notice	2
(c)	By Local Authority in default of owners	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSHOUSING ACT 1949 - HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT, 1959

1.	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	
(a)	Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	18
(b)	Applications rejected	1
(c)	Applications approved	17
(d)	Approximate average grant approved per house	£983
(e)	Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	279

2.	<u>Standard Grants</u>		
		<u>During</u>	<u>Total to</u>
		<u>year</u>	<u>date</u>
(1)	Number of separate houses for which grants were paid during year	2	46
(2)	Number of houses so provided with		
	(a) Bath or shower	2	37
	(b) Wash hand basin	2	42
	(c) Hot water supply	2	37
	(d) Water Closet	2	38
(3)	Houses not included in above approved for grant under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act 1946-54	-	-

POSITION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSES

A survey of the district has commenced and 584 houses have been considered. From the results so far it would seem that there are a few unfit houses in the area and some sub-standard. On the whole there would seem to be a high standard of housing in the district.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	45		559	13	
Number inspected	45		559	13	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole Carcasses condemned			2		
Percentage of the number inspected affected and condemned in whole with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci			0.358		
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned					
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	2				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.44				
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2				
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration					
Generalised and totally condemned					

Total weight of meat condemned - 15 cwt. 106 lb.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

During the year the Council continued their contract with a Service Company for pest control. This service has worked very well and has ensured that all complaints are dealt with within 24 hours. It has also permitted the release of Council workmen to other duties.

Below is tabulated the number and type of properties treated during the year.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
 (ii) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
 (ii) Mice

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	2,695	104
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	44	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	37	2
(ii) Mice	7	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	183	14
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	-	2
(ii) Mice	-	2

SEWERS

The sewers were tested for rat infestation and no 'takes' were recorded.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1961Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	8		
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	12		
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.)	2	5		
Totals	28	25		

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanlines (S.1)				
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient				
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
(c) Not separate for sexes				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)				

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form 1-75 (Rev. 1-25-60)

1. INVESTIGATION AND THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 504 OF TITLE 5, U.S. CODE

Section	Number of cases in which Section 504 was invoked	Number of cases in which Section 504 was not invoked	Total	Provision
				Number of cases in which Section 504 was invoked
1. Provisions in which Section 504 is invoked by local authority	5	1	6	1. Provisions in which Section 504 is invoked by local authority
2. Provisions not included in Section 504 in which Section 504 is invoked by the local authority	22	2	24	2. Provisions not included in Section 504 in which Section 504 is invoked by the local authority
3. Other provisions in which Section 504 is invoked by local authority (including out-of-workshop provisions)	11	2	13	3. Other provisions in which Section 504 is invoked by local authority (including out-of-workshop provisions)
Totals	38	5	43	

2. Cases in which Section 504 was not invoked

Section	Number of cases in which Section 504 was not invoked	Number of cases in which Section 504 was invoked	Total	Provision
				Number of cases in which Section 504 was not invoked
1. Other provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked	1	1	2	1. Other provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked
2. Provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked by local authority	1	1	2	2. Provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked by local authority
3. Provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked by the local authority	1	1	2	3. Provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked by the local authority
4. Provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked by out-of-workshop provisions	1	1	2	4. Provisions in which Section 504 is not invoked by out-of-workshop provisions
Totals	4	4	8	

