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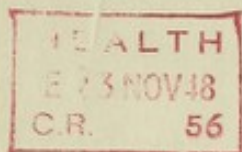
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THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended

31st December, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report of the  
Public Health Department for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1947.

Section A - Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Conisbrough, within whose boundaries is situated the ancient castle,  
is a fairly compact Urban District of 1,593 acres and lies in the industrial  
part of South Yorkshire. The chief occupation is deep seam mining at the  
Donaby Main and Cadeby Collieries.

General Statistics.

The area of the district	1593 Acres
Census Population, 1921	15,860
Census Population, 1931	18,174
Registrar General's estimated residential population mid-year 1947	16,190
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1947	4,002
Rateable Value mid-year	£ 56,306
Sum represented by penny rate	£ 210

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births. The number of births registered during the year were:-

	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate.	233	197	430
Illegitimate	11	7	18
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population mid 1947			27.7
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population mid 1946			24.3
Birth rate per 1,000 for England and Wales.			20.5

### Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	6	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-

The total of 10 stillbirths gives a rate of .62 per 1,000 population.

The still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 21.

### Deaths.

	Male	Female	Total.
From all causes	127	84	211
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population.		13.0	
Death rate per 1,000 for England and Wales (provisional)		12.0	
Death rate per 1,000 for this district in 1947		9.3	

### Infantile Mortality.

In 1947 there were 33 deaths of infants under one year of age which represents a rate of all infants per 1,000 live births of 74. This shows considerable increase on last year's figure of 42 and compares unfavourably with the infant mortality rate for England and Wales of 41 per 1,000 live births.

<u>Deaths from Puerperal Causes.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total</u> <u>(live and still) births.</u>
Puerperal Sepsis.	1	2.18
Other Puerperal Causes.	-	-
Total	1	2.18

The total maternal mortality representing deaths of mothers in child birth per 1,000 live and still births is 2.18, and compares with the figure of 1.12 for the aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts, and a figure of 1.17 for England and Wales (provisional).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	18	9	27
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	--	-	--
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	--	-	--
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3	1	4



CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Conisbro' Urban District.	Aggregate West Riding Urban District.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales. (Provincial) figures)
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	27.7	21.6	21.5	20.5
DEATH RATES:- (All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes.	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.0
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal) x	0.25	0.16	0.16	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	0.93	0.38	0.39	0.47
Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08
Respiratory Diseases //. (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.98	1.41	1.37	xx
Cancer.	1.73	1.87	1.80	1.85
Heart and Circulatory Diseases /	3.83	4.23	3.68	xx
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	74	44	45	41
DIARRHOEA (deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	8.93	5.17	5.31	5.8
MATERNAL MORTALITY. (Deaths of Mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)				
Puerperal Sepsis	2.18	0.24	0.21	0.26
Other Causes	-	0.88	1.07	0.91
Total	2.18	1.12	1.28	1.17

x Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

// Combined death rate from Bronchitis, pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

/ Combined death rate from Heart Disease and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

xx Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	All Causes	Males. 127	Females. 84
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	-	-	-
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	7	7
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	-	-
8. Syphilitic diseases.	1	1	1
9. Influenza	1	2	2
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Polio-myelitis-encephalitis.	-	-	-
12. Acute Infective encephalitis	-	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal cavity and Oesophagus (M)	-	-	-
14.                 and Uterus (F)	-	2	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	8	3	3
15. Cancer of Breast	-	1	1
16. Cancer of all other sites.	10	4	4
17. Diabetes.	1	1	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	9	6	6
19. Heart Diseases.	34	23	23
20. Other Diseases of circulatory system.	2	3	3
21. Bronchitis.	11	1	1
22. Pneumonia.	12	8	8
23. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	-	-	-
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	1	1
26. Appendicitis	1	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases	1	2	2
28. Nephritis.	2	5	5
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis.	-	1	1
30. Other maternal causes.	-	-	-
31. Premature birth.	6	5	5
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, Infantile dysfunction.	5	-	-
33. Suicide	1	1	1
34. Road Traffic Accident.	1	1	1
35. Other Violent Causes.	2	3	3
36. All other causes.	6	3	3

## SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of your Authority:-

Dr. D.T. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., C.I.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. R.E. Ingloby, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.P.C., Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. A. Jones, Clerk to the Sanitary Inspector.

2. (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens in connection with the diagnosis of diseases are sent to the County Council Laboratory at Wakefield and a portion of them also to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary through the kindness of the Board.



(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A motor ambulance is provided by the West Riding County Council for the removal of accidents and other cases to Hospital. This service has proved adequate.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Unfortunately under the present conditions there is no private Nursing Association in the district, previously the district had two District Nurses available under a private Nursing Association at Donaby Main.

I am of the opinion that at least one District Nurse should be available for work within the district, and I am doubtful if one nurse would be able to fulfil all the calls made in connection with this most desirable facility for the area.

(d) CLINICS.

Ante-Natal and School Clinics are held at the Church Road, Donaby Main, and Conisbrough Welfare Centre. The latter is a weekly Clinic opened on Monday afternoon in connection with Ante-Natal and Infantile care.

The Church Road, Donaby Main Clinic is open all week, provision being made here for school dental services, dental services for expectant mothers and Ultra-Violet light treatment, and on Thursday of each week one hour for immunisation purposes against Diphtheria.

An Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, an Orthopaedic Clinic and Paediatric Clinic are provided for the treatment of children of your area at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

(e) HOSPITALS.

The Council are a constituent authority of the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board. The hospital is situated at Conisbrough and receives patients for the following diseases:-

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Enteric and Para-typhoid Fever. The Board have also a Small Pox Hospital.

A motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Hospital Board, for the purposes of removal to Hospital, cases suffering from Infectious Diseases. The Joint Hospital Board also provide facilities for the disinfection of clothing and bedding at a small charge to the Authority.

The Fullerton Hospital covers most of the acute medical and surgical work of your Urban District.

A Mortuary is provided at the Council Offices by the Local Authority.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

By the Conisbrough (Constitution of Urban District and Division into Wards) Order 1920, the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890, and the Baths and Wash-houses Acts 1864 to 1869 were declared to be in force in the Urban District.

Part III of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890 has been adopted and came into force on the 1st May, 1922.

Part II, IV and X of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907 have been adopted and came into force on the 1st May, 1922.

Part II of the Public Health Act, 1925, has been adopted.

Certain sections of the above have been repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.

By Order of the Minister of Health dated 8th September, 1924, Byelaws with respect to New Streets came into operation in the Urban District. By Order of the Minister of Health dated 30th December, 1939, new Building Byelaws came into operation.

By Order of the Minister of Health dated 27th June, 1930, Byelaws with respect to Recreation Grounds became operative.



SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The prevalence of Measles was marked this year, 104 cases being notified as against 5 the previous year, but the incidence of Scarlet Fever was lower, only being 20 notified this year compared with 46 the previous year. Diphtheria is also declining, and only 5 notifications were received this year with no deaths, compared with 20 notifications the previous year with one death. There were 3 cases of Infantile Paralysis and outbreak of which occurred in this country during the year. There were no deaths from this disease.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Disease	Total cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small pox	--	--	--
Scarlet Fever	20	20	--
Diphtheria	5	5	--
Enteric Fever. (including Para-typhoid)	-	-	--
Puerperal Pyrexia.	4	4	--
Pneumonia.	22	--	20
Polioomyelitis	2	1	--
Polioencephalitis.	1	-	--
Erysipelas	3	-	--
Measles	104	-	--
Whooping Cough	14	-	--

An analysis of the total notified cases under the following age-groups is attached.

1 year, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 35-, 45-, 65 and over.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of a person suffering from Tuberculosis).

# NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1947 are given in the following form:-

Age Period.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
5-15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-25	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
25-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	2	1	2	2	-	1	-

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register for your area at the end of the year was 90. I am quite satisfied regarding the efficiency of notifications of Tuberculosis in your area.

## GENERAL.

The birth-rate continues high and with the high figure of 27.7 for 1947 it is anticipated that the infants classes will be unusually large in the year 1952. The infant death-rate is showing wide variations but it is thought that the rate will steady in the next few years at about 40 per 1,000 live births. I consider the health statistics for this year to be quite satisfactory.

In conclusion Gentlemen, I have to thank all the officers of the Council for the co-operation providing the information I have required, and in particular for the assistance the Sanitary Inspector has given me in compiling this Report. (~~As this is my last Report to the Conisbrough Urban District Council,~~ I should like to thank the Public Health Committee and the Council for their continued support and help during my term of office.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

D.T. CLARK .

Medical Officer of Health.



# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over.	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	1	1	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	20
Diphtheria	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	2	8	4	22
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Polioencephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Measles	4	9	13	11	29	35	2	-	1	-	-	-	104
Whooping Cough	1	2	3	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	14

HEALTH  
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THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

LIBRARY

for the year ended

31st December, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you a Report on the work done by the Sanitary Inspector's Department which includes the Public Cleansing Service, which unfortunately due to the pressure of work was not completed in time to be incorporated in the Medical Officer's Annual Report, and under the circumstances, I must tender an apology to you.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The supplies in this district are obtained from boreholes, the water being pumped by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board and the National Coal Board, the supplies being purchased from these authorities.

A portion of this water is delivered into a service reservoir situate at Conarby, but the majority of the water is supplied to this district directly out of the service mains as they enter the district, and thus, a constant supply is obtained within the area.

PURIFICATION.

A portion of the supply purchased from the N.C.B. is treated for hardness, followed by a filtration process, but no further treatment is undertaken by the authority, whilst the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board supply receives no treatment at all.

ANALYSIS.

30 samples of water were submitted for Bacteriological analysis by the Conisbrough Urban District Council and the National Coal Board during the year.

Eight of these samples contained caliform bacilli in a 100cc, and are classed as a 2nd class water supply.



## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Nine reports of this type of analysis are available and appear to be satisfactory although the supply is definitely hard and the hardness is of a temporary character.

## SUPPLY.

The approximate number of dwelling houses supplied within the district is 4,040.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No extensions to the sewers or sewage works have been made during the year but one anticipates such extensions will become necessary if the future housing programme as proposed by the Housing Committee is put into effect during the next few years, or, alternatively if local industries are developed upon any scale. Furthermore, in times of heavy rain the present storm water facilities appear to require review to remove the nuisance of the flooding of certain parts of the district with the resultant nuisance to the inhabitants living in these areas.

Repairs to, and additional connections have been made to the existing drainage during the year and there has been an increase in notifications to this department of the proposed alterations and for repairs, especially in the Conisbrough area, but Donaby appears to be remarkably free from drainage troubles, the standard of workmanship with regard to this matter is considerably improving in this area.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are at present within the district the following forms of sanitary convenience:-

Pail Closets	2
Privy Middens	18
Podestal Water Closets	4570
Waste Water Closets	162
Trough Closets	28

Councils policy of converting these undesirable types of sanitary convenience is very commendable, but unfortunately the local builders can obtain plenty of more congenial repairs and although they undertake this work by contract, the speed with which it is accomplished leaves much to be desired, in fact, I am in agreement with the opinion which has been expressed in the Council Chamber that only by adopting direct labour methods will this work be accomplished before a number of years have elapsed.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

It has not been found necessary to take any action in connection with pollution with the rivers or streams within the district.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaints have been made with regard to the output of undesirable material exhausted into the atmosphere as products of combustion and it appears an appropriate time for the installation of atmospheric pollution recording equipment for the purpose of obtaining a true picture of the conditions appertaining in the area. Unfortunately, whilst the use of inferior fuels for firing purposes is adhorred to, which possess a lower B.T.U output, a certain increase in undesirable products of combustion must be expected, unless boiler capacity is increased or combustion chambers are so designed with a bigger area to burn more of this material to obtain the same output without creating a nuisance.

Whilst the country is its present economical difficulty one has to accept a decrease in the standards although this appears most undesirable, but it is desirable that a true record of this decrease should be recorded so that at a future date an improvement on this standard can be demanded and the undesirable standard is only allowed as a temporary measure.

## SHOPS.

20 visits were made under the Shops Act, 1934, those constituted routine inspections and the premises were found in most cases to be satisfactory with regard to the provision of the Shops Acts.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one swimming bath under the control of the local authority within the district which at present is not used for this purpose, it is hoped that the necessary plant may be available in the near future so that this amenity will be again restored to the residents of the district at a future date.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	3
No. of other houses found to be infested	5
No. disinfested by the Council	6
No. disinfested by the property owner.	1

The disinfestation of Council's property is carried out by the Council's workmen, an approved spray disinfestation agent being used for this purpose, household linen etc., being disinfested by a steam process. (The)

Contd:-



### Eradication of Bed Bugs    contd:-

The extermination of this pest cannot be too rigorously prosecuted, and the Council's intention that all future cases of infestation of Council's property is due to tenant's neglect, and that the tenant should pay for disinfection service should tend to create a more cleanly habit amongst them with a resultant saving of revenue from treatment costs.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

No. of houses visited (Housing Consolidated Amended Regulation 1932)    None.

No. of inspections of Schools	0
do      Factorios	3
do      Bakchouses	11
do      Dairies and Cow Sheds	20
do      Refuse Tip	25
Complaints received and investigated	1434
No. of re-inspections made	107
Visits made to houses (re. cases of infectious disease)	31
 No. of houses disinfested	 31
No. of drains tested	56
Total number of defects discovered	887
Informal notices served	149
Statutory Notices served	22
No. of nuisances abated	626

### CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Some of these have been dealt with in detail in other portions of this report briefly these are as follows:-

- (1) The conversion of Privy Middens into Water Closets.
- (2) The conversion of Trough Closets into Water Closets.
- (3) The conversion of Waste Water Closets into Water Closets.
- (4) The paving of back streets and unmade roads.
- (5) The clearing of previously demolished housing sites.
- ((6) The redevelopment of those sites where possible.
- (7) The provision of a suitable <sup>site</sup> for the refuse tip. This has partially been overcome by the proposal of developing certain land as a play field but due to the unsuitability of the roads leading to the site alternative means will have to be provided.



## LIST OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED

Defective drains.  
Choked sewers.  
Defective soil pipos and W.C.  
Defective rainwater pipes, gutter and roofs.  
Defective and wet plaster work.  
Dirty and verminous houses and premises.  
Dangerous Buildings.  
Dirty and delapidated closets.  
Accumulations of Refuse.  
Defective and uncoven gullies.  
Insanitary sinks.  
Defective fire rangos.  
Defective slop water pipes.  
Choked waste water closets.  
Defective tipplers to Waste Water Closets.  
Choked W.C.  
Insanitary Yards.  
Insufficient and unsatisfactory ventilation.  
Burst Water Pipes.  
Defective floors.  
Misc. Nuisances.  
Rodent Infestations.

## HOUSING.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The housing conditions in the district is causing great concern amongst a considerable portion of the public and I propose to deal with this under two headings:-

- (1) Those already housed.      (2) Those desiring houses

Conditions found as a result of complaints reveals that the general standard appertaining in the district is declining; the number of repairs required is considerably increasing, in fact, there are few houses in the district which can still be called first class property requiring no repairs, and landlords cannot altogether be blamed for their condition.. Labour for this work is one of the primary causes of delapidation in this area; insufficient building staff is available, landlords report that they have given the works specified to a certain builder and upon enquiry at the builder's, I find this statement is correct but the builder usually has too much work on to execute the works specified immediately or is unable to obtain certain materials and is disinclined to commence work until he has all the materials required. This causes considerable extra work in inspections and enquiries, but the result is always the same that the householder has to suffer the inconveniences, what would perhaps have been a simple repair by the time it is attended to has become a major repair of considerable expense.



### General Observations of Housing Conditions Contd:-

The most unfortunate aspect of this position is the fact that under these conditions the builders cannot catch up with the delapidation and unless steps are taken in the immediate future housing conditions as we know them will be a thing of the past. A considerable portion of the older property in the area requires drastic action to deal with it, but this brings me to my second point.

#### Those desiring houses.

There is within this area a considerable number of people desiring houses briefly:-

- (a) Those persons who were before the war requiring re-housing.
- (b) The children of those days (before the war) who are parents of to-day and are living with their parents or in unsuitable overcrowded conditions.
- (c) Those persons living in delapidated old property which would, had things been normal, not been allowed to serve this purpose for so long.
- (d) The segregation of those families where certain diseases are found in overcrowded conditions.

A considerable number of new houses are required to meet these demands in the area and it does appear unfortunate for the area that permission cannot be obtained for more rapid development of the housing project that the Council has approved. With regard to the repairs required, means will have to be found to ensure that notices are enforced without this considerable delay. Perhaps the proposed idea of supplementing the present labour force available in the district would be one means of overcoming this difficulty.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

No. in district	6	Action with regard thereto	1.
-----------------	---	----------------------------	----

The action deemed necessary is at present awaiting a hearing in court.

#### NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:-

A total of 30 Permanent houses were erected during the year, and construction has commenced of a further 12 houses to be known as the Apprenticeship Scheme.

#### INSPECTION OF FOOD.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

Inspections have been carried out of the producer's premises and the dairies used by wholesalers and retailers in the district. These have been found to be in a satisfactory condition at the time of inspection.



## Milk Supply      contd:-

The conditions of the vehicles used for retail purposes are such that in numerous cases they require replacement and I am informed that application to purchase new vehicles have been made by the owners and it is hoped that these will be forthcoming in the near future.

There has been no additions to or deletions from the register of retailers and producers during the year and the quantity supplied has not decreased. Most of this is heat tested milk.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The supply of meat for the district is still obtained from the M.O.F. slaughter house at Sheffield and delivered to a central point in the district for distribution to the local butchers. Complaints are sometimes received with regard to transportation and I am of the opinion that this could still be improved.

The butchers' shops upon inspection have proved satisfactory, but the conditions appertaining in the making up have not all been made satisfactory in accordance with the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Here again difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the necessary building labour and materials, and permits.

## SEIZURE OF UNSOUND FOOD.

No legal proceedings were necessary in respect of this matter during the year.

The quantities of food condemned during the year were as follows:-

26 stns Fish	6 tins Apricot	1 tin Syrup
54 tins Evaporated Milk	1 " Mackerel	4½ lbs Bacon
6 lbs Corned Beef	6 " Peas	8 tins Beetroot
3 Pkts Sponge Mixture	27 " Beans	6¾ lbs Butter
1 " Choc Pudding	29 Lbs Jam	54 lbs Sweets
2 tins Steak & Kidney	1 " Lincemoat	1 Packet Pom
17 " Stewed Steak	26 tins Soup	5 tins Pilchards
2 tins Nestles Milk	7 lbs Biscuits	41 Lbs Cheese
3 Luncheon Meat	2 " Sultanas	1 tin onions
3 tins Grape Fruit	9¾ lb Tea	3 " Grapofruit
10 " Tomatoes	1 Pkt Dried Egg	11 " Salmon
11½ lbs Roast Beef	1 " Wootabix	10 " Vegetables
2 Jars Piccalilli	1½ lbs Sugar	7 lbs Oatmeal
1 tins Sausage Meat	1½ lb Creamola	39 " Meat
1 " Beef Lard	1 lb Dried Peas	36 Dozen Eggs
48 Bars Chocolate	7 lbs Flour	



### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This service afforded to the Community is expanding with the increased housing being made available in the district, and the policy of the Council with regard to the abolition of the ashpits in the district, although a commendable step in the right direction, makes it necessary that the whole of the district will receive weekly attention instead of a portion receiving monthly attention as at present.

Unfortunately, the new vehicles ordered have not yet been received, and additional expenditure must be expended to keep the decrepit existing vehicles in a road worthy condition.

### TIPPING

Facilities for tipping in this area are very limited and this matter will cause some consternation if a further site cannot be obtained in the near future.

### SALVAGE.

Council's policy of assisting the National Effort by concentrating upon the recovering of as much useful material as possible, has proved to be a commendable policy and the salvage receipts for the year have increased proportionately to a figure of £523 approximately 300% above last years figure.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

7,372 tons of Refuse was removed from the district at a cost of £2,984. 13. 2d. this resulting in a cost per ton of 8/1d.

The cost per house was 14/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

39 loads of night soil was removed at a cost per house of £2. 3. 7d per year.