

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Dore & Bredwardine R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Dore and Bredwardine (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xhww3vnr>

**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](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library

ALTM  
27 SEP 61  
2

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 0





DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1960, in accordance with Article 15 (4) and (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, and Circular 1/61 of the Ministry of Health.

During 1960, the health of the population of the Rural District was good, and infections were less prevalent than in the previous year. There were more deaths than in 1959, but these were chiefly due to old age causes.

The year 1960 was significant to the Council, for on the 1st April the Council ceased to have power to provide and maintain works of public water supply.

Mr. D.J. Francis, who held the post of Chief Public Health Inspector retired after many years service with the Council.

I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the paragraph dealing with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

I have to acknowledge assistance in the preparation of this Report and in the discharge of my duties throughout the year by my colleagues Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council; Mr. E.A.J. Reece, Financial Officer and Mr. R.E. Mocre, Public Health Inspector. Also, I wish to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the support which I have always received.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

20th September, 1961





DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Miss A.O. Gale

Telephone:-

Ross-on-Wye 2214

Chepstow House,

Ross-on-Wye.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND  
HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER

Mr. David J. Francis, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A. (Resigned 31.3.60)

Mr. R.E. Moore, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A. (Appointed 1st April, 1960)

Telephone:-

Pontrilas 379

Council Offices,

Pontrilas,

Hereford.

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

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District is entirely agricultural in character. There is much impressive scenery, especially in the west where the Black Mountains form a boundary.

Area (in acres)	=	84,532
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.60)	=	2,389
Rateable Value	=	£52,004
Sum represented by a penny rate	=	£202.15.4.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	=	8,310
Area comparability factor (births)	=	1.07
Area comparability factor (deaths)	=	1.01

Vital Statistics for the YearLive Births

Number of live Births	=	135
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population	=	16.2
Illegitimate live Births per cent of total live births	=	4.4%

Stillbirths

Number of stillbirths	=	3
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	=	21.7
Total live and still births	=	138
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	=	1

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant deaths per 1000 total live births	=	7.4
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	=	7.75
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	=	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births)	=	7.4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 live births)	=	Nil
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	=	21.7



Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Maternal deaths = Nil

Rate per 1000 total live and still births = Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 8310, a small increase on the figure (8,280) for the previous year. The average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.48 and the average number persons per acre is 0.098. The average number of occupied dwellings per acre is 0.028. The natural increase of the population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 44.

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 135 (64 male and 71 female), giving a crude birth rate of 16.2 per 1000 of the estimated population. The corrected live birth rate, using the comparability factor of 1.07, was 17.3 per 1000 population. The number of illegitimate births was 6 (4 male and 2 female). The live births which occurred out of wedlock were 4.4% of the total live births. The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1960 is 17.1 per 1000 population.

Stillbirths

Three stillbirths were registered during the year, one less than in 1959. The stillbirth rate was 21.7 per 1000 total live and still births. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales was 19.7 per 1000 total live and still births.

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area was 91 (46 male and 45 female) after deduction of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District and the addition of deaths of residents occurring outside the area. The crude death rate was 11.0 per 1000 estimated population. Using the comparability factor (1.01) the adjusted death rate for the Rural District was 11.1. The death rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 11.5 per 1000 population. The ratio of male/female deaths is 1.02. In 1959, there were 61 deaths registered in the Rural District.

The most frequent cause of death was heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) accounting for 26 deaths (13 male and 13 female), giving an adjusted death rate from all forms of heart disease of 13.16 per 1000 estimated population.

In 1959, there were 15 deaths caused by heart disease

Cancer Deaths

All forms of cancer (headings Nos. 11, 12, 13 & 14) caused 19 deaths and gave an adjusted death rate from this cause of 2.31 per 1000 estimated population. In 1959 there were 14 deaths attributed to all forms of cancer. The cancer death rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 2.16 per 1000 population.



Infantile Deaths

The number of infants under one year of age who died was one (male). The infant mortality rate for the Rural District was 7.4 per 1000 live births and this rate for the year for England and Wales was 21.7 per 1000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate for the Rural District was 7.4 per 1000 live births and this rate for England and Wales for 1960 is 15.6 per 1000 live births.

Deaths due to Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

One death was attributed to gastritis, enteritis or diarrhoea.

Deaths from Acute Notifiable Disease

Pneumonia caused four deaths and was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as a cause of death. The adjusted death rate for the Rural District for pneumonia is 0.49 per 1000 estimated population. In 1959 three deaths were caused by this disease.

Deaths due to Tuberculosis

No deaths were attributed to tuberculosis.

The death rate for England and Wales for 1960 from all forms of tuberculosis is 0.075 per 1000 population.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex and Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Persons	Corrected D.R. per 1000 est. Population
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1	0.12
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	1	-	1	0.12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2	0.24
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1	0.12
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	9	6	15	1.82
15.	Leukaemia.	1	-	1	0.12
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	7	4	11	1.34
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	8	2	10	1.22
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1	0.12
20.	Other heart disease.	5	10	15	1.82
21.	Other circulatory disease.	3	3	6	0.73
23.	Pneumonia.	-	4	4	0.49
24.	Bronchitis.	1	2	3	0.37
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	2	3	0.37
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1	0.12
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	5	6	11	1.34
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1	0.12
34.	All other accidents.	3	-	3	0.37
35.	Suicide.	-	1	1	0.12
All Causes		46	45	91	11.07

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

### Laboratory Facilities

The usual clinical laboratory investigations are made at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford.

The following table shows the number of examinations carried out by the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Urine	=	1
Swabs	=	195
Milk (organisms)	=	1
Milk (methylene blue test)	=	13
Milk (phosphatase test)	=	13
Water (bacteriological)	=	46

In addition, 8 samples of water were sent for examination by chemical methods, and also eight samples of sewage effluent.

### Hospitals

The needs of the population are met by the hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is available at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, and the County Hospital, Hereford.

### Ambulances

The ambulances in the City of Hereford are used to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the District.

### Clinics

A County Council Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at Kingstone.

### National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 50

No burials were carried out by the Council under this Section during the year.

### National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47

One investigation was made under this section during the year, in connection with an aged person. Admission to a suitable institution was secured by informal action.



SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAGeology

The whole of the area is formed of Old Red Sandstone rocks of the Devonian System, here represented by Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstones and Marls.

Water

At the beginning of the year the Council had public water mains in the parishes of Madley, Kingstone, Vowchurch, Turnastone, Abbeydore, Wormbridge, Kentchurch, Ewyas Harold, Dorstone, Clifford and Longtown.

On the first day of April, 1960, these public water supplies became vested in the Herefordshire Water Board - a new authority set up by the Herefordshire Water Board Order 1959. The duties of the Water Board include the provision and maintenance of public water supplies within the County. The only water supplies remaining under the control of the Council are public wells and spouts.

During 1960, the following new public water mains were constructed by the County Water Board within the Rural District:-

Area Water Supply Phase II (Contract B)

A 4" diameter main through Wormbridge to Didley and to Kilpeck, with 3" diameter branch mains to Pentwyn Common and Knolton Farm. A 3" diameter main was laid from Cockyard to the village of Thruxton.

Middlewood Water Supply

A 4" diameter main was laid from the Reservoir site south of Newton to Westbrook, and a 3" diameter main from the reservoir through Middlewood to the Castlefield Inn, with 3" diameter branch mains to Walnut House and Clock Mill Bridge.

The number of dwellings supplied from public water mains within the Rural District (excluding those supplied from metered supplies) is given below:-

## 1. Area Water Scheme

Parish of Madley	=	175
" " Kingstone	=	245
" " Vowchurch and		
Turnastone	=	42
" " Abbeydore	=	16
" " Kentchurch	+	27
" " Ewyas Harold	=	91
" " Wormbridge and		
Kenderchurch	=	22
" " Treville	=	1
2. Dorstone Water Scheme	=	40
3. Clifford Water Scheme	=	99
4. Longtown Water Scheme	=	70
Total	=	828

The number of samples of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination during 1960 was 46, and 28 of these were from public supplies. No less than 15 samples from public water supplies were not of good potable quality. The Longtown and Clifford schemes gave 11 samples not of satisfactory quality demanded for public supplies. Copies of all reports received are sent to the Engineer of the County Water Board. In part of the parish of Peterchurch the quality of the water available is not of good potable quality. The wells and springs in the parish of Walterstone also yield water of indifferent potable quality.



During 1960, shortage of water was experienced in Abbeydore, Kilpeck, Clifford and Orcop. In December the extensive floods experienced at the beginning of the month caused an interruption in the normal water supplies at Kingstone and Madley, as the Eaton Bishop pumping station was put out of action. The County Water Board arranged for the transport of water to those consumers affected and the normal supply was restored after five days.

#### Drainage and Sewerage

There is a system of public sewers in the parishes of Madley and Kingstone which drain to sewage disposal works at Coldstone Common, Madley. There is also a short length of public sewer in Peterchurch parish. No extensions of public sewers or public sewage disposal works were carried out during the year, but recirculation was introduced at the Coldstone Common Works and certain drying beds were eliminated to prevent pollution of the adjacent brook.

Eight samples of sewage effluent were sent for chemical examination.

Fifty new domestic drains were constructed. All new drains are inspected by the Public Health Inspector. Fifty drain tests were made. Twelve existing drains were repaired or reconstructed.

#### Rivers and Streams

The Rural District contains a number of rivers. The river Wye in the north forms part of the boundary of the area from Hay to Bredwardine. The Rural District is traversed by the Monnow, the Dore, the Escley Brook and Dulas Brook - all are clean rivers.

Five inspections of watercourses were made during the year.

#### Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that just over half of the population have the use of water closets; about one quarter are still obliged to use pail closets, and the remainder still use privies. The number of new water closets constructed during the year, excluding conversions, was 50. In addition, 50 pail closets were converted to water closets. Every effort is made to convert conservancy closets but this work is restricted by lack of piped water supplies.

#### Public Cleansing

The Council provides a system of domestic refuse collection in the Rural District with the exception of Cusop parish. The collection is carried out under contract once every month. Refuse disposal is by tipping at King Street Quarry, Ewyas Harold. It is estimated that about 80% of occupied dwellings are included in this collection. In Cusop parish a regular domestic refuse collection is made monthly by the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

The Council does not carry out cleansing of cesspools and privies. Such installations on the Council's own property are cleansed when necessary by contractors.

#### Shops and Offices. Shops Act 1950 Sections 38 and 72(2)

No formal action was necessary under Public Health Act 1936 and Shops Act, 1950. Six inspections of shops were made during the year.



Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public within the area.

Camping Sites

Camping causes no public health problem at the present time in the Rural District. One site was used for camping purposes during 1960 and conditions were quite satisfactory. The maximum number of campers estimated to be within the District at any one time is 60.

No licences were issued by the Council with respect to Camping Sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No dwelling houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations (Fumigation of Buildings) 1951

No notices were received under Article 3 of these Regulations during the year.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Rural District.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. R.E. Moore, Public Health Inspector to the Council, for the following tabular statement, furnished under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Inspections

Accumulations	=	6
Animals	=	2
Ashbins and Ashpits	=	10
Bakehouses	=	4
Camping Sites	=	1
Canteens	=	3
Caravans	=	15
Control of Pests	=	15
Dairies	=	6
Drainage	=	50
Drain Tests	=	50
Factories (with mechanical power)	=	12
Food Handling Byelaws	=	12
Food Premises	=	9
Houses (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	}	225
Housing (Other)		
Ice Cream(Registered Premises)	=	20
Nuisances	=	14
Offensive Smells	=	3
Overcrowding	=	5
Petroleum Stores	=	10
Refuse Tips	=	12
Factories (without mechanical power)	=	11

Inspections (continued)

Schools	=	5
Sewage Disposal Works	=	168
Sewers	=	10
Shops	=	6
Slaughterhouses	=	110
Swimming Baths and Pools	=	2
Unsound Food	=	2
Water Supply	=	43
Water Courses	=	5
Work Places	=	12

Notices Issued

Informal	=	Nil
Statutory re Housing	=	1
Statutory under other Acts	=	Nil

Summary of Defects Remedied

Accumulations removed	=	3
Cesspools and septic tanks cleansed	=	28
Domestic baths provided	=	50
Drains and Gullies cleared	=	12
Drains repaired	=	7
New drains provided	=	50
Defective floors repaired	=	15
Defective roofs repaired	=	33
Defective eaves gutters repaired	=	14
Defective Coppers remedied	=	21
Disinfestations	=	2
Defective chimneys repaired	=	5
Dampness of floors and walls remedied	=	13
Closets repaired or renewed	=	7
Dairies improved	=	1
New Gullies provided	=	75
Gully Covers provided	=	75
Inspection chambers repaired	=	10
Old drains sealed	=	2
Paving repaired	=	6
Rainwater pipes provided or repaired	=	6
Slaughterhouses improved	=	1
New sinks provided	=	10
Sanitary fittings provided	=	50
New urinals provided	=	1
Wells cleansed or repaired	=	3
Miscellaneous defects remedied	=	80



Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council employs a part-time handyman to inspect the Council's property, including the tip and sewage disposal works, and to give the necessary treatment. The following is a record of the work carried out during 1960:-

	Premises inspected	<u>Total Infestations</u>		No. of properties treated	Statutory Notices
		<u>Mice</u>	<u>Rats</u> Major Minor		
Local Authorities' Properties	2	-	3 -	9	-
Dwelling Houses	-	-	- -	-	-
Agricultural Properties	-	-	- -	-	-
All other (including business) premises	-	-	- -	-	-
Total	2	-	3 -	9	-

The reason for the great decrease in the number of premises inspected is that the Council dispensed with the services of the part time Rodent Control Officer formerly employed jointly with two other Local Authorities. This work was placed on the Public Health Inspector who is unable to devote adequate time to the work. Properties not owned by the Council are not being inspected

Factories Acts 1937 - 1959

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1960 for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford.

PART I OF ACT

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	9	11	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	23	12	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	43	169	-	-
Total	75	192	-	-



## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	-	-

Outworkers

There are no outworkers now registered with the Local Authority.

SECTION D - HOUSING

During the year the Council did not complete any dwellings and the erection of 24 houses in Ewyas Harold continued throughout the year. At the end of the year, the number of Council houses completed and occupied was 299, distributed in the following parishes:-

Abbeydore	(Southview)	=	4
Bredwardine	(Orchard Place)	=	6
Clifford	(Church Road)	=	4
Ousop	(Cononaton Terrace)	=	5
Dorstone	(Oaklands Place)	=	4
Ewyas Harold	(Elmdale)	=	16
Kenderchurch	(Grove Park)	=	10
Kentchurch	(Crabs Castle)	=	2
	(Parkside)	=	6
Kilpeck	(Castle Park)	=	6
Kingstone	(Coldstone Cross)	=	88
	(Green Lane)	=	45
Longtown	(Penbailey)	=	6
Madley	(Archenfield)	=	59
	(Shenmore)	=	2
Orcop	(Coppice Well)	=	6
Peterchurch	(Closure Place)	=	9
	(Wellbrookside)	=	21

Private owners completed 8 dwellings and had three under construction at the end of the year.

Temporary Dwellings

Buildings in the former R.A.F. establishment at Kingstone continued to be occupied as temporary dwellings and at the end of the year 11 of these were still in occupation.

One temporary dwelling ceased to be used during the year.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	=	225
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	=	6
3.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	=	119

Housing Act 1957

One unfit dwelling was closed under Section 17(1), and two unfit dwellings were rendered fit after informal action and one after formal action under Public Health Act 1936.

Housing Act 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year 5 dwellings were known to be overcrowded. One case was reported during the year and it was possible to secure abatement of one case during the year.

In no instance did a recurrence of overcrowding take place after action for abatement.

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958. Section 30

Eleven grants were made by the Council under this section for the improvement of dwellings.

These grants are discretionary grants and are made in suitable cases where the dwelling can be rendered fit for human habitation.

Section 43 Four loans were made by the Council to assist persons in house purchase.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Section 4

During the year, the Council made 5 grants under this section for the provision of standard amenities in dwelling houses.



SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Five milk distributors were registered with the Council under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1959. The number of dairy inspections made was 6.

There are no plants for the pasteurisation or sterilisation of milk situated in the Rural District. Three distributors were licensed for the sale of pasteurised milk and 3 licensed for the sale of sterilised milk. None were licensed for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. These licences, under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, will in future be granted by the County Council as the Food and Drug Authority.

Thirteen samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Eleven were found to comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, and two tests were invalidated.

Ice Cream

No manufacture of ice cream is carried on within the Rural District, but two premises were registered for the first time during the year for the storage and sale of ice cream, bringing the number of such registrations up to 36. The number of inspections of registered premises was 20. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Shell Fish

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appears to form the sale of shell fish within the Rural District. No action was necessary with regard to this food.

Meat

Slaughterhouses Act 1958

Section 1 Three licensed slaughterhouses continued in use during 1960.

Animals slaughtered are inspected by the Public Health Inspector after slaughter. Altogether 651 carcasses and offals were inspected. The number of inspections of slaughterhouses made was 110. Disposal of unsound meat is by burning or burial at the site.

Section 3 In November the Council submitted to the Minister a report on the existing and probable future slaughterhouse requirements of the District and of the facilities likely to become available to meet these requirements. The Minister has appointed 1st January 1963 as the day in the Rural District on which the existing licensed slaughterhouses must cease to be used unless they are made to comply with all requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)	125	-	1	464	63	-
Number inspected	123	-	1	462	62	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	-	-	15	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28.5	-	-	3.2	3.2	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Poisoning

No notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16

Nine premises were registered with the Council under this section; one being concerned with fruit and vegetable preservation. Nine inspections of these registered premises were made during the year. All these premises were maintained in a satisfactory state.



Unsound Food

The following list gives particulars of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
182 lbs.	Bovine Livers (whole)	Parasitic
90 lbs.	" " (part)	"
10 lbs.	" Lungs	"
20 lbs.	Sheep Livers (whole)	"
3 lbs.	" " (part)	"
35 lbs.	Mutton	Contusion
2 lbs.	Sheep lungs	Parasitic
4 lbs.	Pig Livers	"
24 lbs.	Minced Beef	Decomposition
7 lbs.	Dried Prunes	"
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Desiccated Coconut	"
3 x 10 lb. tins	Apricot Pulp	Blown tins

Byelaws as to the Handling, etc. of Food

The number of inspections made was 12, and no infringement of the Byelaws was detected.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

All premises concerned were complying in all respects with the regulations during the year.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence during 1960 of acute notifiable disease in the Rural District was exceptionally low; only 14 notifications were received, giving a rate of 1.7 notifications per 1000 estimated population. In the previous year 61 notifications were received. Only four diseases were notified in 1960, and the district was free from diphtheria & acute poliomyelitis throughout the year.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter for 1960

Disease	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	2	4
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	2	-	2	5
Measles	-	-	2	-	2
All Diseases	5	2	3	4	14

Pneumonia

Five cases of pneumonia were notified compared with three in the previous year. The pneumonia notification rate for the Rural District for 1960 was 0.6 per 1000 estimated population. All of the patients were adults and four deaths were attributed to the disease.

Scarlet Fever

Four notifications of scarlet fever were received giving a local scarlet fever notification rate of 0.5 per 1000 estimated population. All of the patients were males of school age. There did not appear to be any connection between the cases. The disease was mild in character and there were no deaths caused by the infection.

In the previous year 14 notifications were received.

Whooping Cough

Only three notifications of whooping cough were received; all arose in March in the parish of Kingstone in three separate households. No history of contact between the cases could be established. The patients were children over two years of age.

The local whooping cough notification rate was 0.4 per 1000 estimated population. In 1959, there were 22 notifications of whooping cough.

Measles

In the third quarter of the year, two cases of measles were notified in the parish of Kingstone. Both the patients were young children and although measles is very infectious in those who have not previously had the disease, no further cases occurred.



Analysis of notified cases according to  
certain Age Groups - Year 1960

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
All Diseases	1	1	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	3	14

#### Other Diseases

There was a prevalence of sore throat in children in the Ewys Harold area at the beginning of the year. The infection was caused by B. Haemolytic streptococci Group A Type 2. The original source of the infection was not detected.

#### Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 40 cases (28 respiratory and 12 non-respiratory) of tuberculosis on the register. During the year, 3 cases (2 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory) were added; one case of respiratory disease being a new infection. Two cases of respiratory disease were removed from the register in 1960, one of these having recovered, so that at the end of the year 41 cases (28 respiratory and 13 non-respiratory) remained on the register.

There were no deaths attributed to tuberculosis in the Rural District during 1960. The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for England and Wales for 1960 is .075 per 1000 population.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-





