

[Report 1953] / Medical Officer of Health, Nuneaton Borough.

Contributors

Nuneaton (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1953

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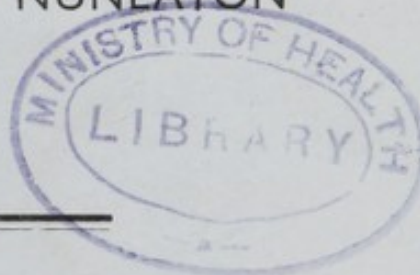


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BOROUGH OF NUNEATON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1953

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH OF NUNEATON

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1953

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

(as on 31st December, 1953)

His Worship The Mayor (Alderman C. H. Cartwright, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor H. A. Corbett)

Chairman (Councillor F. B. J. Warr)

Deputy Chairman (Councillor R. Wilkinson)

Members

Alderman W. R. Chamberlain

Councillor F. Bailey

„ G. L. J. Cossey

„ A. Cox

„ H. J. Deeming

„ L. Ford

„ J. W. Lee

„ C. P. Mann

„ M. R. Moreton

„ G. W. Palmer

„ A. W. Sherriff

„ L. Whetstone

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as on 31st December, 1953)

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical Officer of Health | { G. R. Kershaw, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (resigned 30th Sept., 1953). J. H. Briscoe-Smith, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Comm. duty 16th Nov., 1953). |
| Deputy Medical Officer of Health | { L. S. Stephens M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (appointed 1st Feb., 1953). |
| Chief Sanitary Inspector | { K. P. Llewellyn, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. |
| Additional Sanitary Inspectors and Meat Inspectors | { E. C. Herold, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. J. T. Bruen, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. (resigned 5th January, 1953). A. J. Collett, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. R. D. Davies, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. (appointed 1st April, 1953). |
| Pupil Sanitary Inspector | R. T. Newman. |
| Rodent Control Operatives | { P. B. Jackson. C. Oakey. |
| Chief Clerk | W. Wood. |

BOROUGH OF NUNEATON

Health Department,
Council House,
Nuneaton.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Statistical Report on the health of the Borough during the year 1953.

Vital Statistics and Social Conditions

The principal vital statistics for 1953 are set out on Page 9. There were 86 more live births than in 1952, making a total of 943. This gives a corrected birth rate of 16.7 per thousand of the population, which approximates closely to the rate for 160 County Boroughs and great towns (17.0), and is somewhat higher than the figure for the whole of England and Wales (15.5) as shown in the Registrar General's Statistical Report. The number of illegitimate births—35—remains the same as in the previous year, and there was little change in the still-birth rate. It is encouraging to see that the infant mortality rate, which reached the abnormally high figure of 43.1 per thousand live births in 1952, has again fallen and is now 23.3, a figure which is below that recorded for the whole of England and Wales (26.8).

The analysis of infant deaths on Page 12 shows that of the 22 deaths in children under one year, 15 occurred in the first week of life and were directly related to the hazards of childbirth, the remaining 7 deaths occurred at ages between 1 and 12 months, and only 4 of these can be attributed to infection. These figures are significant when one considers the large proportion of infant deaths which at one time occurred as a result of infectious disease, especially gastro-enteritis. The prevention of infant deaths is now largely a matter of ante-natal care of the mother, since conditions which may cause the death of the child at or shortly following birth may often be related to conditions affecting the mother during her pregnancy. Investigations are being undertaken on a national scale to ascertain the extent to which the incidence of congenital abnormalities is affected by certain infectious diseases, if these are contracted by the mother during her pregnancy. Conditions such as prematurity and atelectasis may well be due to some nutritional or other factors of which we are not yet aware. There is much to be learned before any further significant decrease may be expected in the infant mortality rate but, in the meantime, our efforts must be directed to ensuring that the mother is well cared for during her pregnancy and that she is in the best possible physical condition when she comes to her confinement.

A total of 526 deaths of all ages was recorded for the year, which gives a corrected death rate of 11.07 per thousand of the population. The principal causes of death are shown on Page

11. Conditions mainly affecting the aged, such as heart diseases, vascular lesions of the nervous system and various forms of cancer, predominate. Pneumonia and bronchitis are also still a frequent cause of death in older people. The acute infectious diseases are becoming increasingly insignificant as a cause of death. Once again there were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough or measles. One death occurred as a result of acute poliomyelitis, and 16 from pulmonary tuberculosis. Although there have been 5 more deaths from tuberculosis in 1953 than there were in 1952, this is not considered to indicate an upward trend in view of the small numbers involved.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

There was a moderate amount of measles during the year, a total of 423 cases being notified. This disease had been prevalent during the winter months and reached a peak in the middle of July. The incidence continued high throughout the month of August, being unaffected by the dispersal of the school children for the summer holiday, and then gradually declined. There were fewer cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough than usual and only one case of dysentery was notified.

Four cases of malaria were notified by Medical Practitioners within the Borough. This disease has been notifiable for a number of years but the fourth schedule of the new Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, requires the Medical Officer of Health to ascertain whether the infection was contracted in this country and, if so, to notify the Ministry of Health immediately. All 4 cases reported were ex-servicemen who had recently returned from abroad and were in the nature of relapses following infection overseas.

Poliomyelitis

There was an outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis during the summer months. In all, 15 cases were notified, of whom 9 developed paralysis and 6 were of the non-paralytic variety. Four of the paralytic cases were pre-school children. Fortunately all of them made a good recovery, although one child of 2½ years was in an iron lung for three weeks during the acute stage of the illness. Six school children were affected, of whom 3 developed paralysis, but it is pleasing to report that of these one had made an almost complete recovery by the end of the year, and although the others had some residual paralysis neither is likely to be left with any severe disability. Unfortunately, one death occurred. This was a youth of 18 years living in a probation hostel in the town. The hostel was closed for two weeks to prevent spread of the disease and no other cases occurred there.

As is usual with poliomyelitis, the majority of the cases occurred during the summer and autumn. This is a period when children spend a lot of time out of doors and indulge in vigorous exercise. There is evidence that fatigue in a person who has been infected with poliomyelitis but who has not yet become ill may increase the likelihood of paralysis developing and becoming severe. It is, therefore, important that when poliomyelitis is prevalent parents should make every effort to see that their

children, while getting out into the open air as much as possible, do not overtire themselves.

Tuberculosis

As will be seen from table VI on Page 13, 79 new cases of tuberculosis (71 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary) were notified during the year. This was 24 less than in 1952. On the other hand, notifications in 1952 were high, mainly as a result of cases discovered by the Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board which visited the area for a month during the early summer of that year.

No public survey was carried out during 1953 by the Mass Radiography Unit. The Unit did, however, visit the Higham Lane Schools during March, when 922 children were X-rayed. Only one case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed, although several children were referred for treatment for other non-tuberculous conditions.

On Page 14, table VII shows the new notifications of tuberculosis and the deaths from this disease over the past 10 years, together with the number of cases remaining on the register at the end of each year. It will be seen from this table that, while the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified has fluctuated, it cannot be said that there has been any significant decrease during the 10-year period. This does not necessarily mean that there has been no decrease in the incidence of the disease, since modern diagnostic methods, notably the use of the Mass Radiography Unit, have led to much better ascertainment of cases. During the same period it will be seen that there has been a decline in the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis.

The better ascertainment of cases, decreased mortality and more prolonged treatment have all contributed to an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register. So far as this increase has been due to better ascertainment, it is extremely valuable in the control of the disease, since it means that more cases are being brought under supervision early and can be treated and taught to take the necessary measures to prevent the spread of infection.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Although only one case of food poisoning was notified by a Medical Practitioner, investigations were undertaken in connection with other food infections. An elderly couple came to our notice when they were taken ill following the consumption of some pressed beef which they had purchased from a butcher's shop, and on investigation it was found that another person had also had a mild illness after eating some of this meat. An organism, staphylococcus aureus, was found in a portion of the food which was sent for examination, and was also isolated from a specimen taken from one of the patients. Nose swabs from the butcher and his assistant who had prepared the food also showed a growth of this organism. Further bacteriological investigations proved that in all these cases the strain of staphylococcus was identical. The fact that the organism

could not be isolated from specimens taken from the other two persons who were ill is not significant since, in this type of food poisoning, illness can occur as a result of poisons produced in the food by the staphylococcus and which persist even though the germ itself is no longer present or has been destroyed by cooking.

Another outbreak of food poisoning which involved 4 Nuneaton people occurred in London. They were members of a coach party who went there for a day trip. A total of 25 persons in this party were affected and were treated at the Middlesex Hospital. Investigations by the local Medical Officer of Health led to the conclusion that this outbreak was also due to staphylococcal food poisoning.

This type of food poisoning is very common, and the organism, which is found in the nose and throat and in septic wounds, is very easily transferred to food, unless the strictest precautions are taken by food handlers. The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953, which came into force during the year, have recognised its importance by including staphylococcal infection among the conditions for which a person may be prohibited from entering employment as a food handler or continuing in this occupation if he is already so employed. The regulations have also strengthened the hand of local authorities by allowing the exclusion from food handling not only of all persons suffering from certain specified diseases, but also of anyone who is shown to be a carrier of the germs of any of these diseases, even though he may be otherwise healthy. They also permit action to be taken by local authorities to secure the medical examination of food handlers suspected of suffering from or carrying the germs of the diseases likely to cause food poisoning and who are unwilling to undergo such an examination voluntarily.

While welcoming the powers these regulations give to control persons engaged in the handling of food, it cannot be too strongly stressed that the prevention of food poisoning depends mainly upon the training of food handlers in the measures which they can take to ensure that they do not transfer infection from their persons to the food which they are handling. These measures are, in the main, simple. The maintenance of a high standard of personal hygiene, frequent hand washing, particularly after the use of the toilet, immediate first-aid treatment for wounds, especially of the hands, and the realisation of the need to report immediately any bowel, skin or other infection. Already lectures to food handlers have been held and letters have been sent to food preparing, handling and catering establishments. This instruction has been reinforced by the efforts of the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of their routine visits to food premises, and these measures will be continued in the future.

Housing

Table IX on Page 15 shows the numbers and sites of houses erected by the Council since the war up to December 31st, 1953.

During 1953 extensive progress has been made in the

building programme. A total of 401 houses were erected in the Borough during the year compared with 333 in 1952. Most of this development took place on the Camp Hill Estate where, in July, the 2,000th post-war house was officially opened. On this Estate also, in September, the National Coal Board arranged a similar ceremony marking the completion of the 100th house erected there by their housing association. It is the intention of the Borough Council that 1,181 houses shall eventually be erected by them on this estate, and to these will be added a total of 230 houses erected by the Coal Industry Housing Association. The lay-out of the estate has been designed to provide a shopping centre and various community buildings to satisfy the social and religious needs of the neighbourhood, and a general purposes clinic has already been erected by the Warwickshire County Council and will soon be open for school health and infant welfare work.

In preparing this, my first Report, I have had to rely largely upon information collected by my predecessor, Dr. G. R. Kershaw, and I wish to express my appreciation for the help and advice which he so freely offered when I took up my duties in November, 1953. My thanks are due to the Officers of other departments and authorities, and particularly to the staff of the Health Department for their help since my appointment. I also desire to thank you, Mr. Chairman and the Members of the Committee for the consideration you have shown me.

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

1st November, 1954.

Table I

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Area of District | 11,767 acres |
| Population (Registrar General's Estimate) Mid. 1953 | 54,970 |
| Rateable value | £308,768 |
| General Rate Levied | 26/- |
| Product of Penny rate | £1,270 |

| Live Births | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Legitimate | 483 | 425 | 908 |
| Illegitimate | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| Total | 501 | 442 | 943 |
| Stillbirths | | | |
| Legitimate | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Illegitimate | — | — | — |
| Total | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| All births | 511 | 451 | 962 |

Birth Rate 16.71 per 1,000 population (corrected)
 Birth Rate 17.15 per 1,000 population (live births) (crude)
 Sex Ratio at Birth 1,133 males per 1,000 females
 Stillbirth Rate 0.35 per 1,000 population
 19.75 per 1,000 total births

| Deaths | Males | Females | Total |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| All ages | 307 | 219 | 526 |
| Under one year | 12 | 10 | 22 |

Crude Death Rate 9.56 per 1,000 population
 Corrected Death Rate 11.07 per 1,000 population
 Infant Mortality Rate 23.33 per 1,000 live births

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth: One

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil
 Deaths from Whooping Cough Nil

Table II
VITAL STATISTICS, 1901-1953

| Ten year Average | Population | No. of Deaths | No. of Births | No. of Infant Deaths | Death Rate | Birth Rate | Infant Mortality Rate |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1901-10 | 30,822 | 382 | 1,034 | 129 | 12.5 | 33.6 | 126 |
| 1911-20 | 38,697 | 472 | 1,076 | 109 | 12.2 | 26.8 | 100 |
| 1921-30 | 44,152 | 444 | 939 | 63 | 9.9 | 20.9 | 66.9 |
| 1931-40 | 47,971 | 497 | 807 | 48 | 10.3 | 16.8 | 59.4 |
| 1941-50 | 51,262 | 540 | 1,063 | 48 | 10.6 | 20.7 | 44.7 |
| Yearly | | | | | | | |
| 1951 | 54,120 | 611 | 917 | 22 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 23.9 |
| 1952 | 54,340 | 541 | 857 | 37 | 9.9 | 15.7 | 43.1 |
| 1953 | 54,970 | 526 | 943 | 22 | 9.6 | 17.2 | 23.3 |

Table III
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1953

| Causes of Death | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| All Causes | 307 | 219 | 526 |
| Tuberculosis—Respiratory | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Tuberculosis—Other Forms | — | 1 | 1 |
| Syphilitic Disease | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 1 | — | 1 |
| Measles | — | — | — |
| Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | 1 | — | 1 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | — | 7 | 7 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus | — | 2 | 2 |
| Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| Leukæmia, Aleukæmia | 1 | — | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | 44 | 43 | 87 |
| Coronary Disease, Angina | 51 | 35 | 86 |
| Hypertension with Heart Disease | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Other Heart Disease | 28 | 35 | 63 |
| Other Circulatory Disease | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Influenza | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Bronchitis | 28 | 3 | 31 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa | — | — | — |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | 5 | — | 5 |
| Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. | — | 1 | 1 |
| Congenital Malformations | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases | 29 | 23 | 52 |
| Motor Vehicles Accidents | 3 | — | 3 |
| All Other Accidents | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Suicide | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Homicide and Operations of War | — | — | — |

Table IV
INFANT MORTALITY
ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1953

| Causes of Death | 1st. week | 2nd. wk. | 3rd. wk. | 4th. wk. | Total und'r 4 wks | 1-3 mths | 4-6 mths | 7-9 mths | 10-12 mths | Total under 1 year |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|--------------------|
| Congenital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malformations | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Asphyxia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Prematurity | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Atelectasis | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Birth Injuries | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebral | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haemorrhage | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Pneumonia and | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| Meningitis | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Haemorrhagic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease of New-born | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Haemorrhage from Umbilical Cord | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | 4 | — | 3 | — | 22 |

Table V
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Totals after any cancellations)

| Disease | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 45 | 65 | Ages unknown | Total |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 24 | 44 | 64 | + | | |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | 4 | 11 | 58 | 7 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 85 |
| Measles | 14 | 69 | 117 | 209 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 10 | 423 |
| Whooping Cough | 4 | 13 | 24 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 62 |
| Pneumonia | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 37 |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 7 |
| Meningococcal Infection | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Food Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Poliomyelitis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paralytic | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 |
| Non-Paralytic | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 6 |

Remarks: The only death occurring during the year of a person notified as suffering from an infectious disease was that of a male aged 18 years as a result of Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

Table VI
TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Period | New Notified Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|------------|--------------------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0- 1 years | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1- 5 " | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 5-15 " | 8 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 15-25 " | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 25-35 " | 8 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 35-45 " | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 45-55 " | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — |
| 55-65 " | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 65+ " | 6 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Totals | 47 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 2 | — | 1 |

| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Total |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|----|-------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Cases on Register 1st Jan. 1953 | 259 | 235 | 37 | 42 | 573 |
| „ Removed during 1953 | 32 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 66 |
| „ Added during 1953 | 49 | 27 | 4 | 5 | 85 |
| „ on Register 31st Dec. 1953 | 276 | 241 | 35 | 40 | 592 |

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1953

Stage of Disease at Notification

| R.A. | | | R.B. | | | Not Known |
|------|----|---|------|----|---|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 26 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 10 |

Table VII
TUBERCULOSIS

| | New Cases Notified | | Deaths | | Cases Remaining on Register on 31st December | |
|------|--------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | Pul-monary | Non-Pul-monary | Pul-monary | Non-Pul-monary | Pul-monary | Non-Pul-monary |
| 1944 | 48 | 17 | 39 | 8 | 269 | 127 |
| 1945 | 83 | 8 | 22 | 3 | 334 | 132 |
| 1946 | 60 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 371 | 140 |
| 1947 | 84 | 13 | 23 | 3 | 423 | 146 |
| 1948 | 108 | 15 | 20 | 2 | 360 | 84 |
| 1949 | 96 | 10 | 28 | 6 | 416 | 79 |
| 1950 | 60 | 14 | 23 | 7 | 436 | 84 |
| 1951 | 69 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 470 | 87 |
| 1952 | 91 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 494 | 79 |
| 1953 | 71 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 517 | 75 |

Table VIII
INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

The following table shows the number of infant welfare clinics functioning in the Borough during 1953. Each session was attended by health visitors and a medical officer.

| Clinic | Frequency |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Riversley Park | Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday |
| Stockingford | Every Monday and Wednesday |

Table IX**SITUATION OF POST-WAR COUNCIL HOUSES**

ERECTED BY 31st DECEMBER, 1953

| Estate | No. Completed |
|--|---------------|
| Abbey Street (Flats) | — |
| Attleborough | 49 |
| Bucks Hill | 46 |
| Caldwell Estate | 366 |
| Camp Hill Estate | 304 |
| Church Street (Flats) | 58 |
| Green Lane | 60 |
| Greenmoor Road | 46 |
| Heath End Road | 48 |
| Hill Top (East) Estate | 357 |
| Marston Estate | 240 |
| Mount Street (Flats) | 27 |
| Ramsden Avenue | 34 |
| Valley Road | 36 |
| Various small sites | 84 |
| Vernons Lane | 246 |
| Weddington | 84 |
| Whittleford Road Estate | 70 |
| | <hr/> |
| | Total 2,155 |
| Total Houses Erected during the year = | 401 |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Public Health

| | |
|---|-------|
| Dwelling-houses (number of nuisances inspected) ... | 1,015 |
| Dwelling-houses (re-inspections) | 1,310 |
| Dwelling-houses (inspections re. water supply) | 259 |

Inspections:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Municipal Lodging House | 37 |
| Moveable Dwellings | 41 |
| Offensive Trades | 1 |
| | |
| Smoke Observations | 15 |
| Drains tested or inspected | 32 |
| Visits to cases of infectious disease | 138 |
| Disinfections (infectious disease) | 147 |
| Disinfestations (vermin) | 179 |

Housing

| | |
|---|-----|
| Dwelling-houses inspected for possible action under the Housing Act, 1936 | 523 |
| Dwelling-houses—re-inspections | 150 |

Food and Drugs

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Attendances at Abattoir | 697 |
|--------------------------------|-----|

Inspections:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Butchers Shops | 3 |
| Dairies | 14 |
| Bakehouses | 2 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 2 |
| Licensed premises | 36 |
| Other food premises | 69 |
| | |
| Private pigs inspected | 159 |
| Visits to premises for food inspection | 171 |
| Visits to premises for food sampling | 170 |

Miscellaneous

| | |
|---|-----|
| Inspections under the Pet Animals Act, 1952 | 2 |
| Inspections under the Shops Act, 1950 | 152 |
| Inspections under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 | 751 |

NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED

Public Health Act, 1936

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Informal | 379 |
| Statutory | 80 |

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES

General Repairs

| | |
|---|-----|
| Roofs repaired and made weatherproof | 81 |
| Spouting repaired or renewed | 52 |
| Windows repaired or renewed | 96 |
| Staircases repaired or renewed | 2 |
| Floors repaired or renewed | 93 |
| Doors repaired or renewed | 13 |
| Walls and ceilings re-plastered | 150 |
| Cooking facilities provided or improved | 19 |
| Fireplaces repaired or replaced | 22 |
| Walls re-pointed | 28 |
| New sinks provided | 4 |
| Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed | 19 |
| Washing coppers repaired or renewed | 30 |
| Chimneys repaired | 44 |
| Damp-proof courses provided | 5 |
| Ventilation of rooms improved | 3 |
| Wash-houses repaired or rebuilt | 6 |

Drainage

| | |
|--|-----|
| Drains cleared from obstruction | 239 |
| New drains provided | 5 |
| Defective drains repaired or relaid | 12 |
| Drainage inspection chambers provided or renewed | 16 |
| Yard pavement re-laid or repaired | 1 |

Sanitary Accommodation

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed | 47 |
| New W.C. pedestals provided | 39 |
| W.C. Buildings re-built or repaired | 7 |
| W.C.'s repaired | 27 |

Domestic Refuse

| | |
|--|-----|
| New dustbins provided (a) by the Council | 123 |
| (b) by owner or occupier | 4 |

Water Supply

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Domestic water services renewed | 62 |
|---------------------------------|----|

Miscellaneous

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Offensive accumulations removed | 4 |
| Filthy houses cleaned | 1 |

WATER SUPPLY

SOURCES OF SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

The main sources of supply of water to the district are as follows:

- (1) A piped supply from the Desford Reservoirs (Leicestershire).
- (2) Deep wells at Whittleford, Robinsons End, Newtown Road and the White Stone, Lutterworth Road.

With the exception of the water from the White Stone Well, all supplies are subject to treatment before consumption.

The water from Desford and the Whittleford well is filtered and chlorinated, and that from Robinsons End and Newtown Road, is chlorinated.

The average daily consumption of water in the Borough during 1953 was 1,801,534 gallons. The maximum consumption in any one day was 2,107,000 gallons. The number of houses being supplied direct from public water mains at the end of the year was approximately 15,900.

Extensions to Mains

The extensions to mains totalled 1,232 yards of 6 in. pipes, 4,458 yards of 4 in. pipes and 1,426 yards of 3 in. pipes, details of such extensions being as follows:

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| Camp Hill Estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,232 yards of 6 inch |
| | | | | 3,768 | " " 4 " |
| | | | | 1,134 | " " 3 " |
| Hill Top (East) Estate | ... | ... | ... | 60 | " " 4 " |
| | | | | 96 | " " 3 " |
| Caldwell Estate | ... | ... | ... | 196 | " " 3 " |
| Cleveley Drive | ... | ... | ... | 52 | " " 4 " |
| Mancetter Road | ... | ... | ... | 38 | " " 4 " |
| Bermuda Village | ... | ... | ... | 540 | " " 4 " |

SAMPLING

Regular sampling from each source of supply has been carried out as follows:

| Place of Sampling | No. of samples taken | | Chemical | | Bacteriological | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Chemical | Bacteriological | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Tuttle Hill Booster Station (Desford Supply) | 12 | 22 | 12 | — | 22 | — |
| Whittleford Pumping Station | | | | | | |
| (1) Raw | — | 22 | — | — | 21 | 1 |
| (2) Treated | 12 | 21 | 12 | — | 21 | — |
| Robinsons End Pumping Station | | | | | | |
| (1) Raw | 6 | 23 | 6 | — | 19 | 4 |
| (2) Treated | 12 | 24 | 12 | — | 23 | 1 |
| White Stone Well | 12 | 21 | 12 | — | 21 | — |
| Newtown Road, Borehole | 12 | 21 | 12 | — | 21 | — |
| Miscellaneous | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 66 | 157 | 66 | — | 149 | 8 |

SPECIMEN CHEMICAL ANALYSES

| | Sources of Supply | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Tuttle Hill Reservoir | White Stone Well | Robinsons End | Newtown Road | Whittleford |
| Appearance | Bright & clear | Bright & clear | Bright & clear | Bright & clear | Bright & clear |
| Total dissolved solids . | 21.9 | 53.2 | 51.4 | 66.4 | 68.6 |
| Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 26.7 deg. C.) | 0.095 | 0.012 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.008 |
| Chlorides as Cl. | 1.42 | 2.53 | 3.40 | 2.00 | 3.80 |
| Free & saline ammonia | Trace | Nil | 0.004 | 0.006 | Nil |
| Albuminoid ammonia . | 0.003 | Nil | Trace | Nil | Nil |
| Nitrites | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Nitrates | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Temporary hardness . . | 2.25 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 9.0 | 16.0 |
| Permanent hardness . . | 11.75 | 18.5 | 12.5 | 26.0 | 24.0 |
| Total hardness | 14.00 | 35.5 | 31.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 |
| pH Value | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| Alkalinity as CaCo3 . . | 6.3 | 18.5 | 22.5 | 12.0 | 19.2 |

NOTE: Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Public Swimming Baths at St. Mary's Road were open to the public from the 2nd May to the 27th September. During this period the number of persons using the baths was as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Adults | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,488 |
| Schoolchildren: | | | | | | |
| Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,385 |
| Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,769 |
| Total | | | | | | 82,642 |

Chemical and Bacteriological samples of the water were taken at regular intervals during the season, the number and results being as follows:

| <i>Chemical</i> | | | <i>Bacteriological</i> | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|----|
| Satisfactory | ... | 512 | Satisfactory | ... | 31 |
| Unsatisfactory | ... | — | Unsatisfactory | ... | 1 |

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

SEWER EXTENSIONS

Sewerage extensions during the year have been as follows:
Camp Hill Estate:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| Foul Sewers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,927 yards of 6 inch |
| Storm water sewers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,345 " " 6 " |
| | | | | | 853 " " 9 " |
| | | | | | 211 " " 12 " |
| | | | | | 188 " " 15 " |

Barpool Valley Sewer:

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | 854 yards of 15 inch |
| | | | | | 665 " " 18 " |
| | | | | | 1,278 " " 21 " |

RODENT CONTROL

The following is a tabulated statement of rodent control work carried out during the year:

| | Type of Property | | | | Total |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|---|--------|
| | Local Authority | Dwelling house | Agri-cultural | All other (including Business & Industrial) | |
| Total number of properties in district | 30 | 15,445 | 73 | 1,650 | 17,198 |
| Number of properties inspected during the year as a result of: | | | | | |
| (a) notification | (a) 9 | 454 | 5 | 96 | 564 |
| (b) otherwise | (b) 4 | 32 | — | 10 | 46 |
| Number of properties found to be infested by rats | | | | | |
| Major | 6 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 36 |
| Minor | 18 | 399 | 5 | 62 | 484 |
| Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice | — | 3 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Number of infested properties treated | 25 | 458 | 4 | 98 | 585 |

NOTE: The figures above relate to the *number of properties* inspected and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

SEWER TREATMENT

The treatment of sewers for rat infestation was carried out at follows:

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Test baiting</i> | | |
| Period of test baiting | <i>April</i> 20th—25th April | <i>October</i> 5th—9th Oct. |
| No. of manholes tested | 110 | 175 |
| No. of manholes tested showing bait take | 33 | 76 |
| <i>Treatment</i> | | |
| Period of treatment | 27th April—2nd May | 12th 19th Oct. |
| Bait Base and Poison used | Sausage Rusk & Zinc Phosphide 216 | Bread Mash & Arsenic 318 |

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The approximate weight of refuse collected during the year was 9,895 tons 15 cwts.

The plant for the disposal of offals, condemned meat, fish, etc., for the production of fertilizers and feeding stuffs, etc., has been working satisfactorily and has produced the following during the year:

| | Tons | cwts. | qrs. | lbs. |
|-----------------------|------|-------|------|------|
| No. 1 Fertilizer | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| "Etone" " | | 11 | 1 | 14 |
| Bone Meal | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Meat Meal | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dried Blood | 1 | 6 | 0 | 14 |
| Grease and Fats | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Concentrated Pig Food | 307 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Compage | 229 | 6 | 0 | 14 |

SALVAGE

| | Tons | cwts. | qrs. | lbs. |
|----------------|------|-------|------|------|
| Waste Paper | 349 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Rags | | 18 | 3 | 0 |
| Ferrous Metals | 30 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Kitchen Waste | 307 | 18 | 0 | 0 |

LIST OF FACTORIES ON REGISTER

| | | | |
|--|----|------------------------------|----|
| Aerated Waters | 1 | Leather goods making ... | 2 |
| Agricultural machine re- pairing | 1 | Lighting fittings | 1 |
| Art silk winding | 1 | Marble masons | 2 |
| Bakers | 20 | Metal foundry | 1 |
| Beer bottlers | 2 | Metal polishing | 1 |
| Biscuit making | 1 | Motor repairs | 29 |
| Blacksmith | 2 | Needle making | 1 |
| Boot making | 3 | Photography | 4 |
| Boot repairers | 6 | Plumbing | 4 |
| Box making | 2 | Potato crisp making | 1 |
| Brick making | 8 | Preservation and packing ... | 1 |
| Cardboard games making . | 1 | Printing | 9 |
| Chamois leathers making . | 1 | Ribbon weaving and regalia | 1 |
| Coach painting | 1 | Sausage making | 3 |
| Cycle repairs | 1 | Sawyers | 3 |
| Dairies | 1 | Scales repairing | 1 |
| Dental repairs | 1 | Sheep skin dressers | 1 |
| Dressmaking | 2 | Sheet metals | 2 |
| Elastic web making | 1 | Shuttlecock making | 1 |
| Electrical repairs | 3 | Silk weaving | 1 |
| Electric undertaking | 1 | Soft furnishings | 1 |
| Engineering | 21 | Spice mixing | 1 |
| Felt hat making | 1 | Spring seat centres | 1 |
| Flour milling | 2 | Tailors | 9 |
| Gas undertaking | 1 | Tarmacadam | 1 |
| Gown alterations | 1 | Tennis ball making | 1 |
| Gut scraping | 1 | Toolmaking | 1 |
| Hosiery | 8 | Tyre assembly | 1 |
| Hosiery repairs | 1 | Undertakers | 2 |
| Ironfounders | 1 | Upholsterers | 4 |
| Jam making | 1 | Vehicle and wagon repairs | 2 |
| Joinery | 7 | Watch repairs | 2 |
| Knitwear | 1 | Welding | 2 |
| Laundries | 2 | Wire work | 1 |
| | | Worsted spinning | 1 |

FACTORIES

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

| Premises. | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 14 | 2 | — | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 | 195 | 27 | 3 | — |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 209 | 29 | 3 | — |

2.—Cases in which Defects were found:

| Particulars. | Number of Defects | | | Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred by H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness (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 .. | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes .. | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework) | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 4 | 4 | — | — |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

One hundred and fifty-three samples were obtained under the above Act. These were as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dripping | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cooking Fat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Margarine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Tea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Ice Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Vinegar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Coffee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Sugar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Cheese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Sausage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Fever Mixture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bronchial Tablets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Saccharin Tablets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Salad Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tomato Sauce | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Mineral Waters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Malted Food | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Energy Tablets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Salmon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Preserves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Olive Oil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Condensed Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Buttered Buns | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Mincemeat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Preserved Ginger | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sardines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Beef Suet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ginger Wine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Danish Pork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Potted Crab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | 153 |

Of these samples 113 were informal and 40 formal.
Analyses showed the following results:

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|----|
| Satisfactory ... | 142 | Unsatisfactory ... | 11 |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|----|

The unsatisfactory samples were:

- No. 1248 (Informal). Milk. Deficient of 15 per cent. fat.
- No. 1251 (Informal). Milk. Deficient of 16 per cent. fat.
- No. 1253 (Informal). Milk. Deficient of 10 per cent. fat.
- No. 1258 (Informal). Milk. Deficient of 13 per cent. fat.
- No. 1263 (Formal). Milk. Deficient of 3 per cent. fat.
- No. 1270 (Formal). Milk. Deficient of 5 per cent. fat.
- No. 1274 (Formal). Milk. Deficient of 5 per cent. fat.
- No. 1275 (Formal). Milk. Deficient of 13 per cent. fat.
- No. 1320 (Informal). Milk. Approximately 2 per cent. added water.
- No. 1330 (Informal). Buttered Buns. Approximately 33 per cent. foreign fat.
- No. 1350 (Formal). Buttered Buns. Approximately 10 per cent. foreign fat.

Informal Samples Numbers 1248, 1251, 1253 and 1258 were followed by Formal Samples Numbers 1263, 1270, 1274 and 1275. Warning letters were addressed to the three vendors involved.

Sample Number 1320 was followed by Formal Sample Number 1329 which was genuine.

Sample Number 1330 was followed by Formal Sample Number 1350. Vendor warned by letter from Town Clerk.

MILK SUPPLY

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

| | | |
|---|--------|----|
| Number of persons registered as distributors within the Borough under the Regulations | | 34 |
|---|--------|----|

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

| | | |
|--|--------|----|
| Number of persons licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk within the Borough | | 11 |
|--|--------|----|

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Number of persons licensed to sell Sterilised Milk | ... | 34 |
| Number of persons licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk | ... | 9 |
| Number of persons licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk | ... | 1 |

SAMPLING

In addition to those procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, samples were taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination. Particulars of samples taken and results obtained are as follows:

Type or designation. No. of samples Satisfactory Unsatisfactory
 Pasteurised:

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|---|
| Phosphatase Test | 32 | 32 | — |
| Methylene Blue | 31 | 31 | — |
| Tuberculin Tested: | | | |
| Methylene Blue | 5 | 4 | 1 |

ICE CREAM

Registration of Premises

Eight premises in the district are registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and one hundred and seventy-four for the sale of ice cream.

There are now only two premises where ice cream is manufactured and the remainder are selling ice cream which in the majority of cases is prepacked.

Sampling

Eighty-five samples of ice cream were taken, subjected to the methylene blue test, and graded as follows :

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
| 77 | 8 | Nil | Nil |

MEAT

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1953

| Detail | Cattle excluding cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep & Lambs | Pigs |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|-------|
| Number killed | 2,525 | 1,967 | 1,927 | 13,601 | 5,526 |
| Number inspected | 2,525 | 1,967 | 1,927 | 13,601 | 5,526 |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses | | | | | |
| condemned | 22 | 46 | 6 | — | 36 |
| Carcasses of which some | | | | | |
| part or organ was | | | | | |
| condemned | 670 | 803 | — | — | 468 |
| Percentage of the number | | | | | |
| inspected affected with | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 27.41 | 43.15 | 0.31 | — | 9.12 |
| All diseases except | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses | | | | | |
| condemned | 11 | 17 | 45 | 71 | 50 |
| Carcasses of which some | | | | | |
| part or organ was | | | | | |
| condemned | 1,151 | 1,116 | 12 | 402 | 335 |
| Percentage of the number | | | | | |
| inspected affected with | | | | | |
| disease other than | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 46.02 | 57.60 | 2.96 | 3.48 | 6.97 |

MEAT — QUANTITY CONDEMNED, 1953

| DETAILS | Weight | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | lbs. |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | |
| 46 carcasses and all organs of cows | 13 | 15 | 0 | 27 |
| Portions of carcasses of cows | 1 | 9 | 1 | 16 |
| Organs of cows | 9 | 14 | 0 | 9 |
| 22 carcasses and all organs of cattle other than cows | 6 | 3 | 1 | 39 |
| Portions of carcasses of cattle other than cows | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Organs of cattle other than cows | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 6 carcasses and all organs of calves | | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| 36 carcasses and all organs of pigs | 2 | 0 | 2 | 21 |
| Portions of carcasses of pigs | 1 | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| Organs of pigs | | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| Diseases other than tuberculosis: | | | | |
| 17 carcasses and all organs of cows | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Portions of carcasses of cows | | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Organs of cows | 6 | 7 | 0 | 25 |
| 11 carcasses and all organs of cattle other than cows | 2 | 14 | 1 | 24 |
| Portions of carcasses of cattle | | 4 | 2 | 15 |
| Organs of cattle other than cows | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| 45 carcasses and all organs of calves | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| Portions of carcasses of calves | — | — | — | — |
| Organs of calves | | | 3 | 3 |
| 50 carcasses and all organs of pigs | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Portions of carcasses of pigs | | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Organs of pigs | | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| 71 carcasses and all organs of sheep | 1 | 11 | 2 | 11 |
| Organs of sheep | | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Portions of carcasses of sheep | | | 1 | 8 |
| Total Weight | 71 | 3 | 3 | 11 |

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED (including Tinned Meat), 1953

| DETAILS | Weight | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|
| | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | lbs. |
| 530 tins of meat | | 17 | 0 | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 328 tins of fish | | 1 | 2 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4,597 tins of fruit | 2 | 10 | 1 | 24 |
| 538 tins of vegetables | | 3 | 3 | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 252 tins of milk | | 2 | 0 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 56 tins of soup | | | 1 | 11 |
| 105 tins and jars of jam | | 1 | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sausage | | 3 | 1 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cheese | | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| Chocolate and sweets | | | | 2 |
| Pickles and sauce | | | | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fresh fish | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Meat pies | | | | 6 |
| Rabbits | | | 3 | 22 |
| Bacon | | | 1 | 21 |
| Cereals | | | | 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dried fruit | | | 1 | 2 |
| Fish paste | | | | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Total Weight | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

