

[Report 1961-1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Market Drayton R.D.C.

Contributors

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Mr. Huxton B. 445
 1. Dr. Didsbury 0.407
 2. Mr. Morley Perry A. 449 421
 3. Mr. Perry A. 405
 A 111

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEARS 1961 - 1964

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
 1961 to 1964

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My predecessor, Dr. S. A. M. Stewart, Medical Officer of Health for the North East Salish United Districts, retired in October 1961. Subsequently, the Drayton Rural District assumed from the national authority, I commenced duties as Medical Officer of Health in October 1961. During the years between October 1961 and 1964, the following have been made available by the County Medical Officer and his staff. Statutory duties, including those under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, have been undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

D. R. McCaully, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Appointed 1st July, 1964

Chief Public Health Inspector & Surveyor

A. Sandbrook, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

P. W. F. Thomas, M.A.P.H.I.

Typist/Clerk

Miss E. Jennings

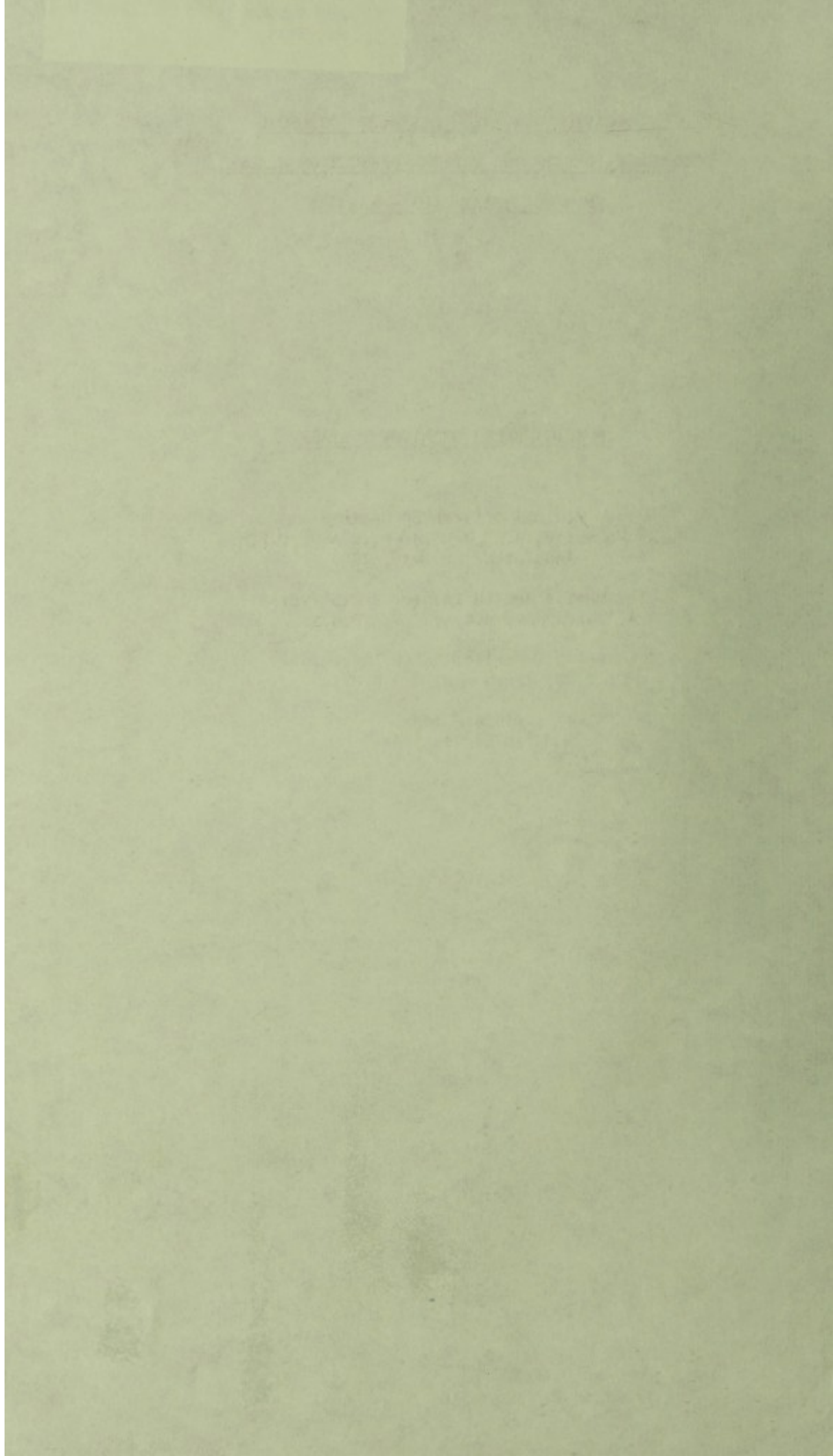
The number of live births was 170 and of deaths 93 - a natural increase of 77. The Birth Rate showed a downward trend over the past four years; the present figure of 17.0 per 1000 of the population comparing with that of 22.4 for the year 1961.

The number of deaths during the year being 93, this gives a measurable death rate of 11.52 (per 1000) of the population and this is similar to that of the Administrative County (11.63).

Against the causes of death, heart disease and diseases of the circulatory system continue to be the most frequent and this included 17 deaths from coronary disease - a disease which, even though the tempo of life may be somewhat slower, is increasing in rural as well as in urban areas.

Next in order of frequency came malignant neoplasms (cancers of various kinds and in various situations). This, however, included only one death from lung cancer.

In the "diseases of the respiratory system" group, which came 7th in order of magnitude, there were 7 deaths from bronchitis. This disease, together with the train of events which follows it - pneumonia with eventual heart failure - affects mainly the middle and later age groups. It is about twice as common in men as in women and about twice more prevalent in urban than in rural areas. Nevertheless, reference to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health shows that there were 68 deaths from this cause in the combined area of the Rural Districts of Shropshire in 1964. It is to be hoped that, with increasing interest and research, more light may be thrown on to the primary cause or causes of this disease, enabling us to evolve more effective measures for its prevention.



Public Health Department,
Smithfield Road,
Market Drayton,
Shropshire.

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
1961 to 1964

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My predecessor, Dr. W. A. M. Stewart, Medical Officer of Health for the North East Salop United Districts, retired in October 1961. Subsequently, the Drayton Rural District seceded from the combined authority. I commenced duties as Medical Officer of Health to Drayton Rural District in July 1964. During the years between October 1961 and that date medical advice has been made available by the County Medical Officer and his staff. Statutory duties, including those under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, have been undertaken by him or his Deputy.

The work of the Public Health Department has been continued and ably carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

I now present my amended report which includes the Vital Statistics and other statistics for the total period.

The Registrar General's mid year estimate of the population was 10,010, showing a slight increase over the previous year. The figures show a small upward trend over the past four years, that for 1961 being 9,760.

The number of live births was 170 and of deaths 93 - a natural increase of 77. The Birth Rate showed a downward trend over the past four years, the present figure of 17.0 per 1000 of the population comparing with that of 22.4 for the year 1961.

The number of deaths during the year being 93, this gives a comparable death rate of 11.52 (per 1000 of the population) and this is similar to that of the Administrative County (11.62).

Amongst the causes of death, heart disease and diseases of the circulatory system continue to be the most frequent and this included 17 deaths from coronary disease - a disease which, even though the tempo of life may be somewhat slower, is increasing in rural as well as in urban areas.

Next in order of frequency came malignant neoplasms (cancers of various kinds and in various situations). This, happy to say, included only one death from lung cancer.

In the "diseases of the respiratory system" group, which came fourth in order of magnitude, there were 7 deaths from bronchitis. This disease, together with the train of events which follows it - emphysema with eventual heart failure - affects mainly the middle and later age groups. It is about twice as common in men as in women and about twice more prevalent in urban than in rural areas. Nevertheless, reference to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health shows that there were 68 deaths from this cause in the combined area of the Rural Districts of Shropshire in 1964. It is to be hoped that, with increasing interest and research, more light may be thrown on to the primary cause or causes of this disease, enabling us to evolve more effective measures for its prevention.

The number of notified cases of infectious diseases continued to be small, and there was, as in previous years, an absence of diphtheria and poliomyelitis. There were no new cases of tuberculosis in the Rural District during the year and only one notified case of dysentery.

Immunisation continued to be made freely available against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox. In addition, B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all susceptible school children of over 13 years of age.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Mr. Norman S. Brook, Clerk of the Council, and Mr. Sandbrook, Chief Public Health Inspector, for their help in the completion of this report.

I am, your obedient servant.

(D. R. McCaully)
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Registrar General's estimate of the resident population of the area Mid year 1964 - 10,010.

Over the past four years there has been a small annual increase in the population, with the exception of the year 1962 which showed a slight decrease. The figures are as follows:-

1961 - 9,760	1963 - 9,990
1962 - 9,650	1964 - 10,010

Vital Statistics

Live Births

		M.	F.
Total	170	89	81
Legitimate	162		
Illegitimate	8		

Birth Rate (per 1000 of population)	- 16.98
Illegitimate Rate per 1000 Live Births	- 47.05.

The Birth Rate was slightly lower than that of the Administrative County, the figures being 16.98 and 18.58 respectively.

Still Births

Total	- 6
Rate per 1000 live and still births	- 34.09.
Deaths of Infants under One year	- 2
Rate per 1000 Live Births	- 12.00

Deaths

Total	- 93
Death Rate (per 1000 of the population)	- 9.29
Comparable	- 11.52

The Death Rate was similar to that of the Administrative County as a whole, the figures being 11.52 and 11.62 respectively.

Live Births over the past four years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 of the Population</u>
1961	219	109	110	22.4
1962	211	90	121	21.9
1963	211	103	108	21.1
1964	170	89	81	17.0

The Birth Rate thus shows a downward trend over the past four year period.

Infant Mortality over the past four yearsDeaths of infants under 1 year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live Births</u>
1961	4	18
1962	10	47
1963	5	24
1964	2	12

Still Births over the past four years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births</u>
1961	4	18
1962	1	5
1963	4	19
1964	6	34

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Table shows the number of Infectious diseases notified in the Rural District during the past four years.

	1961		1962		1963		1964	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	-	7	1	2	-
Measles	72	66	14	27	93	107	20	20
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - Incidence of Respiratory and Non Respiratory disease according to age, over the past four years

<u>Age Periods</u>	1961		1962		1963		1964	
	R	Non R	R	Non R	R	Non R	R	Non R
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

R = Respiratory

Non R = Non Respiratory

Thus, during the past four years notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis average only one per year.

The ages of those affected conformed to the modern pattern, all those affected being between 45 and 64 years.

However one may speculate as to the cause of this phenomenon, it has, in fact, been increasingly so ever since the discovery of specific agents against the tubercle bacillus some twenty years ago. It is probably due to the progressive clearing of the "pool of infection" generally which tends to leave a few amongst the middle aged and elderly, since generally speaking these are less easily detected, both because of the relatively chronic nature of the disease and also by reason of a certain resistance to medical examination and X Ray examination.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT 1964

All causes	93
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-
Other	-
Syphilitic disease	-
Diphtheria	-
Whooping cough	-
Meningococcal infections	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Measles	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach	3
Lung, bronchus	1
Breast	2
Uterus	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-
Diabetes	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	13
Coronary Disease, angina	17
Hypertension with heart disease	1
Other heart disease	15
Other circulatory disease	3
Influenza	-
Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-
Congenital malformations	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	6
Motor vehicle accidents	2
All other accidents	4
Suicide	2
Homicide and operations of war	1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN NUMERICAL ORDER
RURAL DISTRICT 1964

1. Heart disease and Diseases of the circulatory system	36
2. Malignant Neoplasms (cancers of various kinds)	16
3. Vascular lesions of nervous system (strokes and such like)	13
4. Respiratory System diseases	10

Amongst the first group there were 17 deaths from coronary disease. There was, however, only one death from cancer of the lung, in the second group.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. Examination of samples

Examination of samples of water etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Chemical Laboratory, Shrewsbury.

2. Services provided by the Salop County Council.

The Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Services, and the Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the County Council.

There is a subsidiary ambulance station at Market Drayton.

The Child Welfare Centre is situated at Longslow Road. Telephone Market Drayton 2634.

The following Clinics and services are provided:-

Ante-Natal	Wednesdays	1.30p.m. - 4.30p.m.
Child Welfare	Wednesdays	10.30a.m. - 12.30p.m.
		1.30p.m. - 4.30p.m.
Chiropody	1st, 2nd, 3rd	
	Wednesdays	9.30a.m. - 12.30p.m.
Dental	By arrangement	
Domestic Help	Mondays,	
	Wednesdays &	
	Fridays	2.0p.m. - 5.0p.m.
Immunisations	2nd & 4th	
	Wednesdays	9.30a.m. - 12 noon
Probation Reporting Centre		
	Alternate Tuesdays	5.0p.m. - 8.0p.m.
	4th Thursdays	4.0p.m. - 7.0p.m.
Psychiatric	1st, 3rd, 5th	
	Fridays	2.0p.m. onwards.
Refraction	By arrangement	
School	Wednesdays	9.0a.m. - 10.30a.m.
Speech Therapy	Friday	12 noon - 12.30p.m.
		1.45p.m. - 5.0p.m.
Welfare Foods	Wednesdays	10.0a.m. - 12 noon
		2.15p.m. - 4.15p.m.

In addition there is a Child Welfare Centre at Tern Hill, (Buntingsdale), which serves the R.A.F. Station.

Services provided at Buntingsdale Child Welfare Centre

Child Welfare	Thursday afternoons
Immunisations	Alternate Thursday afternoons
Welfare foods	Thursdays 2.30p.m. - 4.0p.m.

IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS OF CHILDREN LIVING IN THE RURAL DISTRICT for 1964

	<u>Total No. of Children</u>
Whooping cough	150
Diphtheria	165
Tetanus	214
Vaccination against smallpox	235

In addition the number of children receiving re-inforcing or 'booster' immunisations was as follows:-

Diphtheria	181
Tetanus	134

Poliomyelitis - large numbers of children were immunised using the Sabin vaccine which is given by mouth.

The total number of individuals immunised against Poliomyelitis in the County during 1964, both by general practitioners and County Medical Officers was 6,261.

Mr. Sandbrook, Chief Public Health Inspector & Surveyor, reports -

Total number of permanent dwellings in District	2604
Total number of permanent dwellings in District owned by Local Authority	470

Housing Acts 1957 and 1961 - Unfit Houses, other than in Clearance Areas

(i) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 16 or Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	4
(ii) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H. number demolished	nil
(iii) Houses included in unfitness orders	2

Unfit Houses made fit

(i) Houses in which defects were remedied by owner and after informal action by Local Authority	55
(ii) Under Sec. 9 By owner	nil
By Local Authority	nil
(iii) Under Sec. 16 By owner	nil
(iv) Under Sec. 24 By owner	nil

No. of houses where defects were remedied after service of formal notice under Public Health Acts (a) by Owners	none
(b) by Local Authority	none

The estimated number of houses still unfit for human habitation was 44 and those to be dealt with by reconditioning was 11.

Rent Act, 1957Certificates of Disrepair

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during 1964.

Overcrowding

There were 3 cases of overcrowding on 31.12.64. a total of 25½ units causing 5 units of overcrowding and one of these cases was rehoused during the year.

Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960

There were 31 licensed caravan sites involving 35 caravans. From this it will be seen that the bulk of the sites held single caravans. They were of a residential nature and as prior approval by the Town Planning Authority is necessary a much stricter control can now be kept on the establishment of caravans.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSHousing Acts, 1959 - 1964

The improvement grant system continues to be operated satisfactorily, the discretionary grant amounting to one half of the cost of improvements.

Discretionary Grants

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Rejected</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Owner/occupiers</u>
No. of applications	17	none	none	28	28
No. of dwellings	17	none	none	28	28

Average cost per dwelling of work ranking for grant £960
 Amount of grant payable by Local Authority stated as % 30.4%
 Average cost per dwelling including repairs and improvements
 etc. £1145.4.3.

Standard Grants

No. of applications received 17
 No. completed 8
 Average cost per property to Local Authority £124.0.0.

Since the Council commenced making Grants in 1954 the following dwellings have received a grant:-

Discretionary Grants	- 240 dwellings.	Total amount of grant	£76690
Standard Grants	- 36 dwellings.	Total amount of grant	5095
Total 276			£81785

The Housing Act, 1964

The above Act which came into force on the 16th July, 1964 is summarised as follows:-

- Part I Assistance for Housing Societies providing Housing Accommodation.
- Part II Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings to provide Standard Amenities.
- Part III Assistance for Improvement of Dwellings.
- Part IV Houses in multiple occupation.
- Part V Miscellaneous and General.

The Act covers the five sections listed above, and, would seem to concern this Authority in the main, under sections II and III. The purpose behind these provisions is to secure, within the next ten years that most of the two million or so older homes which still have a reasonable life, are provided with the five "standard amenities" (hot water, bath or shower, wash hand basin, inside lavatory, food store).

Part II of the Act enables Local Authorities to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings within a prescribed improvement area, and elsewhere at the request of the tenant. Owner/occupied properties still mean a voluntary improvement, as being the only method. A fairly high percentage of this type has already been achieved in this area.

The scheme for dealing with improvement areas would seem to be more of an Urban problem, although it may be suggested that compact villages could come within this scope. Improvements affected at the request of the tenant are dealt with by means of a statutory, laid down procedure on receipt of such request from the tenant, but it is emphasised that the compulsory improvement should only be done as a last resort and

that further effort to obtain the results on a voluntary basis, should be made. Local Authorities are put under a duty to arrange for an inspection of their areas, with a view to identifying special areas that may be suitable for a comprehensive improvement area, and where they are clearly defined, this has the effect of applying their powers to compel improvements of tenanted houses within those areas, the carrying out of such schemes would, of course, entail a considerable burden on the Surveyors Department and it may, at the present time, be beyond the resources available.

Under part III of the Act, changes of improvement grant provisions occur including provision for a reduction from ten years to three years in the period during which rent and other conditions attached to a house improved with grant aid. Also, the existing limit of £155 in respect of standard grant is retained, but a higher limit of up to £350 is authorised in certain defined circumstances, such as the provision of pipe water being brought into the dwelling for the first time or the extension of a building to provide for a bathroom where it is not otherwise reasonably practical, the provision of assistance towards a septic tank where the same is not already available.

The number of Class III properties within the district is 575 and Class IV properties, 54.

Erection of New Homes

The balance sheet of dwellings cannot be made without reference to building of new homes, both by private enterprise and by the Council. The Council erected 15 homes during the year for slum clearance, with 6 bungalows in course of erection at Kenrick Close, Woore, and private enterprise a matter of 23 new houses with 9 in course of erection.

One dwelling was lost by the conversion of two into one and one house was gained by conversion of a stable.

The number of Post War houses erected from 1st April 1945 to 31st December, 1964 by the Council and by Private Enterprise is 275 and 172 respectively, whilst 18 are envisaged for slum clearance replacements for 1965. - 6 bungalows at Kenrick Close, Woore, 6 houses and 6 bungalows at St. Michael's Way, Childs Ercall. There were no Council houses sold during the year and the number of applicants on the Housing List at the end of the year was 121.

HOUSING SUMMARY

Parish	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Adderley	33	19	11	-
Norton in Hales	51	56	18	7
Woore	112	80	54	3
Sutton on Tern	33	50	52	4
Cheswardine	122	77	33	9
Hinstock	63	66	83	6
Childs Ercall	57	44	22	3
Stoke on Tern	79	69	69	7
Hodnet	159	137	144	13
Ightfield	52	58	35	-
Moreton Saye	42	68	54	2
	803	724	575	54

Total number of houses classified - 2156

The Administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 - 1948

Part I of the Act deals with inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health and includes inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.

- (i) Factories in which Sec. 1,2,3,4, & 6 (relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors) are enforced by the Local Authority, that is factories where mechanical power is not used.
- (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7, relating to sanitary conveniences is enforced by Local Authority.
- (iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority, (excluding outworkers premises).

	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>No. of written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i)	2	1	-	-
(ii)	24	12	1	-
(iii)	nil	nil	-	-

The number of factories is small and varied in type. They include a plastics products plant, a small agricultural implement manufacturer, a prepacked vegetable merchant and a timber yard producing lightweight boxes.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

The water supply in the District comes from various sources.

From - R.A.F. Supply to Stoke Heath.

The East Shropshire Water Board

From - Market Drayton sources at Ashley and Brodder to Betton, Ridgwardine, Longford, Tern Hill and Market Drayton.

From - Hodnet supply to Hodnet, Wollerton, Marchamley.

From - Ightfield supply to Calverhall, Ightfield, Shavington and Adderley.

From - Childs Ercall supply.

Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board

Sources at Bearstone to Woore and Pipegate.

Staffordshire Potteries Water Board

From - Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board to Norton in Hales.

Besides public supplies there are four private supplies of somewhat limited extent.

The number of homes (permanent and temporary) supplied by public mains direct to home 1788

Number of homes supplied from public mains by means of standpipes 32

Houses supplied from private mains direct to house and by means of standpipes 50

The number of homes supplied from wells, streams, pumps etc. 766

Sampling of water used for drinking purposes takes place at frequent intervals and the results are summarised as follows:-

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public Mains	25	4
Private Mains	3	2
Wells, streams, pumps	5	2

All 8 of the public main supplies are chlorinated whilst all four of the private supplies are unchlorinated.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection of household refuse took place in all eleven Parishes occurring approximately once every ten days.

Collections are made by the two Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse wagons - the original vehicle which commenced operations in 1951 - a 14 cu.yd. for and aft tipper and a new 20 cu.yd. Pakamatic added in July. With more and more premises to be served and with the general increase in bulk of household refuse the problem of collection and disposal is becoming increasingly more difficult. The new compression type of vehicle will help towards reducing this bulk in transit and improve the pay load. Dispersal takes place by means of controlled tipping on 8 tips strategically placed over the District, located at Betton, Dorrington, Cheswardine, Hatton, Nagington Grange, Lostford, Calverhall and Shakeford. There were 2760 bins in circulation under the bin hire scheme.

Rodent Control - Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949

Inspection is carried out throughout the year by the Council's Rodent Operator at houses, tips, schools canteens, sewage works, farms, factories and other premises.

Contracts have been entered into for some farms and other commercial premises whilst others are charged on an hourly basis.

No. of business premises treated	14
Dwellings treated	52
Council undertakings treated	29
Agricultural properties treated	25

General Sanitary Matters

Premises in such a state as to amount to a nuisance received attention in 92 cases, none of these cases involving repairs. New drainage, including conversion to water closets, was installed in 106 cases. Defects in drainage were remedied in 37 instances. Offensive accumulations and smoke nuisance each received attention on two occasions whilst water courses received visits on four occasions.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Meat

There are two licensed slaughterhouses which supply meat for local butcher's businesses. Slaughtering takes place regularly at these premises each week. The number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcasses and offal are shown in the following table.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	2
No. of Knackers Yards	1
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter cattle	12
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter horses	3
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter pigs & sheep	12

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excdg</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed	458	nil	3	1420	662	nil
No. inspected	458	nil	3	1420	662	nil
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u> <u>and Cysticerci;</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	67	-	1	89	40	-
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	146		33.3	6.4	6.5	
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-
% of No. inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.65	-
<u>Cysticerosis</u> Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ice Cream

The 30 premises registered under Sec. 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1953, are for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream, there being no manufacturers.

Milk

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954 there are 7 distributors registered and 3 premises.

Food Premises

Broken down into types these are as follows:-

It must be noted that many country shops represent several types in the one shop.

Bakers and Confectioners	5
Butchers (all types)	6
Cafes	4
Canteens	2
Dairies	3
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	10
Licensed Premises	18
Sweet Shops	36

The Food Hygiene Regulations apply to 75 premises, where 13 inspections were carried out.

Food Premises registered under Sec. 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale number 8 and these received 16 inspections. Under the Shop Acts six inspections were carried out and one defect was remedied.

Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Sewage Disposal

1. Number of houses in District (permanent and temporary)	2604
2. Number of houses connected to sewage disposal works owned by Local Authority	631
3. Number of houses connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal or treatment plants	1089
4. Number of houses without satisfactory means of sewage	884
5. Number of sewage disposal works owned by District Council	14
6. Number of houses using chemical, pail, earth or privy closets (a) with proper means of disposal	884
(b) without proper means of disposal	none
7. Number of houses where Local Authority collect night soil	none

There were no sewerage schemes commenced, in progress or completed during the year.

Five sewage effluent samples were taken and analysed during the year and two proved satisfactory.

The work involved in the Department, of which these statistics are evidence, has been carried out by team work - for this I appreciate the endeavours of my staff - namely my Deputy, Mr. Thomas, and Miss Jennings who is our Clerk/Typist.

