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Urban District Council of Penrith



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1969

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer
of Health

C. A. BENTLEY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D.P.H.,

Area Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health
Inspector

R. N. SHARP, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
and Sanitary Inspector's Examination
Joint Board.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
for Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public
Health Inspector

A. MACLELLAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
of Scotland.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute
for Meat and Other Foods.

Meat Inspector

M. SLATER, M.M.I.A., A.R.S.H.

Certificate in Meat Inspection issued
by the Royal Society for the
Promotion of Health.

Typist (part time)

Mrs. MARY CROSS,

(Surveyor's Department)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

November 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1969.

Housing, food hygiene and other sanitary matters are dealt with in the report of Mr. Sharp, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

My thanks go to members of the Council, to my colleagues in other Departments of the Council and also to all members of the Health Department for their constant help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. BENTLEY.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District in acres	...	...	...	...	7,586
Registrar-General's estimate of population 1969	...				11,170
Population at 1961 census	...	...	...	...	10,931
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	...	10,490
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1969 according to rate books	...	...	...	...	3,742
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£397,016
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	1,630

VITAL STAT

AREA PEN

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR

AREA COMPARABILITY FACTORS

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	102	93	9	77	69	8
Stillbirths	-	-	-	1	1	-
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	1	1	-	1	1	-
Under 4 weeks of age	1	1	-	1	1	-
Under 1 week of age	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths (all ages)	65			93		

COMPARISON BY PLACE

1969	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
England and Wales	11.9	16.3	18.0
Admin. County of Cumberland	12.3	15.2	18.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland	12.7	15.2	14.6
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.00	15.1	21.7
URBAN DISTRICT OF PENRITH	12.8	16.0	11.0

STATISTICS - 1969

PENRITH U. D.

HOME POPULATION 11,170

BIRTHS 1.00 DEATHS 1.08

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	16.00
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.00
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	6.00
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000 live births	11
Perinatal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births	6
Deaths (All ages)	Crude Rate per 1,000 home population	14.1
Deaths (All ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	1.08

COMPARISON BY TIME - PENRITH U.D.

				Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mort- ality Rate
1965	...	...	...	13.6	18.48	Nil
1966	...	...	...	13.19	14.76	28.4
1967	...	...	...	12.0	15.5	6.0
1968	...	...	...	14.8	15.0	11.9
1969	...	...	...	12.8	16.0	11.0

Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Asthma	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	F	93	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60

HEART DISEASE.

Deaths from coronary heart disease were responsible for over 25% of all deaths. One of the most important factors in the causation of this illness is too high a consumption of animal fats. One can only say how important it is for everyone, but especially for the middle aged, to watch their weight.

CANCER.

Cancer was responsible for 16% of all deaths and cancer of the lung had the highest incidence of any individual cancer. It is well accepted that smoking, particularly smoking cigarettes, is of prime importance in the causation of this most unpleasant carcinoma. It is of the utmost importance that we ensure that the young at least are aware of this and indeed of the effect of smoking on the incidence of birth and premature babies, of bronchitis and of coronary heart disease. Adult example is perhaps the finest way of giving a lead to the young, but those adults who are unable to give up the smoking habit should at least have the grace to admit their foolishness. The father who can say with patent sincerity to his child "Don't be a fool like me" is at least on the right track. The man who in his pride will not do this is a bigger fool than the one who admits it, and the latter is certainly a better parent. Without doubt the best parent of all is he who gives it up to help his child.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifications during 1969

AGE	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Dysentery		Whooping Cough		Jaundice		Tuberculosis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year					1	0						
1 year				2	0	1						
2 years			3	1	0	1			0	1		
3 years			2	0								
4 years			1	1	0							
5/9 years			4	8	2	2		1	6	7		
10/14 years					0	1			3	4		
15/24 years										3		
25+	0	1	1	0	0	3			1	4	1	0
TOTAL	-	1	11	12	3	9	-	1	10	19	1	-

For the second year in succession, the number of notifiable diseases was very low, only sixty-seven cases in all.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were no children reported having Scarlet Fever during the year. The one and only case was a woman age 59 years.

MEASLES.

There were only 23 cases of measles reported during the year. This is the second year when the numbers of Measles has been low.

DYSENTERY.

There were 12 cases of Dysentery reported involving 8 families. Although extensive enquiries were made there did not appear to be any common cause.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Only one child, a girl aged 5 years, was reported as suffering from this disease.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

Twenty-nine cases of Infective Jaundice were reported during the year. This infection is characterised by fever, nausea, malaise, and abdominal discomfort followed by jaundice. It is most common in children and young adults. Of the 29 cases, reported, 20 were within the 5 to 14 age group. The source of infection is man and the mode of transmission is probably through intimate person-to-person contact. The incubation period is long and variable from 10 to 40 days but most commonly around 25 days. Preventive measures require a good standard of sanitation and personal hygiene with particular emphasis on the disposal of faeces. The patient should be isolated during the first week of illness with concurrent disinfection of faeces, nose and throat secretions.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is now twenty two years since the last case of Diphtheria was reported in Penrith. However, unless immunisation is continued, this happy state of events may cease,

TUBERCULOSIS

Better housing conditions, better living standards and new drugs have drastically reduced the danger of this one time scourge. Speedy identification by the use of Mass X-ray units is another and very important step in the control of this disease.

This service is still available to the general public at the Static X-ray Department, 1 Brunswick Street, Carlisle. No appointment is required and the whole procedure takes only a matter of minutes.

The two tables below show the satisfactory state of the incidence of Tuberculosis in Penrith.

The Year 1959

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	42	39	81
Non-Respiratory	10	12	22
All form of Tuberculosis	52	51	103

Ten Years Later 1969

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	14	8	22
Non-respiratory	1	1	2
All forms of Tuberculosis	15	9	24

The fact that there are only twenty-four cases of Tuberculosis as a against one hundred and three cases ten years ago is worthy of comment.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

Any necessary investigations or consultations have been through the Public Health Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary under the direction of Dr. Inglis, Consultant Pathologist, and Dr. Davies, Consultant Bacteriologist. I would like to express my sincere thanks to them and their staff for all the help and co-operation they have afforded me.

AMBULANCE, NURSING and WELFARE FACILITIES.

These are all provided under the direct control of the Cumberland County Council.

Total	Males	Females	
22	14	8	Respiratory
2	1	1	Non-Respiratory
24	15	9	All forms of Tuberculosis

I have once again the pleasure in reporting to my Medical Officer on the work during the year of the Health Department. The report has been prepared in the usual manner setting out tables and visits with appropriate where necessary. One item however that has not been mentioned, is most time consuming and yet rewarding, is that of the Inspector's personal contact with the general public.

ANNUAL REPORT

It is surprising to find in our reports on visits or with some people or trouble that is worrying them. Circumstances are given on arising and after hearing, made for the first time, both sides of the story, so away came disappointed, dissatisfied, yet happy in the knowledge that someone has bothered to listen and reason with them. Sometimes a person calls and insists you visit them "at their home". The reason for this is to show you just how they are having to cope with shared kitchen, bathroom, bathroom, and although more often than not, there is little chance of giving any real help, it is surprising how grateful they are to you for listening to their very own and special problem. To some people these visits, etc., may appear to be a waste of time but I think that dealing with people and hearing their human problems and being in a position of giving wherever possible, is a very important part in the role and advice is not only worthwhile but an important part in the duties of a Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

There is no substitute for a "piece of your own" living with it. I am therefore pleased to report that last year 25 new dwellings were completed and occupied. Of the 24 dwellings completed, 22 were Council houses which means that 22 families from the Council's housing list or from other clearance houses "moved into a piece of their own". During the year 20 sub-standard houses were either demolished or "cleared". 173 houses of better standard were occupied out of the 202 dwellings completed in 1955. By 1955 all these dwellings should have been built with...

I have once again the pleasure in reporting to my Medical Officer on the work during the year of the Health Department.

The report has been prepared in the usual manner setting out tables and visits with comments where necessary. One item however that has not been mentioned, is most time consuming and yet rewarding, is that of the Inspector's personal contact with the general public.

It is surprising the number of people who call at the office seeking advice or with some problem or trouble that is worrying them. Grievances are given an airing and after hearing, maybe for the first time, both sides of the story, go away maybe disappointed, disillusioned, yet happy in the knowledge that someone has bothered to listen and reason with them.

Sometimes a person calls and insists you visit them "at their home". The reason for this is to show you just how they are having to cope with shared kitchen, bathroom or communal access and although more often than not, there is little chance of giving them any real help, it is surprising how grateful they are to you for giving some of your time to their very own and special problem.

To some people these visits, etc., may appear to be a waste of time but I think that dealing with people and hearing their human problems and being in a position of giving whenever possible, a word of encouragement and advice, is not only worthwhile but an important part in the duties of a Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

There is no substitute for a "place of your own". Living with in-laws' sharing a house or occupying a sub-standard dwelling all bring their own problems. I am therefore pleased to report that last year 9½ new dwellings were completed and occupied. Of the 9½ dwellings completed, 42 were Council houses which means that 42 families from the Council's Housing List or from slum clearance houses "moved into a place of their own! "

During the same period 40 sub-standard houses were either demolished or "closed". This leaves 63 dwellings still occupied out of the 403 dwellings declared unfit in 1955. By 1972 all these dwellings should have been dealt with.

House Building 1946-1969.

	1946-50	1951-60	1961-4	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL
Council	122	375	31	26	49	3	Nil	42	648
Private	30	158	164	56	13	13	36	52	522

Houses to be improved with the aid of Local Authority Grants 1956-1969.

	1956-60	1961-5	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL
Discretionary	39	24	4	4	5	16	92
Standard	10	55	11	15	9	28	128

Slum Clearance

Number of houses declared to be substandard in 1955	403
Number of these houses now demolished... ..	144
" " " " " closed	145
" " " " " allowed change of use	15
" " " " " improved	56
" " " " " remaining and awaiting Council action	63

Type of dwelling needed to house the families from the sixty-three sub-standard houses is as follows:-

3 bedroom type house	20
2 bedroom type house or bungalow	23
1 bedroom type of accommodation	20
	<u>63</u>

RENTS ACT 1957.

No application for a Certificate of Disrepair was made during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The disposal works are situated at Brougham in Westmorland on the bank side of the River Eden.

The plant is old and overworked. Any future major development of the town will overload the works completely and cause a major breakdown in the workings of the plant. Even now it is very difficult to produce a reasonably satisfactory effluent so it will only be a matter of time before the River Authority clamp down and demand an effluent that is to their satisfaction.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Domestic refuse is collected weekly. Bins or sacks are collected from the premises and returned to the premises. There are two vehicles employed and two teams of men, one a six-man team and a two-man team. The refuse is tipped at Redhills where one man and a machine are employed. Lack of site covering often results in the tip appearing untidy. The site is now almost filled in and a second site at Clifton will be in use early in 1970.

WATER SUPPLY.

Penrith is supplied with a good wholesome water by the Eden Water Board. The collecting area for this water is within our own Lake District from Hayeswater Reservoir and from a borehole at Edenhall, Penrith.

The satisfactory supply of water to meet the town's needs is in no small way attributed to the vigilance of the Water Board's Engineer and Manager, Mr. J. Yerkess, and I am indebted to him for the following information.

Water Samples taken in Penrith

date	Lab. Ref.	Source	Probable Numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
			Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli (D)	
11.2.69	9566	Beacon Edge, Penrith	Nil	Nil	Excellent
	9567	Sandgate	Nil	Nil	"
	9568	Skirsgill	Nil	Nil	"
	9569	Maidenhill	Nil	Nil	"
7.5.69	28360	Beacon Edge	Nil	Nil	"
	28361	Sandgate	Nil	Nil	"
	28362	Skirsgill	Nil	Nil	"
	28363	Maidenhill	Nil	Nil	"
11.7.69	43533	Skirsgill	Nil	Nil	"
	43534	Maidenhill	Nil	Nil	"
15.7.69	43529	Dowthwaite Head Filterhse	Nil	Nil	"
	43530	Troutbeck Village	Nil	Nil	"
	43531	House at Beacon Edge	Nil	Nil	"
	43532	Sandgate	Nil	Nil	"
5.11.69	67799	Sandgate	Nil	Nil	"
	67800	Skirsgill	Nil	Nil	"
	67801	Maidenhill	Nil	Nil	"
	67798	Beacon Edge	Nil	Nil	"

(Duplicate) REPORTS 3714

WATER REPORTS FROM THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY, NEWCASTLE on TYNE

Date received - 11th September 1969. Sample marked " From Hayeswater supply" 9.0 a.m. 11/9/69.

Chemical results

pH value	7.4
	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	60
Chlorine as chlorides	5
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	trace
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.05
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.25
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.15
Total hardness	45
Non-carbonate hardness	10
Carbonate hardness	35
Lead	less than 0.02
Copper	less than 0.01
Iron	none
Appearance and colour	Hazen degrees 5, almost colourless
Smell and Taste	satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	none

Report:

This sample of water is of satisfactory organic purity and its physical attributes are also very good. It is slightly harder than the water examined in February, which is an advantage with soft water. It is very suitable for a Public Supply.

W. GORDON CAREY, F.R.I.C.

WATER REPORTS (continued)

Date received - 4th September 1969. Sample marked "Water from borehole at Edenhall. 9.30 a.m. 3/9/69

Chemical results

pH value	7.5
	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total solids dried at 180°C	190
Chlorine as chlorides	12
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	trace
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.50
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.1
Total hardness	175
Non-carbonate hardness	20
Carbonate hardness	155
Lead	less than 0.02
Copper	none
Iron	0.1
Appearance and colour	Hazen degrees less than 5, clear, almost colourless
Smell and Taste	satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	-

Report:

This sample of borehole water is pure and wholesome, and its physical attributes are also very good.

Except for slight variations in total solids and hardness the water is similar to the sample examined in February last, and it is a very satisfactory drinking water.

W. GORDON CAREY, F.R.I.C.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one licensed knacker's yard in the district. Despite the expenditure of a lot of money on methods to prevent the emission of obnoxious smells. There are times when parts of the town are made very much aware of the presence of this knacker yard. It is therefore to the credit of this firm that experts have now been called in to advise them on the very best known possible ways of preventing the emission of any smell whatsoever. New plant, water cooling tower and condensers are now on order and the whole job should be completed by the summer of 1970. The stainless steel condensers and fittings are being imported from Sweden and I have seen a similar plant working very well indeed at a kaacker's yard in the centre of Bradford and within 400 or 500 yards of the Bradford Town Hall.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS.

There are two slaughterhouses in Penrith. The Public Abattoir is owned and run by the Council. Built in 1939 this abattoir then set a high standard of slaughterhouse hygiene and construction but the time has come when even this abattoir is in need of a complete overhaul.

The Myers Lane slaughterhouse is a "private slaughterhouse" owned by the Penrith Co-operative Society Limited. It is licensed to Mr. F. Jackson, Cattle dealer and Wholesale butcher.

The owners over the past few years have refused to carry out any repairs, maintenance or improvements to this slaughterhouse. The tenant has therefore had to carry out certain works in order to keep his licence. However, this matter will soon be resolved as Mr. Jackson is negotiating the sale of the slaughterhouse and has plans to improve the amenities and put the premises in order.

POULTRY INSPECTION.

There are no poultry processing premises in Penrith.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in Penrith.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960/3.

The majority of milk retailed in Penrith and is now pasteurised. No untreated milk is supplied to the schools.

The following table shows the results of samples taken in 1969:-

Heat Treated Milk

Designation	No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Pass / Fail	Phosphates Pass / Fail	Unsatisfactory Samples
Pasteurised	19	19 Nil	19 Nil	Nil

Untreated Milk

Designation	No. of Samples	Passed Meth. Blue Test	Failed Meth. Blue Test	Unsatisfactory Samples
Untreated	30	19	11	11

All thirty samples of untreated milk were examined for Brucellosis. Twenty-seven samples were satisfactory and three were doubtful. The three doubtful samples were subjected to further tests and proved satisfactory.

THE ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959.

Only four samples of ice cream were tested during the year. Two samples were satisfactory but two samples failed the required test. There are 46 premises registered with this Authority for the sale of ice cream and three premises for the manufacture of ice cream. Of the three licensed to manufacture, two make only the "cold mix" type of ice cream.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 - Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56.

The following table contains information in accordance with Circular 19/56 issued by the Ministry of Health.

(i) Shops and Premises where food is sold or prepared

Confectioners	39	Greengrocers	7
Grocers	22	Wet fish	4
Restaurants and Cafes	13	Hotels/Boarding	
Butchers	12	Houses (unlicensed)	16
Bakehouses	5	Licensed premises	27
Fish and Chip shops	5	Licensed hotels	12
		Licensed Clubs	13

(ii) Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955

Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Manufacture of Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fried fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

(iia) Dairies - Premises registered with the Food and Drugs Authority for the sale of milk

Raw T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Farm bottled T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(iii) The number of visits made in connection with premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act are included in the summary of inspections.

(iv) No formal action has been taken during the year.

(v) Diseased meat and offal from the two slaughterhouses is collected by the Wildriggs Bone and Chemical Co. Ltd., situated in Penrith. Food condemned at business premises in the town is collected by the Council and disposed of at the Refuse Tip.

(vi) Bulk food examination

No examination of bulk food was necessary.

(vii) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc) Regulations, 1947/1959/1963)

There is only one producer of ice cream who uses the Heat Treatment method. Two other producers manufacture the "Cold Mix" ice cream.

(viii) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56

Premises are visited at regular intervals.

Despite Penrith's geographical position it has no large hotel but fortunately it has quite a number of good small, well appointed hotels in addition to a number of good small guesthouses.

All kinds of food premises are visited from time to time and advice and help is always available. I am pleased to report that the traders on a whole are co-operative and do not resent our presence or comments.

NUISANCES, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

It was not necessary to take formal action regarding nuisances reported or found during the year. Personal intervention and persuasion are far better methods of getting jobs done and at the same time keeping and improving public good relations.

However, in any case where co-operation is not received, this department will not hesitate to use every power it commands to put matters to right.

THE EUROPEAN CONSERVATION YEAR.

In the coming year (1970) representatives of the Governments of the countries of Europe will be meeting to discuss ways and means of preventing the pollution of each countries' own air, water and homeland. We pollute our atmosphere with smoke and obnoxious smells etc., we foul our water courses with sewage and filth, we discharge oil on the high seas and foul our beaches and destroy birdlife and we litter our country side with refuse and poison wildlife with chemicals. I wonder what we in Penrith will have done to help the cause when the next annual report is written because we along with our fellow countrymen do pollute the atmosphere with smoke and obnoxious smells, foul our water courses with sewage and oil, litter our countryside with waste paper and refuse and disfigure our town with derelict buildings, advertising hoardings, shop window adverts and masses of signs etc., etc.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Re Housing and Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Rodent and Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Camping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Refuse Tip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Dairies and Shops selling milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Meat Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food Manufacturers (S.16 - Food & Drugs Act 1955)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Public Abattoir - (Meat inspection - daily)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Public Abattoir - (Meat inspection - evenings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Myers Lane Slaughterhouse - (day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Myers Lane Slaughterhouse - (evening)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152

TABLE III

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

1st JANUARY 1969 to 31st DECEMBER 1969

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed and inspected	2,502	1,082	9,468	6,205	2	-
<u>All diseases other than T.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	17	52	83	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	274	798	671	479	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than T.B.	10.91	75.32	7.63	9.05	100	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus bovis.	7	2	-	-	-	-

Approximate weight of Meat (flesh) condemned

9 tons 10 cwts

" " " Offal

4 " 15 "

14 " 5 "

TABLE IV

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE MYERS LANE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

1st JANUARY 1969 to 31st DECEMBER 1969

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed and inspected	229	3,494	798	338	2,122	-
<u>All diseases other than T.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	29	297	158	12	235	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	105	2,817	130	9	89	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than T.B.	58.5	89.1	36.1	6.4	15.2	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus bovis.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximate weight of Meat (flesh) condemned	80 tons
" " " Cffal condemned	19 "
	<hr/>
	99 "
	<hr/>

TABLE IVA - CATTLE AND COWS

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE

	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>		<u>Cows</u>	
		A	B	A	B
Toxaemia	...	-	-	-	-
Emaciation	...	-	13	3	117
Anasarca	...	-	4	3	36
Septic pleurisy	...	-	-	1	3
Septicaemia	...	-	1	3	27
Fevered	...	-	4	-	3
Gangrene	...	-	-	-	7
Uraemia	...	-	-	-	4
Pyaeamia	...	-	-	2	13
Moribund	...	-	1	1	13
Multiple tumours	...	-	-	-	1
Bruising	...	-	3	1	49
Anaemia	...	-	-	2	5
Imperfectly bled	...	-	2	-	13
Abnormal odour	...	-	-	-	3
Jaundice	...	-	1	1	2
		Nil	29	17	297

TABLE IVB - SHEEP

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF

WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR and "B" MYERS LANE

	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Number</u>	
		A	B
Decomposition	3	-
Septic pneumonia	1	-
Emaciation	8	91
Bruising	4	7
Oedema	6	25
Pyæmia	9	9
Failure to Bleed	2	-
Abnormal odours	1	2
Moribund	3	8
Anaemia	4	6
Pleurisy peritonitis	3	2
Septic Arthritis	2	1
Fevered	-	7
Uraemia	2	-
Cysticercus ovis (generalised)	4	-
		52	158

TABLE IVC - CALVES AND PIGS

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARACSESSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE

CALVES

<u>Diagnosis</u>							<u>Number</u>	
							A	B
Lymphatic Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Omphalophlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	16
Hyperaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	44
Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	7
Scoured	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	12
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	17
Emaciated	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	90
Immature	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	19
Septic pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	3
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	8
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Abnormal odour	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	3
Umbilical pyaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	7
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	6
							<hr/>	
							2	235

PIGS

Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	4
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	-
Pyaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	-
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	-
Pathological Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	-
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Acute Septic Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Septic Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	-
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
							<hr/>	
							83	12

TABLE V

PARTICULARS OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

AT PLACES OTHER THAN THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

(A) TINS BLOWN/DAMAGED

Vegetables	590 tins	Stewed steak	17 tins
Rice pudding	64 "	Salmon	14 "
Fruit pudding	20 "	Fish	46 "
Ox tongue	11 " (66lbs)	Fruit	779 "
Luncheon meat	22 tins (110lbs)	Milk	87 "
Meat roll	59 " (212lbs)	Soup	187 "
Corned beef	7 " (42 lbs)	Cream	7 "
Ham	22 " (214½lbs)	Fruit juices	18 "

Approximate weight of tinned goods condemned = 18½ cwt

(B) GOODS DECOMPOSED/DAMAGED

Cheese pieces	10 lbs	Ham	4 lbs
Lettuce (Israel Cos)	160	Cooked ham	4 lbs
Grapes (Sth African)	120 lbs	Sausage	12 lbs

Approximate weight of food condemned = 1 cwt 5 stone 8 lb.

TABLE V
FACTORIES ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	69	21	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	4	1	--	-
TOTALS	80	26	-	-

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	to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	2	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.5)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for other sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	5	4	-	3	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1969

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agric- ultural	Agricul- tural
1. Number of properties inspected following notification.	476	4
2. Number of premises found to be infested with	(a) Rats	2
	(b) Mice	1
3. Number of properties inspected other than those notified.	385	260
4. Number of premises found to be infested with	(a) Rats	36
	(b) Mice	-
5. Were the Public Sewers inspected for rat infestation?	No	

PEST CONTROL

The Council's rodent operator is now employed full time on Pest Control. Mornings are worked for the Urban Council and the afternoons for the Rural Council. The scheme works very well for both authorities.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection
Offices	-	68	10
Retail Shops	1	134	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	5	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	33	25
Fuel Storage depots		2	2

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

120

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	450
Retail shops	690
Wholesale departments, warehouses	38
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	224
Fuel storage depots	10
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,412</u>
Total Males	501
Total Females	911

TABLE A
 REGISTERED SHOP AND WAREHOUSE LICENSES

Class of business	Number of licenses registered during the year	Total number of licenses registered as at end of year	Number of licenses at end of year
Offices	-	55	55
Retail shops	1	1	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public	-	2	2
Contents	-	2	2
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2

TABLE B
 NUMBER OF VISITS BY ALL KINDS OF LICENSED VEHICLES

Year	Number of visits
1901	120
1902	130
1903	140

TABLE C
 ANALYSIS OF LICENSES ISSUED IN REGISTERED BUSINESS BY BUSINESS

Class of business	Number of licenses registered
Offices	55
Retail shops	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2
Catering establishments open to the public	2
Contents	2
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	65
Total licenses	65

