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Stamford (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

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BOROUGH OF



STAMFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

for the Year

1950

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Sanitary Inspector

Dolby Brothers Ltd., Printers, Stamford.





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BOROUGH OF STAMFORD.

HEALTH COMMITTEE. Councillor W. J. Aughton (Chairman) Councillor E. S. S. Bowman, O.B.E., J.P. (Vice-Chairman) The Mayor (ex-officio) Alderman S. Bassendine, J.P. Alderman Mrs. L. Scholes Councillor B. Clarke, J.P., M.B.E. Councillor B. Clarke, J.P., M.B.E. Councillor Mrs. G. M. Boyfield, J.P. Councillor A. H. Wilcox Councillor G. W. Gray Councillor G. H. Essex

HOUSING COMMITTEE Councillor T. H. Rosser, M.B.E. (Chairman) Alderman Mrs. L. Scholes (Vice-Chairman) The Mayor (ex-officio) Councillor F. Boyfield Councillor F. Boyfield Councillor L. Large Councillor Mrs. G. M. Boyfield, J.P. Councillor Mrs. G. M. Boyfield, J.P. Councillor W. J. Aughton Councillor E. S. S. Bowman, O.B.E., J.P. Councillor A. H. Wilcox Councillor A. H. Wilcox

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Part Time Medical Officer of Health : W. ANLEY HAWES, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. London

Sanitary Inspector : L. J. Roll, A.R., San. I. Cert S.I.B.

BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

Town Hall, Stamford. August, 1951.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Stamford.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1950.

From the Public Health aspect the year has been quite satisfactory. The Infantile Mortality rate of 30.4 was higher than for some years, but is explained by the fact that 3 children under one year of age died from prematurity and two from bronchitis or pneumonia, which is not unexpected owing to early prevalence of influenza and respiratory infections in the autumn.

There has been a slight decrease in the birth rate and a slight increase in the death rate over 1949.

There were again no cases of diphtheria reported. Scarlet Fever at 35 was higher than usual and was a carry over from the 1949 epidemic. Whooping Cough was at a slightly higher rate.

Four cases of food poisoning were reported, but owing to the delay in notification it was not possible to actually trace the source : in one case the eating of an insufficiently boiled duck egg was the probable cause.

Fewer cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year (5) there were three deaths.

In the Sanitary Inspector's report will be found very interesting and important statistics and comments concerning the number of animals sent as "casualties" to the slaughterhouse and the high percentage of disease in these animals on inspection after slaughter, corroborating my remarks of last year on the unsatisfactory state of affiars in allowing animals other than genuine "accident casualties" to be accepted under this general heading of "Casualties." I need scarcely refer to the importance of strict and efficient Meat Inspection in slaughterhouses. Progress has been made with the Clean Food Campaign and a Food Trades Advisory Committee consisting of elected representatives of all the food trades in the Borough has been formed. A Code of Standards of Cleanliness in food handling and sale has since been adopted.

The water supplies have been adequate in quantity and quality and regular samples have been taken by the Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 42 traditional brick council houses have been built and occupied as compared with 22 in 1949. In addition 15 huts were converted and occupied in the Empingham Road estate. 14 cases of overcrowding were relieved by the Council this year.

The provision of new houses at a suitable rent is still the major problem of the Borough.

Details of other sanitary conditions, food inspection and housing will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report in the following pages.

I should like to thank the Council for their interest and help in health matters and the staff of the Public Health Department for their ready co-operation.

I am, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. ANLEY HAWES.

BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

STATISTICS

Area			 1918 acres	
Population (Census 1931)			 9946	
Population (Registrar Gen	eral's esti	mate 1950)	 11230	
Rateable Value			 £70267	
Product of penny rate			 £275	
Number of inhabited hous	ses from r	ate book	 3382	

VITAL STATISTICS

					M	۲.	lotal
Illegitimate		 	 	 	81 75 6	83 81 2	164
Rate per 1000 e Corresponding				···· 5			14.6 15.8
STILL BIRTHS Legitimate Illegitimate Rate per 1000 e Corresponding	estimated	 I popula	tion	 s	M 2 —	F. —	0.17 0.37
DEATHS					М.	F.	Total
Number of Dea Death Rate per Corresponding	· 1000 est				75	75	150 13.3 11.6

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under I year of age per 1000 live	births	
(all causes)		30.4
Corresponding rate for England and Wales		29.8
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births		29.8
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births		Nil
Deaths of infants under 4 years of age		2
HELIO,		

MATERNAL DEATHS

From Puerperal and/or abortion sepsis	 	0
Other Maternal causes	 	0
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	 	0
Corresponding rate for England and Wales	 	0.86

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF	DISEASES,
INJURIES AND CAUSES OF DEATHS	(ARSIS) .

Causes of Deaths		Male	Female
uberculosis Respiratory	·	 2	1
uberculosis (oher forms)		 0	Ó
yphilitic Diseases		 0	Ő
Diphtheria		 0	Ő
Whooping Cough		 Ő	Ő
1eningococcal Infections		 Ő	ŏ
Acute Poliomyelitis		 õ	Ő
leasles		 õ	ő
Other Infective Causes and Parasitic	Diseases	 2	0
falignant Neoplasm of Stomach	Discases	6	4
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronch		 õ	1
Alignant Neoplasm of Breast		 ő	1
Alignant Neoplasm of Uterus		 ő	
Other malignant and lymphatic neop	lacame	 7	7
		 1	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		 1	0
Diabetes	····	 0	
ascular Lesions of nervous system		 8	9
Coronary Disease, Angina		 15	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease		 1	0
Other Heart Diseases		 7	18
Other Circulatory Diseases		 8	5
nfluenza		 1	1
Pneumonia		 2	
Bronchitis		 2	6
Other Diseases Respiratory System		 1	0
Jlcer of Stomach and Duodenum		 1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		 1	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis		 0	1
Hyperplasis of Prostate		 1	0
Pregnancy : Childbirth and Abortion		 0	0
Congenital Malformation		 0	1
Other defined and ill defined Disease		 6	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents		 0	0
All other accidents		 2	0
Suicide		 ī	0
		 75	75

DEATHS FROM CANCER

	Cancer	of :				
	Stomach and duodenum	Lung and Bronch.	Prostate Uterus	Other Malignant & lymphatic neoplasm	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Male	6	0	0	7	13	1.1
Female	4	1	I	7	13	1.1
Total	10	1	1	14	26	2.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

Year	Borough	Corresponding Rate for England and Wales
1938	15.0	58.0
1939	49.3	50.0
1940	48.6	55.0
1941	75.4	59.0
1942	35.3	49.0
1943	21.3	49.0
1944	64.8	46.0
1945	22.0	46.0
1946	22.5	43.0
1947	28.5	41.0
1948	12.0	34.0
1949	24.6	32.0
1950	30.4	29.8

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Causes of Death	Under I Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under I month.	I—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total under I Year.
Premature Birth, Malformation etc Pneumonia and Bronchitis Enteritis and Diarrhoea Other Causes	2				2	-			1111	3 2
Total	2	- 1	-	-	2	1	I	1	-	5

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS THEREFROM. Notifications received during the year.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever Pneumonia Measles Whooping Cough Diphtheria Erysipelas Puerperal Pyrexia Poliomyelitis Food Poisoning Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35 25 233 92 	8 3 2 2 	11111111
Total	397	15	_

[8]

	Not Known.	Under I.	1	2	3-	4	5-	-01	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total.
Scarlet Fever Pneumonia Measles Whooping Cough Erysipelas Puerperal Pyrexia Poliomyelitis Food Poisoning Ophthalmia Neon'rum		 37 	1210	2 120 15	2 127 14	1 2 32 10	20 2 130 33 — — —	4 5 2	5	2	2	2		4	5	35 25 233 92 3 2 8 1
Total	2	12	23	39	45	45	185	12	7	4	4	3	2	9	5	397

Age distribution of the Notified Infectious Diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS

		Deat	ths duri	ing 1950	D.	New	New cases during 1950.				
		Pulm	onary	Non-F	Pulmon	Pulmo	onary	Non-P	ulmon		
		М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F		
0—1 year 1—5 ,, 5—15 ,, 15—25 ,, 25—35 ,, 35—45 ,, 45—55 ,, 55—65 ,,		- -	*			 	 2 				
	Total	2	1	_	i _	3	2	Í _	_		

*Subsequently transferred to another district as not correctly being resident in Stamford Borough

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 ANNUAL RETURN OF M.O.H.

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health, (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.)

	Number on		No. of	
Premises	Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
I. Factories in which Sections I, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	21	_	_
2. Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	32		_
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Auth- thority (excluding Outworkers)	1	1	-	
Total	95	54	-	-

2.

No. of cases in which defects were found.

	Found	Remedied	Refe To H.M. Inspector	By H.M.	No. of cases in which prosecut- ions were instituted
Want of cleaniness	-	_	-	-	_
Overcrowding	-	-	-		-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	_	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors Sanitary Conveniences :	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not seperate for sexes Other offences against the Act (not Including offences relating to Out-	1	-	-	-	-
work)	-	-		-	-

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NURSING IN THE HOME

Under the County Council Scheme the Borough has two District Nurse Midwives, which number seems adequate for the town. Their services have been of great value.

Residence : 2, Adelaide Street, Stamford.

HOME HELPS

Home Helps for illness and maternity cases have been provided this year under the County Council Scheme, with their headquarters at Barn Hill Clinic, Stamford. There is an increasing need for this work, particularly for the patient discharged from hospital and still requiring a further period of rest and after care.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

Acute and Maternity admissions to :

Stamford and Rutland Hospital,

under No. 12 Area Peterborough Hospital Management Committee of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

Chronic and Long term illness to :

St. George's Hospital, Stamford.

For the past year there has again been difficulty in admitting to hospital the chronic and aged patient owing to the shortage of beds. The main cause being that a fair percentage of in-patients in chronic hospitals have so recovered from their disabilities that they do not in fact need continuous hospital treatment and yet cannot be discharged owing to either lack of homes or lack of relatives to look after them. The anomolous position therefore arises where patients needing hospital treatment and nursing have by force of circumstances to await long periods for admission whilst beds in hospital are occupied by patients who as stated above are not requiring continuous hospital care.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Infectious cases are admitted to the Peterborough Isolation Hospital under the Peterborough Management Committee. No difficulty with admissions has been experienced.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) PROVIDED BY KESTEVEN COUNTY COUNCIL

Child Welfare :

Weekly clinic—Fridays 2—4 p.m. Barn Hill House. Diptheria Immunisation :

Ist Thursday in the month 2-4 p.m. and other times by appointment with the Medical Officer of Health, Barn Hill House.

Free immunisation can also be arranged with the General Practitioners under the County Council Scheme.

No. of completed immunisations performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health at Barn Hill Clinic :---

> Pre-school age—32 Schoool age—11 Re-inforcing Doses—26

Unfortunately owing to the prevalence of acute poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) no immunisations was deemed advisable during the months of September, October, November and December, the total inoculations for the year was therefore greatly reduced.

School Clinic :

Barn Hill House, Stamford, providing also Dental, Eye, Orthopædic and Physiotherapy clinics.

(b) PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Tuberculosis :

Weekly clinic—Tuesdays from 9.30 a.m.

Stamford Hospital.

Under Dr. C. Bernard Royce, Consulting Chest Physician, Peterborough Group of Hospitals.

Laboratory Facilities :

Bacteriological investigations are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Memorial Hospital, Peterborough, under Dr. D. H. Fulton.

These investigations are extremely valuable and include examinations of milk and water samples.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water :

The water supply of the Borough is provided by the Stamford Waterworks, owner The Marquess of Exeter, K.G., C.M.G.

Piped supplies are obtained from the following sources :---

Bone Mill (Well) Whitewater (Springs) Wothorpe (Springs) Northfields (Bore) Ryhall Road (Bore)

Situated in the Soke of Peterborough on the high ground South of Stamford.

Situated in the Borough.

Water is derived from the Lincolnshire Limestone. All supplies are chlorinated at source. 50 samples of raw water and 41 samples of chlorinated water were taken during the year. The supply of water has been adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

Details are shown in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

CHEMICAL ANLYSIS

	Bone Mill	Northfields	Ryhall Road	Whitewater	Wothorpe
20. 4. 50					
Nitrogen, Ammomiacal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
" Albuminiod	0.002	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.001
" Nitrous	none	none	none	none	none
" Nitric	0.754	0.539	0.534	0.604	0.608
Oxygen Absorbed in					
15 mins.	0.025	0.029	0.021	0.029	0.025
4 hours	0.029	0.042	0.029	0.046	0.033
Chlorine	2.10	2.60	3.00	3.00	2.70
" expressed as sod-		7-969011			
ium chlorine	3.47	4.29	4.95	4.95	4.46
Total Solid Matter dried					
at 100°C	44.0	63.0	51.0	54.0	53.0
Hardness, Temporary	20.00	24.00	20.00	20.50	26.50
Permanent	10.00	21.50	12.50	14.50	5.50
Metals, (copper, lead,	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
iron, zinc)	of iron	of iron	of iron	of iron	of iron
28. 12. 50.					
Nitrogen, Ammoniacal	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.001	
,, Albuminoid	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.005	
,, Nitrous	none	none	none	none	
" Nitric	0.368	0.719	0.351	0.337	
Oxygen Absorbed in					
15 mins.	0.008	0.015	0.013	0.014	
4 hrs.	0.031	0.041	0.027	0.039	
Chlorine	1.80	2.40	2.10	1.90	
,, expressed as			-		
sodium chloride	2.97	3.96	3.47	3.14	
Total Solid Matter dried					
at 100°C	38.0	60.0	50.5	45.0	
Hardness, Temporary	26.75	22.50	24.00	21.50	
" Permanent	9.75	20.50	16.00	12.00	
Metals, (Copper, lead,	trace	trace	trace	trace	
iron, zinc).	ofiron	of iron	ofiron	ofiron	

These waters in their present condition are suitable for dietetic purposes.

Estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public mains :---

(a) direct to house 3182 (b) by stand pipes 3182

(b) by stand pipes 200 Other items of sanitary circumstances including inspection of foodstuffs are dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases have been less prevalent, measles (233) were more than for several years, but there were no deaths from complications. Scarlet Fever was slightly over the average for the town and was a follow on of last years prolonged epidemic. The two cases of acute poloimyelitis happily recovered completely. Four cases of food poisoning were reported during the year; in each case there was a considerable delay in notifying the Health Department, so the investigations were unsuccessful in actually tracing the source. It has not been sufficiently realised that cases of food poison should be reported as soon as possible.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Considerable progress was made with the Clean Food Campaign. Informal talks with the representatives of the Stamford Food Traders lead to the formation of a Clean Food Advisory Committee.

This plan has worked well with the result that arrangements were made for a Clean Food and Hygiene Exhibition, and the display of special films for January 1951.

Agreement was also reached on the adoption of a "Code of Practice" for the hygienic handling and processing of foodstuffs. This "Code of Practice" has since been passed and issued to the various members of the Food Trades.

HOUSING STATISTICS

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES

DUNT DY LOCAL AUTHODITY

Statistics of new houses erected in the Borough during 1950 as supplied by the Borough Surveyor, Housing Department or Sanitary Inspector.

I. BUILT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY :	
(a) Traditional Brick Houses	
(b) Converted plasterboard type huts	15
2. BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE :	
Traditional Brick Houses	8
HOUSING ACT, 1936-UNFIT HOUSES	
Total No. of dwelling houses inspected under the	1.40
Housing Act 1936 No. of dwelling house in respect of which demolition	140
orders were made, Section II	1
No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of	
demolition orders	nil
No. of dwelling houses in respect of which under-	
takings were accepted not to let again for human	
habitation	4
No. of families re-housed by the Council from houses subject to Demolition Orders or undertakings	
not to re-let again for human habitation	4
HOUSING ACT, 1936-OVERCROWDING	(Brits)
No. of houses found to be overcrowded during the	
year	4
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Council	
during the year	14
[14]	

BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1950.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

Statutory .		_				
Informal	ls	sued 13		Cor	nplied w 13	ith
1	NOTICES	SERVE	D			
					1077	
Miscellaneous					67	
Water Supplies	···.				63	
Shops and Factories					54	
Infectious Diseases					77	
Milk and Dairies					208	
Housing and Overcro	owding				205	
Meat and Foods	'				403	

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough for sale for human consumption and inspected was 4863. By kind cooperation of the Slaughter-house Manager and the slaughtering staff it is this year possible to give separate statistics for "casualty" animals and the following tables reveal some very valuable information.

TABLE I.

No. of animals inspected	CAT excldg. Cows 812		CALVES 325	SHEEP 3133	PIGS 284
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY No. of whole carcases and offals condemned No. of carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of carcases affected with tuberculosis	10 108 14.53%	14 63 24.92%			3 20 8.10%
DISEASES OTHER THAN T.B. No. of whole carcases and offals condemned No. of carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of carcases with diseases other than T.B.	15 227 29.80%	1 51 16.83%	7 1 2.46%	59 168 7.25%	15 26 14.44%

Meat Condemned	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Veal
Whole Carcases and Offals	40	59	18	7
Heads	80	6	15	-
Tongues	80	6 47	15	_
Pairs of Lungs	175	4/	3	-
Livers	248	74	6	-
Plucks (complete)		11	8	-
Fats (Mesenteric)	43	_	11	
Spleens	2		3	
Hearts	2	4	1	-
Kidneys	43 2 2 18	-	2	
Udders	-	_	_	_
Forequarters (whole)	13		3	1
Hindquarters (whole)	1	_	· I	-
Other parts of Carcases	II 65	64	4	

TABLE 2. DETAILS OF CONDEMNED MEAT SHOWN IN TABLE I

The following imported meat has also been condemned :---2 Hindquarters, 7 part Hindquarters, I part Forequarter Beef together with a quantity of boneless beef, pork and veal.

The total weight of all meat condemned was 47,835 lbs.

TABLE 3.

CASUALITIES ONLY.

Total number of "casualities" inspected-477.

No. of animals irspected	CAT excldg. Cows 63	TLE COWS 19	CALVES 47	SHEEP 286	PIGS 62
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY No. of whole carcases and offals condemned No. of carcases of which some part	8	6	_	_	1
or organ was condemned Percentage of carcases affected with Tuberculosis	7 23.81%	— 31.58%	-	-	2 4.84%
DISEASES OTHER THAN T.B. No. of whole carcases and offals condemned	9	I	6	48	11
No. of carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of carcases with	18	3	I	49	5
diseases other than T.B.	42.86%	21.05%	14.89%	33.92%	25.81%

TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF DISEASE IN CASUALTY AND NON-CASUALTY LIVESTOCK.

	CATTLE				
	excldg. Cows	cows	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Percentage of Casualties affected with T.B. Percentage of non-casualties affected	23.81%	31.58%	-	-	4.84%
with T.B.	13.75%	24.48%	-	-	0.90%
Percentage of Casualties with other diseases Percentages of non-casualties with	42.86%	21.05%	14.89%	33.92%	25.81%
other diseases	28.70%	16.55%	0.36%	4.57%	11.26%
Percentage of Casualties totally condemned Percentage of non-casualties totally	26.98%	36.84%	12.77%	16.78%	19.35%
condemned	1.07%	2.76%	0.36%	0.39%	2.70%

When it is realised that the reason for the casualty scheme is to afford a means of speedy slaughter in the case of accident so as to avoid unneccessary suffering by an injured animal, the fact that almost 10% of all animals dealt with were consigned as casualties, the extent to which this scheme is abused will be apparent. The proportion of genuine accidents among the "casualties " is almost negligible. This state of affairs will continue as long as animals which the Ministry of Food are not prepared to purchase in the Markets are diverted to the slaughter-houses as "reject casualties," and as long as the absurd system of payment to farmers for condemned meat at a price above that which they can obtain at a knacker's yard is continued. It is past comprehension why any payment whatever should be made in the case of total condemnation and only serves to demonstrate the unwisdom of entrusting the purchase of livestock and of enforcing food hygiene to the same Government Department. The last two lines of Table 4 give most striking evidence of the amount of rubbish consigned as casualties and the sooner this material is diverted to its proper destination i.e. the knacker's yard, the better it will be for the nation's meat supply.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs other than butchers' meat have also been condemned as unfit for human consumption :

COOKED MEATS

Corned Beef (6lb. tins)	46 tins	Pressed Beef	45	Ibs
Other canned beef, pork, veal	8 ,,	Pressed Chicken	17	,,
Brawn	1 ,,	Luncheon Meat	13	.,
Meat Paste	3 ,,	Meat Pies	65	,,
Bacon, canned	1. ,,	Bacon .	15	••

FISH			
Crawfish I	tin	Salmon	4 tins
	tins	Sardines	6 "
Pilchards 8		Fish Paste	6 3
VEGETABLES			
Beans I	7 tins	Carrots	3 "
Beetroot	1	Peas	30 ,,
		Mixed Vegetables	30
FRUIT AND PRESERV	ES		
Cherries I	tin	Marmalade	l tin
Damsons I	tin	Molasses	l tin
	tins	Pineapples	1 ,,
Jam I jar 2		Prunes	30 lbs
Plums 7		Tomatoes	51 tins
MISCELLANEOUS			
Baking Powder I	tin	Egg, frozen	28 lbs
		Puddings	25 tins
Cheese 47		Salad Cream	l jar
		Soup	18 tins
		Tea	12 lbs
) tins	Pickles	30 jars

FICIL

ICE CREAM

During the year there were 6 additions to the register of premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold. Owing to the diversity of opinion on the value of the Methylene Blue Test no sampling programme was carried out but the policy of insisting on the provision of hot and cold water supply in all rooms where ice cream is manufactured or sold other than in prepacked portions was enforced.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The number of registered dairies and distributors on the register remains unchanged. I licence for bottled Tuberculin Tested Milk and I supplementary licence for the sale of Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested Milk were issued.

The monthly sampling of all milks was continued and of the 180 samples taken, the results of 25 were rejected owing to unsuitable temperature conditions. Doubtless the cool summer was to some extent responsible but the remaining 155 samples gave the following extremely gratifying results :—

No. of Samples	Category A	Category B	Category C
	Marketable	Salvage	Reject
155	147 (94.84%	7 (4.52%)	(0.64%)

Of the 23 samples of heat-treated milk taken during the year, all passed Phosphatase Test but 3 of the samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

Of the 7 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test 3 passed and 4 failed and as a result with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture check samples were taken at the producer's premises in order to ascertain the cause of the failures.

WATER SUPPLIES

The monthly sampling of all sources supplying the town has again been continued throughout the year, samples of both chlorinated and unchlorinated water being submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results are summarised below :--

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	
Chlorinated	41	41	-		
Unchlorinated	50	40	5	5	

Nine samples embracing the five sources supplying the Borough were also submitted to chemical analysis and all were reported satisfactory in this respect.

A sample of chlorinated water from the Swimming Baths was found to be very satisfactory.

Two interesting examples of sources of pollution in the limestone area were detected during the year. A tank lorry of gas liquor (excluded from the river after last year's pollution) was emptied into a disused quarry now used as a semi-controlled tip for dry refuse. As a result a well about 150 yards distant became badly contaminated and the water assumed a dark red colour and had the characteristic odour of gas liquor. A considerable amount of time and pumping were necessary in order to clear the well.

In the second case there had been a recurrent blockage of a combined house drain on an estate in the vicinity of the Ryhall Road bore. This bore has on previous occasions shown an intermittent unexplained contamination of a fæcal origin. The blocked drains had been cleared by private labour but on this occasion the complaint reached this office with a request to determine the precise point of blockage. After a prolonged and detailed investigation it was revealed that by a strange mischance the stoppers of two adjacent rodding eyes in the surface water and foul drains were both missing. The foul drain had been blocked for a considerable time, the sewage had backed up and discharged down the surface water drain in to the soakaway and it was only when the latter drain also blocked that trouble occurred. The procedure then had been to clear the wrong drain and thus the foul drainage from 4 houses had been discharging into a soakaway within some 200 yards of the Ryhall Road bore thus undoubtedly being a contributory cause of the hitherto unexplained contamination. The need for caution in dealing with effuents in a limestone area is thus well demonstrated.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Five licences to station caravans on various sites in the Borough were issued during the year.

HOUSING INSPECTOIN

	No. of visits			205				
	No. of houses inspected			140				
	No. of houses inspected and recorded			106				
	No. of visits made for the purpose			151				
	No. of houses found unfit for habitation			8				
	No. of houses not in all respects fit			65				
Rem	nedy of Defects							
	No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders							
	were made under Sec. 11 of the Housing			1				
	No. of Houses closed by accepting under	taking	S					
	from owners	0		4				
	No. of houses repaired as a result of info	ormal a	action	55				
	No. of new cases of overcrowding discov			4				
	No. of cases of statutory overcrowding a			14				
	No. of cases of statutory overcrowding r							
	at end of year			7				
	Proceedings under Public Health Acts -	- Nil						
	0							

The inspections included a detailed survey of 37 of the converted P.O.W. Camp Huts of which 16 were found at the time of inspection to be unfit for habitation by reason of dampness. As a result a special report was submitted and as a result of a meeting with Ministry of Health representatives, a further loan was sanctioned and remedial measures executed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFECTION and DISINFESTATION Enquiries were carried out in respect of the following cases of infectious disease :---

Scarlet Fever...35Poliomyelitis, suspected...3Food Poisoning...4Poliomyelitis, confirmed...2

Appropriate measures of disinfection were carried out in all cases. Disinfestation of two premises infested with bugs and of two

premises infested with fleas was carried out during the year.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Following the adoption of Byelaws under Sec. 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, a general meetings of representatives of all the food trades was called and was well attended. The members present were unanimous in deciding against the formation of a guild but it was decided to set up a Food Trades Advisory Committee consisting of one representative of each food trade together with the Borough Health Officials. The Committee undertook to collaborate in drawing up a Code of Practice of Food Hygiene and each member was made responsible for disseminating details of the Code among the members of his particular trade. The Committee has held several meetings and also agreed to assist with the Clean Food Week which was arranged to be held in January, 1951.

July, 1951.

R

L. J. ROLL, Sanitary Inspector.



