

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough U.D.C.

Contributors

Wellingborough (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/trmx9knm>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY

**WELLINGBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT**



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1952

with the annual report of

A. J. STROUD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



WELLINGBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Year 1952

with the annual report of

A. J. STROUD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30243385>

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance facilities	9
Area	8
Atmospheric Pollutions and Smoke Abatement	13, 41
Births	8
Census	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	19
Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report	33
Clean Food Guild and Food Hygiene	17, 45
Clinics and treatment centres	9
Committee, Health & Sanitary	5
Deaths	8
Diphtheria	17
Diphtheria Antitoxin	9
Diphtheria Immunisation	18
Disinfection	12, 38
Drainage and sewage	12, 36
Dysentery	17
Erysipelas	17
Factories Acts	21, 39
Food—Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises	43
Food Poisoning	19
Hospital Accommodation	10
Housing	14, 40
Ice Cream	16
Infant Mortality	8
Infectious diseases	17, 38
Influenza	19
Laboratory facilities	9
Maternal Mortality	8
Measles	18
Meat Inspection and Distribution	16, 45
Milk Supplies	16, 43
Moveable Dwellings	13
Neonatal Mortality	9
Nursing in the Home	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19
Pneumonia	19
Poliomyelitis...	19
Populations	8
Public Cleansing	13
Public Health Officers	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	19
Rag Flock	38
Rodent Infestation Control	39
Rivers and Streams	13
Sanitary Circumstances	10, 33
Sanitary Improvements	36
Scarlet Fever	17
Smallpox	17
Statistical Tables	22—31
Swanspool Brook	13
Swimming Baths	13
Tuberculosis	19
Vaccination	17
Verminous Disinfestation	38
Water Supply	10, 37
Whooping Cough	18

Wellingborough Urban District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1952.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,738
Population, 1931 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,321
„ 1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,250
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,396
„ „ „ „ 1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,967
Rateable value, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	£162,771
Product of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£632

Live Births.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	419	236	183	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	15	12	3	
					434	248	186	15.36

Stillbirths.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	
					6	4	2	0.21

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	..	..	..	..	334	165	169	11.82

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—rate per 1,000.

Total (Live and Still) Births

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	Nil
Other puerperal causes	..	..	Nil

Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	10	7	3	23.04
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	
Total	..	..	..	..	10	7	3	

Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..				53
„ „ (b) Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..				Nil
„ „ (c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..				Nil
„ „ (d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..				Nil

Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

MESSRS. H. C. L. WARWICK, C.C. (*Chairman*), R. D. PATERSON, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*), R. ALDERSON, H. S. COLLIER, A. E. DICKS, C. A. HEARN, H. A. HORDEN, MISS E. A. HORN, MESSRS. A. L. LANGHAM, A. J. MAYES, E. A. STEELE, J.P., C.A. (*Chairman of the Council*).

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.

Assistant School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

A. J. STROUD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SWANSPOL,
WELLINGBOROUGH,
May, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wellingborough Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MISS HORN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Area for the year ending 31st December, 1952.

The Birth Rate for the year was 15.36, and this showed a rise on that for the previous year, when it was 14.55. In my last Annual Report I stated that it would appear that the post-war decline was coming to an end, and this would seem to be the case. In Table No. 4, page 23 the trend of the Birth Rate over a period of six years will be seen.

The Death Rate for 1952 was 11.82, which shows a fall on that for the previous year, when it was 12.72. It is the lowest recorded rate since 1946.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 23.04, compared with 29.05 for 1951, and is the second lowest rate recorded since 1934. The number of deaths from Cancer showed a fall of one on the previous year, when I reported that Cancer deaths had shown a considerable fall on the figures for the previous two years. Six deaths were recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and none from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The combined figure is five below that for the previous year and is also the lowest since 1946.

Throughout the Report it will be found that the Vital Statistics for Wellingborough have been compared with those for England and Wales. Table No. 5, page 24, shows a comparison between the Vital Statistics for Wellingborough, England and Wales and 160 similar small towns throughout the country. It is interesting to note how favourably Wellingborough statistics compare with the other 160 towns of similar size and England and Wales.

In Section F, which deals with Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases, it will be seen that there was a fall in the number of the Commoner Infectious Diseases, with the exception of Measles. The number of cases of Whooping Cough showed a considerable fall, being about half the number notified in the previous year. It will be interesting to note whether this comparatively low incidence is maintained. The number of children being inoculated against Whooping Cough is increasing. A combined Inoculation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is widely used now and so Infants are being protected at an earlier period. The Measles figures showed an increase notably in the last two months of the year, when a Measles epidemic occurred in the area. This epidemic continued on into 1953. Only three cases required hospital treatment and no deaths occurred. The Food Poisoning cases notified were mentioned in last year's Annual Report and were in connection with an outbreak in another part of the County. The number of cases were small,

due to prompt action in seizing the articles of food implicated. No cases of Diphtheria were notified and the response to Immunisation in the town is good. The Vaccination figures show an increase, but still fall far below a desirable level. The Mass Radiography Unit paid a visit to the town in the latter part of the year. It was pleasing to note that the number of persons who presented themselves for X-ray examination showed an increase of over 2,000 on the figure for the previous Survey. A preliminary report on the results has been received, but the final findings are not to hand at the time of writing this Report.

From Section C, which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the area, it will be seen that I have continued with the practice of taking weekly water samples in the area. Results of Suspicious and Unsatisfactory samples are immediately notified to the Mid-Northants Water Board. In this Section also a reference is made to the Finedon Sewage Disposal Works. The final effluent from these works cannot be considered satisfactory and the time is approaching when serious consideration will have to be given to some alternative method of Sewage Disposal. Atmospheric Pollution is much in the minds of the General Public these days and the alarming increase in the number of deaths from Respiratory and Cardiac Diseases which occurred in London as a result of fogs in December, 1952, has made Local Authorities look even closer into their own problems with regard to Atmospheric Pollution. The Council have given much thought to this subject and investigations have been carried out over a number of years. The problem is constantly under observation and negotiations with the chief offenders entered into from time to time.

The Housing Programme for the year was truly magnificent, when a total of 245 houses was completed. This brings the grand total since the war to 970. As a result of these efforts many families have been re-housed from unsatisfactory or unhealthy homes and consequently the health and happiness of the community has benefited greatly by the work of the Council in this line. The new estates are well set out on healthy sites and future generations should reap the harvest of good health. With plenty of open spaces and playing fields, the amenities of the people are considerable. An open-air Swimming Pool would fulfil a need of the town. The satisfactory building progress has made it possible for a start to be made on Slum Clearance, and a number of areas have been dealt with during the year.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Surveyor, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Manager for information supplied for this Report. Also to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and assistance during the year. I should also like to express my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation which I have received from Mr. Stroud and his department during the year, and finally record my thanks to Miss Pearson for her very able assistance in this production of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—Wellingborough is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the River Nene. The town stands on high ground and is well drained. The Urban District covers an area of 8,738 acres and includes the town of Finedon, which lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the Town.

Population.—In the 1952 returns of the Registrar General the population of Wellingborough is given as 28,250. This shows a decrease of 130 on the figure for the previous year. Births outnumbered deaths by 100 during the period.

Deaths.—334 deaths occurred during the year. This figure for the area was arrived at after the necessary adjustment was made by the Registrar General of Inward and Outward Transferable Deaths. The Death Rate for the year was 11.82 per 1,000 of the population and shows a fall on the rate for the previous year, which was 12.72. The death rate for England and Wales for the same year was 11.3. A Classification of the Causes of Death will be found on page 22, Table No. 1. This classification is in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948. Further information concerning Deaths from Selected Causes will be found on page 23, Table No. 2. Of the total deaths recorded, 59% were due to Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, 8% to Diseases of the Respiratory System, 15% due to Cancer, and 1% to Tuberculosis.

Births.—434 Births were recorded during the year. There were 248 Male and 186 Female Births. This gives a Birth Rate of 15.36 per 1,000 population. This shows a rise on the Rate for the two previous years. In 1951 the Rate was 14.55 and the previous year was 14.88. The Rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 15.3.

Stillbirths.—Six Stillbirths occurred during the year. This gives a rate of 0.21 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is considerably lower than the rates for the previous two years, which were 0.56 in 1951 and 0.42 in 1950. The rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 0.35.

Illegitimate Births.—15 Illegitimate Births were recorded in 1952. This gives a rate of 34.56 per thousand live births. The rate for the previous year was 60.53.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths were recorded. In the previous year one death occurred under this heading.

Infant Mortality.—Ten Infant deaths occurred during the period. This gives a rate of 23.04 per 1,000 Live Births. The rate for the previous year was 29.05, when 12 deaths were recorded. The rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 27.6. The following Table shows the Infant Mortality Rate for Wellingborough over a number of years.

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	War years	1946	1947	1948	1949
65	64.3	38.8	22.6	46.6		28.16	35.99	29.64	32.89
1950	1951	1952							
35.62	29.05	23.04							

From the above Table it will be seen that the Infant Mortality Rate for 1952 was the second lowest recorded since 1934.

Neonatal Mortality.—This is a sub-division of the Infant Mortality Rate and concerns infants' deaths which occurred within 28 days of independent existence. Nine of the ten deaths were within this period, and this gives a rate of 20.73 per thousand live births. Six out of twelve Infant Deaths in the previous year were recorded under this heading and gave a Rate of 14.52 per thousand. Table No. 10, page 29, gives the causes of Infant Deaths under one year of age.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Services.—The Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital provides the service for the area. All specimens in connection with cases of Infectious Diseases are sent here and Reports on Specimens from the area are supplied. Samples of Water, Milk, Ice Cream are also examined at this Laboratory. New premises were opened during the year, and facilities for investigation of virus diseases are now available. Dr. Hoyle, Medical Officer in charge of the Laboratory, is most co-operative and his help and assistance throughout the year is much appreciated.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—The demand for Antitoxin is almost negligible with the success of the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign. Supplies of Antitoxin are available at the following places :

Wellingborough Hospital.
Northampton General Hospital.
Rushden House Sanatorium.
Rockingham Road, Kettering.

Ambulance Services.—The County Council are responsible for this Service and arrange it through the S. John's Ambulance Brigade. The H.Q. for Wellingborough is at Church Street, and one Division with three Ambulances serves Wellingborough, and the second Division with one Ambulance serves Finedon. Both Divisions also serve the Wellingborough Rural Area.

Arrangements are made by the County Council with a section of the Northampton S. John's Ambulance Brigade for removal of cases of Infectious Diseases to the Harborough Road Hospital.

Nursing in the Home.—This service is provided by the County Council, and details of the work carried out by the Nurses in the Area will be found in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Home Helps.—The County Council are responsible for this Service also. Persons living in the area on contacting this office have been put in touch with the responsible persons, and every help afforded to receive the necessary aid.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—The following Clinics and Welfare Centres are held in the area :

ROCK STREET, WELLINGBOROUGH :

Child Guidance Clinic—Alternate Tuesday mornings.

Ante-natal and Post-natal—Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

Sunlight Clinic—Friday afternoons.

Tuberculosis—Monday and Wednesday mornings.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Morning of second Saturday of each month.

The Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital holds an Out-Patient Clinic at Rock Street School on each Wednesday afternoon.

A Schools Minor Ailment Clinic is held at Park Street each Wednesday morning.

A second Infant Welfare Centre is held at S. Andrews Hall, Wellingborough, on the Croyland Estate, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons.

FINEDON—An Infant Welfare Centre is held at the Co-operative Hall on the first Thursday of each month.

The new Health Clinic at Oxford Street, Wellingborough, is nearing completion and this should be a great asset to the town in the future. The Rock Street Clinic then will be used, as formerly, for Tuberculosis.

Hospital Accommodation.—Hospital facilities in the area are good. The Park Hospital provides accommodation for old persons in need of Care and Attention and also for the Chronic Sick. Attached to this Hospital is a Maternity Block. Further beds for old persons and the Chronic Sick are provided at Oundle and S. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

The Wellingborough Hospital has accommodation for both adults and children.

During the year Highfield Hospital was opened. Renovations commenced on 1st January, 1952, and the first patient was admitted on the 25th February, 1952. This Hospital provides beds for 18 convalescent or semi-convalescent patients, 12 beds for acute medical cases and 4 beds for skin cases.

The Northampton and Kettering General Hospitals also serve the area.

The Rushden House Sanatorium affords facilities for the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

National Assistance Act, 1948.—Persons in need of Care and Attention. No action was found necessary under this Act during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—This service is provided by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, who took over from Wellingborough U.D.C. in September, 1950. For the information of the Council, details concerning the supply are as follows :—

Wellingborough area receives its water supply from four sources : the impounding reservoir at Hardwick ; collecting trench with boreholes and deep well at Orlingbury ; wells at Bushfield ; and a supply of treated water from Corby. A fifth source—a deep well situated off the Wellingborough Road, Finedon—is not now used.

(1) **Hardwick.** The impounding reservoir at Hardwick is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Wellingborough in open country and was constructed in 1922. This reservoir has a capacity of 80,000 gallons. Entering at the bottom level of the reservoir are two systems of glazed earthenware open-jointed subsoil catch-water drains. The water is drawn from the Bluestone strata. Water is pumped through a 5-inch rising main to the storage reservoir at Bushfield.

(2) **Orlingbury.** The system here is a collecting trench with nine 12-inch boreholes. This trench is connected to a collecting reservoir with a capacity of 120,000 gallons. A 65-foot-deep well with a submerged electric motor also pumps water into this reservoir. Water from this source is drawn from the Ironstone strata. These works are in the Wellingborough Rural District and about 4 miles N.N.W. of Wellingborough. Water is pumped through a 6-inch rising main to Bushfield. These works were constructed in 1933.

(3) **Bushfield.** The source here is water tapped from the Great Oolite Northampton beds. There are five wells all in close proximity and sunk to a depth of 35-40 feet. The works are situated on the edge of Wellingborough Golf Course. These wells when sunk first yielded copiously, but tend to silt and choke in time. No. 1 well is pumped separately, but the other four are inter-connected. At Bushfield water from Hardwick, Orlingbury and Bushfield is treated. It is softened, filtered and chlorinated. The Lime Process is used for softening and the Haynes and Potters system used. The filtration and softening plant has an average total capacity of 312,000 gallons per 8-hour pumping day.

Treated water is pumped through two 9-inch rising mains from Bushfield to the Baregrass service reservoir at Hardwick Road. The rate of pumping is 40,000 gallons per hour. This reservoir has a capacity of 670,000 gallons and is divided into four inter-connecting compartments.

(4) **Corby.** A supply of filtered and chlorinated water is delivered through a 12-inch cast iron main from Corby to the service reservoir at Hardwick Road.

Water Samples.—87 water samples were taken in the area during the year and sent for bacteriological examination. The results of these samples were as follows :—

	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Wellingborough	39	12	6	1
Finedon	21	2	2	4

Results of Suspicious or Unsatisfactory samples were notified to the Board and the necessary action taken.

Dead ends were flushed out, or mains flushed. Samples taken following this action were found to be Satisfactory. The Rainfall recorded at Wellingborough during the year was as follows :

Wellingborough, Swanspool—25.8 ins.

The average rainfall over the last four years was as follows :

1952	1951	1950	1949
25.8	29.11	25.01	19.5

The total consumption of water for 1952 was approximately 357,700,000 gallons.

Average Daily Consumption—980,000 gallons.

Consumption per head per day—33.4 gallons.

The number of houses with a piped supply—8,717.

The number of houses dependent on standpipes—209.

The number of houses without town supply—41.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of Wellingborough is at present delivered to two main pumping stations and is pumped from these to the sewage farm at Irthlingborough Grange. The sewage is pumped to the highest point on this farm and provision is made for irrigating it over the various fields. The farm is very efficiently run and, by using the fields in rotation, crops are grown on the majority of the area and a satisfactory effluent is produced. No samples for Chemical Analyses were taken during the year. The main pumping station is situated near the Irthlingborough Road. Here also are storm tanks which discharge the settled storm waters on to an area of ground set aside for the purpose of providing irrigation before the effluent reaches the River Nene.

The sewers are largely constructed on the combined system, carrying both rainwater and foul sewage. Some are on the partially separate system, carrying only a small quantity of rainwater, and some are on the separate system, in which separate stormwater sewers exist. A few storm overflows exist on the sewers, but these come into operation only during heavy rainstorms and cause little nuisance. During the year a Contract was let for the construction of roads and sewers to complete the Croyland Hall Farm Estate. The sewer laid in the Swanspool Brook Valley up to the Wilby boundary was completed during the year, and a further extension of sewers was made on the Croyland Hall Farm Housing Estate.

Finedon is drained largely on the combined system and the sewers, which are of adequate capacity, gravitate to the treatment works to the South-West of the town. Briefly, the method adopted at these works is as follows: The crude sewage is at first screened, then passes into two settlement tanks. Sludge from these tanks is passed to four sludge drying beds. The fluid effluent from the tanks is controlled by channels and sluices and allowed on to the land for broad irrigation. The farm is divided into an upper and lower portion which can be used alternatively. Subsoil drainage carries away the final effluent to a stream which runs down one side of the farm. A culvert carries this stream across old ironstone workings. The culvert discharges into a tributary of the River Isle, and this tributary joins the main River Isle 400-500 yards lower down. During the year this land was double ploughed in an effort to improve the situation, as the final effluent from these works is not satisfactory. Future schemes for Finedon sewage disposal are still under consideration and a report by the Consulting Engineers has been considered.

Disinfection.—Concurrent and terminal disinfection in connection with the occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease was carried out as required by liquid and gaseous disinfectants. Disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., was carried out on request following certain

deaths. There is no Disinfection Station in Wellingborough, but arrangements have been made with the Rushden Urban District Council for work of this nature to be carried out. The method adopted is steam disinfection and recent renovations to the centre have made it very satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.—An investigation carried out in 1949 in connection with bathing in the River Nene showed the waters to be grossly polluted and not fit for bathing purposes. The bathing place was closed and, as no improvement in the quality of the water since then has occurred, these baths still remain closed. Samples taken during the season were Very Unsatisfactory with evidence of faecal pollution. There are no Public Swimming Baths in Wellingborough and the nearest Swimming Pools are at Wilby, Rushden and Overstone. There is a definite need for an open-air Swimming Pool in Wellingborough, and in my opinion the community would benefit from such. Children from the local schools go in organised parties to the Wilby Lido. Samples of water taken from here for Bacteriological examination proved Satisfactory. Dressing accommodation and Sanitary Conveniences are not all that could be desired and complaints from time to time were received concerning these. This matter was investigated and inspections carried out with the owner. A scheme for improvements to be carried out during the Closed Season was prepared and it is hoped that this will help raise the standard.

Swanspool Brook.—With the extension of the Swanspool Brook sewer to take the sewage from Wilby, one of the main sources of pollution has been cleared up, and so it is hoped that an improvement will be noted in future.

Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936, S.269.—No problems arose during the year in this field. Although neighbouring authorities have many problems connected with Moveable Dwellings. It is a matter that must be kept constantly under observation.

Public Cleansing.—The Refuse Tip for the town is situated at Gipsy Lane, near Irchester. Old ironstone workings near to the road are used. Controlled tipping is carried out and the area is maintained in a satisfactory manner. Wellingborough Rural District Council also tip here by arrangement with the Urban District. The Council maintain five vehicles for the collection of refuse and weekly collections are made. During the year 4,173 loads were conveyed to the tip, and tonnage collected (based on test weighing) was 7,283 tons.

Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement.—The emission of dust and grit from the local Iron Works' furnaces continues to be the chief source of atmospheric pollution in the town. The Northern and Eastern parts of the town are the areas most affected. During a previous investigation carried out by me with regard to this problem and its effect upon the health of persons living in the particular area, it was estimated that about 24% of the population of Wellingborough lived in what was known as the "Smoke Area." Concrete evidence of the material damage done to property can be seen by inspecting houses in the vicinity of the works. Roofs and walls are plastered with a deposit of iron dust and residents in the area complain frequently with regard to the difficulty in keeping

the windows of their houses clean. When the wind is in a certain direction housewives are unable to hang out their washing and windows have to be kept closed, thereby interfering with the ventilation of the houses. Babies in their prams put out to sleep in the gardens have been seen to have a fine deposit of iron dust on their faces when taken up by their mothers. Such smoke and dust reduces by something like 50% the actinic value of the available sunlight and thus cuts off the health-giving Ultra Violet Rays of the Sun. These are the rays from which man derives the greatest benefit, especially the growing child. Sufferers from any of the Respiratory Diseases have already their respiration embarrassed, and their breathing is made more difficult and distressing by air-borne impurities. It is an established fact that the number of deaths from Pulmonary and Cardiac Diseases increases in direct proportion to an increase in the intensity and duration of smoke fogs. The investigation and measurement of pollution by means of Standard Deposit Gauges commenced in 1948. Four Deposit Gauges were sited in different parts of the town. An analysis of the results show that the average monthly deposit over the area covered by the groups for the last three years was as follows :

1950	..	..	..	..	48.31 tons per sq. mile
1951	..	..	..	..	36.2 " "
1952	..	..	..	..	28 " "

Two Lead Peroxide Instruments to record the presence of Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere have now also been installed. From the results of the Deposit Gauges it will be seen that a very heavy deposit occurs in the area, and this must have an adverse effect on health. " It requires a robust constitution and strong lungs to flourish in a polluted atmosphere," the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health stated in his Annual Report as far back as 1926. The effects on the human body cannot be traced so graphically as on vegetable life, but there is no doubt that dirt and soot inhaled into the lungs inhibit their action and tend to reduce the vigour of the body and debilitate its constitution.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The number of names on the Application List for Council houses on 31st December, 1952, was 718, made up as follows :

Wellingborough	..	628
Finedon	..	90
Total	..	<u>718</u>

The total number of applicants shows a decrease of 106 compared with the previous year. The Wellingborough figures show a fall of 79 and Finedon 27.

The number of houses built in the area during the year was as follows :

	<i>Council</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Completed during the year ..	219	26	245
Completed since the War (including 95 temporary)	809	161	970
Under construction on 31st December, 1952	230	46	276

144 more houses were built in 1952 than in the previous year and the number of houses under construction at the end of the year showed an increase of 127 on the figure for the end of 1951.

The building programme has been very satisfactory and compares very favourably with that for other towns of a similar size. The new estate is situated on a very pleasant and healthy site and is a great asset to the people of the town. There are plenty of open spaces and playing fields are conveniently situated. A Swimming Pool would now complete the picture and it is hoped that at some not too distant time this will be provided. The benefits derived on health grounds from an open-air pool are considerable, and is in the interest of the health and well-being of the Community.

Slum Clearance.—During the war years slum clearance ceased and as the number of new houses built was reduced to a minimum every available house had to be used to house the Community. Now that the situation has eased somewhat, our attention reverts again to unfit houses. Single unfit houses have been dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, and demolished, but now the time has come to deal with Slum Clearance Areas.

There are a number of areas in Wellingborough and Finedon which need attention, and with this point in view the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself have carried out surveys of the area and phased the different areas which will require action in the near future.

Houses in the first phase in Wellingborough have already been dealt with and a Local Enquiry held in the early part of 1953. It is necessary in the interest of the health of the Community that unfit houses should be dealt with and demolished. The areas, when cleared, if suitable, should be built on again. Roads, sewers, water, are usually in the vicinity and so the costs of re-building are lowered and new land not required. It also helps to get rid of derelict plots in a town which usually give rise to a nuisance.

On request many visits were made to inspect the living conditions of applicants for Council houses. Reports were furnished to the Housing Manager to bring to the notice of the Housing Committee concerning these cases. Medical certificates concerning applicants were perused and points allocated. The co-operation of the Housing Manager was much appreciated throughout the year, and I should like to express also my appreciation of the consideration always given by the Housing Committee to cases with a health factor.

Further details concerning housing will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION E.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Milk Samples.—70 Milk Samples were taken during the year by the Health Department, and the results were as follows :

<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>
54	16

The tests carried out were the Methylene Blue or Phosphatase tests. The Methylene Blue test is for keeping quality and is a decolourising test. The Phosphatase is a blue unit or Colony count. There are three Pasteurisation Plants in the town and it is estimated that about 85% of milk consumed is pasteurised milk.

From the above it will be seen that 77% of samples proved satisfactory and thus the standard for milk in the area can be said to be Good.

Six samples of milk for Biological examination were also taken. The results were all negative. This examination is for Tubercle Bacilli or *Brucellus Abortus*.

Samples in the area are also taken by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and by the County Council. The County Council take samples from Pasteurisation plants and the Ministry from Producers.

Rinsings from Washed Bottles.—78 samples of rinsings from washed milk bottles were taken. The results of these were as follows :

Satisfactory, 51. Fairly Satisfactory, 6. Unsatisfactory, 21.

Where unsatisfactory samples were found, follow-up samples were taken and, where necessary, investigation of plant and methods used carried out. Considerable time is spent by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department on these investigations and the matter is constantly under supervision.

Ice Cream.—44 samples of Ice Cream were taken for examination during the year. The results recorded fell into the following grades :

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
22	16	3	3

From these results it will be seen 86% fell into Grades I and II, which is satisfactory. With regard to the results of such samples, Ministry instructions state that 80% of results should be in Grades I or II. Five plants for the production of Ice Cream are situated in the town as compared with about 99 retailers who sell pre-packed or wrapped Ice Cream. The standard of Ice Cream sold in the area is satisfactory.

Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940.—Fresh meat consumed in the area is killed at the Rushden Abattoir, which serves the area. All meat is inspected before being passed for human consumption. Carcases of local killings under Licence are inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department.

Meat Distribution.—This matter is kept under review by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department. Distribution is not altogether satisfactory and complaints are received from time to time.

Clean Food Guild.—When the Wellingborough Clean Food Guild was formed it was hoped that all engaged in the Food Trade would take an interest and join the Guild. This, unfortunately, did not prove to be so and the Guild made little progress during the year. Membership ranged from 50 to 60 and in most instances these were premises where a high standard had always been maintained. As often is the case, persons who could have gained by membership of the Guild refrained from joining, and so, in view of the lack of interest shown by certain traders, it is doubtful whether any useful purpose is to be served by persevering with this Guild. The Council has Statutory Powers under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly practices, but one prefers, if possible, to maintain the necessary standards by series of Lectures and Demonstrations and advice. These were some of the objects of the Guild. If the Guild is to cease, then I suggest that from time to time Clean Food Drives should be introduced, with Lectures, Films and Demonstrations.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox.—No cases occurred in the area. A contact was kept under surveillance and all associates vaccinated.

Vaccination.—The Vaccination figures for the year were as follows :

	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over	Total
Primary	102	21	14	58	195
Re-vaccination	—	1	4	91	96
	102	22	18	149	291

The figures for 1951 were as follows :

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary	107	30	23	25	185
Re-vaccination	—	—	9	40	49
	107	30	32	65	234

From the above figures it will be seen that there was an increase of 57 on the numbers vaccinated in 1951. 1951 showed a considerable increase on the figures for 1950. It is hoped that a corresponding increase will be noted each year. The vaccination state of the area is still far too low and there is always the potential danger of an outbreak of Smallpox in communities with low vaccination rates.

Scarlet Fever.—27 cases were notified during the year, which was one less than in the previous year. Eight cases were removed to the Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton. No deaths were recorded and Scarlet Fever cases continued to be of a fairly mild variety.

Diphtheria.—No cases were notified. The previous year there was one case. This had been the first case for four years.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.—The following Table shows the numbers of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1952 :

Age at 31.12.52 i.e. Born in Year	<i>Under</i>					5-9 1943- 1947	10-14 1938- 1942	<i>Total under 15</i>
	1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948			
Number Immunised	35	242	288	322	352	1,413	1,390	4,042

During the year the following immunisations were carried out at the Wellingborough Clinic :

Under 5 years	5-14 years	Booster Doses
316	22	196

The above does not include children immunised by private arrangements.

Parents have constantly to be reminded of the value of immunisation. The Welfare Centre is one of the most useful places for spreading propaganda, and Health Visitors and Doctors avail themselves of the opportunities afforded when mothers and infants visit these Centres. It must be remembered that all mothers do not attend such Centres, and thus it is necessary from time to time to resort to other methods for spreading propaganda.

Measles.—539 cases of Measles were notified during the year compared with 353 in the previous year. Three cases were removed to hospital. No deaths occurred from this infectious disease. The majority of cases occurred in the last two months of the year and the epidemic ran on into 1953. Considering the large number of cases, the numbers showing complications were few, and the fact that no deaths occurred is very satisfactory. The resistance of the child population of the town must be good.

Whooping Cough.—61 cases were notified compared with 124 in the previous year. Cases were spread throughout the months of the year. Five cases occurred under 1 year of age, but the majority occurred in the 5-year group. One case was removed to hospital. No deaths occurred from this cause, but one death was recorded in the previous year. It is interesting to note this fall in the number of cases. Combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is now widely carried out, and this can be done to the best advantage between 6-8 months. Whooping Cough is a most distressing disease, especially in very young children, and can be very dangerous in infants. As parents avail more of this protection it will be interesting to note if, like Diphtheria, Whooping Cough cases will be reduced to very few. The number of combined inoculations carried out during the year was as follows :

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
14	101	—	115

Puerperal Pyrexia.—21 cases were notified compared with 10 in the previous year. The cases were spread throughout the months of the year, as will be seen from Table No. 7. The Park Hospital has a Maternity Block, and, as cases are taken from a large area, the figure is not one for Wellingborough alone, but for a larger area.

Pneumonia.—27 cases were notified compared with 32 in the previous year. 7 deaths occurred from this cause.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—No cases occurred.

Erysipelas.—Two cases were notified compared with 4 in the previous year.

Influenza.—This disease is not notifiable. No major epidemic was recorded during the period. The number of deaths due to this cause was 1.

Dysentery.—No cases were notified. One case occurred in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis.—No cases occurred. One case was notified in the previous year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

Food Poisoning.—Seven cases occurred during the period. All cases occurred in January and were associated with an outbreak that occurred in the previous month. Mention of this was made in my Annual Report for 1951. The centre of the outbreak was at Blisworth and the causal organism was Salmonella Minnesota. Some of the infected articles of food were sold in the area and persons consuming these were taken ill with Food Poisoning. The source was discovered at an early stage and the food articles involved were seized and destroyed. This action prevented further cases occurring.

Tuberculosis.—Eleven new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. Eight were of Respiratory Tuberculosis (3 males and 5 females) and the remaining three cases (2 males and 1 female) were of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. In 1951, 23 new cases were notified, so there was a considerable fall in the number of cases during the period. Eight cases from Wellingborough were admitted to the Rushden Sanatorium and 16 discharged during the year. The number of deaths recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1952 was 6; Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis nil.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was :

Pulmonary	Males 71	Females 57	Total	128
Non-Pulmonary	Males 28	Females 17	Total	45
				173

The number of new cases (all forms) notified during the last six years was as follows :

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
22	11	19	17	23	11

The Mortality figures and those for the County during the period were :

Year	Tuberculosis—All forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Total	Wellingborough	County
1948	4	6	10	.35	.42
1949	5	3	8	.28	.43
1950	7	—	7	.24	.30
1951	7	4	11	.38	.26
1952	3	3	6	.21	

The Wellingborough After Care Committee continued to carry out its excellent work for sufferers from Tuberculosis in the town.

The Mass Radiography Unit carried out its third survey of Wellingborough during the year. The Unit set up in the town in November, 1952, and remained until January, 1953. The Survey was confined to Wellingborough and a separate week subsequently was confined to Finedon, when the Unit set up in the Town Hall there. As the Survey for Finedon was carried out in 1953, results of this will be carried forward to my next Annual Report. The Survey for Wellingborough covered persons employed in factories, shops, etc., in the town, school-leavers, and the general public. The response by the townspeople was very satisfactory, and the total number of persons X-rayed was 8,508. This total compares favourably with that for the corresponding Survey carried out in 1949, when 6,426 persons presented themselves for X-ray. A preliminary report on the findings of this Survey of Wellingborough has been received, but the final results will not be available in time for this Report. Some of the details concerning the Survey are as follows :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of miniature films taken ..	4,978	3,530	8,508
No. of large films taken ..	216	161	377
No. of persons recalled for Clinical examination	112		

Of this number recalled for Clinical examination, nine were cases of Active Tuberculosis, 27 Inactive Tuberculosis, and 15 cases required further investigation. Some of the other chest conditions discovered at this Survey were :

Cardio-vascular lesions—congenital	..	..	..	3
" —acquired	..	..	..	10
Neoplasms	..	..	..	5
Pleural effusion and thickening	..	..	..	2
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	2
Pneumoconiosis	..	..	..	3
Fibrosis (post-pneumonic)	..	..	..	2
Haematoma	..	..	..	1

From the above summary will be seen the value of such a Survey. At least nine active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered,

and this figure may be increased by further investigations of other cases recalled. It is interesting to note that with such a Survey a considerable number of other Chest complaints are also brought to light, the early diagnosis of which may mean the saving of life. I am indebted to Dr. G. Gerrard, the Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, for information concerning the results of this Survey, and should like to express appreciation of the work carried out in the area by the Unit.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of factories on the Register for 1953 was 220. Table No. 11, page 30, gives details concerning the number of inspections carried out during the year and the defects found. The necessary action was taken in each case. The standard with regard to Sanitary Conveniences in factories in the area is fairly satisfactory. Factories in which mechanical power is not used, no complaints re numbers, cleanliness, temperature, ventilation or drainage of floors were received. The number of outworkers on the list for 1952 was 389. (August last).

Further details concerning this chapter will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION H.
STATISTICAL TABLES, 1952.

TABLE NO. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	3	6
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	7	12
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	1	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	12	13	25
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	32	62
18. Coronary disease, angina	25	17	42
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20. Other heart disease	32	45	77
21. Other circulatory disease	4	10	14
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	18	2	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	15	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1
34. All other accidents	5	3	8
35. Suicide	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	165	169	334

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES.

TABLE NO. 2.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1947	1	·03	7	·24	53	1·88	173	6·14	24	·85
1948	1	·03	9	·31	50	1·77	166	5·87	35	1·23
1949	1	·03	7	·24	61	2·16	183	6·48	32	1·13
1950	—	—	7	·24	68	2·40	204	7·21	33	1·16
1951	1	·03	10	·35	54	1·90	133	4·69	35	1·23
1952	—	—	6	·21	53	1·87	199	7·04	28	·99

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.

TABLE NO. 3.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000		Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	Male births per 1,000 live female births
	Population of all ages	Total births (live and still)		
1947	·53	22·93	65·72	1,022
1948	·46	25·04	49·40	1,000
1949	·21	12·98	41·66	1,111
1950	·42	27·71	40·38	1,136
1951	·56	37·29	60·53	1,096
1952	·21	13·63	34·56	1,333

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

TABLE NO. 4.

Year	Estimated Population mid-year	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1947	28,170	639	22·68	23	35·99	346	12·28
1948	28,240	506	17·91	15	29·64	335	11·86
1949	28,200	456	16·20	15	32·89	366	12·97
1950	28,290	421	14·88	15	35·62	381	13·46
1951	28,380	413	14·55	12	29·05	361	12·72
1952	28,250	434	15·36	10	23·04	334	11·82

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT AND 160 SMALLER TOWNS AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1952.

TABLE NO. 5.

	England and Wales <i>Rates per</i>	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 1951 (Census) <i>1,000 Home Population</i>	Wellingborough
Live Births	15.3	15.5	15.36
Stillbirths	0.35 22.6(a)	0.36 23.0(a)	0.21
Deaths			
All causes	11.3	11.2	11.82
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ..	0.24	0.22	0.21
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.03
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ..	0.47	0.43	0.24
Notifications			
Typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid ..	0.02	0.03	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever ..	1.53	1.58	0.95
Whooping Cough ..	2.61	2.57	2.15
Diphtheria	0.01	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.12	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.86	8.49	19.07
Pneumonia ..	0.72	0.62	0.95
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.00
Non-Paralytic ..	0.03	0.02	0.00
Food Poisoning ..	0.13	0.11	0.24
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87(a)	10.22	0.77
Deaths	<i>Rates per</i>	<i>1,000 Live Births</i>	
All causes under 1 year of age ..	27.6(a)	25.8	23.04
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ..	1.1	0.5	0.00

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1952.

Table No. 6.

Disease	..	..	..	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65-	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..				4	6	15	1	1					27	8	
Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	1	1		1	2	2		6	2	7	3	27		7
Measles	..	..	..	10	30	51	70	96	269	9	3	1				539	3	
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	5	6	4	11	25	9	1						61	1	
Erysipelas	..	..	..											1	1	2		
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..								3	17	1			21		
Diphtheria	..	..	..															
Dysentery	..	..	..															
Food Poisoning	..	..	..									5	1	1		7		
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..															
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..															
TOTAL	..	..	..	17	37	56	85	128	295	13	7	29	4	9	4	684	12	7

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1952.

Table No. 7.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	5	5	1	2	1	3	1	1		1	1	6	27
Pneumonia	8	4	5		2			1		3	1	3	27
Measles					4	2	7	11	1	49	224	241	539
Whooping Cough	1	2	9	13	9	8	1	2	2	7	2	5	61
Erysipelas								1			1		2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	3	2	1	1	3		3	2	2		21
Diphtheria													
Dysentery													
Food Poisoning	7												7
Cerebro-spinal fever													
Poliomyelitis													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
TOTAL	23	13	18	17	17	14	12	16	6	62	231	255	684

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Table No. 8.

Age Periods	Measles		Whooping Cough.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
—6 months	2	1	1	2
—12 months	2	5	1	1
—18 months	14	2	2	1
—2 years	5	9	1	2
—2½ years	23	22	2	2
—3 years	5	1		
—4 years	37	33	9	2
—5 years	55	41	10	15
—10 years	145	124	4	5
—15 years	4	5		1
15 years+	3	1		
ALL AGES	295	244	30	31
TOTALS ..	539		61	

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1952.

Table No. 9.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
—1								
—5								
—15		1						
—25			1					
—35	1	1	1			1		
—45	1	1				1		
—55	1	1		1	2	1		
—65					1			
65+		1						
TOTALS	3	5	2	1	3	3		

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

TABLE NO. 10.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Age in Weeks</i>					
	-1	-2	-3	-4	5-52	<i>Total</i>
1. Congenital malformations ..	3	1				4
2. Diseases of Early Infancy Congenital debility and icterus						
Premature Birth ..	3	1				4
Injury at Birth ..						
Atelectasis ..						
Others						
3. Diseases of Respiratory System						
4. Diseases of Digestive System						
5. Diseases of Nervous System						
6. Tuberculosis Diseases ..						
7. Infectious Diseases ..						
8. Syphilis						
9. Overlaying						
10. Other Violence						
11. All Other Causes	1				1	2
TOTALS	7	2			1	10

TABLE No. 11.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948
For the Year 1952.

PART I OF THE ACT

1—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	13	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	194	55	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	220	68	7	—

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)	1	1		—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—		—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	4	2		2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2		6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—		—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4		—	—
TOTAL ...	12	9		8	—

TABLE NO. 11—continued

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making, etc. ...	324					
Cleaning and washing ...						
Furniture & Upholstery	25					
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	1					
Carding, etc. of Buttons, etc	39					
TOTAL ...	389					

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

**To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Wellingborough.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Sixth Annual Report for the year 1952.

The Report is compiled on the lines required by the Ministry of Health and gives particulars of inspections carried out and general information on the work of the department.

The work of the department has been spread as evenly as possible, and a study of the statistics shows that the year under review has been one of steady although not spectacular progress.

The excellent strides made in the post-war new housing programme, and the consequent relief of overcrowding, has made it possible to resume the work of slum clearance by the making of Clearance Orders on 30 houses. Preparatory work in connection with this branch of housing occupies a considerable amount of time in the preparation of maps, schedules and the necessary detailed reports on properties. It is hoped to make further progress during the current year mainly in the Finedon area, where in the course of the next year or two some 160 houses will require to be dealt with.

Some difficulty was again experienced in securing the execution of essential housing repairs, due largely to the high cost in relation to the income value of the property. The anticipated amendment to the law of rent restrictions will undoubtedly go a long way to ease the present unsatisfactory position, as the preservation where possible of existing houses is still a matter of great importance.

The quality of the town's food supplies has, on the whole, been satisfactorily maintained, steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in the trade being further evidenced. The necessity for maintaining a high standard of hygiene in the handling, storage and distribution of food is becoming increasingly recognised, not only because it is a matter of public health, but also because it is economically sound.

As the Report is confined to matters of environmental hygiene, particulars relating to my responsibilities outside this field as your authorised officer under the Petroleum, Shops, Theatres and Cinematograph Acts are not included.

I take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the continued help and support I have received from the Health and General Purposes Committee. I also express my thanks to Dr. Bermingham and the other chief officers of the Council for their advice and helpful co-operation, and to my staff for the valued assistance rendered to me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. STROUD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Council Offices,
Wellingborough.

June, 1953.

STAFF.

(CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, 1952)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. J. STROUD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Inspector of Meat and Foods.

Authorised Officer under the Petroleum, Shops, Theatres and
Cinematograph Acts.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Inspector of Meat and Foods.

Clerk and Chief Sanitary Inspector's Secretary :

Miss E. M. BROTHERTON.

Rodent Control :—Operator :

G. HOWELL.

General Assistant (Manual) :

R. CLEE.

SANITARY INSPECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF AREA.

TABLE A.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Total Inspections and Visits	..	..	..	..	..	4,913
Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	231
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	75
Secondary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	19
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	69
Letters, etc., received	..	..	..	..	..	1,272
Letters, etc., dispatched	..	..	..	..	..	1,542
Interviews with Property Owners, Agents and Builders	..	..	..	..	..	651

TABLE B.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

(a) General Sanitary Work—

Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	219
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	482
Closet Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	36
Refuse—storage, collection and disposal	..	..	..	..	..	12
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	6
Houses, let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	—
Theatres and places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	22
Rivers Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	19
Infectious Disease, Disinfection, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	46
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	4
Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	14
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	—
Rodent Infestation Control including visits by rodent operator	..	..	..	..	..	2,063
Vermin and Insect Pests—Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	45

(b) Housing—

Inspection of Dwelling Houses under Public Health and Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	843
--	----	----	----	----	----	-----

(c) Shops Act, 1950—

Sanitary Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	67
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

(d) Factories—

Inspection of Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	86
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE B—*continued***(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1938—**

Meat and Food Inspection	164
General Food Shops	80
Market Stalls and Street Food Vendors	22
Food Manufacturing Premises	29
Catering Establishments and Licensed Premises	23
Ice Cream Premises	19
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Distribution	56
Sampling—Milk, Ice Cream and Other Foods	111

(f) Miscellaneous Visits	430
---	------------

TABLE C.

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AND DEFECTS REMEDIED
FOLLOWING SERVICE OF NOTICE.**

General—

Roofs repaired or renewed	26
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	17
Walls (External) repaired or rebuilt	12
Walls (External) repointed, rendered, etc.	17
E.G.'s & R.W.P.'s cleansed, repaired or renewed	30
Yards paved or repaired	24
Houses cleansed, limewashed or decorated	1
Walls (Internal) repaired	116
Ceilings repaired or renewed	37
Floors repaired or renewed	11
Stairs repaired	5
Handrails fixed to staircases	3
Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	9
Windows, etc., repaired or renewed	25
Firegrates and stoves repaired or renewed	6
Sinks provided or renewed	27
Dampness remedied	1
Ventilation improved	—
Washing boilers repaired or renewed	1

Drainage—

Drains constructed or reconstructed	21
Drains repaired	15
Obstructed drains cleared	81
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	13
Soil and Vent. pipes provided or renewed	2
Gullies provided or renewed	30
Old drains abolished	2
Waste pipes provided, renewed or repaired	26
Drains disconnected from sewer	—

TABLE C—continued

Sanitary Conveniences—

New conveniences provided	7
Conveniences repaired, reconstructed or improved ..	14
Conveniences cleansed or limewashed	3
Defective conveniences abolished	2
Light and ventilation improved	6
Pedestal washdown W.C. basins fixed	8
Flushing apparatus provided	6
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	1

Water Supplies—

Internal water supply provided	24
Mains supply provided	—
Wells abolished	—
Water services repaired	1

Miscellaneous—

Dustbins provided	7
Offensive accumulations removed	5
Animals—Nuisances abated	—
Rats and Mice—Premises treated	212
Smoke nuisances abated	1

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Number outstanding 31st December, 1951	43
Informal Notices to execute work or abate nuisances	75
Secondary Notices	19

Statutory Notices—

Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 24—Maintenance of Certain Lengths of Public Sewer	15
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39—Drainage of Existing Buildings	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 56—Paving and Drainage of Yards and Passages	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93—Statutory Nuisances ..	7
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 138—Water Supply ..	19
Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9—Repair of Dwelling Houses ..	15
Factories Act, 1937, Sec. 7—Sanitary Conveniences in Factories	1
	69
	206
Number complied with	148
Number outstanding 31st December, 1952	58
Works carried out by local authority in default :	
P.H.A., 1936, Secs. 39 and 138—Number of Properties ..	5
Works carried out by local authority by agreement, following service of notice :	
P.H.A., 1936, Sec. 93—Number of Properties	1

WATER SUPPLY—

The position with regard to domestic supplies at the end of the year was as follows :

No. of houses with internal mains supply	8,717
No. of houses provided with mains water from standposts	209
No. of houses supplied from wells or springs	41

During the year a further 24 houses, formerly supplied from standposts, were provided with internal supplies following action under the Public Health Act.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE—

Maintenance works to certain public sewers under Section 24 of the Public Health Act were executed by the Council in five instances : 19 properties were involved.

The number of inspections made during the year in superintending the repair, reconstruction and improvement of drainage systems was 193. Action was taken in connection with 40 properties where the drainage was found to be insufficient or defective. 94 hydraulic and other tests were carried out by the department and 81 obstructed drains cleansed.

Closet Accommodation—

The position is similar to that reported last year, all houses in the Urban District being on the water carriage system except for a small number of outlying farms and cottages.

Under standing arrangements with Rushden U.D.C. cesspools were emptied by the mobile mechanical emptier on 46 occasions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION—

26 premises were visited in connection with the investigation of cases of notifiable infectious disease.

No. of houses or parts of houses disinfected—	
(a) Following infectious disease	37
(b) On special request (other causes)	3
No. of articles disinfected	41
No. of articles destroyed	75

As the Council does not now possess its own disinfecting station, articles requiring steam disinfection are at present dealt with by Rushden U.D.C.

VERMINOUS DISINFESTATION—

26 cases of verminous infestation were reported during the year ; these included—

Ants	2	Cockroaches	6
Beetles	8	Fleas	1
Bugs	6	Wasps	3

The continued use of vermicides containing D.D.T. or Gammexane proved effective. Wasps' nests were dealt with by hydrogen cyanide gas.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS—

No manufacture of rag flock is carried on within the Urban District. One premise is licensed for storage only.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951—

This Act, which regulates the sale of pet animals, came into operation on 1st April, 1952. It provides for the licensing of pet shops, and the application of conditions for securing that the animals are properly housed and cared for. 3 licences in respect of these premises were granted during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—

The number of registered factories in the Urban District at 31st December was 220—i.e., with mechanical power, 194; without mechanical power, 26; a decrease of 15 over the previous twelve months. 68 inspections were made, and 10 written notices served requiring defects to be remedied. 8 notifications of infringements were received from H.M. Inspector.

Remedy of Defects—

Want of Cleanliness	1
Sanitary Conveniences—Insufficient	2
—Unsuitable or Defective	2
Other offences against the Act	4

Homework—

Half-yearly lists were received from 41 employers and 3 outside authorities in respect of 529 outworkers employed in the Urban District, the majority of whom are engaged in the making, etc., of wearing apparel.

No action was taken regarding homework carried on in unwholesome premises.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949—

Rodent Infestation Control—

The work of this section proceeded satisfactorily during the year, and is summarised as follows :—

Surface Infestations—

(a) Notifications of rat or mice infestations received	90
(b) Visits made by Rodent Operator	2008
(c) Number of properties found to be infested—	
Rats—Major .. 35	} 250
Rats—Minor .. 152	
Mice only .. 63	
(d) Number of infested properties treated by the local authority :—	
Private Dwellings 106	} 212
Business & Industrial Properties .. 89	
Agricultural Properties 7	
Local Authority Properties .. 10	

The principal properties of the local authority, including the two refuse tips at Finedon Road and Irchester, are inspected at frequent intervals and treatment carried out when necessary.

Considerable success has been achieved in the use of Warfarin, the new rodenticide approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. As a blood anti-coagulant, it acts in a different way from any of the poisons which have hitherto been used. It is simpler to use, dispensing with the frequent necessity for pre-baiting, can be left down for indefinite periods as permanent baiting points, and is comparatively safe owing to the extremely small hazard it presents to domestic animals and human beings.

Warnings were given on two occasions for non-compliance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950, relating to the provision of rat-proof fences around ricks during the operations of dismantling and threshing. This is an important provision, as surrounding hedgerows invariably become infested as the result of rats escaping from ricks during these operations.

Annual Agreements—

13 business and industrial premises were under servicing agreements with the Council at the end of the year. The value of these was £189.

Sewer Maintenance—

Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements.

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Manholes Baited</i>	<i>Number showing Infestation</i>
1st	369	174 (47.1%)
2nd	234	129 (50.8%)

HOUSING—

The following is a summary of action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year.

(i) Houses inspected for housing defects	..	..	..	460
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	749
(ii) Remedy of Defects.				
Informal Action—Houses in respect of which defects were remedied	..	..	..	55
(iii) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936.				
(a) Houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	..	59
(b) Houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	..	..	..	61
(iv) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1936.				
(a) Section 9.				
(i) Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	15
(ii) Houses rendered fit after service of formal notices	..	..	..	1
(b) Sections 11-13.				
Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	1
Houses demolished	..	..	..	—
Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	—
Number of houses rendered fit	..	..	..	—
Closing Orders made (parts of buildings)	..	..	..	1

(c) **Section 25—Clearance Areas.**

In a report on housing conditions within the Urban District, which was approved by the Council during the year, 233 unfit houses were scheduled as suitable for action by clearance area procedure in stages during the next four or five years. Initially, five Clearance Orders were made in respect of 30 Houses, viz. :—

Buckwell End (No. 3)	Clearance Order	..	3	houses
Broad Green (No. 2)	"	"	2	"
Doddington Road	"	"	7	"
Old Farm Yard	"	"	8	"
St. Georges Terrace	"	"	10	"
				—
Total		..	30	"
				—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT—

Fewer complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year. Periodical "timed" observations were, however, made, particularly of two industrial chimneys which had been the source of nuisance and complaint during the previous year and where informal action had been taken. Inspection of boiler plant was also made in several instances in conjunction with the routine inspections of factories and advice given where necessary.

The pollution of the atmosphere by dust in the eastern and northern parts of the town, from the local ironworks furnaces, again became a matter of serious concern. Although towards the end of 1949 the company installed an aerodynamic dust collector to one of the three blast furnaces, largely as an experimental measure, it has unfortunately not resulted in a general improvement in the position—the nuisance to the residential area still being very acute when the direction of the wind is towards the town.

The four deposit gauges maintained by the Council continued in use during the year—the total quantity of deposited matter collected each month being shown in the following graph. The average monthly deposit over the area covered by the gauges has been calculated to be approximately 28 tons per square mile.

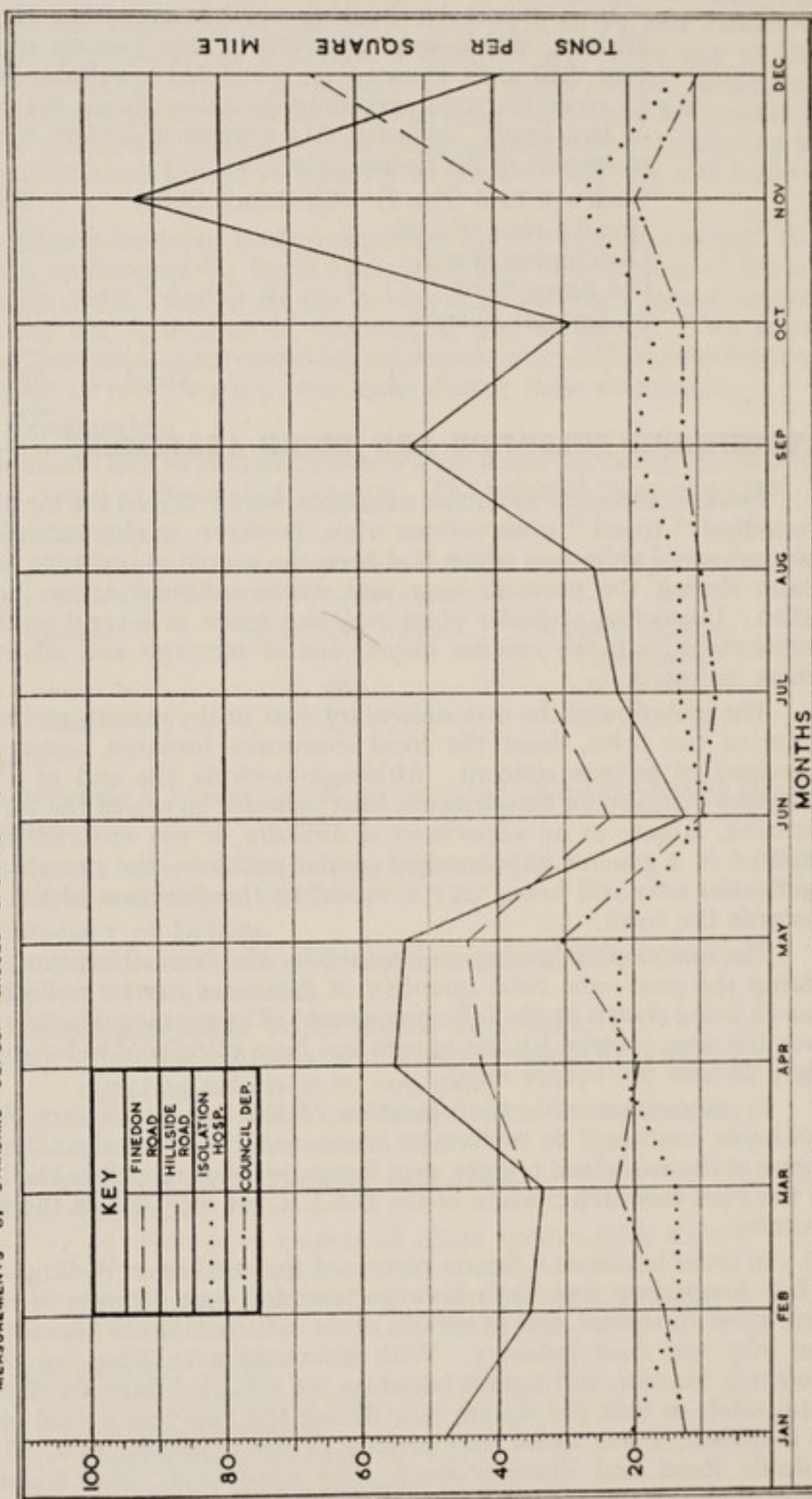
In connection with the operation of the gauges, Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds continued to undertake the necessary chemical analyses, and copies of the analytical reports were forwarded each month to the Director of the Fuel Research Station of the D.S.I.R. for inclusion in the national records.

In order to obtain a clearer picture of the position in Wellingborough, a fair comparison was made between recorded dust deposits of two sites with those of similar sites in certain other industrial areas associated with the iron and steel industry. With information supplied by the Fuel Research Station, and figures based on the recorded monthly deposits of total solids in tons per square mile during the two-year period mid-1950 to mid-1952, it was found that average figures of 49.44 and 77.19 for the Hillside Road and Finedon Road sites respectively were higher than those of any of the areas with which comparison was made.

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1952

MEASUREMENTS BY STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES SHOWING TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949—

Number of registered Dairies in the Urban District
at 31.12.52 6

Number of registered Milk Distributors in the Urban
District at 31.12.52 22

Informal action was necessary in the case of one dairy for contra-
vention of the regulations.

SALE OF MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS—

Dealers' licences issued by the District Council during the year were
as follows :—

" Tuberculin Tested "	..	..	..	6
" Pasteurised "	..	..	..	5
" Sterilized "	..	..	..	11

There are three pasteurising plants in the district, two being the
" Holder " Process and one the H.T.S.T. Process. These are licensed by
the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

Very little raw undesignated milk is sold by retail in the Urban
District, a high percentage of the milk consumed being either pasteurised
or sterilized.

EXAMINATION OF MILK—

70 samples of milk were submitted for examination in accordance
with prescribed tests to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton.
The results are tabulated as follows :—

TABLE D.

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Tests	No. of Samples		No. conforming to prescribed standards
			Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised	4	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	4 4	— —	4
Tuberculin Tested	14	Methylene Blue	11	3	11
Sterilized	3	Turbidity	3	—	3
Raw Accredited	2	Methylene Blue	2	—	2
Raw Undesignated	47	Methylene Blue	34	13	34

77% of samples satisfied the prescribed standards.

Where samples of milk taken from a producer in the course of delivery fail to satisfy the test for keeping quality on three consecutive occasions, the matter is referred to the County Agricultural Officer for further investigation.

Biological Testing of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

All of six samples tested were reported "negative."

EXAMINATION OF WASHED MILK BOTTLES—

78 bottle samples were submitted for examination for bacteriological cleanliness to the National Milk Testing Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The results were :—

Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	51
Fairly Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	6
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	21

Considerable attention was given to the matter of investigating the causes for unsatisfactory results. In the case of one dairy a run of bad samples followed the installation of a new mechanical washer. These were found to be due in the main to the improper operation and maintenance of the machine and the use of unsuitable detergents. Improvement resulted after the matter had been fully investigated.

ICE CREAM—

There are now only five premises carrying on the manufacture of ice cream, one by the pasteurising process and four by the cold mix method, all other registered manufacturers having reverted to sale only or discontinued altogether. At the end of the year the number of premises registered for storage and sale only was 99.

Most of the ice cream sold is now of the wrapped variety, 94 or 90% of registered premises retailing it in this form.

No contravention of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations was found during the year.

The following Table shows the results of examinations carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, on 44 samples.

TABLE E.

Class of Mix	Type of Sample	No. of Samples	Provisional Grade			
			I	II	III	IV
Pasteurised	Bulk	4	2	1	—	1
Pasteurised	Pre-packed	21	9	10	1	1
Cold	Bulk	11	8	2	—	1
Cold	Pre-packed	8	3	3	2	—
Totals		44	22	16	3	3
Percentages		1952	50.0	36.4	6.8	6.8
Percentages		1951	63.2	21.0	10.5	5.3

Samples falling into Grades 1 and 2 may be regarded as satisfactory. 86% were in this category which compares favourably with the previous year.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION—

Slaughterhouses—

Slaughtering for local requirements is still largely carried out at the Rushden Abattoir under Ministry of Food control, where meat is inspected prior to distribution for retail.

The slaughterhouse of the local bacon and pork pie factory has also been used throughout the year for the slaughter of pigs, in addition to which a small number of private slaughterhouses are used in connection with the Ministry's Self Suppliers Pigs Scheme.

During the year 78 visits were made for meat inspection purposes.

Number inspected	381
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.2%

Following an announcement by the Minister of Food in December that the Government had decided on a policy of moderate concentration of slaughterhouses throughout the country, the Council re-affirmed its desire that a public abattoir be sited within the Urban District. An Inter-Departmental Committee has now been appointed to prepare a plan recommending localities where slaughterhouses should be sited, and it is therefore hoped that favourable consideration will be given to the Council's application to be included in this plan.

Inspection of Tinned and Other Foods—

86 visits were made to shops and other premises in connection with the condemnation of foodstuffs and 199 certificates were issued. (Details are given in Table F.)

CONTAMINATION OF FOOD—

Two cases which were the subject of complaint were investigated during the year :—

- (a) A potato chip containing a nail.
- (b) Baby rusks contaminated by maggots.

In view of the circumstances of each case, no legal proceedings were instituted.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933—

Number of licensed slaughtermen on the register at 31.12.52	35
Number of new or renewal licences granted during the year	9

FOOD HYGIENE—

In view of the many other activities of the department, as much time as possible has been devoted to this important section.

There has been evidence of further progress in the carrying out of voluntary improvements to food premises in addition to matters specifically required by the department to comply with statutory provisions.

Plans in connection with new extensions or alterations to food premises are passed to the department for observations. This is very helpful, as it ensures that the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act are complied with from the start.

As the hygiene of food handling is so much a matter of education, opportunity was taken on two occasions of giving talks to food trade employees; the first in conjunction with an instructional course to young employees arranged by the Co-operative Movement, and in the second instance by the Medical Officer of Health and myself to the employees of the local bacon and pie factory. The talks were illustrated by films and film strips.

PARTICULARS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

TABLE F.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
Tinned Goods		General Items (Continued)	
Cocoa	7	Bottled Fruit	48
Fish	37	Cheese	23
Fruit	328	Coffee	2
Ham	671	Coffee (Bottled) ..	6
Jams & Preserves ..	2	Coffee Essence ..	2
Meat (Various) ..	1254	Cordials	2
Milk (Evaporated) ..	23	Faggots	9
Puddings	39	Fish (Smoked) ..	42
Sausages	2	Fruit Salad (Bottled) ..	3
Soup	8	Jams & Preserves ..	45
Vegetables	36	Meat Pies	2
		Pickles	17
		Pork	369
		Pork Pies	6
		Prawns	44
		Rabbits	56
		Sandwich Spread ..	1
		Sauces	126
		Sausages	248
		Sausage Meat	56
		Skimmed Milk Powder	112
		Soups	22
		Sugar Confectionery ..	5
		Table Jellies	1
		Vegetables (Bottled) ..	1
		Wet Fish	70
Flour and Cereals			
Biscuits	129		
Confectionery	1		
Corn Flakes	2		
Flour	3		
Rye Meal	56		
General Items			
Artificial Cream ..	2		
Bacon	18		
Black Puddings ..	65		

Total Weight—1 ton 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.

