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BOROUGH OF BACUP

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BACUP

1953

With the Compliments of the

Medical Officer of Health

Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup.

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

1953 - 1954

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN H. LORD, J.P.
(ex-officio)

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor J. H. Hargreaves

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor A. Lambert

COMMITTEE:

Alderman F. Haworth, J.P.

Alderman W. Marshall, J.P.

Councillor A. Lord, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. A. Rhodes

Councillor J. Stevenson

Councillor R. Waterworth

Councillor Mrs. M. Hassan

Councillor J. Ruston

Councillor J. Walley

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	T.P. O'Grady, M.B. B.Ch., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	R. Haworth, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	G. A. Webb, A.R.S.I.
Clerk	Miss D. M. Holt.

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Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup,
Lancashire.

September, 1954.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of The Borough of Bacup.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration, the Annual Report on the Health of Bacup and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1953.

The birth rate of 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population shows a further increase on the figure for 1952, when for the first time since 1947 the downward trend in the birth rate was checked. On the other hand the number of deaths and the death rate shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. Twelve deaths of infants under one year of age occurred during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 32. It is noteworthy that six of these deaths occurred within the first month after birth and were due in the main to congenital defects.

Regarding infectious diseases, the outstanding feature was the occurrance of two cases of smallpox in the district, one of which eventually proved fatal. I feel that the large numbers who had been vaccinated in the previous year was a very powerful factor needed in limiting the spread of this disease.

The environmental features affecting health such as Housing, Water Supply and Atmospheric Pollution are now to a greater extent engaging the attention of the Health Department and it is hoped that within the coming year efforts will be made to improve such conditions.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing support and encouragement since taking up my appointment. To the staff of the Health Department and in particular to Mr. Haworth, Chief Sanitary Inspector, I am indebted for their hard work, loyalty and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T.P. O'GRADY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1953

Area (Acres)	6,121
Population (Estimated mid-1953)	18,280
Population (Census 1951)	18,374
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	5,964
Number of Inhabited Houses (1953)	6,624
Rateable Value	95,749
Sum representated by a penny rate	£378

	Male	Female	Total		
LIVE BIRTHS				Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 estimated population	17.2
Legitimate ..	149	147	296		
Illegitimate ..	13	6	19		
	162	153	315		
STILLBIRTHS	7	6	13	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	40
DEATHS	133	120	253	Death Rate (Crude) 1,000 estimated per population	13.8

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..	0
Maternity Mortality Rate	NIL

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year of age :-

Male	Female	Total
3	7	10

Death rate of infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live birth	32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of population
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	121	6.62
Cancer	41	2.24
Tuberculosis.	4	0.20

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The registrar-General's estimate of the population (mid-1953) was 18,280 which is 94 below the census figure of April, 1951.

The actual number of live births registered in Bacup in 1953 was 315, giving a crude birth rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, as against 282 births and a rate of 15.4 for the previous year.

The 19 illegitimate births registered in 1953 represent 6.03% of the total live births, compared with 7.1% in 1952.

Deaths

Table 1, Appendix A, gives the causes of deaths occurring in the Borough of Bacup during the year 1953. Total deaths show a decrease, with 253 registered, as against 256 in 1952, the comparative crude death rates being 13.8 and 14.0 respectively. Crude death rates are shown in Table V, Appendix A, from which it will be seen that the 1953 figure of 13.8 is the lowest for many years.

The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table:-

Cause of Death	1953.	
	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease	79	31.2
Cancer	41	16.2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc..	31	12.2
Bronchitis	26	10.2
Violence (including suicide and road traffic accidents)	10	3.9
Influenza, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.	10	3.9
Other circulatory diseases.	11	4.3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	4	1.5

It will be seen that heart disease, cancer and cerebral haemorrhage are still the three most common causes of death. The number of deaths from Bronchitis was more than that of the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

Table V. Appendix A shows that the maternal mortality rate has decreased markedly in the Borough within the last decade. During 1953 no deaths occurred in Bacup.

Infant Mortality

There were ten deaths of infants under one year of age in 1953, equivalent to a mortality rate of 32 per 1,000 live births, compared with eight such deaths and a rate of 28 in 1952. The corresponding figure for England and Wales in 1953 was 26.8 and for the 160 smaller towns, 24.3, as will be seen from Table IV. Appendix A.

The infant mortality rate has always been considered to be a good indication of the social condition of the area. Where, however, the numbers concerned are small, fluctuations of no great significance are apt to occur in the annual infant death rate, and the progress made can best be judged from a consideration of the quinquennial mortality rates as shown in Table V. Comparative figures for the whole of the Administrative County are also given in this Table.

Neo-Natal Mortality and Stillbirths

Neo-Natal period is the term used to indicate the first four weeks of an infants life. It will be seen from Table II, Appendix A, that of the ten infants who died under the age of one year, six of these i.e. 60%, died in the first four weeks of life. This represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 19 per 1,000 live births. Table III shows that of the six neo-natal deaths one occurred within one day of birth.

Stillbirths during the year totalled thirteen, representing a stillbirth rate of 40 per 1,000 total live and still births. Amongst the factors responsible for stillbirths, and deaths in the first month after birth, the nutrition and health of the mother during pregnancy is now generally regarded as the most important. Much of this wastage could be prevented by improved ante-natal care, and by further research into the, as yet, little known causes of prematurity and congenital abnormalities.

Comparative Tables

Attention is drawn to Tables IV and V in Appendix A, which enables certain comparisons to be made. Table IV comprises provisional figures based on the quarterly returns of the Registrar General. Table V gives the mean rates over periods of five years from 1900 - 1949 relative to live births and crude deaths in Bacup. It should be understood that there are certain statistical fallacies attached to such comparisons. For example, the trend of the crude death rate over a period of years for the same town can only be regarded as a true index of local conditions if the age and sex structure of the population has not altered.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Chief Occupations

The shoe and slipper trades and cotton manufacturing provide the chief occupations in the Borough, but light engineering and quarrying also give employment to a number of people in the district. The country is hilly and there are many scattered hill farms with small dairy herds.

Morbidity

Through the courtesy of the Manager of the local office of the National Insurance, which cover the Borough of Bacup and the district of Shawforth, the weekly figures of new claims to sickness benefits during 1953 have been made available, and it is hoped that analysis and comparison of these figures from year to year will provide some useful information about the general health of the population.

Housing.

The hilly nature of the district has led in the past to the building of many back to back, back to land and basement dwellings, and the prevalence of such a large proportion of these types of houses, which to-day cannot generally speaking be regarded as of a satisfactory standard, has created a difficult problem.

During 1953 the building of new houses proceeded well and good progress is being made with further housing schemes.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Any review of the general provision of health services for the area should of necessity cover all three branches of the National Health Service. Lack of space, however, precludes more than a brief mention of two of these, namely, the General Medical Practitioner (and Dental etc.) Services, and the Hospital and Specialist Services, so that this section will be confined mainly to a review of the health services provided by the Local Health Authority, i.e. by the Lancashire County Council.

Certain of these local services were previous to 5th July, 1948, the responsibility of the Borough Council and it is realised that your own Health Committee (and indeed the Council as a whole) are still deeply interested in the personal health services provided for the inhabitants of the town. The day-to-day administration of these services is now the responsibility of Divisional Health Committee No. 13, on which the Bacup Borough Council is represented.

The environmental health services are, of course, still under your own control but, as your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer, co-ordination locally of the whole of the Public Health Service is assured.

Notification of Births

It is a requirement of Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, that every birth shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the Welfare Authority for the area in which the birth takes place. Since the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation, arrangements have been made for every birth notification to be sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, as this method greatly facilitates the prompt visiting of new-born infants and their mothers by the health visitors in the area. During 1953 there were 315 births and 13 still-births registered as belonging to mothers normally resident in Bacup.

Ante-Natal Clinic

During 1953 weekly ante-natal sessions were held at the Bacup Clinic and were attended each week by the local Midwives and a Health Visitor, while Dr. Feeny, the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, attended every second week. The total attendances made by expectant mothers were somewhat higher than the figure for 1952.

Facilities are now available for specimens of blood to be taken from expectant mothers at the ante-natal clinic. Routine blood grouping, haemoglobin estimations, listing for the Rh. factor and the Wasserman reaction are carried out on all new cases, and copies of the reports are sent to the general practitioners.

The following table gives a summary of the attendances during 1953 :-

ATTENDANCES AT
BACUP ANTE-NATAL CLINIC DURING 1953.

Number of Sessions during year	Number of Individual Women attending during year	Number of attendances at Sessions conducted by :-			
		Consultants	A.D.M.O's	Midwives Health Visitors etc.	Total
49	226	-	265	175	440

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

During the year the domiciliary midwives attended 105 live and still births and miscarriages, as compared with 109 during 1952. Domiciliary confinements continue to decrease while hospital confinements tend to increase.

All county midwives in practice in Bacup are qualified to administer analgesia and in 1953 gas and air analgesia was administered in the home in 47% of the domiciliary confinements.

The services of emergency obstetrical units are available from several hospitals in the neighbourhood, the nearest unit being stationed at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley. The essential role of these units is to provide a resuscitation of domiciliary patients suffering from shock and too ill to withstand the journey to hospital. Detailed figures of the work done by the Bacup midwives are given in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY
L.C.C. MIDWIVES IN BACUP AREA DURING 1953

Number of Mid-wives	Total live and still births and miscarriages attended		Cases in which GAS/AIR admin-istered	Visits Paid			
	As midwife	As maternity nurse		Ante-natal	Puer-perium	Post-natal	Total
2	82	23	50	447	1890	2	2339

Child Welfare Centre

A weekly welfare session was held at the Bacup Clinic throughout the year. The total number of attendances made by children amounted to 3939, this being 817 more than in 1852.

The number of individual children attending however was 466 as compared with 472 in the previous year.

ATTENDANCES AT BACUP WELFARE CENTRE
ALL SESSIONS (INCLUDING DOCTOR'S SESSIONS)

Year	No. of Sessions during year	Number of individual children attending at ages				Number of attendances by children at ages			
		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Total	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Total
1950	51	271	46	66	383	2509	436	433	3378
1951	51	260	61	102	423	2272	370	486	3128
1952	53	273	71	128	472	2301	387	434	3122
1953	52	297	44	125	466	2912	478	549	3939

Health Visiting Service

During 1953 the two health visitors in Bacup did much valuable work and they were able to devote more of their time to home visiting. It is in the home that the health visitors can render such valuable assistance to young and harrassed mothers and once accepted by the neighbourhood, the "nurse" becomes the trusted friend and advisor of the whole household. During the year they made 6565 individual visits, visiting 3854 homes.

The health visitors also carry out the duties of school nurses, and further information on the extent of their work will be found in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY
HEALTH VISITORS IN BACUP

Number of Individual Visits	Number of Homes Visited	Number of School Clinics Attended	Number of Child Welfare Sessions Attended	Number of Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics Attended	Number of other Sessions
1952 6717	4155	206	59	25	65
1951 6484	3545	197	74	23	60
1953 6565	3854	164	75	33	84

Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox continue to be practised regularly, and parents have the choice of having this protection for their children carried out either by their own doctor or at the Rochdale Road Clinic. Every endeavour is made by the medical and nursing staff to persuade parents to give their consent to these very necessary and valuable preventive measures.

The number of vaccinations carried out reflects the work done in connection with the cases of smallpox which occurred during the early part of the year.

As will be seen from the table below, 187 children completed the full course of primary immunisation, while 484 received reinforcement injections. The decrease in primary immunisations is more apparent than real in so far as it is due to the new method of recording introduced by the County.

NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

Number of Individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the period									Reinforcements			
Age at final injections									Age Group			
0-yrs.	1-yrs.	2-yrs.	3-yrs.	4-yrs.	Total under 5 yrs.	5-yrs.	10-yrs.	Total 5-14 yrs.	0-yrs.	5-yrs.	10-yrs.	Total 5-14 yrs.
1953 81	58	10	6	9	164	17	6	23	59	259	166	484
1952 112	89	22	13	15	251	47	6	53	29	176	144	449
1951 54	160	16	5	4	239	25	-	23	49	182	158	389
1950 22	125	22	7	4	180	11	1	12	-	83	-	83

NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

		PRIMARY VACCINATIONS					RE-VACCINATIONS				
		Age in years					Age in Years				
		Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total
1953	P.	44	25	29	81	179	1	3	31	222	257
	S.	41	22	29	79	171	1	2	30	209	242
1952	P.	112	408	1506	1330	3356	3	12	166	1245	1426
	S.	100	397	1478	1308	3283	3	8	159	1172	1342
1951	P.	37	17	8	8	70	-	-	-	46	46
	S.	35	16	8	8	67	-	-	-	38	38
1950	P.	19	13	1	10	43	3	1	-	37	41
	S.	17	12	1	9	39	1	1	-	25	27

P. Performed. S. Successful.

Home Nursing

With the continued pressure on the general practitioners and hospital services, the need for domiciliary nursing has tended to increase. During the year under review the three Bacup nurses attended 278 new cases and the total number of visits amounted to 10563.

Nurses continue to issue articles of nursing equipment as required, free and on loan. Arrangements are in force whereby in cases requiring immediate nursing attention on leaving hospital a message is passed by telephone to the nurse concerned.

Further analysis of their work will be found in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY
DISTRICT NURSES IN BACUP - 1953

CASES ATTENDED				VISITS MADE		
On books 31st Dec., 1953	New Cases attended 1953	Cases completed 1953	Remaining on books 31st Dec., 1953	Routine	Casual	Total
79	278	274	83	10488	75	10563

Home Help Service

This service is designed primarily to deal with emergency cases, ready to give assistance to families with young children so that the breadwinner may return to work. During the year there was a noticeable increase in the demand for domestic help from the chronic sick, and the aged and infirm. In these cases help is required almost continuously or over a long period of time, so that cost tends to become the limiting factor. Applicants are required to contribute towards the cost of this service according to the financial circumstances of the household, but most old age pensioners are given this service free of charge.

The recruitment of home helps, though still presenting some difficulty, has shown definite improvement over the past year. Every effort is made to encourage the spirit of voluntary service amongst relatives and neighbours. The following table summarises the work done in 1953 and provides a comparison with the previous years.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ASSISTED IN BACUP

	1953	1952	1951
1. Confinement at home	5	3	3
2. Confinement away from home ..	0	1	5
3. Tuberculosis.	2	0	1
4. Sickness other than tuberculosis	6	7	8
5. Old age and infirmity	76	42	32
	89	53	49

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The most valuable form of health education is undoubtedly that of a personal and informal nature such as is carried out by all members of the Health Services in the course of their day-to-day duties. In this field the health visitor and the school doctor have infinite scope for health teaching. In addition, propaganda is used as occasion arises and during the year numerous leaflets, posters and booklets have been distributed from the clinic.

The happy relationship established with the staffs of hospitals in the area allows of continuity of treatment when persons are discharged from hospital and come under the care of midwives, district nurses, health visitors, home helps or mental health workers.

As part of their arrangements for Care and After-Care, the County Health Committee have authorised that arrangements be made for Convalescent Home accommodation. During 1953 two adult persons were admitted from Bacup to convalescent homes. For this service also applicants are required to contribute according to their means.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY
TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR DURING 1953.

During the year the chest clinic at Knott Hill House, Stacksteads, closed down and improved facilities were provided for patients at a Clinic in Rossendale General Hospital. Specialized Health Visitors in full co-operation with the chest physician continue to supervise patients in their homes.

Articles of sick room and after-care equipment are stored at convenient centres and are available on loan from district nurses and tuberculosis health visitors.

Ambulance Service

As regards the total number of cases conveyed and mileage covered the 1953 figures show a considerable increase over the previous year which is accounted for by reason of the fact that the new Station serves not only Bacup, but also the adjoining districts of Rawtenstall and Haslingden. The following table shows the work done by the Bacup Ambulance Station :-

No. of Vehicles		Cases removed during 1953 and mileage involved							
Ambulances	Cars	Emergency		General (including out-patients)		Infectious Disease		Total Cases	
		No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage
1953 5	3	1368	23616	13634	179858	45	1313	15047	204787
1952 5	3	674	11406	6124	77648	23	501	6821	89555
1951 2	1	508	9498	4013	57694	27	646	4548	67838
1950 2	1	499	7206	3813	57962	42	1141	4354	66309

Mental Health Service

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Divisional Health Committee is responsible for the ascertainment of mental ill health and mental deficiency, for the community care of mental defectives by statutory supervision or guardianship, and the provision of after-care for persons who have undergone treatment for mental illness. The duties relating to the above service are undertaken on a divisional basis by Mr. E. B. Williams and Mr. J. H. Todd, who function as duly authorised officers or as mental health workers as may be required.

There is no Occupation Centre for mental defectives within the Division, but by arrangement with Health Division 12, mental defectives from Bacup attend Stubbins Occupation Centre near Ramsbottom.

School Health Services

Local co-ordination between the School Health Service and the other health services of the County Council is secured by reason of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer, is required to undertake duties as Senior School Medical Officer within his division including Bacup. Close integration in the field is achieved also since the Bacup health visitors also act as school nurses, so that continuous contact with and supervision of children can be maintained from birth to the end of school life.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water and ice-cream is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and this laboratory may also be used for the examination of specimens of faeces, urine, sputum, throat swabs, blood, etc. The laboratory attached to Birch Hill, Bury General and other local hospitals, continue to carry out bio-chemical and other examinations for general practitioners.

Clinic Sessions and Health Staff, Bacup.

In Appendix B will be found two tables which give detailed information about sessions held at the Bacup Clinic and members of the Divisional Health Staff working in the Bacup area.

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications

The National Health Service Act, 1946, requires copies of all notifications of infectious diseases to be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer of Health, but in actual practice these are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer so that he may correlate action within his divisional area. Table IX, Appendix C shows the total number of cases of each disease notified during 1953 together with the age incidence. Cases continue to be admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, when this is considered necessary.

Incidence of Main Infectious Diseases

The notification of various diseases totalled 124 as against 293 the previous year and an average of 284 during the five years 1947-1951. Comparative figures for the main infections are given in the following summary :-

	1953	1952	Average 5 years 1947-51
Diphtheria	-	-	1.0
Scarlet Fever.	13	8	20.0
Measles.	49	221	187.8
Whooping Cough	48	37	57.4
Tuberculosis..	13	10	17.0
Pneumonia	7	10	13.2
Smallpox	2	1	-
Other Diseases	5	16	4.4
	137	303	460.8

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases continued in sporadic form through the year. The cases generally were mild in character, and no deaths resulted.

Scarlet Fever.

There were thirteen cases of scarlet fever during 1953, this being five more than in the previous year. There were no resultant deaths.

Diphtheria

It is satisfactory to record that for the sixth year in succession no cases of diphtheria have occurred in Bacup. On pa e 12 will be found figures showing the number of children immunised against diphtheria. Less children were immunised than in the previous year, although the number of reinforcement injections were satisfactory. There must be no relaxation in our efforts to maintain a high rate of immunisation in the child population.

Tuberculosis

There were thirteen new cases of tuberculosis notified as against ten in the previous year, and an average of 17 during the five years 1947-1951. Of these thirteen cases, nine were Pulmonary and four Non-Pulmonary. During the year there were four deaths in total, three of which were due to the pulmonary and one to the non-pulmonary type of the disease. The Mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis for Engalnd and Wales as a whole has shown a fairly steady decline over the past 50 years, and reference to Table V, Appendix A shows that in Bacup the mortality from this disease has followed a similar course and the rate for 1953 is the same as the record low figure for 1951.

Smallpox

Two cases of Smallpox occurred in Bacup during the year when this disease was prevalent in the Borough of Todmorden. The amount of work involved in the tracing and surveillance of contacts and the organisation of vaccination in order to prevent the spead of the disease threw a very heavy burden on the staff of the Health Department and the Clinic, to whom every credit is due for their whole-hearted response.

Public Health Department,
Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup.

September, 1954.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Bacup

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in sumbitting the report on the Sanitary Inspection and Environmental Condition within the Borough for the year 1953.

The outstanding feature was of course the outbreak of Smallpox which occurred during the early part of the year, two cases arising within the Borough. This entailed much work for the department, although the adjoining Borough of Todmorden had more cases to deal with. Once again the splendid spirit of the Bacup people was demonstrated and I feel that the way in which all concerned co-operated, enabled the outbreak to be confined to limited proportions.

During the year some progress was made in the demolition and closure of houses unfit for habitation, and it is anticipated that in the near future this part of the Health Department's work will be increased.

The private water supplies in the town are under constant review and although these are gradually going out of use, much still remains to be done.

Remarks on the environmental services will be found in the text of the report and in conclusion, may I take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Council for their support and in particular the Chairman of the Health Committee and its Members.

I also desire to pay tribute to the staff of the Health and Cleansing Department for their hard work, loyalty and co-operation, which has been unfailing.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. HAWORTH

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION IV

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

Water Supply

The main supply of water to the town is satisfactory, being provided by the Borough of Bacup Water Undertaking, and a large percentage of the domestic properties enjoy a supply of water which is wholly sufficient and excellent in quality.

The whole of the water supplied by this undertaking is filtered and chlorinated, and is collected from the upland surface gathering ground and stored in three main reservoirs at Cragg, Cowpe and Sheephouse.

Three samples of the town's water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. These proved satisfactory.

Five samples were submitted for chemical analysis and of these four proved satisfactory, one was affected by a slight odour.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from the public mains is 6411.

The private water supplies from shallow wells are gradually going out of use, but during the year some thirty-one samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Twenty-three of these proved unsatisfactory. Prompt action was taken and the supplies are kept under constant review.

Rivers and Streams

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority for the main river in the Borough, and the Local Authority are responsible for the streams and the portion of the Irwell which joins on to the main river.

The river Irwell is used in connection with the Local Industries and is widely used for trade effluents.

Public Cleansing

The household refuse collection service is maintained on a weekly basis from all houses in the town, and approximately 7,000 dustbins are emptied weekly by the three side loading freighters each manned by a driver and four loaders.

Refuse disposal is carried out by controlled tipping at the two tips at Sharneyford and Blackwood, and the Council have in operation a salvage scheme.

Street cleansing is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor, and gully emptying is done by modern mechanical means.

One hundred and twenty pail closets are emptied each week.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation in the Borough consists mainly of fresh water closets, there being approximately 4,608 of these, and gradual abolition of the waste water closets is encouraged by the grants made by the Health Committee in respect of conversions. Details of the closets other than fresh water closets are given in Table XI, Appendix D.

Many of the back-to-back type houses have joint W.C. accommodation and this type of house would be greatly improved if separate indoor sanitary accommodation could be provided.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Hydrogen Cyanide is used in connection with the disinfection of household goods when transfers are made from infested property to Council Houses, and others are treated with D.D.T. Solution and Spray.

These methods proved effective particularly if a follow up spraying was performed and the advice given to tenants was acted upon.

Atmospheric Pollution

Little trouble was experienced during the year by atmospheric pollution from smoke, and it was only necessary to take action in two or three cases.

Many of the local industries are using electrically driven machinery to a great extent and it would seem that this is already having its effect on the amount of atmospheric pollution by smoke from steam raising plants. Much still remains to be done with regard to the atmospheric pollution caused by domestic chimneys, and smokeless fuels and improvement in the design of domestic fireplaces will no doubt aid progress in this direction.

Rag Flock

One licence to manufacture Rag Flock and one licence to store Rag Flock was in operation during the year and 3 samples were submitted for analysis.

Two of the samples proved unsatisfactory and warnings were issued to the firm concerned.

The third sample, taken after the warnings, proved satisfactory and a system is now in operation at this firm whereby the flock is being continually analysed.

Rodent Control

This work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Council's sewers were treated on two occasions.

During the first treatment carried out in April, 326 manholes were treated and 68 showed a prebait take, and as a result 200 poison baits were laid.

The second maintenance treatment carried out in October necessitated the treatment of 204 manholes and 63 showed a prebait take.

In addition to this, 28 Business Premises, 82 Dwelling Houses, 1 Agricultural Property and 18 Local Authority Properties were treated.

Swimming Baths

The Council own and administer the Public Baths which are situated in the centre of the town.

The new modern filtration and chlorination plant which was installed during 1950 has led to greatly improved conditions from public health point of view, and the public no doubt have now excellent conditions for bathing.

Factories

The sanitary accommodation in most of the factories within the district is reasonable in standard as more firms are realising the necessity of modern conveniences, and recognise this as one of the necessities for attracting labour.

Table XII. in Appendix D gives a summary of the inspections made and details of the results.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Many of the owners of small cottage property still complain bitterly that the rents received do not allow for the increased cost of building materials and labour, and the efforts required to enforce statutory notices and informal notices requiring repairs, remains a major problem in the department.

This problem is one which is not easy of solution and although no relaxation can be condoned, the economic difficulties of the owners of small cottage property obviously present themselves.

The Statement in Table X, Appendix D shows the number and nature of the inspections made.

(B) HOUSING

The building of new houses continues and new sites are in the course of preparation and completion. The housing problem is one which requires constant attention, and whilst every endeavour is made to keep the old houses weather proof, and in a reasonable state of repair, the work done is often not sufficient to render the old houses in all respects fit for habitation. In addition, the lack of amenities in numerous back-to-back houses is a matter of serious concern.

The Council proceeded with the building of new houses, 114 being completed by the Local Authority, and many more houses will shortly be ready for occupation.

Ten new houses were erected by private enterprise.

It is difficult to assess the extent of overcrowding in the Borough, in the absence of a proper survey, but it is known that some overcrowding exists.

Table XIII, Appendix D, gives details of the new houses provided and also the action taken with regard to unfit dwellinghouses.

It is noteworthy that the Health Committee saw fit to make Closing Orders in respect of houses which were unfit for habitation and are therefore getting rid of the worst living conditions in the Borough.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

The responsibility for the supervision of farms and the production of milk having passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the main duty of the Local Authority was in connection with distributors of milk, and the registration of milk distributors, dairies or milk shops.

Food Hygiene

Routine visits were made during the year to the premises in the Borough where ice cream is manufactured and the 54 premises where ice cream is sold by retail only.

The bulk of the ice cream which is sold in the town is manufactured by persons who have premises outside the Borough and little difficulty was experienced with this commodity. Much of the ice cream sold is now prepacked.

One case of food poisoning occurred during the year and details of the food condemned and surrendered are given in Table XV, Appendix D.

Food and Drugs Act - Sampling

Under the provisions of the act, the Local Authority act as a food and drugs authority, samples of milk and other foods being taken at various times through the yeat.

For details see Table XVI, Appendix D.

(D) GENERAL

Petroleum Acts and (Carbide of Calcium) Order

The licencing of petroleum stores is a duty carried out by the Health Committee and 55 licences are at present in operation for the storage of petroleum spirit or mixture.

Three persons are licenced to keep carbide of calcium.

Hackney Carriages and Driving Licences

During the year 23 Hackney Carriage Licences were issued and 21 Licences to drive Hackney Carriages.

Game Dealers Licences

Two licences to deal in game were renewed and issued.

Old Metal Dealers

Six Licences were issued to dealers in old metal.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE 1.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

FOR THE YEAR 1953

CAUSES OF DEATH

GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	1	3
Tuberculosis other forms	0	1	1
Syphilitic disease	1	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections.	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis..	0	0	0
Measles..	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases.. ..	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	3	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast..	0	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus..	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	15	11	26
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	0	1	1
Diabetes.	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous systems.	14	17	31
Coronary disease, angina.	20	5	25
Hypertension with heart disease.	0	1	1
Other heart diseases.	24	29	53
Other circulatory diseases..	4	7	11
Influenza	0	1	1
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Bronchitis	17	9	26
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea..	0	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis..	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate..	2	0	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion..	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	0	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.. ..	14	14	28
Motor vehicle accidents..	1	1	2
All other accidents..	4	2	6
Suicide..	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war..	0	0	0
ALL CAUSES	133	120	253

TABLE II.

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1953

Cause of Death	Under 1 Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total under 1 year
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oedema of Brain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Bronchitis	-	-	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	6	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10

TABLE III.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - 1953

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 to 13 Days	14 to 20 Days	20 to 28 Days	Total
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oedema of Brain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1953

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Small-pox	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Diar'a and Enter's under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths Under 1 yr.
BACUP	17.6	0.71	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.05	32.0
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	15.5	0.35	11.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.55	1.1	26.8
160 Great Towns including London (exceeding 50,000 population) ..	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.59	1.3	30.8
100 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000) ..	15.7	0.34	11.3	—	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.52	0.9	24.3
LONDON	17.5	0.38	12.5	—	0.00	—	0.24	0.15	—	0.01	0.64	1.1	24.8

BACUP M.B. - VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.

MEAN RATES FOR THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				MATERNITY MORTALITY RATE		INFANT MORTALITY RATE	
	Live birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from tuberculosis of respiratory system	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total (live and still births)	Ratesof deaths under one year per 1,000 live births	
							Bacup	Administrative County
1900 - 1904	23.5	17.6	0.96	0.65	—	—	146	119
1905 - 1909	21.3	15.4	0.82	0.48	—	—	119	98
1910 - 1914	19.1	16.3	0.95	0.69	—	—	112	97
1915 - 1919	14.4	16.9	0.79	1.11	6.32	—	109	89
1920 - 1924	19.2	14.2	0.69	1.02	4.34	—	84	70
1925 - 1929	15.7	16.1	0.61	1.27	6.74	—	88	66
1930 - 1934	14.6	14.2	0.56	1.15	3.87	3.70	61	61
1935 - 1939	13.2	15.5	0.64	1.91	6.12	5.74	61	52
1940 - 1944	14.9	14.8	0.46	1.93	2.24	2.15	46	46
1945 - 1949	18.6	14.1	0.40	1.70	2.41	2.34	45	41
YEAR 1950	17.5	15.6	0.22	2.88	0.0	0.0	25	33
YEAR 1951	15.3	16.9	0.16	1.98	3.66	3.58	33	29
YEAR 1952	15.7	14.0	0.22	2.73	3.54	3.46	28	
YEAR 1953	17.6	13.8	0.16	2.24	NIL	NIL	32	

APPENDIX B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

TABLE VI

Clinic Sessions at the School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup.

Minor Ailments ..	9-10.30 a.m.	-	9-12 noon	-	9-10.30 a.m.
Eye Clinic	2-4 p.m. (every second week only)	-	-	-	-
Dental Clinic. ..	9-12 noon	9-12 noon	-	9-12 noon	9-12 noon
Immunisation and Vaccination.. ..	-	-	11.0 a.m.	-	-
Child Welfare Clinic	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	-	-	-	-	2-4 p.m.

TABLE VII.

Divisional Health Staff - Bacup Area.

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.	Dr. M.A. Feeny, School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 65.
Dental Officer.	J. Barcroft, School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup.
Health Visitors and School Nurses.	Miss B.A. Kelly do. do. Miss E.M. Rainford do. do.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor.	Mrs. M.E. Schofield, Chest Clinic, Knott Hill House, Stacksteads, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 201
District Nurses.	Miss D.L. Cummings, 33, Dale Street, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 297 Miss P.M. John do. do. Miss I. Hindle, 15, Pine St, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 578
Domiciliary Midwives.	Miss D.M. Fox, 91, Bankside Lane, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 349 Mrs. M. Nicholson, 93, Bankside Lane, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 339
Warden of Olive House Hostel for Old People.	Mrs. E. Sharples. Tel. Bacup 322
Bacup Ambulance Station.	Station Leader J.A. Ashforth, Commercial Street, Stacksteads. Tel. Bacup 728
Home Help Organiser.	Mrs. J.M. Harrison, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231
Mental Health Workers.	Mr. J.H. Todd, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231 (Outside Office hours, Tel. Heywood 69384) Mr. E.B. Williams, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231 (Outside Office hours, Tel. Oldham Main 5488)

APPENDIX C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE VIII

Cases notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1953

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
35-45	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
55-65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	4	3	1	2	1	0	1
	9		4		3		1	

TABLE IX

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis)
NOTIFIED DURING 1953

		NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED											
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS											
		Un'r 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Smallpox	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	13	-	2	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	49	2	6	9	7	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.. ..	48	8	5	4	8	8	12	1	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Pneumonia. ..	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	124	14	14	13	18	19	31	6	-	3	1	5	-

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE X

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

Total houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts.	192
Total number of inspections made	781
Housing (Consolidation) Regulations.	23
Visits after Infectious Diseases	579
Number of houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit	169
Defects found	213
Defects remedied	179
Notices served (Preliminary)	137
Notices complied with (Preliminary).	94
Re-inspections re notices served	274

(2) PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYLLAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades	11
Markets.	3

(3) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Factories	96
Bakehouses..	25
Food Premises	20
Stables and Piggeries	7

(4) MISCELLANEOUS

Rats and Mice Destruction	62
Schools.	1
Shops	28
Drainage	57
Water Supply (Private Samples taken)	31
Visit re Water Supplies	50
Ice Cream Shops.	14
Food Inspections	58
Permit Pigs inspected	17
Petroleum Stores inspected..	71
Public Mortuary.	8
Public Sanitary Conveniences	61
Visits re Conversions to Closets	8
Visits re Disinfection..	8
Verminous Premises..	10
Interviews with owners..	445
Special visits..	11
Cleansing visits	872
Houses Let in Lodgings..	2
Old Metal Dealers	18
Aged and Infirm People..	50
Hackney Carriages	11
Fried Fish Shops	38
Milk Shops..	6
Housing Application.	292
Visits re Slaughterhouse Licences	14
Visits re Housing Act (Closing Orders)..	93
Visits re Rag Flock Act.	9
Appointments	62
Food Preparing Rooms	15
Shops Act	82
Swine Fever.	8
Visits re Improvement Grants	1
Pet Animals Act.	3

Game Dealers	2
Visits re. National Assistance Act..	21
Public Baths	2
Offices.	9
Miscellaneous Visits	664

(5) NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices	137
Statutory Notices	19

(6) NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.

Informal Notices	94
Statutory Notices	19

Statutory Notices :-

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 93. 12

Section 39. 7

TABLE XI

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Number in 1951	Number in 1952	Converted 1953	Number at end of 1953
Pail Closets	120	120	2	118
Waste Water Closets. ..	364	358	5	353
Privy Middens	4	4	1	3
Total number of closets excluding fresh water closets	488	482	8	474

TABLE XII

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1938

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH

Premises.	NUMBER			
	Number on Register.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 can be enforced by Local Authorities	19	0	0	0
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	167	95	19	0
	186	95	19	0

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences —					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	43	18	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act	3	3	3	-	-
TOTAL	48	23	3	5	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

TABLE XIII

(a) NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN BACUP DURING 1953—

(1) By the Borough of Bacup	114
By other bodies and persons	10
	124

(b) UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housings Acts).. ..	192
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	781
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations	23
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	174
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..	23
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for habitation.	169

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..	117

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :-	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 12

(2) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.. 0

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding :-

A. (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 0

B. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. 0
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 0
(Exact details of overcrowding - not known).

5. Housing Act, 1949 :-

A. (1) Number of schemes submitted :-

(a) By Private Individuals 1
(b) By the Local Authority to the Ministry.. 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected.. 1

B. (1) Number of schemes

Of Private Individuals 1
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected.. 1
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided 0

MILK SUPPLY

TABLE XIV

Supplementary Licences for Distribution of Tuberculin Tested Milk .. 2
Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Pasteurised" Milk.. 2
Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Sterilised" Milk 64

ANNALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN

EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR

Source of Supply	No. of Sa'les	Methylene Blue		T.B. Posi-tive	T.B. Nega-tive	No. of Samples		%Un-satis-factory
		Satis-factory	Unsatis-isfac'y			Satis-factory	Unsat-isfac'y	
Producer Retailers within the area (Raw Milk)	23	21	2	0	19	21	2	8.7
Pasteurised ..	4	4	-	0	-	4	-	-

TABLE XV

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED - 1953

Bacon	25 lbs.
Beans	42 Tins
Peas	82 Tins
Apples	11 Tins
Strained Foods	10 Tins
Ham	10 Tins
Plums	393 Tins
Strawberries	18 Tins
Pork	6 Tins
Greengages	4 Tins
Peaches	43 Tins
Processed Cheese	39 Pkts
Tongue	17 Tins
Luncheon Meat	13 Tins
Milk	214 Tins
Marmalade	18 Tins
Steak	29 Tins
Sardines	140 Tins
Damsons	22 Tins
Tomatoes	16 Tins
Grapes	77 Tins
Apricots	50 Tins
Grapefruit	12 Tins
Corned Beef	10 Tins
Fruit Salad	18 Tins
Apples	11 Tins
Cream	16 Tins
Bilberry and Apple Pudding	19 Tins
Pears	9 Tins
Ryvita	27 Pkts
Coconut	23 Pkts
Shredded Wheat	15 Pkts
Sultanas	4 lbs.
Dried Fruit	100 lbs.
Sausages	20 lbs.
Fish Cakes	22 lbs.
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	108 Tins
TOTAL ARTICLES	1693

TABLE XVI

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Samples submitted for Examination - 1953

Damson Jam	2
Mint Jelly	1
Fine Leaf Tea	1
Beef Suet.	2
Minced Meat	1
Sauce	1
Ground Almonds.	1
Laxative Tablets (Vegetable)	1
Ham and Chicken.	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Milk	13
TOTAL	25

The above samples were certified genuine with the exception of the following :-

Sample	Article	Milk Solids Deficiency	Action Taken
1 Formal	Milk	3.5%	Proceedings taken and offence proved. Case dismissed on payment of costs.