

[Report 1948] / Medical Officer of Health, Cheltenham (Union) R.D.C.

Contributors

Cheltenham (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1948

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Cheltenham Rural District

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1948

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

STEPHEN KNIGHT,

M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor:

E. H. ROSSER, M.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

L. GROGAN,

Certified Sanitary Inspector.

Certified Inspector of Meats and Foods.

F. H. LEWIS,

Certified Sanitary Inspector.



Cheltenham Rural District Council

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1948

To the Chairman and Members of the Cheltenham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1948 on the health and sanitary circumstances in the District.

The vital statistics of the Report compare favourably with the national ones. In general they are evidence that the continued improvement in health has been maintained in 1948.

Except for an outbreak of measles the District has been remarkably free from infectious disease, especially of the more serious varieties.

The population has increased again by over 1,000 people; a factor which is likely to accentuate even more the shortage of houses. In spite of new houses and converted dwellings provided by the Council, there are still 580 families waiting for houses.

The Housing Bill now before Parliament will enable reconditioning of unfit houses to be carried out. The provisions will apply to 1,450 houses in the District. If exercised to the full the powers will raise not only the standard of housing but materially reduce the demand for new houses.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, and the National Assistance Act, 1947, which came into force in July were far reaching in their effects. In the realignment the Council is concerned with environmental hygiene, matters affecting personal hygiene passing to other authorities. This arrangement appears to be a sensible one in the light of modern conditions but has been marred by encroachment on the Council's functions in this sphere.

Final abolition of the Poor Law made it necessary for a duty to be placed on the Council by the National Assistance Act in order to deal with certain types of sick persons. Several examinations were made under Section 47 of this Act by the Medical Officer of Health, but no certificates were issued.

The Council accepted a proposal of the County Council that the District Medical Officer of Health should be appointed a Divisional Medical Officer of Health of the County Council for services under the National Health Service Act, 1946. This appointment will be of material benefit to both authorities and facilitate an effective liaison.

The Divisional Health Office is at Lexham Lodge, Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings.

I desire to thank members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and my colleagues for their loyal co-operation on all occasions.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1949.

Cheltenham Rural District Council

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Cheltenham for the year 1948.

General and Vital Statistics

Area in acres	81,940.
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident-Population, mid-1948	20,820.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948) according to Rate Books	5,871.
Rateable value, March, 1949	£135,009.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£515.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population 20,820 shows that there has been an increase of over 1,000 persons during the year; a similar increase was noted last year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	390	210	180
Illegitimate	23	12	11
Total.. .. .	413	222	191

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population, 19.8

Still Births

Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total.. .. .	4	3	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population, 0.19.

BIRTH RATE

Live Births numbered 413, giving a Birth Rate of 19.8 for the District, a considerably higher rate than the 17.9 for the country as a whole. In this District the rate has not fallen much below the peak of the post-war years.

Deaths	Total.	Males.	Females.
	226	115	111

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population, 10.8

DEATH RATE

The 226 deaths which occurred make a Death Rate of 10.8 which is the same as that for England and Wales.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	—
No. 30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

(Infantile Death Rate)	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	12	6	6
Illegitimate	4	2	2
Total	16	8	8

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births, 38.7

INFANT MORTALITY

Sixteen infants of the 413 born died before they were a year old ; an Infantile Mortality Rate of 38. The rate is somewhat higher than the national rate of 34. It will be noted that no less than 4 of 23 illegitimate infants died, a large proportion materially raising the rate for the district.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table shows the causes of death as given in the Registrar-General's statistics :

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males	Females
Typhoid and Para. Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	8	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2
Syphilitic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Cancer { Bucc. Cav. Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F) }	..	..	..	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued*

Causes of Death	Males	Females
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1
Cancer of Breast	—	7
Cancer of Other Sites	14	17
Diabetes	—	2
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions.. .. .	15	13
Heart Disease	34	39
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1
Bronchitis	2	3
Pneumonia	1	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1	2
Appendicitis	2	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	3
Nephritis	5	6
Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes.. .. .	—	—
Premature Birth	2	2
Congenital Malformation—Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases, etc.	3	—
Suicide	2	—
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—
Other Violent Causes	7	—
All other Causes	11	6
	—	—
Total.. .. .	115	111
	—	—

Total both Male and Female 226

BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	20.2	20.1	22.0	19.8	21.8	19.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	10.9	12.4	12.7	14.2	11.9	10.8
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)	21.8	35.5	24.0	35.0	21.0	38.7

**FOR COMPARISON, THE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE
MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, ETC.,
ARE GIVEN BELOW**

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns.	County of Glouces- tershire.	Chelten- ham R.D.
Live Births	17.9	20.0	17.9	19.8
Still Births (per 1,000 population)	0.42	0.52	—	0.2
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	10.8	11.6	10.7	10.8
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Infants under 1 year) .. (per 1,000 Live Births)	34.0	39.0	30.4	38.7
Deaths under 2 years of age from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (per 1,000 Live Births)	3.3	4.5	—	7.3

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

I. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS GENERAL STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year		1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25 and 25 up		Not known		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	4	1	14	7	1	1	—	—	19	9
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	4	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	8
Measles	6	5	62	51	71	58	6	—	1	3	3	4
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SCARLET FEVER

There were 28 cases of scarlet fever during the year, but no deaths. This is a case rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the population, less than the 1.73 for England and Wales.

The number of cases decreases year by year, while the disease continues to be of a mild type. Cases are frequently of a doubtful nature and some although infected with the scarlet fever organism do not have a rash.

It is usual nowadays to isolate cases at home because of the attenuated nature of the infection, the relative freedom from complications in persons nursed at home, and the need for redeploying hospital beds. Isolation is checked while soap and disinfectant is issued to the affected household.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no cases during the year.

MEASLES

There were 270 cases of measles compared with 121 last year. The case rate per 1,000 of the population being 13.5 as against 9.7 for England and Wales.

There were severe outbreaks of measles in many of the villages in the District. Fortunately no deaths occurred.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the new cases in age groups:—

	Children		All Persons
	0—4	5—14	
Tuberculosis notifications, 1948:			
Pulmonary	—	—	10
Non-Pulmonary			
(a) Glands	2	—	2
(b) Bone and Joint	—	—	3
(c) Abdomen	—	—	1
(d) Other Organs	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	1
Tuberculosis deaths, 1948:			
Pulmonary	—	—	9
Non-Pulmonary			
(a) Glands	1	—	1
(b) Bone and Joint	—	—	—
(c) Abdomen	—	—	—
(d) Other Organs	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	1

There were seventeen new cases during the year as against twenty-two the previous year. Three of these infections occurred in children under 15 years of age; two of them were affections of the cervical glands for which infected milk supplies are held to be largely responsible. The third case was an infant who died of tuberculous meningitis, a fatal affliction due to exposure to infection from an adult pulmonary case.

Eleven deaths were due to tuberculosis as compared with eight in the previous year.

An important measure in the prevention of spread of infection is adequate housing so that the patient can be provided with a separate bedroom.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

The number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1948, was as follows:—

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			All Forms
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
74	36	110	23	17	40	150

3. FOOD POISONING

There were no outbreaks of Food Poisoning during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The proportion of immunised children of under 15 years of age in the community increased from 60 per cent. in 1947 to 62 per cent. in 1948. Actually 211 children were immunised during the year, and in addition 94 school children received a reinforcing injection.

Although there were no cases of diphtheria during the year, risk of an outbreak cannot be ruled out until 75 per cent. of children under 5 years of age have been immunised. This figure must be regarded as a target.

The tendency of parents to put off immunisation is demonstrated by the records which show that 82 per cent. of children in 5 to 15 years age group have been treated as against 33 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age. Babies should be immunised when they are eight months old, and the treatment may be carried out at the Welfare Centres or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1948:

Age at 31/12/48 e.g. born in year	Under						Total under 15	
	1 year 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-43		10 to 14 1934-38
Number immunised	5	142	162	137	178	1,134	1,002	2,760
		Children under five				Children 5-15		
Estimated mid-year population 1948	.. ..	1,881				2,601		4,482

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation:—

There were no cases and no deaths from diphtheria.

General Provisions for Health Services

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service, maintained by the County Council, is obtained from Cheltenham Control Station (phone Cheltenham 3112) and in emergency dialling '999' or 'O' to the local Exchange and asking for 'Ambulance Service.'

The Ambulance Service is supplemented by a valuable hospital car service which is available for taking patients to and from appointments in connection with the National Health Service when public transport is not practicable. Requests for this Service should be made to the Control Station at Cheltenham, giving 48 hours notice of the requirement.

NURSING IN THE HOME

The area is covered by the District Nursing Association under the control of the Health Committee of the County Council. Information is available from the Divisional Health Office, North East Area, Council Offices, Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings, Telephone No. : Cheltenham 3614.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Alderton	..	..	..	4th Wednesday
Apperley	..	..	..	2nd Wednesday and 4th Thursday
Ashchurch	..	..	..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Bishops Cleeve	..	..	..	Alternate Wednesdays
Dumbleton	..	..	..	4th Fridays
Prestbury	..	..	..	Tuesdays
The Reddings	..	..	..	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Shurdington	..	..	..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Stanway	..	..	..	2nd Friday
The Park, Stoke Orchard	..	..	..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Twynning	..	..	..	Alternate Thursdays
Winchcomb	..	..	..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays

HOME HELP SERVICE

This new Service, which is organised by the Health Committee of the County Council, has proved to be of great value to the community. The Home Help takes over the running of the home when the housewife is temporarily incapacitated. A charge is made according to a scale of assessment.

Appeals for assistance from the Home Help Service should be made through the Divisional Health Office, North East Area, Council Offices, Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings or to the Home Help Office, 77 Promenade, Cheltenham (Telephone No. 53121).

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

HOUSING

	Completed			Total at 31/12/48	Under	Pro- posed
	1946	1947	1948		Construction 1949	
Permanent Houses . .	14	44	54	112	74	84
Temporary Houses . . (prefabs)	40	—	3	43	—	—
Private Enterprise . . (Majority for agri- cultural workers)	—	—	—	10	9	—
Requisitioned and Converted Properties	62	8	3	73	—	—
Former Camp Sites . .	131	90	4	225	—	—

During the war and post-war years there has been a standstill in so far as the enforcement of improvements in existing houses is concerned. However, preliminary work to this end has been done in the District. The Rural Housing Survey revealed that there were major defects in some 1,450 houses. Thorough schemes of reconditioning are practicable in most instances and would bring these houses up to present requirements.

Previous reports have drawn attention to the various factors militating against the reconditioning of out of date houses which are let at controlled rents. These impediments will be largely overcome by the Housing Bill now before Parliament. It is hoped that house owners will be fully aware of these provisions and that they will take advantage of the facilities voluntarily so that in only a small number of cases will the Council have to use statutory powers.

The Bill will enable local authorities to make 'improvement grants' to private owners for the improvement of houses or the provision of dwellings by the conversion of houses or other buildings. Such grants will not exceed one-half of the cost of the work, and will not be paid in respect of ordinary repairs. The Council must be satisfied that the dwelling will last for thirty years and will conform to the standard expected in a new house. No grant will be payable where the estimated cost is less than £100 or more than £600.

Conditions are attached to the loan; the house must be used only as a private dwelling and when not occupied by the applicant for grant or a member of his family, shall be let at a controlled rent. An increase in the annual rent, equal to 6 per cent. of the owner's share of the cost, is allowed.

TEMPORARY HOUSING, FORMER CAMP SITES

Homes for 225 families have been found in former camp sites now under control of the Council. None of them are Nissen huts. Indeed conversions carried out to 164 units are to the standard set by a prefab; each unit has electric light, an inside water closet, bathroom, hot water system, and solid fuel cooker.

It was noted in the last report that the huts at Northway Grounds were in an advanced state of decay. The Council were successful in obtaining an allocation of 60 permanent houses to rehouse families living in these hutments. These houses are now in course of erection on a cleared portion of the site.

THE PARK, STOKE ORCHARD.

There is a strong community interest and active corporate life among the eight-four families in occupation. They have succeeded in providing themselves with most of the amenities found in other villages.

Efforts to establish an infants school failed, but the building earmarked for this purpose will now provide accommodation for an extra four families.

An active Child Welfare Centre has been established and is run by an enthusiastic Voluntary Committee who live in The Park. The Centre meets under disadvantages in temporary accommodation, but it is expected that work will soon start on the conversion of the building which is to provide a proper Centre and clinic.

A commodious building which has been set aside for the Social Club also provides facilities for the Youth Club.

Shops on the site include at present a butcher's shop and general stores.

WITCOMBE GROUNDS.

Works of conversion are nearly complete for the 64 families in occupation.

A communal laundry and general store has been established. Infants Welfare Foods are distributed in the hall on the site; efforts are being made to hold regular Child Welfare meetings and to arrange for a doctor's surgery.

CHARGROVE GROUNDS.

This small site has 13 families in occupation and works of conversion are complete.

NETTLETON GROUNDS.

A small site having emergency accommodation for eight families only. The buildings are poor and permit alterations based on an estimated life of two years. Water supply and lavatories are in adjacent buildings.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the Council's Area Scheme has been satisfactory both in quantity and in quality, but as a safeguard the supply is chlorinated, a precaution which is in keeping with modern practice. Samples were taken at regular intervals from the various sources and at consumer points. In all sixty-five samples were analysed, thirty two in connection with the Council's supplies, the remainder relating to private water supplies.

Water from Spoonley Spring showed some evidence of deterioration due to infiltration of surface water. Effective remedial measures were taken to exclude surface drainage and afford extra protection for the spring.

The most important event during the year was the Public Inquiry, held in June by the Ministry of Health into the Council's proposals for ensuring a piped water supply in all parts of the District.

Approval in principle was given to the schemes set out in the following list. Tenders have been invited for extension of mains in Bishops Cleeve ; extension of mains from Gotherington to Woolstone and Oxenton ; extension of mains from Swindon to Brockhampton and extension of mains in Woodmancote.

Failure of the local supplies at Brockhampton and Twyning again occurred and arrangements were made for water to be carted to these villages. Provision has already been made for Brockhampton, while a piped water supply for Twyning is in the programme for 1949.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES		Estimated Cost.
C	Badgeworth 4,000 yards of main to connect main at Bentham to main at Air Balloon	£ 3,605
C	Great Witcombe. Small length of Water main to Little Witcombe	300
C	Great Witcombe. Extension of Gloucester Corporation main to Great Witcombe	2,200
C	Bishops Cleeve. Extension of mains	2,810
C	Coberley. Extension of main from Water Tower, Ullenwood to Coberley	4,210
A	Deerhurst. 4,400 yards of main	4,850
C	Dumbleton. Incorporation in Area Scheme ..	8,685
B	Hawling. Extension of main from Winchcomb ..	11,080
C	Oxenton. Extension of mains from Gotherington to Woolstone and Oxenton	3,000
C	Shurdington. Extension of mains to Little Shurdington	1,100
A	Snowhill. Provision of mains and reservoir, extension from Evesham Borough Supply	4,800
C	Stanton. New main and reservoir	4,545
C	Swindon. Extension of main from Swindon to Brockhampton	2,140
C	Twyning. Extension of mains	8,250
C	Winchcomb. Relaying of mains	6,680
C	Woodmancote. Extension of mains.. .. .	350
C	District Generally. New pumps and new mains at Winchcomb Pumping Station. New pumping main to Dixton Reservoir	13,365
A	Uckington, extension of 350 yards of 4-in. main ..	550
A	Bushcomb Lane, Woodmancote, supply from area scheme	1,250
A	Elmstone Hardwicke, 2 miles extension of 6-in. main in Elmstone Hardwicke and Stoke Orchard ..	

A Schemes already completed. B Schemes under construction.

C Schemes not yet commenced.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses supplied from water mains (a) direct into houses (b) by means of standpipes.

Parish	Number of houses	Number of houses supplied direct into houses	Number of houses supplied by means of standpipes
Alderton	135	122	7
Ashchurch (includes Aston Cross, Aston-on-Carrant, Fiddington and Pamington)	234	187	37
Badgeworth (includes Bentham and The Reddings)	363	261	40
Bishops Cleeve	406	387	3
Boddington (includes Hayden) ..	71	70	—
*Buckland (includes Laverton) ..	67	60	7
Coberley	75	—	—
*Cowley (includes Birdlip) ..	112	90	—
Deerhurst (includes Apperley and Walton Hill)	206	107	6
Dumbleton (includes Great Wash- bourne and Little Washbourne)	158	150	—
Elmstone Hardwicke	60	52	5
Gotherington	107	74	10
*Great Witcombe	32	15	4
*Hawling	42	25	10
Leigh (includes Coombe Hill) ..	91	87	—
Leckhampton	207	137	3
*Oxenton (includes Woolstone) ..	46	7	10
*Prescott	29	20	—
Prestbury	779	704	—
Shurdington	198	146	5
*Snowhill	67	8	—
Southam	124	122	—
*Stanton	77	70	4
*Stanway	131	130	—
Staverton	127	111	6
Stoke Orchard (incl. Tredington)	73	72	—
*Sudeley (incl. Charlton Abbots)	45	43	—
Swindon (incl. Brockhampton) ..	185	171	2
Teddington (includes Alstone) ..	39	34	5
Toddington	131	131	—
Twynning	237	6	8
Uckington	82	75	—
Up Hatherley	45	45	—
Walton Cardiff	15	15	—
Winchcomb (includes Gretton and Greet)	840	824	9
Woodmancote	235	229	—
Total	5,871	4,787	181

*Private or part private piped supplies

SEWERAGE

The following sewerage schemes fall within the Ministry of Health's requirements as regards cost per house and urgency and may proceed subject to Public Inquiry :

Scheme C	Badgeworth, Leckhampton, Shurdington, Staverton.
" C	Little Witcombe.
" C	Bishops Cleeve, Southam and Woodmancote.
" C	Birdlip.
" C	Great Washbourne.
" C	Snowhill.

'A'—Schemes already completed. 'B'—Schemes under construction.

'C'—Schemes not yet started.

Main sewerage has been provided at Greet and at Kingsditch Lane, Swindon.

At Kidnappers Lane, Leckhampton, a section of one of the main schemes is being carried out in advance with disposal to a new small works nearby.

WORMINGTON.

The Council took over the maintenance of the sewage disposal plant at Wormington when the estate was broken up into separate lots. The plant was found to be in a state of collapse necessitating the provision of new works. These works are in the course of construction at an approximate cost of £1,200 and will provide for the existing houses, six new houses and possible future development.

GOTHERINGTON.

This is a special case; the area scheme of which it forms part is too costly to permit the Ministry approval. Hence a local scheme for Gotherington alone is being prepared. It is considered that conditions in Gotherington are so bad that this scheme should have priority.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS

Complaints were received of serious pollution of the river Isbourne at Winchcomb due to discharge of mill waste. Proposals have been made for the construction of a modern disposal works by the factory, which, when completed, should prevent any further nuisance.

I. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during 1948.

1 (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	549
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	884

2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
3.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	164
II. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers	160
III. Action under Statutory Powers during Year		
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	2
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(ii)	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 Acts :—	
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—	
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
IV. Housing Act, 1936. Part 4—Overcrowding.		
(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	62

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Nuisances discovered or reported	..	..	..	72
Complaints not justified	..	..	..	3
Number of Visits	..	..	..	146
Informal notices sent	..	..	..	69
Statutory notices sent	..	..	..	4
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	67
Summons issued	..	..	..	—
Convictions obtained	..	..	..	—
Premises disinfected	..	..	..	12
Premises disinfested	..	..	..	7
Number of visits	..	..	..	21
New drainage system	..	..	..	118
Number of visits	..	..	..	348

INSPECTION OF FOODS

Owing to centralisation no regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out in this area where the food is intended for sale.

Fifty-one inspections were made in connection with food supplies, and the following quantities found to be unfit for human consumption :

			Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tinned fruit and vegetables	..	..	8	2	7
Tinned meat	..	..	—	—	22
Tinned Puddings	..	..	—	—	15
Bacon	..	..	—	—	15
Jam	..	..	—	—	4
Tinned milk	..	..	—	1	9
Tinned fish	..	..	—	1	3
Butter	..	..	—	2	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baking Powder	..	..	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Soup	..	..	—	1	—
Ginger	..	..	—	—	13
Prunes	..	..	—	1	2
Ham	..	..	—	—	1
Pudding Mixtures	..	..	—	1	—

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of non-designated producers	..	..	156
Number of designated producers	..	..	119
Number of visits made	..	..	102
Number of milk samples taken in District	..	..	25

Regular inspections and samples taken for analysis at the licensed pasteurizing plant show that the conditions laid down in the Regulations are being observed.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, is expected to come into force shortly. This Act transfers to the Ministry of Agriculture the powers, now vested in the Council, to ensure clean milk in the production side of milk industry.

BAKEHOUSES

Number in District	..	..	..	..	..	11
Number of visits	..	..	..	..	..	22

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories with mechanical power	Number on Register	69
Factories without mechanical power	Number on Register	47
Number of inspections	..	95
Number of notices served	..	6
Number of defects remedied	..	5

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

The method adopted for disposal of refuse is by "controlled tipping." Only one tip is in use at the present time because it has proved impossible to find any additional site. An essential feature of controlled tipping is that the refuse should be covered daily by a layer of earth; by this means no trouble arises from fires, flies, or vermin. Formerly contractors were glad to avail themselves of permission to dump surplus soil at the Council's tip. Under the changed post-war conditions this source of supply no longer exists not only in this area but elsewhere.

Without adequate cover this method of tipping is likely to become a nuisance. In order to prevent such a situation arising it will be necessary to purchase quantities of earth or adopt a different method of disposal, *e.g.*, by means of a destructor.

There is a collection of refuse throughout the District, weekly in Leckhampton, Prestbury and Winchcomb and fortnightly in the major portion of the remainder.

MATERIALS SALVAGED

Paper	89 tons, 5 cwts.
Bones	4 cwts 1 qr.
Rags	1 ton, 10 cwt. 3 qrs.
Iron	25 tons 4 cwts.

The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, for the year ending December 31, 1900.

MEMBERS

11. J. P. Morgan
12. J. D. Rockefeller

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL

13. J. P. Morgan
14. J. D. Rockefeller
15. J. C. McMillan
16. J. H. Morgan
17. J. H. Morgan
18. J. H. Morgan
19. J. H. Morgan
20. J. H. Morgan

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

The National Bank of Commerce, New York, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. Its capital is \$10,000,000. It is one of the largest and most successful banks in the United States. It has branches in all the principal cities of the country. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System. It is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce. It is a member of the American Bankers Association. It is a member of the National Association of Banks and Bankers. It is a member of the National Bankers Association. It is a member of the National Bank of Commerce Association. It is a member of the National Bank of Commerce Association.

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