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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1956

HILLS PRINTERS, LIVESSEY STREET,
CHORLEY,
1957.





BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

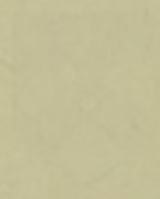
AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

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AND THE

1905

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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

1956

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor W. LOWE.

Alderman	R. EVANS.	Alderman	B. H. GASKELL.
„	J. FEARNHEAD.	„	T. HEATON.
„	Mrs. B. M. GILLETT.	„	J. B. HINDLE.
Councillor	A. BARNES.	„	W. WILCOCK.
„	W. CORCORAN.	„	C. WILLIAMS.
„	Miss CUNLIFFE.	Councillor	E. S. ASHWORTH.
„	Miss FORSHAW.	„	W. BLEASDALE.
„	H. GREEN.	„	M. H. CROFT.
„	T. GRIME.	„	J. HATCH.
„	G. E. JONES.	„	H. HEAP.
„	G. F. JONES.	„	M. NEWSOME.
„	Mrs. MONKS.	„	W. RAWCLIFFE.
„	G. R. RIGBY.	„	B. RILEY.
„	A. R. SHEPPARD.	„	I. SELLERS.
„	N. SMALLEY.	„	T. C. SHORROCK.
		„	S. G. SMITH.

Chairman of Health and Sanitary Committee:

Councillor W. RAWCLIFFE.

Vice-Chairman of Health and Sanitary Committee:

Councillor S. G. SMITH.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.,

STAFF.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. P. B. LUND, Cert. R.S.H. (Cert. Inspector of
Meat and other Foods, etc.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

H. WARD, M.R.S.H. (Cert. Inspector of Smoke, Meat and other Foods).

F. MYERS, A.R.S.H.

G H. WATCHORN, A.R.S.H. (Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods).

Clerical Staff:

R. HEAPS.

J. S. SMITH

To:

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND SANITARY
COMMITTEE — CHORLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the Year ended 31st December, 1956.

In regard to the vital statistics, reference to page 10 of the Report shows an overall improvement in the figures for the past year compared with those for the year 1955.

The Birth Rate of 15.5 per 1,000 population is the highest recorded since 1953 and the Death Rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population is the lowest since 1952. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole are 15.7 and 11.7.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 10 as compared with 13 the previous year, and the Infantile Mortality Rate is 20 per 1,000 registered live births. This figure is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough and compares favourably with the Rate of 23.8 for the Country as a whole.

There were no deaths arising from childbirth during the past year. There was one such death in the previous year.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis of 0.9 has remained the same for the third successive year.

In regard to the acute infectious diseases 453 cases notified as compared with 191 in the year 1955. The increase was mainly due to the higher incidence of measles and whooping cough.

An impression gained from the vital statistics that everything in the Borough is lovely, must, unfortunately, be quickly dispelled.

In my last Report I drew attention to the fact that approximately 1,000 houses in the Borough were listed for demolition within the next seven years. A considerable proportion of the population of the Borough are living in appalling conditions. Vital Statistics take little or no immediate cognisance of the physical hardships and mental anxiety caused by such living conditions. Some little progress was made during the year in regard to slum clearance, but unless the provision of new houses can be speeded up "patch and mend" or other measures will, in my opinion, require consideration.

Reference is made in the body of the Report to the East Valley Sewerage Scheme. ; It is to be hoped that this essential scheme will be implemented without further delay.

The sanitary arrangements and washing facilities in several of the Schools in the Borough are far from satisfactory. Old Schools which are unlikely to be replaced at an early date should be brought up to a reasonable standard.

In regard to the public sanitary conveniences it may suffice to say that the term is a misnomer when applied to some of those in the Borough.

The implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations in food premises received considerable attention during the year, but much remains to be done in this respect. The Corporation might well give a lead by providing readily accessible washing facilities at the Market.

In regard to atmospheric pollution it is hoped that provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, will enable steps to be taken to combat this danger to health.

Improvement in environmental conditions has been responsible in the past for many successes in the fight against disease and this aspect still merits constant vigilance.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Lund and the other members of the Health Department for their continued co-operation and loyalty. My thanks are also due to the officers of other Departments for willing assistance whenever required, and I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their encouragement and support which is much appreciated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER.

PART A.

Natural and Social Conditions
and
Vital Statistics.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added, in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and parts of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock.

The town is situate approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located approximately 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses are of the terraced type in the centre of the town, with municipal housing estates on the outskirts. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, motor works, floor-cloth manufacture, and steam laundries. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1955 and 1956.

	1955	1956
Population (estimated)	31,750	31,640
Number of Deaths (corrected)	457	402
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	14.4	12.7
Death of Infants under 1 year	13	10
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 registered live births)	27	20
Number of Live Births registered (corrected)	473	492
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	14.9	15.5
Number of Still Births (corrected)	16	12
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	33	24
Number of Illegitimate Births	21	12
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	44.3	24.4
Maternal Deaths	1	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	2.04	—
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	2
Death Rate (per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.09	0.06
Number of Deaths from all form of Tuberculosis	3	3
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.09	0.09

The Borough covers an area of 4,291 acres

Population (Census 1951)	32,636
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books)	10,153
Rateable Value of the Borough	£185,711
Product of 1d. Rate	£714

CAUSE OF DEATH

The following is a copy of the information supplied by the Registrar-General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Chorley residents.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	1	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	11	4	15
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	5	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	5	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	15	33
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	34	34	68
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	28	15	43
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	6	8
20. Other Heart Disease	37	46	83
21. Other Circulatory Disease	13	4	17
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis	16	11	27
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	3	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	2	7
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Darrhoea	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	4	7
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	—	5
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	3	2	5
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	16	25
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	3	7
34. Other Accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
	211	191	402

TABLE I.

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Year 1956	492	* 15.5	402	* 12.7	12	24	Nil	Nil	10	20	10	20
Year 1955	473	14.9	457	14.4	16	33	1	2.04	13	27	10	21
1954	476	14.9	442	13.8	15	31	Nil	Nil	13	27	10	21
1953	517	16.1	428	13.4	17	32	Nil	Nil	16	31	9	17
1952	484	15.0	403	12.5	14	28	Nil	Nil	17	35	13	27
1951	489	15.1	470	14.5	17	34	Nil	Nil	16	33	12	25
Avg. 5 years 1951-55	—	15.2	—	13.7	—	31.6	—	0.4	—	30.6	—	22.2
* Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.01) = 15.7 per 1000 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.14) = 14.5 per 1000												

TABLE II.
Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1951	33	29.6
1952	35	27.6
1953	31	26.8
1954	27	25.5
1955	27	24.9
1956	20	23.8

TABLE III.
Birth Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1951	15.1	15.5
1952	15.0	15.3
1953	16.1	15.5
1954	14.9	15.2
1955	14.9	15.0
1956	15.5	15.7

TABLE IV.
Death Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1951	14.5	12.5
1952	12.5	11.3
1953	13.4	11.4
1954	13.8	11.3
1955	14.4	11.7
1956	12.7	11.7

TABLE V.

Birth and Death Rates in the Borough of Chorley since 1941.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Birth Rate	16.4	19.2	20.1	16.6	18.8	20.1	18.2	17.2	14.5	15.1	15.0	16.1	14.9	14.9	15.5
Death Rate	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.4	13.0	10.9	13.3	14.9	14.5	12.5	13.4	13.8	14.4	12.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	54.	40.5	42.5	40.	53.	50.	33.	32.	25.	33.	35.	31.	27.	27.	20.
Maternal Mortality Rate	9.52	0.	3.26	0.	1.66	0.	0.	1.72	4.12	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.04	0.
Natural Increase	+3.7	+6.0	+6.9	+2.9	+4.4	+6.9	+7.3	+3.9	-0.4	+0.6	+2.5	+2.7	+1.1	+0.5	+2.8

TABLE VI.
Birth and Death Rates through 5-Yearly Periods.

	1905-09	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54	1955	1956
Death Rate	16.5	15.3	15.3	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.7	13.4	12.7	13.8	14.4	12.7
Birth Rate	27.1	24.0	17.3	20.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	17.8	18.2	15.1	14.9	15.5
Infantile Mortality Rate	146	140	110	106	83	74.4	78.4	48.6	42.0	27.0	27.0	20.0
Natur'l Incre'se	+10.6 +	8.7	+2.0	+7.6	+3.7	+1.0	+0.7	+4.4	+5.6	+1.3 +	0.5 +	2.8

PART B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Since the National Health Services Act came into force the personal health services of the Borough have been administered by the Lancashire County Council, as the "Local Authority" under the Act. These services include the Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics and the School Health Services—Medical and Dental, and the Home Nursing Services.

The Ambulance Service is also now provided by the County Council.

The Hospital Services which include all the local and near-by hospitals, are now maintained by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. There are 4 ambulances, 2 sitting case cars and 1 dual purpose car stationed at the Ambulance Station in Pall Mall, Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE. There is 1 domiciliary Midwife in Chorley who attends expectant mothers who are confined at home.

HOME NURSING SERVICE. There are established in various parts of Chorley 5 female District Nurses and 2 male District Nurses. The duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

HOME HELP SERVICE. Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. There is a weekly session held at 2 and 4 St. Thomas's Square, Chorley, when a specialist, employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee, attends.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. Two Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon and the one at Cunliffe Street is open on Tuesdays and Fridays. A doctor and Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE. Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 2 and 4 St. Thomas's Square and 20, St. Thomas's Road, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and opthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

CONVALESCENT CARE. In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

WELFARE SERVICES. Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer any one to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

These Services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4 Divisional Health Committee. The Divisional Medical Officer is Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Tel. Preston 77263 and the local Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health is Dr. D. J. Black, 2 and 4, St. Thomas's Square, Chorley, Tel. Chorley 2709.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. The facilities as described in previous reports continue to be utilised, i.e., the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratories, and the County Analyst.

PART C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

PART C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (a) Water Source

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington (the Chorley supply coming from the filter beds at "The Nab") with the exception of the properties on the Duxbury Estate, whose supply is drawn from the Manchester supply, as the pipe lines to that city traverse the area on their way from Thirlmere. The water is soft (being upland surface water).

Analyses

Weekly bacteriological and periodical chemical analyses are carried out by the Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of their analyses to the Public Health Department. Since these copies were requested in 1941 the results have proved invariably satisfactory.

A period "check up" of these reports is made by analyses.
Water Samples taken:—

	No.	Chemical		Bacteriological	
		S.	U/S.	S.	U/S.
Public Supply ...	15	7	6	2	—
Private ...	2	1	—	1	—
C.C. Baths ...	1	—	—	1	—
Private Baths ...	—	—	—	—	—
Potable—15 Samples.		Bath—1 Sample.			

The water supply continues to be chlorinated.

Supply

Practically all the houses within the Borough receive a mains water supply; the exceptions being the outlying farms and cottages. These number 18 dwelling-houses (including 7 farms).

In some cases a reasonably good water is rendered of doubtful quality by poor arrangements and conditions of pipes, or other extraneous cause.

There were 10,271 houses on a mains water supply in the Borough, at the end of the year. No houses are supplied by stand pipe.

As a result of samples submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination it was found that the lead content was in excess of the usually accepted safe maximum limit of 0.3 parts per million.

The Liverpool City Water Engineer was informed and given all details. As a result it was decided to treat the water by soda ash process to prevent plumbo solvent action.

In the six premises sampled the lead content before and after treatment is shown below:—

Premises	Before treatment	After treatment
1	1.1	0.24
2	2.8	0.24
3	0.7	0.22
4	0.55	0.17
5	0.55	0.15
6	0.45	Nil.

Pressure

The pressure of water in some parts of the town is not good and leads to consequent neglect of all those main cleansing functions for which water is used—from flushing the closets to flushing of yards, etc.

In a few cases where the pressure was inadequate, owners have been persuaded to have steps taken to provide a sufficient supply.

The Hope Street, Vine Street area supply was re-piped and is now satisfactory.

It is essential that a wholesome and sufficient supply of water is available to all householders, if a satisfactory standard of health is to be maintained.

Consumption per head.

The average daily consumption of water per head of population is about 38.1 gallons, compared with 33.6 gallons for the previous year. (This figure includes the town's use of water for industrial purposes, as well as domestic).

(b) Drainage and Sewage.

The outlying farms and cottages in the Borough are parts not served by the water carriage system and houses in the Preston Road, Euxton Lane, Bolton Road, Wigan Lane and Carr Lane districts are drained to septic tanks, no sewers being available.

Disposal.

The disposal is effected at the works at Common Bank, Cowling, Botany, Heapey, Bagganley and Duxbury.

The principal sewage works serving more than three quarters of the area of the Borough, is situated at Common Bank at the lowest part of the town. Five subsidiary installations deal with sewage from the eastern and southern parts of the Borough.

Sewage from Chorley is received at Common Bank through four trunk sewers at the north east of the works, and that from Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory is conveyed through two separate sewers on the westerly side. The works comprise mechanically operated screens, detritus channels,

sedimentation tanks, storm water tanks, percolating bacterial filters, humus and sludge digestion tanks, and sludge drying beds.

Consideration was given by the Council to the proposal to abandon the obsolete and inefficient subsidiary sewage works and it was decided after consultation with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that proposals and estimates be prepared.

An Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government visited Chorley to inquire into the East Valley main drainage scheme. Stage 1 of that scheme was approved in principle but that having regard to the restrictions on capital expenditure, and the facts before him the Minister did not consider that authorisation to proceed with the scheme could be justified at present and regrets he must ask the Council to defer the scheme for the time being. The Minister suggested that the preparation of plans and details of Stage 2 of the scheme be proceeded with so that this scheme may proceed as soon as economic conditions permit.

It is most important that efficient sewage disposal facilities are provided and maintained, otherwise there is a serious risk of danger to public health. It is hoped therefore that restriction on capital expenditure will not have the effect of delaying the proposals which should be implemented without further delay.

2. Rivers and Streams.

The Lancashire River Board has jurisdiction in regard to rivers and stream pollution in the Borough. The pollution of rivers and streams has become a national problem and stringent measures are required to combat this menace.

3. (a) Closet Accommodation.

Closet accommodation in the Borough is as follows:—

Privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	18
Closets attached to above middens	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	33
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	614
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	10,550

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and pail closets. By agreement the Chorley Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of pail closets at Birkacre.

Conversions.

All new houses are fitted with fresh-water closets.

Privy closets to fresh-water closets —

Pail closets to fresh water closets —

Waste-water closets to fresh-water closets ... 20

In order to speed up the conversion rate of waste water closets the Council in 1954 decided to increase the grant to £7 10s. 0d., this sum including the cost of the necessary drainage work carried out by the Corporation.

Owing to the increased cost of drainage work this measure has not proved as successful as it was hoped, with the result that the conversion rate has not increased.

(b) Public Cleansing.**Streets.**

The cleansing of streets and clearance of snow is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

House and Trade Refuse.

The collection of house and trade refuse is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of by removal to Gallagher's (Offal Works) of Wigan.

The refuse from over 11,479 covered ash-bins is collected in approved motor vehicles, of which the Council now possess six "Karriers."

The great majority of the bins are emptied weekly but breaks occur in the regularity. In a town the size of Chorley, if this service is to be run with due economy, these breaks are almost inevitable and are due to such occurrences as national holidays, variations in the distance of "tips," calls upon the vehicles by other departments for emergency operations (particularly at a time when there is an over-all shortage of vehicles and hiring is difficult), and break-downs in the vehicles themselves.

Men employed in refuse collection are:—

4 teams of 4 men each, on 4 waggon

1 team of 2 men on 1 waggon.

1 man on 1 waggon.

Several loaded waggons were weighed before tipping, they varied from 2 tons 1 cwt. to 2 tons 9 cwt. The total amount of household rubbish transported to the tip was approximately 14,890 tons.

A number of superannuated posts remained unfilled at the end of the year. There is difficulty in obtaining suitable labour.

Baths.

70 per cent. of the ashbinmen have no fixed bath in their homes but the Corporation offers facilities at the Public Baths.

Welfare.

A room equipped with hot and cold water and coke stove is available for the use of men staying for mid-day meals.

- Clothing.** Each man is allowed a warm winter coat, plastic jacket and leggings, gloves and goggles.
- Ash-bins.** 11,479 ash-bins were emptied every 7 to 10 days except during the holiday periods. 488 bins were sold at 50s.
During the year 139 preliminary notices were served on owners to provide bins. At the year end 13 of the notices were not complied with.
- Tipping.** The refuse, with the exception of condemned meat and offal and those articles recovered under war-time salvage schemes, is disposed of by tipping. The tip was Yarrow Bridge.
- Salvage.** The salvage of wastepaper instituted during the war continues.
- Pig-food.** There are six licences issued to private collectors of kitchen waste, who collect approximately 150 tons per annum.
A person keeping less than 5 pigs, 5 breeding rabbits or 50 poultry, or who is a member of a registered pig club, may collect waste kitchen food without licence.

(c) Cleansing of Drains and Closets.

One man is now employed part-time on this work but he is also reserve labour for other work. It is therefore difficult to maintain an efficient drain cleansing service.

Several long-standing drain troubles causing periodical stoppages have been remedied. Some of the work, where repairs necessitate excavation is undertaken by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Instances are still occurring where owners or contractors are making unauthorised openings into the drainage system and then closing without prior inspection by this department. This leads to rat infestation and the breakdown of an otherwise good system.

(d) Lavatories and Urinals.

There are 17 public lavatories and 2 urinals in the town, cleaned and maintained by a staff of one male (full-time) and one female (part-time).

Other conveniences provided at Astley Hall and the Recreation Grounds are under supervision of the Parks Department.

The scheme for the erection of new conveniences, together with an office for the Market Superintendent has unfortunately not been implemented.

There is still need for the provision of additional conveniences in other parts of the town.

The old metal urinal in Back Street, is due for replacement with a modern structure.

All conveniences have again been grossly misused and wilful damage to fittings and locks has constantly to be made good.

4. Shops and Offices.

There were 768 registered shops in the Borough at the end of the year.

Action taken in regard to provisions of the Shops Acts:—

Number of visits made	233
Number of notices served	23

Many verbal notices were given for minor contraventions of the Shops Acts and Public Health Act.

5. Camping Sites—Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Under the Chorley Corporation Act 1926 (section 92-3) no tent, caravan or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

6. Smoke Abatement.

Routine observations of smoke emitted from factory and other non-domestic chimneys in the Borough are made.

	1956
No. of smoke observations made	87
No. of visits to factories, etc. for the purpose ...	96
Excessive emissions recorded	5

I append figures showing the solid deposit since 1950.

Total solids deposited (in tons per sq. mile):

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
135	129	147	171	146	112	168
Average deposit per month:—						
11.25	11.7	13.36	14.34	14.6	9.3	14.0

The installation of mechanical stoking equipment at Eaves Lane Hospital has resulted in less cause for complaint in regard to smoke nuisance.

The Clean Air Act 1956 received the Royal Assent during the year, to come into operation on the appointed day. At the end of the year the Clean Air Act 1956 (Appointed Day) Order 1956 was received, which brought certain provisions of the Act into force on the 31st December, 1956, such as those related to "the installation of new furnaces", "height of chimneys," "offences in smoke control areas," "colliery spoilbanks," "smoke density meters," and "making bye-

laws." It is sufficient to say that this Act is a long overdue measure of considerable social importance. The evils of air pollution by smoke, grit, sulphur compounds and other products of combustion have been well known for a very long time, but the legal power to deal with air pollution has been so inadequate as to render a substantial improvement impossible.

Increasing attention is being focused on the possible danger arising from the exhaust of motor vehicles. Any steps to control this factor in air pollution must be of interest to this Authority in view of the volume of traffic which passes through the centre of the town.

7. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation Swimming Baths and Hartwood Hall are the only public "plunges" in use in the Borough.

It is in the interest of public health that ample supplies of hot water should be made available to bathers prior to entering the plunge.

8. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses found infested	...	...	—
No. of Council houses disinfested	...	...	—
No. of other houses found infested	...	...	1
No. of other houses disinfested	...	...	1

Disinfection of premises is performed by the use of Cimex or spraying with Zaldecide or other vermicide. Bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam disinfection.

9. Schools.

The list of schools in the Borough is given below:—

School Number	Name of School.
1.	Chorley All Saints' C.E.
2.	„ Duke Street County (Mixed).
2.	„ Duke Street County (Infants').
3.	„ Highfield County (Mixed).
3.	„ Highfield County (Infants').
4.	„ Hollinshead St. Congregational (Mixed).
4.	„ Hollinshead St. Congregational (Infants').
5.	„ Parochial (Boys).
5.	„ Parochial (Girls').
5.	„ Parochial (Infants').
6.	„ Sacred Heart R.C. (Mixed).
6.	„ Sacred Heart R.C. (Infants').
7.	„ St. George's C.E. (Boys').

7.	„	St. George's C.E. (Girls').
7.	„	St. George's C.E. (Infants').
8.	„	St. James' C.E. (Mixed).
8.	„	St. James' C.E. (Infants).
9.	„	St. Joseph's R.C.
10.	„	St. Mark's C.E.
11.	„	St. Mary's R.C. (Mixed).
11.	„	St. Mary's R.C. (Infants').
12.	„	St. Peter's C.E. (Mixed).
12.	„	St. Peter's C.E. (Infants').
13.	„	Weld Bank R.C. (Mixed).
14.	„	Weld Bank St. Gregory's R.C. (Infants').
80.	„	Duke St. Practical Instruction Centre.
81.	„	Highfield Practical Instruction Centre.
101.	„	Southlands County Secondary.
130.	„	Grammar.
150.	„	Highfield Nursery School.
151.	„	Duke Street Nursery School.

In several of the older schools the sanitary arrangements are insufficient. In four schools trough closets are still in use and this obsolete type of fitting can not be regarded as satisfactory and should be replaced.

Hand washing facilities are totally inadequate at some of the schools.

The inculcation of healthy habits in children is of prime importance and this is impossible under the conditions prevailing in these schools.

10. Sanitary Inspection.

Total No. of sanitary inspections by inspectors ...	5714
No. of premises showing defects or nuisances ...	545
Informal notices served	545
Informal notices complied with	623
Statutory notices served under:—	
(a) Housing Acts	17
(b) Public Health Acts and Chorley Corpora- tion Act	42
Statutory notices complied with	84

Offensive Trades.

There are 4 premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trade classified as "offensive," namely Tripe dressing 3, and gut scraping 1.

These premises are all inspected to see that they conform to the bye-laws.

No. of visits made	33
---------------------------	----

Diseases of Animals—Acts and Orders.

Swine Fever.	No outbreaks of Swine Fever were confirmed. No Form A notices served. 366 Licences from outside sources checked. 33 Licences issued.								
Sheep Scab.	No action.								
Fowl Pest 1950.	19 confirmed outbreaks occurred in the Borough and restrictions placed on the premises. Restrictions of Movement (Form B) placed on 50 additional premises. 44 Licences were issued. 116 Licences from outside sources checked.								
Anthrax Order.	No. action.								
Foot and Mouth Disease Order.	No. action.								
Importation of Animals Act.	No Licences were issued and 4 from outside areas were checked.								
Transit of Animals Order 1931.	This Order deals with the Conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.								
Tuberculosis Order 1938.	<table> <tr> <td>Notices of Intended Slaughter received (Form C)</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Copies of notices requiring owner to detain animals received (Form A.)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bovines slaughtered in the abattoirs</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Copies of notices to cleanse and disinfect premises received and complied with</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Notices of Intended Slaughter received (Form C)	4	Copies of notices requiring owner to detain animals received (Form A.)	1	Bovines slaughtered in the abattoirs	4	Copies of notices to cleanse and disinfect premises received and complied with	1
Notices of Intended Slaughter received (Form C)	4								
Copies of notices requiring owner to detain animals received (Form A.)	1								
Bovines slaughtered in the abattoirs	4								
Copies of notices to cleanse and disinfect premises received and complied with	1								

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.**Rats and Mice Destruction.**

	Dwelling Houses	All Other	Agricultural
No. of properties inspected	186	200	40
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:—			
Rats	128	68	9
Mice	58	9	—
No. of infested properties treated	186	77	9
Sewer treatments were also carried out during the year.			

Lethal Chambers for Dogs and Cats.

466 cats and 399 dogs and 1 rabbit were destroyed during the year, a total of 866 animals.

Rag Flock Act 1951.

Three premises were registered. 9 inspections were made during the year. 4 samples were taken, 4 being satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two common lodging-houses in the Borough, Standish House for men only, and No. 1, King Street, which accommodates men and women. These premises are frequently inspected. Constant vigilance is essential to secure adequate disinfection of verminous persons at these premises. Many of the inmates are elderly and difficulty has been experienced in securing their admission to hospital.

Visits paid to each of the houses during the year ... 26

House let in lodgings.

There are several houses in the Borough which come into this category but no action was found necessary.

PART D.



Housing

HOUSING.

General.

The main type of house in the Borough is a terraced type with either 4 or 5 habitable rooms. The common defects are defective roofs, walls, gutters, spouts, windows and lack of damp-proof courses. These defects are very liable to produce excessive dampness.

The total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1956 was 1,613

In spite of the efforts made by informal and statutory action the number of sub-standard houses remains high.

During the year 28 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the Housing Acts and Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954)

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished during year	
(a)	Unfit houses	17
(b)	Other houses	—
(2)	No. of persons displaced	27
	Houses not included in Clearance Areas.	
(1)	Houses demolished or closed during year	
(a)	Housing Act 1936	
(i)	Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	4
(ii)	Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	24

A Public Inquiry held in June, 1956 by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government concerning 27 houses in the Long Row and Botany Bay Clearance Order 1955 resulted in the Council's Order being confirmed without modification. By the end of the year the tenants of this area had been re-housed on the Thornhill Estate.

Standish Street No. 2 and Lyons Lane Clearance Orders (18 houses) were confirmed without modification by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 24th and 27th July respectively.

A further Public Inquiry held on the 14th August, 1956 by the Ministry's Inspector concerning the Standish Street No. 1 (13 houses) and Castle Street (12 houses) Clearance Orders also resulted in the Council's Order being confirmed without modification on the 25th October, 1956.

Re-housing of the tenants of the Standish Street, Lyons Lane and Castle Street Areas had not commenced by year end.

No. of new houses erected during the Year.

		1956
(1)	By the Local Authority	96
(2)	By other bodies or persons	40

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

		1956
1	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)...	1040
	(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	3606
2.	(a) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	33
	(b) Total No. (or estimated No.) existing at end of year	975
3.	No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	545

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	623
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936.	
	(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	17
	(2) No. of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice.	
	(a) by Owners	14
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners... ..	1
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Act.	
	(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	42
	(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after serving of formal notices.	
	(a) by Owners	41
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	27
C.	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936.	
	(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
	(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
	(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been received and accepted	24

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... —
- (2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... —

4. Housing Act, 1949. Improvement Grants etc:—

Action During Year:—	No. of Schemes	Private Bodies or Individuals No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected	No. of Schemes	Local Authority No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	9	9	—	—
(b) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(c) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Work Completed	9	9	1	6
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (a) above	—	—	—	—

5. Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.

Certificates of disrepair issued — Nil
 Certificates of disrepair abated — Nil

6. Particulars of Housing Schemes.

- (i) In hand at end of the year.
 Cowling Estate.

7. Housing of the Aged.

The Council have in earlier schemes shown foresight in providing for the aged in bungalows and flats.

Consideration should now, in my opinion be given to participation in the County Council's Scheme for the Housing of the Aged. Under this Scheme the County Council are prepared to reimburse District Councils for welfare facilities provided in housing for the aged, such as the provision of a warden on a call-bell system, a common room, laundry facilities etc. Such a scheme would, of course, require the prior approval of the County Council and grant would only be available where the accommodation was used for persons whom the County Council agreed required these facilities.

Accommodation of this kind in the Borough would in my opinion be a great asset.

PART E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

PART E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

Since the 1st October, 1949 much of the work previously undertaken by your Sanitary Inspectors has now been taken over by the Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Council's Inspectors' work is now confined to inspecting and reporting upon the dairies in the Borough, excluding the shippin and farm supervision that they previously undertook.

In April, 1956, the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956, came into force so far as Chorley and the surrounding districts were concerned, it became necessary for retailers to sell only designated milk; these comprise Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Action taken in the administration of Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations.

1. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54.

No. of dealers' licences issued by the Local Authority during 1956:—

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk 18

2. The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated” Milk:

(i) Pasteurising Plants ... 2 Sterilising Plants ... 1

(ii) Retail distributors.

(a) Pasteurised ... 42

(b) Sterilised ... 75

3. Action taken by the Local Authority in relation to:—

(a) Raw Milk:—

1. Tuberculosis—Biological Tests.

Samples 21 Negative 21 Positive Nil

2. Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

Samples 22 Satisfactory 18 Unsatisfactory 4

3. B. Coli Examinations.

Samples 22 Satisfactory 14 Unsatisfactory 8

4. Sediment Tests.

Samples — Satisfactory — Unsatisfactory ...

(b) Heat Treated Milk:—

“Pasteurised”:—

1. Phosphatase Test.

Samples 73 Satisfactory 71 Unsatisfactory 2

2. Methylene Blue Reduction Test.
Samples 64 Satisfactory 64 Unsatisfactory —
3. "Sterilised" :—
Turbidity Test.
Samples 11 Satisfactory 11 Unsatisfactory —

(B) Meat and Other Foods.

1. Meat.

Abattoirs.

There are no private slaughter-houses in the Borough, the Corporation providing a public abattoir.

Slaughtermen holding licences during the year ... 22

Meat Inspection.

All meat entering the abattoirs is examined by your Public Health Inspectors acting under the bye-laws made in 1939, under section 104 of the Chorley Corporation Act 1926.

Every animal and carcase, including frozen meat and all packaged and canned meats, are kept under close supervision.

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, all vehicles carrying meat are inspected and if necessary, ordered to be brought up to the requirements of the regulations.

The following table shows the meat inspection results for the year:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Killed	2578	55	8535	4420
Number Inspected	2580	55	8536	4422
All Diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole Carcases Condemned	5	2	5	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	430	—	124	190
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis	16.8%	3.6%	1.5%	4.4%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned	14	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	539	—	—	109
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	21.4%	—	—	2.5%
Cysticercosis				
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

**Abattoir
Welfare.**

A room is provided for slaughterhouse men. This is warmed by a coke stove, and equipped with hot water and electric lighting.

2. Other Foods. Shops, Stalls, &c.

On the 1st October, 1939 the Corporation became a Foods and Drugs Authority for the purposes of the Foods and Drugs Act 1938 later superseded by the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

This enables the Corporation to exercise a more immediate control over the preparation and distribution of food.

Bye-laws under the above Act for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air were adopted by the Council and came into operation on the 10th of July, 1950.

The following is a summary of action taken and observation made under the above heading:—

Markets.

The markets are inspected frequently, particular attention being paid to fish, poultry and other stalls where unpacked foods are offered for sale. Continued visits reminding stall holders of the necessity for covering their stalls at the back and sides, and the requirement that names and addresses be legibly inscribed as required by the Bye-laws is difficult to enforce, particularly on the Cattle Market, where stall holders come and go with amazing rapidity.

It is still rather disturbing to see that stalls selling cooked meats, cakes etc., are in such close proximity to stalls selling woollen goods and other fabrics.

Registration of Premises.

A regular inspection is made of shops and vehicles, and other premises used in the manufacture or preparation of food stuffs, many of which—such as premises used in preparing ice cream, potted and preserved meats, etc.—have to be registered under either the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, or the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Food Premises by Type of Business in District at end of year.

TYPE OF BUSINESS	No.
General grocers and provision dealers	185
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	24
Fishmongers (incl. those selling poultry, game, etc.) ...	10
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meat, tripe, etc.)	49
Bakers and/or confectioners	43
Fried fish shops	32
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.)	50
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafés, snack bars and similar catering establishments	128
Others	14

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

Work under the above Regulations has been carried out particular attention being paid to the hygiene of butchers' shops and food preparing premises.

Owing to certain anomalies and difficulty in interpretation of certain provisions of the Regulations, meetings have been held by Public Health Officers of Area 4 with a view to standardising the requirements of the Act by the Public Health Departments.

The meetings have proved very successful and it is now assured that food premises throughout this part of Lancashire will all be required to provide similar types and numbers of new fittings and any action taken will as far as it is possible be standardised.

Copies of the Regulations have been forwarded to all food premises but it has been found that on inspection, few premises reach the standard required by these Regulations and many occupiers are loth to carry out the work without being coerced by the department.

Hawkers.

There were 31 hawkers registered under these acts.

Potted Meats.

Premises used for the preparation of potted and preserved meat, fish, etc., numbered 30.

Fish Fryers.

There are 32 fried fish shops on the register. Bye-laws governing these were made in 1939. All were visited by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Bakehouses.

There are 43 bakehouses in the Borough.

Many bakehouses are adapted from dwelling-houses and are not very suitable for the purposes of storage of foodstuffs or for easy cleaning.

Ice-Cream.

In 1956 there were 153 premises registered by this Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

Of these premises, 2 manufacture their own ice cream in Chorley.

The number of wholesale firms from outside the Borough who supply local retailers is 15.

152 Inspections were made of registered premises.

Action taken under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations, 1947-52:—

12 Samples were taken giving the following results:—

Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.
11	1	—	—

The defined grades are obtained by the use of the methylene blue reduction test which affords a good index of the degree of contamination of the product.

Grades I. and II. are considered satisfactory, the time taken to reduce methylene blue being $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grades III. and IV are considered unsatisfactory, the time taken to reduce methylene blue for Grade III. being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, and Grade IV. 0 hours.

(C) Adulteration of Foods.

No legal action was taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, or other acts.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Chemical analyses of foods are undertaken by the County Analyst to the Lancashire County Council.

The bacteriological analyses of milk and other foods is undertaken at the laboratories of the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Milk.

Formal samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	89
Informal samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unsatisfactory samples	...	...	...	...	...	7

Other Foods.

Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Comprising:—							
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prepared Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairy Produce (other than milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cereals and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Samples unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of visits made in execution of above Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	152

Legal proceedings were taken against the vendor of a sub-standard sample of Ice Cream. The prosecution proved successful, the vendor being fined £3 and costs.

Two further prosecutions were taken against a local firm, one for glass in milk and the other for glass in orange juice.

In the first case the summons was dismissed and in the second a fine of £20 with £5 5s. costs was imposed on the vendor.

(D) Food Poisoning.

3 cases of Food Poisoning were notified, no special cause being ascertained.

PART F.

Prevalence of and Control over
Infectious and other diseases

DISEASES.**A. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.)****1. Prevalence:—****1956 and 1955.****1956**

Disease	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Measles	—	1	10	228	239	—
Scarlet Fever ...	8	4	2	5	19	12
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	7	61	32	41	141	—
Pneumonia ...	10	5	2	2	19	2
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia...	1	1	2	1	5	4
Dysentery ...	19	3	—	—	22	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	2	1	—	3	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	—	—	2	2
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1	1
Acute Polio Myelitis ...	—	—	1	—	1	1

1955

Measles ...	23	46	13	3	85	—
Scarlet Fever ...	13	6	2	17	38	29
Diphtheria...	—	1	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	—	1	4	1
Pneumonia ...	13	10	3	6	32	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	4	—	4	3
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	3	6	5
Puerperal Pyrexia...	—	1	—	1	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	3	—	4	1
Dysentery ...	—	5	1	8	14	1
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Measles and Whooping Cough showed an appreciable increase in the number of notifications.

Scarlet Fever incidence however was 50% of last year's figure.

B. Tuberculosis.**New cases and Mortality during 1956.**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
Under 5 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 years ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 44 years ...	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
45 — 64 years	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	8	2	1	1	1	—	1
Totals.....	15		3		2		1	
1954 Totals:—	13		1		3		—	
1953 Totals:	12		8		3		—	

No. of cases on the register at the end of the year were:—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Removed from Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

PART G.

New Legislation

1956.

The following legislation came into force during 1956 except where otherwise stated:—

- Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed day).
- Housing Subsidies Act, 1956
- Local Government Elections Act, 1956.
- Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.
- Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956 (Appointed day).
- Medical Act, 1956 (1st January, 1957).
- National Insurance Act, 1956.
- Pensions (Increase) Act, 1956.
- Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956.
- Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956.
- Food Hygiene (Amendment) (No. 1) Regulations, 1956.
- Food Hygiene (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1956.
- The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956.
- The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1956.
- The Milk & Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956.
- Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1956.
- The Housing Subsidies Order, 1956.
- Housing (Form of Orders and Notices) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.
- Housing (Payment for Well-Maintained Houses) Order, 1956.
- Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1956.





