HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1949

The Council House,
Hazel Grove,
Cheshire.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1949)

Councillor J. R. Henshaw, Chairman.

" W. Garner, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

" J. H. Hallworth.

" Mrs. G. M. Andrew.

" H. Hardern.

" O. Jepson.

" Miss F. Lee Wood.

" H. Smith.

" T. F. Sutton.

" F. Swindell.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1949)

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. C. G. K. Thompson, M.B. D.P.H. (Appointed 1948)
Chief Sanitary Inspector:	H. Peacock, B.E.M., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1945) Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
First Additional Sanitary Inspector:	E. Thorneley, M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1947) Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Second Additional Sanitary Inspector:	H. Corscadden, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., (Appointed 1949) Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Senior Clerk:	H. Lindsay.
Junior Clerks:	J. B. Compton (Resigned 28/2/49) J. Carroll.

HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Council House,
Hazel Grove.

2nd November, 1950.

The Chairman and Members of the
Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual Report, 1949.

I am now able to report on a full year's work in the Health Department.

Vital Statistics. The Infant Death Rate is satisfactory at the low rate of 28.22 . There is some fluctuation over the years in the rate per thousand owing to the low over-all births, i.e. 226. One death out of this number would show a rate difference of at least five per thousand.

Infectious Disease has been usual and without untoward incidence.

Poliomyelitis has left us pretty well alone, there being only one confirmed case, which was unfortunately severe and fatal.

I deplore very deeply the undue publicity given to this condition by the Daily Press. In the days gone by the ravages caused by Diphtheria were greater and more insidious than Poliomyelitis is today, and yet the incidence escaped public notice. Why should Poliomyelitis be such front page news now ? Is it not the failure of the Public Health people to effect preventive measures in the same way as they have all but stamped out Diphtheria ? If Diphtheria caused as many if not more deaths than Poliomyelitis in the first twenty-five years of this Century, why the fuss and bother now about Poliomyelitis ? Surely is it not because Diphtheria took its toll from among the very young and allowed adolescents and adults to recover whereas Poliomyelitis is as deadly among adults, if not more so, than children ? People are frankly scared by this unseen menace which may strike at any time and leave death or deformity to mark its passing.

Such a panic state in my lifetime obtained after the 1914/1918 War, in 1918 when Influenza swept the country often leaving death in its wake. In this case there were few that escaped the disease. But it died away, leaving nothing but a memory. Poliomyelitis, however, seems to persist in its incidence, being highest from June to November. We know a little about its symptoms and treatment, a little about its epidemiology but nothing special about how to prevent it. We know generally that for every person showing symptoms, 3,000 have been affected and will not show signs of the disease. This is surely a comforting thought. We know that sub-healthy persons more often go down than the healthy and vigorous. We know that in some cases the resulting palsy is in a limb which has been injured, whether by inoculation or by other means. But by and large the only merit Poliomyelitis has for its prominence is its increased incidence.

The disease has been endemic in the United States of America for many years and it would not be altogether wrong to consider that this rise in incidence may have been caused by the presence of American soldiers in this country during the War and an increased number of American visitors consequent upon the facilities for rapid air travel across the Atlantic.

Persons from a country where a disease is endemic are often carriers of the disease and are therefore themselves immune. This was particularly noticeable in the Middle East where Typhoid and Dysentery are endemic. Every other native was a carrier, and a deadly one, and natives very seldom died from Typhoid - but our soldiers and airmen did, in spite of protective inoculations.

Enteric Fever.

In October, 1949, the Salford Masonic Temple Outbreak of Enteric Fever caused an investigation into 55 contacts who lived in the Urban District. This is referred to specially in an appendix to the Report on Page 28. I would like to pay a tribute to Dr. J. L. Burn, Medical Officer of Health of Salford, for prompt and helpful information which enabled me to act with speed and precision, and I am sure the other Medical Officers of Health of Districts similarly placed will feel the same. Although six persons showed that the blood state was disturbed through Widal Test not one case of Typhoid arose in the District and all I can say is we were extremely lucky.

Whooping Cough and Measles continue to show the highest incidence and now form the major epidemiological work of the Health Department. There is no abatement of the incidence, principally through lack of satisfactory immunisation methods. Measles and Pertussis are still potential killers in the very young. The Health Departments have still work to do here. Immunisation of young infants against Whooping Cough has been going on for many years but the organism is a very difficult one from which to make a satisfactory vaccine or antigen, although recently better results have been obtained from new laboratory methods.

The North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee have been encouraging increased Pertussis Vaccination.

Diphtheria Immunisation has been satisfactorily continued and the percentage immunised at the vulnerable age has reached nearly 74.

Environmental Hygiene.

As before, Mr. Peacock, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the Sanitary Staff have continued to press for improvements in hygienic conditions of shops and houses; smoke abatement has been rigorously pursued, and I would like to record my gratitude to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for pushing this matter so hard as to obtain really good results, in that three firms have consented to fit smoke-preventing doors to Lancashire Boilers. I consider that smoke is unnecessary and indicates waste of fuel. It will be a glad day for us when the burning of raw bituminous coal becomes an offence under Public Health Law. It was stated at the National Smoke Abatement Society's Conference in September, 1949, that Local Authorities could greatly assist in the abolition

.....of smoke by fitting grates in their Council Houses in which smokeless fuel could be burned. I heartily endorse this view but I go further and say that houses are built in a very haphazard way as far as domestic heating and cooking are concerned. The majority of Authorities build houses to a preconceived plan, governed by cost, size and appearance, and then, as an afterthought, put in some heating and cooking system which is inadequate and extravagant. To me the right way is to do as the Swedes do - decide what fuel is best and most plentiful and what appliance to use to give the best efficiency and then design the house to keep the heat in. In other words, use modern insulation construction methods which every builder and architect in the country must know about.

Housing, or the lack of it, is a major Public Health problem. No more sinister attack on the health of individuals can be seen than the lack of proper and adequate housing for families. Nothing undermines the health of a nation more deeply nor causes more mental illhealth than improper housing and inadequate privacy for each family. To be forced to live with persons we don't wish to live with or with whom we are at "daggers drawn", is as bad to the health of a family as having Tuberculosis. Untold misery is being caused, and the minds of children and young persons are being warped and distorted by having to live in the atmosphere of quarreling and rowing. I feel that such a state of affairs does more harm eventually than living in shacks where at least they have privacy, and, if not luxury, then a measure of peace which will relax the emotional pressure on the very young.

Milk and Dairies Legislation.

I deeply regret the passing of control of Milk Production from the Health Department to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is difficult, from the Public Health Administration point of view, to understand this decision. It is a great injustice to the Health Departments of the country, whose Sanitary Inspectors have laboured over many years to raise the standard of Milk Production and have made notable and praiseworthy progress. It would seem that we of the Health Departments are the less informed on these matters as we cannot understand the need for the change. The long years of frequent personal and friendly contact between Sanitary Inspectors and the farmers has been the reason for such progress and I for one cannot but look with foreboding on what must be, of necessity, unless it is going to be immensely expensive, a much less efficient administrative and executive organisation.

I would finally like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support of the Department and to comment on the friendliness that exists between us. Mr. Peacock and his staff are deserving of the greatest commendation for their assistance and co-operation in running the Health Department, and last, but not least, to Mr. Lindsay, the Chief Clerk, and his assistants, for their forebearance, endurance and loyalty.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of Urban District.....	5,990 acres
Estimated Population, Mid-1949 (per Registrar-General)	19,710
Census Population, 1931 (including Offerton)..	13,300
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books at 31st March, 1950	6,510
Number of Houses entered on Rate Books during year ended 31st March, 1950.....	29
Rateable Value of Urban District at 31st March, 1950.....	£177,067
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£695

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Births, 1940 to 1949.

Year	Population (estimated to Mid-Year)	LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Rate per 1000 Population	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Rate per 1000 Population	Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births
1940	19,210	262	255	7	13.64	11	11	-	0.57	40.29
1941	18,920	252	244	8	13.32	10	10	-	0.19	38.17
1942	18,380	279	270	9	15.18	13	13	-	0.71	44.52
1943	17,770	319	312	7	17.95	5	5	-	0.28	15.43
1944	17,680	306	294	12	17.31	14	14	-	0.79	43.75
1945	18,100	271	256	15	14.97	4	4	-	0.22	14.54
1946	18,920	345	332	13	18.23	18	17	1	0.95	49.59
1947	19,320	296	286	10	15.32	8	8	-	0.41	26.32
1948	19,570	301	292	9	15.38	4	4	-	0.20	13.11
1949	19,710	248	246	2	12.58	5	5	-	0.25	19.79

(b) Deaths, 1940 to 1949.

Year	Population (estimated to Mid-Year)	ALL CAUSES		PUERPERAL			INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR			
		Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Sepsis	Other	Rate per 1000 Total Births	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Rate per 1000 Live Births
1940	19,210	209	10.88	-	-	-	6	6	-	22.90
1941	18,920	234	12.37	-	-	-	13	12	1	51.59
1942	18,380	211	11.48	-	1	3.42	12	12	-	43.01
1943	17,770	218	12.27	-	-	-	12	12	-	37.62
1944	17,680	199	11.26	-	-	-	7	7	-	22.88
1945	18,100	208	11.49	-	-	-	14	13	1	51.66
1946	18,920	213	11.26	-	2	5.51	9	8	1	26.09
1947	19,320	237	12.27	-	-	-	10	10	-	33.78
1948	19,570	226	11.55	-	-	-	7	6	1	23.26
1949	19,710	230	11.66	-	-	-	7	7	-	28.22

(c) Classification of Deaths, 1940 to 1949.

No.	Cause of Death	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cerebrospinal Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Diphtheria	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tuberculosis, Resp.	6	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	-	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	1
7	do. Other Forms	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
9	Influenza	2	1	2	1	1	-	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
13	Cancer, Buccal Cavity	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
	Uterus	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	3
14	Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	6	3	5	5	3	4	3	2	3	8	3	5	2	1	1	5	3	4	6	1
15	Cancer of Breast	-	2	-	7	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	10	-	5	-	2	-	6	-	6
16	Cancer, Other Sites	4	9	6	10	8	11	12	6	9	13	11	9	11	11	10	13	16	10	8	8
17	Diabetes	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	11	15	18	15	10	17	11	18	16	10	11	17	18	17	13	12	7	18	16	22
19	Heart Disease	31	28	30	23	28	28	33	27	31	31	27	30	35	35	38	35	26	22	37	27
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	4	5	4	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	5	2	3	4	5	8	6	9	10
21	Bronchitis	6	7	9	5	7	8	3	9	5	3	5	6	7	4	7	1	9	3	4	2
22	Pneumonia	6	1	3	4	5	4	-	6	2	5	4	7	4	3	4	4	3	7	4	1
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
	Carried Forward	75	78	89	83	68	90	76	84	77	79	69	96	84	84	82	85	79	82	96	84

(c) Classification of Deaths, 1940 to 1949 (continued)

No.	Cause of Death	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Brought forward	75	78	89	83	68	90	76	84	77	79	69	96	84	84	82	85	79	82	96	84
24	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
25	Diarrhoea(under two years of age)	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
26	Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	4	6	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	-	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	2	1	3
28	Nephritis	6	5	3	5	5	5	2	6	1	4	-	2	2	1	5	-	3	-	3	1
29	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other Maternal Causes	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Premature Birth	1	2	2	-	6	-	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	4	1	1	-	2
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases	1	1	1	4	1	-	3	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	2	-	1	4	3	1
33	Suicide	1	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	-
34	Road Traffic Accidents	2	1	5	-	3	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	-
35	Other Violent Causes	3	4	2	3	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	1
36	All Other Causes	5	10	5	12	6	8	14	12	10	14	10	8	6	15	11	23	19	20	13	16
	ALL CAUSES	99	110	118	116	98	113	106	112	96	103	93	115	101	112	117	120	112	114	121	109

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) General.

The following Table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the past ten years.

Disease	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	13	16	23	56	25	18	8	27	27	16
Diphtheria	40	29	11	11	4	5	4	1	1	-
Enteric Fever(including Paratyphoid)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	1	2	1	-	2	1	1	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	8	7	4	3	4	4	8	3	4	5
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	10	2	2	1	2	1	-	1	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Measles	299	55	52	220	32	119	8	151	32	177
Whooping Cough	19	27	5	46	6	9	35	21	24	31
Totals	387	148	100	339	74	160	68	206	96	235

Figures from 1944 onwards are those after correction of diagnosis; those for the previous years are as originally notified.

(b) Analysis of Age Periods (All Infectious Diseases excluding Diphtheria) - 1949.

Disease	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Total	Rate per 1000 population	England and Wales
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	9	2	-	1	-	-	16	0.81	1.63
Enteric Fever(including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.15	0.19
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.05	0.13
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	5	0.25	0.80
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Gastro-Enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.05	-
Measles	1	33	46	86	5	5	1	-	-	177	8.98	8.95
Whooping Cough	6	5	8	11	-	-	1	-	-	31	1.57	2.39
Totals	8	39	57	106	8	6	5	5	1	235	-	-

(c) Analysis of Age Periods - Diphtheria - 1940 to 1949.

Age Period	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 "	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 "	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5 "	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	16	4	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	-
10 - 15 "	9	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
15 - 20 "	5	10	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
20 - 35 "	3	7	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45 "	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	40	29	11	11	4	5	4	1	1	-
Rate per 1000 population	2.08	1.53	0.60	0.62	0.24	0.28	0.21	0.05	0.05	-
England and Wales	1.16	-	1.05	-	0.58	0.46	0.28	0.13	0.08	0.04

(d) Infectious Diseases - Removal to Hospital.

During the year, the following cases of Infectious Diseases were removed to Isolation Hospitals:-

Scarlet Fever.....	4
Diphtheria (not confirmed)	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (including one case not confirmed)	2
Gastro-Enteritis.....	1
Measles.....	2
Erysipelas.....	3
Total....	14

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1949, the following children were immunised in the Council's Area:-

Age at 31/12/49.	Number Immunised.
Under 5 years	169
5 - 9 years	11
10 - 14 years	1
15 years and over	-
Total	181

The total number of children immunised since the commencement of the Scheme in 1939 is as follows:-

Age at 31/12/49.	Number Immunised.	Percentage of child population.
Under 5 years	596	39.16
5 to 14 years	2372	94.65
15 years and over	419	-
	3387	

In addition, 373 children have received a secondary or re-inforcing injection, mainly on attaining school age.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) Cases on Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1948.....	38	34	6	22	100
Cases notified during 1949	5	3	-	2	10
Cases added to Register other than by Formal Notification.....	5	-	-	-	5
	48	37	6	24	115
Cases removed from Register during 1949.....	5	3	-	3	11
Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1949.....	43	34	6	21	104

(b) Particulars of Cases removed from Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Died.....	4	-	-	1	5
Recovered.....	-	1	-	1	2
Left District.....	-	2	-	1	3
Lost Sight Of.....	1	-	-	-	1
Totals.....	5	3	-	3	11

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

REPORT OF MR. H. PEACOCK, B.E.M., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(i) Details of Inspections.

General Sanitation:	
Water Supply	50
Drainage	369
Private Swimming Baths	47
Watercourses	75
Stables and Piggeries	46
Fried Fish Shops	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds	54
Factories (Power)	615
Factories (Non-Power)	83
Outworkers' Premises	12
Bakehouses	81
Public Conveniences	93
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	44
Licensed Premises	51
Refuse Collection and Disposal	434
Rodent Control	530
Smoke Observations	91
Schools	81
Shops	89
Infectious Diseases	88
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	206
Housing:	
Initial Inspections under Public Health Act	126
Revisits re Outstanding Notices	341
Initial Inspections under Housing Act	287
Revisits re Outstanding Notices	540
Verminous Premises	42
Prospective Council House Tenants	51
Overcrowding	68
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	171
Meat and Food Inspection:	
Slaughterhouses	385
Butchers	62
Fishmongers	37
Grocers and Greengrocers	121
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	135
Farms	144
Food Preparing Premises	266
Ice Cream Premises	114
Restaurants	54
Street Vendors	7
Miscellaneous Food Visits	109
Total...	6206

(ii) Water Supply.

The Urban District is served by the Stockport Corporation Water Undertaking. The water, which is chemically treated to prevent plumbo-solvent action and chlorinated after filtration through a mechanical filtration plant, has been satisfactory (a) in quality and (b) in quantity.

Copies of Certificates, chosen at random, on Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of two samples of water are herewith appended:-

Sample No. 1. Filtered water from tap on main outlet, Goyt Valley Main Supply.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastral agar:-	No. of colonies per c.c. of water
In 3 days at 22°C	3
In 2 days at 37°C	0

Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution:-

Bacterium Coli not found in 100 c.c.

Probable number of coli-aerogenes bacteria per 100 c.c. of water:- Nil.

Report - Satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Analysis.

Reaction - pH value.....	8.45
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - m.m. Hazen Solution.	9

	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C ..	-
Free Acidity as CO_2	-
Free Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$.....	0.04
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$.....	1.29
Hardness by Soap Test:	
Carbonate Hardness.....	1.3
Non-carbonate Hardness.....	4.8
Total.....	6.1
Combined Chlorine (Cl_2)	1.55
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N_2..	0.128
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N_2.	0.0004
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH_3....	0.0061
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH_3.....	0.0064
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.067
Iron in solution as Fe	-
Total Iron as Fe.....	-
Manganese as Mn	0.009
Silica (SiO_2)	0.70
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	0.026
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina....	0.19
Lead as Pb taken up in 24 hours...	0.053

Report - This water is quite satisfactory.

Sample No. 2. Filtered water from tap in Venturi Meter chamber at Kinder.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastral agar:-	No. of colonies per c.c. of water
In 3 days at 22°C	0
In 2 days at 37°C	0

Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution:-

Bacterium Coli not found in 100 c.c.

Probable number of coli-aerogenes bacteria per 100 c.c. of water:- Nil.

Report - Satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Analysis.

Reaction - pH value 7.92
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - m.m. Hazen solution 9

	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended Solids dried at 110°C	-
Free Acidity as CO_2	0.08
Free Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	-
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	1.03
Hardness by Soap Test:	
Carbonate Hardness.....	1.0
Non-carbonate Hardness.....	3.4
Total.....	4.4
Combined Chlorine (Cl_2)	1.45
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N_2	0.140
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N_2	0.0001
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH_3	0.0116
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH_3	0.0062
Oxygen absorbed Test, 4 hours at 27°C ..	0.074
Iron in Solution as Fe	-
Total Iron as Fe	-
Manganese as Mn	0.006
Silica (SiO_2)	0.80
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	0.012
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina.....	0.09
Lead as Pb taken up in 24 hours.....	0.063

Report - This water is quite satisfactory.

Torkington Water Supply.

The water main serving properties in Torkington Road (part) has now been extended to serve all properties in this Area, including eight farms in the Torkington (Threaphurst Lane) Area, and at the time of writing practically all the properties had a public supply of water laid on. As this was the only part of the District not previously served by a public supply of water we have every reason to feel highly satisfied. The farmers for their part have expressed their appreciation of the Council's consideration in this matter, for it will now provide them with..

.....a sufficient supply of water for milk cooling purposes and better results from milk sampling are now anticipated.

(iii) Private Swimming Baths.

The District has one Private Swimming Bath situate in Bramhall, to which regular visits have been made for the purpose of testing the water for chlorination and acidity.

These tests have proved that the water has at all times been up to the required standard.

(iv) Sanitary Accommodation.

The number of closets other than water closets has been reduced from 1,065 in 1926 to the present figure of 62.

The following Table gives the position as in 1926 and the rate of progress in converting these undesirable conveniences to water closets.

Year	Pail Closets	Privies	Other Receptacles	Water Closets
1926	11	1054	36	2608
1927	11	972	--	2875
1928	11	878	--	3112
1929	11	662	--	3534
1930	24	301	11	3939
1931	23	157	15	4242
1932	25	126	16	4474
1933	23	117	16	4764
1934	22	114	16	5117
1935	19	124	8	5149
1936	16	115	7	5627
1937	16	103	6	5889
1938	19	98	--	6124
1939)				
1940)				
1941)				
1942)	WAR YEARS			
1943)				
1944)				
1945)	72	87	--	6704
1946	72	87	--	6783
1947	57	52	--	6873
1948	57	35	--	6952
1949	40	22	--	7040

The increase in the number of pail closets in 1930 was due to the conversion of privies to pail closets.

The increase in the number of pail closets after 1939 was due to the inclusion of Woodford as part of the Urban District in April 1939.

The above-mentioned figure of 62 closets other than water closets will be further reduced as a result of the laying of sewers at Woodford and High Lane.

The work of converting obsolete sanitary conveniences to water closets in the High Lane Area is proceeding satisfactorily.

The majority of properties in the Woodford Area were connected to cesspools prior to the laying of the sewer, and the

.....work of connecting these properties to the sewer is now proceeding.

With the exception of those houses provided with privies, all have moveable galvanised-iron dustbins for the reception of house refuse.

(v) Licensed Premises.

All Licensed Premises in the Urban District have continued to receive attention and the Licensees have continued to be most co-operative.

Much important work has been accomplished during the year at these premises, particularly in respect of improved ventilation to Public Rooms.

A high standard of cleanliness for Licensed Premises has been achieved and is being maintained.

(vi) Places of Entertainment.

The sanitary accommodation at all Public Halls, Cinemas, etc. has been inspected prior to the granting of Licences by the Local Licensing Authorities.

In certain instances minor repairs or alterations were found to be required, and requests were made for these to be given attention before the next Licensing period.

(vii) Smoke Abatement.

The Council is a Member-Authority of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

Your representatives returned from the Conference on Smoke Abatement, held at Harrogate during the year, feeling that although compared with many other Districts Hazel Grove and Bramhall were comparatively free from Smoke Nuisances, certain improvements could be made and as a result of the combined efforts of the Health Committee and the Health Department special smoke-eliminator doors recommended by the Industrial Research Council were fitted to the boilers of three factories in Hazel Grove, these being the three chief offendors of black smoke emission. The result was most satisfactory, so much so that a demonstration of the doors was arranged, to which Sanitary Inspectors and Works Engineers from surrounding Districts were invited. It is now known that as a result of this demonstration certain factory boilers in some of the surrounding Districts have either been fitted or are being fitted with these doors, and it is anticipated that considerable improvement will result.

(viii) Moveable Dwellings.

At the end of the year covered by this Report, the Health Committee were considering the problem created by Moveable Dwellings from a general policy angle and were awaiting the result of deliberations with the County Council.

The Health Committee were of opinion that to precipitate action under this heading might cut across action which the County Council themselves might take.

HOUSING.

Much good work has been accomplished by the Housing (Rents and Letting) Sub-Committee, but unfortunately many families urgently in need of accommodation are unable to pay the present high rents of Council Houses. On the other hand, families whose financial position is such as would enable them to build houses of their own if permitted to do so are becoming tenants of Council Houses. The people, therefore, who are unable to pay the high rents of Council Houses themselves are assisting in a small measure to subsidise the rents of those who are well able to afford the economic rents of such houses. This is truly an invidious position.

When it is found possible to give private enterprise the "go ahead" signal, I am quite sure the housing position will be eased to a great extent, for many people now renting houses are anxious to acquire their own homes. This surely is a state of affairs which should be encouraged, for people will take greater pride in something which is theirs.

The following Table gives particulars of building progress from 1920 to the present.

Year	Number of houses erected	
	By Private Enterprise	By the Council
1920	20	--
1921	47	--
1922	63	--
1923	81	--
1924	134	--
1925	49	--
1926	125	--
1927	99	--
1928	105	--
1929	143	--
1930	154	--
1931	144	--
1932	156	--
1933	269	--
1934	331	--
1935	288	--
1936	468	--
1937	255	--
1938	192	--
1939	187	--
1940	--	--
1941	--	--
1942	--	--
1943	--	--
1944	--	--
1945	1	--
1946	78	--
1947	38	52
1948	2	60
1949	6	52
Totals	3435	164

Number of new houses in progress at 31st December, 1949:-

(i) Private Enterprise..... 6

(ii) Council Houses..... 20

The repair of houses under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts still presents a problem, particularly those houses which, but for present restrictions, could be dealt with under the Demolition Sections of the Housing Acts, but as these difficulties are common over the whole of the country, it is futile to comment further.

The following Table shows the work carried out during the year under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(i)	(a)	Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health Acts and Housing Acts.....	413
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose....	1294
(ii)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses included in (i)(a) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936	31
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose....	62
(iii)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation...	8
(iv)		Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.....	229

Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notice.

Number of houses rendered fit (including houses on which Informal Notices were served prior to 1949)	264

Action under Statutory Powers.

(i) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs.....	14
(b)	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notices (including Notices served prior to 1949)	16

(ii) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936.

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	8
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	3

(iii) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936.

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	30
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices (including Notices served prior to 1949)	55

(iv) Details of Notices referred to in (i)(a) and (iii)(a).

Statute	Outstanding Notices at 31/12/48	Served during 1949	Total	Complied With in 1949	Outstanding at 31/12/49
Public Health Act, 1936:					
Section 39(i)(a)	11	4	15	9	6
Section 44	4	1	5	-	5
Section 45	4	2	6	6	-
Section 56	1	-	1	1	-
Section 75	14	20	34	34	-
Section 83	-	1	1	1	-
Section 84	-	1	1	1	-
Section 93	6	1	7	3	4
Housing Act, 1936:					
Section 9	10	14	24	16	8
Totals	50	44	94	71	23

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(i) Milk Supply.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st October, 1949, the effect of this being to transfer the responsibility for the supervision of Milk Production and the condition of Dairy Farms to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the distribution of Milk remaining under the supervision of the Local Authority. At 31st December, 1949, there were 26 Milk Distributors and 3 Dairies other than Dairy Farms on the Register.

Samples of Milk are taken and will continue to be taken "in course of delivery" for bacteriological examination, and the following Table gives details of the samples taken during the year.

	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Test		Phosphatase Test		Biological Test	
Designation	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Pos.	Neg.
Tuberculin-Tested	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accredited	6	2	6	2	-	-	3	4
Pasteurised	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Undesignated	34	15	23	19	-	-	2	37
Totals	45	17	30	21	4	-	5	42

Milk(Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences under the above Regulations were in force in the District at 31st December, 1949:-

Dealers:
- Tuberculin-Tested..... 2
- Pasteurised..... 2
- Sterilised..... 23

Supplementary:
- Sterilised..... 1

(ii) Inspection and Supervision of Meat and Other Foods.

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

Meat Inspection at the Bacon Factory, High Lane, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and it is worthy of note that 100% inspection of carcases was again achieved. Meat coming into the District from Manchester and Stockport is examined by the Sanitary Inspectors at the butchers' shops.

Details of work carried out during the year are as follows:-

Total number of pigs slaughtered and inspected.....	32,812
Number of carcases affected with Tuberculosis.....	5,533
Percentage of total number slaughtered.....	16.85%
Number of carcases wholly condemned for Tuberculosis	210
Percentage of total number slaughtered.....	0.64%
Number of carcases wholly condemned for causes other than Tuberculosis.....	70
Percentage of total number slaughtered.....	0.21%

Distribution of diseases with respect to carcases wholly condemned:-

Tuberculosis.....	210
Dropsy.....	4
Septic Peritonitis.....	2
Jaundice.....	1
Imperfect Bleeding.....	3
Died in Transit.....	3
Emaciation.....	6
Moribund.....	12
Pyaemia and Septicaemia.....	15
Septic Metritis.....	1
Fevered.....	5
Abscesses and Bruising.....	1
Taint.....	6
Acute Swine Erysipelas.....	4
Emaciation and Uraemia.....	1
Bruising.....	2
Hydro-nephrosis and Jaundice...	1
Empyema.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis.....	1
Total....	280

The amount of time devoted to Meat Inspection increased considerably during 1949. The number of pigs killed in 1949 was 57% higher that the previous year. The incidence of Tuberculosis at 16.85% of the pigs killed indicates that there is scope for great improvement in the feeding, breeding and management of pigs before they reach the slaughterhouse.

Where a consignment of pigs from any particular establishment shows a high percentage of disease, the Department communicates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with a view to investigating breeding conditions on the farm. By this means it is hoped to effect a gradual improvement in the animals sent for slaughter. The system operating where for a nominal premium pigs are insured against loss through condemnation results in some breeders not paying sufficient attention to the healthy condition of their stock.

Transport of Meat.

The Department has been much concerned regarding the unsatisfactory methods of meat distribution, and representations were made to the Ministry of Food on this subject. There has been improvement in the type of vehicle used by some Transport Contractors operating in this District, but home-killed meat is still transported without any wrapping against contamination.

(b) Food Inspection.

During routine visits to Food Premises, a considerable quantity of Meat and Other Foods has been examined and found to be in sound condition, with the exception of the following which were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

Evaporated Milk.....	84 tins
Butter.....	22½ oz.
Bacon.....	32½ lbs.
Cooked Meats, Vegetables, etc..	167 tins
Kippers.....	2 stones
Cod Liver Roe.....	2 tins
Pudding Mixtures.....	35 tins
Marmalade.....	1 tin
Cake.....	79½ lbs.
Eggs.....	70 tins
Eggs.....	12 doz.
Soups.....	350 tins
Herrings.....	12 tins
Coffee.....	8 tins
Cocoa.....	8 tins
Sweet Corn.....	73 tins
Jam.....	17 jars
Fruits.....	45 tins
Pickles.....	12 jars
Beef.....	45 lbs.
Ham.....	21¾ lbs.
Jellies.....	11 packets
Cheese.....	4½ lbs.
Sandwich Spread.....	50 jars
Stuffing.....	72 packets
Mustard.....	33 tins
Barley Crystals.....	6 packets
Gherkins.....	36 jars
Sweetened Fat.....	11 packets
Bread (processed)	3 packets
Sausage.....	17 lbs.
Fruit Juice.....	1 tin

Particular attention was given during the above inspections to the handling and distribution of Foodstuffs.

Fourteen Informal Notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Shops Act, 1934, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, of which 7 were complied with during the year, the remainder being in hand and the works expected to be completed during 1950.

(c) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year, there were six Licensed Slaughtermen on the Register, five of whom are employed at the Bacon Factory referred to in (a) above.

(d) Report on Food Samples.

During the year, 50 samples of Food and Drugs were obtained in the Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council, as follows:-

Milk.....	33
Sweets.....	4
Butter.....	2
Cheese.....	2
Cooking Fat...	2
Sugar.....	2
Margarine.....	2
Slab Cake.....	1
Tea.....	1
Bacon.....	1

They were all submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and were all certified as of genuine quality.

In his Report, the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures observed that the above results reflect great credit on all concerned with the supply of foodstuffs in this Area.

(iii) Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

Premises registered for the manufacture and/or storage and sale of Ice Cream have received attention during the year.

Samples were taken both from manufacturers and retailers in the District, also from retailers whose supplies were obtained from establishments outside the District.

The following Table shows the results of examination of the samples obtained during the year.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Manufactured and sold in the Urban District	32	13	45
Manufactured in other Areas and sold in the Urban District	2	-	2
Totals	34	13	47

Where unsatisfactory results were obtained, the premises concerned were revisited and investigations carried out with a view to bringing about improvements in manufacture and/or in the methods of handling.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ one full-time Rodent Operative, who works under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

In addition to minor infestations of private dwellings, many business premises have received attention, as have also the County Council's Schools in the Area.

The Council's Refuse Tips and Depots were periodically treated and good results were observed.

Treatment of Sewers in the Urban District was continued during the year, with satisfactory results.

During the year, the Council entered into Agreements with five firms, providing for a periodic Rodent Control Service, at an agreed charge per quarter.

The following are details of the work carried out:-

Inspections and visits (Sanitary Inspectors)	530
-do- (Rodent Operative)	1950
Number of infestations.....	112
Number cleared during 1949.....	103
Number to receive re-treatment during 1950	9

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

In the District there are 85 factories with mechanical power (employing 1328 males and 935 females) and 20 non-power factories (employing 11 males and 36 females). All factories were inspected during the year and the premises generally have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Three Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire under Section 34 of the Act were granted by the Council during the year.

The following Table shows the prescribed particulars required to be provided in accordance with Section 128(3) of the Act, with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act which are administered by the Council.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authority	20	83	-	-
Factories not incl--uded in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	85	615	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	2	-	-
Totals	107	700	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
a) Insufficient	2	1	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	4	1	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to outworkers)	2	1	-	-	-
Totals	10	5	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

(i) Number of Outworkers' names received during year.... 9

(ii) Nature of work - (a) Making, etc. of wearing apparel..... 5
(b) Artificial Flowers..... 4

(iii) Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises..... -

(iv) Number of inspections made of outworkers' premises. 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts.

No action was taken during the year.

(ii) Bye-Laws and Regulations.

The following Bye-Laws and Regulations are in force in the Urban District:-

Description.	Date of Operation
Common Lodging Houses.....	22nd January, 1903
Whirligigs, Shooting Ranges and Galleries..	do.
Hackney Carriages.....	do.
Offensive Trades.....	do.
Slaughterhouses.....	do.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, and With Respect to Nuisances.....	do.
Removal of House Refuse.....	do.
Tents, Vans and Sheds and Similar Structures.....	do.

Description.	Date of Operation
Omnibuses	3rd April, 1905
Hazel Grove Recreation Ground	do.
* Music near Houses, Churches and Hospitals, Street Cries, etc	22nd March, 1932
* Wireless Loudspeakers and Gramophones	12th July, 1933
* Protection of Wild Plants	1st November, 1934
* Petroleum Filling Stations	22nd May, 1935
* Street Trading by Young Persons	1st July, 1935
* Employment of Young Children	1st December, 1935 and 17th March, 1938.
Smoke Abatement	1st August, 1936
* Deposit of Litter and Dangerous Substances	1st April, 1939
Building Bye-Laws	12th October, 1939
* Bulls in Fields	1st January, 1940
New Streets	1st February, 1943

* - Made by Cheshire County Council and operative in the Urban District.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This work is carried out by direct labour. The Council have at present four mechanically-operated vehicles available for the collection of house and trade refuse.

Our efforts to maintain a weekly collection of house refuse have been unavailing, due mainly to the seemingly impossible task of obtaining labour. The men passed to us by the Ministry of Labour are either lacking in stature or too old for such an arduous task. In some instances, these men are only too pleased to have their green cards marked "Unsuitable for this class of work". At the present time, we have men who can only be classified as "passengers", for the only work for which they are suitable is the carrying-back of bins when emptied, but as all the men other than drivers are in receipt of the same rate of pay it is understandable that those engaged on carrying-out the bins are dissatisfied with their lot.

Refuse Disposal Tips.

The disposal of all house refuse and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the following Council's Tips:-

(a) Jackson's Lane. Situate in open surroundings and well isolated from dwelling houses.

(b) Linney Road. Site of the old Sewage Disposal Works. This site has been rested for 18 months, but tipping will be recommenced during 1950.

The chief difficulty in respect of tipping is the lack of covering material, which is very difficult to obtain.

The following is a Report on the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1950:-

(a) Weight of Refuse and Salvage collected:-

	T.	C.	Q.	L.
House Refuse...	7090	-	-	-
Trade Refuse...	745	5	-	-
Salvage.....	176	15	2	14
	8012	-	2	14
Corresponding total weight for 1948/49...	7327	17	2	21

(b) Cost of Collection and Disposal:

	£.	s.	d.
Labourers' Wages.....	4580	7	11
Motor Transport, including drivers' wages.....	2166	16	7
Rents, Rates and Taxes.....	263	7	9
Lighting and Power.....	7	8	8
Repairs and Maintenance.....	20	7	3
Tools, Implements, etc	138	15	9
Sundry Expenditure.....	29	12	8
	7206	16	7

Special Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.			
Purchase of New Vehicle.....	992	2	1			
Purchase of Dustbins.....	329	9	0	1321	11	1
				8528	7	8

Less Income:	£.	s.	d.			
Trade Refuse Charges.....	209	16	10			
Salvage Sales.....	1353	15	5			
Board of Trade Allowances...	80	1	0			
Sundry Income.....	7	7	6	1651	0	9
NETT COST				£6371	6	1

The corresponding costs and income for 1948/49 were as follows:-

	£.	s.	d.
Gross Cost...	6700	15	9
Less Income..	1812	5	10
Nett Cost..	£4888	9	11

(c) Weight and value of salvage referred to in (a) and (b):-

	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Papers	136	1	3	-	794	17	9
Books and Mags.	14	6	-	-	146	1	3
Newspapers	20	18	-	-	235	15	9
Textiles	5	9	3	14	177	0	8
Totals	176	15	2	14	£1353	15	5

The corresponding weight and value of salvage for 1948/49 were as follows:-

T.	C.	Q.	L.	£.	s.	d.
189	8	2	21	£1580	9	6

(d) The following Table gives details of the waste paper and textiles collected over a period of five years, together with the income derived therefrom:-

	1945/46		1946/47		1947/48		1948/49		1949/50	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Mixed Papers	121	778	113	724	128	814	152	967	136	795
Books and Magazines	9	81	6	51	9	98	11	132	14	146
Newspapers	5	51	6	62	13	157	10	130	21	236
Total	135	910	125	837	150	1069	173	1229	171	1177
Textiles	16	251	7	134	7	170	9	312	5	177
Total Paper and Textiles	151	1161	132	971	157	1239	182	1541	176	1354

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REPORT OF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(J. Fleming Andrew, M. I. Mun.E.)

The year 1949 saw no major alterations in the restrictions on the building of private houses, and the main building activity in this District was again undertaken by the Council on the Bean Leach Estate where 52 houses were completed. To complete the development of this site the erection of eight bungalows and twelve maisonettes was commenced and when completed 92 dwellings will have been provided on the Estate.

The demand for private licences to build continued and the waiting list of applicants has increased considerably, whilst the meagre allocation we are permitted as a proportion of the Council Programme only allowed of six licences being issued.

The provision of sewers in the Woodford Area continued during the year and the constructional work was finally completed and the whole of the sewers made available for receiving sewage in December, The owners of 16 properties have already had their premises connected to the sewers and others are making similar arrangements.

Good progress was made with the construction of the extension of the sewer in Buxton Road from Norbury Hollow Road to Middlewood Road. The main sewer was completed and the connections of the properties previously served by cesspool drainage were being carried out by arrangement with the owners. In addition, certain of the owners of premises at present served by privies are arranging for conversions to be made.

Following upon further negotiation with the Marple Urban District Council, terms agreeable to both Councils, whereby the drainage from the adjoining Urban District of Marple could be received and treated at the Offerton Sewage Purification Works, were reached and proposals for the enlargement of these Works have been submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

Prevailing restrictions upon the execution of works of a capital nature have continued to limit the making-up of Private Streets, but the work is being continued as fast as circumstances permit. Patch Lane, Bramhall, has been completed and work upon Longmead Avenue, Linda Drive and Pearl Street, Hazel Grove, is well advanced.

Details of other work carried out during the year are as follows:-

New Streets and Buildings, 1949.

Number of plans submitted for approval	299
Number of plans approved	285
Number of plans not approved	14

The Plans approved were for:

Houses	42
Lay-outs of Land	3
Additions and Alterations	101
Garages	45
Miscellaneous	64

Temporary Buildings:

Garages	47
Store Sheds	10
Other Temporary Buildings	24

Number of New Houses completed:

Hazel Grove Drainage Area:	Council Houses	52
	Private Development	6
Bramhall Drainage Area:	Council Houses	Nil
	Private Development	Nil

Number of New Houses in progress at 31st December, 1949:-

Private Development	6
Council Houses	20

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Salford Typhoid Outbreak as affecting the Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District - October and November, 1949.

When this Outbreak was reported in the Daily Press little did we in the Health Department think that we would be so intimately involved as we were. Although the actual infection of 37 persons out of 3,000 persons at risk took place in the Masonic Temple at Salford, Hazel Grove and Bramhall had 55 persons who took food at these premises.

The Masonic Temple at Salford is a meeting place for many Masonic Lodges of Manchester and district whose members and friends are ordinarily resident in the districts right outside Manchester. Thus any infection of a serious nature such as this would be widespread and involve countless other innocent persons. I might here interpose the paramount importance of proper hygiene in the management of such catering establishments and of greater powers of supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, powers no less than those granted to a Factory Inspector to prevent accident and disease in a factory. This outbreak would never have occurred had the Steward and one waitress, found to be carriers, made the habit of washing their hands after being to the W.C.

Origin of the Outbreak. The first case showed symptoms on 9th October, after being at the Temple on 29th September and 6th October, diagnosis of Typhoid was not given until 27th October, and his removal to Hospital was carried out on 28th October. For 2½ weeks he remained at home a source of infection. 22 further cases were admitted to Hospital between 1st and 10th November.

The source of infection could therefore not be undertaken until notification had been received by the Medical Officer of Health of Salford. His investigations were begun on 29th October and he detected two carriers among the Catering Staff - (i) the resident Steward and (ii) a casual waitress. Both were proved on 7th November and removed to Hospital. Thus between 29th September and this date there were six whole weeks during which these carriers were infectious. During this period 21 Lodge Meetings were held, each not having less than 20 Members. Thus it can be seen how widespread was the risk of Typhoid.

Steps taken to prevent spread in the Urban District.

After discussion with the Chief Sanitary Inspector on 10th November, and having made enquiries in other Districts as to the kind of measures being taken, it was decided that every contact would be investigated, as we had then been notified of 12 contacts only. The Sanitary Inspectors at the time of investigation left apparatus for specimen collection. Blood Tests had to be done by me, but all the male contacts were out all day and use was made of the Health Visitors at Hazel Grove and at Bramhall to make appointments for the evenings. This was no easy task. Day after day more lists of contacts arrived and the last list affecting this District arrived on 18th November. The total number came to 55.

By now it appeared to be impossible for me to take Blood Tests from them all, bearing in mind the urgency, so where I was not able to arrange it, help of private practitioners was enlisted. It was arranged from this Office that all specimen containers were to be delivered to the contacts and all that remained to be done was to tell each person to call at his

.....doctor's surgery, taking the containers with him. The specimens were collected by the Divisional Health Committee's Car the next day and taken to the Laboratory at Stepping Hill Hospital. Upwards of 150 specimens (including 55 bloods) for examination at the Laboratory were collected and delivered in the 14 days. Some bloods had to be retaken (in six cases) to be quite certain that the results were consistent. Three had to be taken from one contact at intervals of one week.

Results of Tests. None was definitely positive, six "doubtfuls" were re-tested and one "doubtful" was re-tested three times.

Commentary. We were somewhat in the dark concerning the character of the outbreak. Normally from the date of contact to the onset of disease 7 to 21 days should elapse. In this outbreak five weeks had elapsed in some cases before onset of symptoms, and again the period was as short as five days. Persons who had been in the Forces had had Typhoid inoculations, and this not only upsets the period of onset but masks the blood findings.

Looking back and criticising the decision to undertake all this work it is felt that we were justified in view of the widespread nature of the contacts and the virulent character of the disease. As it happens now we need not have put ourselves about, but who can tell where a carrier may lurk. Salford certainly was unaware of their danger until the storm burst.

I must pay tribute to Mr. Peacock and his assistants for their real understanding of the position and their untiring help, to the Health Visitors (Nurse Crosby and Nurse Bullough) and the District Nurse at Hazel Grove (Nurse Pelling), who not only made these difficult appointments at night, but who actually assisted me in the taking of blood specimens, to the Laboratory at Stepping Hill who worked Saturdays and Sundays to cope with the specimens, to the General Practitioners who gladly helped in the blood collection, to the Staff who worked hectically while it lasted, and lastly, to the 52 persons who co-operated so well and were so courteous and kind when we visited their homes. I regret to say, however, that three of the contacts were very difficult. Two refused outright and were rude to the Health Visitor when she called. The third was rude and haughty to the Health Visitor but agreed to have a test made. Upon visiting, however, I was received with coldness and an agressive argumentative attitude, culminating in a point blank refusal after we had gone to the trouble to bring our instruments and equipment into the house. I reported this to the Chairman of the Health Committee, who made a statement in open Council deploring this selfish attitude.

At 30th November, 1949, the number of confirmed cases arising out of the outbreak was 37, including one fatal case.

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