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REPORT

ON THE

LEEK RURAL

SANITARY DISTRICT

FOR THE

Year ending 31st Dec., 1923,

BY

J. C. McCLEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

.....

LEEK :

Hill Bros. (Leek) Limited, Printers, Haywood Street,

—1924.—



REPORT



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Report.



THE year 1923 starts a fresh chapter in the history of the Leek Rural Area, as it is the first complete year since its acreage and population were reduced by the transference of a portion of the parish of Norton to the County Burgh of Stoke-on-Trent. The acreage is 66,587 acres, and the population, as calculated by the Registrar-General, 14,490, which gives over 4½ acres for each inhabitant.

The births numbered 260—119 males and 141 females, and of these, 5 males and 4 females, were illegitimate. The Birth-rate per 1,000 ¹⁸⁴⁶ 17.9. Since 1913 the birth-rate has been only on two occasions below 20, viz., 1917 and 1922, when it was 19.7 and 19.9. Since the conclusion of the war, the birth-rate was 23 in 1919, 24 in 1920, 24.3 in 1921. The marked reduction during the last two years is due to the transference of a large industrial area to another authority.

Whilst the births showed a marked preponderance of females, the deaths were equally divided between the two sexes—72 males and 72 females. The number of deaths registered in the district was 68 males and 68 females. The 12 cases transferred included 10 from public institutions, 5 from the Leek Union Infirmary, 3 from the North Stafford Infirmary, 1 from the Cheddleton Mental Hospital, and 1 from the Royal Infirmary, Manchester. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population was 9.9, a marked reduction on that of 1922, and in fact the lowest death-rate ever recorded for the district, so that we start the new era with a figure which it is hoped may be maintained. It is pleasant to report that no deaths occurred as a consequence of parturition, and that no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were reported during the year.

There were 17 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving a death-rate of 65.3 per 1,000 births, which may be regarded as fairly satisfactory when compared with 69 for England and Wales. Two deaths from whooping cough were the only fatal cases from zymotic disease during the year amongst infants under 1 year. The mortality returns disclose no unusual or excessive numbers requiring special comment.

The following Table gives the Notifiable Diseases reported during the year:—

	Total Cases.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	5	5	0
Scarlet Fever	44	36	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0
Pneumonia	4	0	1
Erysipelas	3	0	0

The number of cases of Tuberculosis reported was 10, and of these, 9 were pulmonary. The following Table gives the age distribution:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				Total	DEATHS.				Total
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.			Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0										
1										
5	2	1		1	4				1	
10	1				1					
15		1			1		1			
20							1			
25	2				2					
35	2				2					
45							1			
55										
65 and upwards.										
TOTAL.....	7	2		1	10	3		1		4

In this district there is no wilful neglect in reporting cases of Tuberculosis, and it is very exceptional to find a death from this disease which has not been previously notified.

Between 5 and 15 which may be regarded as representing school age, there were three deaths, two resulting from tuberculous disease, pulmonary and meningitis, and one from pneumonia. The notification of infectious disease among children attending school has been comparatively light, only 2 diphtheria cases, and about half the number of the total cases of scarlet fever occurring among school children. Measles, as usual, was present, but not to a marked extent, Horton Lea and Onecote being the chief

sufferers. Whooping cough was reported from Brown Edge. Chicken pox occurred at Meerbrook, Butterton, and Elkstones, so that the prevalence of infectious diseases amongst school children was much below the average.

It is remarkable that the mortality among school children should keep so low—three deaths between 5 and 15—when one considers the proportion of the population this age period represents. It is even more remarkable when one considers the ordeal to which these children have to submit, the long cold winters, often with such roads as there are in the hills blocked with snow. It is questionable if in all England there are longer and colder winters than in this area. The altitudes reach over 1,000 feet above sea level at Butterton, Fawfieldhead, Grindon, Heathey Lee, and Hollinsclough, and to over 1,500 at Quarnford, and yet pressure, even compulsion, is brought to make children, as soon as they reach the fifth year of age, attend school, even if they have to walk two miles through a country such as I have described. It is tyranny, both cruel and heartless. Is the race of village Hampdens extinct?

The Council has made no arrangements for professional nursing in the Home. In a sparsely-populated district, it is much more difficult to arrange for proper attention to the sick than it is when there is a community to deal with. Where there are serious cases of illness in the district it is probably better for all to have the patient removed to a proper Hospital where the case can have constant professional attention. The County Council provides nurses for measles, but so far as I am aware, no advantage has been taken of it in this district, and until there are more

houses there is very little chance of the services of such nurses being requisitioned, as the practical question of where is she to sleep, would arise.

The number of Midwives remains the same as last year, viz., six. The motor buses may make it better for the town nurses to visit their country patients, but, of course, these are of no practical good for the confinements. If ever the question of Midwives for such districts as this is to be solved, it will, I believe, be on the lines of combining the Health Visiting with the Midwifery work, instead of the present arrangement of Health Visiting, Tuberculosis and School—an incongruous, hotchpotch device.

We have no Maternity or Child Welfare Centres, and no Day Nurseries. There are three Health Visitors—two wholly and one partly, for the district, who have also to visit the schools and the tuberculosis cases. These ladies are most energetic, and during 1923 put in more than 6,500 visits.

There are no establishments for the treatment of venereal disease in the district. The proximity of the North Staffs. Infirmary, where suitable provision is made for the treatment of such cases renders it unnecessary for further facilities.

Tinsters' Wood Hospital, with 12 beds, is the property of the Council, and is used practically for scarlet fever cases alone, and during the last 6½ years 186 cases have been treated there without a death. During 1923 there were 33 cases admitted to the Hospital, and their stay extended to 1,445 days, but with patients

admitted in 1922 whose stay extended into 1,923, the aggregate number of days of cases in Hospital was 1,720. The Hospital was practically occupied throughout the year; the only periods in which it was without a patient were May 6th—May 10th and Sept. 20th—Sept. 25th, and the total cost was under £600. The Council continue to send their diphtheria cases to the Leek Isolation Hospital by arrangement with the Leek Urban Council, and the Rural Council has paid in these cases all the expenses incurred.

In regard to Tuberculosis, the Tuberculosis Officer attends at Norton and Leek weekly, where he may be consulted by those suffering from tuberculous disease, and there is no doubt that his experience and expert advice are largely taken advantage of. The means of transit by motor buses, additional trams, etc., renders it easy for patients from the country to come to the Dispensaries, and when the case has reached the stage that forbids or renders impossible such an easy journey, a visit to the Tuberculosis Dispensary can be of no practical value in the large majority of cases.

There is a Smallpox Hospital at Bagnall, within the district. This Institution is the property of the North Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, and has accommodation for about 60 patients.

The available Hospitals for the district, all of which are situated without, are, the North Staffs. Infirmary, situated in Stoke, where the most serious cases are taken, and practically all from west of Endon. The Leek Cottage Hospital, situated in Leek,

and in the centre of the district, also proves useful, but practically all the old, helpless, bedridden cases find their way ultimately to the Leek Workhouse Infirmary, which to a large extent might be characterised as a Home for Incurables. This is also the only Institution in which unmarried mothers are confined at the public expense; and for illegitimate children the Workhouse is the only home provided. When over three years of age, the Guardians have these children transferred to Stafford, where they are boarded in the Home of the Stafford Guardians.

For the conveyance of infectious cases to Hospital, there is an Ambulance attached to both Tinsters Wood and the Leek Isolation Hospital, and for non-infectious and accident cases, there is a Motor Ambulance stationed in Leek, the services of which are available to residents in the Rural Area at a reasonable charge.

The Sanitary Staff of the Council consists of the M.O.H. and the Sanitary Inspector, who holds the certificate of the Sanitary Institute.

Arrangements are made by the County Council for examination of diphtheria swabs by the County Laboratory, Wolverhampton, and this is largely taken advantage of, and no cases are allowed to leave the Hospital until a swab has been sent for examination and the result is negative. Arrangements for the bacteriological examination of venereal cases are also made by the County Council.

The total number of new houses erected during the year is 11.

That there is a want of housing accommodation is self-evident, and overcrowding as a result occurs. Under the circumstances prevailing, this is a very difficult problem to deal with, as there is no accommodation available for the surplus inhabitants. It is earnestly to be hoped that in the immediate future something will be done to put an end to this state of affairs. In other paths of life demand stimulates and secures supply, and if rent restrictions were withdrawn no doubt the supply would tend to meet the demand. At present in many cases the lodger pays an exorbitant rent, and if he can afford to do so, an economic rent, which would not be more for a suitable house, is equally within his means.

The Leek Rural District extends to 66,587 acres, with an estimated population of 14,490.

Number of inhabited houses for 1921, 3,625.

Number of families, or separate occupiers, 1921, 3,699.

Rateable Value, £92,534.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £218.

~~The~~ vital statistics for 1923:—

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births:				
Legitimate ...	251 ...	114 ...	137	
Illegitimate ..	9 ...	5 ...	4	
	—	—	—	
	260	119	141	Birth-rate, 17.9.
Deaths - - -	144 ...	72 ...	72 - - -	Death-rate, 9.9.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth, 0.

Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births, 65.3.

Deaths from Measles, all ages, 2.

Deaths from Whooping cough, all ages, 4.

Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age, 6.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1923.

	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	5	5	0
Scarlet Fever	44	36	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0
Pneumonia	4	0	1
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	6	0	0

J. COWAN McCLEW.

Table I.—Leek Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1923 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	NETT.		Num- ber *	Rate	of Non- residents regist'ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not regist'ed in the District.	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber +	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Num- ber	Rate p. 1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1918	Deaths 13894 Births 15568	341	343	22	222	15·9	7	29	26	75·8	244	17·5
1919	Deaths 15079 Births 15708	372	372	23·6	190	12·6	11	25	24	64·5	204	13·5
1920	15680	377	377	24·04	158	10·07	8	18	33	87	168	10·7
1921	16190	394	394	24·3	172	10·6	6	22	29	73·6	188	11·6
1922	14806	295	295	19·99	193	13·05	3	29	23	77·96	219	14·7
1923	14490	254	260	17·9	136	9·3	4	12	17	65·3	144	9·9

*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water) } 66,587

Total population at all ages (estimated)14,490

Number of inhabited houses..... 3,243

Average number of persons per house.....4.5

Table II.—Leek Rural District.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1923.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases Re-moved to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	At Ages—Years.					1 Leek & Leek-frith District	2 Longnor District		3 Norton District		
			1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65					65 and upwards	
Small-pox ..													
Cholera ..													
Diphtheria ..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Erysipelas ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	44	..	26	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39
Typhoid fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	9	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	67		5	34	17	7	3	1					

3—Norton Sub-Registration District, 2—Longnor Sub-Registration District.
1—Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.
Isolation Hospital, Tinsters wood, Brownedge. Leek Isolation Hospital.

Table III.—Leek Rural District.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1	2 All ages.	3 Under 1.	4 1 and under 2.	5 2 and under 5.	6 5 and under 15.	7 15 and under 25.	8 25 and under 45.	9 45 and under 65.	10 65 and upwards.
All Causes { Certified ...	...		17	2	3	3	6	7	28	74
All Causes { Uncertified ...	...			1	1				1	1
Enteric Fever ...										
Cerebro: Spinal Fever ...										
Encephalitis Lethargica ...										
Measles ...	2						1	1		
Scarlet Fever ...										
Whooping Cough ...	4	2	1	1						
Diphtheria and Croup ...										
Influenza ...	1								1	
Erysipelas ...	1							1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3					1	1		1	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1					1				
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3						2		1	
Cancer—Malignant Disease... 14	14								8	6
Rheumatic Fever ...										
Meningitis ...										
Organic Heart Disease ... 20	20							1	4	15
Bronchitis ... 11	11	2	1							8
Pneumonia ... 14	14	3	1	2	1	1			1	5
Other Respiratory Diseases ...										
Diarrhoea. ...										
Appendicitis and Typhlitis...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... 4	4								2	2
Puerperal Fever ...										
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever ...										
Congenital Debility, Malformation and premature Birth and Accident at Birth ... 7	7	7								
Violence, apart from Suicide ... 5	5	1		1			1			2
Other Defined Diseases ... 39	39	2						4	8	25
Ill-defined or unknown diseases ... 3	3								2	1
Arteris Sclerosis 12	12								1	11
Totals ... 144	144	17	3	4	3	6	7	29	75	

Table IV.—Leek Rural District.

1923.—Infant Mortality

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under One Year
	Small-pox									
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough						1	1			2
Diphtheria, Croup										
Influenza										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis										
Convulsions	1			1	2					2
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis						2				2
Pneumonia all forms						1	1	1		3
Diarrhoea										
Enteritis										
Gastritis										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Suffocation, overlying										
Injury at Birth	1				1					1
Atelectasis										
Congenital Malformations		1			1					1
Premature Birth	1			1	2		1			3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus						1	1			2
Accident								1		1
Other Causes										
Ill-defined Diseases										
Congenital Debility										
Grand Totals	3	1		2	6	5	4	1		17

Table V.
Causes of Death in Leek Rural District, 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES.	72	72
Enteric Fever	1	1
Measles	2	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	1
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	1	2
Influenza	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	6
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	10
Cancer, malignant disease	9	3
Rheumatic Fever	1	8
Diabetes	7	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	1	0
Organic Heart Disease ... ..	...	...
Arteria-sclerosis ... ..	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	...	...
Diarrhœa &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever ... ..	...	...
Congenital Debility, &c.	4	4
Suicide ... ..	...	...
Other deaths from violence	4	2
Other defined diseases	12	13
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	10	7
Illegitimate	2	1
Total Births	119	141
Legitimate	114	137
Illegitimate	5	4
POPULATION (for Births and Deaths)	14,490	

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.2

TABLE VI.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Total Deaths under One Year.		Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Un-certified Causes of Death.		
											Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years)	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years)				
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.63	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3	
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	6.0	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1	

Staffordshire County Council.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1923, in the Rural District of Leek.

	Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after notice by	
	Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority	Inspector.	Authority.
Foul Conditions	42	16	16		16	
Structural Defects	37	9	9		9	
Dwellinghouses and Schools ...	94	2	2		2	
Lodging-houses						
Dairies and Milkshops	86	17	17		17	
Cowsheds						
Bakehouses	16	1	1		1	
Slaughter-houses	97	2	2		2	
Canal Boats	17	3	3		3	
Ashpits and Privies	167	36	36		36	
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	7	7	7		7	
Water Closets						
House Drainage {	Defective Traps	15	15	15	15	
	No Disconnection	42	15	15	15	
	Other Faults	51	18	18	18	
	Water Supply... .. .	18	11	11	11	
Pigsties	24	6	6		6	
Animals improperly kept	17	5	5		5	
Offensive Trades	64	2	2		2	
Smoke Nuisances						
Other Nuisances	26	7	7		7	
TOTALS...	820	172	172		172	
Unwholesome food {	Number of Seizures					
	Condemned by Magistrate					
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale					
Convictions ditto ditto						Nil
Food and Drugs Act {	Samples taken for Analysis					
	Number found Adulterated, &c.					
	Proceedings taken					
Number of Convictions...						Nil
Samples of Water taken for Analysis						
" " condemned as unfit for use						Nil
Precautions against infectious disease						
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed						4
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease...						53
Schools ditto ditto						1
Chapels ditto ditto						
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease						
Convictions ditto ditto						
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things...						
Convictions ditto ditto...						Nil

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

*Signed Geo. Rd. Hewlett,
Sanitary Inspector.*

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1923, for the Rural District of Leek.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factor, Laundries)			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)... ..	24		
Workplaces* (other than Outworkers' Premises included in part 3 of this Report)..			
Total	24		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
*Sanitary accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective (not separate for sexes... ..	1	1	1	
	See foot note.			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100).	None			
Other offences	None			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.				
Total	1	1	1	

* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted, but no standard has been fixed by the Council.

3.—Home Work.

*NATURE OF WORK 1	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES SECTION 109, 110							
	Lists received from Employers		Twice in the year		Once in the year		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received forward from other Councils		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils		Prosecutions Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists		Prosecutions Failing to send lists		Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises	In-stances served	Notices served	Prosecutions made	In-stances	Orders made	Prosecutions (Sections 109 110)
	†Lists	†Outworkers																			
Wearing Apparel—	
(1) making &c.	
(2) cleaning and washing	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	
Furniture and Upholstery	
Fur pulling	
Umbrellas	
Paper Bags and Boxes	
Brush making	
Stuffed Toys	
File making...	
Electro Plate	
Cables and Chains...	
Anchors and Grapnels	
Cart Gear	
Locks, Latches and Keys...	
TOTAL	

NIL.

No returns received or sent.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective class. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number
(1)	(2)
39	39
Total number of workshops on Register ...	39

Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) ...	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) ...	
Other ...	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	
In use at the end of the year ...	

May, 1924.

(Signature) J. Cowan McClellan,
Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

Return made 1923.—Annual Report.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ending December, ~~1922~~ 1923

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	8243
(2) Number of working-class dwelling houses	...	...	1849
(3) Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	11
(4) Temporary dwellings	...	...	...

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

i.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	7

ii.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	5
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	27
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	...	...	27
(a) by owners	...	...	...
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied —	
(a) by owners	26
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890:—

(1) Name of area	} None
(2) Acreage	
(3) Number of working-class houses in area ...	
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building by-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer: Council's Surveyor.

