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Leek Urban District

ANNUAL REPORT




MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1957

PREPARED BY

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AND

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**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LEEK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1957, during which year, on 1st February, I became your Medical Officer of Health, my predecessor, Dr. A. C. Hallowes, having served you for 17 years.

The population again decreased by a small number (20 persons), continuing the trend of 1955 and 1956, to give a figure of 18,950. The density of the population was again 4.4 persons per acre. The number of persons per house is of interest, being 2.9. This does not mean, of course, that overcrowding does not occur.

The birth rate increased considerably in 1957, 271 births having occurred. In the last 4 years there has been a steady annual increase in the number of births. The adjusted birth rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population is however less than the national birth rate of 16.1.

Still births decreased during the year to give a figure less than the national one. The number of still births does not appear to alter greatly, being due principally to difficult or abnormal labour.

Infant mortality reached a more satisfactory level—4 infant deaths only occurred, compared to 9 in 1956. All these deaths were in the first 2 weeks of life. Many are difficult or impossible to prevent, in the light of our present knowledge.

Deaths in general showed a remarkable fall in 1957—201 deaths occurred—this is the lowest since 1926 when 200 deaths occurred. With an increasing birth rate and a fall in death rate the population figure will obviously increase.

The causes of death were little changed. 36.8% of all the deaths were due to heart disease, a slight increase over the 1956 figure of 34.7%. Cancer increased only slightly from 19.4% in 1956 to 20.9% in 1957; cancer of the lung was more marked—3% of all deaths compared to 1.8% in 1956. We are, however, dealing only with a small number of cases, when even one case may make an undue difference to the eventual figure.

Fatal accidents at home or round about the home diminished in 1957—from 10 in 1956 to 4 in 1957. All 4 were due to falls, mainly in the elderly. The subject of accident prevention is very difficult.

Section E shows the position regarding housing in Leek. It will be seen that 5 clearance areas were declared in Belle Vue, Mill Street, and Pickwood Rd., comprising 33 houses. In addition, 24 individual houses were dealt with. 118 new properties were built during the year.

Also the Council agreed to help Leek R.D. rehouse Blackshaw Moor Camp, on a 50/50 basis.

The water supplies of Leek required a great deal of time in

1957. The purity of the water had been giving concern to the County Medical Officer for some years.

In April, the Health Committee considered a report I had submitted to them on the subject, and a special meeting of the Water Committee was held in that month, at which I attended. A further report was submitted to the Water Committee in September. Various measures were taken by the Council:—the heights of the collecting chambers at Upper Hulme were raised, the springs were reconstructed, cast iron pipes were laid to the addits, a new main collecting chamber was made, the chlorination house was repaired and a new cast iron main was laid to it. These were done by the end of May.

Control of the land above the Mount Reservoir was obtained in November.

The chlorination was to be increased to a proper level and checked daily. The increase was first noted in April and improved to a reasonably stable required dosage in the last few months of the year.

The question of more control over the catchment area at Upper Hulme was considered by the Water Committee, but no action was taken in this direction. Structural improvement of the Mount Reservoir was also considered by the Water Committee and it was decided in July "that details of a proposal for reconstructing the sloping sides and the bottom of one half of the reservoir at an estimated cost of £9,500 be prepared and submitted for consideration by the Ministry with a view to eventual covering with a roof of light construction."

One other matter of note regarding water supplies was the proposed regrouping of water undertakings in the North of Staffordshire—the proposed formation of a North East Staffordshire Joint Board.

Details of the results of tests over the year appear on pages 18, 19, and 20.

The infectious disease position in 1957 was, as usual, a varied one, though the general number of notifications was considerably less than in 1956, due mainly to a fall in the number of cases of measles.

Acute anterior poliomyelitis was the principal notifiable disease concerned perhaps, since a total of 13 cases occurred—5 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic—from June to September.

Influenza was also prominent.

In 1956, 40% approximately of children were immunised against diphtheria and 16% approximately of children were vaccinated against smallpox.

In 1957, 28% approximately of children were immunised against diphtheria and 17.7% approximately of children were vaccinated against smallpox.

The figures speak for themselves. Diphtheria immunisation is carried out both by the general practitioners and at the Infant Welfare Centres. The County Council staff were, of course,

occupied in carrying out inoculations against poliomyelitis, and it might therefore appear that more County staff are required.

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out by the general practitioners alone, though I have asked the County Medical Officer of Health to carry it out at the Child Welfare Centres.

There will always be the conscientious mother to whom vaccination can be suggested but the great majority of mothers are not in the least interested in smallpox. More propaganda is needed.

Tuberculosis figures showed little change, 9 new cases being notified.

The compulsory removal to proper accommodation of persons in need of care and attention under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act was again not required. However the department dealt with two cases. In one case two persons aged 82 and 55 were removed to care whilst their house was disinfested from bed bugs. No permanent care was available for them in a residential home, and only one was desirous of this anyway. In the other, a person ill with an undiagnosed disease was persuaded to enter hospital to allow a diagnosis to be made.

In August, it was decided to submit revised proposals to the Ministry for extension to the Sewage Works, to take the Leekbrook Dyeworks effluent, and sewage from Cheddleton Heath. One other item of interest was the progress made in establishing a new Cattle Market. In August, tenders were invited for the attested cattle section. At the time of writing this report, it is in process of erection.

The Rent Act 1957, came into operation on 6th July, 1957. This Act is designed to amend the law relating to rents, possession of houses and for other purposes connected therewith.

The Housing Act 1957, came into operation on 1st September, 1957. The Act consolidated the enactments relating to housing with the exception of certain provisions relating to financial matters.

I would like, on concluding this report, to express my appreciation for the very capable and willing help given me during the year by your Public Health Inspectors and the Health Department in general, including the preparation of Sections D, E and F of the report.

P. G. CANNON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	4,306
Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1957) ...	18,950
Number of persons per acre	4.4
Number of persons per house	2.9
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year	6,517

Rateable value at 31st March, 1957	£182,568
Product of a penny rate at 31st March, 1957 (estimate)	£787 8s. 7d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Male	Female	Total
Live births	132	139	271
(Illegitimate births)	(3)	(2)	(5)
Illegitimacy rate = 18.5 per 1,000 live births.			
Illegitimacy rate (England & Wales) =	46.0		
Birth rate per 1,000 population =	14.3		
Adjusted birth rate =	14.7		
	(comparability factor 1.03)		
Birth rate (England and Wales) =	16.1		
	(the highest rate since 1949)		

Note on Adjusted Birth Rate.

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower, and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar-General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	1	4	5
(Illegitimate)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) =			18.1
Still birth rate (England and Wales) =			22.4
Maternal mortality —	NIL.		
	Male	Female	Total
Infantile mortality —(deaths of infants under 1 year of age) ...	2	2	4
(Illegitimate)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Infantile mortality rate =	14.8		
Infantile mortality rate (England and Wales) = 23.0 (the lowest annual rate ever recorded in this country)			

	Male	Female	Total
Neonatal mortality (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)	2	2	4

(Illegitimate)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Neonatal mortality rate		=	14.8
Neonatal mortality rate (England and Wales)		=	16.5

Deaths — All Ages.

Male ...	97	Female ...	104	Total ...	201.
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population				=	10.6
Adjusted death rate (comparable to England and Wales)				=	10.8
				(comparability factor 1.02)	
Death rate (England and Wales)				=	11.5

Note.—This comparability factor is obtained and used on similar principle to that for comparability factor for births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	7	15
" " lung, bronchus ...	6	—	6
" " breast	—	5	5
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	8	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	14	21
Coronary disease, angina	17	14	31
Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8
Other heart disease	13	22	35
Other circulatory disease	5	2	7
Influenza	3	2	5
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	1	5	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	12	18
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	3	—	3
	97	104	201

NOTE :

Tuberculosis and syphilis. Details of the two deaths due to these are given in the section on infectious disease.

Malignant disease (cancer). 42 deaths were due to this cause, i.e. 20.9% of all deaths.

Cancer of the lung caused 6 deaths in males i.e. 3% of all

deaths. The ages of the lung cancer cases were 57, 60, 62, 72, 73, 74.

Heart disease caused 74 deaths i.e. 36.8% of all deaths.

Influenza. The 5 deaths due to this were in males aged 8, 58 and 65 years, and females aged 57 and 88 years. The boy of 8 developed a fulminating influenzal meningitis and the two other males both developed pneumonia, which in the case aged 65 caused heart failure.

The female case aged 57 developed an acute bronchitis and heart failure as a result of her attack of influenza whilst the female of 88 developed broncho-pneumonia.

Pneumonia. The 4 deaths were in males aged 70 and 71 and females aged 69 and 73

Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea. The two cases were a boy aged 1 year who died from toxæmia due to gastroenteritis and a female aged 82 whose resistance to the illness was lowered by her age.

Motor vehicle accidents. The one death was in a male of 19 years who whilst motor cycling accidentally collided with a motor car.

Suicide. As in 1956, there were 3 suicidal deaths—two males aged 44 and 46 from carbon monoxide poisoning due to inhalation of coal gas and in one male aged 61 by swallowing lysol.

DEATHS DUE TO HOME ACCIDENTS IN 1957.

Male 71 Toxaemia from sepsis in a bed sore. Poor condition due to disseminated sclerosis. Fracture of left femur caused by a fall at home (died 5 weeks after fall).

Female 69 Toxaemia due to bed sores. Fracture of spine arising from a fall at home (died 6 months after fall).

Female 77 Arteriosclerotic heart disease accelerated by fracture of left femur caused by an accidental fall at home (died 3 months after fall).

Male 45 A fractured skull through an accidental fall down-stairs.

Summary: 4 deaths, 2 male, 2 female, as a result of falls in the home.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Male Age 30 minutes Prematurity (29 weeks gestation).

Female Age 2 weeks Meningomyelocele.
Spina Bifida.

Female Age 5 days Meconium Ileus.

Male	Age	8 hours	Excessive prematurity—gestation 32 weeks (B. Wt. 4½ lbs.). Atelectasis.
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SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Peter Gordon Cannon, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
2. James Rowbotham, M.P.H.I.A., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. Edgar Norris Whitehead, M.P.H.I.A., Public Health Inspector.

The Urban District Council is the sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services.

The local authority has no major responsibilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The sanitary administration of the district has not been altered by it. The County Council is both Local Health and Local Sanitary Authority as well as Local Education Authority. It has assumed new and diverse responsibilities under the Act. It is responsible for the following services: maternity and child welfare, domiciliary midwifery, vaccination and immunisation, an ambulance service, a health visiting service, the administration of the Mental Services, "care and after care" and the provision of home nursing and "home helps." Section 21 of the Act imposes on the County Council the duty of providing Health Centres.

The following are the principal services provided.

1. **Ambulance Services** (Section 27).

On 5th March, the new ambulance station at Haregate Road came into operation, a great improvement on the former premises at the Town Yard.

There are 4 ambulances and 3 sitting cars and a staff of 19, consisting of 1 officer in charge and 18 drivers.

During the year radio reception was fitted to 2 sitting cars and 2 of the ambulances.

2. **Laboratory Facilities.** (Part, Section 26).

Leek is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners, in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected or actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological

examination of drinking water and sewage, the sampling of milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the sampling of ice cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves, with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

Sputum.

During 1957, the laboratory service investigated 70 specimens of sputum submitted for examination for the tubercle bacillus by the Chest Physician. All the specimens were examined by direct microscopy and 3 were found to be positive. 67 were examined by cultural methods and of these 1 was found to be positive for tubercle bacillus. The general practitioners submitted 25 specimens of sputum for general examination and 2 of these were found to contain pneumococci. 5 of the specimens were cultivated for tubercle bacilli, but all were negative.

Throat Swabs.

20 throat swabs were taken in 1957 by the general practitioners. 7 were positive for haemolytic streptococci, 6 of which were the Lancefield Group A type. 5 throat swabs were taken by the health department from the staff of a primary school and the mother of an ill child absent from this school on account of sore throat. All were negative.

Nasal Swabs.

4 nasal swabs were taken by the general practitioners; 3 of these were normal, 1 showed haemolytic streptococci of Lancefield Group A type. The one nasal swab taken by the health department gave a negative result.

Faeces.

Due to the outbreak of poliomyelitis, 53 specimens of faeces were taken by the health department for the possible presence of poliomyelitis virus. Of these, 4 were positive for the virus.

The health department was asked to investigate a man occupied as a food handler, who had formerly had amoebic dysentery. 5 specimens of faeces were taken and all were normal.

For various other reasons, mainly food poisoning, 20 other faeces specimens were sent to the laboratory by the health department—6 of these showed *Salmonella* reading and 1 pathogenic *B.coli*.

The general practitioners submitted 36 faeces specimens for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford—3 showed *Salmonella saint paul* and 1 *Salmonella* reading.

Blood Specimens.

Blood specimens from 3 members of the Leek Water Department were examined by Widal test to verify their freedom from water carrying disease—the agglutination tests were negative and clot cultures sterile. Also 3 blood specimens were sent by the

general practitioners, but these were similarly negative to the tests.

Food Samples.

The laboratory was also used for the examination of various food samples, dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Milk.

The laboratory continues to report on the results of general bacteriological tests and biological tests for tuberculosis, in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council Milk Sampling Officer—milk sold in the Urban District. During the year, a total of 199 samples were taken. 182 samples were submitted to the methylene blue test, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness. 11 samples i.e. 6.0% failed to pass this test. Failures were in undesignated, tuberculin tested and tuberculin tested pasteurised milks. Three of these failures were by the same retailer (probably the producer was at fault), 2 were from a producer-retailer, 2 by another producer-retailer, 1 by another producer-retailer, 2 different retailers who sold milk from the same producer each provided a sample that failed the test. The other unsatisfactory sample was by a retailer not his own producer.

Pasteurisation—measured by the phosphatase test—was 97.8% effective—2 specimens of 89 tested having failed the test. Sterilised milk continued to be satisfactory—no specimen failed the turbidity test.

Biological tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out on 46 milk samples—on undesignated and tuberculin tested types. No tubercle bacilli were found.

The quality of milk has certainly greatly improved over the years, but there is need for constant vigilance. It is a matter of concern that neither the Urban Council nor the County Council have any control over the production conditions of milk. This is a responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food through their County Milk Production Officer.

A table showing the results of the tests made in 1957 is on page 15.

The laboratory distributes in the prevention of disease, diphtheria prophylactic and calf lymph for smallpox vaccination. It makes available measles prophylactic for the passive immunisation of contacts and distributes outfits for the collection of pathological material.

3. Maternity, Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services. (Sections 23, 25 and 29).

There are three County Council midwives—two full time and one part time. Leek also has two district nurses. The Leek Area Health Committee, under Section 29, is responsible for the appointment of domestic helps. Their function is to give assistance

in the home during the incapacity of a wife or mother, and they do not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services—Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Service. There are three Health Visitors available for Ante-Natal work and for the supervision of nursing mothers and children. Under the direction of the Chest Physician, all have duties of visiting the tuberculous.

4. Hospitals.

The following hospitals are available for various forms of treatment: general, acute and chronic, sanatoria, mental and infectious diseases—Bucknall Hospital; Memorial Hospital, Leek; North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary; Haywood Hospital; Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill; Longton Cottage Hospital; City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent; Moorlands Hospital, Leek; Cheadle Hospital; Westeliffe Hospital, Chell; Groundsow Sanatorium and Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Loggerheads, nr. Market Drayton; St. Edward's Hospital, Leek; Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital; Limewood Hospital, Newcastle and Stanfield Hospital, Burslem (both for chronic sick). All are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board through the local Area Management Committees. Geographical hospital boundaries have thus been greatly widened by the Regional arrangements under the Act, and as far as this district is concerned, have made the problem of finding hospital accommodation for the acutely sick a little less difficult than in many parts of the country. The problem of the disposal of the chronic sick has increased.

Maternity cases, in an emergency, are received at the City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. Part of the maternity wing of the Haywood Hospital is now available for normal cases without charge and part is still on a fee-paying basis (private beds).

5. Mortuary.

The Council's mortuary is situated in Condlyffe Road. Essential equipment is provided by the local authority and a mortuary attendant is available when required. The mortuary was used for 32 persons during 1957, and 9 post mortems were performed.

SECTION C.

The prevalence of infectious disease during the year showed a marked decline over the previous year—the total number of confirmed notifications was 147 compared to 389 in 1956. The decline was due to the fall in the occurrence of cases of measles from 335 in 1956 to 21 in 1957. A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases during the year 1957 appears in the report.

There are ample hospital facilities at Bucknall Isolation Hospital within the area of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee, for the reception of all types of infectious disease. Admission is usually arranged by the local medical

practitioners and transport is undertaken by the local Ambulance Service.

Measles. Cases occurred fairly evenly throughout the year. 21 were notified. 1 case only was above the age of 9 years—being 22. 1 case was less than a year old (10 months of age).

Whooping Cough. Showed some increase over the previous year. 28 cases occurred compared to 16 in 1956. 20 of these cases were in the first quarter. The age at which the disease occurred is of interest as usually children are affected—sometimes with considerable distress. Here, 3 cases were over 9 years, being aged 10, 22 and 41—and diagnosed by 3 different general practitioners. It is important for parents to remember that this disease can be prevented or at least considerably reduced in severity by active immunisation which can be carried out by the general practitioners or at the Welfare Clinic.

It is recommended that infants receive 3 injections, with 1 month between each, starting at the age of 3 months, with a reinforcing dose at the age of 2 years. Figures for immunisation against the disease are not available due to pressure of work of Area Health Office.

Scarlet Fever. This gave a large number of cases in 1957—producing 45 cases, compared to 20 in 1956. The disease occurred throughout the year. It is now often so mild that throat swabs are of great help in the diagnosis—hence the 20 throat swabs taken by the general practitioners, of which 7 showed haemolytic streptococci present. Again the majority of people affected were children aged 2–9, but 3 cases occurred who were 10, 14 and 19.

Acute Poliomyelitis. Caused considerable work during the year, when 13 cases occurred—5 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic. The first case occurred on the 27th June in a man of 40—of non-paralytic type. 5 paralytic and 7 non-paralytic occurred in the next three months, the last case being diagnosed on the 12th September. Contacts were investigated and excluded from school or work when considered necessary. 53 faeces specimens were taken from contacts of cases. Of these 4 were positive for the virus. 3 of these positive specimens were taken from the same child—a child aged 3 years—on 23.8.57, 5.9.57, and 24.9.57. It was not until the 9.10.57 that a negative specimen was obtained. The difficulty here was that this child—not himself a case of poliomyelitis but carrying the cause of the disease—had one brother and two sisters of school age—and a carrier may remain a carrier for some months, in which case exclusion of child contacts from school would have a bad effect on their education. I excluded them from school for 5 weeks and 2 weeks after this our first negative specimen was obtained from the carrier. The Ministry of Health recommends a period of exclusion of 3 weeks whether a carrier or not, but in my opinion this must be considered according to the circumstances, e.g. type of school and standard of sanitation, and even in Leek there are some poor schools.

Some authorities spend an incredible amount of time tracing contacts of cases. This is impossible in a small authority with limited staff, and I doubt if any worth while results are obtained anyway. It is very satisfying to do such intensive tracing of contacts, but a Health Department must be practical, hence our practice is to do tracing of all immediate contacts only, and isolate where required.

Various cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred in the neighbouring Rural Districts of Leek and Cheadle.

Immunisation against diphtheria in the schools and clinics of Leek was suspended from July until alum free diphtheria prophylactic could be obtained—alum containing prophylactic does predispose to paralysis, if a person when inoculated is in the early stages of incubation of acute poliomyelitis.

Tonsil and adenoid operations were suspended from July until November.

The local press were kept informed of all cases, and advice was given to schools and the general public on precautions to take against the disease.

The cases which have occurred in the past few years in Leek are: 1950, nil; 1951, 10; 1952, nil; 1953, 1; 1954, 2; 1955, nil; 1956, 1.

I would like to remark upon the very great co-operation given by the Bucknall Infectious Diseases Hospital, whose Medical Superintendent is Dr. G. L. Brown.

Acute Pneumonia produced the large number of 28 cases. 17 of these were in the last quarter of the year, and the third quarter was clear of the disease. Ages varied from 7 over 65 to 1 or 4 years.

Food Poisoning. 7 notifications were received, but only 3 of these were confirmed. The first group notified consisted of 4 members of one family—notified in early March. They were shown to be clear of the disease.

In August, a girl of 12 was notified as a case, and this was confirmed by Bucknall Hospital where she had been admitted for treatment. The organism concerned was *Salmonella saint paul*. On investigating the contacts, her brother aged 9 years was found to be carrying the same organism, but this was the only carrier of the 10 immediate contacts.

2 unrelated cases were notified in November—a male of 50 in whom the organism was *Salmonella saint paul*, and secondly a female of 20 in whom the organism was *Salmonella reading*. The contacts of this second case—a man aged 27 who worked in a grocery warehouse and a woman of 45 were found to be carriers of the same organism. The male was excluded from food handling until 3 negative faeces specimens had been obtained. In no case of food poisoning was it possible to find any food incriminated as a cause of the initial case.

Diphtheria. No case of diphtheria was notified in 1957. The emphasis is constantly upon its prevention by immunisation. A

state of immunity is achieved by a total of two injections given at the recommended ages of 7 and 8 months; and a booster dose should be given at age 5, 8 and 11 years. The immunisation arrangements are similar to those for whooping cough. In 1957 119 children of pre-school age (73 of under 1 year) and 17 of school age received primary immunisation. 49 children between 1 and 14 years of age received re-inforcing dosage of which 17 were aged 1—4 years.

271 births occurred in 1957 and 250 births occurred in 1956. It would appear therefore that approximately 28% of children are being immunised against diphtheria. This figure is too low to achieve a satisfactory state of immunity in the population, and is even lower than the 41% of 1956. (Polio immunisation has occupied much time of course with County staff).

In England and Wales, 78 cases of diphtheria occurred in 1957 and there were 3 deaths due to the disease.

Smallpox. 4 cases of smallpox occurred in England and Wales in 1957 of whom 2 died. This reminds the general population that vaccination against this disease should be carried out.

65 children were vaccinated against smallpox in 1957 in Leek. Of these 46 were under 1 year of age, 4 aged 1, 4 were aged 2—4, 2 were aged 5—14 and 9 were aged 15 or over. The older age group are done presumably because of emigration or travel to other countries. In addition 25 persons were re-vaccinated, 2 aged 2—4, 1 aged 5—14 and the others of 15 or over.

Is this rate of vaccination satisfactory? With approximately 260 births a year, only 46 infants have been vaccinated against smallpox i.e. 17.7%. This figure again is too low. If smallpox occurred in the district most of the population would have to be vaccinated.

Vaccination is recommended at the age of 6 months. It is a simple procedure, and gives no ill effects at this age, using modern technique.

If we sum up the whole position regarding immunisation, an infant should be immunised against whooping cough at 3, 4 and 5 months; should be vaccinated against smallpox at age 6 months; should be immunised against diphtheria at age 7 and 8 months; a booster against whooping cough should be given at the age of 2 years and boosters against diphtheria at 5, 8 and 11 years. Re-vaccination against smallpox could be done each 4—5 years.

I am indebted to the Area Medical Officer for the figures relating to the number of children in Leek immunised or vaccinated in 1957.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education memorandum on the closure of schools and the suggested exclusion from school on account of infectious disease, appears on pages 22 and 23.

Tuberculosis. The year commenced with a total of 85 persons on the Tuberculosis Register. During the year, 11 persons

were added of whom 9 were new cases. A revision of the whole register, however, was indicated, and as a result, at the end of the year, 78 names were recorded. The ages of the new cases are of interest. The non-pulmonary case was, as expected, in a child—aged 9 years. The non-pulmonary type of tuberculosis is usually due to milk being drunk which contains tubercle bacilli. Undoubtedly, pasteurised and sterilised milks are the safest milks obtainable. The ages of the new pulmonary cases are:—Female 57 years. Males 22, 24, 47, 47, 50, 56 and 58 years. There is no doubt that the middle-aged man is now prominent as a potential case of tuberculosis, and it is on this group that the Mass Radiography Service is focusing much attention. Over the last 3 years the number of new cases has been 1955, 7; 1956, 7; 1957, 9; to give a proportion of cases in Leek at the end of the year of 4.1 per thousand of the population—a similar figure to that in 1956.

The Health Visitors provided in the year 43 progress reports on patients already on the register and 3 reports upon environmental conditions of patients first diagnosed in 1957. Progress reports should be submitted on each patient each 6 months, and each new patient should be visited for an environmental report.

A table showing the position regarding tuberculosis appears on page 24.

The 1 death from lung tuberculosis during 1957 was in a man aged 68 first notified as a case of the disease 10 years before.

Mass Radiography. The Unit based on Stoke-on-Trent carried out a survey of the general population of Leek from 10th—20th September and on 11th October, at factories, the Nicholson Institute and the Market Hall. A total of 6,456 persons were examined—900 fewer than the 1953 survey. 13 cases of active or clinically significant tuberculosis were found. Details are shown in the table on page 25.

Syphilis. The one death due to this disease was a man aged 89.

Anthrax. Under the Anthrax Order of 1938, 3 premises were declared Infected Places due to suspected anthrax. In two of the premises anthrax was confirmed.

Influenza. Towards the end of September an outbreak of influenza or influenza like illness became generalised in Leek. The illness affected all age groups. At schools the proportion of absence varied from 10—60%. The outbreak markedly decreased at the end of October and had disappeared by the middle of November. There were 5 deaths due directly or indirectly to this disease—details appear in the notes of causes of death.

MILK SAMPLING, 1957—LEEK U.D.

By County Council Milk Sampling Officer.

Total	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Examined for T.B.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Negative	Positive
Undesignated	12	5	—	—	—	—	17	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	74	4	—	—	—	—	29	—
T.T. Pasteurised	46*	2	48	1	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	40	—	39	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Total	172*	11	87	2	15	—	46	—

* One sample was declared void on the Methylene Blue Test owing to high atmospheric shade temperature on the date sampled.

WATER SAMPLES — LEEK SUPPLIES, 1957
BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

Month	Sample taken by Water Dept.	Result		Sample taken by Health Dept.	Result		Total Samples	Result	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Jan.	27	27	—	10	10	—	37	37	—
Feb.	24	24	—	8	8	—	32	32	—
March	15	15	—	35	30	5	50	45	5
April	17	17	—	19	16	3	36	33	3
May	26	23	3	7	6	1	33	29	4
June	15	15	—	6	4	2	21	19	2
July	16	16	—	4	4	—	20	20	—
Aug.	16	16	—	3	1	2	19	17	2
Sept.	20	18	2	1	1	—	21	19	2
Joint sampling occurred (11 by Water Dept., 15 by combined smplg.)									
Oct.							26	26	—
Nov.							20	20	—
Dec.							15	15	—
							330	312	18

- February** One unsatisfactory sample was actually obtained by the Health Department, but the source of water was not direct from the main, but from an uncovered tank.
- March** Of the 5 unsatisfactory samples, 2 were taken from house taps, and 3 from the collecting chambers at Upper Hulme.
- April** All the 3 unsatisfactory samples were taken from the collecting chambers at Upper Hulme.
- May** All the 4 unsatisfactory samples were from domestic supplies (1 at Caravan Site, Ashbourne Road).
- June** The 2 unsatisfactory samples were from domestic supplies (1 at the Abattoir).
- August** The 2 unsatisfactory samples were from domestic supplies.
- September** The 2 unsatisfactory samples were from domestic supplies (1 at Caravan Site, Ashbourne Road).
- November** One sample did show very small number of organisms present (1 coliform) although free chlorine at this time was 0.25 p.p.m.
- Water considered by Public Health Laboratory to be satisfactory.
- The sampling done by the Water Department was normally on a WEDNESDAY, and by the Health Department on THURSDAY.

Joint sampling is now carried out on TUESDAY of each week.

FREE CHLORINE ESTIMATIONS IN 1957 BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MONTH	NUMBER TAKEN	RESULTS (p.p.m. of free chlorine)	CONCLUSION
January	—	—	
February	1	Nil	Chlorination not being done.
March	5	Nil	Chlorination not being done.
April	2	0.1 and 0.5	Chlorination commencing.
May	10	5 were nil 1 was 0.06, 3 were 0.15 1 was 0.25	“Teething troubles” with chlorination dose. 0.1 — 0.2 p.p.m. requested.
June	3	2 were nil, 1 was 0.3	
July	7	1 nil — at Leekbrook 6 between 0.01 and 0.45	
August	1	0.3	
October	8	7 were from 0.3 to 0.4 1 was 0.15	

In October, daily chlorination readings taken by the Water Engineer in 6 sites — Buxton Road, Town Hall, Town Yard, Old Church, Cattle Market and the Filter Beds were received, and from 5th September to the end of the year these results were satisfactory.

Chemical analysis of Leek's Water Supplies.

Seven samples were taken throughout the year, 1 at Upper Hulme, 2 at the Poolend Borehole and 4 from domestic supplies. All were satisfactory, though there is some solvent action of the water on copper and lead, but not an unduly great one.

Chemical analysis is a relatively crude test compared to bacteriological analysis.

Final Conclusion was that the conditions and the results were considerably improved by the end of the year.

INCUBATION & EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL STAFF

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER (and streptococcal sore throat) (Variants of the same disease).	2 — 5	1 — 2	3 weeks, plus 7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. (Unless "cold in the head," dis- charge from the nose or ear, sore throat, or septic spots be present, which condition must be cured before return to school).	Children—no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
DIPHTHERIA	2 — 5	—	Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be fit and free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	10 — 15	3 — 4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other con- tacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately ex- cluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	14 — 21	0 — 2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
WHOOPING COUGH	7—10	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years of age should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
MUMPS	12—28	—	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11—21	0—2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
POLIO-MYELITIS	7—14	—	At least 6 weeks	At least 21 days.
ENCEPHALITIS	4—30	—	Will usually require	
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	2—10	—	a much longer period for recovery	
ALIMENTARY INFECTIONS (Enteric fever, dysentery, food poisoning).	—	—	Until declared fit by Medical Officer of Health or 6 negative stools for enteric and 3 negative stools for dysentery and food poisoning.	Contacts who have positive stools, though no illness should be excluded until stools negative (3 specimens).

NOTE:—STAFF WHO DEVELOP OR ARE IN CONTACT WITH STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS likely to cause food poisoning, e.g. septic infections of the hands, forearms and face, should be immediately suspended from duty and not permitted to resume work until the Medical Officer of Health has stated that it is reasonably safe for them to do so.

TUBERCULOSIS IN LEEK

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Number of cases on Register at 31 . 12 . 56	45	6	21	13	85
Number of cases added during the year	8	—	2	1	11
Number of cases removed during the year	8	3	2	5	18
Number of cases on Register at 31 . 12 . 57	45	3	21	9	78

CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER

New notifications 9
Inward transfers 2

—
11
—

24

CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

Recovered 11
Died 2
Outward transfers 4
Lost sight of 1

—
18
—

INFECTION AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1957

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified, and of the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo- coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F								
	23	22	12	16	3	3	5	3	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year			2	1		1			2	1						
1—			2						3	4						
2— years	1						1		2	1						
3—		2		4					4	1						
4—	8	6	1	2		1			1	1						
5—9	13	12	7	6		1			1	1						
10—14	1	1		1			2	1								
15—24		1		1					1							
25 and over				1	2		3									
Age unknown																
Total (All Ages)	23	22	12	16	2	3	5	3	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	Infective		Post-infectious		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F								
	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years	1															
5—14 years	3	1														1
15—44	7	4													1	1
45—64	3	1														
65 and over	3	5														
Age unknown																
Total (all ages)	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Tuberculosis										Other notifiable diseases		Original		Final	
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other											
	M	F	M	F	M	F										
	7	1	—	—	—	1										
Final numbers after correction																
5—14 years						1										
15—24	2															
25—44																
45—64	5	1														
65 and over																
Age unknown																
Total (All Ages)	7	1	—	—	—	1										
Numbers originally notified											Puerperal pyrexia					
Total (All Ages)											Ophthalmia neonatorum					

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS — LEEK

September - November, 1957

TOTAL

FEMALE

MALE

GROUP	Number X-Rayed	Cases of active or clinically significant T.B.	Number X-Rayed	Cases of active or clinically significant T.B.	Number X-Rayed	Cases of active or clinically significant T.B.
Organised Industrial Surveys	1,867	5	2,076	4	3,943	9
General Public	772	2	1,305	2	2,077	4
Schoolchildren	194	—	242	—	436	—
TOTAL	2,833	7	3,623	6	6,456	13

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Population	19,210	18,880	18,930	19,040	19,020	18,970	18,950
No. of inhabited houses	5,691	5,798	5,875	5,961	6,117	6,124	6,517
No. of live births	269	243	280	229	257	250	271
Birth rate (crude)	14.0	12.9	14.8	12.0	13.5	13.2	14.3
No. of still births	9	9	6	9	4	9	5
Maternal mortality	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Infantile mortality rate	33.5	20.6	25.0	26.2	19.5	36.0	14.8
Infant mortality (No. of deaths)	9	5	7	6	5	9	4
No. of deaths (all ages)	274	223	233	239	251	222	201
Death rate (crude)	14.3	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.2	11.7	10.6

Health Department,
10, Stockwell Street,
Leek, Staffs.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District Council.

Mrs. Clowes and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-fourth Annual Report, being for the year 1957. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/58 issued by the Ministry of Health.

The Abattoir has functioned very satisfactorily throughout the year. Meetings of the Advisory Committee were held as occasion demanded and improvements have been carried out at the request of the butchers using the facilities. It was found necessary to slightly increase the charges during the year, but even so, the number of animals killed increased by about 9%. Elsewhere in the report details are given of the carcasses inspected and carcasses and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption.

During the year 287 inspections were made of food premises and many improvements were carried out without resort to formal action. On the whole, food traders have co-operated very well indeed, and are adhering to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

A total of 120 samples of ice-cream and other food products were submitted for analysis during the year, and the results were reported monthly to the Committee. This routine sampling has produced good results and the traders are much more hygiene conscious.

The work in connection with the clearance of sub-standard houses proceeded smoothly during the year and much progress was made due to the support and co-operation of both owners and tenants. It is very satisfying to your officers that the provisions of the Housing Act relating to the condemnation of property with its resultant removal of tenants and demolition of property has been carried out without rancour or bitterness from either owner or occupier. This has been a marked feature during the year and I trust it may continue.

There were 15 applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act 1949 during the year, of which 14 were granted.

CLEAN AIR ACT:

Most of this Act came into operation on the first day of 1957. The remainder of the Acts provisions will be brought into operation on the second appointed date and at the time of writing this report this latter date has been fixed, i.e. 1st June, 1958, so that all the provisions of this important Act are now in operation.

During the year under review we arranged, in conjunction

with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.), a course of lectures for boiler operatives. This proved an unqualified success. 7 candidates sat the examination of the City & Guilds Institute and 6 passed.

Elsewhere in this report will be found details of our activities during the year, but I must draw attention to the fact that up to the present, the Council in its wisdom has not seen fit to adopt the model Byelaw 106A which would ensure that in a new building all the appliances for heating and cooking are suitable for burning either (a) gas, (b) electricity, (c) gas coke or anthracite or are appliances of a description exempted conditionally or unconditionally.

I trust the Council will soon adopt the suggestion, repeatedly put forward, that this Byelaw be adopted.

RENT ACT, 1957:

Four applications were received from tenants for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act 1957. In each case, the owner gave an undertaking to execute the necessary work in the prescribed period.

PETROLEUM:

In accordance with the recommendations of the Home Office all petroleum installations which have been installed longer than twenty years were subjected to a pressure test before the renewal of the licence. This necessitated 95 visits in order to test 40 tanks.

Finally, Mrs. Clowes and Gentlemen, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity here presented to thank the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

J. ROWBOTHAM,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The district obtains an ample supply of pure and wholesome water from two sources, the springs at Upperhulme and the deep borehole at Poole End.

A total of 330 samples were submitted to the Analyst during the year, 18 of which were unsatisfactory.

Swimming Bath:

Regular sampling of swimming bath water was carried out during the bathing season. 16 were for bacteriological examination of which 3 were unsatisfactory and 7 were for chemical analysis, all of which were satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

There are 23 conveniences in the district 12 for men and 11 for women. These were inspected as occasion demanded during the year. It is deplorable that the public cannot use these

premises more hygienically because on occasion the premises had to be specially cleansed as a result of misuse.

REFUSE COLLECTION :

A seven day collection was maintained throughout the year and the refuse disposed of by tipping on the Barnfields site. Difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient covering material, which, together with the long face exposed, made the task of rodent control more troublesome. It was inspected on 68 occasions and 17 major treatments were carried out.

There were four motor vehicles engaged solely on the collection of house refuse and 4,016 loads were removed during the year.

Salvage :

316 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing in a total of £2,557. This is a very creditable performance and an extremely useful addition to the Council's income.

The following table gives in detail the sanitary inspection of the area :—

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE TOWN

1.	Premises cleansed and repaired	128
2.	Drains tested	36
3.	Drains reconstructed	5
4.	Drains repaired	17
5.	Drains cleansed	41
6.	Water Closets cleansed	1
7.	„ „ repaired	8
8.	„ „ constructed	—
9.	Flushing arrangements provided	—
10.	Waste pipes altered or repaired	2
11.	Rainwater pipes repaired	3
12.	Roofs and gutters repaired	16
13.	Additional ventilation provided	2
14.	Additional light provided	—
15.	Damp conditions remedied	11
16.	Yards drained and paved	—
17.	Dustbins provided	9
18.	Fireplaces provided or repaired	4
19.	Coppers provided or repaired	—
20.	Cases of overcrowding abated	4
21.	Accumulations of manure etc., removed	5
22.	Smoke nuisances	13
23.	Cesspools cleansed	—
24.	Rooms disinfested	61
25.	Privies converted into water closets	—
26.	Staircases repaired	—
27.	Handrails provided	—
28.	Windows repaired	3

29. Floors repaired	8
30. Walls and ceilings repaired	12
31. Food storage provided	—
32. Water supply provided or repaired	3
33. Sinks provided	—
34. Doors repaired	1
35. Back doors provided	—
36. Walls pointed	6
37. Chimney stacks repaired	1
38. Other nuisances	17
39. Septic tanks provided	—
40. Houses connected to sewer and septic tanks abolished	—
41. Persons in need of "care and attention"	4
	<hr/>
	421
	<hr/>
No. of preliminary notices served	49
No. of preliminary notices complied with, without the service of statutory notices	47
No. of statutory notices served	2
No. of statutory notices complied with	2
Proceedings in Court	nil

DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of premises disinfected where notifiable diseases have occurred	21
Nuisances reported to Health Department	173
Inspection of premises where nuisances were found	165
" premises where no nuisances were found	8
" premises where offensive trades are conducted	—
" houses let in lodgings	—
" Common Lodging Houses	—
" Workshops	—
" Factories	15
" Slaughterhouses	725
" Dairies, Milkshops and Farms	6
" Bakehouses	28
" Markets and Stalls	54
" Food Premises	205
Re-inspections after complaints	546
" under Housing Acts	269
	<hr/>
	2,215
	<hr/>

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS:

The site provided by the Council has been well-maintained and is meeting a real need for those residents who cannot obtain houses or other more suitable accommodation.

A few caravans halted in the area for a duration of a day or two, but passed on and were not the subject of either nuisance or action.

RODENT CONTROL:

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operative for the destruction of Rats and Mice in business premises, private dwelling houses, public sewers and the Town Tip.

Inspections and treatments were divided as follows:—

Private Dwellings:	520 inspections
	168 treatments
Sewers:	2 maintenance treatments
3rd Party Premises:	255 inspections
	53 treatments
Town Tip:	68 inspections
	17 treatments

The Canal basin and the long arm of the Canal were filled in with house refuse during the year.

Whilst this was proceeding it was necessary to exercise vigilance in order to prevent the rats establishing themselves in the former canal. This proved successful and at the time of writing this report the whole operation is finished and quite satisfactory.

SHOPS ACTS:

Two warnings were given during the year for breaches of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act. No proceedings were instituted.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937/1948.

Number of premises on register	163
Number of inspections during the year	15
Number of cases in which defects were found	8
Number of cases in which defects were remedied during the year	6

SECTION E. HOUSING.

Action under our Slum Clearance Scheme again occupied a large portion of our time, 447 visits being made during the year to property dealt with under the scheme.

Five Clearance Areas were declared—Areas B1, B2, and D Mill St., Area 1 Pickwood Road and Area 3 Belle Vue; a total of 33 houses.

Action under the Housing Acts was taken in respect of 24 Individual Unfit houses situated in Derby Street, St. Edward Street, Mill Street, Basford Lane, City Lane and South Street.

During the year 21 houses were demolished, 16 in Clearance Areas and 5 Individual Unfit houses.

HOUSE LETTING.

During the year 151 families were rehoused, 35 in connection with the Slum Clearance Scheme. During the same period, the Housing Committee agreed to 42 families exchanging their accommodation for other, more suitable to their needs.

Private interviews were granted to 643 persons who wished to discuss their housing problems.

The Housing Applications Register was revised during the year and at December 31st, 1957, there were 505 applicants for houses, flats and bungalows and a further 173 applications had been deposited and were awaiting the expiration of the qualifying period of 9 months.

It should be put on record that during the year, as previously, the Housing Committee have dealt with the task of tenant selection in a most humane way and the countless hours the members of the Committee have devoted to this work is worthy of the highest praise.

SECTION F.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949.

The register under this Regulation is made up as follows:—

58 persons registered
58 as retail purveyors
33 as retailers of bottled and sterilized milk.

FOOD SAMPLES.

50 samples of Ice-Cream were taken with the following results:—

44 Grade I. 1 Grade II. 0 Grade III. 5 Grade IV.

13 samples of other foodstuffs, including frozen egg (imported and locally produced) confectionery, gelatines, dried egg, egg albumen, etc., and 57 meat products, brawn etc., were taken, the results of which were satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

No. of inspections	59
Foodstuffs Condemned	
Assorted foodstuffs	318 tins
Corned Beef	18 lbs.
Cheese	8 lbs.
Processed Cheese	3 cartons
Kippers	6 Boxes
Imported Livers (Bovine)	9½ lbs.
Ground rice	16 Pkts.
Boiled ham	28 lbs.

FOOD PREMISES.

Cafes and Restaurants	14
Butchers (including pork butchers)	24
Ice-Cream Vendors	64
Grocers	78
Fishmongers	5
Greengrocers	14
Bakehouses	8
Fish and chip shops	13
Confectioners	19

MEAT.

There was only one slaughterhouse in use during the year and 725 visits were made for the purpose of inspection.

The number of carcasses inspected was 8,420 comprising 1,191 Prime Cattle, 226 Cows, 96 Calves, 4,920 Sheep and Lambs and 1,987 Pigs.

22 whole carcasses and the following organs were found to be unsound or diseased and were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Prime Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1191	226	96	4920	1987
Number inspected ..	1191	226	96	4920	1987

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	2	2	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	113	48	—	38	62
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	9.48%	20.79%	2.09%	0.81%	3.12%

Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcasses condemned	6	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	72	38	—	—	69
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.0%	16.81%	—	—	3.47%

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected by <i>Cysticercus Bovis</i>	0.67%	—	—	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CARCASSES
CONDEMNED WITH CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION.**

	CATTLE			Meat	SHEEP	
	Whole carcase and all offal	Hind	Fore		Whole carcase and all offal	Meat
TUBERCULOSIS	7	—	—	441 lbs.	—	—
ASPHYXIATED	—	—	—		1	
EXHAUSTED & BADLY BLED	1	—	—		1	
INJURY	1	—	—	70 lbs.	—	
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS	8	—	—		—	
	—			—	—	
Total	17	—	—	511 lbs.	2	—
	—			—	—	
	CALVES				PIGS	
SEPTIC CONDITIONS	1	—	—		1	
IMMATURITY	1				—	
	—				—	
Total	2				1	
	—				—	

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ORGANS
CONDEMNED WITH CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION.**

LUNGS:	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Tuberculosis	67	—	—	14
Pneumonia	2	—	—	12
Pleurisy	1	—	—	—
Abscesses	1	—	—	—
Parasites	10	—	12	—
	—		—	—
Total	81	—	12	26
	—		—	—

LIVERS :

Tuberculosis	12	—	—	6
Angioma	15	—	—	—
Abscesses	17	—	—	—
Cirrhosis & Necrosis	24	—	—	29
Fatty Degeneration	6	—	—	—
Distomatosis	79	—	18	—
Cysts	9	—	—	2
Adhesions	2	—	—	—
Total	164	—	18	37

HEADS & TONGUES :

Tuberculosis	67	—	—	57
Actinomycosis	5	—	—	—
Total	72			57

PLUCKS :

Parasites	—	—	8	18
Pneumonia	—	—	—	9
Total			8	27

All the meat and offals condemned are stained green with an indelible dye and then removed for processing into fertilizers.

