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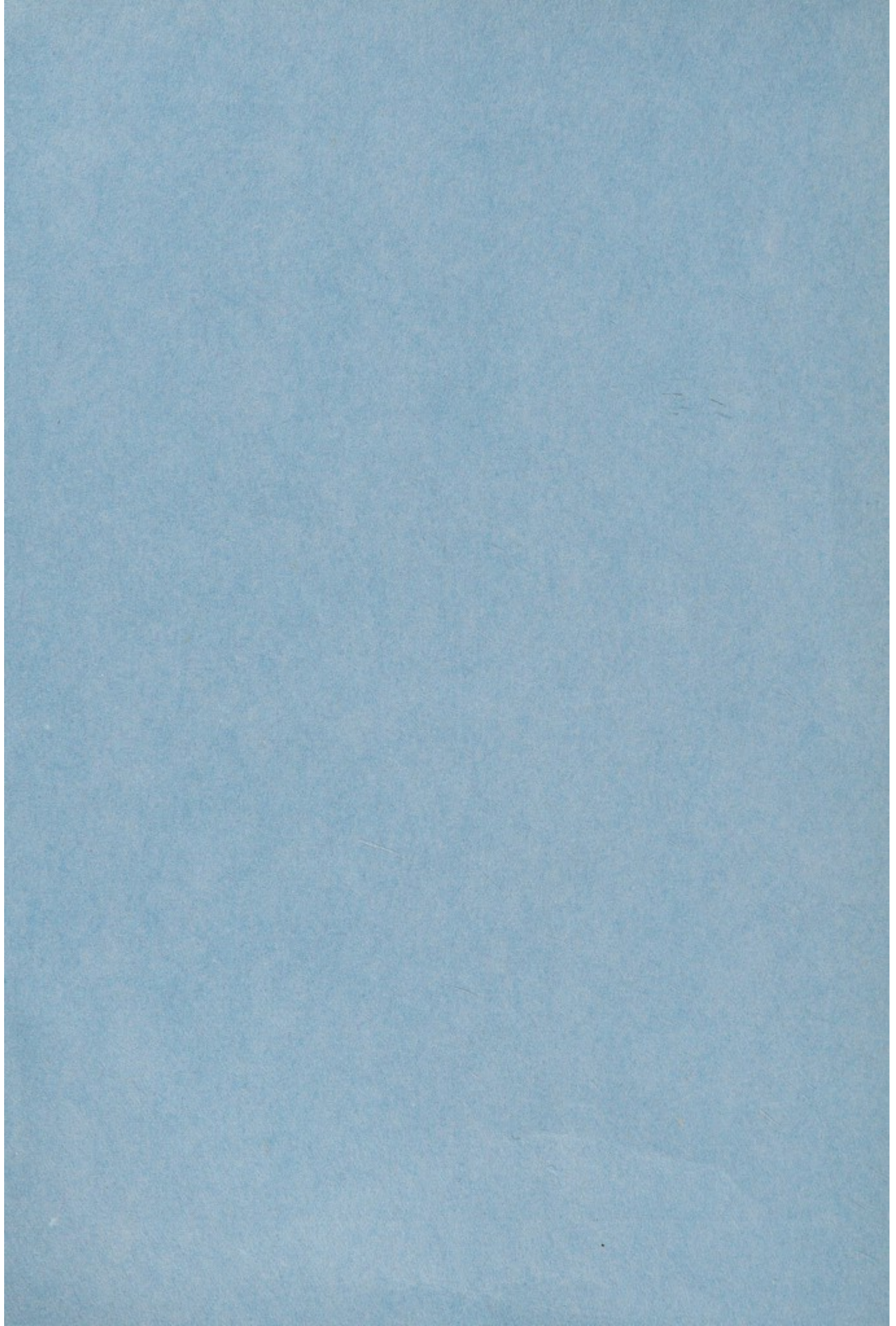


**LEIGHTON BUZZARD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Medical Officer of Health
and of
The Sanitary Inspector
for the Year
1954

H. S. BURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

M. S. LESLIE, M.R.San.I., Cert.R.S.A. (Scot.)
Senior Sanitary Inspector



To the Chairman and Members of the Leighton Buzzard Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the health, vital statistics and sanitary conditions of the Leighton Buzzard Urban District for the year 1954.

The vital statistics for the year are satisfactory. The proportion of deaths below the age of 65 years continues to decrease and there were no deaths from tuberculosis.

The incidence of infectious disease was generally low during the year.

The County Report of the 1951 Census was published during the year and revealed some interesting facts. The population of Bedfordshire increased from 63,393 in 1801 to 206,462 in 1921. At this time the population of Leighton Buzzard Urban District was 6,864; it had risen in 1931 to 7,106 and in 1951 it had risen to 9,025 (4,593 males and 4,432 females), an increase in 20 years of 27.0 per cent, only 8.4 per cent of which was accounted for by natural increase resulting in an excess of births over deaths. An 18.6 per cent increase, therefore, being due to inward migration. No indication of the origin of this increase was given for this district, but taking the county as a whole, out of every 1,000 of the population 60 persons were born in Wales, Scotland or Ireland, 7 in Commonwealth or Colonial countries and 19 in foreign countries. An analysis of the population is given in Table V in the body of the report, and an analysis of the total population showing sex and age structure is also shown.

2,536 dwellings were found to be occupied, including 7 caravans, and 61 were vacant at the time of the Census. A certain amount of overcrowding was revealed; for instance, 11 persons were enumerated as living more than 3 per room, 61 persons more than 2 per room, 277 persons more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room and 1,309 more than 1 per room, *i.e.*, 0.88 per cent living more than 2 per room in 1951, compared with 3.38 per cent in 1931. This indicates a considerable improvement, although still not satisfactory. Something like 12 per cent of households had no piped water supply, 3 per cent had no cooking stoves, 5 per cent no kitchen sinks, 12 per cent no W.C. and 47 per cent no fixed bath. Only 52 per cent of households had the exclusive use of all five of these amenities. Of those persons not living in private households, 23 were living in hotels, 10 in boarding houses, 16 in schools and children's homes, 9 in hospitals and nursing homes and 358 in miscellaneous establishments.

The distribution of the population between the various social classes was as follows:—3 per cent in Social Class I (professional occupations), 12 per cent in Class II (intermediate occupations), 50 per cent in Class III (skilled occupations), 16 per cent in Class IV (partly skilled occupations) and 18 per cent in Class V (unskilled occupations).

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Council and the staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. S. BURY,

Medical Officer of Health.

1st July, 1955.

1.—OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health: H. S. Bury, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Petroleum and Meat Inspector:

M. S. Leslie, M.R.San.I., Cert R.S.A. (Scot.)

2.—GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRICT

	1934	1944	1954
Area in Acres	2487	2487	2487
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	6890	7601	9250
Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Book	2050	2189	2910
Rateable Value at end of December, 1954	£37,687	£41,388	£54,254
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£145	£166	£210

3.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is a fairly compact one of 2,487 acres, from which the roads radiate in three main directions to a large farming area. The town is a blend of a typical English market town and a modern Urban District. In addition to the cattle market, there is a weekly chartered market held on Tuesdays and Saturdays and which occupies a considerable part of the High Street. This very wide street is a feature of the town and, along with Market Square, constitutes the main Banking and Commercial Area.

The post-war residential development has for some time clung to the northern part of the town, with the industrial development in the south. There are two areas of land in the southern half, however, which have been earmarked for future housing development, which will help to create a more balanced community.

Sand quarrying and a number of associated works engaged in the manufacture of roofing and floor tiles and concrete products, still remain the chief industries of the town. Light industrial establishments engaged in the manufacture of corsets, clothing and stationery, employ a considerable number of female hands from Leighton Buzzard and surrounding districts.

It would be of benefit to the town if more diverse industries could be established.

Sport and recreation are provided by privately-owned grounds in the southern part of the Town, with facilities for football, cricket, tennis and bowls. Pleasure grounds owned by the Council also provide for sport and recreation and certain areas have been planned for extension. The new Housing Estate also has a playground in close proximity to the shopping area. By reason of its non-polluted atmosphere and dry sandy soil, Leighton Buzzard can be considered to have a healthy environment.

4.—VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	95	81	176
Illegitimate	3	3	6
	—	—	—
Total ...	98	84	182
	—	—	—

Crude Birth Rate: 19.7 per 1,000 home population.

Comparable Birth Rate: 19.1 per 1,000 home population.

(The comparability factor for the District being .97).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 19.8 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 15.3 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for England and Wales: 15.2 per 1,000 home population.

STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	—	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total ...	3	—	3
	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate: 16.2 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 27.1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 24.4 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Rate for England and Wales: 24.0 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths in the District	29	34	63
Transferred into District	22	19	41
Transferred from District	4	3	7
	—	—	—
Total ...	47	50	97
	—	—	—

Crude Death Rate: 10.5 per 1,000 home population.

Comparable Death Rate: 10.3 per 1,000 home population.

(The comparability factor for the District being .98).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 11.5 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 10.0 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for England and Wales: 11.3 per 1,000 home population.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

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

Infant Mortality Rate: 22.0 per 1,000 related live births.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 27.9 per 1,000 related live births.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 26.5 per 1,000 related live births.

Rate for England and Wales: 25.5 per 1,000 related live births.

DEATHS CONNECTED WITH CHILDBIRTH

Maternal Mortality: Nil per 1,000 live births.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: Nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 0.60 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Rate for England and Wales: 0.69 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	Under 15 years		15-65		Over 65		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...							—	—
2 Tuberculosis, other ...							—	—
3 Syphilitic disease ...							—	—
4 Diphtheria ...							—	—
5 Whooping Cough ...							—	—
6 Meningococcal infections ...							—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...							—	—
8 Measles ...							—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases							—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...			1	1	1	1	2	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus			1		3		4	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...				1			—	1
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...				1			—	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...				3	2	3	2	6
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...			1	1		1	1	2
16 Diabetes ...							—	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system					5	6	5	6
18 Coronary disease, angina ...			3	1	3	3	6	4
19 Hypertension, with heart disease				1	2	2	2	3
20 Other heart disease... ...			1	1	7	11	8	12
21 Other circulatory disease ...					2	1	2	1
22 Influenza ...							—	—
23 Pneumonia ...			3		2		2	3
24 Bronchitis ...					2		2	—
25 Other diseases of respiratory system							—	—
26 Ulcer stomach and duodenum ...					1		1	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea							—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ...				1			1	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ...					2		2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...							—	—
31 Congenital malformations ...							—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2		1	1	2	3	5	4
33 Motor vehicle accidents ...					1		1	—
34 All other accidents ...			1			1	1	1
35 Suicide ...				2		2	—	4
36 Homicide and operations of war ...							—	—
All Causes	2	3	10	13	35	34	47	50

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS

Cause						Number
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						4
						—

5.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE AREA

Provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks.
Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Mandeville Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Provided by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

Luton and Dunstable Hospital, Luton, Beds.
St. Mary's Hospital, Grove Road, Luton, Beds.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS:

Spittlesea Isolation Hospital, Spittlesea, Nr. Luton, Beds.
Isolation Unit (Aylesbury Isolation Hospital) Mandeville Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.

CHEST CLINICS (for Pulmonary Tuberculosis):

Bedford General Hospital, North Wing, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
St. Mary's Hospital, Grove Road, Luton.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC: Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

The Clinic is open from 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday
(Saturday, 8.30—12 noon) for both males and females.

Provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY: Town Hall, Luton.

Provided by the Bedfordshire County Council

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

The Service provided by the Bedfordshire County Council has satisfactorily met the demands that are occurring. It covers the full twenty-four hours, and is free of charge.

In addition to moving emergency cases, ambulances or sitting case car transport are available for carrying patients unable to travel by other means to and from Hospitals and Clinics, at which attendance is necessary for the purpose of receiving medical treatment.

Except in the case of an emergency, the request for an ambulance must be made by a Medical Practitioner or other authorised person. This should be to the nearest depot.

Out-patients of Hospitals using public transport are reimbursed their travelling expenses by the Hospital Authorities.

The Service also covers the removal to Isolation Hospitals of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Depots are situated as follows:—

AMPTHILL, Cleveland, 14 Dunstable Street. Telephone: Ampthill 3333.

BEDFORD, Bedford Road, Kempston. Telephone: Bedford 5335.

BIGGLESWADE, Crab Lane. Telephone: Biggleswade 2295.

DUNSTABLE, High Street, North. Telephone: Dunstable 761.

LINSLADE, 10 New Road (Bucks. C.C.).

Telephone: Leighton Buzzard 3332.

LUTON, 42 Church Street. Telephone: Luton 4600.

RUSHDEN, Rushden and District Motor Ambulance Association.

Mr. C. C. Woods, 3 Purvise Road. Telephone: Rushden 403.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Administered by the Southern Divisional Health Committee

Nurse K. M. Costigan, S.R.N., S.C.M., 29 Lanes End, Heath-&-Reach.

Tel.: Heath-&-Reach 303.

Nurse D. M. Simmons, S.R.N., S.C.M., 8 Beaudesert, Leighton Buzzard.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 3269.

Nurse A. J. Rumbelow, S.R.N., S.C.M., 43 Plum Tree Lane,

Leighton Buzzard. Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 3063.

Nurse Curry, S.R.N., 187 Vandyke Road, Leighton Buzzard.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 2332.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

There is one Health Visitor in the District:

Miss D. Northam, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Woodbine Cottage, Eggington,

Beds. Tel.: Hockliffe 258.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Organiser: Miss K. Kelly, Health Centre, Kingsway, Dunstable.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE:

Grovebury Road, every Friday, 2—4 p.m.

Alternate Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC:

Grovebury Road, alternate Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

SCHOOL CLINICS:

1 Grovebury Road, Leighton Buzzard	Dental Minor Ailments	Sessions as required 2 sessions weekly
The Health Centre, Kingsway, Dunstable	Child Guidance Dental Minor Ailments Speech Therapy Sunlight	1 session weekly Sessions as required 2 sessions weekly 2 sessions weekly When specially arranged

6.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

(a) WATER SUPPLY

Source: The town is supplied with water from three boreholes sunk into the greensand to a depth of 250 feet approximately at the Waterworks, Stanbridge Road.

Distribution: The water, after treatment consisting of aeration, lime injection, sedimentation and filtration, is pumped by means of a booster pump of 250,000 gallons per hour capacity, to the reservoir in Shenley Hill Road, and thence to the town's distribution mains. The purity of the supply is controlled by routine sampling from the source and from various points throughout the distribution system.

The following is a typical result of a Chemical and Bacteriological examination of the raw supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (In parts per million)

Appearance : Opalescent : Few particles	Free Carbon Dioxide	41
Colour: Filtered	Alkalinity as calcium carbonate	145
pH	Carbonate: Total solids ...	330
Chlorine as Chloride	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Hardness (total)	Manganese	0.20
Metals: Iron	Other metals	Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Probable number of Coliform bacilli per 100 m.l.: Nil.

Probable number of faecal coli per 100 m.l.: Nil.

Remarks: Highly satisfactory.

POPULATION SUPPLIED

	No. of Houses	Population
Direct to houses	2,898	9,212
From stand pipes	12	38

RAINFALL

The Station at which the rainfall is taken is Woburn. The diameter of the funnel of the rain gauge is 8 inches. Height above the ground is 12 inches. Altitude is 291 feet above sea level. Latitude 52 deg. 1 min. N. Longitude 0 deg. 35 min. W.

1954	Monthly Total	No. of Days with .01" or more	RAINFALL IN PREVIOUS YEARS		
			Year	Woburn	England and Wales
January ...	0.91	9	1942	19.49	35.9
February ...	2.22	17	1943	19.09	33.4
March ...	2.38	13	1944	22.33	35.3
April ...	0.23	7	1945	20.65	33.27
May ...	2.61	16	1946	28.24	41.6
June ...	3.03	17	1947	18.46	35.23
July ...	2.47	20	1948	28.36	37.62
August ...	3.50	20	1949	20.28	30.9
September ...	1.99	20	1950	30.37	40.2
October ...	2.28	21	1951	30.56	43.7
November ...	4.17	23	1952	26.21	35.5
December ...	2.24	15	1953	20.81	35.2
TOTAL ...	28.03	198			

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Mann, of the Woburn Experimental Farm, for supplying me with the above information.

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are both residential and industrial areas in the district which are without main drainage. The northern portion of the town is drained by gravitation direct to the sewage disposal works, and the southern portion of the town drains to the new pumping station near Chain Bridge and the new ejector and compressor station at Bridge Street. During 1954 plans were formulated for sewerage of the northern part of the town.

EXTENSIONS DURING THE YEAR

Small extensions were made in the Billington Road area to serve private development and which existing houses may take advantage of. Extensions were also made in the Digby Road and Hoekliffe Road areas to serve private estates, comprising over 200 houses.

DISPOSAL WORKS

The outfall sewer at the Sewage Disposal Works discharges into two screening chambers with manually operated screens.

The sewage is treated by means of two continuous flow settling tanks, three 74ft. diameter clinker filters, two humus tanks and a chlorinating plant at the entrance to the works.

The plant is very much overloaded and various schemes have been considered by the Council for improving the position.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of Middens	...	...	...	Nil
Earth Closets	...	...	...	Nil
Pails	...	...	...	52
W.C. connected to sewer	...	...	...	2,688
W.C. connected to cesspools	...	...	...	210

PUBLIC LAVATORIES

There is one public lavatory in the centre of the town and also one each in Page's Park and Parson's Close recreation grounds.

(c) SCAVENGING

COLLECTION OF REFUSE

Every endeavour is made to collect refuse weekly from every household in the district. Collection is carried out by Council's staff with a covered motor vehicle, and trade refuse is collected on application at a charge of ninepence per dustbin. Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping, which has been in operation since 1935.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The Council arrange with a neighbouring authority for the emptying of cesspools only on the request of the owner or occupier and two free emptyings are allowed per year. It is unfortunate that the best and almost only available building land is in those parts of the district where main drainage is not available.

(d) SMOKE ABATEMENT: Nil.

(e) OFFENSIVE TRADES: Nil.

(f) SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

There is a swimming pool situated in the grounds of the Cedars School, for the use of the pupils and members of the staff. Pupils from the Secondary Modern Schools are also allowed to use the pool.

(g) MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

There is a mortuary within the Cemetery grounds with accommodation for twelve bodies.

(h) RIVERS AND STREAMS

The rivers and streams in the Urban area are the Ousel and Clipstone Brook. The River Ousel adjoins the sewage works and receives the outfall effluent. Recent samples taken from the river have indicated that efforts will have to be made as soon as circumstances permit to produce an outfall effluent of a higher standard.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Granted	Refused
1. Licences to allow land to be used as a site for moveable dwellings	2	Nil
2. Licences to erect, station or use moveable dwellings ...	6	Nil

PEST CONTROL. RATS AND MICE

The Council employ an experienced Rodent Officer whose services are also shared by the Linslade Urban District Council in accordance with the arrangements agreed to by the Ministry of Agriculture, when Leighton Buzzard and Linslade formed a Workable Area Committee for the purpose of organising and dealing with the survey and destruction work in the two districts.

Strict supervision has been maintained over the district, and frequent inspections have been made of areas which are more liable to become infested, and as a result of these investigations, destruction work was carried out to properties, which are summarised below:—

Dwelling Houses	312
Factories	8
Sewage Works	10
Refuse Tip	12
Others	64

During the year, one routine treatment was carried out to the sewers in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

PETROLEUM ACTS, 1871-1928

Number of licences issued to store petroleum ...	41
Total storage capacity	38,100 gallons
Fees collected	£26 5s. 0d.

Inspections are carried out periodically to all storage premises. New installations consist of chambers of either 9in. brickwork or concrete with tanks of

not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. steel plate, which are subjected to a test pressure of 10 lbs. per square inch. No steps have been taken as yet to test old underground tanks.

7.—HOUSING

Throughout the year there has been continuous progress in the gradual elimination of several insanitary and unfit houses, the repair of defective houses and the improvement of sub-standard houses. Other Local Authority building has been proceeded with meanwhile, and the following is the number and type of pre-war and post-war houses built by the Council up to the end of 1954:—

	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom	Flats	Total
Pre-war Council Houses	4	156	10	—	170
Post-war Council Houses:					
1. Temporary Bungalows	31	—	—	—	31
2. Garden Hedge Estate	—	88	5	16	109
3. Clarence Road Estate:					
(a) Aluminium Bungalows	100	—	—	—	100
(b) Traditional Houses	41	197	8	16	262
(c) Aged Persons' Bungalows	16	—	—	—	16
	192	441	23	32	688
	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 397
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 427
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 8
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 11
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 18

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 12

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners Nil
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
Total number of traditional new houses and flats erected and completed in 1954 classified as follows:—	
By the Local Authority	26
By private enterprise	29

8.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

There are 20 Milk Distributors and four Dairy premises registered in the Urban District. Inspections throughout the year have ensured that they are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Retail dealers' licences were granted to distributors under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, for both tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk.

Only a small proportion of ungraded milk is being sold within this area.

Routine sampling continued throughout the year and samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

ICE CREAM

The number of registered premises increased during the year to 40.

There is only one establishment registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Routine sampling continued throughout the year and results have shown that all products have maintained a consistently satisfactory standard.

FOOD PREMISES

Restaurants, shops, stalls and all registered premises where food is prepared, stored or offered for sale are regularly inspected and steps taken to ensure that the premises are maintained in a clean condition and in accordance with the Clean Food Byelaws.

The following articles of food from various premises were examined, found to be unsound, surrendered by the Vendors, and destroyed:—

15 lbs. 12 ozs. tinned Ham	64 lbs. tinned Fruit
97 lbs. 8 ozs. tinned Meats	4 lbs. 8 ozs. tinned Fish
154 lbs. tinned Vegetables	74 tins of Milk

LICENSED PREMISES

Improvements continue to be made in this kind of premises with particular regard to washing facilities and sanitary accommodation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The following is the number of carcasses inspected and condemned during 1954:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected ...	450	144	1865	834	3293
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	—	—	3	56
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	11.77%	—	—	0.35%	0.17%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	26	—	—	8	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.0%	—	—	0.95%	1.61%

9.—LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

ADOPTIVE ACTS

Public Health Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.

Part II adopted. Part VI adopted.

Part VII, Section 81 adopted only.

Public Health Act, 1925.

The whole adopted, with the exception of Section 22.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1 adopted.

BYELAWS

Building Byelaws.

Byelaws for New Streets.

Byelaws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food.

In accordance with circular 1/54 Ministry of Health, the following is a list of the Committees which are concerned with matters of public health:—

Public Health Parks and Allotments Committee.

Public Works Committee.

Housing Committee.

10.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year under review the incidence was generally low.

Eleven of the cases of food poisoning were due to one outbreak at the R.A.F. station and probably due to oysters, which had been stored under unsatisfactory conditions before consumption.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

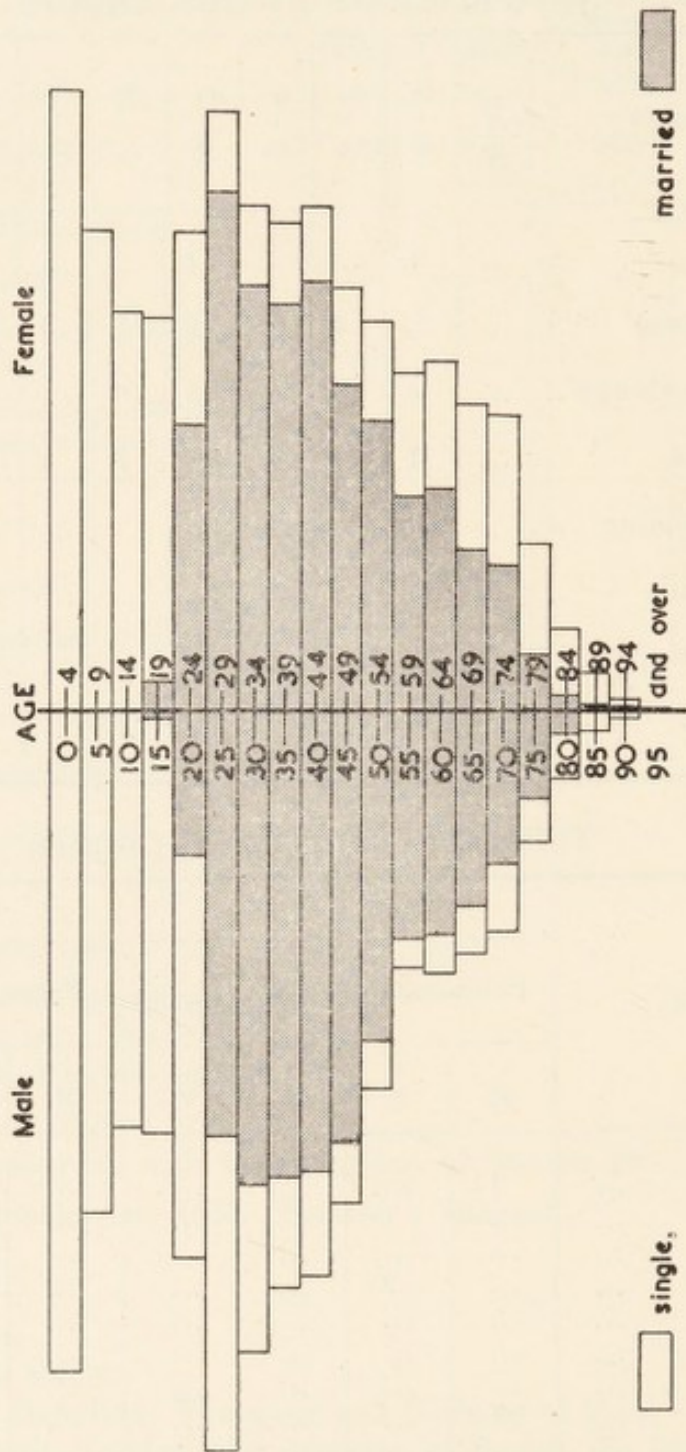
Disease	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	Over 15	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever	2	2	2	17	5	1	29	3
Whooping Cough	4	8	5	5	10	...	...	32	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	1	1	3	19	25	...
Food Poisoning	15	15	...
Poliomyelitis
Infective Hepatitis	1	1	...
Erysipelas	4	4	...

TUBERCULOSIS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 5 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—45 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—65 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

LEIGHTON BUZZARD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

POPULATION classified according to sex, age and marital state. CENSUS 1951.



NUMBER ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR

	M.	F.
Pulmonary	33	23
Non-Pulmonary	3	7

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

This District	Nil per 100,000 of the population.
Bedfordshire	9.1 per 100,000 of the population.
England and Wales	16.0 per 100,000 of the population.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit the district during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation and vaccination is now the responsibility of the County Council and the state of protection of the children of the district is indicated by the tables appearing below, which have been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer.

IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

	At Schools and Clinics	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary Course	74	72	146
Boosters	222	32	254

IMMUNISATION STATE OF THE CHILD POPULATION

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
Number of children completely protected on December 31st, 1954 (<i>i.e.</i> , have received a Primary Course or Booster injection since January 1st, 1950)	17	533	684	450	1684
Number of children partially protected (<i>i.e.</i> , have been immunised, but have not received inoculation since January 1st, 1950)	—	—	52	163	215
Total number of children immunised at any time	17	533	736	613	1899

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

	At Schools and Clinics	By General Practitioners
Primary	—	73
Re-vaccination	—	14

SCABIES

By arrangement with the County Council, infected persons are treated at the Health Centre, Kingsway, Dunstable. The number so treated during the year was nil.

