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Macclesfield Rural District Council

REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District

for the

Year ended 31st December 1955

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

L. RICH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR :

WILLIAM WATSON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR :

B. J. OVERBURY, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.


REPORT

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Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District

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Year ended 31st December 1955



REPORT

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Macclesfield Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District for the year 1955.

There was a considerable epidemic of Measles during the year, but a fall in the incidence of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. Once again it is satisfactory to note that there has been no notification of Diphtheria.

The number of Council houses completed during the year was 75, which included 42 for overspill. In addition, 90 houses were erected by private enterprise, making a total of 165 new units of accommodation during the year. This compares with 134 new Council houses last year and 63 houses by private enterprise. The number of persons on the Waiting List has hardly altered, remaining at 582. It would thus appear that there is still an urgent demand for houses in our area.

I have in previous years drawn attention to the urgent need for sewerage in the Parishes of Chorley and Langley. Conditions in these areas are getting worse, and everything should be done to hasten a solution of this situation.

I should like to draw attention to that section of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report dealing with meat inspection. It will be noted that every animal slaughtered for human consumption was inspected. This has involved a great deal of work, often outside normal working hours and reflects great credit on the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant. It is satisfactory to note too, the small proportion of meat condemned as unfit.

During the year under review, a survey was carried out by the Inspectors to discover the number of houses unfit for human habitation. It would appear from the results of this survey that no serious slum clearance problem exists in our area and the unfit houses found can be dealt with individually.

Once again, I have to thank your Clerk, Mr. H. W. Abbott, and the members of his staff for their help and guidance in enabling me to carry out my duties. It is with your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Watson, and his Assistant, Mr. B. J. Overbury, that I work most closely

and to them I tender my sincere thanks. I also wish to thank Mr. Watson for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain,
Your obedient Servant

L. RICH,

Medical Officer of Health.

N.B. The figures in brackets throughout this report are for 1954.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population 20020 (20270)

BIRTHS:

		<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Live births	(Legitimate	228 (253)	119 (136)	109 (117)
	(Illegitimate	1 (4)	- (2)	1 (2)
Still births	(Legitimate	6 (3)	4 (1)	2 (2)
	(Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Live birth rate per 1000 estimated average population mid 1955	- 12.2 (13.4)
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 of the population	- 15 (15.2)
Still birth rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	- 25.5 (11.5)
Still birth rate per 1000 total population	- .29 (.14)
Still birth rate for England & Wales per 1000 total population	- .34 (.36)

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

The total number of deaths is shown as follows:-

		<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Legitimate		3 (8)	1 (4)	2 (4)
Illegitimate		- (1)	- (-)	- (1)

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births.....	13.1 (35)
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales.....	24.9 (25.4)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births.....	13.1 (31.6)
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births.....	0 (250)

DEATHS:

		<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Deaths, all ages		278 (245)	138 (131)	140 (114)

Death rate per 1000 estimated average population.....	12.2 (10.5)
Death rate for England and Wales per 1000 of the population..	11.7 (11.3)

The following table shows the deaths from all causes within the district during the past year.

Cause:	Total	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningoccal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	1	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	6	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	-	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	23	15	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2	-
Diabetes	2	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	15	19
Coronary disease, angina	43	25	18
Hypertension with heart disease	7	5	2
Other heart diseases	55	24	31
Other circulatory disease ..	9	4	5
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia	9	4	5
Bronchitis	9	7	2
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	4	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	32	11	21
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	2
All other accidents	4	1	3
Suicide	1	1	-
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-	-
Total	278	138	140

Deaths from Puerperal and Maternal Causes

Puerperal Sepsis..... 0 (0)
 Other Maternal Causes..... 0 (0)

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births..... 0 (0)

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The work at the various Infant Welfare Clinics in the Rural District continues to prosper. As pointed out in previous reports, the main function at these clinics is to instruct mothers in the careful and proper rearing of their infants and to impart much useful information on health matters generally. The object and emphasis is on prevention of illness or deformities. Over the years, the number of infants who died in their first year has fallen remarkably. In addition, the standard of child care in this country is as high as anywhere in the world. All this is due to many factors, and the work done by our Health Visitors and Nurses at the Infant Welfare Clinics has been as important as any of these factors in bringing about this good result.

There appears to be a need at Poynton for a Midwives' Clinic, where, in addition to the clinical supervision of pregnant mothers, health education in mothercraft and relaxation exercises could be given.

It is most satisfactory to record that there has not been a single death of a mother in child birth for the past seven years.

BIRTHS 1955.

Hospital		Home		Private Nursing Home	
Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still
140 (131)	3 (1)	76 (85)	3 (1)	16 (22)	1 (-)

The sale and distribution of Welfare Foods has continued at the various clinics and the success of this operation may be judged from the very few complaints received. We are indebted for this work to all those voluntary helpers who carry out these duties.

During the year, Mrs. M. A. Bell, the Health Visitor at Great Warford and Chorley, left our service and her place has been taken by Miss C. M. Marsh, who lives at 10, Hawthorn Walk, Wilmslow.

The localities and times of operation of the various Clinics in the Rural District are as follows:-

Welfare Centre:

Health Visitor in Charge:

Poynton Park Lane, Poynton.
Tel: Poynton 2127

F. E. Kilbourn
1st and 3rd Thursday p.m.

Prestbury Wellington Road, Bollington.
Tel: Bollington 2376

M. Spencer
1st and third Wednesday p. m.

Rainow Wellington Road, Bollington.
Tel: Bollington 2376

M. R. Adamson
2nd and 4th Thursday p. m.

Sutton Lane Ends Club, Sutton.

M. R. Adamson
2nd and 4th Wednesday p. m.

WELFARE CLINICS:

Welfare Centre	New Cases:			Total Attendances:			No. of Clinics held.	Cases seen by Doctor	Average per clinic seen by Dr.
	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5			
Poynton	61 (88)	- (-)	- (-)	535 (758)	348 (381)	530 (505)	24 (24)	250 (384)	10.4 (16)
Prestbury	8 (10)	- (-)	- (-)	120 (51)	14 (48)	99 (122)	24 (24)	70 (102)	2.9 (4.2)
Rainow	13 (7)	- (-)	- (-)	136 (60)	55 (76)	193 (114)	24 (23)	72 (81)	3 (3.5)
Sutton	18 (25)	- (-)	- (-)	197 (259)	141 (75)	101 (103)	23 (24)	95 (131)	4.1 (5.4)

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The work of the Home Nurse in assisting the General Practitioner in the treatment of patients at home, helps very considerably in relieving the strain on our hospitals. No finer tribute could be paid to this work than by recalling that no single complaint was received during the year.

The Nurses who form part of this service are as follows:-

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
K. A. Wheeler	Sunshine Cottage, Butley Lane, Adlington.	Prestbury 8360
E. Gornall	Nurses's Cottage, Monks Heath, Chelford.	Chelford 216
J. Hughes	Church House, Chelford.	Chelford 314
M. M. Brown	2, Warren Grove, Gawsworth.	Macc. 2187
E. Carruthers	1, Robin Crescent, Sutton.	Sutton 363
A. Cheetham	82, Barnaby Road, Poynton.	Poynton 2137
M. A. Wright	7, Bollinside, Prestbury.	Prestbury 8464
A. K. Keates	Oakwood, Chapel Lane, Rainow.	Bollington 2184

These Nurses, in addition to carrying out their Home Nursing Service duties, are also District Midwives, responsible for confinements in the home.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION:

It is difficult to estimate accurately the percentage of children under the age of 15 who have been immunised against Diphtheria. It would appear that the figure is probably somewhere between 60% and 65%. If this is so, it is not nearly high enough, as there is definite evidence to show that where the incidence of immunisation is low, outbreaks of Diphtheria recur. The difficulty we are up against is that, to the young mother, Diphtheria is no longer a frightening disease, and if it was not for the fact that we combine Diphtheria immunisation with that of Whooping Cough, I fear that the figures would be much lower.

The value of the Whooping Cough Immunisation is now becoming apparent. I have been able to record cases of children who have been immunised, in contact with their older brothers and sisters who have not been protected and have contracted whooping cough, remaining free of the disease. There is also evidence to show that if Whooping Cough is contracted in an immunised child, it is a very mild disease. It is important to immunise against Whooping Cough in the early months of a child's life, for the mortality in this disease is greatest in the first year of life.

Not nearly enough children have been offered for vaccination against Smallpox. Although this dread disease rarely occurs in this country, it is always likely to break out. Parents do not realise that to vaccinate a young baby of three months is a relatively harmless procedure. If, however, an older child or an adult has to be done, the reaction and complications can be quite serious. Primary vaccination in infancy renders a secondary vaccination later in life relatively free of these complications.

STATISTICS:

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Pre-school children	49	(60)
School children	33	(129)
	82	(189)
 Re-inforcing injections	 66	 (261)

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Pre-school children	36	(52)
School children	12	(75)
	48	127

Combined Immunisation (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough):

Pre-school children	160	(140)
School children	10	(32)
	170	(172)

Primary Vaccination:

Pre-school children	136	(91)
School children	3	(6)
Adults	20	(7)
	159	104

Re-Vaccination:

Pre-school children	1	(-)
School children	2	(1)
Adults	26	(23)
	29	(24)

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE:

The Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, is available for Bacteriological analysis of water, milk, ice-cream and food, as and when we require it. They also undertake to carry out examination of all swabs submitted. This is a free service, and I wish to record the very ready help and assistance I have received from Dr. W. Parker, the Director of this Laboratory, particularly in connection with food poisoning and infectious disease cases.

AMBULANCE AND SITTING CASE CAR TRANSPORT:

The closest co-operation exists between the Macclesfield Division and ourselves in serving the Rural District with ambulances and sitting-case transport. In a widely scattered area such as ours, it is necessary to work with neighbouring authorities in order to cut down mileage. Although the demand on this service continues to increase, I am pleased to report that very few serious complaints are received.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE:

As pointed out in previous reports, the provision of a Home Help very often makes it possible for a patient to remain at home instead of being transported to hospital. This service is largely employed in dealing with old people; they, more than anyone, wish to remain at home, and resent very often having to go into hospital or institution. It is anticipated that as the years go on, greater demand will be made on the Home Help Service.

Statistics relating to the Home Help Service provided in the Macclesfield Rural District during 1955 are as follows:-

Home Helps employed during 1955:

Full time.....	-	(-)
Temporary.....	9	(10)
Casual.....	7	(10)
	<u>16</u>	<u>(20)</u>

Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1955.

Full time.....	-	(-)
Temporary.....	9	(7)
Casual.....	-	(2)
	<u>9</u>	<u>(9)</u>

Applications received during 1955.

Confinements.....	8	(8)
Sickness.....	8	(9)
Tuberculosis.....	-	(-)
Aged and Infirm.....	6	(11)
	<u>22</u>	<u>(28)</u>

Cases attended during 1955.

Confinement.....	6	(6)
Sickness.....	10	(6)
Tuberculosis.....	-	(1)
Aged and Infirm.....	19	(20)
	<u>35</u>	<u>(33)</u>

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As pointed out in the introduction to this report, there has been a satisfactory fall in the incidence of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever and the fall in Whooping Cough may well be due to our efforts in immunisation. The benefit of immunisation is more particularly marked in our activities to control Diphtheria, of which there have, once again, been no notifications in the year.

The rise or fall in cases of Measles is always fortuitous; we have experienced something of an epidemic in this disease during the year; as indicated in my report for 1954, there is nothing that medical science knows at present which will mitigate the spread of this disease. So often the damage is done before notification is received. Fortunately, however, modern therapy is such that the seriousness of this disease is much reduced by medical treatment.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1955.

	Age distribution										Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45				45-65 & over
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-
Whooping Cough	-	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Measles	3	17	23	22	104	20	3	3	1	1	3	215	3	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	8	-	9
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS

There were seven cases of Pulmonary and four cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year, and for purposes of comparison the notifications as for sex and age are given from 1946.

NOTIFICATIONS 1946 TO 1955.

	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP
<u>MALE:</u>																				
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 45	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
45 - 55	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
<u>FEMALE:</u>																				
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
15 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
35 - 45	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	6	6	6	2	4	1	11	3	6	2	10	2	12	4	6	1	5	2	7	4

DEATHS 1946 TO 1955

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP
<u>MALE:</u>										
Up to 1 year	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 - 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 - 15	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 - 25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 - 35	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
35 - 45	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
45 - 55	1 -	4 -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
55 - 65	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -
65 and over	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
<u>FEMALE:</u>										
Up to 1 year	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 - 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 - 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 - 25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 - 35	1 -	1 -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
35 - 45	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
45 - 55	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
55 - 65	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 and over	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	7 -	6 1	4 -	4 -	4 1	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -

CASES ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

	Up to 1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & over	Total
Male Pulmonary	-	-	1	5	4	4	10	8	4	36
Female Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	11	6	6	-	2	27
Male Non- Pulmonary	-	-	8	3	1	3	-	2	1	18
Female Non- Pulmonary	-	2	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	17

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector for the information contained in the following sections of this report.

WATER:

The supply of water from public mains has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year. The condition of the water from the Pott Shrigley borehole which was commented on last year as giving rise to complaints because of the sediment in the pipes, will be rectified when the plant which has now been ordered is installed.

Agreement was reached with the private undertakers supplying water in the Parish of Nether Alderley to instal a chlorinator. In view of this, the Council's objection to the use of the private supply was withdrawn, suitable safeguards regarding the proper supervision of the supply having been made by the owners pending the laying of public mains by the Stockport Corporation.

Private supplies have been kept under observation and samples taken at regular intervals. In the case of one private supply, to approximately ten properties, this was found to be unsatisfactory and further samples are being taken with a view to the owners of the properties being required to connect to the public main, which has recently been laid.

Statutory Notices were served in the case of three properties where the supply was unsatisfactory and a public supply was available. At the end of the year, the Notices had not been complied with and authority was given for the work to be carried out by the local authority in default.

A 4-inch main was laid between the trunk main of the Borough of Macclesfield and the Council's main in Leek Road, in order to augment the Council's North Rode supply and provide a better supply for the parishes of North Rode, Eaton and Bosley.

The public main was also extended in the Parish of Eaton to connect to the private service reservoir supplying Havannah Village.

	<u>Private Supplies:</u>			<u>Public Supplies:</u>		
	<u>Number taken:</u>	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>	<u>Number taken:</u>	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
Chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bacteriological	42	28	14	17	15	2

The information regarding mains extensions completed during the year has been supplied by the Council's Engineer.

Old Leek Road, Sutton ...	...	...	...	1920 yards
Eaton..	...	...	...	1333 yards

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

No new works of sewerage were carried out during the year. It is again necessary to draw the Council's attention to the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in the Village of Langley due to the fact that no public sewer is available. Adverse comments are made about the delay in sewerage Langley Village year after year but no finality seems to arise so far as this scheme is concerned.

An enquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the Council's scheme for sewerage the parishes of Nether Alderley and Great Warford. Approval has been received for this scheme which will take the drainage from existing development as well as the new I. C. I. Laboratories at Alderley Park to a disposal works at Noah's Ark in the

parish of Great Warford, at a cost of approximately £80,017. The Scheme will entail the laying of 9,798 yards of sewer. The sewerage of the parish of Chorley, which is a matter of extreme urgency, can be provided for when the new Wilmslow and Alderley Edge sewage disposal works are constructed.

The scheme for the disposal of sewage from a new estate to be developed in Brookledge Lane, Adlington, has been prepared. The sewers will also take the drainage from some of the existing properties.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

There has been no alteration in the frequency of the refuse collection service within the area of the Macclesfield Rural District.

The Council took delivery of an 800 gallon Eagle cesspool emptying vehicle on a Bedford chassis. This machine has a hopper attachment for the collection of night soil. With the institution of this service, complaints do not arise regarding the spillage of pail contents which were previously collected in the same wagon which was used for house refuse.

The Council agreed to a weekly collection of night soil pails from all the schools in the area which are without a water carriage system, and this has been a much appreciated improvement. On the old system, in many cases night soil was disposed of by the Caretaker's of the schools. The vehicle has also been found to be an advantage in emptying the settlement tanks at small sewage works dealing with the drainage from Council houses. A service is given for the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks to private dwellings in the District at a nominal charge whilst business premises and farms are charged at an economic rate.

During the year, an approach was made to the owners of seventeen properties at that time being served by privies, asking if they would be prepared to convert to pails. Nine cottages were provided with pails and three had water closets installed, connected to septic tanks. The owner of five cottages refused to carry out works of conversion.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area:

The following is a summary of the principal work which has been undertaken under the Public Health and Housing Acts:-

Inspections:

Miscellaneous	19
Interviews with Contractors or Owners	2
Dwelling houses under Public Health and Housing Acts	327
Water Supply	26
Water samples analysed	59
Drainage and Sewerage	284
Verminous and dirty premises/persons	8
Foul accumulations	9
Interviews re applications for Council houses..	16
Animals kept in insanitary conditions	-
Refuse tips	45
Refuse collection	23
Public cleansing	37
Infectious diseases	19
Premises disinfected ..	7
Rats and Mice	3
Petroleum	20
Schools	9
Factories	4
Milk and Dairies.	4
Milk Samples analysed .	26
Shops re Meat and Other Foods	17
Food preparing premises	8
Ice Cream premises	4
Bakehouses	-
Slaughterhouses	484
Tents, Vans and Sheds .	53
Public Conveniences	23

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Record of Nuisances Abated and Work Carried Out:

The following table summarise some of the matters dealt with:-

Dampness remedied, roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes etc., repaired	26
Housing defects repaired	30
Mains water supply provided	15
Drains repaired or cleansed	39
New sinks provided	1
Water closets repaired or renewed	6
Pails converted to W.C's	2
Pails renewed	6
Privies converted to pails	9
Privies converted to water closets.. ...	3
Accumulations removed	3

Slum Clearance:

A survey was carried out as required under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and an estimated figure of 79 houses fell into the character of total unfitness. In view of the fact that most of the unfit houses included in the total are isolated, action will have to be taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the properties represented as individual unfit houses.

Housing:

Number of Council houses completed during the year (including 42 for overspill)... ..	75
Number of houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1955	32
Number of pre-war houses at 31st December, 1955	228
Number of post-war houses at 31st December, 1955	688
Total number of Council houses	916
Number of houses erected by private enterprise during the year	90
Number of persons on waiting list at 31st Dec.1955	582
Number of applications for improvement grant approved	34
Number of applications for improvement grant refused.. ...	9

Inspection of Dwellinghouses:

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts).....	119
Number of inspections for the purpose.....	327

Demolition and Closing Orders:

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11.....	0
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 and still in force.....	0

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 - Repairs:

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	81
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Public Health Acts:

Action under Statutory Powers:

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners.....	26
(b) by local authority in default of owners.....	12

Rats and Mice Destruction:

The statistics in regard to the operation of the Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are set out below. This Act places on local authorities an obligation to inspect the district for infestations, carry out, on their own properties, the destruction of rats and mice and to carry out the work of extermination by agreement or default.

Number of properties inspected.....	525
Number of properties inspected infested by rats or seriously infested by mice.....	115
Number of properties treated.....	109

Filthy and Verminous Premises:

Statutory action was taken in two cases under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 89, regarding dirty and verminous premises.

In one case an old person had died and certain articles of clothing were foul and had to be destroyed. In the second, an old person who had previously been clean became verminous and the house was flea infested. Action was taken to disinfect the premises but the tenant refused to go away to be cleansed despite repeated requests. The case was under observation at the end of the year with a view to the person being persuaded to enter Part III Accommodation.

Informal action was taken with respect to louse infestation caused by a relative returning. The steps taken by the occupier in conjunction with the Local Authority's officials satisfactorily cleared up the infestation.

Inspection and Supervision of Food:

Milk:

There are approximately 200 distributors of milk within the area of the Macclesfield Rural District; the majority of these are producer/retailers.

Licences issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 - 1954, are set out below.

	<u>Dealer's</u> <u>Licences:</u>	<u>Supplementary</u> <u>Licences:</u>
Pasteurised	7	5
Sterilised	9	6
Tuberculin Tested	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>

Notifications have been received from the Cheshire County Council that 17 samples of milk taken from undesignated producers within the area of the Rural District were biologically positive for Tuberculosis. The Council were further notified by the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that 9 cattle were slaughtered under the

Tuberculosis Order as a result of their investigations.

No notices were served under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Twenty-eight samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Two samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and five samples of Ungraded milk did not satisfy the methylene blue test; no case of tuberculous infection was found.

The grades of samples are set out below:-

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	14
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	-
Ungraded	...	...	...	...	14
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	-

Meat and Other Foods:

Slaughterhouses:

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

An application was made to the Council for a licence to be granted to premises within the district which had not previously been used as a slaughterhouse.

The Council refused to grant a licence on the grounds that sufficient slaughtering facilities were available in the district. The applicant appealed against the Council's decision to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the appeal was dismissed.

The Appeal against the decision of the Magistrates by the applicant was outstanding at the end of the Year.

Improvements have been carried out to two of the slaughterhouses. In one case a wash hand basin and hot water has been installed and in another, an additional building has been brought into use and hot water and washing facilities provided.

All meat which has been slaughtered has been inspected, though this entails much extra work and travelling if one Inspector is away on holiday or ill. It would not be out of place here to comment on the

improved appearance of carcasses now dressed in the slaughterhouses which are privately owned where the butcher has a personal interest in seeing that meat is produced in the best condition. Much care is taken in resting the animals before they are slaughtered and there is a tendency generally to treat animals in a much more humane way than would appear to have been the case in pre-war years. There has been the fullest co-operation in obtaining any improvement which might have been brought to their attention.

Detailed examination is made of all carcasses for the presence of **cysticercus bovis**; no cases were found.

/for statistics of inspections see over

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART:

	Cattle excl'g cows:	Cows:	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	528	155	34	2911	508
Number inspected	528	155	34	2911	508
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	1	4	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	26	-	19	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	4	-	17	1	1
<u>Tuberculosis Only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	69	29	-	1	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12	12	-	-	4
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Carcase Meat Condemned:

	Cwts:	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	16	2	26
Lamb	1	1	14
Pork		1	27
Total:	18	2	11

All food, other than meat condemned in slaughterhouses, is disposed of either by burning or burying, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector who issues a certificate of condemnation.

The following articles of food were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

Ham	21 lbs.
English Meat ..	27 lbs.
Imported Meat .	11 lbs.
Tinned Meat ...	51 lbs.
Fruit	14 lbs.
Pilchards	1 lb.
Peas	2 lbs.

Ice Cream:

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream:-

Hot Mix .	3
Cold Mix	3
	<u>6</u>

Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	50
Number of samples of ice cream submitted for examination	3
Number placed in Provisional Grade 1	2
Number placed in Provisional Grade 2	1

Four visits were made specifically in connection with the inspection of premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold.

Food Preparing Premises:

Action was taken in respect of the kitchen premises in one cafe and the kitchen and store rooms were cleansed and decorated and washing up facilities improved. Action was also taken in respect of two shops; new floors were laid and the premises decorated.

FACTORIES ACTS:

Inspections:

Premises:	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories, in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	61	19	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Totals:	63	19	4	-

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars:	Number of Cases in which defects were	
	Found	Remedied
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3
Totals:	4	4

