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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON
1954

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954

T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1954

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. SCOTT

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR F. EVANS

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR — COUNCILLOR W. WELLENS, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. BUTTERWORTH, J.P., C.C.

ALDERMAN MRS. C. REDFERN

COUNCILLOR L. BOYER

COUNCILLOR J. BRITTON

COUNCILLOR S. A. CHISHOLM

COUNCILLOR L. BIGGINS

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (To 8/5/54)

T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (From 9/6/54)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. TURNER, M.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

S. HACKING, C.R.S.I. (Retired 24/5/54)

G. H. COOPER, C.R.S.I., Dip.P.A. (From 7/6/54)

G. ELLIOTT, C.R.S.I.

Clerical Staff :

Miss E. M. HOWARTH

Miss E. DEAN (Deceased 5/7/54)

Mr. R. LAMB (Resigned 31/7/54)

Miss M. J. BRITTON (From 1/11/54)

HEALTH OFFICE,
5 SUFFIELD STREET,
MIDDLETON.

August, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1954.

My appointment as Medical Officer of Health dates from July, following on the resignation of Dr. Ellis Taylor, who left to take up another appointment. The present report follows the general austerity pattern of the war years and limited space permits of little comment or enlargement on health matters. I am hoping that at the appropriate time provision will be made to allow of future reports being more in keeping with the importance of this subject matter in a large and expanding borough such as Middleton.

The health of Middleton during 1954, as measured by the usual, but none the less inadequate yard stick of deaths and death rates, was satisfactory. By modern standards, however, the health of a community, as well as that of individuals should be assessed not merely on the basis of living as opposed to dying, but on the basis of living fully and healthily.

The great increase in the mid year population was due to the Manchester re-housing development scheme at Langley and was further increased by continued development during the remainder of the year. As is usual, at least initially in such schemes, there was a high birth rate and a considerable increase in the number of registered cases of tuberculosis relative to the remainder of the Borough. As regards tuberculosis, in as far as this complaint affords housing priority, the increase is inevitable, and in Langley the proportion of cases, relative to the total re-housed population, is no greater than that occurring elsewhere under similar circumstances. During the year 20 cases of tuberculosis were removed from and 89 cases added to the register. Of the latter, 55 cases related to persons previously notified moving into the new housing estate.

It is gratifying to record once again the continued absence of diphtheria from the borough. To maintain this happy state of affairs, it is essential that complacency cause no relaxation in the

immunisation programme. In this connection, the provision of protective immunisation against whooping cough, referred to in last year's report, will shortly be available at the clinics, in addition to the facilities being provided by the family doctors.

No deaths resulted from the common infectious diseases, despite a high incidence of measles and whooping cough during the last quarter of the year.

The infant death rate—lowest ever in the borough, is a tribute to the work of the family doctors, midwives and health visitors—not of course forgetting the parents.

I wish to record my appreciation of the consideration and support by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the help received from the Town Clerk and the other Officials and departments. I am especially indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Staff of his department for the ever willing help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. P. O'GRADY,
Medical Officer of Health.

One Hundred Years Ago

One hundred years ago an enquiry on petition, under the direction of the general board of health, was carried out into the sewage, drainage, water supply and the sanitary condition of the Township of Middleton.

The findings of the report are interesting in the light of present day conditions. In tracing its history and development, mention is made of the fact that in 1770, Middleton was merely a village with about twenty houses and some 150 inhabitants. The introduction, firstly, of handloom weaving and then of factories led to rapid expansion in population, so that in 1851 it had grown to 8,717 inhabitants, occupying 1,727 houses.

DEATH RATES AND CAUSES. The mean mortality rate over seven years, 1847-1853 inclusive, was 21 deaths per thousand of the population. The deaths from what were termed "preventable infectious diseases" were considerable in relation to present day figures, amounting to 47 in 1853. One report of the Registrar General during 1853 mentioned that "the great mortality this quarter has been from that dreadful scourge, consumption. Smallpox has been very prevalent in two small villages." Attention was also called to the fact that the persons who died from smallpox had not, with the exception of one, been vaccinated.

According to evidence tendered at the enquiry, cholera occurred in Middleton in 1849 and Mr. Oswald Dickin, Surgeon, stated that "many cases of malignant typhus had occurred which owe their origin to defective drainage and foul refuse decomposing in open ditches and in privy cesspools." He goes on to say that "disease in excess must be expected where there are such masses of decomposing refuse saturating the soil around and sending forth into the atmosphere foul gases—most destructive to human life." Although the Surgeon's argument was based on an incorrect assumption—bacteria and their role in the causation of disease was, of course, then unknown—his conclusions were nevertheless correct in as far as the measures he proposed to get rid of the "foul gases" and "emanations" would of necessity also to a large extent get rid of the bacteria or germs.

WATER SUPPLY. Nowadays when water supply in homes presents us with no problem, other than turning a tap, it is difficult to appreciate how vastly different the position was one hundred

years ago, when the sole water supply was obtained from wells. The water from eleven such wells in Middleton was analysed and reported on by Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester. At the enquiry he stated that "Solomon's well is from its situation next to Parson's well in general use. Churchcroft has gone beyond the bounds of impurity to be tolerated and is not used. It is said to have caused illness when drunk. It lies immediately under the Churchyard." In defence of the existing water supply, one witness said that "the inhabitants of Middleton are satisfied they have good water and good springs . . . People have to go a distance of *only* two or three hundred yards for their water."

Dr. Angus Smith, however, notes that "to see the clear wells around Middleton, one would fancy that it must be fully supplied with water and to see the population coming with pitchers upon their heads, drawing the water without price, makes a careless observer think that they are free from many of the expenses and inconveniences of a town." The other side of the picture is made clear in the following extract—"The great trouble of bringing water home causes such to be used again and again, until it becomes exceedingly filthy." Reference is made in the report to the employment of 'special water carriers, whose charge for even the smallest supply to a cottage comes to eightpence per week, while washing day alone demands from one shilling to one shilling and threepence."

Further additional inconvenience was at times occasioned by drought. As was stated in evidence "it happens sometimes that persons are obliged to go out as early as one o'clock in the morning, in order to secure a supply for washing day."

In view of the evidence tendered regarding the inadequacy and unsuitability of the water supply position in Middleton at that time, one rather wonders why the Superintending Inspector should have been at a loss to explain why Middleton had one beer house to every 137 of its inhabitants, whereas "in Plymouth, a seaport town, having besides its settled population, a constant succession of visitors from all parts of the world, there is one beer house to every 152 of the inhabitants."

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Area of the Borough (acres) ... ..	...	...	...	5,170
Population at Census, 1951 ... ..	...	...	...	32,602
Registrar-General's estimated resident population (mid-year 1954) ... ..	...	...	...	36,380
Number of Persons per acre ... ..	...	...	...	7.04
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated) ... ..	...	...	...	11,805
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1954 ... ..	...	...	...	£206,221
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1953-54) ... ..	...	...	...	£828 16s. 1d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.

	Total	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS :—				
Legitimate ...	598	322	276	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1954 : Crude ... 17.0 Adjusted 17.4
Illegitimate ...	22	15	7	
Total ...	620	337	283	
STILL-BIRTHS ...	9	5	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 14
DEATHS ...	404	206	198	Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population : Crude ... 11.1 Adjusted 11.8
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	...	21
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	...	21
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	...	Nil

Neo-natal Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	9
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14
Deaths from Heart Disease	138
„ „ Cancer	74
„ „ Cerebral Haemorrhage	63
„ „ Bronchitis... ..	25

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for the year 1954 is 36,380, which is 3,530 more than the estimated population for 1953 and 3,778 more than the Census population for 1951.

BIRTHS.

620 live births were assigned to the Borough, representing an annual birth-rate of 17.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the figure of 15.2 for England and Wales. This is the highest birth-rate since 1948.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths assigned to Middleton during 1954 was 404, giving a crude death rate of 11.1 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11.3 for England and Wales.

The Age and Ward incidence are shown in the following table.

TABLE III.**Age and Ward Incidence of Deaths occurring in 1954.**

WARD	Under						75 and up- wards	Total
	1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65-75		
North	5	—	—	6	25	26	36	98
Central	—	—	—	—	8	9	17	34
South.....	—	—	—	3	30	29	39	101
East	3	—	1	6	18	27	14	69
Parkfield	3	—	—	—	12	13	16	44
West	2	—	—	4	18	16	18	58
Total ...	13	—	1	19	111	120	140	404

The infant mortality rate of 21 per 1,000 live births, compares with 43 in 1953 and 25.5 for England and Wales. It is the lowest figure ever recorded for the Borough.

The cancer death rate was 2.06 compared with 2.13 in 1953 and the tuberculosis death rate was 0.16 as compared with 0.09 in 1953.

Comparative death rates for various diseases for the past 40 years are shown in Table 4 and the classified causes of death for 1952, 1953 and 1954 are given in Table 5.

TABLE IV.

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	*Zy-motic Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Tuber-culosis Death Rate
1915—1919	15.0	15.3	0.75	89	1.29	1.44
1920—1924	17.9	12.7	0.59	73	1.33	1.08
1925—1929	14.3	13.6	0.47	75	1.34	0.80
1930—1934	13.7	13.2	0.33	68	1.68	0.62
1935—1939	13.8	13.5	1.44	49	1.68	0.55
1940—1944	17.0	14.0	1.66	54	1.88	0.51
1945—1949	18.3	12.9	0.88	42	2.11	0.50
1950	16.3	12.2	0.15	39	1.92	0.37
1951	16.1	14.9	0.00	29	2.52	0.40
1952	14.3	12.7	0.00	28	2.21	0.34
1953	15.4	10.3	0.12	43	2.13	0.09
1954	17.0	11.1	0.05	21	2.06	0.16

* The Zymotic Death Rate includes deaths from the following diseases—smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, diarrhoea and enteric fever.

TABLE V.

Causes of Death, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

	1952	1953	1954
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	11	3	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases	6	1	3
Influenza	2	2	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	1	—	—
Cancer	72	68	74
Leukaemia	3	2	1
Diabetes	4	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	59	47	63
Heart Disease	139	115	138
Other Circulatory Diseases... ..	17	10	14
Bronchitis	22	23	25
Pneumonia	13	7	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—	3
Peptic Ulcer	4	8	10
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea... ..	1	2	2
Nephritis	6	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	2	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	9	4
Suicide	10	4	7
Road Traffic Accidents	2	4	3
Other Accidents	7	3	10
All other causes	25	22	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	414	337	404

TABLE VI.

INFANT DEATHS, 1954.

Cause of death	Days Weeks			Total	Months			Total
	Under 1	1-7	1-4		1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malformations	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	4
Other Causes	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	3
Accidental	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	4	3	2	9	1	1	2	13

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services are administered for the borough by the Lancashire County Council, Middleton forming part of Health Division 14. The address of the Divisional Health Office is "Tylon," Middleton Road, Chadderton, and the Telephone Number—MAIn 6251/2.

1. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.

A new Child Welfare and School Clinic is scheduled for commencement during the course of next year. A temporary clinic has been established at Langley, pending the erection of the new building.

Other clinics are held as formerly stated at Durnford Street, Rhodes and Moorclose.

Five midwives are employed in the area.

Weekly sessions for diphtheria immunisation are held at the Durnford Street Centre and vaccinations are performed there by special arrangement. Medical Practitioners perform either of these services at the patient's home or at their own surgeries.

It is hoped shortly to introduce a combined vaccine for immunisation against both diphtheria and whooping cough.

2. HOME HELPS.

Home Helps attend households in cases of confinement, illness, old age and infirmity where such help is found to be necessary. The demands on such services increased considerably during the year and difficulty has been experienced in recruiting suitable staff.

Applications for this service should be made to the Divisional Health Office.

3. HOME NURSING.

Domiciliary nursing is carried out within the area by four nurses. Their services are arranged through the General Practitioners.

4. AMBULANCE.

Work has commenced on the erection of a new ambulance station which it is hoped will be in operation in mid 1955.

Other facilities as follows are available to the borough as required.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, under the control of Dr. Parker, to which during 1954 the following specimens were submitted for examination :—

TABLE VII.

Eye Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	11
Faeces Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	763
Galtee Cream examined for Salmonella	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accredited Milk examined for Shigella Sonne	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Samples—						
Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	5
Guinea Pig inoculation for B. Tuberc	...	...	...	...	...	5

2. HOSPITALS.

There are no hospitals situated in the borough, but patients are admitted to the various hospitals in the surrounding districts.

3. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

Under the provisions of the above Acts, two persons were removed to institutional care because of the insanitary conditions under which they were living and their incapacity through physical disability to obtain proper care and attention.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

TABLE VIII.

Infectious Diseases	No.	Removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	14	—
Measles	601	1
Whooping Cough	239	3
Pneumonia	15	1
Dysentery	45	—
Food Poisoning	11	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	1
Non-Paralytic	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1
Erysipelas	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	24
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—
Total	967	34

Diphtheria.

For the third year in succession, no case of Diphtheria was notified.

It is, however, essential to stress the continued need for immunisation of children, particularly in the younger age groups.

Measles.

Six hundred and one cases occurred as compared with 558 the previous year. An epidemic commenced in October in the new Langley Estate, afterwards spreading throughout the borough.

Whooping Cough.

Two hundred and thirty-nine cases were notified compared with 117 the previous year. It is now hoped that with the introduction of immunisation the prevalence of this disease will eventually be greatly reduced.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Two cases were notified during the year. Both cases subsequently recovered and no further cases were notified.

Dysentery.

Forty-five cases occurred as compared with 30 in 1953.

Food Poisoning.

Eleven cases were notified during the year. Two family outbreaks accounted for seven of the cases and the remainder consisted of individual unconnected cases.

Meningococcal Infection.

One case was notified, removed to hospital and recovered.

Tuberculosis.

There were 32 new cases of Pulmonary and two new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. In addition, 47 Pulmonary and eight Non-Pulmonary cases were added to the register as having removed to the borough as part of the new Langley Housing Scheme of the Manchester Corporation.

Twenty cases were removed from the register during the year on account of death, recovery or removal from the district.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

Sewage Disposal.

Sewage up to three times dry weather flow is treated at the Manchester Corporation Works at Davyhulme.

Between three and six times dry weather flow passes through storm tanks at the old Middleton Disposal Works, Kelvin Avenue, Rhodes.

Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of a storm over-flow.

The only areas without proper drainage system are the villages of Birch and Bowlee with the exception of isolated farmhouses.

Water Supply.

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland surface water, of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous reports.

No. of houses supplied by the Joint Board	... 13,352
No. of baths in Borough	... .. 8,675

During the year the following examinations were made, and the results were satisfactory.

(a) Raw Water—Bacteriological	... .. 22
Chemical	... .. 22
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed—	
Bacteriological	... .. 33
Chemical	... .. 33

Chlorination of the water is in operation, the dosage being 0.2 parts per million.

Supplies are collected from moorland gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to chalk addition and sedimentation, passed through sand filters and chlorine added when entering supply pipes.

The Analyst declares the water as supplied to the consumer to be "free from lead".

As a precaution against contamination, chalk is added at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon and when necessary Soda Ash is added at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 10,961 yards during the year for housing development.

Well Water.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

SANITARY SERVICES.

Closet Accommodation.

The following is a list of the types of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year :—

TABLE IX.

Privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	48
Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	179
Waste-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	2,517
Fresh-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	9,845

Refuse Collection.

Five "S. & D." Freighters, including two fore and aft tippers are engaged on this work. With the exception of the fore and aft tippers, the vehicles are fitted with steel sliding shutters to the bodies to minimise nuisance from dust. The "Karrier Bantam" vehicle was taken out of service in September and was replaced by a tiller-steering type of "S. & D." Freighter which had hitherto been kept as a spare vehicle.

There are approximately 10,129 moveable ashbins, 1,251 ashpits, 340 wall-type dustbins and 179 pail closets in the Borough. Ashbins and pail closets are emptied weekly and ashpits fortnightly.

The majority of the pail closets are in connection with premises in the villages of Birch and Bowlee which are not sewered.

The net cost of Refuse Collection for the financial year ended 31st March, 1955, was £12,928.

Refuse Disposal.

A total of 8,769 tons of household refuse was collected by the Department. Of this, 7,905 tons were dealt with by the Separation and Salvage Plant and 864 tons were disposed of by controlled tipping.

In order to deal with the increasing amount of refuse, the furnace capacity of the incinerator had to be increased during the year. The grate area was increased from 60 square feet to 90 square feet and the refractory brickwork linings were renewed.

The cost of Refuse Disposal for the financial year amounted to £2,908.

TABLE X.

Income from Sale of Salvage.

	T.	C.	Q.			£	s.	d.
Baled Destructor Scrap	243	1	3	...	...	1,156	19	5
Light Scrap	17	17	1	...	...	95	1	7
Baled Cardboard	17	1	1	...	...	152	2	9
Mixed Waste Paper	21	3	1	...	...	143	3	1
Screened Fuel	213	19	2	...	...	166	4	2
Textiles	9	0	1	...	...	38	10	6
Fibreboard	65	8	3	...	...	581	12	6
Non-ferreous Scrap	0	13	1	...	...	26	10	0
TOTALS	588	5	1	...	...	2,360	4	0
Screened Dust	4,798	7	2					

—Used for land reclamation.

TABLE XI.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year:—

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.**Public Health Act, 1936.**

	Inspections made, etc.
Drainage work	509
Smoke Observations	—
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	5
Stables, piggeries, etc.	9
Common lodging houses	10
Schools	20
Houses	1,214
Investigation of Infectious Diseases	241
Verminous conditions and disinfection	58
Conversions	375
Water Supply	68
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	981
	<hr/>
Total	3,490

Housing Act, 1936.

Housing defects	63
Measured for permitted number	23
Investigations overcrowding	25
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	111
	<hr/>
Total	222

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Samples taken—

Milk designated, for Bacteria	5	}	90
Milk for chemical analysis	59		
Dry foods for chemical analysis	26		
Food preparing etc. premises	90		
Dairies	5		
Markets and shops	150		
Unsound food	91		
Butchers' shops	131		
Fish and Chip shops	60		
Ice Cream shops	112		
Fishmongers	2		
Greengrocers	6		
Milk Vehicles	36		
Milk Shops	104		
Grocers' Shops	51		
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	216		
	<hr/>		
Total	1,144		

Factories Act, 1937.						Inspections made, etc.
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Outworkers ...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Building Sites ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>164
Shops Acts.						
Hours of closing ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Health, etc. (Sec. 10) ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Diseases of Animals Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Acts.						
Rat infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	711
Mice infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>831
Miscellaneous Visits.						
Re-inspection where notices in force ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371
Interviews with owners, builders, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	276
Works in progress ...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Public conveniences ...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Meetings ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tip and salvage depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	497
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>2,424
Total Number of Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>8,367
Complaints.						
Number of complaints during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	837
Notices.						
Informal notices served ...	...	...	...	...	...	492
Informal notices complied with ...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Statutory notices served ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Statutory notices complied with ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rag Flock Act.						
Number of Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of samples taken ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

TABLE XII.

Work carried out in compliance with Notices.

Drains cleared	113
Drains repaired or re-constructed	35
Rainwater pipes repaired	30
Water closets repaired	58
Eaves-gutters repaired	48
Bins provided	141
Roofs repaired	41
Other nuisances abated	70
Plasterwork repaired	12
Rising dampness remedied	2
Floors repaired	11
Sash-cords repaired	10
Dampness remedied	30
Waste pipes remedied	16
Doors repaired	18
Water Supply remedied	46

TABLE XIII.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Defects found	5
Notices served :—	
(a) Sanitary defects	4 Remedied, 5
(b) Other defects	1 „ 1

TABLE XIV.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) No. of Council houses found to be infested	5
„ „ „ disinested	5
(b) No. of other houses found to be infested ...	3
„ „ „ disinested	3

HOUSING.

TABLE XV.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year				<i>Traditiona permanent houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>
1.	By the local authority...	...	...	256	24
2.	By other authorities ...	...	...	1,065	—
3.	By other bodies or persons ...	...	...	65	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	63
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	183
(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 ...	...	...	...	30
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	150
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	27
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	22

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	56
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 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, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit :—					
(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	... ..	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	—

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the local authority	... ..	Nil

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses, separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of Closing Orders which were determined, the premises having been rendered fit	... ..	Nil

(e) Proceedings under section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of clearance areas represented	... ..	2
(2) Number of houses concerned in (1)	... ..	30
(3) Number of areas cleared	... ..	2
(4) Number of houses concerned in (3)	... ..	17
(5) Number of residents displaced in (3) and (4)	...	43

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part 4—Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...				7
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...				49
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...					8

5. HOUSING ACT, 1949 :—

		<i>Schemes of private bodies or individuals</i>	<i>Schemes of local authority</i>
(a) (1)	Number of Schemes submitted :—		
	(a) by private individuals to local authority	2	Nil
	(b) by local authority to Ministry	2	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	2	Nil
(b) (1)	Number of Schemes approved by Ministry	2	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	2	Nil
(3)	Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved Schemes	Nil	Nil
(c)	Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year	Nil	Nil
(d)	Any other action taken	Nil	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

From the 1st April, 1954, the administration of the Acts, Orders, and Regulations relating to food and drugs adulteration has been the responsibility of the Council.

The number of samples submitted for analysis from the 1st April to 31st December, was 89, particulars of which are given below :—

TABLE XVI.

Number of samples	Genuine	Not genuine
Milk	59	56
Hot Milk	1	1
Mixed Pickles	1	1
Ground Almonds	1	—
		Acid value of oil—28, and sample had a rancid taste.
Sponge Cake Mixture	1	1
Cooking Fat	1	1
Tea	1	1
Soup Mixture	1	1
Cheese	1	1
Malt Vinegar	1	1
Sauce	1	1
Strawberry Jam	1	1
Mixed Culinary Herbs	1	1
Tapioca	1	1
Canned Rhubarb	1	1
White Pepper	1	1
Salad Cream	1	1
Beef Sausages	1	1
Dried Egg	1	1
Beef Dripping	1	1
Currants	1	1
Shredded Beef Suet...	1	1
Mixed Candied Peel	1	1
Mincemeat	2	2
Christmas Pudding	1	1
Sultanas	1	1
Chewing Nuts	1	1
Borax	1	1
British Sherry	1	1
Blanc-mange Powder	1	1
	—	—
	89	85
	—	—

REMARKS :

- Sample No. 38 Milk, deficient 1.6% fat. Vendor cautioned.
- Sample No. 34. Milk, a glass of hot milk—deficient 3.3% milk fat and 23.5% solids-not-fat. Sample contained not less than 18.6% extraneous water. Vendor fined £3 and £2 witnesses fees.
- Sample No. 21. Milk, slightly low in solids-not-fat. Vendor notified.

TABLE XVII.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Cooked Ham	—	2	1	19	15
„ Corned Beef	—	6	2	26	2
„ Luncheon Meat	—	—	2	8	15
„ Meat	—	1	3	22	2
„ Fish	—	—	—	16	15
„ Soup	—	—	—	11	3
„ Fruit	—	4	—	25	6
„ Vegetables	—	1	2	6	10
Sausages	—	—	1	12	0
Bacon	—	1	1	1	4
Tongue	—	—	—	—	12
Beef	—	—	3	5	0
Jam	—	—	—	4	8
Tinned Syrup	—	—	—	4	—
Butter	—	—	—	1	—
Cheese	—	—	—	15	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	—	4	7
Cake Mixtures	—	—	—	11	15
Blackcurrants	1	9	0	16	0
Tomatoes	—	—	—	15	8
Evaporated Milk				93	tins
Condensed Milk				15	„
Skimmed Milk				1	„
Cream				3	„
Eggs				105½	dozen

TABLE XVIII.

(c) MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) Own dairies in the district	2
(b) Dairy Farms in the district	5
(c) Shops in the district other than dairies	102
(d) Premises outside the district	10

TABLE XIX.

Five samples of designated milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors of milk for examination by the methylene blue tests, with the following results :—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Test not carried out	...	...	...	...	...	1

Five samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tubercle Bacilli and four were found to be satisfactory.

TABLE XX.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during the year, in respect of :—

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk :	22
“Accredited” Milk :	1

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated Milk” :

Pasteurising Plants	—	Sterilising Plants	—
Retail distributors	...	(a) “Pasteurised”	28
		(b) “Sterilised”	125