[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Middleton Borough.

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

In the County of Lancaster

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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

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1956

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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COUNCILLOR L. BOYER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman
COUNCILLOR L. BIGGINS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR - COUNCILLOR V. THOMAS, M.C., J.P.

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health
T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
T. TURNER, M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
G. H. COOPER, C.R.S.I., Dip.P.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector
A. MATHER, C.R.S.I. (From 6.2.56. to 31.8.56).

Clerical Staff
Miss. E. M. HOWARTH (Chief Clerk).

Mrs. M. J. SMITHIES (Shorthand Typist).

J. R. LUND (Pupil Assistant Public Health Inspector).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
5, SUFFIELD STREET,
MIDDLETON.

August, 1957.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the district. The estimated mid-year population shows a further increase of 4,440 due largely to the continued development of the Langley overspill estate. At the year end, 3,556 houses had been completed and a further 714 were under construction on this estate. A social survey carried out during the year revealed the unusual age structure of the Langley population in that children aged 0 - 14 years formed nearly 50%, whereas people aged 45 years and over amount to little more than 5% of the total population. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole are approximately 25% and 35% respectively.

The birth and death rate for 1956, when adjusted to the age and sex structure of the whole population were 19·6 and 13·6 respectively per thousand of the population compared with the national figures of 15·7 and 12·1.

The two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system and cancer, between them accounting for 235 deaths out of a total of 460. In England and Wales during 1955, over 91,000 people died from cancer - 17,000 from cancer of the lungs and respiratory

organs. The death rate from lung cancer has doubled over the past 10 years, and now accounts for 1 in 18 of all male deaths. Investigations in several countries over recent years all tend to co-relate the increase in lung cancer with tobacco, and particularly cigarette smoking. No doubt other factors such as atmospheric pollution also play a part, but it does seem beyond reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is the most important factor yet known.

The incidence of infectious disease was much lower in 1956 than in the preceding year due mainly to a decrease in the incidence of measles and dysentery. On the other hand, 19 cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the summer months. There were no deaths and little or no residual disability in the majority of cases.

I am indebted to Dr. J. Simpson for the detailed investigations he has made, the results of which he has incorporated in his full and instructive contribution contained in the body of this report. (PAGES 17-24)

As regards atmospheric pollution, I shall here but refer with regret that no effective action was taken during the year to diminish the smoke emanating from factory chimneys.

Finally, I thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support. I acknowledge the generous help received on all occasions from the Town

Clerk, and I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of his department for their ever-willing help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. P. O'GRADY

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1.

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170
Population at Census, 1951	32,602
Registrar-General's estimated resident population (mid-year 1956)	46,880
Number of Persons per acre	9·07
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	14,562
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1956	£ 433,015
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1955-56)	£ 1,013. 18. 4

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
LIVE BIRTHS:-			
Legitimate	974	507	467
Illegitimate	46	29	17
	1,020	536	484

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid 1956: Crude	21'8	
Adjusted	19'6	

	Total.	Males.	Females.
STILL-BIRTHS:-	18	9	9
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births:	17		

DEATHS:-	460	245	215
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population: Crude	9'8		
Adjusted	13'6		

Deaths of Infants under one year of age	29
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	28
Neo-natal Mortality:-	
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	18
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	18

Principal causes of death:-

Deaths from Heart Disease..	151
" " Cancer	84
" " Cerebral Haemorrhage	65
" " Bronchitis	33

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the year 1956 is 46,880, which is 4,440 more than the estimated population for 1955 and 14,278 more than the Census population for 1951.

BIRTHS

1,020 live births were assigned to the borough, representing an adjusted birth rate of 19·6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the figure of 15·7 for England and Wales. This is the highest birth rate since 1947.

In this connection it should be noted that the birth rate as shown has been based on the mid-year population, whereas in fact, the population has increased by approximately 2,100 in the last six months of the year. If this fact is taken into account, the crude birth rate would read 20·8 instead of 21·8 which is, nevertheless, much higher than the national figure.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to Middleton during 1956 was 460, giving a crude death rate of 9·8 per 1,000 of the population and an adjusted rate of 13·6 compared with 11·7 for England and Wales.

The age and ward incidence are shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

Age and Ward Incidence of Deaths occurring in 1956.

WARD	Under 1	1–5	5–15	15–45	45–65	65–75	75 and upwards.	TOTAL
North.....	1	1	4	5	28	27	37	103
Central....	3	–	–	2	6	11	22	44
South.....	2	1	–	3	25	19	33	83
East.....	4	–	–	3	23	27	26	83
Parkfield..	3	–	2	–	17	19	17	58
West.....	16	4	2	1	24	29	13	89
TOTAL..	29	6	8	14	123	132	148	460

The chief causes of death were diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer and Diseases of the Respiratory System, which together accounted for approximately 50% of the total deaths. As an indication of the gradually ageing population it is noted that 60% of the deaths were in relation to persons of 65 years and over.

Cancer. The cause of death which perhaps causes most concern at present is cancer. In 1955 over

19,000 died from this disease in England and Wales and of these, 17,000 were from cancer of the lung and respiratory passages. The death rate from lung cancer has doubled over the past 10 years and now accounts for 1 in 18 of all male deaths. Individual investigation in several countries in recent years does tend to co-relate the increase in lung cancer with tobacco and particularly cigarette smoking. No doubt other factors, Atmospheric Pollution for one, also play a part in mortality from lung cancer, but it has been established beyond reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is the most important factor yet known. The cancer death rate in Middleton was 1.81 compared with 2.06 in 1954. Of the 84 deaths in 1956, 10 were due to cancer of the lung - 10 males and 1 female.

Tuberculosis. There were 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of the population.

Infant Mortality. There were 29 deaths, giving an infant mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births compared with the figure of 23.8 for England and Wales. 7 of these deaths occurred in the first day and a total of 18 occurred in the first month of life.

In contrast to the great reduction in mortality generally that has been achieved in recent years, there has been relatively little improvement in infant deaths occurring in the first week of life. These, together with stillbirths, are classed under the title 'Peri-Natal Mortality'. The fall in the death rate in this 'Peri-Natal period' has been less than for any other period in infancy and childhood,

due mainly to prematurity and malformations, about which much basic information is still lacking. Much study and research are now being devoted to investigating the basic causes of such deaths with a view to applying preventive measures.

Comparative death rates for various diseases for the past 42 years are shown in Table 4 and the classified causes of death for 1954, 1955 and 1956 are given in Table 5.

TABLE 4

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	*Zymotic Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Tuberculosis 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
1950-1954	15.8	12.2	0.06	32	2.17	0.27
1955	19.3	9.5	0.07	23	1.41	0.05
1956	21.8	9.8	0.04	28	1.81	0.11

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

TABLE 5

Causes of Death, 1954, 1955 and 1956

	1954	1955	1956
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5	2	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	1	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases	3	-	-
Influenza	-	1	1
Measles.	-	1	-
Other Infectious Diseases...	-	2	-
Cancer..	74	59	84
Leukaemia	1	1	1
Diabetes	2	1	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage...	63	66	65
Heart Disease	138	137	139
Other Circulatory Diseases..	14	23	12
Bronchitis...	25	16	33
Pneumonia	9	16	24
Other Respiratory Diseases..	3	5	7
Peptic Ulcer.	10	3	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	2	3
Nephritis	3	3	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.. ...	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	4	5	3
Suicide.	7	4	4
Road Traffic Accidents.	3	4	8
Other Accidents...	10	11	13
All other causes..	24	40	38
	404	404	460

TABLE 6

Infant Deaths, 1956

Cause of Death	Under 1	Days 1–7	Weeks 1–4	Total	Months 1–3	Months 3–6	Months 6–12	Total
Prematurity.....	6	2	1	9	–	–	–	9
Respiratory disease.....	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	5
Congenital Malformations..	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
Other Causes....	1	4	–	5	4	1	–	10
Gastro Enteritis	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Accidental.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total...	7	8	3	18	7	3	1	29

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE 7

Infectious Diseases	No.	Removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	68	5
Measles.	146	–
Whooping Cough	140	2
Pneumonia	39	4
Dysentery	88	4
Food Poisoning	14	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis – Paralytic.. ...	11	11
Non-Paralytic...	8	7
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2	2
Erysipelas...	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	1	–
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	30	27
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	4	1
Total... ...	554	67

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year showed a marked reduction on the figures for 1955, due in the main to a reduction in the notifications of Measles and Dysentery.

The diseases which caused most concern during the year were Poliomyelitis, Food Poisoning and Tuberculosis and it is felt that some more detailed information should be given about these three diseases.

POLIOMYELITIS

The table analyses the 19 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis which occurred during the summer months. Happily there was no death and a full recovery ensued in the majority of cases

Apart from the practice of personal hygiene and avoidance of over strenuous exercises in the presence of an out-break there is little effective action one can take against this disease except by vaccination.

In this connection there was a satisfactory response by parents in the registration of their children for protection by the new vaccine when it became available. Over 1,000 children were registered in the borough of Middleton but the supply of vaccine available during the year was only sufficient to provide protection for a fraction of that number.

POLIOMYELITIS - DETAILS OF CASES

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	Onset.	Type.	Death.	Outcome.	
						Full Recovery.	Recovery with some residual disability.
1	F	3	11.3.56.	Paralytic.	-	X	-
2	F	4	24.5.56.	"	-	-	X
3	F	5	26.5.56.	"	-	-	X
4	M	14	6.6.56.	Non-Paralytic.	-	X	-
5	F	12	20.6.56.	Paralytic.	-	X	-
6	M	5	23.6.56.	"	-	-	X
7	F	14	27.6.56.	Non-Paralytic.	-	X	-
8	F	9	29.6.56.	Paralytic.	-	X	-
9	F	37	8.7.56.	"	-	X	-
10	F	2½	12.7.56.	"	-	-	X
11	F	1½	2.8.56.	"	-	-	X
12	M	33	2.8.56.	"	-	-	X
13	F	7	19.8.56.	Non-Paralytic.	-	X	-
14	M	36	3.9.56.	"	-	X	-
15	F	5	20.9.56.	Paralytic.	-	X	-
16	M	9	20.9.56.	Non-Paralytic.	-	X	-
17	M	9	23.9.56.	"	-	X	-
18	M	5	23.9.56.	"	-	X	-
19	M	3	27.9.56.	"	-	X	-

FOOD POISONING

14 cases were notified. Except for 2 of the cases which occurred in the same family, the cases were unconnected and scattered over the district.

During September and October many notifications were received of what was thought to be Food Poisoning. The illness was confined to the Langley Estate and in all, 46 cases were investigated and specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. With the exception of 2 specimens - 1 positive Sonne Dysentery and the other Salmonella Typhi Murium, all the others were negative. The duration of the illness was 1 - 2 days in the vast majority of cases and in many instances whole households were affected one after the other. The main symptoms complained of consisted of Abdominal Pains, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Headaches and Dizziness. The course of the illness and the failure to isolate Food Poisoning or Dysentery organisms from the specimens submitted strongly suggested that this outbreak was not due to a Food Poisoning organism but most likely a Virus Infection - commonly, if misleadingly, termed 'Epidemic Nausea and Vomiting'.

TUBERCULOSIS

On the 31st December, 1956, the total number of cases on the register covering Middleton and the Langley Estate was 457, comprising 400 pulmonary and 57 non-pulmonary cases. The Langley Estate's contribution to this number consisted of 209 pulmonary and 22 non-pulmonary cases, giving a total of 231, a percentage of 50 of the total cases.

FIFTY YEARS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN MIDDLETON

The past half century has been a dynamic period in the attack on tuberculosis; a time of high hopes sometimes realised, sometimes dashed but altogether a time of steady progress in the development of the basic and applied knowledge essential to the eventual conquest of the disease.

Because the gains in the fight against tuberculosis have been substantial, we can accept rather cheerfully the fact that Pasteur was much too optimistic in his opinion that infectious disease could be banished from the earth and that Krause was quite wrong in forecasting that the trend in the tuberculosis rate would bring it to zero by 1935.

Tuberculosis we still have with us but it is in manageable proportions. Many persons now forecast that tuberculosis may become a minor cause of death in Western Europe, North America and in Australia in the next few decades; that will be good for humanity.

In 1900 the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate in Middleton was 1·30 per 1,000 population, whilst the death rate mean for the Administrative County was 0·948 per 1,000 population; in 1955 the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate in Middleton was 0·05 per 1,000 population whilst that for the Administrative County was 0·143. These figures give a rate improvement of 96 per cent for Middleton and of 85 per cent for the Administrative County.

The biometric constants of the death rate distribution from pulmonary tuberculosis have been calculated in half decade periods from 1900 - 1955 for the Administrative County and are shown in Table I. It is of some interest to note that the decile mean (column 6) increases from just over 2 to just over 4 and then falls to just under 2. The implication of this fact is that from 1900 to 1920 the boroughs and districts with the highest death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis were enjoying a more rapid improvement in the control of the disease than other parts of the county but thereafter the incidence of improvement reversed. This upward movement of the mean does not imply a worsening in tuberculosis mortality situation; in this statistical technique the asymmetry of distribution of frequency in the variation of rates from a cause or cause group showing a secular decrease in rates is placed in the lower half of the decile range, that is from 0 - 5.

In Table II, the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis in Middleton are compared with the death rate mean for the Administrative County. With the exception of the years 1925, 1940 and 1955, the Middleton rate appears to be significantly higher than the County mean rate. That this is not so is shown by Table III where the Middleton rate is compared to the County mean rate plus one standard deviation of that mean rate. Table III shows that the actual Middleton rate falls within the minimum theoretical deviation of the County mean rate.

It has been said that the level of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality is a sensitive index of a complex variety of environmental factors.

Since 1940 a number of things have occurred in this country to affect that index. It is not possible to list these things in order of importance for, in fact, we do not as yet know with any degree of accuracy what has contributed most to the decline in the pulmonary tuberculosis mortality rate. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume, on the basis of experience that each in some degree has weighted the scales more heavily against the tubercle bacillus. Living standards, including standards of nutrition, have steadily improved; levels of education have risen; hours of work have lessened; and general health measures have broadened and have been intensified. As a result of increasingly intensive case finding, the number of newly discovered cases is fast increasing. Mass radiography of large populations has become economically feasible and is being utilized for the public benefit. Chemotherapeutic agents have proved helpful and may point the way towards a specific. Surgical procedures have been improved and are more widely used in appropriate cases to lessen the spread of infection and to prolong life. The value of B.C.G. Vaccination has been confirmed and though it is far from a complete answer to the prevention of tuberculosis, it is being used on a wide scale.

To gain some impression of the influence of these factors on the Middleton pulmonary tuberculosis mortality rate, a theoretical death rate has been calculated for the Borough. A logarithmic curve has been fitted to the pulmonary tuberculosis mortality experience from 1900 to 1939 and the curve extended to 1955. The theoretical death rates have been calculated from that part of the curve from 1940 to 1955. The formula for the curve is: $y = a + b x + c \log x$.

The actual and the theoretical death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis are compared in Table IV. The actual death rate declined by 88 per cent whereas the theoretical death rate declined by 33 per cent.

By any scale of values the 96 per cent reduction in the tuberculosis mortality rate in Middleton from 1·30 per 1,000 population in 1900 to 0·05 per 1,000 population in 1955 is an outstanding achievement but there must be no complacency in our view of the tuberculosis that remains among us. This is not the time for a change in the energy and relentlessness with which the disease has been attacked. Present figures for England and Wales show that tuberculosis is eighth among the causes of mortality and, although it now accounts for only 1·4 per cent of deaths in the country, tuberculosis still remains a leading cause of death among young adults.

TABLE I

BIOMETRIC CONSTANTS OF DEATH RATE DISTRIBUTION FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN LANCASHIRE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY - HALF DECADES FROM 1900 - 1955

Year of Observation.	Min. Obs- 1000 (1)	Max. Obs. 1000 (2)	Lower Limit Decile 0 - 1 (3)	Upper Limit Decile 9 - 10 (4)	Decile Class Range (5)	Mean (in Deciles) (6)	Mean (in Death Rates) (7)	Standard Deviation (in Deciles) (8)	Standard Deviation (in Death rates) (9)
1900	Nil	4.12	0.00	4.31	0.431	2.111	0.948	± 1.19	± 0.506
1905	Nil	2.50	0.00	2.62	0.262	2.991	1.179	± 1.55	± 0.406
1910	Nil	3.15	0.00	3.30	0.330	2.312	0.763	± 1.22	± 0.402
1915	Nil	1.94	0.00	2.04	0.204	4.296	0.774	± 1.88	± 0.384
1920	Nil	1.63	0.00	1.71	0.171	4.114	0.618	± 1.92	± 0.328
1925	Nil	1.72	0.00	1.81	0.181	3.433	0.621	± 1.71	± 0.309
1930	Nil	1.63	0.00	1.71	0.171	3.046	0.525	± 1.61	± 0.275
1935	Nil	1.71	0.00	1.80	0.180	2.491	0.448	± 1.38	± 0.248
1940	Nil	1.21	0.00	1.27	0.127	3.371	0.429	± 1.64	± 0.295
1945	Nil	1.53	0.00	1.61	0.161	2.362	0.379	± 1.49	± 0.239
1950	Nil	0.91	0.00	0.96	0.096	2.848	0.273	± 1.93	± 0.185
1955	Nil	0.70	0.00	0.74	0.074	1.957	0.143	± 1.62	± 0.119

TABLE II

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN MIDDLETON FROM 1900 - 1955 IN HALF DECADE PERIODS COMPARED TO (a) DECILE MEAN AND (b) DEATH RATE MEAN FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY

Year of Observation.	Death Rate in Middleton per 1,000 population	Decile Position of Middleton Death rate	Decile Mean for Lancashire Administrative County	~~Decile~~ DEATH Rate Mean for Lancashire Administrative County
1900	1.30	3 - 4	2.111	0.948
1905	1.50	5 - 6	2.991	1.179
1910	0.89	2 - 3	2.312	0.763
1915	1.47	7 - 8	4.296	0.774
1920	1.17	6 - 7	4.114	0.618
1925	0.48	2 - 3	3.433	0.621
1930	0.61	3 - 4	3.046	0.525
1935	0.75	4 - 5	2.491	0.448
1940	0.40	3 - 4	3.371	0.429
1945	0.45	2 - 3	2.362	0.379
1950	0.37	3 - 4	2.848	0.273
1955	0.05	0 - 1	1.957	0.143

TABLE III

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN MIDDLETON FROM 1900 - 1955 IN HALF DECADE PERIODS COMPARED WITH THE MEAN RATES FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY PLUS ONE STANDARD DEVIATION

Year of Observation	Death Rates (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in Middleton per 1,000 population.	Mean Death Rates (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in Lancashire Administrative County.	Mean Death Rates (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) in Lancashire Administrative County plus one standard deviation.
1900	1.30	0.948	1.450
1905	1.50	1.179	1.585
1910	0.89	0.763	1.185
1915	1.47	0.774	1.158
1920	1.17	0.618	0.946
1925	0.48	0.621	-
1930	0.61	0.525	0.800
1935	0.75	0.448	0.696
1940	0.40	0.429	-
1945	0.45	0.379	0.618
1950	0.37	0.273	0.458
1955	0.05	0.143	-

TABLE IV

ACTUAL DEATH RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS COMPARED WITH THE THEORETICAL DEATH RATE BASED ON EXPERIENCE FROM 1900 - 1939

Year of observation.	Actual Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death rate per 1,000 population.	Theoretical Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population.
1940	0.40	0.42
1941	0.40	0.41
1942	0.27	0.42
1943	0.28	0.42
1944	0.46	0.41
1945	0.45	0.41
1946	0.56	0.38
1947	0.45	0.36
1948	0.34	0.34
1949	0.37	0.34
1950	0.37	0.33
1951	0.34	0.33
1952	0.34	0.32
1953	0.09	0.32
1954	0.14	0.28
1955	0.05	0.28

$$Y = a + bx + c \text{ Log } x.$$

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Atmospheric Pollution produced by combustion of coal and allied products has, as its three main components Smoke, Grit and Ash, and Sulphur Dioxide. The following table, based on estimates given in the Beaver Report shows the pollution discharged annually in the United Kingdom. The figures are in millions of tons, those in brackets being the quantity of fuel used in each class:-

Coal Uses	Smoke	Grit	Sulphur Dioxide
Domestic (36.8).	0.9	0.1	0.9
General Industry (64.6)...	0.8	0.3	1.8
Electricity (36.7)... ...	Small	0.3	1.0
Railways (13.8).	0.3	0.1	0.4
Others (approx. 30).. ...	Small	Small	1.1
Totals ...	2.0	0.8	5.2

The consequences of such vast amounts of pollution may be briefly referred to:-

HEALTH

(a) **Obstruction of Sunlight and Beneficial Rays of the Sun.**
This can amount to 50% obstruction

(b) **Psychological.**
"The psychological effects of reduced light and sunshine may be no less serious than the physical defects" (Beaver Report)

(c) **Respiratory Illness**
The co-relation between atmospheric pollution and bronchitis is indicated by:

(i) The high respiratory death rate for industrial and urban areas compared with rural areas.

(ii) The high respiratory death rate of this Country compared with others.

(iii) The disaster such as occurred in 1952, when fog and the build-up of atmospheric pollution was estimated to have caused over 4,000 deaths. During the time of the "smog" the average daily concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide over a considerable area rose to about five times and at some points 10 times the normal reading.

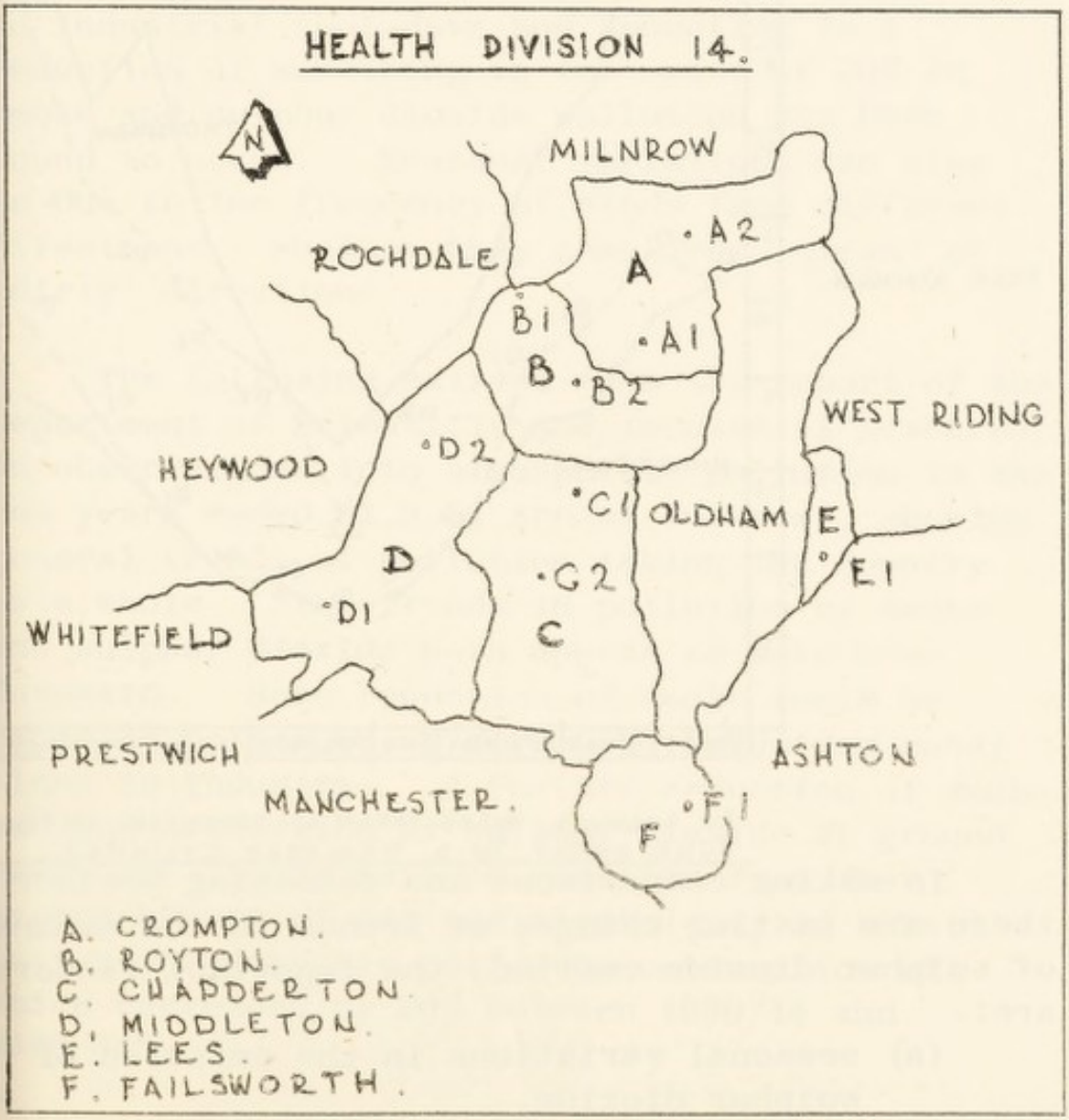
ECONOMIC

Financial loss, estimated at around two hundred million pounds per year occurs through wastage of fuel and damage to buildings, materials and plant life.

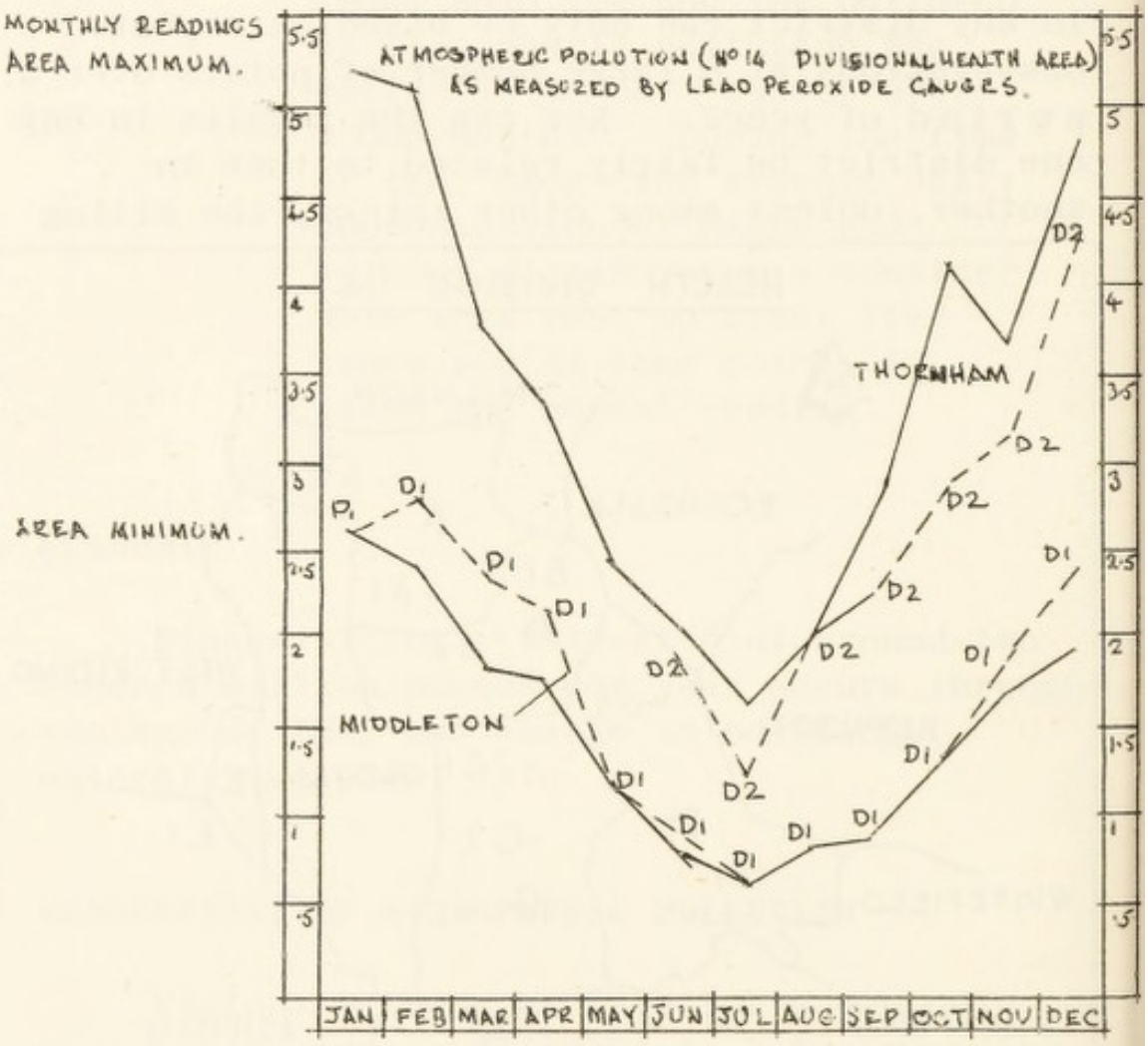
MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Various methods are available depending on what particular constituent is being measured. In common with surrounding districts, Middleton belongs to the Manchester and District Smoke Abatement Society and pays for two lead peroxide gauges sited at the Town Hall and at Thornham. These are used for measuring the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere. Very simply the gauge consists of a louvred box containing a

material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulphur dioxide in the air. Each month, by chemical analysis, the amount of reaction that has taken place is calculated and the results expressed in terms of sulphur trioxide per unit surface area of the chemical material. Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to that in another, unless among other things, the siting



of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results to compare summer and winter periods with like periods. The attached graph shows the maximum and minimum readings obtained for each month of 1956 from the 10 instruments located in the six districts of this Health Division, namely, Middleton, Chadderton, Failsworth, Royton, Crompton and Lees.



NO READINGS WERE TAKEN AT THORNHAM UNTIL JUNE OWING TO A DAMAGED CYLINDER.

In making comparisons and assessing whether there are lasting changes or trends in the amount of sulphur dioxide emitted, the important factors are:-

(a) seasonal variations in the emission of sulphur dioxide.

(b) seasonal variations in the frequency of winds of different directions.

(c) irregular variations in the frequency of winds.

As shown on the graph, there is a yearly cycle of emission of sulphur dioxide wherein emission is less in summer than in winter, the latter reading being on the average over the whole country twice as high as the former. This is due in the main to the absence of domestic fires in the summer season. Where more frequent measurements are made, a weekly cycle due to industrial shut-down and amounting to a reduction of something in the order of 20% in smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution has been found to occur. Seasonal variations can also be due to the frequency of winds from different directions - whether they come from 'clean' or 'dirty' directions.

The following extract from the report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on observations into atmospheric pollution in the ten years ended 31.3.54 are of interest, showing general trends of pollution taking the Country as a whole - "the trends in pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide both appear to have been downward. Some reduction of smoke would be expected to accompany improved combustion conditions in Industry. A further reduction of smoke and some reduction of sulphur dioxide at ground level are likely to have resulted from the increased use of gas and electricity in substitution for domestic coal, the consumption of which decreased by 20% between 1939/44 and 1949/54".

As elsewhere, the initial excitement which accompanied the birth of the Clean Air Act has now given way to a calm appraisal of the duties and responsibilities involved. Successful action against atmospheric pollution is based essentially on a public alive to the ill-effects of a polluted atmosphere. Furthermore, the more obvious and more general pollution from factory chimneys must first be checked before the private householder can fairly be expected to appreciate the need for having to deal with his own relatively small domestic contribution. Without doubt, the greatest obstacle to rapid progress is the high cost of smokeless fuels. However much, and however rightly the experts argue that, even at present prices, smokeless fuels in terms of heat calories are more economical than raw coal, the fact remains that for the ordinary householder, shillings, unlike calories, can be seen as well as felt.

Accepting the position as it now is, the least that can be done is firstly to ensure, by co-operation where possible, the gradual elimination of industrial smoke and air pollution. Secondly, a local survey should be made to ascertain what exactly would be involved in establishing a smoke control area in the district. Initially, perhaps, a start could be made with new housing estates or in estates now being constructed.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - JOINT SCHEME No.2 RESULTS FOR 1956.

ESTIMATES IN SULPHUR DIOXIDE EXPRESSED IN MGMS.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
CHADDERTON												
Birch Avenue	3.19	2.55	2.03	1.81	1.22	0.98	0.83	1.25	1.40	1.98	2.03	2.93
Grammar School	5.23	5.12	3.79	3.31	2.48	1.95	1.66	*	2.74	4.18	3.78	4.77
CROMPTON												
Croft Bank, Shaw.	3.10	2.48	1.89	1.81	1.22	0.80	0.73	0.95	1.33	1.57	1.72	2.75
Home Farm, Shaw.	3.37	2.81	2.78	2.42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FAILSWORTH												
Highways Depot.	4.49	3.63	2.39	2.57	1.92	2.02	1.36	1.91	1.60	3.21	3.16	3.17
LEES												
Cemetery.	2.84	2.81	1.87	1.87	1.18	0.98	0.81	1.02	1.04	1.64	2.08	1.99
MIDDLETON												
Town Hall.	2.64	2.80	2.41	2.16	1.18	0.86	0.68	0.82	0.92	1.32	1.96	2.47
Thornham.	*	*	*	*	*	1.93	1.22	1.97	2.33	2.85	3.17	4.20
ROYTON												
Hanging Chadder Farm.	4.30	3.91	3.43	2.61	2.00	1.55	1.32	1.49	1.99	2.97	2.54	3.86
Royton Park.	3.78	2.71	2.48	2.17	1.60	1.26	0.96	1.31	1.54	1.94	2.28	3.29

* POST BROKEN OR CYLINDER DAMAGED.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PERSONAL 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

The new combined clinic on Langley was completed during the year and is now functioning with a full complement of services including Dental, Ophthalmic, Ante Natal and Child Welfare. Other clinics are held as formerly at Durnford Street Health Centre and at Rhodes and Middleton Junction

Four Health Visitors, one School Nurse and seven Midwives are working in the Middleton area.

2. HOME HELPS

Home Helps attend households in cases of confinement, illness, old age and infirmity where such help is found to be necessary.

Over 60% of the demands on the service are for the care of the aged and infirm.

The cases attended during the year were 194 made up as follows:–

Confinements at home	16
Hospital confinements	3
Tuberculosis cases	3

Sickness.	33
Aged and Infirm	139

Priority is given to confinement cases. With regard to the aged and infirm it is better to try and keep old people in their own homes rather than that they should be sent into hostel and so occupy much needed accommodation there.

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

3. HOME NURSING

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by five nurses and 2 assistant nurses. There is, in addition, a male nurse whose services are available as required within the division. Their services are arranged through the General Practitioners.

4. AMBULANCE

The Ambulance Station is in Highfield Street and 4 ambulances and 2 sitting case cars are stationed there.

It is anticipated that a Radio Control Scheme will be introduced by the County Council in this area early in 1957.

5. HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE AGED

Schofield House, administered by the Lancashire County Council, has accommodation for 40

old people and is one of 4 hostels within the division. It is appreciated, of course, that Hostel Accommodation is dependent on the need of the old person and the number of places available is small in relation to the demand.

OTHER HEALTH FACILITIES

1. Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, under the control of Dr. Parker, to which during 1956 the following specimens were submitted for examination:-

TABLE 8

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	63
Faeces Specimens	533
Sputum	1
Food Specimens -	
Cod Liver Oil	1
Chinese Frozen Egg	1
Chocolates	1
Custard	1
Ostermilk	2
Smyrna Figs	1

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.

No action was taken under the above acts during the year.

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 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	14,644
No. of baths in Borough..	11,345

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

(a) Raw Water -	Bacteriological	9
	Chemical.	13
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed -	Bacteriological.. ...	14
	Chemical.	24

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.

An underground supply is now available (Ridd Pit Borehole) and is used to augment supplies as required, water being pumped from the borehole to Clay Lane Storage Reservoir and mixed with moorland supplies prior to treatment.

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 1½ grains per gallon and when necessary Soda Ash is added at the rate of ½ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 2707 yards of 3" 4" & 6" mains during the year for housing development and 4,690 yards of 15" & 12" trunk main also laid.

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 9

Pail closets	174
Waste-water closets...	2,373
Fresh-water closets...	12,133

REFUSE COLLECTION

Seven "S & D" Freighters, including three 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.

A new "S &D" Fore and aft tipper was brought into operation in July to augment the service which now has to cover the many new houses on the Hollin and Langley Estates and this vehicle was specially constructed for dealing with the emptying of large refuse containers used for storage at several of the blocks of flats on the Langley Estate.

There are approximately 12,405 moveable dustbins, 1170 ashpits and 340 wall-type dustbins and 174 pail closets in the borough. Every effort was made to maintain a regular weekly refuse collection service but owing to sickness,

holidays and inclement weather and the lack of suitable recruits this was not always achieved.

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, 1957 was £23,380.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

A total of 11,245 tons of household refuse was collected by the department. Of this, 9551 tons were dealt with by the Separation and Salvage Plant and 1,694 tons were disposed of by controlled tipping.

The cost of Refuse Disposal for the financial year amounted to £2,538.

TABLE 10

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGE

	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Baled Tins	301	2	0	2,103	11	8
Light Scrap	11	6	1	59	16	3
Baled Fibreboard ...	95	17	1	846	4	4
Baled Textiles. ...	14	7	0	66	15	0
Non-ferrous metals..		10	0	20	0	0
Screened Fuel.. ...	501	4	2	375	18	3
Totals...	924	7	0	3,472	5	6
Screened Dust.. ...	6,205	13	3	Used for land reclamation.		

TABLE 11

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	279
Smoke Observations	55
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	14
Stables, piggeries, etc.	8
Schools	25
Houses.	877
Investigation of Infectious Diseases.	342
Verminous conditions and disinfestation	39
Conversions.	249
Water Supply	34
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	1,848
Total.	3,770

Housing Act, 1956.

Houses inspected.	36
Measured for permitted number.	-
Investigations overcrowding	10
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	176
Total.	222

		Inspections made, etc.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.		
Samples taken -		
Milk designated, for Bacteria	9)	
Milk for chemical analysis..	108)	175
Dry Foods for chemical analysis.	58)	
Food preparing etc. premises.		26
Dairies.		4
Markets and shops.		245
Unsound food.		73
Butchers' shops...		54
Fish and Chip shops		22
Ice Cream shops...		14
Fishmongers..		1
Greengrocers.		3
Milk Vehicles		58
Milk Shops...		20
Grocers' Shops		60
Bakehouses...		22
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits		107
Total... ...		884
Factories Act, 1937.		
Factories		192
Outworkers...		-
Building Sites		2
Total... ...		194
Shops Acts.		
Hours of closing..		4
Health, etc. (Sec.38)..		2
Total... ...		6
Diseases of Animals Acts		44

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.	Inspections made, etc.
Rat infestation	212
Mice infestation...	72
Total... ...	284

Miscellaneous Visits.	
Re-inspection where notices in force... ...	1,105
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.. ...	115
Works in progress..	13
Public conveniences	21
Meetings.	47
Tip and salvage depot...	384
Total... ...	1,685

Total Number of Visits..	7,089

Complaints.	
Number of complaints during the year... ...	770

Notices.	
Informal notices served.	146
Informal notices complied with	118
Statutory notices served	5
Statutory notices complied with...	4

Rag Flock Act.	
Number of Visits...	2
Number of samples taken.	-

TABLE 12

Work carried out in compliance with Notices

Drains cleared.	68
Drains repaired or re-constructed..	12
Rainwater pipes repaired.	7
Water closets repaired...	16
Eaves-gutters repaired...	19
Bins provided..	11
Roofs repaired.	14
Other nuisances abated...	42
Plasterwork repaired	6
Floors repaired	3
Sash-cords repaired.	1
Dampness remedied...	3
Waste pipes remedied	1
Doors repaired.	2
Water Supply remedied	6

TABLE 13

FACTORIES ACT 1937

Defects found..	1			
Notices served:-				
(a) Sanitary defects	1	Remedied ...	1	
(b) Other defects..	-	" ...	-	

TABLE 14

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) No. of Council houses found to be infested ...	9
" " " " disinfested...	9
(b) No. of other houses found to be infested. ...	17
" " " " disinfested	17

TABLE 15

HOUSING

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year	Traditional permanent houses.	Flats.
1. By the local authority	70	-
2. By other authorities	562	127
3. By other bodies or persons ...	104	-

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)... 336

(b) Number of inspections formal or informal made for the purpose.. ... 457

(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.. ... . -

(a) Number found during year.. 6

(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year.... ... ... -

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.. ... -

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, 1956 & Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished during year:

(a) Unfit houses 14

(b) Other houses 2

(2) Number of persons displaced 41

3 Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

(1) Houses demolished or closed during year:

	Houses	No. of persons displaced
(a) Housing Act, 1936 -		
(1) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	8	18

	Houses	No. of persons displaced
(2) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force.	2	4
(3) Parts of building closed (Section 12).	-	-
(b) Housing Act, 1949 -		
(1) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2)	-	-
(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:-		
(1) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2)...	-	-

(2) Repairs during the year:	No. of Houses
(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts ...	26
(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - Houses in which defects were remedied -	
(1) By owners	1
(2) By local authority in default of owners	-
(c) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16) Houses made fit -	
(1) By owners	-
(2) By local authority in default of owners	-
(d) Housing Repair and Rents Act, 1954: Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)...	-

4 Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954) :-

(1) Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7,...	-
(2) Number of separate dwellings contained in (1) above	-
(3) Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6).	-

5. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement grants, etc.

	Private bodies or individuals.		Local Authority.	
	No. of Schemes.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.	No. of Schemes.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.
Action during year:-				
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	17	17	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	16	16	Nil	Nil
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry.	Nil	Nil	16	16
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	4	4
(e) Work completed ...	12	12	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Act.	Nil.			

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 TO 1956 AND HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

Summary of houses in areas recommended for clearance in first year's programme.

DESIGNATION	HOUSES REFERRED TO.	No. of HOUSES
The Boardman Lane Clearance Area No. 1. 1956.	Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 Boardman Lane, Rhodes.	11
The Boardman Lane Clearance Area No. 2. 1956.	Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 2 off 44, 44, 45, 1 off 46, 3 off 46, 5 off 46, Boardman Lane, Rhodes.	11
The Walker Street Clearance Area No. 1, 1956.	Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, Walker Street, Rhodes.	12

DESIGNATION.	HOUSES REFERRED TO	NO. OF HOUSES
The Walker Street Clearance Area Number 2, 1956.	Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, Walker Street, Rhodes.	7
The Walker Street Clearance Area Number 3, 1956.	Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, Walker Street, Rhodes.	5
The Central Clearance Area Number 1, 1956.	Nos. 42, 44, 46, 50, Chapel Street. Nos. 7, 5, Sadler Street, Middleton.	6
The Central Clearance Area Number 2, 1956.	Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, Chapel Street. Nos. 44, 42, 40, 38, 36, 34, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22, Kid Street. Nos. 27, 25, 23, 21, Market Street, Middleton.	28
The Central Clearance Area Number 3, 1956.	Nos. 1, Albion Street, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, Kid Street, No. 3, Albion Street, Middleton.	11
The Church Croft Clearance Area, 1956.	Nos. 4, 6, Saint Leonard's Street, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Church Croft, No. 3, Clarke Brow, Middleton.	13
The Spring Gardens Clearance Area, 1956.	Nos. 8, 10, 12, Spring Gardens, Middleton.	3
The Slattocks Clearance Area, 1956.	Nos. 814, 816, 818, 820A, Rochdale Road, Middleton.	4
The Hanging Birch Clearance Area, 1956.	Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, Hanging Birch, off Heywood Old Road, Rhodes.	4
		115

Individual unfit houses dealt with under Section 11.

11, Church Street, Middleton (Closing Order)	
37 Bowlee.	
37A Bowlee.	
22 Bowlee.	
11, Burton Street, Middleton.	
13, Burton Street, Middleton.	6
Grand Total ...	121

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 166, particulars of which are given below:-

TABLE 16

Samples.	Number.	Genuine.
Milk	108	108
Dried Milk	1	1
Bakewell Filling	1	1
Mincemeat	1	1
Christmas Pudding	1	1
Marzipan	1	-
Ground Coffee	1	1
Almond Essence	1	1
Beef Suet	1	1
Table Jelly	1	1
Cheese	2	2
Cooking Fat	1	1
Margarine	2	2
Baking Powder	1	1
Beef Sausage	2	2
Lemon Cheese	2	2
Plain Flour	1	1
White Pepper	1	1
Epsom Salts	1	1
Sauce	1	1
Fresh Cream	2	2
Powdered Gelatine	1	1
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	1	1
Stewed Steak	2	2
Tinned Cream	1	1
Jam	1	1
Sweets	1	1
Stuffed Olives	1	1
Vienna Roll	1	-
Pork Sausage	1	1
Curry Powder	1	1
Mixed Spice	2	2
Gravy Browning	1	1
Tinned Peas	1	1
Self Raising Flour	1	1
Oatmeal	1	1
Procea Bread	1	1
Sodium Bicarb	1	1
Blancmange Powder	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Cocoa	1	1
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	2	1
Currants	1	1
Marrowfat Peas	1	1
Candied Peel	2	2
Beef Paste	1	1
Cooling Powders	1	1
Tinned Tomatoes	3	2
	166	162

Samples of Milk	-	Seven samples were certified as low or slightly low in solids not fat; two samples were found to be slightly deficient in fat content, - vendors notified in each instance.
Sample of Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract	-	Had an acid value of 22 (B.P. limit: 10) - stocks withdrawn.
Sample of Tinned Tomatoes.	-	Contained three insect larvae - the importers were notified.
Sample of Marzipan	-	Had an almond content of 22.5% but no action was advised.
Sample of Vienna Roll.	-	Contained part of a tobacco cigarette. Manufacturer fined £10. plus special costs of £2.10.0. for Analyst's fees.

TABLE 17

(b) Meat and other Foods Condemned.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Cooked Hams	-	1	2	4	4½
" Corned Beef	-	1	1	16	8
" Luncheon Meat.. ...	-	-	2	3	-
" Meat.	-	1	2	13	10
" Fish.	-	-	3	17	2
" Soup.	-	-	1	11	14
" Vegetables	-	1	1	22	9⅜
" Fruit	-	3	3	2	14½
Sausages	-	1	-	21	-
Bacon..	-	1	-	6	-
Tongue.	-	1	-	12	14
Cooked Pork.	-	-	1	19	1
Turkey.	-	-	-	21	-
Chicken	-	-	-	44	9
Pork Pies...	-	-	-	3	-
Marmalade...	-	-	-	1	14
Steamed Pudding..	-	-	-	8	8
Fruit Juices	-	-	-	-	12
Spaghetti...	-	-	-	-	8
Rice...	-	-	-	8	10⅜
Tomatoes	-	1	1	22	-
Meat (other than canned) ...	-	2	-	13	-
Macaroni	-	-	-	1	-
Dried Fruit.	-	-	1	22	8
Dried Skim Milk Powder ...	-	-	1	-	-
Flour..	-	-	-	7	-
Evaporated Milk.. 71 tins					
Condensed Milk... 2 "					
Cream.. ... ... 28 "					

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Honey.	2 jars					
Dates.	2 packets					
Cake Mixture ...	14 packets					
Cheese	3 packets	-	-	-	5	2½
Eggs..	25 dozen and 8					

TABLE 18

(a) MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of registered distributors operating from:-

(a) Dairies in the district	14
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies...	109
(c) Premises outside the district	10

Regulation 26 -	Proceedings taken against dairy company for selling milk in dirty bottle - Fined £5 and costs.
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. -	Proceedings taken against dairy company for selling bottle of milk containing larvae - Fined £5 and costs.

TABLE 19

Nine 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	8
Unsatisfactory..	1

Nine samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tubercle Bacilli and eight were found to be satisfactory. One test was not carried out.

TABLE 20

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	4

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

No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat Treated Milk":-

Pasteurising Plants	Nil.	Sterilizing Plants	Nil.
Retail Distributors	(a)	"Pasteurised"	31
	(b)	"Sterilised"	122
	(c)	"Tuberculin Tested" (Pasteurised)	26