

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Middleton Borough.

Contributors

Middleton (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cpfy7sr5>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

HEALTH
A77 SEP 58
1958

Libary



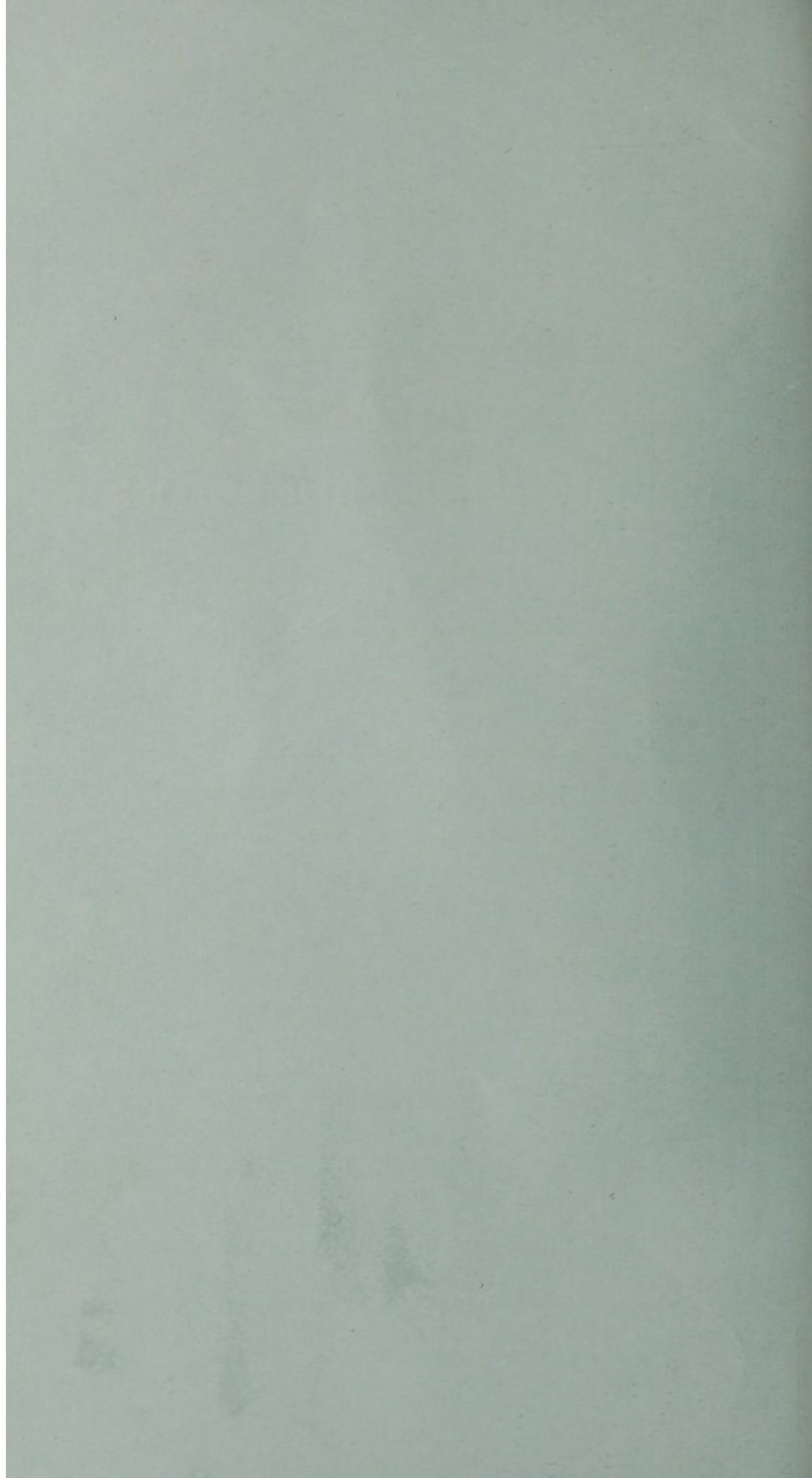
BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

In the County of Lancaster



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1957

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



BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1957

T.P.O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

B O R O U G H O F M I D D L E T O N .1957.HEALTH COMMITTEE.CHAIRMANCOUNCILLOR F. WHITWORTH.VICE-CHAIRMAN.COUNCILLOR W. BENNETT.HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR -- COUNCILLOR L. BOYER, J.P.

ALDERMAN A. WOLSTENCROFT, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. SCOTT.

COUNCILLOR A. J. CLEASBY.

COUNCILLOR A. DONNER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. GITTINS.

COUNCILLOR A. W. HARRISON.

COUNCILLOR F. SANSOM.

COUNCILLOR J. TRUFFET.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. P. WELLENS.

---oOo---

B O R O U G H O F M I D D L E T O N .

S T A F F O F T H E P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T .

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

T.P.O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R .

T. TURNER, M.R.S.H.

D E U T Y C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R .

G.H.COOPER, C.R.S.I., Dip. P.A. (to 30.6.57).

C. KELLY, M.R.S.H., D.P.A. (from 1.10.57).

A D D I T I O N A L P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R S .

H.L.FIELD, C.S.I.E.B., MEAT INSPECTION. (from 11.3.57)

J. SMITH, C.S.I.E.B., MEAT INSPECTION. (from 6.1.57)

C L E R I C A L S T A F F .

MISS E.M. HOWARTH. (Chief Clerk).

MRS. M.J.SMITHIES. (Shorthand Typist)
to 30.11.57.

MRS. M. FLAVELL. (Shorthand Typist)
from 18.11.57.

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

---oOo---

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
5, SUFFIELD STREET,
MIDDLETON.

September, 1958.

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 and sanitary circumstances of the district. The estimated mid 1957 population of the Borough was 50,150 representing an increase of 3,270 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 17,548 on the 1951 census figure of 32,602.

The total births numbered 1,118 which represents an increase of 98 on the figure for 1956 and an adjusted rate of 19.5 per 1,000 of the population. Twenty-eight infant deaths occurred during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 25 as compared with the national figure of 23. Of the 28 deaths, 19 occurred in the first month, 16 being due to prematurity and congenital deformities. An intensive National Research Survey is now being undertaken to investigate the underlying causes of such early deaths with a view to preventive action.

The vast bulk of the 1,939 infectious diseases notified was due to a measles epidemic which, not unexpectedly, occurred during the early part of the year. Otherwise, there was little untoward, apart from a brief but intensive epidemic of influenza in the late summer/early autumn. Since this is not a notifiable disease, the course of the outbreak is best exemplified by reference to school attendance figures and industrial absenteeism. Towards the end of the school week ending Friday, 9th September, the attendance figures at local schools showed a rapid decrease which accelerated, until at the peak of the outbreak, during the third week, 50% of the pupils were absent. From then on, the position improved so that during the first week in October, the overall attendance figures at schools was 83% of the total registered pupils, and in the following week, the attendances were normal for the season of the year. Schools apart, many industrial firms reported big gaps in staffing. Fortunately, the course of the infection was mild and serious complications a rarity. In retrospect, the public concern felt at the outset of the epidemic was attributable to the formidable title of the illness, i.e. "Asian 'Flu" and the preceding publicity rather than to any particular virulence of the disease itself.

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year. The offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended to include all children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years, together with other special groups, and as far as supplies were available, vaccination proceeded satisfactorily.

Thirty-seven new cases of tuberculosis were notified. In addition, 44 cases were transferred into the Borough from outside Authorities. This latter figure shows a decrease of 9 on 1956 and of 51 on 1955. This reduction is, of course, mainly a reflection of the reduced scale of re-housing on the overspill estate.

The staffing position was improved by the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector. This addition was opportune in view of the slum clearance programme commitments and the additional duties in respect of the Clean Air Act. Proposals submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August 1955 set out the Council's proposals for slum clearance. It envisaged the clearance of 464 houses during the five years 1956 to 1960 inclusive. In 1957, a total of 114 houses were represented for inclusion in clearance areas. In due course and following the holding of a public enquiry the approval of the Ministry was obtained to the Clearance Orders. In addition 2 houses were dealt with as "individually unfit" and the occupants re-housed, thus the total of 116 houses during 1957 together with the previous year's figure of 121 represents a total of 237 houses dealt with during the first two years of the programme.

In the post-war period the emphasis regarding new house building was understandably on the family dwelling. Now, however, an increasing proportion of the building programme is being devoted to the needs of old people by the provision of bungalows and flats. Over the Country as a whole and judged by the index of building of one-bedroomed houses, this provision has increased annually from $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ in 1952 to nearly 16% in 1957. In this respect, $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the post-war house building in Middleton was devoted to the needs of the aged. The Council further considered during the year a rather special scheme of re-housing for the aged, in which special facilities such as the call-bell system and a Resident Warden should be available, and it was agreed that the matter be further investigated in relation to the Hollins Green estate, comprising 34 bungalows for the aged.

Regarding atmospheric pollution, it is gratifying to report the initial steps taken towards the establishment of a smoke control area and at the same time the increasing efforts were being made to reduce the smoke emission from industrial premises within the Borough.

I thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their unfailing encouragement and support. I acknowledge the generous help received on all occasions from the Town Clerk and am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of his department for their ever-willing help and co-operation.

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 1957)	...	...	...	...	50,150
Number of Persons per acre...	...	...	...	...	9.70
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)...	...	...	...	...	15,251
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1957.	...	...	...	...	£ 427,534
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1956-1957)	...	...	...	...	£ 1,721. 15. 2

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	1,075	562	513
Illegitimate.. ...	43	20	23
	<u>1,118</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>536</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid 1957	Crude	22.3
	Adjusted	19.8

<u>STILL BIRTHS:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births;	17
--	----

<u>DEATHS:-</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>243</u>
-----------------	------------	------------	------------

Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population	Crude	9.4
	Adjusted	13.6

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.	28
---	----

Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	25
--	----

Neo-natal Mortality:-

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age..	19
---	----

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17
---	----

Principal causes of death:-

Deaths from Heart Disease...	...	...	...	160
" " Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	76
" " Cerebral Haemorrhage..	...	...	...	78
" " Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	27

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the year 1957 is 50,150, which is 3,270 more than the estimated population for 1956 and 17,548 more than the Census population for 1951.

BIRTHS.

1,118 live births were assigned to the borough, representing an adjusted birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the figure of 16.1 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 is based on the mid-year population, whereas, in fact, this had increased by approximately, 2,100 in the last six months of the year. For this reason, the birth rate is in fact somewhat lower than indicated by the figure of 19.8.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths assigned to Middleton during 1957 was 472, giving a crude death rate of 9.4 per 1,000 of the population and an adjusted rate of 13.6 compared with 11.5 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 1957.

<u>WARD</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>5-15</u>	<u>15-45</u>	<u>45-65</u>	<u>65-75</u>	<u>75 and</u> <u>upwards.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Stanycliffe	2	1	1	2	19	20	14	59
Hollins	1	1	1	1	4	14	9	31
Birch	8	2	2	6	5	5	5	33
Bowlee	6	-	1	4	8	2	2	23
Limefield	1	2	-	2	23	26	26	80
Alkington	2	-	1	2	18	18	23	64
Tonge	2	1	-	-	13	12	6	34
Mills Hill	5	-	-	2	19	32	30	88
Central	1	1	-	3	6	23	26	60
Total	28	8	6	22	115	152	141	472

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 over 60% of the deaths were in relation to persons of 65 years and upwards.

Cancer. The cancer death rate in Middleton was 1.51 compared with 1.81 in 1956. Of the 76 deaths in 1957, 19 were due to cancer of the lung - 15 males and 4 females.

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

Infant Mortality. There were 28 deaths, giving an infant mortality rate of 25 per 1,000 live births compared with the figure of 23 for England and Wales. 10 of these deaths occurred in the first day and a total of 19 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 43 years are shown in Table 4 and the classified causes of death for 1955, 1956 and 1957 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
1957	22.3	9.4	0.07	25	1.51	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, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

	1955	1956	1957
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infections. ...	1	-	1
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System... ..	2	5	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	-	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases ...	-	-	2
Influenza	1	1	5
Measles	1	-	-
Other Infectious Diseases ...	2	-	1
Cancer.	59	84	76
Leukaemia	1	1	-
Diabetes	1	5	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	66	65	78
Heart Disease	137	139	138
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	23	12	32
Bronchitis... ..	16	33	27
Pneumonia	16	24	23
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	7	4
Peptic Ulcer.	3	6	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea... ..	2	3	4
Nephritis	3	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate.. ...	-	4	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1	1	-
Congenital malformations. ...	5	3	11
Suicide	4	4	6
Road Traffic Accidents... ..	4	8	7
Other Accidents	11	13	10
All other causes... ..	40	38	39
	<u>404</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>472</u>

TABLE 6.

INFANT DEATHS, 1957.

Cause of Death	Under Days			Total	Months			Total
	1	1-7	1-4		1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity.....	3	2	-	5	-	-	-	5
Respiratory disease. -	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	5
Congenital Malformations.....	6	2	1	9	-	1	1	11
Other Causes.....	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	4
Gastro Enteritis....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Accidental.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total.....	10	6	3	19	4	4	1	28

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 7.

<u>Infectious Diseases</u>						<u>No.</u>	<u>Removed to hospital</u>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	39	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	245	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	26	18
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	32	5
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	6	-
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Encephalitis - Post Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	3	-
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	33	19
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
						<u>1,939</u>	<u>69</u>

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year showed a marked increase on the figures for 1956, due in the main to an epidemic of Measles.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Although no case was notified during the year the death of a 15 month old baby which occurred whilst family were away on holiday from the district was attributed to Acute Poliomyelitis.

DIPHTHERIA.

No case of Diphtheria has occurred in Middleton since 1951.

A letter issued during the year by the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, pointed out that since 1940 some 12½ million children have been immunised against diphtheria and that the incidence of this disease has fallen from a yearly average of 58,000 cases and 2,800 deaths (1930 - 39) to 51 cases and 8 deaths in 1956.

He called attention to the fact that the great success of the immunisation campaign contains the seeds of its own failure unless measures are taken to impress on parents who rarely see or hear of diphtheria these days, that the immunisation of their infants is still a necessary measure of protection.

In 1956 44% of babies under one year were immunised; though this was a considerable improvement on the figure of 36% for the two previous years and a most creditable one compared with the 1951 figure of 28%, we cannot possibly rest content with it. The preoccupation of parents with vaccination against poliomyelitis and whooping cough is understandable but must not be allowed to overshadow their responsibility for having their babies immunised against diphtheria before the first birthday.

The following table of deaths and corrected notifications for the past few years is of interest:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Corrected Notifications.</u>
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51

TUBERCULOSIS.

On the 31st December, 1957, the total number of cases on the register covering Middleton and the Langley Estate was 496, comprising 440 pulmonary and 56 non-pulmonary cases. The Langley Estate's contribution to this number consisted of 239 pulmonary and 24 non-pulmonary cases, giving a total of 263, approximately 48% of the total cases in Middleton.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PERSONAL HEALTH

SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

For the purposes of the Personal Health Services which are administered by the Lancashire County Council, Middleton Borough forms part of Health Division No. 14. The Divisional Health Office is at "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton and the Telephone Number - MAIN 6251/2.

1. Maternal and Child Health.

The above services are provided mainly at the two centres at Durnford Street and Borrowdale Road. The scope of the services provided are restricted in some directions by shortage of staff. Six Health Visitors and two School Nurses are employed in the district.

2. Midwifery Service.

Eight midwives are fully employed in the district. Every effort is made to ensure effective liaison between family doctors, hospital authorities and the domiciliary midwifery service.

3. Home Helps.

This is an expanding service with over 30% of the demands coming from aged and infirm persons. Provision is also made for night help to be provided where the occasion calls for this.

4. Ambulance Service.

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

The station is now under radio control with headquarters at Radcliffe - Telephone Number RADcliffe 3021.

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, is under the control of Dr. Parker, to which during 1957 the following specimens were submitted for examination:-

TABLE 3.

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Faeces Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	184

Food Specimens -

Fish Cake..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Pie...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Skimmed Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Other Specimens -

Vaginal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Urethral discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swab from abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

2. Hospitals.

There are no hospitals situated in the borough and 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	...	...	...	...	15,525
No. of baths in Borough	...	...	...	...	12,268

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

(a) Raw Water - Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	104
Chemical	...	...	...	...	16
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed -					
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	97
Chemical	...	...	...	...	40

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 4257 yards of 3" 4" and 6" mains 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 9.

Pail closets	168
Waste-water closets	2,259
Fresh-water closets	13,140

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.

There are approximately 13,330 moveable dustbins, 1151 ashpits and 338 wall-type dustbins and 168 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. However, the introduction of a five day week in October, though in operation for only six weeks, brought about an improvement in the service and showed promise of achieving a regular weekly collection in all districts. (The service reverts to a five and a half day week, six weeks prior to and for six weeks after Christmas).

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, 1958 was £24,309.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

A total of 12,803 tons of household refuse was collected by the department. Of this, 9512 tons were dealt with by the Separation and Salvage Plant and 3292 tons were disposed of by controlled tipping.

The cost of Refuse Disposal for the financial year amounted to £4,280.

TABLE 10.INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGE.

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s	d
Baled Tins	295	1	0	2,372	16	6
Light Scrap	20	7	1½	103	9	7
Baled Fibreboard	95	12	1	779	12	10
Baled Textiles	25	18	1	128	2	9
Non-ferrous metals		13	2½	38	5	3
Screened Fuel	252	2	2	190	2	10
	689	15	0	3,612	9	9

Screened Dust 6,224 2 2 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 InspectionsPublic Health Act, 1936.

	Inspections made, etc.
Drainage work	1,557
Smoke Observations.	15
Tents, vans, sheds, etc..	8
Stables, piggeries, etc..	28
Schools	8
Houses	867
Investigation of Infectious Diseases.	131
Verminous conditions and disinfestation	43
Conversions..	345
Water Supply.	12
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits... ..	1,015
Total	<u>4,029</u>

Housing Act, 1956.

Houses inspected... ..	621
Measured for permitted number..	-
Investigations overcrowding	7
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits... ..	383
Total	<u>1,011</u>

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Samples taken -	
Milk designated, for Bacteria..	-)
Milk for chemical analysis	61)
Dry Foods for chemical analysis	39)
	100
Food preparing etc. premises... ..	26
Dairies	8
Markets and shops..	261
Unsound food.	50
Butchers' shops	96
Fish and Chip shops	2
Ice Cream shops	29
Fishmongers..	-
Greengrocers.	3
Milk Vehicles	36
Milk Shops... ..	1
Grocers' Shops	53
Bakehouses... ..	53
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits... ..	117
Total	<u>835</u>

Factories Act, 1937.

Factories	70
Outworkers... ..	2
Building Sites	3
Total	<u>75</u>

Shops Acts.

						<u>Inspections made, etc.</u>
Hours of closing ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Health, etc. (Sec.38) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
			Total	...	...	<u>26</u>
<u>Diseases of Animals Acts</u> ...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>67</u>

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rat infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Mice infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	64
			Total	...	...	<u>256</u>

Miscellaneous Visits.

Re-inspection where notices in force..	...	...	...	...	...	1,097
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	215
Works in progress...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public conveniences.	...	...	...	...	...	90
Meetings ...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Tip and salvage depot	...	...	...	...	...	396
			Total	...	...	<u>1,841</u>

Total Number of Visits 8,140

Complaints.

Number of complaints during the year.. ... 954

Notices.

Informal notices served...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Informal notices complied with..	...	...	...	...	...	172
Statutory notices served..	...	...	...	...	...	7
Statutory notices complied with.	...	...	...	...	...	7

Rag Flock Act.

Number of Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of samples taken...	...	...	...	...	...	-

TABLE 12.Work carried out in compliance with Notices.

Drains cleared ...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Drains repaired or re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rainwater pipes repaired..	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	62
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	38
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sash-cords repaired.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness remedied...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste pipes remedied	...	...	...	...	...	6
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Supply remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12

TABLE 13.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

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

TABLE 14.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) No. of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	-
" " " " disinfecting..	...	...	-
(b) No. of other houses found to be infested.	...	...	24
" " " " disinfecting	...	...	24

TABLE 15.

HOUSING.Statistics.

<u>Number of new houses erected during the year</u>	<u>Traditional permanent houses.</u>	<u>Flats.</u>
1. By the local authority	43	44
2. By other authorities	272	366
3. By other bodies or persons.. ...	172	-

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)... .. 617
- (b) Number of inspections formal or informal made for the purpose.. ... 921
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.. ... -
- (a) Number found during year 116
- (b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year .. -

2. Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas - (Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	<u>Displaced during year.</u>	
		<u>Per- sons.</u>	<u>Famil- ies.</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	8	42	13
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936.	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.	2	3	2
--	---	---	---

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

(1) Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 and Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2), Local Government (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953.	-	-	-
(2) Under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2), Housing Act, 1949.	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936.	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

	<u>By Owners</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(1) After informal action by local authority	81	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Housing Act, 1936	-	-
(3) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	-	-

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):-

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. 1.</u>
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 2.	-	-
(b) Under Section 3.	-	-
(c) Under Section 4.	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6.... ..	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in Col.(1).</u>
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.	-	-

7. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement grants, etc.:-

	<u>Private bodies or individuals.</u>	<u>Local Authority.</u>
	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of schemes</u>
	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.</u>
Action during year:		
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	10	10
(b) Approved by local authority ...	9	9
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ...	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	-	-
(e) Work completed	9	9
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	None	None
(g) Any other action taken under the Act.	None	None

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

Summary of houses in areas recommended for clearance in
second year's programme:

<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Houses Referred to</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
The Poplar Street and Olive Street, Middleton Junction Clearance Area, 1957.	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 13A, 14, 15A, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 14A, 16, 16A, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, Poplar Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 13A, 15, 15A, Olive Street.	50
The Walker Street, Yates Street and Chapel Street, Rhodes, Clearance Order, 1957.	Nos. 51, 49, 47, 45, 43, 41, Walker Street, Nos. 5, 4, 6, 8, Chapel Street, Nos. 39, 37, 35, 33, 31, 29, 27, 25, 23, 21, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 34, 35, 38, 40, Walker Street, No. 5, Chapel Street, Nos. 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, Walker Street, Nos. 7, 9, 11, Chapel Street, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, Yates Street, No. 13 Chapel Street, Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 39, 37, 35, 33, 31, 29, 27, 25, 23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 1 off 9 Yates Street, Rhodes.	64
		<u>114</u>

Individual Unfit Houses Dealt with under Section 11.

Old David's Farm
House. 1 off Church
Street.

2
Grand Total 116

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 100, particulars of which are given below:-

TABLE 16.

<u>Samples.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Genuine.</u>
Milk	61	59
Pint Bottle of Milk ..	1	-
Processed Cheese	1	1
Baking Powder ..	1	1
White Paper	1	1
Epsom Salts	1	1
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture ..	1	1
Self Raising Flour	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Tapioca ..	1	1
Gravy Powder	1	1
Shrimps ..	1	1
Soup	1	1
Granulated Sugar	1	1
Glycerin B.P. ..	1	1
Almond Oil	1	1
Malt Vinegar	2	-
Meat Pies	1	1
Calcium Gluconate	1	1
Sago	1	1
Orange Fruit Juice	1	-
Penicillin Tablets	3	3
Scone	1	-
Fish Paste	1	1
Ground Almonds..	1	1
Vanilla Essence	1	1
Tuna Fish	1	1
Mandarin Oranges	1	1
Potted Meat	1	-
Seidlitz Powder	1	1
Carton of Cream	1	1
Semolina..	1	1
Lemon Curd	1	1
Oatmeal... ..	1	1
Luncheon Meat...	3	-
	<u>100</u>	<u>89</u>

Samples of Milk.

Two samples were certified as containing a slight amount of extraneous water and the Analyst's suggestion that the vendors be cautioned was carried out.

Samples of Malt Vinegar.

Two were found to contain a small amount of salt without declaration on the labels; packers were communicated with and labels amended.

Sample of Vienna Loaf.

Contained a foreign body - a part smoked cigarette. Vendors fined £10. 0. 0. and £2. 10. 0. costs.

Sample of Scone.

A ring of scone contained a foreign body, one piece of oil impregnated rag. Fined £20. 0. 0. and Analyst's Fee £2. 10. 0.

Sample of Potted Meat.
(loose)

Found to contain added water and the Analyst's suggestion that the vendor be cautioned was carried out.

Samples of Pork
Luncheon Meat.

One can was "blown"; in two cans the lacquering over the interior was perforated. The remainder of the stock was examined and doubtful cans were removed.

Sample of Orange
Fruit Juice.

The advertisement relating to this sample was considered by the Analyst to be calculated to mislead as to the quality of the food. A further sample was requested but this proved to be unobtainable.

TABLE 17.

(b) Meat and Other Foods Condemned.

					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Cooked Hams	...	...	...	...	-	7	3	20	7
" Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	-	1	-	2	12
" Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	-	1	-	9	5
" Meat	...	...	...	...	-	1	2	27	11
" Fish	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	20	5½
" Soup	...	...	...	...	-	-	1	5	5
" Vegetables.	...	...	...	...	-	1	2	3	5
" Fruit	...	...	...	...	-	3	1	27	10½
Sausages	...	...	...	...	-	-	3	8	-
Bacon	...	...	...	...	-	1	2	15	-
Tongue	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	9	15½
Cooked Pork.	...	...	...	...	-	3	2	6	13
Chicken	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	23	9
Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	1	-
Meat Pies...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	3	-
Jam...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	6	-
Steamed Pudding...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	1	-
Fruit Juices	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	10	7½
Rice..	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	16	13½
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	-	1	-	14	12
Meat (other than canned)	...	...	...	...	-	-	3	14	-
Dried Fruit.	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	24	8
Dried Skimmed Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	-	2	2	-	-
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	1	-
Cheese	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	20	-
Butter	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	18	-
Nut Mixture.	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	6	-
Coffee	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	10
Corn Flakes.	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	12
Evaporated Milk...	74	tins							
Condensed Milk	8	"							
Cream	6	"							

TABLE 18.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

TABLE 19.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"	57
	(b)	"Sterilized"	122
	(c)	"Tuberculin Tested"	
		(Pasteurised)	28



