REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1941.

Presented to the

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

by

C.S.E. WRIGHT, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1941.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Ward and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1941, on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District, including the area relating to the old Sibsey Rural District.

In view of the increasing pressure of work in the Public Health Department of Local Authorities, the Ministry of Health has requested that the reports of Medical Officers of Health be restricted to essential matters and a record of important events and changes that have taken place during the year. I am also instructed, on grounds of National Security, that for the period of the war care should be taken not to publish in the Annual Report complete tables of local population or figures by which an estimation of such could be reconstructed. Moreover, no reference may be made to activities relating to Military developments.

The period covers the second year of war and I am happy to be able to state that it shows no evidence of any deterioration in the health of the people of the Spilsby District. On the contrary, the general health was good throughout the year and not marred by any epidemic of a serious nature. The year started with a rather severe degree of rationing, but later the Ministry of Food were able to improve this with regard to sugar, fats and cheese to the great benefit of the community. If it is possible in the coming season at those times (e.g. hay-time and harvest) when the agricultural worker is working very long hours, to improve his meat ration, it would certainly be to the benefit of the industry.

From the public health point of view, we have also to be most thankful in that for the last eight months of the year the people's sleep has been very little disturbed by night air raids.

1. Vital Statistics.

The figures in this report are complied from the returns which I receive monthly from the local Registrars of Births and Deaths.

Area. The area remains the same namely, 143,030 acres in 69 parishes and the population has been estimated at XXX. There has been a large and varying number of non-civilians quartered in the district during the year and with them a proportion of women and children. Non-civilians are not included in these statistics.

The Rateable Value is £82,805 and £345. 18. 6d, represents the product of 1d. rate.

The number of inhabitol houses is 7155.

The Births were 403 - 191 males and 212 females. Increasing advantage is being taken of the facilities at the County Infirmary at Louth for maternity cases. This proving a boon particularly at the present time, with the difficulty in getting help and nursing facilities in the houses. The number of births represents a rate of XXX per thousand of the population and is slightly higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

The Deaths were 261 in number - 142 males and 119 females - repsenting a death rate per thousand of the population of XXX. Of these 261, more than half were people of over 70 years of age. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.9 per thousand.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 21, giving a rate per thousand of live births of 52. The rate for England and Wales was 59 per thousand. There were 34 deaths due to cancer and 70 to heart troubles - tuberculosis claimed 12 victims about the average for the past five years. There were 2 deaths due to suicide, 1 death was attributable to puerperal causes and 4 to influenza.

2. General Provision of Health Services.

The staff in 1941 underwent considerable changes, Mr.G.Taylor our First Assistant Sanitary Officer, left to take up a Chief Sanitary Officer's appointment in March and Mr. Forder left for a similar reason shortly after. Mr. J.F. Lofthouse, who was holding

P.T.O.

an appointment in London, was chosen as First Additional Sanitary Officer and Mr. R.B. Bolt who had been Technical Assistant, became Second Assistant Sanitary Officer. Miss E.M. Crow has joined the staff for clerical work.

A great deal of Mr. Bailey's time has been spent on Civil Defence work. Under his direction the Auxiliary Fire Service has been developed into a highly efficient Service; the surveying and First Aid Repair to house property damaged by enemy action has taken up a great deal of time on some occasions and the organisation of salvage work has greatly increased during the year. Mr. Bailey has also organised the Food Decontamination Service. Both Mr. Lofthouse and Mr. Bolt have taken active interest in Civil Defence work, particularly in the First Aid Services and Gas Decontamination.

Laboratory Examinations are carried out by the County Council and the Technical College, Lincoln, and by the Clinical Research Association in London. Water analysis has been reported upon by Mr. W.W. Taylor of Nottingham. Hospitals, Clinics and ambulances are unchanged. Cases of Infectious diseases are sent, when necessary, to the Isolation Hospital, Osgodby, or the Grimsby Corporation Hospital at Scarthoe. The Skegness Fever Hospital has on occasion taken cases for us also.

Midwifery and Maternity Cases. The County Council is the local supervising Authority under the Midwifes Act for the whole of Lindsey.

Diphtheria Immunisation. The Scheme for the immunisation of children, between one year and school leaving age, against diphtheria was started in January, 1941, over the whole district. All the Medical men practising in the area, co-operated whole hartedly and during the year, 2027 children were immunised with A.P.T. It was found that by carrying out the treatment in schools, a large number children were given protection; but the proportion so treated between the age of 1 year and 5 years, was not so satisfactory. This is unfortunate as it is these young children who are the most vulnerable to diphtheria. It will be necessary to develop a closer co-operation with the Clinics and District Nurses to get the mothers to bring their babies up for protective treatment; many of the parents think it is enough to leave the matter until the children go to school. I have little doubt that if we could get all the children immunised when a year old that this disease, so dangerous to children, could be made a thing of the past. Some day that idea will be realised. Two children in one large family who had been immunised, developed diphtheria, that they were only mild cases and did not have to go to hospital, was most probably due to the protective treatment they had received.

Scabies. In November, 1941, the Ministry of Health by Order in Council strengthened and widened the powers of Local Authorities in combating the increase in Scabies that has resulted in many areas from war-time conditions, such as over-crowing and difficulties in maintaining personal cleanliness. This Order provides for the inspection of premises in which verminous people are living and for the compulsory examination and treatment, if needed, of any other personsin such premises and for any necessary cleansing or destruction of any infected articles. Though there has been some slight increase in the number of cases of Scabies in the district .. it has been possible to keep it under control without having recourse to the special powers now held.

There are now no facilities in the district for the dis-infestation of infected clothing etc. and steps will have to be taken to make such arrangements as are necessary should the occasion arise in the future.

3. Prevalence of Disease.

Considering that 1941 was a year of war with large numbers of women and children and non-civilians coming into the district, the number of infectious diseases that was notified, was very satisfactory.

The year began with a considerable number of cases of Measles, the end of the big 1940 epidemic; 126 cases were altogether reported in the year. The epidemic finished in the Spring.

Throughout the first six months there was an unusually severe epidemic of Catarrhal Jaundice. This most unpleasant disease does not kill people, but it is very debilitating and quite a number of people were away from work for many weeks. This epidemic was of a

-3-

very infectious type, often there were several cases in one house; it attacked mainly young people and children, older people seemed to be comparatively immune. The disease is not notifiable so there is no record of the number of cases, but undoubtedly there were several hundred people affected in the district.

The expected influenza epidemic did not materialise there being nothing more than the normal number of cases in the winter. There were 4 deaths due to this disease.

There were 28 cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year compared with 35 in 1940. The cases, with a few exceptions, had no apparent relation to each other and were spread over the whole year. The majority were in the Fen Districts. An interesting feature was that many of the cases were associated with septic conditions either in the patients themselves or other members of the household. 11 cases were sent to hospitals. There were, it is satisfactory to report, no deaths from this disease.

Only 5 cases of diphtheria were reported. A very satisfactory state of affairs but one which I hope will be improved upon. They all recovered.

Whooping cough is now a notifiable disease and 64 cases were notified. Only comparatively few are seen by Medical men nowadays and the number recorded is no criterion of the extent of the disease. Most cases were of mild type and there were no fatal ones.

3 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and one of these died.

18 cases of tuberculosis occurred in the district, 14 Pulmonary in type and 4 in other parts of the body.. This compares with 27 in 1940. There were 12 dealths, 5 male and 7 female. The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox.	0	0
Scarlet Fever.	28	0
Diphtheria.	5	0
Enteric Fever.	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia)	-	-
Puerperal Fever)	3	1
Erysipelas	5	0
Measles	150	0
Whooping Cough.	64	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1
Ophthaleia Neonatorum	3	0
Tuberculosis	18	12
Pneumonia	9	2

There was no outbreak of disease due to food poisoning reported during the year under consideration.

4. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply - Fen Scheme.

Analysis of samples of the Twentylands water supply to the Fen taken at various points in the district, proved the water to be of excellent bacteriological and chemical quality and the increasing number of new consumers is evidence of the general popularity of the Scheme.

Applications for new supplies received during 1941, numbered 40 and were made up as follows:-

Domestic supplies	19
Trade and metered supplies	15
Grassland supplies	6
	40

The total number of services now connected to the supply, number 1416, dispersed as follows:-

original fen district	1,104.
Wainfleet All Saints	312
	1,416

The population now taking the water is approximately 4,800 or an average of about 4 persons per connection, and it is estimated that during the period under review, some 39,579,000 gallons of water passed through the Twentylands reservoir in supply; of this amount

some 6,500,000 gallons passed through meters to be used for trade or other purposes, leaving approximately 33,070,000 gallons used for domestic purposes. This is equivalent to 18.85 gallons per head per day.

On March 27th the long awaited Ministry of Health Inquiry into the question of the Council taking over the mains in Wainfleet All Saints, was held. There were no objections to the Scheme which was amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties. The Ministry's consent to proceed was given, the works were duly completed and the supply put into service on 1st November, 1941.

I had hoped that as a result of the Inquiry it would have been possible to enclose the villages of Croft and Thorpe in a circuit connecting Wainfleet All Saints and Little Steeping, but from the financial reason the Ministry was firm that this extention would have to wait until after the war.

The whole of the water supplied to Wainfleet All Saints is now passed through a meter and this has proved that the consumption in this part of the district is somewhat higher than was originally anticipated. Almost certainly this is due to waste in certain directions and the matter is receiving the attention of Mr. L.W. Williams our Water Engineer.

With reference to the water supply to Wainfleet St. Mary, negotiations between the Rural District Council and the Wainfleet Water Company regarding taking over the area now supplied by the Company, have been somewhat protracted over matters of detail, but I am pleased to be able to report that Agreement between the two has now been reached. It is anticipated that the Council's supply will be available to this parish in the very near future.

Coastal Water Scheme.

The pipe laying contract in connection with the Coastal Water Scheme was duly completed during August. Some 40 miles of mains varying in size from 8" to 3" have been laid, and have also 275 free service connections. It is somewhat disappointing that so few people have availed themselves of the Council's offer to lay free connections to the consumers boundary, but it is expected that this number will greatly increase as the supply becomes available.

Remedial works in connection with the Mumby Borehole were commenced during April and were not finally completed until late in December. Certain unforeseen difficulties were experienced by the Contractor and the original programme of works had to be somewhat modified. However, I am pleased to be able to state that the difficulties which have dogged this Scheme for so long have now been over come and the yield has definitely been proved to be 10,000 gallons per hour at a depth of 295'. The Consulting Engineers, Messrs.G.H.Hill & Sons of Manchester, have now submitted to the Council, plans for the proposed Tower and Pumping Station together with details of the necessary machinery and it is anticipated that further progress will be made in this direction in the coming year.

5. Housing.

War does not improve the standard of housing. What we have been taught in sanitary science has been somewhat relaxed in its execution due to every day difficulties. Priority of materials to other essential works, shortage of labour, difficulties of transport and financial hardship of many small owners whose property who is lost or damaged, all combine to delay those ideal housing conditions which in peace-time we strive to attain. There is bound to be some relaxation in the specification of works sent to the owner of the property relating to defects under the Housing Acts, and all informal and statutory notices have been confined to essential works not exceeding such reasonable expenditure as will help to maintain a condition of cleanliness and repair without detriment to health.

Housing of Agricultural Workers.

No difficulty has been experienced to house agricultural workers. There is not a large influx in this district, and those who come for short periods, such a potato picking are accommodated.

The drive for increased food production has not resulted in any housing shortage. The contemplated erection of Nisson Huts or Agricultural Hostels for the workers and conscripted Land Army Girls will, I feel sure, eliminate any housing problem in that direction.

Re-occupation of Un-occupied and Inhabitable Houses.

There were no applications during 1941 from owners of properties having un-occupied houses, which if re-occupied without Council's consent would infringe Section 155 (3) Housing Act, 1936.

War Damage.

Under the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, the Local Authority's duty was to repair damaged buildings, termed 'first-aid'. Guidance as to the actual work was never definite and the responsible Officer had to act on his own initiative. Not until the Repair of War Damage Act, 1941, become law in July, 1941, setting aside all the petty difficulties that were encountered as to "what was" and "what was not", first-aid repairs, could one proceed and give definite orders to execute essential repairs wider in scope than previously. In the early part of the year, many houses were damaged in the Spilsby District, but the speed and efficiency with which a comprehensive scheme for repair was got under way by the Chief Sanitary Officer, received the thanks and commendations of many of the owners and tenants.

Council Houses.

There are 317 Council Houses and their maintenance is no mean problem these days with all the inevitable delays caused by the builder, who, is not always to blame. Lack of materials combined with the minimum amount granted in a period, also shortage of workmen and the transport problem, all tend to delay the works. Alas the delay is not always appreciated by some tenants who have little consideration for the difficulties encountered, but fortunately, they are few in number.

A large number of the Council House tenants are keeping pigs and poultry. During the year 38 applications were received to erect pig stys and poultry houses, all being approved. Not one complaint was received of a nuisance from the keeping of pigs and poultry.

The total rent collected by Mr. Bolt, Rent Collector and Assistant Sanitary Officer, was £5668. 13. 5d.

6. Milk.

To-day wholesale milk is a matter of the highest importance and the method of production, collection and distribution of our milk supplies is one which requires constant supervision.

Due to war conditions the standard of milk as regards cleanliness has, in some cases, deteriorated in comparison to the standard achieved before the war. On many farms in the district, the labour problem was acute, particularly in the case of illness. Cowsheds have been visited during routine inspection or following complaints and found in a few cases to be in a deplorable condition regarding cleanliness. The excuse has been that one man was doing two mens work and had no time to remove the manure from the cowshed floor or dung from the cows flanks, udder and teats.

Dirty hands and wet milking with dung covered stools are still sometimes encountered during visits to the farms. Where unsatisfactory conditions were found to exist, more frequent inspections were made until there was compliance with the requirements as set out in the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. At the same time there is no doubt that the great majority of dairy farmers have made an heroic effort and succeeded in keeping their milk supplies up to a very high standard.

Despite difficulties in obtaining building materials, progress has been made at a number of cowsheds and dairies and alterations completed in accordance with the informal notices served.

17 cowsheds and 16 dairies were altered in order to comply with the regulations.

7. Drainage and Sewage.

The occupation of properties by the Military in the various parishes has again caused many complaints to be received. The Army Authorities eventually made a contract with a Contractor living a considerable distance from the Spilsby District, with a result that the work was considerably delayed pending Sub-Contractors being employed in the parishes to do the necessary work of emptying the cesspools and the removal of pail closets contents from the occupied properties. Cesspools constructed at the properties were never built for the occupation of large numbers of men and to obviate

complaints constants attention is required by the Contractor. Sufficient attention was not given to this matter in the early stages by the Army Authorities but eventually more frequent visits by the Sub-Contractors reduced the number of complaints.

8. Scavenging.

Scavenging Contractors under agreement with the Council are employed at:-

Spilsby, Burgh, Wainfleet All Saints, Hogsthorpe, Chapel St. Leonards, Ingoldmells and Anderby.

Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection.

Slaughtering of animals takes place at one of the Government slaughter house depots outside the Spilsby Rural District. Occasionally inspections are carried out for emergency slaughtering when notification is required at the Office.

On one occasion there was some evidence that illegal slaughtering had taken place in one of the slaughter houses by a butcher, but the evidence was not sufficient to support prosecution.

Knackers Yards

There are three licensed premises in the district, well isolated from any built up area. Inspections have been made at these premises, particularly to ascertain that the meat deposited on the premises was being subjected to treatment by being inpregnated with one or other of the colouring agents as required under the Live-stock (Restriction on Slaughtering) (No.2) Order, 1940. It was necessary to warn one of the occupiers of the premises following an inspection regarding meat not being treated with a colouring agent. On another occasion attention was directed to the extreme weak solution being used.

Salvage.

(a) Waste Paper Collection. Mrs B.K. Lindsay, Assistant County Salvage Officer, in co-operation with the Council's Salvage Officer, is responsible for the Councils waste paper collection. Many volunteers have supported Mrs Lindsay and at least on four days a week volunteers can be seen at the Hundleby depot sorting, packing and baling all waste paper received from the villages.

The quantity collected including all assortments, from January 1st to December 31st was as follows:-

71 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs.

(b) Scrap Iron. The Council's lorry is used in collecting from the Village Scrap Iron dumps. In the early stages many volunteers freely gave their services and lorries, collecting from the farms and premises where scrap iron was known to await collection. Later, mainly due to petrol shortage, the services of the volunteers could not be expected, but scrap material of a light nature is taken to the dumps. Iron of a heavy nature is collected at the premises on request by the person giving same to the Council.

Weight collected and despatched during the year:-

Scrap iron	147 tons	12 cwts
Tins	64 tons	- cwts

9. Food Decontamination.

To ensure the safeguarding of food supplies from gas contamination, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Food directed Local Authorities to prepare and complete their arrangements.

The study of de-contamination and treatment of foodstuffs affected by poison gas is no light matter. Special courses were held and Mr. Bailey, Food De-Contamination Officer, attented the course at Nottingham.. On his return a series of lectures extending over four weeks were given by him to persons connected in the food trade. The average attendance was 42 and at Wainfleet 20 persons.

Suitable sites and buildings were inspected and it was suggested that four Food De-Contamination Centres be provided. This suggestion did not receive approval by the Ministry, and one Food De-Contamination Centre only was allowed.

The lack of issue of equipment was a sore problem amongst all Food Decontamination Officers, the result was that the initial enthusiasm was lost and those volunteers whose primary duty it was (connected as they were with the food trade) to become a Member of the Food Treatment Squad, joined other Civil Defence Services.

At the end of the year, gas protection clothing was still awaited.

At the latter part of the year additional responsibility was added to the duties of the Food Decontamination Officer. Circular M.F.G.5. dealing with foodstuffs on the railway, indicated certain duties to be undertaken by the Local Authority. Contact was immediately made with the Station Masters in the district and a circular sent explaining the position of gas-contaminated foodstuffs in railway warehouses, wagons etc. and their co-operation with the Local Authority's staff in the decontamination of contaminated foodstuffs was settled.

I have the honour to be, Mrs Ward and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.E. Wright

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX No.1.

The following tables relate to the whole of the Spilsby Rural District.

The Following shows some of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year throughout the whole of the Rural District.

Common Lodging Houses.	No. registered under byelaws.	-
	No. of inspections made	-
	No. of contraventions of byelaws.	-
	No. of contraventions remedied	-
Canal Boats used as Dwelling Houses.	No. registered under Acts.	-
	No. of inspections	-
	No. of contraventions of regulations	-
	No. of contraventions remedied	-
Moveabe Dwellings, Tents, Vans etc.	No. inspected during year	15
	No. of nuisances therefrom abated.	4
	No. removed from district.	-
Bakehouses.	No. in district	41
	No. of underground bakehouses	-
	No. of inspections.	93
	Contraventions of Factory Acts	-
	Defects remedied	11
Slaughter-houses.	No. on register	31
	No. of inspections.	11
	Contraventions of byelays	-
	Defects remedied	-
Cowsheds	No. on Register	775
	No. of Inspections	265
	Contraventions of regulations	40
	Contraventions remedied	27
	No. of milch cows in district	approx.4,000
Dairies and Milk Shops.	No. on Register	793
	No. of Inspections	294
	Contraventions of regulations	11
	Contraventions remedied	9
	Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year.	-
Offensive Trades.	No. of premises in district	3
	No. of inspections	27
	Contraventions of byelaws	2
	Contraventions remedied	-

Unsound Fodd.

Carcases inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected		1		1	10
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned.		1		1	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					3
Percentage of the number inspected affteced with disease other than tuberculosis.			All animals slaughtered during 1941 at the Skegness and Horncastle Government Meat Depot.		

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned					2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					

Water Supply.

Wells (New sunk — Nil
(Cleansed, repaired — Nil
(Closed as polluted — Nil

Public Supply — Area supplied: Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, Croft, Friskney, Spilsby, Hundleby, Raithby, Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Markby, Well, Sibsey, Firthville, Carrington, West Fen, Toynton All Saints, Toynton St. Peter, Halton Holegate, Little Steeping, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, West Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville, Old Bolingbroke, Langton, Mavis Enderby.

Percentage of houses supplied. — Fen Water Scheme 84% comprising parishes of Friskney, West Fen, Toynton All Saints, Halton Holegate, Little Steeping, Toynton st. Peter, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, West Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville.

Percentage of houses supplied at Burgh 38%
" " " " " Orby 23%
" " " " " Gunby 20%
" " " " " Welton 44%
" " " " " Croft 15%

(New cisterns provided —
(Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered etc. —

Number of samples obtained for analysis
(a) from wells 6
(b) from public supply 3

Drainage and Sewerage

Closets
(No. of houses with privy vaults in district 3128
(No. of houses with pail closets in district 2397
(No. of pail closets substituted for privy valuts 2
(No. of pail closets repaired —
(No. of houses with water closets in district 1602
(No. of water closets substituted for dry receptacles —
(" " " " repaired 4

Drains
(Drains examined, tested, exposed etc. 17
(" unstopped, repaired, trapped etc 10
(Waste Pipes, rainwater pipes disconnected repair etc. —
(New Soil pipes or vent shats fixed —
(Existing soil pipes or vent shafts repaired —
(Drains reconstructed 11

Drainage and Sewage	Sewers	(New lengths of sewer laid	-
	Tanks Filter Beds &c.	(Alterations to sewage disposal works	-
		(Any inadquacy of sewage disposal works of complaints as to smells	-
	Cess-pools	(Cesspools rendered impervious	7
		" emptied, cleansed &c.	25
		" abolished	-
	Disinfection.	(Rooms disinfected	
		(a) ordinary infectious disease	24
		(b) tuberculosis	4
		(Rooms stripped and cleansed	2
		(Articles disinfected or destroyed	-
		(a) ordinary infectious disease	-
		(b) tuberculosis	-
House Refuse		(No. of covered ashpits	3791
		" uncovered ashpits	-
		" bins substituted for ashpits	9
		" houses using bins	3329
		(Public Scavenger at Spilsby, Wainfleet (All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, (Hogsthorpe, Anderby and Ingoldmells.	
		(How frequently is refuse removed from each house	weekly.
		(No. of complaints of non-removal	20
		(Method of final disposal	tipping
		(Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	yes.
Nuisances.		(Total number of nuisances during year:	
		(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	39
		(2) Reported to Council (Statutory Notices)	7
Details of Nuisnaces abated.			Informal action.
		(Overcrowding	-
		(Smoke	-
		(Accumulation of Refuse	11
		(Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	4
		(Foul pigs and other animals	9
		(Dampness	5
		(Yards re-paved or repaired	2
		(Other nuisances	8

APPENDIX 11.

Total No. of new houses erected during the year	-
(1) by the Local Authority	-
(2) by other Local Authorities	-
(3) by other bodies or persons	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	406
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	528
(2) (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	30
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	44
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-
(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	376

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

No. of Defective Dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 351

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 3

(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners 2

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 7

(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners 1

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners -

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -

(2) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. -

(3) " " " " subject to undertakings -

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made -

(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. -

Housing Act, 1936 - Part 4 - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 31

(2) No. of families dwelling therein 31

(3) No. of persons dwelling therein 157

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year -

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year 2

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 12

(d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved -