

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Thornaby-on-Tees Borough.

Contributors

Thornaby-on-Tees (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ateagd9a>

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>

LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH and SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE BOROUGH

**for the Year ended
31st December, 1951.**

**J. W. A. RODGERS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**



BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

**HEALTH and SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES**

OF THE BOROUGH

**for the Year ended
31st December, 1951.**

**J. W. A. RODGERS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

BOROUGH OF THORNHAY-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

MILITARY AND NAVAL

EXPENDITURE

OF THE BOROUGH

for the Year ended

31st December, 1921.

J. W. A. BOURNE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES

Mayor :

*COUNCILLOR HARRY DRINKEL, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

ALDERMAN JOSEPH LEO. FORSTER McGANN, J.P., C.A.

Aldermen :

*E. E. Brennan, J.P., C.C.

*Miss G. Holmes, J.P.

H. Dacre, J.P.

A. Nicholson

W. Harris, J.P.

Councillors :

C. Anderton, C.C.

T. Padgett

R. O. Bartley

H. Probst

J. T. A. Bashford

J. N. Scott

J. B. Burton

E. E. Shepherd

J. W. Collinson

*Mrs. S. J. Smith

J. Corfield

J. B. A. Suttill

J. Hudson, C.C.

H. Tanfield

D. Jenkins

J White

J. Kidd

Chairmen :

Sanitary Committee ... Ald. E. E. Brennan, J.P., C.C.

Local Health Sub-Committee

for Thornaby Area ... Ald. E. E. Brennan, J.P., C.C.

*Members of the Local Health Committee for the Thornaby Area.

The Sanitary Committee consists of the whole of the members of the Council.

Staff.

Town Clerk ... A. Stockwell.

Borough Treasurer ... H. M. Draycott, F.I.M.T.A.

Borough Engineer ... Philip Brown, M.I.Mun.E.,
F.R.San.I., etc.

Medical Officer of Health J. W. A. Rodgers,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector ... C. Knox, Cert. R. San.I., etc.

Additional Sanitary K. Kendray, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

to 30/9/51.

Inspector ... R. W. Dobson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
from 8/10/51.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate of 21.8 per thousand of the population is substantially greater than that of England and Wales. It is interesting to note that of the 510 births registered, more than one fifth occurred in a maternity home or hospital. This drift to hospital, especially among younger women, may be traced to housing conditions but possibly economic factors have also a bearing.

Death Rate.

The death rate shows an increase over last year and is now 13.2 per thousand of the population. Compared with the birth rate, this figure is satisfactory and about represents that obtained in other similar industrial parts of the country.

Cardio-vascular disease is responsible for almost one third of the total deaths.

Maternal Mortality.

There were two deaths attributable to child birth during the year. These fatalities in no way reflect on the skill of the general practitioners and midwives concerned. One was self-administered and the other occurred during a severe attack of idiopathic epilepsy.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate of 41.1, with the exception of 1949 is the lowest recorded, but it still compares unfavourably with the national figure of 29.6. The greatest single cause of our high infant mortality rate is overcrowding, the second, lack of cleanliness and mothercraft in certain of the homes. Until the housing problem is solved it is essential that a sufficient number of health visitors be employed by the Local Health Authority to persistently visit and educate these problem families.

Infectious Diseases.

A total of 331 cases of infectious diseases were notified, of which 232 were attributed to measles. Whooping Cough was the next largest, followed by pneumonia. Though the number of

cases of measles was large we were not effected to quite the epidemic proportions of England and Wales.

There were two cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year, with no deaths.

Tuberculosis.

From 1946 to 1951 the number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis has increased each year from 13 in 1946 to 31 in 1951. Deaths have fallen from 21 to 6, in the same period. I would suggest that these figures do not represent any great actual increase in pulmonary tuberculosis, but owing to better education of the public in health matters, the increased use of mass miniature radiography and other diagnostic measures, more cases are being notified. Nevertheless, the rate is high and calls attention to housing, especially the rehousing of the tuberculous in contact with young children, also the increased necessity for an adequate tuberculosis visitor staff for educational purposes.

The decreasing number of deaths is due to the more positive methods of treatment, especially surgery, chemotherapy and antibiotics, but the problem remains far from solved and does not in any way ease the burden of local authorities in finding suitable accommodation and employment for these people.

Housing.

The problem of rehousing families living in insanitary and overcrowded conditions remains acute and with the high birth rate must of necessity result in many families sharing their bed rooms with young children. The result is reflected in the infant-mortality rate. Nevertheless, it is pleasing to note that 85 houses were built in 1951, 10 of them by private enterprise.

Water supplies, sanitation etc. call for no particular mention and on the whole, I think we are justified in considering 1951 a successful year from the public health point of view.

Finally may I express my thanks to the Council, Staff and the Ladies Voluntary Committee for their continued co-operation and help throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. A. RODGERS.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	1,993
Population	...	...	...	...	...	23,380
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	5,977
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£93,317
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£355

The Town is situated on the southerly bank of the River Tees which forms the northern boundary of the Borough and separates it from the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. On the easterly side it is contiguous with the County Borough of Middlesbrough, and on the southerly and westerly sides with the Rural District of Stokesley.

The surface of the ground is mainly flat, the sub-soil clay, and the industries carried on in the town are mainly connected with the iron and steel trades.

Many of the population work in the neighbouring areas of Middlesbrough, Stockton and Billingham.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1951.

		Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	...	492	245	247
Illegitimate	...	18	12	6
Total	...	510	257	253

Birth Rates.

Legitimate 21.04 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Illegitimate .77 „ „

Total 21.81 „ „

		Total	Males	Females
Still Births—Legitimate	...	15	7	8
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	15	7	8

Still Birth Rate—28.57 per 1,000 live and still births.

		Total	Males	Females
Deaths	...	309	182	127

Death Rate—13.21 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—Nil.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	3.80
Infant Mortality—41.1 per 1,000 live births.		
Mortality of Legitimate Infants—36.58 per 1,000 legitimate live births.		
Mortality of Illegitimate Infants—166.66 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.		
Death from Measles	...	—
„ Whooping Cough	...	—
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	2

The causes of the greatest mortality during 1951 were :

Heart disease	...	82
Cancer	...	45
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	31
Pneumonia	...	17
Tuberculosis	...	9
Bronchitis	...	29

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which requires any comment.

Comparison of Statistics for the Years 1950 & 1951.

	1950	1951
Population	23,490	23,380
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	20.30	21.81
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.00	13.21
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	56.60	41.10

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Typhoid Fever	Para Typhoid Fever	Menin- gococcal infection	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Ery- sipelas	Small pox	Measles	Pneu- monia	Acute Poliomy- elitis (including polioencephalitis)	Food Poisoning
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.11	3.87	0.02	0.14	0.00	14.07	0.99	0.03	0.13
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	0.00	0.03	0.04	1.20	3.62	0.02	0.15	0.00	13.93	1.04	0.03	0.15
London	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.10	3.11	0.01	0.15	—	14.64	0.72	0.02	0.23
Thornaby-on-Tees	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.55	2.18	0.00	0.12	—	9.92	1.06	0.04	0.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1930-1951.

YEAR		Population Estimated	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1930	...	21,580	24.2	14.3	89.9
1931	...	21,510	23.5	11.3	81.0
1932	...	21,200	21.7	13.5	78.2
1933	...	21,320	19.0	12.3	66.6
1934	...	21,270	20.4	12.1	55.2
1935	...	21,330	19.1	13.2	66.1
1936	...	21,630	19.74	12.1	82.0
1937	...	21,740	20.92	10.9	39.0
1938	...	21,740	20.3	11.4	65.9
1939	...	21,950	20.5	11.9	75.2
		{			
		21,730			
1940	...	20,870	20.6	13.0	76.7
1941	...	20,870	20.1	13.1	58.4
1942	...	20,810	19.1	11.0	65.5
1943	...	20,600	22.0	13.9	70.6
1944	...	20,560	22.7	11.3	55.5
1945	...	20,780	19.3	11.9	82.0
1946	...	22,030	21.9	12.0	51.6
1947	...	22,400	25.1	11.9	53.4
1948	...	22,850	22.3	10.7	55.0
1949	...	23,210	23.2	10.2	33.4
1950	...	23,490	20.3	12.0	56.6
1951	...	23,380	21.8	13.2	41.1

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	182	127
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	3	3
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	3	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	6	3
„ „ lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	6	—
„ „ breast	...	...	...	...	—	2
„ „ uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	18	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	15	16
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	20	9
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	3	6
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	17	27
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	6	9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	9	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	22	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	6	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	7	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	2
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	16	14
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	1	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	6	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

At the beginning of the Report a list is given showing the Officers connected with the Health Services in the Borough.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. During the year the Borough Council continued the arrangements offered by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Northallerton, in respect of diagnosis of pathological specimens.

3. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

With certain exceptions the Thornaby Area Health Sub-Committee exercises the functions of the Local Health Authority in supervising the services provided for under this Act. The Committee meets once a month in Thornaby and is comprised of members of the County Council, the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees and the Rural District of Stokesley. Among the services for which they are responsible to the County Council are the following :—

Domestic Helps.

Prevention of illness ; care and after care.

The Ambulance Service.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Home Nursing.

Health Visiting.

Midwifery.

Care of mothers and young children.

In this connection, a very comprehensive programme of clinical work is carried out in the Health Centre, Thornaby.

4. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47. No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of this Section.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.

There is an adequate piped supply to all households obtained from the Tees Valley Water Board. Co-ordination is established with the Board, whose chemists take samples regularly for chemical and bacteriological examination. All samples have been highly satisfactory and no complaints have been received during this year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

With the exception of the Vale Cottages, situated on the Borough boundary and well outside the populated area, the town has a complete water carriage system. The whole of the sewerage is discharged in a crude state into the River Tees.

Public Cleansing.

The work is under the immediate control of the Sanitary Inspector and is carried out by direct labour. All refuse collected is disposed of by "Controlled Tipping" on the one site at the Erimus.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

Swimming Baths.

The Municipal Swimming Bath, opened on 21st March, 1938, again had a successful year and functioned satisfactorily in all respects.

All samples of Bath water taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination were highly satisfactory.

Closet Accomodation.

With few exceptions the town has a complete water carriage system.

Schools.

The sanitary conditions of the Schools were satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Since the adoption of the Meat Distribution Scheme by the Ministry of Food, slaughtering has ceased within the area. All meat supplied to butchers in the Borough is drawn from the Distributing Centre at Middlesbrough.

A list of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption is given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

For the report, as follows, on the sampling work done under the Act I am indebted to the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

I have to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1951, 37 samples of foodstuffs were taken in the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees for analysis under the above Act.

With the exception of one sample of "fishcakes", these samples were all found to be genuine.

The sample of fishcakes was certified to contain 27.5% fish as against the 33% required under the "Fish Cakes (Maximum Prices) Order, 1943" as amended by the 1944 Order, No. 1278. It was discovered that the fishcakes, which were made locally, had been made on this occasion by an assistant in the absence of the shopkeeper, and that ignorance of the Order above referred to had caused this deficiency. No action was taken other than to caution the vendor of this sample. A further sample has been taken from this vendor, and this was certified to be genuine.

A detailed list of samples taken is appended :—

Milk	...	...	15	Bicarbonate of Soda	...	1
Milk to schools	...	...	2	Bourn-Vita	...	1
Butter	...	...	1	Fishcakes	...	2
Cornflour	...	...	1	Ground Almonds	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	2	Keiller-Vita	...	1
Cheese	...	...	1	Lemon Curd	...	1
Honey	...	...	2	Marmalade	...	1
Vinty	...	...	1	Malt Vinegar	...	1
Mustard	...	...	1	White Pepper	...	1
Yoghourt	...	...	1			
Total						37

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

There have been no outbreaks of Food Poisoning during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table of Incidence of Infectious Disease.

DISEASE	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths
Acute Poliomyelitis, polioencephalitis, etc. ...	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Scarlet Fever	13	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	25	17
Erysipelas	3	—
Measles	232	—
Whooping Cough	51	—
Dysentery	—	—
Meningococcal meningitis ...	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—
	331	17

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	Acute Poliomyelitis, polioencephalitis, etc.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia (Prim. & Infl.)	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Meningococcal Meningitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Under 1 year	1	—	—	1	—	19	8	—	1	—	1
1- 2 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	32	2	—	—	—	—
2- 3 " ...	—	—	—	2	—	38	6	—	1	—	—
3- 4 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	53	9	—	—	—	—
4- 5 " ...	—	—	3	—	—	28	11	—	—	—	—
5-10 " ...	—	—	8	1	—	60	15	—	—	—	—
10-15 " ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 " ...	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
20-35 " ...	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35-45 " ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 " ...	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	—	13	25	3	232	51	—	2	2	1

TOTAL 331

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free to any Medical Practitioner in the Town who applies for it. Swabs from suspected cases are examined at the emergency Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Northallerton.

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year.

As regards diphtheria prevention it is estimated that 90% of Thornaby school children have been immunised against the disease since the inception of the Anti-Diphtheria Campaign in 1940.

Similarly, the figure for children under school age immunised against diphtheria was 60%.

In the course of medical inspections at schools and at the Welfare Centres parents are encouraged to have their children protected against Diphtheria either at the Clinic on Monday or Thursday or by a private medical practitioner by arrangement.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and deaths for the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees during 1951 :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				TOTAL DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
5—10 „ ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15—20 „ ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
20—25 „ ...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
25—35 „ ...	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	...
35—45 „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—55 „ ...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
55—65 „ ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 & upwards	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS ...	16	15	3	1	3	3	3	...

Classification of Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis :—

Glands	...	...	...	2
Kidneys	...	...	...	1
Meninges	...	...	...	1

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1951.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Description of Work carried out.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	545
Number of Re-Inspections made	...	...	...	...	4702
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	545
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	176

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drainage.

Single private drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	62
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	20
Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	—
Grate tops renewed	...	...	...	...	—

Water Closets.

Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	2
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	14

Houses.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	266
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	222
Fall pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	119
Yard pavements repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	9
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	70
Defective Walls	...	...	...	...	212
Defective Plasterwork	...	...	...	...	182
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	47
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	26
Defective fireranges	...	...	...	...	54
Defective ovens	...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated set pots	...	...	...	...	10
Dilapidated set pots firebars	...	...	...	...	7
Handrails fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sash cords and windows	...	...	...	...	91
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	20
Defective yard doors	...	...	...	...	29
Dilapidated coal doors	...	...	...	...	24
Dilapidated doors (front and internal)	...	...	...	...	29

Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	133
Dilapidated closet doors	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dilapidated closet seats	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defective closet roofs	...	...	...	...	...	51
Defective joints between flushpipe and W.C. basin	...	...	...	...	...	8
New windows provided to food stores	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective flues	...	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous minor defects	...	...	...	...	...	140
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Mattress destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sets of bedding and beds destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
New food stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Houses provided with damp course	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	38
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Storage of coals provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Taps repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
F.A.I. fixed or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	—

Sanitary Conveniences.

Number of privies, moveable receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	19
Number of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	...	6297
Pan closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	866
Dry ashbins cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	222,185
Loads of rubbish—Trailer loads	...	...	...	...	...	4164

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses.

Number licensed	—
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Ice Cream.

Number of registered premises	45
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	45

Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Supplementary Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Supplementary Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

FOODSTUFFS.

The following is a list of Foodstuffs surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

57	lbs.	Sausage.
405	lbs.	Tinned Foodstuffs.
424½	lbs.	Cooked Ham.
2	lbs.	Cheese (Wensleydale).
1	lb.	Polony.
50	lbs.	Pork.
28½	lbs.	English Beef.
22½	doz.	Duck Eggs.
3	lbs.	Russian Salmon.
42	lbs.	Cod Fillet.
57	lbs	Wholemeat Flour.
7		Chocolate Rolls.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

Swine Fever.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Anthrax.

Parasitic Mange.

The Area remained free from these diseases.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Re-Inspections made	...	...	...	...	124
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Certificates of Exemption granted—					
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The method adopted to eradicate the bed bug is as follows : All paper is stripped from the walls, skirtings—door and window moulds removed—followed by the spraying of walls, woodwork and bedsteads with an insecticide (Vermicine). The rooms are inspected two days following the spraying and if found satisfactory the woodwork is refixed ; in only a few instances has it been found necessary to spray a second time.

The houses of all prospective tenants for Council Houses are inspected and the house and furniture must be certified by the Sanitary Inspector as clear from vermin before removal takes place.

Disinfestation is generally carried out by the Local Authority. In other cases it is carried out by the occupiers on the advice of the Sanitary Department.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	196
Number of Council Houses infested	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Council Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of other Houses infested	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of other Houses disinfested by Sanitary Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of other Houses disinfested by Occupier or Owners	...	...	...	...	...	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...				
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies.				
(a) Subject to Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 ...	62	64		
(b) Others ...				
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) ...				
Total ...	62	64	2	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	No. of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...	3	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	2	—	—

There are no Outworkers.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	545
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	4702
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1929 and 1932	... ..	245
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	2115
(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 preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	245

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	311
---	--------	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... 127

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners 	138
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	10
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 	49
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners 	35
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	16
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 	—



