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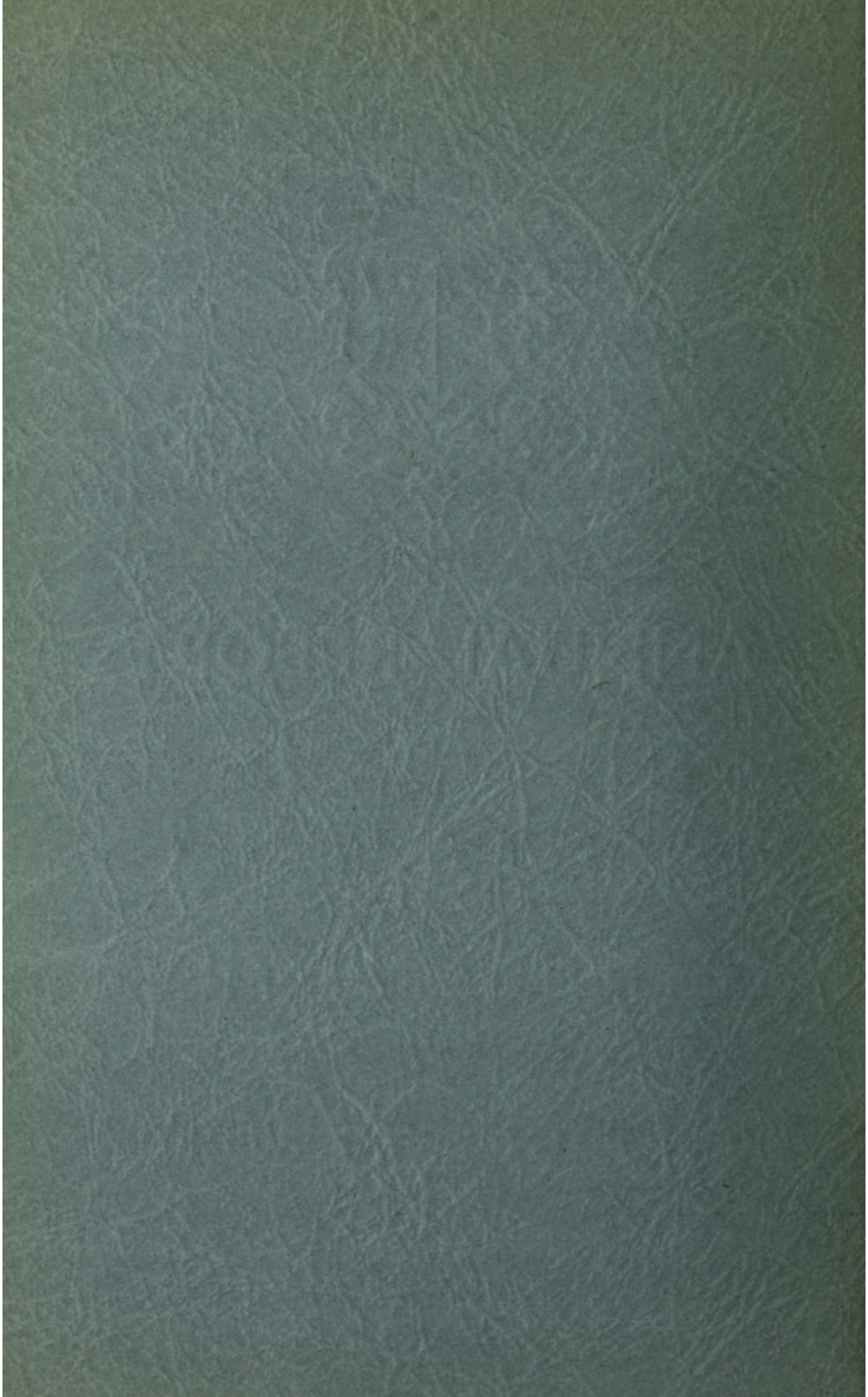
for

- 1951 -

of the Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

E. TAYLOR,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1951

E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
422 MIDDLETON ROAD,
CHADDERTON.

August, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of Chadderton for the year 1951.

Although this report appears over my name, much of the year's work was the responsibility of your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T. Seymour Jones, who left in November to take up a County appointment in Preston.

It will be noted that the birth rate remained below the national level, whilst the death rate, showing an increase of 2.4 over the previous year, remained above the national level of 12.5 per 1,000 population. That most important statistical rate—the infant mortality—was double that of the previous year, but it still remained *below* the national figure of 29.6 per 1,000 live births.

Comments made in previous years regarding the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis could well be repeated, as even yet insufficient emphasis is laid on the preventive aspect, and liaison between the various interested authorities leaves much to be desired. The divorce of the curative and preventive responsibilities has proved to be greatly to the disadvantage of the public, as the hospital authorities now discharge home infective cases on clinical grounds, and seem to show scant respect for the public health.

It is pleasing to be able to record the interest shown by this Local Authority in catering for the needs of our ageing population by the building of a number of bungalows especially for the aged.

No opportunity can be lost to emphasise the need to maintain a high proportion of children immunised against diphtheria—the more successful the results of immunisation, the greater the need to keep all new parents informed of the ever present danger.

Details of the Health Services—personal and environmental—are to be found in the following pages.

I should like to express my thanks to Dr. T. A. Phillips and Mr. H. Prenton for their invaluable efforts in compiling this report, and to Mr. J. Mann and all members of the staff for their help and courtesy during my period of office.

Finally, I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1951-52

Chairman :

Councillor Geoffrey B. Jackson

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Councillor Fred Halkyard, J.P.

Councillor Roland Hill

Councillor George Howard

Councillor Clifford Kirkman

Councillor William E. Parker

Councillor James Taylor, J.P.

Councillor Robert Weems

Clerk of the Council :

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (until 11th November, 1951) E. TAYLOR, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H. (from 12th November, 1951)
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	J. MANN, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	G. W. MAXTED, M.S.I.A. K. MORGAN, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	H. PRENTON.
<i>General Clerk- Shorthand-Typist</i>	MRS. G. BARRELL.
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	R. HEUGH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

POPULATION

The Registrar-General has given the estimated population of Chadderton for the mid-year 1951 as 30,990. The 1951 Census taken on 8th April gives a population of 31,114, of which 14,771 are males and 16,343 are females.

BIRTHS

During the year there was a slight increase in the number of births, which rose from 428 in 1950 to 455 in 1951, giving a rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.5 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

MARRIAGES

There is no register office in Chadderton. In order to obtain a figure for Chadderton marriages it is therefore necessary to take into consideration those Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office, Oldham. It is customary to consider as a Chadderton marriage one performed in Oldham Register Office provided that the woman or both participants reside in Chadderton. To this figure is added the number of marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton. The total for 1951 was 220, compared with the 1950 figure of 230.

DEATHS

There has been a slight increase in the death rate as compared with 13.6 in 1950, but the causes of death remain in the same ratio one with another as last year.

The biggest single cause of death was disease of the heart and blood vessels. If to this figure is added that of the related group which is listed as 'vascular lesions of the nervous system' and consists mainly of those people who died of a stroke or similar condition, we find that about 60% of the deaths in Chadderton were due to this cause.

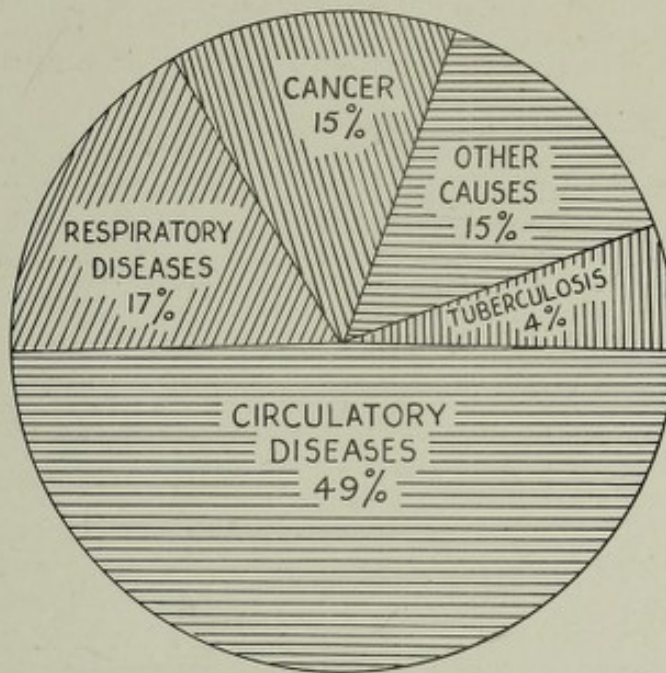
As a cause of death cancer was a very poor second, accounting for only 15% of the total. Respiratory diseases, (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.), were responsible for 12% of the total deaths. (See diagrams on opposite page.)

Causes of Death			
Circulatory System			205
Cancer			69
Vascular Disease of			
Nervous System			67
Respiratory System			56
Other Causes			59
Total			456

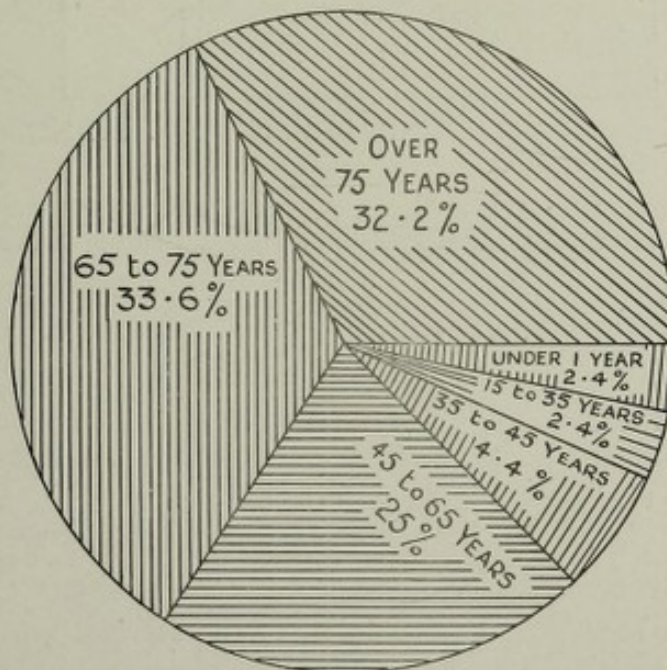
Death Rate 16.0 per 1,000

Unusually high in 1951 was the number of people who died from tuberculosis. This is referred to later in the report.

DEATHS - CAUSES



DEATHS - AGES



It is also interesting to reflect on the ages at which people die nowadays and the diagram shows how few people die young and what a large proportion live on into the sixties and seventies.

This fact in its turn creates new problems. It is summed up in the phrase "an ageing population," which implies that as each year goes by more and more old people survive and form a larger proportion of the total community.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

During the first half of this century there has been a steady decline in the numbers of mothers who die in childbirth. In the 5 years from 1900 to 1905 there were 13 deaths. In the last 5 years there have been only 2 such deaths ; one of these occurred during 1951.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS

The decline in infant mortality during the past 50 years has been more dramatic than that in maternal mortality. For the first five years of this century the average yearly infant mortality rate was 172 per 1,000, whilst in the last five years from 1947 the average yearly rate has been 30 per 1,000 live births. In 1951 the actual figure was 11, a rate of 24 per 1,000, which is below the national average.

Neo-natal deaths numbered 6, a rate of 13.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 2 deaths and a rate of 5 per 1,000 last year.

Combined Stillbirth and Neo-natal Mortality Rates per 1,000 total births			
1947	...	...	51
1948	...	...	50
1949	...	...	44
1950	...	...	44
1951	...	...	28

It is gratifying to note that there were only 7 stillbirths in 1951 as compared with 14 in 1950.

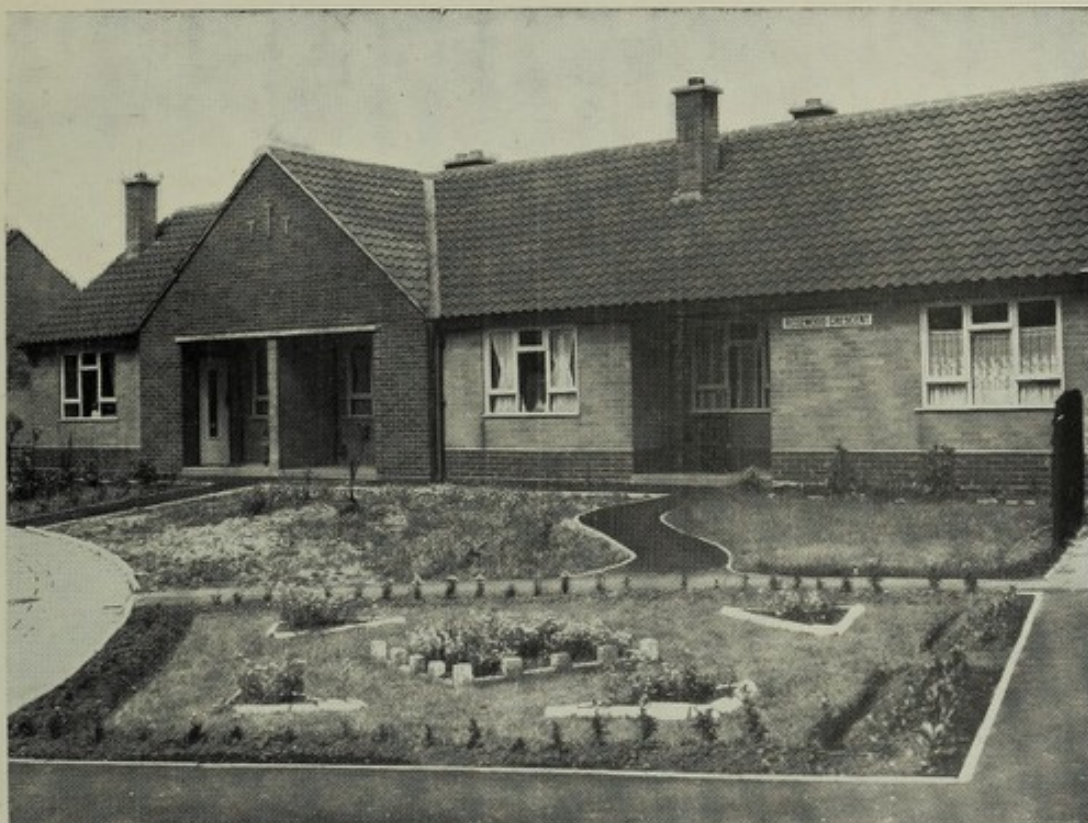
This general improvement in the rates of infant mortality and stillbirths reflects credit on the ante-natal and midwifery services available in the district.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The Urban District of Chadderton is a typical Lancashire cotton-spinning area situated to the south-west of Oldham. Its other boundaries are with Royton, Middleton, Failsworth and Manchester. That part of Chadderton nearest to Oldham is very densely populated and contains much old property, but the remaining part of the district is semi-rural in character and contains some of the new housing estates.

There has been little change in the social services provided in the area as compared with last year. Most of the medico-social and clinic services are provided by the Lancashire County Council for which purpose Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Divisional Health Office is at "Tylon," Middleton Road, Chadderton.



Old People's Bungalows, Lower Bare Trees Estate

Employment

The Manager of the Chadderton Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that the figures for persons wholly unemployed for 1951 are again comparatively low, but that towards the end of the year there was an indication of short-time working in the textile industries.

CLEAN FOOD ASSOCIATION

This association maintained its steady progress during the year. Regular meetings of the Committee were held and 20 certificates were granted to food handlers.

Inspections were made of the premises of members of the association and all were found to be maintaining an excellent standard of hygiene.

In the month of October a series of lecture-demonstrations was given by the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer and the Senior Sanitary Inspector. There was a large audience on each occasion and it was found possible to issue 70 certificates of attendance to those who had been present for the full course of the lectures.

In the coming months it is hoped to intensify the propaganda campaign to stimulate members of the general public to look for the certificate of the association when they shop for food. To this end a badge is being issued to all the members which they will be able to display more prominently than the certificate they already hold. It is hoped to educate the public to realise that to shop where the badge of the Chadderton Clean Food Association is displayed is to shop with safety.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

455 live births and 7 stillbirths were notified under section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

MATERNITY SERVICE

Midwifery

There were three full-time midwives employed by the County Council in Chadderton during 1951 :

Nurse Mills, 1 Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAI 6765.

Nurse Bamber, 202 Moston Lane East, New Moston. FAI 1147.

Nurse Lawton, 55 Long Lane, Chadderton. FAI 1109.

These three midwives have all been trained in the use of the Minnitt apparatus for administering gas and air to mothers in childbirth. With the aid of this machine much relief can be given to ease the pain of a confinement and most mothers who have had the benefit of its use speak appreciatively of the help they have obtained.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

These clinics were held on Monday afternoons at the Central Clinic under the supervision of the Divisional Medical Staff, and 34 sessions took place.

Number of women confined in their own homes	...	...	161
Number attending Clinic	...	...	189
Number of attendances made	...	...	589

Note.—In addition, since January 1952, ante-natal and post-natal examinations are conducted at the new Clinic at 23 Eaves Lane on Thursday afternoons.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Health Visiting

It was in 1914 that health visiting was first undertaken in Chadderton, and a nurse was given the responsibility of advising mothers on the care of children under school age. It was not until 1946 that a nurse with a Health Visitor's Certificate was appointed to Chadderton. During the course of the years there has been considerable progress made in raising the standard of care of babies and young children.

The Health-visitor takes an interest in the mother from the first time she comes to the ante-natal clinic until the child is born. Then she continues to interest herself in both mother and child until the child starts school. In co-operation with the midwives, advice is given concerning clothes for the expected baby and on the preparation of the home for the confinement. If the baby is born prematurely there is special equipment at the Central clinic which can be borrowed at the discretion of the midwife for taking the child to hospital or for nursing it at home. The Health-visitor keeps a careful watch on such children until they are at least 3 months old.

More recently Health-visitors have been expected to take an interest in the health of all the members of the family. Their work also includes visiting old people living alone.

In the Chadderton area there are 3 Health-visitors, and they also act as school nurses for certain schools. This arrangement has the advantage that the same nurse is able to keep an eye on the child's health from birth until it is ready to leave school.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

The first Child Welfare Session in Chadderton was held on 18th June, 1918, in the schoolroom at Washbrook. The premises were not really suitable, but they served the purpose fairly well. The position was much improved when in June, 1928 the Central Clinic near the Town Hall was opened, but the southern end of the district was still served by the Washbrook Clinic. This has now been superseded by the adaptation of a large house at 23 Eaves Lane into pleasant and suitable clinic accommodation. This Clinic was opened in May, 1951.

Central Clinic	...	Tuesday, 2 p.m. (Doctor's session)	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Eaves Lane Clinic		Wednesday, 2 p.m. (Doctor's session)	Friday, 2 p.m. (Doctor's session alternate weeks)



Immunisation of a nine months old baby at Eaves Lane Clinic

The table below gives details of the number of attendances made at the two clinics during the year.

Sessions					Attendances Children 0-4 years inclusive
Central Clinic	100	...	...	...	3135
Doctor's sessions	37	...	...	...	247
Children attending at end of year				...	361
Eaves Lane Clinic	101		...	...	3137
Doctor's sessions	36	...	...	...	318
Children attending at end of year				...	387

Health visitors attend all these sessions in order to give advice to the mothers, and the doctor is present for some of them as shown. Diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination are performed, and baby foods and vitamin preparations are available at the clinics for the children and mothers requiring them.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two day nurseries maintained by the Lancashire County Council. Standards of accommodation have been raised and consequently the number of places available at each nursery has been reduced to 36 as compared with 40 places in previous years.

In addition, general supervision is undertaken of the 10 mill nurseries in the area, accommodating 351 children.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is provided by the Oldham Corporation and is the financial responsibility of the Lancashire County Council.

There has again been an increase in the number of patients removed, being 4,801 in 1951 as compared with 3,822 in 1950 and 3,705 in 1949.

During the year, 23,522 miles were covered in answering the calls made upon the service in Chadderton.

HOME HELP SERVICE

When the housewife is ill the difficulties in the household are considerable. To meet such situations the Home Help Service was devised.

It is particularly valuable in the case of confinements at home, but it is also available for cases of illness, especially those of short duration. Help has also been provided for aged couples or persons living alone, usually for one half day a week.

The home help is able to undertake the whole management of the household, the shopping and cooking meals for the family.

The service is not free and payment, except in the most needy cases, must be made according to the family income.

The organiser's office is at the Divisional Health Office, "Tylon," Middleton Road, Chadderton, Telephone MAIn 6251.

HOME NURSING

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. There are two female district nurses seconded to Chadderton and the male nurse in the Division is also available for certain cases as required.

Messages for the district nurses can be left in a letter box provided for the purpose at the Garforth Street entrance to the Town Hall.

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES

Most patients from Chadderton who need hospital treatment are admitted to one or other of the two Oldham hospitals ; the Oldham Royal Infirmary and the Boundary Park General Hospital. Certain patients from the area may be admitted to some hospitals in Manchester.

A tuberculosis clinic is held at the Chest Clinic, Brook Street, Chadderton. Arrangements are made for the admission of suitable cases to the various sanatoria.

Venereal diseases are treated at the Boundary Park General Hospital.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS

A total of 764 notifications of infectious disease were received during 1951.

MEASLES

There were nearly twice as many cases of measles in Chadderton during 1951 as in 1950, the typical biennial phase ; all the cases recovered.

Measles
535 cases

In the present state of medical knowledge there is little we can do to prevent children getting the disease when they start school. It is however a complaint which can have quite serious consequences and mothers should not be complacent when it occurs in children under the age of 3. If an older child has the disease every effort should be made to prevent a baby coming into contact with it. The child may have to have measles some time, but the older it is before this occurs, the better. Six cases were admitted to hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was a modest decline in the number of cases of this distressing condition and there were no deaths from this cause, largely due to the fact that only 3 children aged less than 1 year contracted the disease. 5 cases were treated in hospital.

Whooping Cough
64 cases

SCARLET FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS

As both of these conditions are due to the same germ, the haemolytic streptococcus, the figures for these diseases give some idea of the prevalence of streptococcal infection in the community. Thanks to the marked decrease in virulence of the germs and to new drugs which are available neither of the diseases is any longer a serious menace to health. The case of erysipelas and 6 cases of scarlet fever were admitted to hospital.

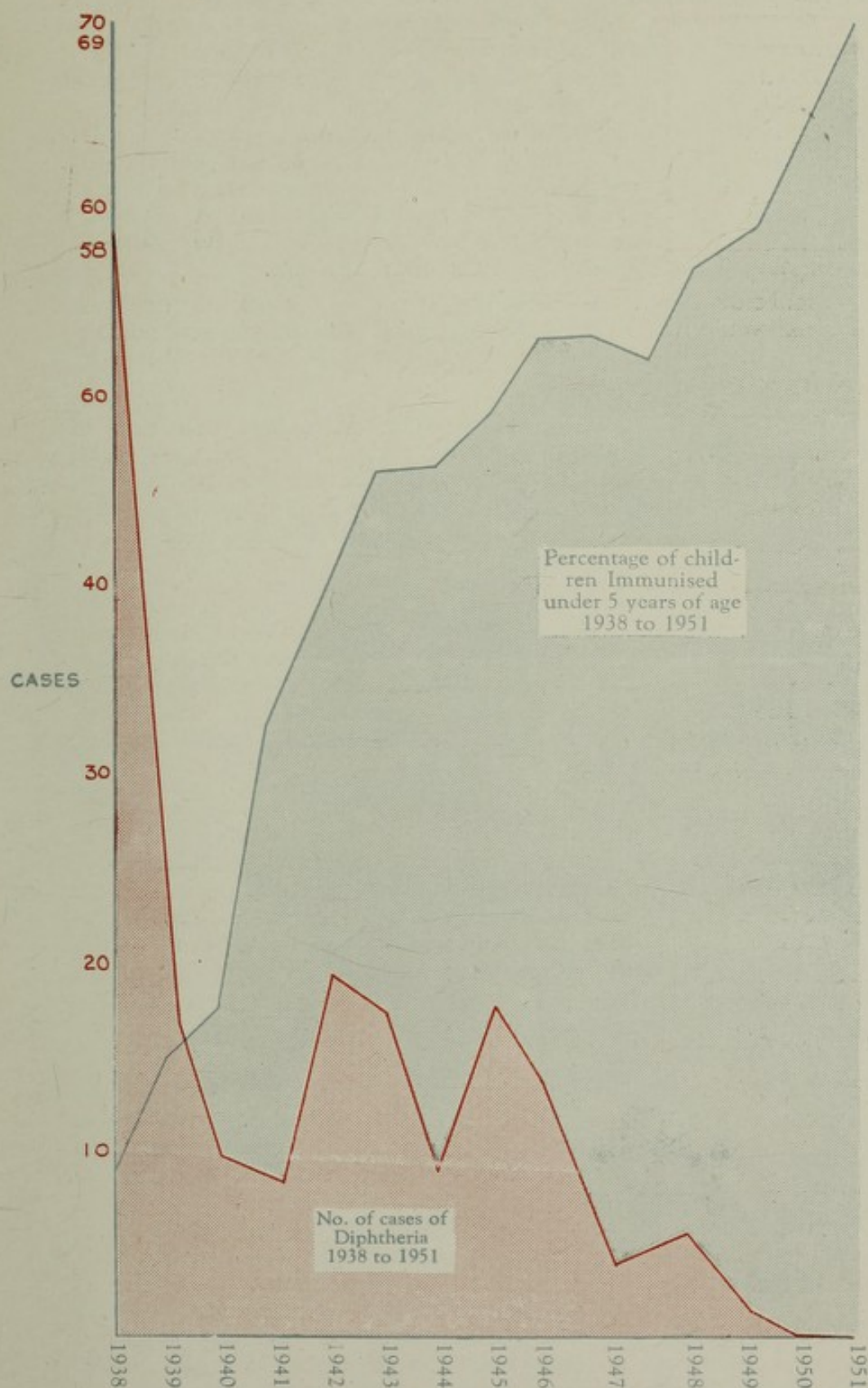
Scarlet Fever
39 cases
Erysipelas
1 case

DIPHTHERIA

There were again no cases of diphtheria in Chadderton during the year. This welcome state of affairs is almost entirely due to the good figures for diphtheria immunisation, which are the highest of any district in the various County Council Health Divisions. The accompanying chart demonstrates the progressive decline in the number of cases of the disease as the percentage of those immunised rises. Vigilance is needed to ensure that this progress is maintained.

Diphtheria
NO cases

DIPHTHERIA



The figures used in this chart are based on immunisation of children under 5 years. The figures for those from 5 to 14 are higher—for the year 1951, 90% of children of this age group were immunised.

FOOD POISONING (including Dysentery, etc.)

Of the different causes of food poisoning the only one which gave rise to many cases during the year was the Sonne Dysentery bacillus.

Dysentery

59 cases

Typhoid and

Para-typhoid

No cases

Food Poisoning

1 case

There were a number of brisk outbreaks, but since the disease is so mild there were no serious consequences. The very mildness of the disease makes it difficult to control, since some sufferers do not bother to consult a doctor.

The Sonne Dysentery bacillus was isolated from 286 of the 1,377 faeces specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall; specimens from the isolated case of food poisoning yielded the organism of *Salmonella Rubislaw*.

Undoubtedly a higher standard of hygiene on the part of those who handle food would reduce the incidence of food poisoning of all kinds.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

Meningococcal Infection

1 case

Again this year there was one case of meningitis. The patient, a 3 year old child, made a good recovery. Thanks to new drugs like penicillin and the sulpha-drugs this disease is no longer as dangerous as it used to be.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

Typical cases of pneumonia are now not often seen and there is some doubt as to whether the notification of the disease gives such valuable information as previously. It is probable that many cases of pneumonia go un-notified.

Pneumonia

33 cases

Amongst the 33 cases reported during the year, there were 3 deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

1 case

This was formerly a very serious cause of blindness amongst newborn infants, but it has become a very rare disease. At one time it was a very difficult condition to treat, but nowadays most cases respond to penicillin or one of the newer preparations.

Only one case occurred in Chadderton during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

In England and Wales as a whole there has been a steady decline in the number of people dying from tuberculosis. In 1939 the death rate

New Cases

Pulmonary	-	25
Non-Pulmonary	-	5

from this cause was 618 per million of population, but by 1950 the figure had fallen almost to a half, 364 per million. In Chadderton over the same period we are not able to report so much progress, as the chart opposite shows. Our figures have remained

more or less constant at between 10 and 20 deaths a year, or say 500 deaths per million. In our best years we have a better figure than the national

TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cases Notified	30	34	53	39	42	40	46	31	24	33	30	30
Deaths	10	11	17	20	20	15	8	10	11	12	5	16

No. of Cases

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

Cases Notified

Deaths

1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951

average, but this has not been consistently maintained. It would appear that acute and rapid disease (the old galloping consumption) is not now a common condition and that with improved means of treatment the life of many is prolonged, but the disease is not eradicated.

Some people hesitate to consult a doctor when they have tuberculosis and so the number of cases notified does not give a very reliable figure of the amount of the disease in the community. Notifications in Chadderton have remained fairly constant in numbers over the past few years.

One of the causes of a high incidence of tuberculosis is overcrowding. In Chadderton every effort is made to re-house a family which has a case of tuberculosis, should this be necessary. The table below shows what has been done in Chadderton over the past 10 years.

Number of families re-housed on account of Tuberculosis during the past 10 years.									
1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
-	-	1	-	2	5	7	4	6	4

Mass radiography is one useful method by which cases of pulmonary tuberculosis can be detected in the community and it is hoped by this means to bring cases to treatment sooner. Non-respiratory tuberculosis is a less fatal form and this generally is on the decline.

The following table shows how many people are afflicted with the disease at the present time.

Cases of Tuberculosis in Chadderton as at 31/12/1951.							
Respiratory				Non-Respiratory			
Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
77	60	5	3	15	17	7	5

Slowly, progress is being made in the fight against tuberculosis. New drugs are making the disease easier to treat and improved standards of hygiene will in time reduce the number of new cases.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
422 MIDDLETON ROAD,
CHADDERTON.

July, 1952.

Sir,

Since my appointment as Senior Sanitary Inspector to the Chadderton Urban District Council it has been my pleasure to be allowed to report upon the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors each year, and I now have the honour of submitting the report on the inspections made and work done during 1951.

No outstanding event took place, but I think it can fairly be said that progress was made in relation to the abolition of waste water closets, to the closing of a few more unfit houses and to improvements in the standards of cleanliness in premises where food is prepared, stored or sold.

I have recently studied a report prepared in 1913 by Dr. J. R. Hutchinson for the then Local Government Board upon the Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of the Chadderton Urban District. In preparing my report I have taken the liberty of making comparisons between certain conditions which existed when Dr. Hutchinson's report was written and those which exist to-day. I respectfully submit that these comparisons are interesting and worth some consideration.

One sometimes feels frustrated by the slow progress one sees in the general environmental conditions, but a look into the past can help one to realise that, though slow, progress is being made, and hope for the future is rekindled.

My sincere thanks are due to all who have assisted in the preparation of this report, and I express my appreciation to the members of other departments who have so willingly provided information. I desire also to thank the Members of the Health Committee for the active co-operation afforded me, Dr. T. Seymour Jones, the Medical Officer of Health for 1951, and the members of the staff of this department for all their help and unstinting service throughout the year.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES MANN
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Except for a portion of South Chadderton which has a water supply from Manchester Corporation, and part of the Middleton Junction area where the water is supplied by the Middleton and Heywood Water Board, Chadderton's water supply comes from Oldham Corporation. These supplies are mainly derived from upland surface gathering grounds and are chlorinated. They are sufficient and of good quality.

There are no stand pipes in the district, and all but approximately 43 houses have a piped water supply provided. The 43 houses mentioned are comprised of isolated farms and cottages, and in these cases the water is obtained from shallow wells.

A problem that sometimes arises is where there are 5 or more houses drawing supplies from one common service pipe, with 1 stop tap. It has been found necessary to ask for cleansing of the pipe in one instance, and in one case the supply was increased by providing additional service from another main. High costs and lack of materials, together with other factors relating to the properties, prevent the obvious solution of demanding separate services for each house. I can say, however, that no major problem presents itself, and the water supply to the district gives little cause for complaint.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Mersey Rivers Board is the Authority for the prevention of pollution of water-courses in the district. Bower Brook once more caused some concern, and at the end of the year the question of liability for cleansing was in dispute. Apart from this no other nuisance was reported. During the year work was begun on the straightening of the course of the River Irk, and the provision of weirs near the Chadderton Hall grounds.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing Superintendent provides the information that during the year the same system of refuse collection and disposal operated as in 1950. Three vehicles are used in the collection of refuse from premises and disposal is by controlled tipping on the Crossley Bridge Tip. During the year 372,449 dustbins were emptied and 8,505 tons of refuse were collected in 4,092 motor loads.

The pail closets are emptied weekly and 3 ashpits receive regular attention.

NEW STREET WORKS

The Engineer and Surveyor furnishes the information concerning this, and he states that 570 lineal yards of new street works were constructed on the Northfield Housing site and 97 yards on Birch Avenue, giving a total of 0.38 miles.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Dr. J. R. Hutchinson in a report on Chadderton to the Local Government Board in 1913 stated, "There are in the district 6,398 closets, or approximately 1 per house. Of this number at the date of my inquiry, 2,663 were pail privies, 2,428 slop closets, 1,301 cistern-flushed clean water closets, 5 Bristol closets (in which the shafts are of brickwork and the flushing is by hand), and 1 midden privy." He then refers to the fact that during the years 1910 and 1911 there were 1,700 conversions of pail closets to closets on the water-carriage system, and writes, "of these, 600 were to cistern-flushed clean water closets and 1,100 to waste water closets. The great preponderance of the latter variety is due to the representation of the Oldham Corporation in that by their use a saving in pure water would be effected."

I have to report that at the end of 1951 the number of pail closets had been reduced to 276, but there were then 2,754 waste water closets. However, the number of fresh water closets has increased to 8,276 and the total number of houses on the water-carriage system is now 10,267.

Writing of the waste water closets in use Dr. Hutchinson states, "Many complaints of the closet 'not acting' or 'being blocked' were made to me, and in not a few instances I found the blockages commonly recurred, or were allowed to remain several days before the inspector of nuisances was notified." A little later in his report he says, "I do not recall a single instance where the rear wall was free from excreta. Many causes operate to render the slop water flushing ineffectual; it is impossible to see to the bottom of the shaft without artificial light and this seems to invite the throwing down of articles likely to obstruct the outlet and interfere with the proper working of the tipper; rags, wire, brushes and rolls of paper are amongst the numerous articles found in the traps of closets which the council's servants have been called upon to 'unblock.'"

That was penned nearly 40 years ago, and yet the same remarks can be made today. In 1951, 966 waste water closets had to be freed from obstructions, whilst 264 fresh water closets required similar attention. On a percentage basis the difference in the attention required can be more readily appreciated when one notes that 35.08% of the waste water closets in the district had to be 'unblocked,' as against 3.2% of the fresh water closets.

I wonder if I shall ever have the pleasure of writing that there are no pail closets or waste water closets in Chadderton. One keeps hoping, and it does give some small satisfaction to report that during the year under review, 9 pail closets, 14 trough closets and 59 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets, each with separate flushing systems. The Council's policy of providing financial assistance for conversions of this nature continues to be taken advantage of by owners who realize the benefits of the modern sanitary convenience. The rate of progress is slow; however, I trust that public opinion may yet cause a speed up in the abolition of closets that may at one time have proved an acquisition, but now can safely be termed out of date, if not altogether obsolete.

Particulars of the numbers and various types of closets in the district will be found in Table VI.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Engineer and Surveyor reports that 2,290 lineal yards of new sewerage were laid during the year on the Bare Tree Housing Estate ; this is the equivalent of 1.3 miles.

This department gave attention to 477 complaints of choked drains during the period, the procedure being that a Council employee usually tries to cleanse the drain when complaint is made. If he cannot free the blockage, then approach is made to the person responsible under the provisions of the appropriate section of the law.

1,376 visits were paid in regard to defective drainage, drainage repair and other similar work requiring supervision by the sanitary inspectors.

DISINFESTATION

During the year, 23 Council houses and 146 privately owned houses were inspected for the presence or otherwise of bed bugs. In 8 instances evidence of infestation was discovered and action was taken to secure disinfection. This was done by either the use of D.D.T. or H.C.N., the latter treatment being carried out by a private firm.

The policy of disinfection of furniture during transit from verminous houses to Council houses continues, and aids in safeguarding the property of the Council. Four such disinfestations were carried out in 1951.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In Chadderton there are 59 industrial premises from which 81 chimneys emit smoke, the majority of these chimneys serving boiler installations. A survey undertaken during the year showed that there are 167 steam raising boilers in the district, of which 127 can be said to be in use at one time. Of the 59 premises mentioned, 45 have hand-fired boilers, 8 have mechanical stokers installed, and in 4 cases oil firing is in use. The above does not include 19 premises which are centrally heated, and in which coke is the type of fuel burnt.

A report on this subject was presented to the Health Committee in July, and, as a result of its consideration, a Chadderton Smoke Abatement Joint Consultative Committee was formed in September. The constitution of that Committee is—5 members of the Urban District Council, 5 representatives of industrial concerns, 5 representatives of Trades Unions which have boiler house firemen and furnace operators as members, 1 member from the Oldham Chamber of Trade, and representatives of the following bodies to act in an advisory capacity—North Western Gas Board, British Electricity Authority, National Coal Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power and the British Railways (Motive Power Department). The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, the Additional Sanitary Inspectors and the Chief Clerk of the Health Department also serve the Committee in an advisory position, whilst the Senior Sanitary Inspector is the Honorary Secretary thereto.

It is hoped that by joint discussion a diminution of the smoke pall over the district may result.

During the year, 46 smoke observations were made, and it was necessary on 6 occasions to draw the attention of managements to the amount of smoke emitted. No Statutory proceedings were instituted in 1951.

The Council is a member of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, taking part in the Joint Scheme No. 2 for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Two observation points for the testing of atmospheric pollution by the lead peroxide method were set up in 1951, one point in the Grammar School playing field, and the other in the Chadderton Hall grounds. The apparatus has not been in operation sufficiently long enough to give any positive statement as to the extent of the pollution, and furthermore on a number of occasions the apparatus in Chadderton Hall grounds was damaged. It therefore became necessary to abandon that particular site, but it can be noted that by the willing co-operation of a local resident, since the beginning of 1952 a point has been established in the garden at the rear of his house.

Much has been written and much has been said concerning atmospheric pollution. There is a trend towards the lessening of black smoke emissions, but there yet remains considerable room for improvement. Coal shortages, cheaper gas and electricity will all play their part in improving the situation, but the greatest asset will be co-operation and understanding by those who burn solid fuel, either in the home or in industry. Without air we are useless. It seems logical then to see to it that we all play our respective parts in keeping pure the air that is so vitally necessary to our well-being.

SCHOOLS

Of the 16 schools in the district, 5 are owned by the Lancashire County Council, whilst the remainder are attached to churches in the area. Twelve visits were made to the schools in 1951. Seven of the schools have unsatisfactory yard surfaces, and there are 6 schools where fresh water closets are not yet provided. If one accepts the standards recommended in the Regulations Prescribing Standards for Schools Premises, 1945, none of the schools possesses satisfactory drinking and washing facilities.

Additional conveniences were asked for at one school in the area, whilst complete re-organisation was suggested in another instance. I hope to report next year that such improvements were made.

I fully appreciate that finance always plays an important part in deciding the full extent to which equipment for schools may be provided, but there are many things which I think are long overdue, and this applies to the improvements necessary in the sanitary arrangements of many of the schools. Teachers are often urged to stress the importance of personal hygiene upon scholars, and sanitarians are asking to be allowed to assist in this educational work. This is all to the good, but when children are being urged to wash before meals or taught the advantages of modern sanitation and then find the school itself has not adequate facilities provided, much effort appears wasted.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division, the Council continues to seek the extermination of rodents. One full-time operative is employed and he makes regular surveys and carries out treatments when they are required. He works under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors, and all have received training in methods recommended by the Ministry.

The average individual is becoming more rat conscious, and as soon as rodents are seen contact is invariably made with the Health Department. 364 such complaints were received in 1951, all of which received attention. 1,511 visits were made by the rodent operative and 310 by the sanitary inspectors, who pay particular attention to any infestation where defective drainage is the probable cause.

Treatments of dwelling houses are carried out free of charge to the tenant, but charges are made where business premises receive attention, although the survey is free.

As in previous years, 2 sewer treatments were made in 1951, and the following comparative figures are of interest :

Number of manholes in the district—	<i>July and Aug.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>
1,130	1950	1951	1951
Number of manholes baited ...	436	446	583
Number of manholes showing prebait take	78	88	104
Number of manholes showing complete take	75	84	99

Each year test baiting is carried out, and approximately 10% of the manholes in the areas where infestation is seldom encountered are baited. It is because of the results of this test that it is only found necessary to bait less than a half of the manholes in the district, and it may be noted from the above figures that of the number actually treated, approximately one-fifth show signs of the bait having been consumed.

Table VIII is a copy of the return forwarded to the Ministry.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has furnished the information that 29,917 school children in conducted parties and 50,825 other bathers attended the swimming baths in 1951. 296 school children gained certificates, and 28 of them were awarded free passes to the baths.

21,757 persons took advantage of the slipper bath facilities and in addition, 395 Old Age Pensioners were admitted at a reduced charge of 3d.

Regular sampling of the water in the plunge bath was undertaken, and of the 22 samples only 1 was reported upon as being unsatisfactory. It is apparent that the installation of the chlorination plant in 1950 is proving valuable.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

During the year a total of 223 visits were paid to the factories in Chadderton, and in the main little nuisance was found. Table VII shows the results of the inspections and details concerning work done under the provisions of the Acts.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The above Act, which came into force on 1st November, 1951, is designed to secure the cleanliness of materials used for the stuffing and lining of upholstered articles. There are no premises in Chadderton where Rag Flock as defined in the Act is manufactured, but a large firm of upholsterers is registered under Section 2 of the Act. A number of firms manufacture other filling materials, and these materials are usually of the quality as demanded by the British Standards Institution.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Full details of the number of inspections made by the sanitary inspectors may be found in Table V.

In Table V. will also be found statements of the number of informal and statutory notices served, together with the number that were complied with during the year.

In January, 1951 the local magistrates heard an appeal from an owner against the service upon him of a notice requiring the provision of a dustbin at a tenanted house. The bench dismissed the appeal.

In November it was necessary to take proceedings in Court against an owner who had failed to abate a nuisance after the Council had served Statutory notice. The Court upheld the Council in its action, and an Order was served, whilst the owner also had to meet costs and an advocate's fee.

Under the provisions of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Clerk of the Council states that he instituted proceedings in 2 cases, and fines ranging from £2 to £3 were imposed upon the offenders.

(B) HOUSING

Ninety-four new houses were erected in Chadderton during 1951, the number being made up of 68 built by the Council, 5 by Lancashire County Council and 21 by builders in accordance with licences granted for private ownership. This rate of building is slow bearing in mind the housing problem which exists. The Housing Manager informs me that at the end of 1951 there was a waiting list of approximately 1,160 applicants for Council houses. There also remains the problem of re-housing people living in houses which to a great extent are beyond repair, and where the Council has received no application for re-housing from the tenant.

The problem, however, is not new. Referring once again to Dr. Hutchinson's report, I find that in 1911, 66 houses were built. The population then was 28,299 and there were 6,358 inhabited houses, whilst the average number of persons per house was 4.45. The population as given for December, 1951 was 30,990 and the number of inhabited houses was 10,500. The average number of persons per house has thus fallen to approximately 2.9. Noting that since 1911 the population has only increased by 2,691, whilst the number of houses in the same period has increased by 4,145, dare one predict that some day the problem might be solved, at least by a numerical standard?

It has been the accepted procedure for some years to have a landlord voluntarily close a house and subsequently demolish it as opportunity arose after re-housing the tenants. During 1951, as a result of this policy, 14 houses were closed, 8 of which were demolished.

Once again I wish to pay tribute to those owners who make attempts to keep houses in satisfactory structural condition, when prices of repairs are high and rents low. One sometimes feels a sense of frustration when asking for repairs to houses, and there are occasions when one does actually feel that it would be better to seek to have the premises closed and demolished (which at times cannot be done, because of the present housing situation), but over the whole of the area it can be said that these cases, though troublesome, are not numerous. Many owners are attempting to keep property in a decent state of repair and one feels sympathetic when the same persons grumble about the cost of repairs as opposed to rents.

There is always present, however, the landlord who must be forced to execute repairs, and because of this it was necessary during 1951 to serve 26 Housing Act Statutory notices and in 3 cases to enter and carry out the repairs. Under the Public Health Act formal action for the remedying of defects had to be instituted in 64 instances, and there were 18 cases of work being done in default by the Council.

It still remains difficult to give exact figures relating to overcrowding in the district, though some attempt has been made to define the position, as may be seen in Table IX. Dr. Hutchinson writes, "No part of the district is unduly over-crowded with houses, nor does there appear to be any overcrowding of persons in houses." That, with a statement of the average number of persons per house being 4.45 and the majority of houses being of the 4-roomed type (now referred to as 3-roomed) can only cause one to comment that standards have certainly changed.

Further details of the work done under this section will be found in Table IX.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The milk supply in the area continued to be fairly satisfactory during 1951, the marked drop in the number of samples showing tubercular infection being noticeable. Three samples from local producers were reported upon as being so infected, but it was only necessary to proceed under the provisions of Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in 1 instance. In this case the milk was sent for pasteurisation. In the 2 other cases, the diseased animals were found immediately after receipt of the laboratory report and investigation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' Veterinary Officer.

Of the 74 samples submitted for the methylene blue test, only 4 were unsatisfactory. None of the 13 samples of pasteurised milk was below standard.

Full details of the number of samples taken and the results obtained will be found in Table XI, and particulars concerning the number of licences and registrations granted under the various Milk Regulations may be found in Table X.

FOOD HYGIENE

This has continued to receive a considerable amount of attention throughout the year, and altogether 870 visits were made by the sanitary inspectors to premises where food is handled in any way.

As the Bye-Laws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air were adopted and came into force in April, 1950, many traders were cautioned relative to displays of food-stuffs, and as a result numerous protected counter display units have been installed in confectioners' premises. A number of hawkers' vehicles were also provided with washing facilities.

As the subject of Food Hygiene has received great prominence during the past few years, I see no reason to comment in this report, but would say that such prominence has not been without effect and improvements are being observed.

ICE CREAM

At the end of 1951, there were 81 registered ice cream retailers in Chadderton and of these 78 sold only the pre-packed article. There is only 1 manufacturer in the district.

59 samples were taken during the year, and of these 51 were placed in Grade I, 7 in Grade II, 1 in Grade III and 0 in Grade IV.

144 visits were paid to premises where ice cream is sold and attention was also given to the various vehicles from which this commodity is distributed.

The general standard leaves little room for complaint, and it was only necessary on 8 occasions to draw the attention of the retailer to the conditions under which the ice cream was being sold.

MEAT INSPECTION

Chadderton's meat supply is drawn from the Government controlled depot at Manchester. The killing of pigs under licence from the Ministry of Food is sometimes done at one of the 5 licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban District.

78 pig carcasses were examined and 30 visits were made to slaughterhouses during the year, in addition to 107 inspections of butchers' shops.

UNFIT FOOD

Except to draw attention to the statement in Table XIII there is little need for comment. Most shopkeepers, canteen supervisors, etc., are quick to call upon the sanitary inspector if it is thought that there is something wrong.

It was necessary during the year to condemn a rather high number of tinned hams.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—SAMPLING

Details concerning this section of the work are supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health and may be found in Table XIV.

For sampling purposes the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, and the usual procedure is for a County Inspector to visit the district and purchase samples, assisted by one of the Council's sanitary inspectors.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Population — 30,990
(Registrar General's Estimate, mid-1951)

Live Births	Legitimate	M.	F.	Total
	Illegitimate	229	205	434
	Total	12	9	21
		241	214	455

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1951 ... 13.8

Stillbirths 1 6 7

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 15.0

Deaths 238 218 456

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1951 ... 16.0

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... 1

Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 2.16

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... 11

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 24

Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ... 6

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 13

TABLE II

DEATHS (NET)—1951

Causes of Death					Males	Females	Total 1951
Tuberculosis of respiratory system					12	2	14
Tuberculosis other forms					1	2	3
Syphilitic disease					—	1	1
Diphtheria					—	—	—
Whooping Cough					—	—	—
Meningococcal infections					—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis					—	—	—
Measles					—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases					—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach					10	7	17
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast					—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus					—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					13	18	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia					—	1	1
Diabetes					—	5	5
Vascular lesions of Nervous System					23	33	56
Coronary Disease, angina					21	6	27
Hypertension with heart disease					8	6	14
Other heart disease					57	55	112
Other circulatory disease					10	5	15
Influenza					8	12	20
Pneumonia					4	9	13
Bronchitis					26	17	43
Other disease of respiratory system					2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum					3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea					2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis					3	4	7
Hyperplasia of prostate					1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion					—	1	1
Congenital malformations					—	—	—
Other defined and ill defined diseases					22	18	40
Motor vehicle accidents					—	—	—
All other accidents					3	1	4
Suicide					1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war					—	—	—
All causes					238	218	456

TABLE III
Infantile Mortality

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 2 Wks.	2 to 3 Wks.	3 to 4 Wks.	Total under 1 mth	1 to 3 Mths.	4 to 6 Mths.	7 to 9 Mths.	10-12 Mths.	Total
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Accidentally Asphyxiated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Prematurity	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	—	3	1	1	1	6	4	1	—	—	11

APPENDIX B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE IV
Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1951

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1-5	...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15-20	...	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
20-25	...	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	...	6	1	1	2	1	-	-
35-45	...	3	2	-	4	-	1	1
45-55	...	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
55-65	...	-	1	-	3	-	-	1
65 and over...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14	11	5	-	12	1	1	2
	25		5		13		3	

APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE V

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses

Total houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts								2,606
Total number of inspections made								5,257
Housing (Consolidated) Regulations								6
Number of inspections made for the purpose								17
Overcrowded Premises								5
Defects Found								1,229
Defects Remedied								1,293
Re-inspections re Notices Served								2,669
Infectious Disease								155

(2) Premises Controlled by Acts, Regulations and Bye-Laws

Offensive Trades								19
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds								20
Dairies and Milkshops								177
Smoke Observations								46
Butchers' Premises								107
Fishmongers								39
Fried Fish Shops								54
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens								76
Shops								435
Ice Cream Premises								144
Food Preparing Premises								79
Greengrocers & Fruiterers								89
Grocers								285
Street Vendors & Hawkers								23

(3) Factories, and Workplaces

Factories								213
Bakehouses								88
Workplaces								18
Stables and Stable Yards and Piggeries								124
Slaughterhouses								30

30 workpeople were notified as carrying out work in their home, principally in the clothing trade.

(4) Miscellaneous

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act								310
Schools								12
Drainage								1376
Dustbins								775
Water Supply								79
Offensive Accumulations								33
Disinfections								52
Petroleum								25

Keeping of Animals and Birds	...	...	...	...	6
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	264
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	966
Sanitary Pails	...	...	...	...	63
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	107
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	3
Applicants for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	169
Interviews and Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	366

(5) Notices Served

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	933
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	90

Statutory Notices :—

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 39	...	...	...	...	24
Section 45	...	...	...	...	4
Section 56	...	...	...	...	18
Section 75	...	...	...	...	5
Section 93	...	...	...	...	12

Housing Act, 1936.

Section 9	...	...	...	...	27
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Total ... 90

(6) Notices Complied with

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	935
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	78
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in Default of Owner	...	...	...	...	...	16

(7) No. of summary proceedings taken **2**

TABLE VI
Closet Accommodation

Type of Closet	Number in 1949	Number in 1950	Converted 1951	Number at end of 1951
Pail Closets	302	285	9	276
Waste Water Closets	2,911	2,813	59	2,754
*Fresh Water Closets	7,613	7,952	—	8,276
Total	<u>10,326</u>	<u>11,050</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>11,306</u>

*The figures for Fresh Water Closets include Trough Closets.

TABLE VII
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	24	51	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	187	278	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	7	8	-	-
Total ...	218	337	3	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	8	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	18	17	-	3	-

TABLE VIII.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other (including) Business and Industrial	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	16	10,500	34	1,522	12,072
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result of (a) of notification	4	315	—	45	364
(b) otherwise	35	48	43	16	142
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats (a) Major	3	1	1	3	8
(b) Minor	—	171	—	4	175
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	1	—	—	8	9
V. Number of infested properties under III. and IV. treated by the Local Authority	5	295	—	16	316
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 :—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works. (i.e. Proofing).	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	64	11,330	78	1,615	13,087
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notices under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	NIL				

(B) HOUSING STATISTICS

TABLE IX

(a) Number of dwellings provided in Chadderton during 1951 :—			
(1)	By the Urban District Council	...	68
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	5
(3)	By other bodies and persons	...	21
Total			94
(b) UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES			
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)	...	2,606
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	5,257
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	6
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	17
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	14
(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	...	385
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...	...	333
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	...	26
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.		
	(a) By owners	...	35
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	3
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	64
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—		
	(a) By Owners	...	35
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	18

- 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 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 tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

NOTE.—As a result of informal approach to owners 14 houses were closed and of these 6 were subsequently demolished. Tenants were rehoused in each case.

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

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| A. | (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| | (2) Number of Families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| | (3) Number of Persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| B. | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| C. | (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | (2) Number of Persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |

See text of report under remarks on housing.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE X

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk distributors	...	...	...	...	...	184
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	21
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	...	114
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk...	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE XI
ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BIOLOGICALLY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Source of Supply	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Number of samples satisfying sats-tying turbidity test	T.B. Positive	T.B. Negative	% T.B. Positive	Number of Samples		% Unsatis-factory
		Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory					Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	
Chadderton Farmers	47	45	2	—	—	—	3	44	6.4	42	5	10.6
Dairy Milk, Chadderton ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	16.6	5	1	16.6
Out-District Farmers	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	15	6.6	14	1	6.6
Dairy Milk, Out-Districts ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.0	1	1	50.0
Sterilised... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	0.0	3	—	0.0
Pasteurised	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	4	0.0	13	—	0.0
Accredited	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.0	1	—	0.0
Total	87	80	4	13	—	3	4	71	4.6	79	8	9.2

TABLE XII

ACTION TAKEN IN RELATION TO SAMPLES

Number of notifications of Tuberculous Milk forwarded to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in respect of :—

(a) Milk produced in District	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Milk produced in other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	—

Result of Ministry investigations **within the District** during the Year, arising from notifications by the Local Authority :—

No. of Veterinary Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of cases where Animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases reported negative where Animals had been sold prior to investigation	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases reported negative, no Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Orders served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE XIII

Unsound Food Condemned—1951

Bacon, Ham and Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 416½
Beef and Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	155½
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	38½
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Fish (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Ham (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	344½
Meat (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½
Milk (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
Sugar (Icing)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total							<u>1126½</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

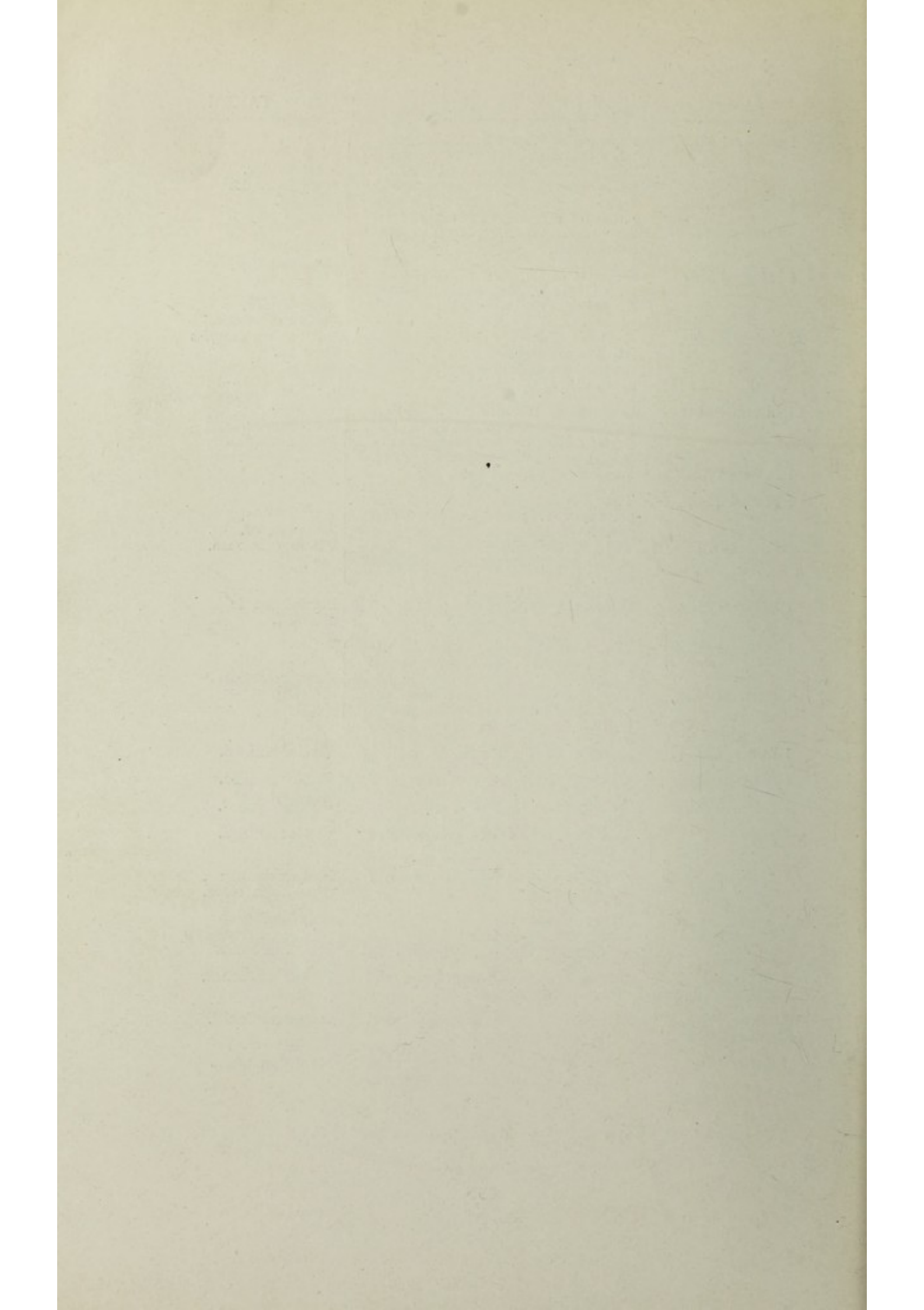
TABLE XIV

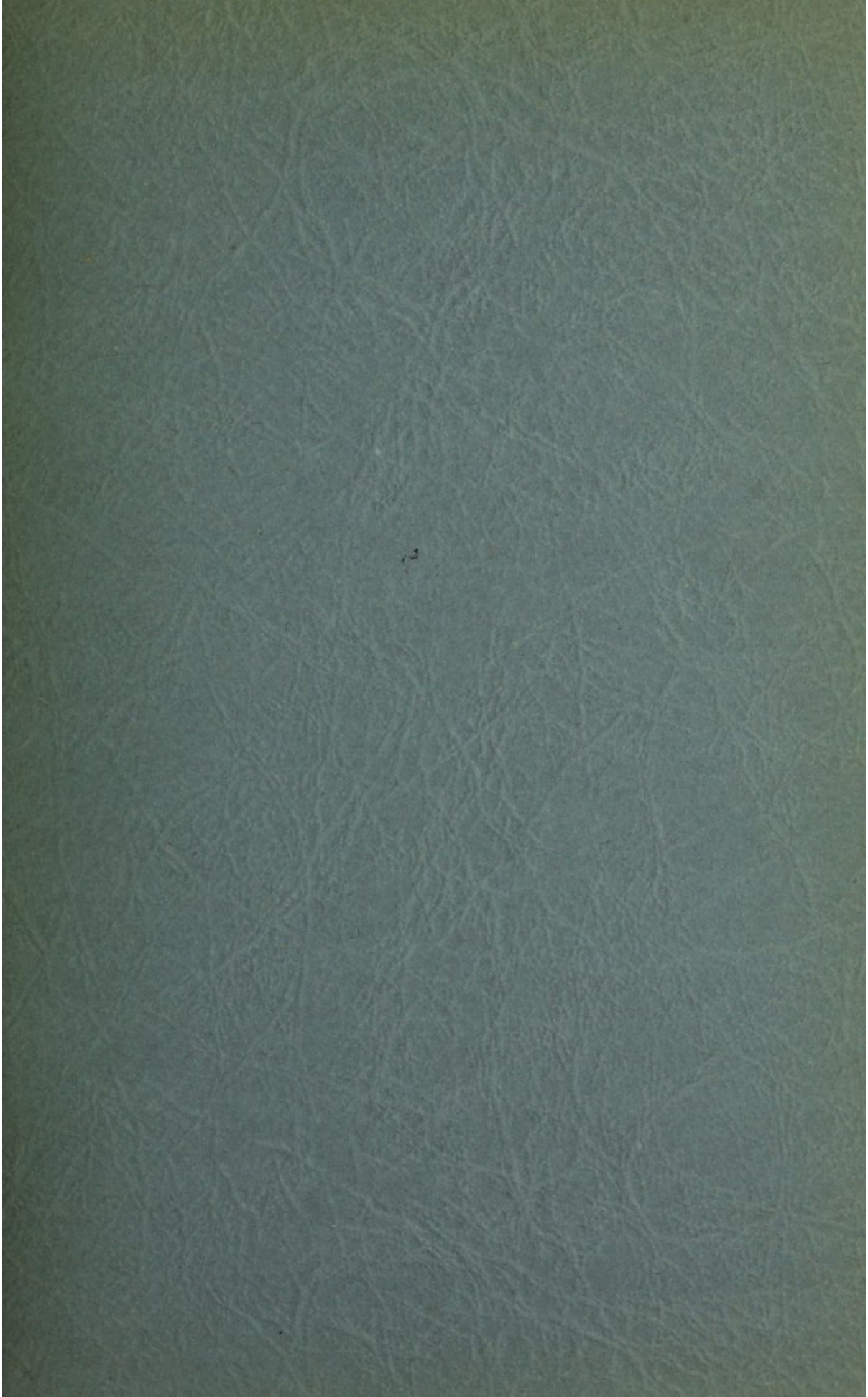
Samples Submitted for Examination—1951

	No. of Samples Taken							
Almonds (Ground)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cake Flour, Sweetened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cornflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dessert Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Egg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fruit, Canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fruit, „ Damsons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fruit, „ Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fruit, „ Plums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Herbs, Dried Culinary (mixed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ (thyme)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Mineral Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pudding Spice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sponge Cake and Sponge Pudding Mixture, Sweetened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Strained Spinach, Canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syrup of Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trifle Pack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total								177

The above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

SAMPLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	ACTION TAKEN
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 7.6 per cent. solids-not-fat, and the freezing point indicated the presence of 6.8 per cent extraneous water.	Same vendor. Formal samples obtained.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 2.3 per cent. solids-not-fat and the freezing point indicated the presence of 5.0 per cent extraneous water.	
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 1.7 per cent. solids-not-fat and the freezing point indicated the presence of 4.6 per cent. of extraneous water.	Same vendor. Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 2.9 per cent. solids-not-fat, and the freezing point indicated the presence of 4.3 per cent. of extraneous water.	
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 16.6 per cent. fat, 26.4 per cent. solids-not-fat, and the freezing point indicated the presence of 21.1 per cent. of extraneous water.	Same vendor. Formal samples taken.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 63.3 per cent. fat.	
1 Formal Milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.3 per cent. of extraneous water.	Same vendor. Vendor cautioned.
1 Formal Milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.3 per cent. of extraneous water.	
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 26.6 per cent. of fat	Formal sample obtained.
1 Informal Milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 5.1 per cent. of extraneous water.	Formal samples obtained.
1 Informal Milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.6 per cent. of extraneous water.	
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 8.3 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 11.3 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient of 3.3 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Sago	Consisted of Tapioca containing a trace of sago.	Vendor notified.
1 Sponge Mixture Sweetened.	Available Carbon-Dioxide only 0.17 per cent.	Further samples taken from stock.
1 Sponge Mixture Sweetened	Two packets. Available Carbon-Dioxide only 0.19 per cent. and 0.16 per cent. respectively.	Manufacturers written in regard to return of stock.
1 Herbs Dried, Culinary (Thyme)	Contained 7.3 per cent. sand and other siliceous matter.	Packer cautioned.
1 Herbs Dried, Culinary (Mixed)	Contained 6.8 per cent. sand and other siliceous matter.	Packer cautioned.
1 Butter	Moisture content 16.2 per cent. Contained 0.2 per cent. excess water.	No action taken.





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