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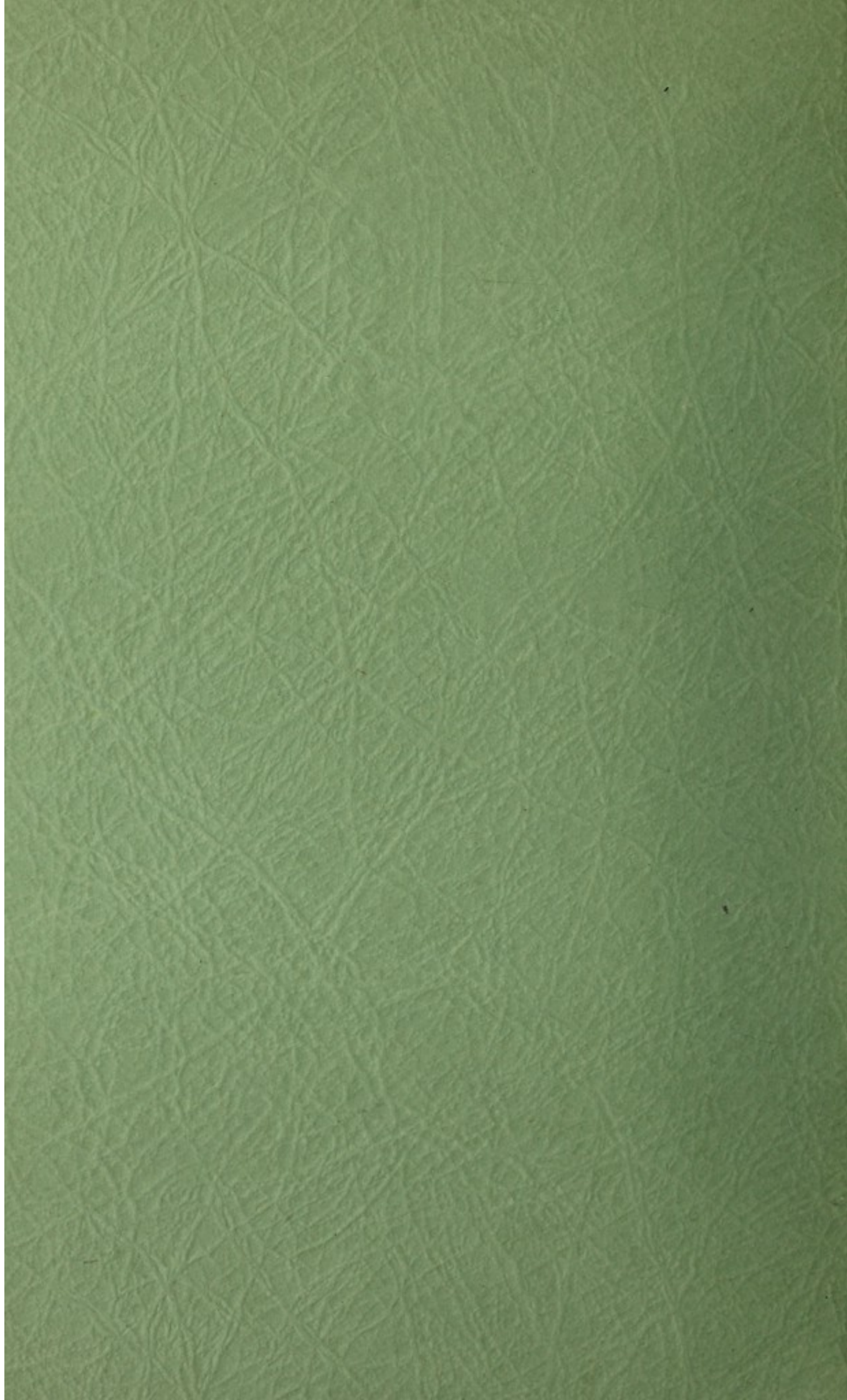
for

- 1952 -

of the Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

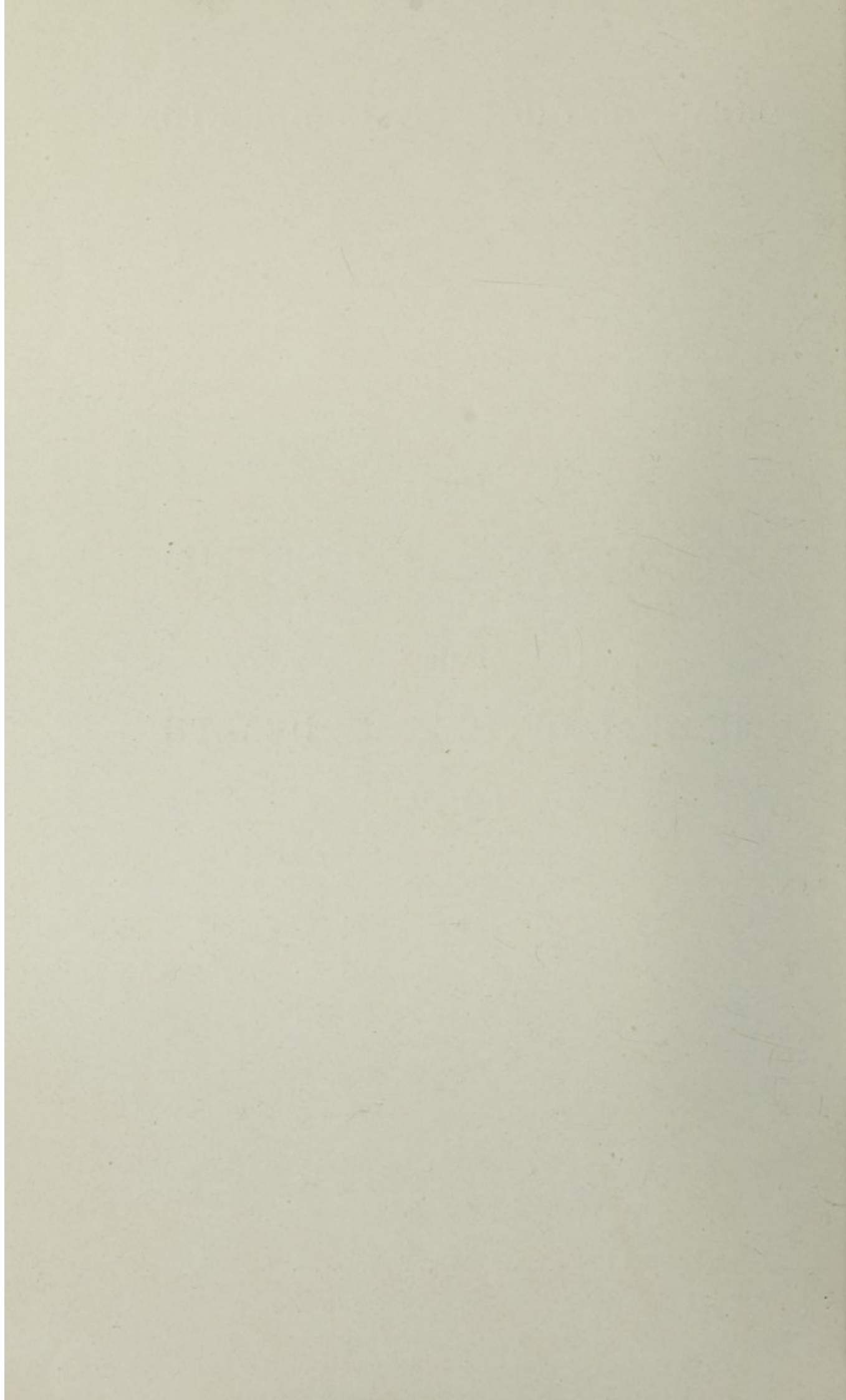
E. TAYLOR,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1952

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



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
422 MIDDLETON ROAD,
CHADDERTON.

September, 1953.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health of Chadderton for 1952.

In common with many areas, the birth rate continued to fall and still remained well below the national level, but to offset this and help maintain the status quo, the death rate also fell. Of course this situation causes an increase in the numbers of our population in the older age groups without any compensatory replacement in the young. There is, fortunately, some small satisfaction to know that more of the babies born are actually surviving, as is evidenced in the continuing satisfactorily low infant mortality rate.

Another year has passed without a case of diphtheria, but we must ensure that we don't live in a fool's paradise—and that can only be accomplished by immunisation—surely the birthright of every modern child.

The vital need for vaccination was brought home very forcibly to many people during this year, as a result of the outbreak of minor smallpox in the Rochdale area. It is difficult to appreciate the lack of public response to vaccination, but it would seem to be primarily due to apathy, as the demand in face of the disease of smallpox often seems to threaten to reach panic proportions and medical time is consumed in trying to quell this, instead of being available to deal with more pressing details. Vaccination at the age of 3 months is so simple and can prevent much discomfort in adult life by enabling re-vaccination to be carried out without much risk of complications.

During the year interest has been maintained in the pursuit of the provision of clean food in the shops, and the reduction of pollution of the atmosphere.

I welcome this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in the work of the Department, to Dr. T. A. Phillips and Mr. Prenton for their assistance in compiling this Report and to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and members of the staff of the Department for their ever ready co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1952-53

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Vice-Chairman :

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Councillor Fred G. Buxton, J.P.

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Councillor George Howard

Councillor Joseph Reed

Councillor Ernest Thompson

Councillor James Toft

Councillor Alfred Winterbottom

Clerk of the Council :

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	J. MANN, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i> ...	G. W. MAXTED, M.S.I.A., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. K. MORGAN, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (until 4th August, 1952) A. A. WILD, M.R.I.P.H.H., M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (from 6th October, 1952)
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	H. PRENTON.
<i>General Clerk- Shorthand Typist</i>	MRS. G. BARRELL.
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	R. HEUGH, (20th Aug., 1952, H.M.F.) D. J. HAMER, (from 3rd November, 1952)

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

Population — 31,130
(Registrar General's Estimate, mid-1952)

Live Births							M.	F.	Total
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	197	185	382
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	204	190	394

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1952 ... 11.9

Stillbirths 6 5 11

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 27

Deaths 171 193 364

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1952 ... 12.7

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... 1

Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 2.47

Infantile Mortality :—

Death of infants under one year of age 9

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 23

Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 6

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 15

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the south-western slopes of the Lancashire Pennine hills, about 6 miles to the north-east of Manchester. It adjoins Royton on the north and east sides, Oldham on the east, Middleton on the west and Manchester and Failsworth on the south and south-west.

Chadderton covers an area of 3,015 acres and the height above sea level varies from 300 to 500 feet.

The sub-soil is chiefly rock or shale, overlying clay and the coal measures, but in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries are cotton spinning, electrical and light engineering, aircraft production and garment manufacturing.

In parts the area is 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. Some farm land is still worked in the north west of the district.

A period of short time working in the textile industries from early in the year until August was responsible for a rise in the short-term unemployment figures. However, these numbers declined towards the end of the year and portend an improvement in trade conditions for 1953.

The number of wholly unemployed also rose during 1952, incidental upon conditions within the textile industries, but by the end of the year many were again in employment.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	3015 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,130
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1952 (according to rate books)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,626
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£184,154
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£690
Number of inches of rain during 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.78
Number of hours sunshine during 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	953.55
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	248

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given the estimated population of Chadderton for mid-year 1952 as 31,130, an increase of 16 over the 1951 figure.

BIRTHS

During the year there was a slight decrease in the number of births from 455 in 1951 to 394 in 1952, giving a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.3 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 1952 was 263, compared with 220 in 1951.

DEATHS

The death rate for 1952 was 12.7 per 1,000. This compares with the figure of 16.0 per 1,000 last year, and 13.6 per 1,000 in 1950.

Causes of Death			
Circulatory System	138		
Cancer	63		
Vascular Disease of Nervous System	60		
Respiratory System	46		
Other Causes	57		
Total	...	...	364
Death Rate 12.7 per 1,000			

The proportions of the different causes of death remain the same as last year with circulatory disease (including vascular disease of the nervous system) accounting for over half of the total deaths. As the accompanying diagram shows, the next most important cause is cancer, closely followed by respiratory diseases.

There was a decline in the number of deaths from tuberculosis and this corresponds with the trend in the country as a whole, though one must remember that last year the number of deaths in the district was abnormally high.

The second chart shows the ages at which death occurred. The percentage of people who attain the age of 65 or over will be seen to be over 67%, a rather higher proportion than last year. This illustrates how the number of aged in the population is increasing year by year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There has been one death from causes associated with child-birth during the year. This was in a case of self-induced abortion. Another maternal death occurred last year, making three such deaths during the last five years.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS

The incidence of death in children under one year continues to be low. It was only 23 per 1,000 live births last year—a figure well below the national average.

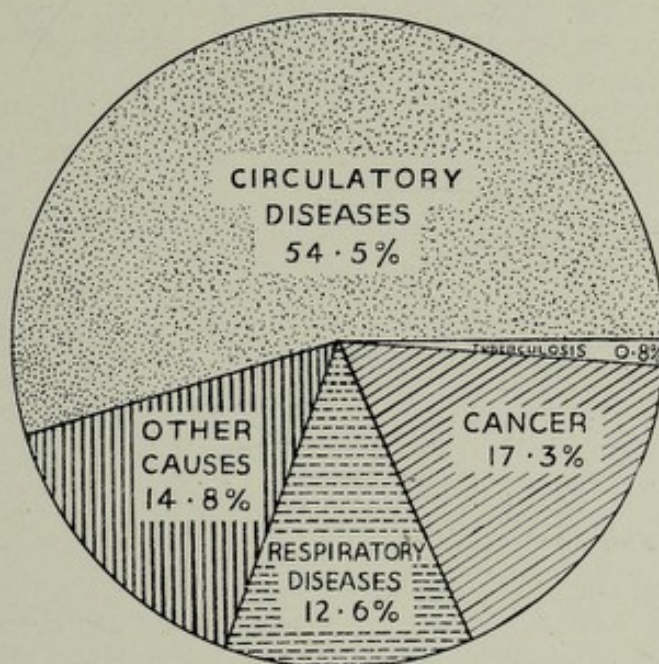
Correspondingly, the figure for neo-natal deaths is also low. This figure refers to children who die within the first month of life. Nowadays about twice as many die in the first month as die in the remaining eleven months of the first year.

There was a rise in the number of stillbirths for 1952. The causes of stillbirths are not all fully understood, but some of them may be elucidated by an inquiry into prematurity now taking place under the auspices of the National Birthday Trust Fund.

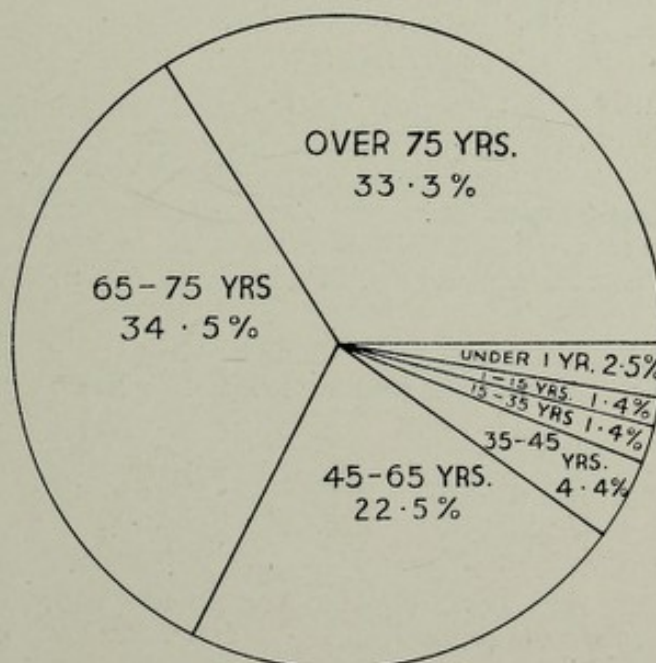
			Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Neo-natal Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1949	...	...	27	17	27
1950	...	...	32	5	12
1951	...	...	15	13	24
1952	...	...	27	15	23

The decline in infant deaths reflects credit on the midwives, general practitioners, hospital and clinic services who share the responsibility for the medical care of the young child.

DEATHS - CAUSES



DEATHS - AGES



SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon," Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

MATERNITY SERVICE

Midwifery

Three midwives are employed to serve this area. Their addresses are as follows :—

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

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

Nurse E. S. Mills, 1 Laurel Avenue. MAI 6765.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Nearly all mothers who have their babies at home in Chadderton attend one of the ante-natal clinics and there has been a considerable increase in the numbers as compared with last year.

Number of women confined in their own homes	...	...	120
Number of women attending clinic	...	...	216
Number of attendances made	...	...	683

In connection with the ante-natal clinic, provision has been made within the Division for expectant mothers to have the benefit of Relaxation Classes. These are held in the Health Centre, Durnford Street, Middleton. Instruction is given on the mechanism of childbirth and simple exercises are taught which have the purpose of making the future confinement a natural and anxiety-free experience.

Occasionally it is necessary to admit to hospital a woman who has expected to have her baby at home. This accounts for there being more women attending the clinic than were confined at home.

Some time after confinement it is customary to arrange for the medical officer to see the mother once again to give her a post-natal examination and to arrange for her to have treatment, should it be necessary.

Post-natal clinics are held on the same days as the ante-natal clinics and the numbers of women who attended are given below.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of Sessions ...	51	46
Number of Women ...	19	23
Number of Attendances ...	19	23

In January, 1952 an additional session for ante and post-natal patients was started at the new clinic at 23 Eaves Lane. Sessions are now held as follows :—

Central Clinic	...	Mondays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Eaves Lane Clinic	...	Tuesdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Once the child is born the health services of the community do their best to ensure that the child becomes a healthy adult.

Health Visitors

First the health visitor pays a visit to the home and meets the mother. She gives advice if necessary and she may ask the mother to visit the child welfare clinic. Sessions were held at Chadderton clinics as follows :—

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

Since the introduction of the National Health Service there is a degree of overlapping between the services provided by the family doctor and those provided by the Child Welfare Clinic. Nevertheless, if figures are a true guide, there is still a demand for the clinic and attendances were slightly higher than those last year.

			Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of Sessions	...	...	101	103
Number of Attendances	...	...	3470	2944
Number of Doctor's Sessions	...	...	39	30
Number of Examinations by Doctor	...	...	188	310
Number attending at end of year	...	...	117	72

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

The same buildings which house the Child Welfare sessions also house the School Health Clinics. The object of these clinics is to treat minor ailments which may occur in children able to attend school. The improved health of school children and the provision of free medical care for the whole family under the National Health Service means that these clinics do not now discharge such an important function as they did. However, regular sessions are still held both at Eaves Lane and Central Clinics and teachers are able to send to these sessions any children who seem to them to be in need of medical care.

Diphtheria Immunisation

This is still of great importance and is carried out at the clinics. Further reference is made to it in the section on infectious diseases.

Ultra Violet Light

Opinions differ as to how valuable is the exposure of children to this type of light. In Chadderton during the winter months regular clinics are held for babies and young children who are debilitated and who have frequent colds. In general, however, it may be said that improved nutrition of the child population has made this type of therapy of less importance than it used to be.

Number of children who attended for U.V.R. in 1952	28
Number of attendances	363

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic, Chadderton, once a fortnight for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to one or other of the local hospitals.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This clinic is in the charge of the Consultant Orthopaediatrician who attends at the Central Clinic once monthly to see cases referred by the Medical Officers. She is assisted by the Physiotherapist who comes once weekly to instruct classes of children in appropriate remedial exercises.

Speech Therapy

Children are often brought to the notice of the Medical Officers with defects of speech. Such defects range from inability to pronounce a single letter, such as the letter 's,' to almost complete unintelligibility when whole words are so distorted as to be meaningless to everyone except the speaker. Such cases are treated by trained Speech Therapists, one of whom attends at the Firs Hall Clinic, Failsworth. Chadderton children in need of treatment are referred there.

Lip Reading Instruction

Children who have lesser degrees of deafness are given instruction in lip reading by a special teacher who attended for regular sessions at the Central Clinic during the year. Such children, after instruction, are able to continue their education in normal day schools instead of being sent to special schools for the deaf.

OTHER CLINICS

Chest Clinic

This is situated in Brook Street, Chadderton, and is in the charge of Dr. Ratner, the Consultant Chest Physician. Patients suffering from chest complaints, including tuberculosis, are referred to this clinic, and here are also taken the routine chest X-rays necessary for those members of the health staffs in contact with children.

Tuberculosis After-care

The follow-up of patients who have had tuberculosis is organised on a Divisional basis and is undertaken by a special Health Visitor. Most of her time is taken up with visits to patients in their homes, but some sessions are also spent by her in attendance at the Chest Clinic.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Free treatments for patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Boundary Park Hospital, Oldham.

OTHER DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. There are three 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.

No. of individual cases attended	...	...	...	321
No. of routine visits	...	...	...	10,003
No. of casual visits	...	...	...	543

Home Help Service

This service is also organised on a Divisional basis. Help is provided in the home for confinement cases and for other cases of short-term illness of the housewife.

It has also been found possible to send home helps for one or two half-days per week to the homes of aged and infirm people in the area.

The numbers of Chadderton cases attended are shown in the table below :

Home confinements	...	...	...	...	10
Confinements away from home	...	...	...	...	5
Sickness	...	...	...	...	45
Aged and Infirm	...	...	...	...	26
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	89

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton cases are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or Boundary Park General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham.

From some parts of the district, patients may go to hospitals in Manchester.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from such diseases are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham or Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Most pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester. Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Boundary Park General Hospital or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local Health Authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the responsibility of the local health authority to provide accommodation for those of the aged and infirm who are in need of care and attention.

Associated with Division 14, and by arrangement with Oldham Corporation, accommodation is available for this purpose in the Annexe, Boundary Park Hospital. Hostel accommodation is also provided, to a limited degree, for suitable types of case.

Further provisions of the Act require the local authority to provide temporary accommodation for people in urgent need thereof, e.g., in cases of flooding, fire, etc. In this area such families are usually lodged in the Boundary Park Hospital Annexe.

The authority also has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons.

X-Ray Facilities

As indicated above, X-ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Brook Street Clinic. Other cases are dealt with by the Radiology Departments of the Oldham Hospitals.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults or children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility for this rests with the applicant, although help is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes for the more seriously ill patient. Admittance to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

NURSERIES

These provide a useful service for mothers who wish to go out to work, although the major share of the cost of the County Council Nurseries is borne by the ratepayer. During part of the year, owing to the depression in the textile trade, several of the industrial nurseries were closed.

The two County nurseries remained in operation, though it was found necessary to reduce the number of places available at each of them from 40 to 33. Each nursery was open for 246 days during the year.

Total Attendances		Brook Street	Coalshaw Green
Ages 0—1 year	...	1887	2003
2—4 years	...	5537	5230

AMBULANCE SERVICES

During 1952, Chadderton patients were taken to and from hospital by the ambulance vehicles of the Oldham Corporation. The County Council is financially responsible for this service.

Number of Chadderton patients removed to hospital	...	5,489
Mileage covered		27,680

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents. Many of the children are looked after by the officers of the Children's Department for a short time during the illness of one of the parents, or for a longer time if for other reasons they are deprived of a normal home life.

Such children are placed with foster parents if possible, but they may sometimes have to be admitted to Children's Homes. The Children's Officer for the Chadderton area is Miss France, Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Number of Chadderton children investigated	...	...	11
Number of Chadderton children received into care	...		8
Number of children boarded out in Chadderton in 1952...			6

In cases of children ill-treated or neglected in their own homes, the Divisional Medical Officer is designated the officer to co-ordinate the work of the various departments involved.

SECTION C

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

MEASLES

There was a sharp decline in the number of cases of this disease as compared with the previous year, but it is still the commonest infectious disease of childhood.

Measles 268 cases

WHOOPING COUGH

Only 18 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, much less than the figures for recent years. It is not certain how accurately the small number of notifications reflects the true state of affairs because the diagnosis of this complaint is often not a simple matter and mild cases may go unrecognised. New vaccines which immunise against the disease are being developed and it may be that in a year or so one will be able to offer a course of injections which will prevent any child from having an attack.

Whooping Cough 18 cases
--

SCARLET FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS

These two conditions are due to the same organism, the haemolytic streptococcus. The incidence of the two diseases gives an indication of how prevalent the germ is in the community. At present the number of cases of streptococcal infection are few and the patients are rarely very ill. This is due partly to the use of new drugs developed in recent years, but more to the lessened virulence of the streptococcus.

Scarlet Fever 59 cases Erysipelas 3 cases
--

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This condition is often due to infection by the same organism, the haemolytic streptococcus, as in Scarlet Fever though other germs can be involved. It was previously a common cause of death after childbirth, but nowadays it is not often fatal for the same reasons as apply above.

Puerperal Pyrexia 1 case

TUBERCULOSIS

Many more of the population are having their chests X-rayed than was the case previously, largely owing to the use of Mass Miniature Radiography Units. It is not surprising therefore that there should be more cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified this year than last. A similar trend is to be found in most parts of the country.

New Cases		
Pulmonary	...	30
Non-Pulmonary	...	4

However, it is good to note that the number of deaths from this cause are declining, due no doubt to the efficacy of new drugs and new methods of treatment and to the effect of public health measures to prevent the spread of the disease to the most susceptible members of the population.

DIPHTHERIA

Again there were no cases of diphtheria in the district and again the credit must be given to the maintenance of a high level of protection of the child population by means of immunisation. The following figures relate to children under 5 years of age who were immunised in Chadderton during 1952 :—

Number immunised at Welfare Sessions at Chadderton							
Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Number immunised by their own medical practitioner							120
Re-inoculations at the Clinics totalled							520
Re-inoculations by the child's own doctor							42

FOOD POISONING (including Dysentery, etc)

There are many different organisms that can affect the body by being swallowed in food. They include the dysentery group, the staphylococci, the so-called food poisoning (or salmonella) group and the enteric group of organisms. By far the commonest are the germs which cause Sonne Dysentery and this disease affected a fair number of people, mostly children during the year. Fortunately the disease produced is of a very mild character and many of the children had no symptoms of any kind.

Dysentery 69 cases Typhoid Para-typhoid No Cases Food Poisoning 2 cases
--

Two cases of food poisoning were also reported during 1952, the organism concerned being Salmonella Typhimurium.

Increased attention to food hygiene should help to cut down the number of cases of this type of infection and efforts are constantly made in the district to make food handlers realise their responsibility for the health of their customers.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

The organism known as the meningococcus was formerly feared as the cause of meningitis and other diseases. Fortunately penicillin and the sulphonamide group of drugs are very effective against it, so it is rarely a cause of death now. No cases of infection with this organism were reported in Chadderton this year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The number of reported cases of this disease is now very small. The disease is reported to the Divisional Medical Officer at "Tylon," Middleton Road, Chadderton.

SMALLPOX

The year 1952 was notable for being the first year in which a case of smallpox occurred in the district since 1930. The case was of the mild type known as variola minor and a connection was traced to the outbreak occurring at the same time in the areas of Milnrow and Rochdale. The patient concerned was moved to hospital and the family and other immediate contacts were vaccinated. No secondary cases developed and the patient made a good recovery

Smallpox 1 case

This case, however, can serve as a reminder of the necessity for vaccination of all children in infancy. The danger of an outbreak of smallpox in this country is still present and it can be argued that the danger has become more real in recent years with the development of rapid air transport. At the same time since vaccination has ceased to be compulsory, the general level of immunity in the population is low and another outbreak could well have more serious consequences.

PNEUMONIA

During 1952 only 19 cases were notified and this number cannot be said to be an accurate guide to the prevalence of pneumonia. Fourteen deaths occurred.

Pneumonia 19 cases

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
422 MIDDLETON ROAD,
CHADDERTON.

July, 1953.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work done by the sanitary inspectors during 1952.

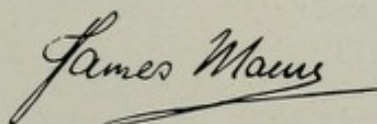
During the year there were staff changes, Mr. K. Morgan leaving the Department in August and Mr. A. A. Wild commencing in October. There was also a change in the junior staff, as Mr. R. Heugh was called to undertake his National Service in August and Mr. D. Hamer took over his duties in November.

I consider it fair to say that though the year was without any major event or upheaval, it was not one of stagnation or retrogression.

Consideration was given to a housing report which may be instrumental in the framing of policy towards the removal of those houses in the district which are beyond the capacity of their useful life, or are so arranged as to be detrimental to the general welfare of their occupants. It is to be hoped that such policies will not be long delayed.

As in previous years I offer comment upon the various branches of the work under the appropriate headings.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to you for the assistance so willingly given, and to the members of the Health Committee and the Council for their help in matters affecting the Department. I desire also to express my gratitude to the staff of other Departments who have been so co-operative, both in providing material for this report, and throughout the year. It is always pleasing to have good colleagues and without the willing assistance of such, a Department can become chaotic. My sincerest thanks are also due to the members of the staff of this Department for their loyal service and general spirit of teamwork.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James Mann". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

In general Chadderton receives its water supply from Oldham Corporation, but there is a portion of South Chadderton, in the New Moston district, which is supplied from Manchester Corporation, and the houses in the Middleton Junction area draw their water supplies from the Middleton and Heywood Water Board.

Supplies are chlorinated, and being mainly derived from upland surface gathering grounds have a comparatively low degree of hardness.

Except for a few isolated cottages and farmsteads, all houses in the area have a piped supply to a tap inside the premises. Shallow wells provide water for the cottages and farmsteads referred to and these total approximately 42. A sample taken during the year from one of the wells was reported upon as satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Four watercourses pass through Chadderton and the responsibility for the prevention of their pollution rests with the Mersey Rivers Board. The streams are Bower Brook, Wince Brook, Spring Brook and the River Irk.

The work of cleansing Bower Brook was completed during the year, after it was finally established that the British Railways Executive was the body responsible for such cleansing. In addition to the cleansing of the bed of the stream other work was carried out where the stream is culverted and it is hoped that the risk of flooding from this particular section of the stream will have been greatly reduced.

Work also continued throughout the year on the alteration of the course of the River Irk so as to prevent land erosion that has previously taken place.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No new sewerage or drainage schemes were carried out during the year is the report of the Engineer and Surveyor.

At the end of the year the Council had under consideration the question of the closing of the Chadderton Sewage Works, and the treatment of Chadderton sewage in the Oldham Corporation Sewage Works which are situated in the district. The high cost of necessary repairs to the Council's sewage works prompted this idea and the requisite agreement and permission was being sought as the year ended.

512 visits were made in 1952 by the drainage labourer in cleansing choked outlet and feed drains to waste water closets and releasing other drain blockages.

Testing for defective drainage systems, supervision of repairs to drains and other drainage inspections entailed 1146 visits by the Sanitary Inspectors.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Of the 10,626 houses in the district, 10,467 are on the water carriage system, but of these too many are still furnished with waste water closets,

and there are many cases of shared closets. The number of waste water closets gradually diminishes as the years go by, but at the end of 1952 there still remained 2,690. During the year, 64 were converted to fresh water closets.

The average rate of conversions for the past 4 years is approximately 75. If this rate is not increased, it will take nearly 36 years before all the waste water closets are abolished. I sincerely hope that long before then public opinion will demand their abolition and that the question of economics will be regarded as a minor consideration.

The number of pail closets also gives rise to comment. When one thinks that in this enlightened age there are 271 pail closets in Chadderton, one is compelled to say that it is time something was done. On further considering that there are instances of two families sharing such accommodation, then the position can only be described as intolerable. In 5 instances fresh water closets were installed in lieu of pail closets. Whilst one is aware of the capital cost of the work that would be involved to secure the conversion of many of these insanitary conveniences, the longer the work is delayed, the greater will be the risk of danger to health and the more numerous will be the adverse comments concerning the sanitary arrangements of certain houses in the district.

Approximately 1100 houses in Chadderton have no separate closet accommodation, whilst many of the modern Council houses have two closets ; one cannot help but think the position is anomalous. Because of the high cost of providing accommodation for each house, the time might not yet be opportune for such requests ; I do feel, however, that the position should not be allowed to exist much longer.

DISINFESTATION

When an applicant for a Council house is to be interviewed by the appropriate Sub-Committee, the house in which the applicant lives is inspected for the presence or otherwise of bed bugs, and during the year 272 houses were inspected for this purpose.

If the house is found to be verminous and tenancy of a Council house is granted, furniture is disinfested in transit, and where necessary an attempt is also made to have the house from which the family has moved disinfested.

The occupants of all houses found verminous are usually advised as to the efficient use of insecticides, or asked to engage the services of a firm of disinfestors. During the year one house was treated with H.C.N. and disinfestation of furniture during removal was carried out in 11 cases.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one full time Rodent Operative. Inspections and surveys are made under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Where rodents are found to be infesting private dwellings, the houses are disinfested without charge, but any treatment carried out at business and agricultural premises is charged to the owner or occupier. Two sewer treatments were completed during 1952.

Active co-operation is maintained with the Divisional Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division, and it is pleasing to record that these officers have given willing assistance at all times.

I wish here to pay tribute to the effects of the rodenticide known as "Warfarin." This was first used in this district during 1952 and its benefits in the destruction of rats and mice, coupled with the ease of use, have been excellent.

Details of the visits made, infestations treated and sewer treatments are given in Tables IX. Page 37.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing Superintendent has furnished the following details regarding refuse collection and disposal.

The cleansing of roads and streets is carried out by 5 street orderlies and 1 Lewin Sweeper Collector Machine. Household and trade refuse is collected by 3 van-type moving floor vehicles, each vehicle being manned by 1 driver and 4 labourers. 383,212 dustbins were emptied and a total of 9,283 tons of refuse was collected during the year, and all was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Crossley Bridge Tip.

Gullies are cleansed regularly by 1 Dennis 800 gallon Gully Emptier.

Pail closets are emptied weekly and the 3 ashpits receive regular attention.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During 1952, the Sanitary Inspectors made 17 smoke observations and though no legal proceedings were instituted, it was necessary to warn 3 firms that smoke was being emitted so as to cause nuisance.

The Council is a member of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and takes part in the Joint Scheme No. 2 for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. For this purpose louvred cover lead peroxide cylinder testing instruments are situated at the rear of 132 Birch Avenue and in the grounds of the Grammar School.

One writes each year of the deleterious effects of smoke, and little seems to be accomplished. Columns of smoke are still to be seen rising from the various factory chimneys and smoke haze still hangs over the dwellings of the citizens. There were periods during 1952 when the pall of smoke was reduced, but one quickly realised that at the same time production was at a low ebb and the mills were idle. One hates to see this, and yet there can be production without smoke, as some firms are realising. In this northern atmosphere where there are often wide variations of temperature within short spaces of time, some form of heat is necessary in the home, but the smoke blanket that lies along the roof tops can be considerably reduced by the thoughtful householder.

One looks for the day when the skies of Chadderton and district will be as clear as the skies of glorious Devon, and there will be need to wear sun glasses when trying to look up, instead of continually seeing the sky through an already dulled atmosphere.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Details of the number of these and the inspections made can be found in Table VIII. page 36.

The type varies considerably and there are numerous trades found within the district's boundaries, from the production of heavy electrical engineering equipment, production of aircraft, cotton spinning and weaving, the manufacture of furniture to the making of clothing and rubber balls.

In the main little trouble is experienced with regard to the control of these premises, so far as the Health Department is concerned, and it was never found necessary throughout the year to institute statutory proceedings. The cotton recession may have been the cause of a lull in the positive trend that was taking place in the provision of more modern sanitary facilities. There still remain the few trough closets one would like to see abolished.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent reports that 32,529 school children in organised parties visited the swimming baths. In addition, Old Age Pensioners took advantage of the reduced charge for slipper baths on 497 occasions.

Regular sampling of the swimming bath water was carried out during the year. The general standard was quite satisfactory, but there were 3 occasions when unfavourable reports were returned from the Laboratory. However, it must be borne in mind that the cause of this might have been just something which occurred shortly before samples were obtained.

SCHOOLS

There are 16 schools in the area comprised of 1 County Grammar School, 3 County Secondary Modern Schools, 6 Aided Senior Schools and 6 County Infant and Junior Mixed Schools. A new infant and junior mixed County school is in the course of erection in the South Ward and it is hoped to accommodate 320 scholars there, so that some relief will be afforded to the overcrowded classes existing at present.

14 visits were paid to schools during the year.

Much has been written in the past concerning the sanitary arrangements and hand washing facilities at many of the Chadderton schools, and this, together with requests to the County Authority, has resulted in increased accommodation being provided at the North Chadderton Secondary Modern School. However, there yet remain many schools where the accommodation is insufficient and even unsatisfactory. Personal hygiene can best be taught by the provision of adequate facilities to allow of the practice of the art after instruction is given.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one registered offensive trade in the district, and this is a tripe dresser in the South Ward. Regular inspection is made of the premises and during the year 12 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors.

RAG FLOCK PREMISES

There are no licensed manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer and the premises were inspected on 3 occasions.

There are two factories where filling materials are produced, but neither factory comes within the licensing provision of the Rag Flock Act. No samples of rag flock were taken during the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Regular sampling for biological and bacteriological examination of the milk sold in the area is carried on and details of the samples taken and results obtained, together with particulars concerning registrations made and licences granted under the provisions of the Milk Regulations, may be found on reference to Tables XI, XII and XIII, pages 39, 40 and 41.

It gives fair satisfaction to note that out of the 84 milk samples taken only 3 were found to be infected with tuberculosis, and altogether only 6 samples were reported upon as being unsatisfactory. One of the samples containing tubercle bacilli was from a Chadderton farmer and suitable action was taken under the Regulations.

BAKEHOUSES

There are 40 bakehouses in the district, 28 of which are mechanical and 12 non-mechanical. 65 visits were paid to these premises by the Inspectors, and it was necessary to draw the attention of the occupier to unsatisfactory conditions in 10 cases.

ICE CREAM

Of the 55 samples of ice cream taken during the year 52 were placed in Grade I and 1 in each of the Grades II, III and IV. All these results were satisfactory and reflect a good standard of production.

Most of the ice cream sold is pre-packed. There are no producers in the district, the one former manufacturer now purchasing ice cream from an outside source.

121 visits were paid to premises where ice cream is sold and in only 2 instances was it necessary to draw attention to the poor storage accommodation provided.

FOOD PREMISES

During 1952 a total of 497 inspections was made of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, including visits to industrial canteens, school meals centres and fish frying premises. 68 inspections were made of street vendors vehicles, the owner of one van being advised of the unsatisfactory condition thereof.

There was the occasional contravention of the Bye-Laws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, and in 7 instances written warnings were sent, but generally the standard does not warrant severe action. As a result of conversations with the various shopkeepers and the letters mentioned, 4 food shops were provided with constant hot water, 5 were provided with washbasins and 2 premises had protective display units installed.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The Chadderton Clean Food Association continues to function and during the year badges and large posters were issued to the various members for display. It is hoped these will encourage food buyers to shop where cleanliness is observed.

In a further effort to keep up the educational value of the Association, a "Brains Trust" was held in March when a competent team including bacteriologists, a housewife, a magazine cookery editor and Public Health officials replied to questions relating to all forms of food hygiene. An idea of the success of the venture can be obtained when it is noted that the largest hall in Chadderton was completely filled. Comments heard after the "Brains Trust" showed that interest had been aroused, and one person was heard to say "It makes you think!"

During the year a further 4 traders were presented with Certificates of membership and the Committee met on 3 occasions.

It is perhaps natural that much of the impetus shown at the commencement of the campaign should now be reduced. When the campaign began conditions then prevailing were generally of a low standard, but nation-wide publicity and the efforts made locally in the past two or three years have been effective, and improvement is noticeable. It is also wise on occasions to consolidate the position gained rather than be continually on the offensive, although there can be no cessation of efforts to educate the backward and unhygienic food handler. The Sanitary Inspectors' routine visits provide the best opportunities for educating the food handler on the spot, and this is one way in which the propaganda is delivered in this district.

FOOD ADULTERATION

In this area the testing of foods for adulteration is the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council. The samples are taken by a County Officer under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and he is usually accompanied by one of the local inspectors. Details of the samples taken, together with results and further action, may be found in Table XV, pages 42 and 43.

SECTION F

HOUSING

GENERAL

According to the rate books there were 10,626 inhabited houses in Chadderton at the end of 1952. Of these the Council owned 847 on recognised Council estates, plus a further 14 acquired under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.

Houses built by the Council during the year total 174, and by private builders 21. In the same period 18 houses were closed or demolished by voluntary agreement with the owners, and the Council re-housed the tenants, this being in line with the policy adopted by the Council some years ago.

Further schemes for new housing by the Council were under consideration at the end of the year, allowing for the erection of 569 houses when complete.

The following figures are extracted from a report which was presented to the Health Committee in December regarding the general condition of the houses in the district :

1.	No. of houses for which Clearance Orders were made by the Council in 1938, but which were not confirmed by the Minister owing to the war	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
2.	No. of the above houses occupied in 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
3.	No. of houses (excluding those above) thought to be unfit and worthy of early consideration	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
4.	No. of houses mentioned in 3 occupied in 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
5.	No. of back to back houses (not included above) which ought to be cleared, and are all occupied...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
6.	Total number (including those in 2, 4 and 5) of occupied houses recommended for comparatively early demolition	...	...	...	...	...	...	373

This latter figure does not include the large number of houses which are much below standard, but nevertheless in fair structural condition, and it will be seen, therefore, that a problem of some magnitude confronts the Council.

At the end of 1952 the Housing List contained some 1,100 applications, of which 300 were from persons in lodgings.

OVERCROWDING

No house to house or overcrowding survey has been undertaken for many years and correct figures are therefore impossible to supply, but from details already known it is safe to assume that at least 75 families are living in overcrowded conditions.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year only 3 applications for the improvement grant under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 were approved by the Minister.

INSPECTIONS

Details of the number of housing inspections made, the number and type of notices served, defects remedied and other relevant data may be found in Tables V, VII, X, pages 34, 35, 38 and 39.

SECTION G

TABLE I

DEATHS (NET)—1952

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total 1952
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	2	—	2
Tuberculosis other forms	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	7	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	9	1	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	23	12	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	25	35	60
Coronary Disease, angina	22	15	37
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	5
Other heart disease	23	45	68
Other circulatory disease	13	15	28
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	6	8	14
Bronchitis	18	10	28
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	—	1	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	8	17	25
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	1	5	6
Suicide	4	3	7
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
All causes	171	193	364

63

138

46

TABLE II
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
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Prematurity	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pulmonary Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	5	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	9

TABLE III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS										Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3 +	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	59	—	4	10	29	11	4	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	268	11	72	91	90	3	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	18	3	3	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	6	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	69	2	17	13	15	2	5	11	3	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	440	18	96	121	139	16	10	18	15	7	14

TABLE IV

TUBERCULOSIS**Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1952**

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-10	...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15-20	...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
20-25	...	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	...	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	...	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	...	2	3	1	1	-	-	-
55-65	...	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over...	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	16	14	2	2	3	-	-	-
	30		4		3		-	

TABLE V
SANITARY INSPECTION

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses

Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	3,049
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	5,429
Total number of houses inspected under Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of inspections made re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	1,519
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1,784
Re-inspections re notices served	...	...	...	...	...	2,330
Number of inspections re vermin	...	...	...	...	...	272

(2) Infectious Disease

Number of visits to cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	438
Number of visits to cases of Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	16
Number of disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	29

(3) Visits to Premises where Food is prepared, stored or sold

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	65
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	81
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	119
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	121
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	44
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	198
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	30
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	67
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	76
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	26
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of Pig carcasses examined	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	84
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	55

(4) Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	151
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	23
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	84
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	12
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	345
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1,146
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	1,085
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	244
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	51
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	116
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	3
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	17

Petroleum	13
Keeping of Animals and Birds	4
Fresh Water Closets	377
Waste Water Closets	933
Sanitary Pails	85
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds	16
Interviews and miscellaneous visits	444

(5) Notices Served

Informal Notices	1212
Statutory Notices	117

Statutory Notices :—

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 39	25
Section 45	7
Section 47	2
Section 56	3
Section 75	29
Section 93	24
Housing Act, 1936.	
Section 9	27
Total	117

(6) Notices Complied with

Informal Notices	1191
Statutory Notices	96
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in Default of Owner	21

(7) No. of summary proceedings taken Nil

TABLE VI
Closet Accommodation

Type of Closet	Number in 1950	Number in 1951	Converted 1952	Number at end of 1952
Pail Closets	285	276	5	271
Waste Water Closets	2,813	2,754	64	2,690
*Fresh Water Closets	7,952	8,276	—	8,540
Total	11,050	11,306	69	11,501

*The figures for Fresh Water Closets include Trough Closets.

TABLE VII

Defects Remedied during 1952

Defective roofs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
„ chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
„ drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
„ waste pipes and channels	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ yard paving and paths	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
„ closets (fresh water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ closets (waste water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
„ sanitary pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
„ ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ and damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
„ floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ doors, windows and sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
„ sinks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ washboilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dirty conditions and vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation at Factories							3
Cleansing and limewashing of food premises	...	...					10

TABLE VIII
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 ...	26	24	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	191	127	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	7	4	-	-
Total ...	224	155	6	-

(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)...	11	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	15	13	-	1	-

TABLE XI.

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	10,626	34	1,522	12,198
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952					
(a) as a result of notification ...	3	275	1	14	293
(b) otherwise	13	167	33	30	243
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats (a) Major	3	11	2	10	26
(b) Minor	1	218	3	2	224
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	4	1	—	9	14
V. Number of infested properties under III. and IV. treated by the Local Authority	2	237	1	11	251
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works. (i.e. Proofing).	—	—	—	1	1
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				

SEWER TREATMENTS

Number of manholes in the district—	Feb.	Aug.
1,130	1952	1952
Number of manholes baited	416	557
Number of manholes showing prebait take	90	96
Number of manholes showing complete take	84	85

TABLE X

HOUSING STATISTICS

(a) Number of dwellings provided in Chadderton during 1952 :—					
(1)	By the Urban District Council	...	...	...	174
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	—
(3)	By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	21
Total					195

(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)	3,049		
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,429		
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ...	2		
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	6		
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18		
(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	573		
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... ..	484		
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	25		
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—		
B.		Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—			
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	91		
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—			
	(a)	By Owners	71		
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	21		

- 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 18 houses were closed or 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| | (2) Number of Families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| | (3) Number of Persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| B. | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| C. | (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| | (2) Number of Persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 167 |

See text of report under remarks on housing.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE XI

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk distributors	...	...	...	...	...	165
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	19
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	...	129
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Supplementary licences—pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Supplementary licences—sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE XII
ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BIOLOGICALLY DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Source of Supply	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Number of samples satisfying satis-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	45	44	1	—	—	—	1	44	2.2	43	2	4.4
Dairy Milk, Chadderton ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.0	5	—	0.0
Out-District Farmers	13	12	1	—	—	—	2	11	15.3	10	3	23.0
Dairy Milk, Out-Districts ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	0.0	3	1	25.0
Sterilised... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	0.0	3	—	0.0
Pasteurised	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	3	0.0	11	—	0.0
Accredited	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.0	3	—	0.0
Total	84	78	3	11	—	3	3	70	4.1	78	6	7.1

TABLE XIII

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	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Milk produced in other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	2

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

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

TABLE XIV

Unsound Food Condemned—1952

	lbs.
Apricots (Dried)	85½
Bacon	2½
Baking Powder	26
Beans (Tinned)	1
Beef	291½
Cheese	17¾
Chicken (Tinned)	4
Chocolate Cup	3½
Dessert Mould	18½
Ham, Cooked (Tinned)	128¼
Malt Cup	1
Milk (Tinned)	2¾
Pork and Beef Luncheon Meat (Tinned)	26
Pork	419
Preserves	5½
Rabbit (Tinned)	1
Sandwich Spread	2½
Stewed Steak (Tinned)	3
Veal, Cooked (Tinned)	80
Total	1119¼

TABLE XV

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Samples Submitted for Examination—1952

	No. of Samples Taken
Baby Food (Canned Peas)	1
Baby Food (Canned Tomato and Barley)	1
Cheese	1
Crab Paste	1
Compound Syrup of Figs	3
Fish (Canned)	2
Flavouring Essence	3
Herbs Dried (Parsley)	1
Herbs Dried (Sage)	1
Jelly (Table)	1
Lemonade	1
Limeade	1
Milk	112
Mustard Compound	2
Pancake and Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	1
Pudding Mixture (Sweetened)	1
Sage (Dried)	1
Salad Cream	2
Sauce	3
Semolina	1
Sponge Flour Mixture (unsweetened)	1
Sweets	2
Tapioca	2
Tea	2
Tomato Sauce	1
Vegetables (Canned)	1
Total	149

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 Formal Milk	Deficient 66.6 per cent fat, 69.1 per cent solids-not-fat and the freezing point indicated presence of 70.1 per cent of extraneous water.	Prosecution not proceeded with.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 11.6 per cent fat and low in solids-not-fat.	} Same Vendor. Vendor notified.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 11.6 per cent fat and low in solids-not-fat.	
1 Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 2.6 per cent extraneous water.	} Same Vendor. Formal samples obtained.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 5.0 per cent fat and low in solids-not-fat.	
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 16.6 per cent fat and low in solids-not-fat.	
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 3.3 per cent fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.5 per cent of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 5.1 per cent extraneous water.	Formal sample obtained.

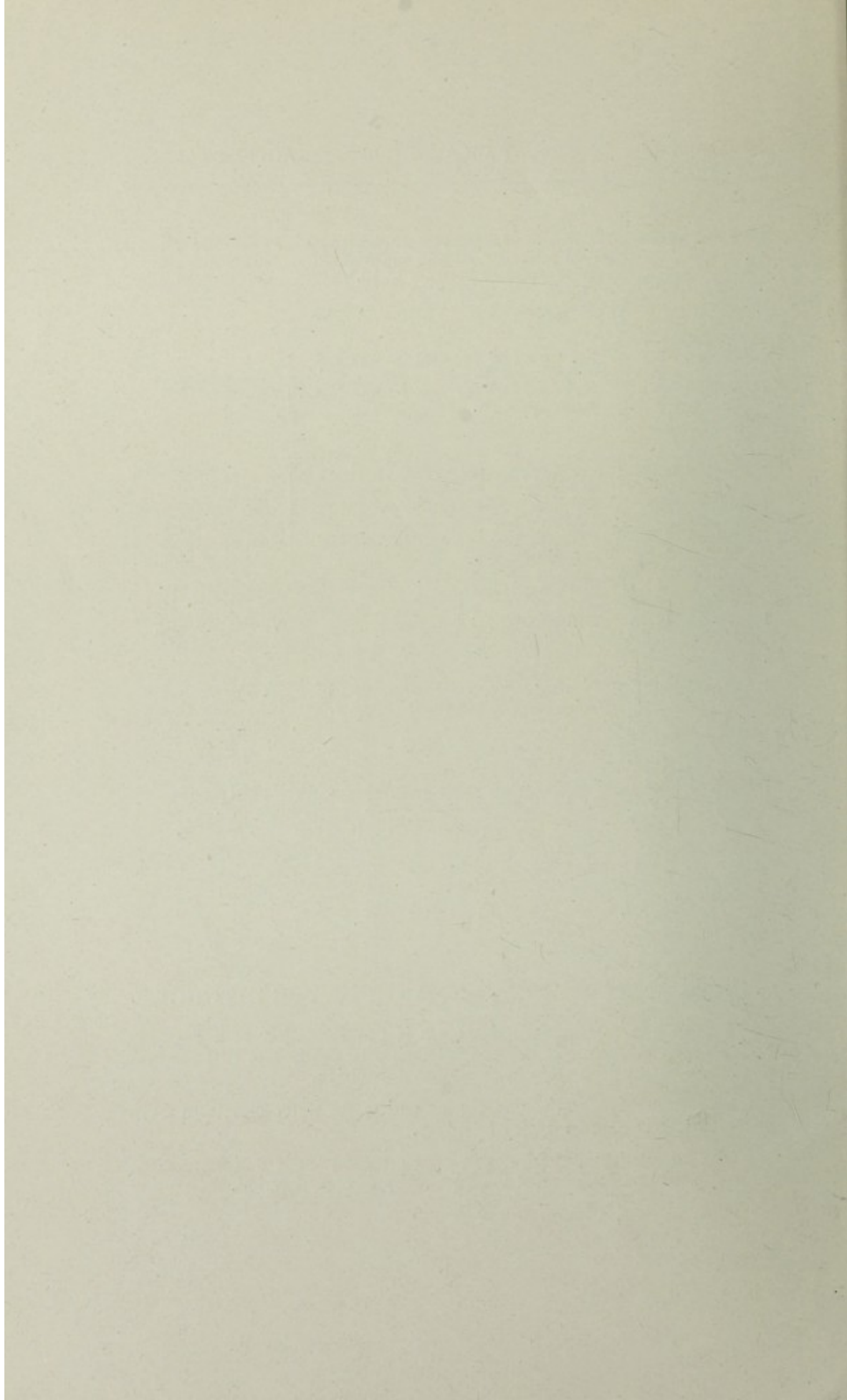
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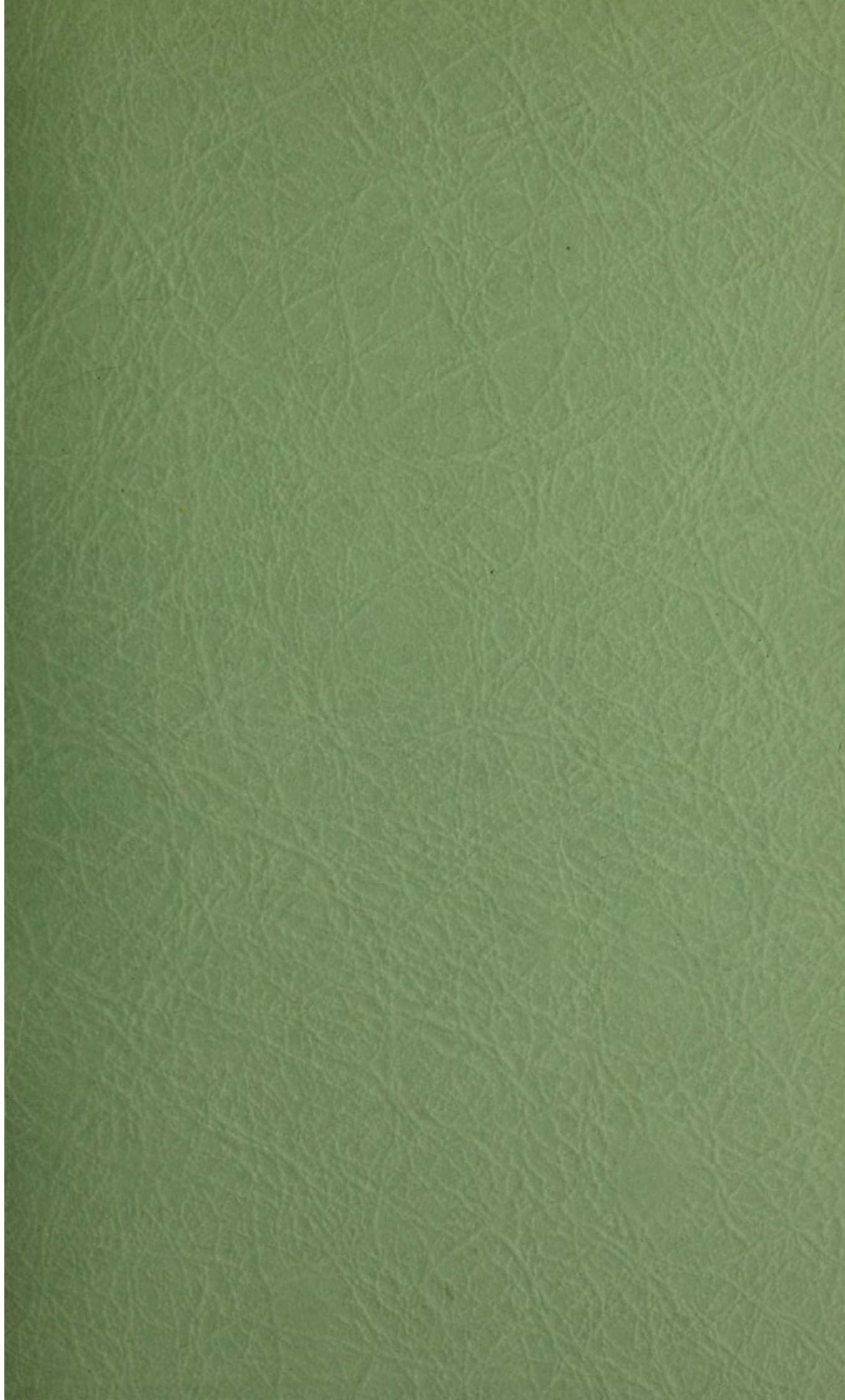
CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

One of the foremost requirements is the formation of a Housing Policy which will allow of the early clearance of the houses that are in a poor state of repair or otherwise fit for demolition.

The conversion of the pail closets and waste water closets to fresh water closets is another major necessity.

The re-development of areas where common yards and insufficient sanitary accommodation exist is also worthy of consideration.





TEL: MIDDLETON 3527
HILTON BROTHERS
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
BOOTH STREET,
MIDDLETON JUNCTION,
MANCHESTER.