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The
ANNUAL REPORT

for

- 1953 -

of the Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

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



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON




Council Offices

Photo "Oldham Chronicle"

THE
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
422, MIDDLETON ROAD,
CHADDERTON.

JUNE, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of Chadderton for the year 1953.

Comment on many matters of interest will be found in the text of the report. In taking a broad view of the statistics some satisfaction may be gained in noting an increase in the number of babies born and also, perhaps of more importance, in the number surviving to their first birthday. The death rate declined and this improvement was spread over most of the main causes. A glance at the circular diagram on page 11 will demonstrate that accidents are now as serious a cause of death to be reckoned with as are tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia, and reference to the tables will show that more people are dying from cancer of the lung than from tuberculosis.

It is pleasing to note that once again no case of diphtheria was notified. With the preventive measures at our disposal there ought not to be any doubt but that it should be possible to forecast such a welcome statement each year—but the lurking fear that this disease may return must remain so long as parents refrain from seeking protection for their children.

I could well repeat my remarks of last year on the subject of vaccination as they were forcibly emphasised in the Spring, when a worker in a cotton mill in the district contracted major smallpox. I would like to pay tribute to the ready help and co-operation of everybody involved in this somewhat mystifying outbreak.

I am sure that the Council must be congratulated on agreeing to show practical help by allocating sixty houses out of the building programme to enable the department to make a start on slum clearance. It seems to me that there is a widespread need for a more realistic appraisal, such as this, of the demand of applicants on the housing waiting list and those of families living in property and under conditions which are sub-primitive and grossly unfit for human life.

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

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Members of the Health Committee	5
Staff of Health Department	6
Section A—Statistics and Social Conditions	
	<i>Page</i>
Births	9
Deaths	9
General Statistics	9
Infant Mortality	11
Marriages	9
Maternal Mortality	11
Section B—General Provision of Health Services	
Ambulance Service	18
Ante Natal Clinic	12
Chest Clinic	15
Children's Act	18
Convalescence	17
Day Nurseries	18
Dental Clinic	14
Diphtheria Immunisation	13
Health Visitors	13
Home Help Service	16
Home Nursing Service	15
Hospitals	16
Infant Welfare	13
Lip Reading	15
Midwifery	12
Minor Ailments Clinic	13
Ophthalmic Clinic	14
Orthopaedic Clinic	14
Post Natal Clinic	12
School Health	13
Speech Therapy	15
Tuberculosis After-Care	15
Ultra Violet Light	14
Unmarried Mothers	17
Venereal Diseases Clinic	15
Welfare Services	17
Section C—Infectious Diseases	
Acute Poliomyelitis	21
Diphtheria	20
Dysentery	20
Erysipelas	19
Food Poisoning	20
Measles	19
Meningococcal Infection	20
Ophthalmia Neomatorum	20
Pneumonia	21
Puerperal Pyrexia	19
Scarlet Fever	19
Tuberculosis	19
Smallpox	20
Whooping Cough	19
Section D—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	
Atmospheric Pollution	25
Closet Accommodation	24
Drainage & Sewerage	23
Disinfestation	24
Factories	26
Offensive Trades	27
Public Cleansing	25
Rag Flock Act	27
Rodent Control	25
Schools	26
Streams	23
Swimming Baths	26
Water Supply	23
Section E—Inspection and Supervision of Food	
Bakehouses	28
Clean Food Campaign	29
Food Adulteration	29
Food Premises	29
Ice Cream	28
Milk Supply	28
Section F—Housing	
General Condition	30
Improvement Grants	31
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	31
Overcrowding	31
Section G—Statistics—Tables	32-47

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1953—54

Chairman:

Councillor Ernest Thompson

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor William Turner

Councillor Andrew Bennett

Councillor George Howard

Councillor William E. Parker

Councillor Joseph Reed

Councillor Ralph Semple, J.P.

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Councillor Alfred Winterbottom

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

S T A F F

<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 of Meat and Other Foods.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i> ...	G. W. MAXTED, M.S.I.A., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. Cert. of R.S.I., Smoke Inspector. A. A. WILD, M.R.I.P.H.H., M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	H. PRENTON.
<i>General Clerk- Shorthand Typist</i>	MRS. G. BARRELL.
<i>Junior Assistants</i>	R. HEUGH (In H.M.F. from 20th August, 1952). D. J. HAMER.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

Population — 31,380
(Registrar General's Estimate, mid-1953)

Live Births	{	Legitimate	M.	F.	Total
		Illegitimate	227	183	410
		Total	11	4	15
			238	187	425
Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1953					13.5
Adjusted Rate					12.7
Stillbirths	...	...	3	5	8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...					18
Deaths	...	...	176	140	316
Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1953 ...					10.1
Adjusted Rate					11.0
Maternal Mortality :—					
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...					1
Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...					2.31
Infantile Mortality :—					
Deaths of infants under one year of age ...					8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...					19
Neo-Natal Mortality :—					
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ...					5
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...					12

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, AND GENERAL STATISTICS

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 six 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.

The short time working in the textile industries last year practically fell to nil by the month of June. Towards the end of the year there was a slight increase in the unemployment figures, but this was only seasonal.

During 1953 the number of wholly unemployed kept low and a more optimistic view at the moment gives a picture of improvement in the future. Opinion generally is that employment should continue stable.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3015 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1953)	31,380
Population (Census, 1951)	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1953 (according to rate books)	10,850
Rateable value	£192,163
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£720
Number of inches of rain during 1953	43.84
Number of hours sunshine during 1953	921
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	228
Highest temperature recorded during 1953	86°C.
Lowest temperature recorded during 1953	26°C.

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given the estimated population of Chadderton for mid-year 1953 as 31,380, an increase of 250 over the 1952 figure.

BIRTHS

During the year there was a slight increase in the number of births, from 394 in 1952 to 425 in 1953, giving an adjusted rate of 12.7 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 and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. Provided that the woman, or both participants, reside in Chadderton, it is customary to consider a marriage in the Oldham Register Office in the Chadderton total, which was 195 during 1953, as compared with 263 in 1952.

DEATHS

Principal Causes of Death

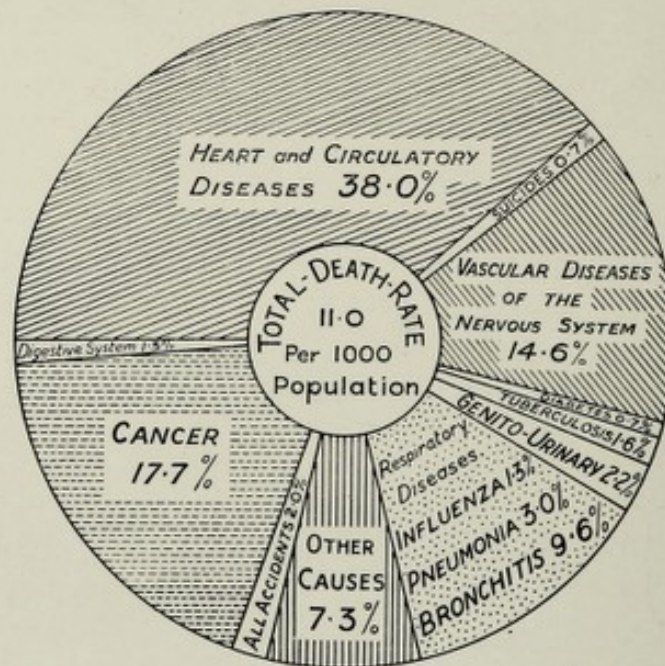
Diseases of the Circulatory System	121
Cancer	56
Vascular Disease of the Nervous System	46
Diseases of the Respiratory System	44
All Other Causes	49
Total	316

Death Rate 11.0 per 1,000

The adjusted death rate for 1953 was 11.0 per 1,000 and the crude death rate only 10.1 per 1,000. These figures compare favourably with last year's adjusted rate of 12.7 per 1,000 and are below the national average. Of interest is the Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate of 0.16 per 1,000 and the cancer death rate of 1.78 per 1,000.

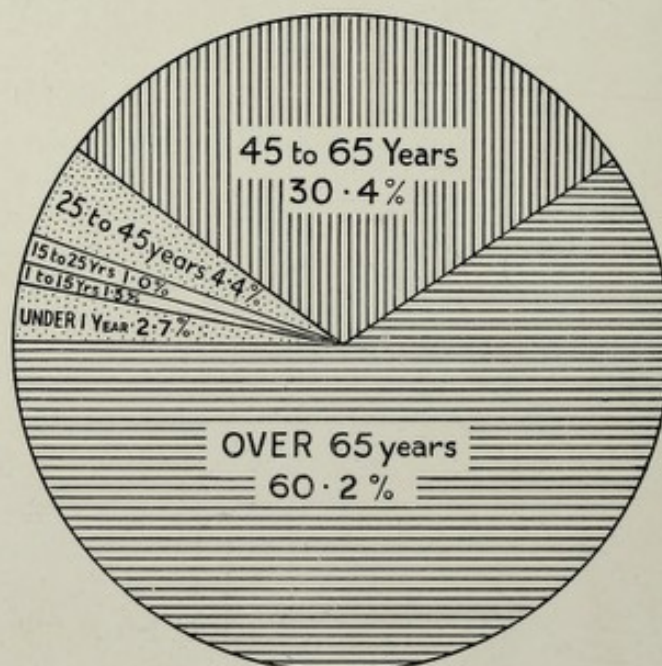
The number of deaths from the different causes shown in the diagram and in Table I are all lower than those for last year, but the relative proportions remain unchanged, with diseases of the circulatory system still at the head of the list.

DEATHS - CAUSES



In the diagram below, an indication is given of the ages at which people in Chadderton die. It will be seen that two-thirds of them reach the age of 65 or over.

DEATHS - AGES



MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death of a mother, due to pregnancy, in 1953. This occurred in a woman admitted to a nursing home and subsequently transferred to hospital in an adjoining area.

During the past six years there have been four maternal deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS

In a condition with a low incidence like infant mortality, too much must not be deduced from the number of deaths in a single year. As a matter of fact, the death rate in Chadderton in 1953 was very low; much below the national figure of 26.8 per 1,000 live births.

In Chadderton there were but eight deaths giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 19 per 1,000 live births. As is usual, most of the infant deaths occurred within the first four weeks. Five of the eight deaths were in this first month and four of these were due to prematurity.

The stillbirth rate was much lower than that for last year (which was abnormally high). The present figure of eight stillbirths giving a rate of 18 per 1,000 total births is a very low one.

These low rates for stillbirths and infant deaths reflect credit on the medical services in the area, but probably the main reason for such good figures is the fact that Chadderton does not have any large aggregation of slum-dwellers.

			Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Neo-Natal Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1949	...	...	27	17	27
1950	...	...	32	5	12
1951	...	...	15	13	24
1952	...	...	27	13	24
1953	...	...	18	12	19

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 again been a considerable increase in the numbers as compared with last year.

Number of women confined in their own homes, 182.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of sessions	47	50
Number of women attending clinic	118	156
Number of attendances made	528	606
Average number attending per session ...	11.2	12.0
Average attendances per individual	4.5	3.9

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 expected to have her baby at home, and this accounts for there being more attending the clinic than were confined at home.

Sometime after confinement it is advisable for the mother to be given a post-natal examination, either by her own practitioner or at a Clinic.

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 women attending	17	26
Number of attendances made	17	26

The sessions are held at the Central Clinic on Mondays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and at Eaves Lane Clinic on 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 may suggest that the mother might 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).

If figures are a true guide, there is still a demand for the clinic facilities, although attendances were slightly lower than those last year.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of sessions	102	101
Number of attendances	3012	2873
Number of Doctor's sessions	25	52
Number of examinations by Doctor ...	204	410
Number attending at end of year	122	103

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

The School Health Clinics are held in the same buildings as the Child Welfare Clinics, and their object 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 at both Eaves Lane and Central Clinics.

Total Number of sessions held	357
Number of attendances	1542
Number of Doctor's sessions	43

Diphtheria Immunisation

As has been said before, protection lies in immunisation, and this important function is still carried out at the clinics.

It should be our aim to see that every child is immunised once in infancy, once just before starting school and again when about 10 years of age.

Number immunised at Welfare sessions at Chadderton Clinics	146
Number immunised by their own Medical Practitioner	92
Total re-inoculations at the Clinics	131
Re-inoculations by the child's own Doctor	53

Dental Clinic

The Dental Clinic is held in the premises at 23, Eaves Lane. For the first five months of 1953 there was no dental surgeon and at present the dental clinic is only operating on a part-time basis. This is unfortunate since the clinic not only caters for school children, but for children under school age and for expectant and nursing mothers.

Details of the attendances made and treatments given are shown below:—

	School Children	Infants	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. examined by Dental Surgeon	595	53	5	12
No. found to require treatment	579	51	5	12
No. referred for treatment	579	51	5	12
No. actually treated	493	51	5	12
No. of attendances made for treatment	1465	120	8	53
No. of extractions	T642 P179	65	21	15
No. of fillings	T160 P420	26	—	18
No. of other operations and dressings	T64 P698	73	5	40
No. of treatment sessions ...	131			

T—temporary teeth
P—permanent teeth

Ultra Violet Light

During the winter months regular clinics are held for babies and young children who are debilitated and have frequent colds, although 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 1953	9
Number of attendances	111
Number of sessions held	37

Ophthalmic Clinic

Once a fortnight the Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic 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.

No. of children examined in 1953	240
No. of children for whom glasses were prescribed ...	139

Orthopaedic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends this clinic once monthly to see cases referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the Physiotherapist who comes once weekly to instruct classes of children in appropriate remedial exercises.

No. of children examined in 1953	117
No. of attendances	711

Speech Therapy

A trained Speech Therapist attends at the Firs Hall Clinic, Failsworth, and Chadderton children in need of treatment are referred there. Some of the children brought to the notice of the Medical Officers have slight defects, whereas others are almost unintelligible.

During the year seven Chadderton children were treated at the clinic, making 76 attendances. Of these seven, two were discharged cured, two were discharged as improved, one ceased to attend and two were still attending at the end of the year.

Lip Reading Instruction

Children are also referred to the Medical Officer regarding deafness, and lip reading instruction is given by a special teacher to those who have lesser degrees of deafness. The sessions are held at the Central Clinic, Chadderton, and after instruction the children are able to continue their education in normal day schools instead of being sent to special schools for the deaf.

No. of sessions held in 1953	23
No. of children tested by audiometer	27
No. of children receiving instruction	8
No. of attendances made	72

OTHER CLINICS

Chest Clinic

The Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Ratner, is in charge of the Chest Clinic at Brook Street, Chadderton. In addition to the patients, referred by their own doctors, who are suffering from chest complaints including tuberculosis, members of health staffs in contact with children also attend for the routine X-ray examinations.

Tuberculosis After-care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes throughout the Division of which Chadderton forms part. Although most of their time is taken up in this way, they also attend certain sessions at the Chest Clinic.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

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

OTHER DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Lancashire County Council, through Health Division 14, provides the District Nursing Service and three female district nurses are seconded to Chadderton. The male nurse is available for certain cases as required throughout the Division.

The details of cases attended by the female nurses are given below:—

No. of individual cases attended	502
No. of day routine visits	11000
No. of night routine visits	15
No. of casual visits	269

Home Help Service

This service is 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 is also 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 number of Chadderton cases attended is shown below:—

Home confinements	8
Confinements away from home	5
Sickness	30
Aged and Infirm	37
Tuberculosis	4
	—
Total	84
	—

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 and Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-Ray Facilities

As indicated previously, 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.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Boundary Park General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Most pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester and during the year 540 faeces specimens were submitted. Of these, 365 were negative, but 134 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organism and 35 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium; four others were infected with Salmonella Uganda and two with Salmonella Kottbus.

Eight Nose and Throat swabs were also sent to the Public Health Laboratory, but proved negative for haemolytic streptococci or diphtheria organisms.

I am indebted to Dr. Parker, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and his staff for their ever ready co-operation and for the practical help given to the Department.

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 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. Two hostels are also administered by the Division in Oldham and another one in Middleton was receiving its first residents towards the end of the year, but this type of accommodation is limited and can only be provided for suitable people. Chadderton has an Old People's Welfare Committee and the Health Visitors who are members of the Committee often visit old people in their homes. Further provisions of the Act require the local authority to provide temporary accommodation for people in urgent need thereof, for example in cases of flooding, fire, etc., and such families in this area are usually lodged in the Boundary Park Hospital Annexe.

The local health authority also has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults or children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility 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. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

NURSERIES

Day Nurseries 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 ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, eight cotton mills in the district provided accommodation for children whose mothers work in the mills. Two industrial nurseries were closed during the year.

The two County nurseries were open for 244 days during the year and both have 33 places available for children.

Ages	Total Attendances	
	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green
0—1 year	2449	2181
2—4 years	5417	5234

AMBULANCE SERVICES

During 1953 Chadderton patients were conveyed to and from hospitals by the ambulance vehicles of the Oldham Corporation until 31st August. From this date the service was operated by the ambulance vehicles of the County Council.

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.

If possible such children are placed with foster parents, but they may have to be admitted to Children's Homes. Very few foster homes have been found in Chadderton.

The Children's Officer for the Chadderton area, Miss France, Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, has provided the following details.

No. of Chadderton cases investigated in 1953	11
No. of children involved	21
No. of children boarded out in Chadderton in 1953 ...	4
No. of children received into care	6

The six children received into care came from four families. At one home the mother was to be confined, at another the mother had deserted and in the remaining two cases the mothers were in sanatoria.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

The number of cases of measles continued to decline, although the incidence was still the highest of the infectious diseases notified. It is advisable to protect children from this disease until they have passed the early years of childhood. Thereafter it is not so important, since it rarely causes death in older children. No deaths occurred in Chadder-ton during the year.

Measles
201 cases

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was a sharp outbreak of whooping cough during 1953. The epidemic reached its peak in the summer months and 114 cases occurred as compared with 18 cases last year. All but two of the cases were in children under five years of age. Fortunately there were no deaths and only two children were ill enough to require admission to hospital. We look forward to the day when an efficient vaccine will enable us to banish this distressing disease as we have already banished diphtheria.

Whooping Cough
114 cases

SCARLET FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS

As usual there were very few notifications of erysipelas, but scarlet fever notifications were higher than last year, and 15 cases were admitted to hospital. Now-a-days the disease is almost invariably mild and admissions are usually only arranged when circumstances in the household make it difficult to nurse the patient at home.

Scarlet Fever
82 cases
Erysipelas
1 case

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This condition is often caused by the same organism as is responsible for the above two diseases. Only one case was reported in 1953.

Puerperal Pyrexia
1 case

TUBERCULOSIS

There was a decline in the notification of cases of tuberculosis as compared with 1952, when the number was unusually high. Deaths from this cause remain at quite a low level, five occurring during the year.

Pulmonary T.B.
15 cases
Non-Pulmonary T.B.
3 cases

DIPHTHERIA

Again a high level of immunity to this disease has been maintained in the area due to the efforts of General Practitioners and Clinic Staff in prosecuting the immunisation programme. The result has been that again there were no cases of diphtheria in Chadderton. The last case occurred in the district in 1949.

Diphtheria No cases

FOOD POISONING

This is a vague term, but here it is used to denote those cases of disease due to swallowing infected food or drink.

There were fewer cases of Sonne Dysentery this year than last when there were 69 cases. The disease is nearly always very mild in character, but since it affects small children they are occasionally quite ill. One such case had to be sent to hospital.

Typhoid & Paratyphoid..	0
Salmonella	6
Dysentery	28

Of the 6 cases of Salmonella infection, 5 were due to Salmonella Typhi-murium. This is the commonest type of Salmonella infection in the country at present. Sometimes it infects mice and may cause an epidemic in the mouse population. There is no evidence of this having occurred in Chadderton.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid organisms rarely cause disease these days because of the high standards of hygiene applied to the milk and water supplies.

If similar standards could be applied to all food stuffs and if food handlers all realised their responsibility for protecting the health of others, there is no doubt that the number of cases of all types of food poisoning would decline.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

There was one case of meningococcal infection in the area. That patient concerned was, as is usual, a young person. There were no deaths.

Meningococcal Infection 1 case

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

SMALLPOX

There was an outbreak of smallpox (variola major) in Lancashire and Yorkshire in March, April and May of 1953. Chadderton was, to some extent, involved in the outbreak, since one of the cases worked in a cotton mill in Chadderton. There were no smallpox cases actually resident in the district.

The case concerned was admitted to hospital from a house in Oldham on 20th March, 1953. It was found that the man worked in a Chadderton mill and arrangements were made for the immediate vaccination of all employees who had been in fairly close contact with him. Furthermore, within a few days all the other employees of the mill and their families were vaccinated. Surveillance was undertaken of the employees of the Ace Mill until they could be pronounced definitely free of infection.

**Smallpox
No cases**

Previous to the notification of the case on 20th March, vaccination of workpeople at another mill had been carried out, because of the possibility of their contracting smallpox from cotton waste which came from a mill in the Todmorden area where a case had been confirmed. Surveillance of these workpeople was also undertaken, but there were no further incidents.

In addition to the vaccination of contacts and suspected contacts, many members of the general public expressed a wish to be protected in this way. Special clinic sessions were therefore held in the afternoons and evenings for this purpose. Altogether nearly 4,000 people were vaccinated, some more than once.

Generally speaking, there was very little alarm, and mill workers and managements were co-operative and helpful. Energetic action on the part of local health authorities in the North brought the outbreak quickly under control. In all, 28 cases occurred, and there were seven deaths.

The outbreak does, however, point to the necessity of ensuring a higher level of immunity to smallpox in the community. Vaccination of all children at the age of three months would help considerably to this end.

PNEUMONIA

During 1953 only 24 cases of pneumonia were notified, although it is possible that more cases occurred. There were nine deaths from this cause; one was an infant death and seven others were of patients over 60 years of age.

**Pneumonia
24 cases**

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

There were no deaths from this disease, but there were two notified cases, one of which was a paralytic case. The non-paralytic case was admitted to hospital. Both patients were young children, and the paralytic case has some degree of residual paralysis.

**Acute Poliomyelitis
2 cases**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
422, MIDDLETON ROAD,
CHADDERTON.

MAY, 1954.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

The year 1953 saw no great changes in the sanitary circumstances of Chadderton, and the work, upon which it is my privilege and honour to report, was in the main a steady administration of the duties imposed upon Sanitary Inspectors.

There were no staff changes during the year.

The smallpox outbreak in the areas of adjacent authorities, and the fact that a confirmed case was actually employed at a local mill, caused the staff of the Department extra work and some very concentrated effort until the risk of infection had been reduced to the barest minimum.

Other events worthy of note include the representation of approximately 60 houses for clearance, a school survey and report upon the conditions found, and the approval in principle to the re-sewering of houses in Cowhill and Walsh Street areas with the conversion of pail closets to fresh water closets. These are signs of progress and it is gratifying to know the Council are in support of improvements recommended.

I am privileged to be allowed to comment upon the various branches of the work as they are listed in the text of my report. One would like to develop some of the themes and expound in greater detail views upon the subjects, but space forbids.

My sincere thanks are due to you for the ready co-operation given and the cordial relations that have existed between us, and I hasten to express my appreciation of what has been done. To the Members of the Health Committee and the Council I must also tender my thanks for support given when schemes have been suggested. The relationship between the Health Department and the various Departments of the Council service has always been pleasant and I offer my thanks to those officers who have so willingly worked with us and assisted in providing details for some of my report. Team spirit has always been the keynote of this Department, and I owe a debt of gratitude to my immediate colleagues who have always carried on ungrudgingly and with a desire to see a job properly done.

JAMES MANN,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The district is supplied by water from three water undertakings, but the largest proportion of the supply is from the Oldham Corporation Water Department. Houses in the New Moston area of Chadderton receive their supply from the Manchester Corporation, whilst houses in the Middleton Junction area are serviced by the Middleton and Heywood Water Board.

The degree of hardness of the water is comparatively low in all cases, as the sources of supply are from upland surface gathering grounds. Each undertaking chlorinates the supply.

The houses serviced by the undertakings mentioned have individual piped supplies and there are no standpipes in the district. This is creditable, but too often it is found that upwards of five houses share a common service pipe with only one stop tap.

It was found necessary during the year to take informal action to improve conditions in one block of six houses, as the supply to many of them was not adequate. Where the Local Authority is not the Water Undertaker for the district an interesting legal position arises. For instance, it would be beneficial if some new legislation could be introduced to give the Authority more power of a simpler nature to enforce the improvement of conditions where houses are deprived of supply when the tenants of adjacent houses are drawing off water.

There yet remain in the district the odd isolated cottages and farmsteads where water is obtained from shallow wells. Under present legislation and with the high cost of providing supplies, it is much too difficult to alter these conditions, but as new houses are built and the wider spread of piped supplies continues, it may be found possible in the future to remedy this defect.

Samples taken from one of these latter sources of supply gave unsatisfactory results.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

No action had to be taken during the year for the prevention of pollution of the streams within the Urban area. That does not mean there is no pollution, as in an industrial area such as this some form of pollution is bound to arise.

The Mersey Rivers Board Inspectors keep a watchful eye upon the various streams which flow through the District, and pollution is kept to a minimum.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Engineer and Surveyor reports that during 1953, 489 lineal yards of new sewer were laid, all in the servicing of new properties built during the year or in course of building.

The Council have received approval in principle for the treatment of sewage at the Oldham Corporation Works, and within the next few years the necessary reconstruction will have taken place.

Consideration was also given in 1953 to the re-sewering of houses in the area bounded by Cowhill and Walsh Street. A scheme was accepted whereby new sewers will be laid, the house drainage systems reconstructed and the existing pail closets abolished in favour of fresh water closets. It is hoped that this scheme will be completed by the end of 1954.

The Council continue to assist in the clearing of choked drains and during 1953 the labourer made 1,318 visits. The Sanitary Inspectors made 3,466 visits in examination of, and supervision of repairs to drainage systems.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The year saw a slight impetus in the rate of conversions from waste water closets to the modern type of convenience, resulting in an application from the Health Committee for an additional grant to cover the cost. The Council assists owners to provide better amenities by contributing 50 per cent of the cost of the work or 50 per cent of what the Engineer and Surveyor considers to be a reasonable price for the conversion, whichever is the lower. Altogether 148 closets were reconstructed during 1953; the number of closets yet to be converted to the fresh water system is 2,554.

In previous reports I have commented upon the number of pail closets in the Urban area, and I continue to hope that gradually these will be abolished in an area of this size. The scheme mentioned previously will see the abolition of 45 pail closets, but the number remaining is, in my opinion, much too high for Chadderton. Only four were converted to fresh water closets during 1953, leaving a total of 239 in existence.

DISINFESTATION

To prevent vermin from being brought into Council houses as new tenancies are granted 291 inspections were made to ascertain the presence or otherwise of bugs in the houses to be vacated. As a result the furniture from four houses was disinfested in transit.

One Council house was disinfested during the year by the use of D.D.T.

It has been the policy of the Department to advise occupants of privately owned houses found verminous as to the efficient use of insecticides, and owners are also asked to secure the services of some approved firm of disinfestors. Eleven houses were found to be verminous, but most of them were the subject of demolition orders and as the tenants are re-housed the necessary action will be taken.

RODENT CONTROL

Attempts to diminish the rodent population are still made by the Council's Rodent Operative and work is carried out under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Whilst a charge is made for the work done on business premises or agricultural land, treatments are carried out free at dwelling houses.

By reference to Table X, Page 40, one can find details of the visits made and the number of infestations receiving attention. The figures relative to the two sewer treatments are of interest when one realises that only 13.2% of the manholes baited showed evidence of infestation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing Superintendent reports that for the year 1953, the number of dustbins emptied was 426,315 and that 9,486 tons of refuse was removed to the tip.

Refuse collection is made by 3 van-type moving floor vehicles with 1 driver and 4 labourers manning each vehicle.

Street cleansing is carried out by 5 street orderlies and 1 Lewin Sweeper-Collector Machine. A Dennis 800 gallon gully emptier is used for the regular cleansing of street gullies.

A weekly collection of the contents of pail closets is also made by the Department and 3 ashpits in the district receive regular attention.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

My comments under this heading last year received some publicity, but it would appear that until the legislators and the people of this country are fully convinced that smoke, or at least the greater proportion of it, can be abolished, then the efforts of Local Authorities under the existing law will prove difficult and there will be no real solution of the problem. It is admitted that the law allows for Statutory action to be taken against offenders, but I suggest that legislation might be introduced to demand the provision of appliances to prevent smoke, thereby eliminating to a considerable extent the human agency that so often is the cause of the nuisance.

In 1953 the Sanitary Inspectors made 28 smoke observations and it was found necessary to serve 3 notices under the provisions of the Public Health Act. The Council have no Bye-Laws governing the length of time during which black smoke may be emitted, so that action taken has always to be in accordance with the relevant sections of the Act.

The Council continues its membership of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, and in joining with other Authorities in the investigation of atmospheric pollution has two louvred cover lead peroxide cylinder testing instruments within the Urban area.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Though Chadderton is in the heart of the cotton spinning area, there are many types of factories within the boundaries manufacturing a varied assortment of goods.

The sanitary accommodation provided in the various factories is inspected regularly and attention is given to those factories for which the Authority is responsible regarding cleanliness and hygiene.

Details of the inspections made and the number of factories in the district can be found in Table IX., Page 39.

SWIMMING BATHS

The number of school children who visited the swimming bath in organised parties during 1953 was 19,182. Old Age Pensioners are allowed to use the slipper baths at a reduced charge and 487 took advantage of this facility, reports the Baths Superintendent.

Eight samples of swimming bath water were taken and satisfactory reports were received except in one instance.

For part of the year the baths were closed to allow repair work to be carried out.

SCHOOLS

A survey of the 16 schools in the district was made towards the end of the year, and a report upon the existing sanitary conditions was presented. It cannot be said that the report showed a high standard of accommodation. Four of the schools had not separately flushed water closets, urinal accommodation was poor in a number of the schools, and in only two instances was hot water supplied to wash-basins. The number of wash-basins provided in the schools was found to be insufficient in nearly all cases.

I have commented previously on these points. It was gratifying to find that the Committee was prepared to support the securing of more up-to-date sanitary accommodation, and school managers and trustees have been approached with a view to converting trough closets to fresh water closets.

I appreciate that capital cost is worthy of consideration, I am fully aware that some children have no thought for the upkeep of amenities provided and accept that too hot water may cause a careless child to scald itself, but how can a teacher train a child in the art of personal hygiene if there are no means of showing by example?

Can a teacher insist on hand washing after use of the W.C., or before the pupil takes a meal if there is no adequate provision for this to be done? The illustration shows a modern hygienic arrangement at a local school. Pupils have separate towels which they supply themselves. The roller towel is for the forgetful pupil, but it can prove a means of infection and its use a source of danger.



Photo — "Oldham Chronicle"

The greater proportion of public opinion seems in favour of providing improved facilities. If this opinion could become action then positive achievement would be the result. Those in charge of scholars would soon take action to prevent misuse, and teaching with material to demonstrate would soon show that the costs of installations were sound investments.

The conversion from closets flushed automatically to the more modern separately flushed closets was carried out at one school during the year.

Altogether 40 visits were made to schools by the Inspectors.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

A tripe boiling establishment in the Hollinwood area is the only offensive trade registered. Ten inspections of the premises were made during 1953 and it was necessary to draw the proprietor's attention to defects nearby which gave rise to some slight rodent infestation.

RAG FLOCK PREMISES

There are no rag flock manufacturers in Chadderton and only one upholsterer is registered under the 1951 Act. No samples of rag flock were taken.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Of the 71 milk samples taken during 1953, 2 failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test and 2 samples of Pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the Phosphatase test. Appropriate action was taken in each instance and further samples of milk from the same sources gave satisfactory results.

Seven of the samples submitted for examination proved to be infected with tubercle bacilli and it was necessary to take action under the provision of Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 in 5 cases.

Reference to Tables XII, XIII and XIV, Pages 42, 43 and 44, will show the number of registered purveyors, and licences issued during 1953 and in those tables can also be found details of the number of samples submitted, together with a tabulated account of action taken.

BAKEHOUSES

The 42 bakehouses in Chadderton were each inspected, a total of 86 visits being made during the year. It was necessary to inform occupiers of unsatisfactory conditions in 13 cases, and usually the desired result was forthcoming.

Generally the publicity given to Food Hygiene has been beneficial to employees in the baking industry, but there are still some who need educating to a satisfactory conception of what is really required. One finds that very often the cause is lack of thought by a particular employee or shortage of labour and a haste to complete what is thought to be more important. However, there are bakers who revel in the practice of hygiene and it gives an inspector some pleasure when he sees that lessons he has given are reducing the risk of contamination.

ICE CREAM

Regular sampling of this commodity was carried out in 1953 and altogether 47 samples were taken. No ice cream is manufactured within the area, so it is creditable to producers outside Chadderton and to the inspectorate of the districts from which the ice cream is sent, that of these samples 43 were placed in Grade I, whilst the remaining 4 were all in Grade II.

Premises where ice cream is stored or sold were visited on 99 occasions to ensure that contamination did not arise in the Urban district.

FOOD PREMISES

The inspection of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold forms an important part of the routine work of the Sanitary Inspectors, and during the year a total of 594 visits was paid to such premises. 84 inspections of hawkers' vehicles were also made.

A talk to those in charge usually has the effect of securing the remedy of any faults found. There were occasions when it was deemed advisable to write and draw attention to certain matters, but it was never found necessary during the year to effect legal action.

A study of Table XV, Page 44 will show the number of visits to the varied types of premises and the following is a brief summary of action taken and results obtained.

Dirty conditions found and remedied—13.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

As I indicated last year, though Food Hygiene still receives some propaganda, the initial impetus of the Clean Food Campaign is now reduced to a steady plodding. Food handlers generally show some apathy with regard to membership of the Association. Only 2 certificates were granted during the year.

In furtherance of the educational campaign the Association arranged 3 film shows at which short talks were given and these proved successful in attracting many teenagers, allowing the propagation of the gospel of the clean handling of food to a group probably more receptive than many older persons.

A "Brains Trust" at the Town Hall again proved to be interesting, instructive, popular and worth the effort of organising.

FOOD ADULTERATION

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this district and details of samples obtained, together with action taken where these samples did not comply with requirements can be found in Table XVII, Pages 46 and 47.

SECTION F

HOUSING

GENERAL

In my report for 1952, I mentioned that a report upon housing conditions in the district had been presented to the Committee. As a result it was decided that the Housing Committee make an allocation of houses to allow for a start on clearance of unfit houses. Sixty houses were then reserved for this venture, and during the year representation of 12 houses was made under Section 11 (Individually Unfit Houses) of the Housing Act 1936, and 47 houses were represented under Section 25 of the same Act (Clearance Areas).



One of the Clearance Areas mentioned above.

Photo — "Oldham Chronicle"

This is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that there will now be continuity so that houses having lived their useful life can be demolished.

Certain owners during the year demolished houses after entering into agreement with the Council concerning re-housing, and in this way 14 houses were closed and demolished. This

procedure may be somewhat irregular but it is an effective way of by-passing a fair amount of the formal requirements, achieving satisfactory results to all parties.

The Engineer and Surveyor reports that in 1953, 116 houses were built by the Council and 98 were built by private builders.

It is admitted that Chadderton's housing problem is not so acute as in other townships, but that is not to say a problem does not exist. Bad planning in past years has allowed overcrowding of space, and consequently the reconditioning of some properties cannot be accomplished. Properties in a fair state of repair cannot be brought up to standard by the provision of up-to-date amenities because of their siting. There are also a number of houses where patching up has kept them weatherproof, but a limit is being reached and the cost of repairs is excessive, bearing in mind the value of the houses. There still remains a number of people who desire more roomy accommodation because of family increases, though no legal overcrowding exists.

OVERCROWDING

Fourteen cases of overcrowding were relieved during 1953 and these involved 26 families. It is impossible to give any accurate figure concerning the state of overcrowding as no data is at hand and no survey has been undertaken for many years.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Housing Act, 1949)

Eleven applications were made to the Local Authority. Of these 5 were forwarded to the Ministry, who approved 3 of the schemes.

INSPECTIONS

The Tables numbered VI and VIII on pages 36 and 38 give details regarding inspections made and action taken during the year.

SECTION G

TABLE I

DEATHS (NET)—1953

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total 1953	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	3	2	5	
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	7	15	} 56
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	1	6	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	—	4	4	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	19	9	28	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	
Diabetes	1	1	2	
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	24	22	46	
Coronary Disease, angina	29	19	48	} 121
Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5	
Other heart disease	26	29	55	
Other circulatory disease	7	6	13	
Influenza	2	2	4	} 44
Pneumonia	6	3	9	
Bronchitis	19	11	30	
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	—	1	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5	
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	
Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	14	8	22	
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2	
All other accidents	1	3	4	
Suicide	2	—	2	
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	
All causes	176	140	316	

TABLE II

Neo-Natal Mortality — 1953.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total Under 1 month
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	1	—	1	—	4
	2	2	—	1	—	5

TABLE III

Infantile Mortality — 1953.

Cause of Death	Under 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	10 to 12 months	Total
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	—	5
Disease of Skin & cellular tissue	—	1	—	—	—	1
	5	3	—	—	—	8

TABLE IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1953
(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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	82	—	9	16	47	9	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	201	3	62	57	72	5	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	114	10	24	28	50	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	24	—	1	2	1	—	2	4	7	7	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	28	2	8	3	2	5	3	3	2	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	460	17	104	107	174	20	10	10	11	7	12

TABLE V

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1953

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

TABLE VI
SANITARY INSPECTION

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses							
Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,384
Total number of houses inspected under Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Number of inspections made re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507
Re-inspections re notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,903
Number of inspections re vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
(2) Infectious Disease							
Number of visits to cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Number of visits to cases of Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Number of disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(3) Visits to Premises where Food is prepared, stored or sold							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of Pig carcasses examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
(4) Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections							
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	696
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	546
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Water Sampling...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Petroleum	7
Keeping of Animals and Birds	9
Fresh Water Closets	637
Waste Water Closets	462
Sanitary Pails	138
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds	39
Interviews and miscellaneous visits	413

(5) Notices Served

Informal Notices	1166
Statutory Notices	124

Statutory Notices :—

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 24	15
Section 39	25
Section 45	16
Section 56	10
Section 75	16
Section 93	26
Section 103	3

Housing Act, 1936.

Section 9	13
------------------	----

Total ... 124

(6) Notices Complied with

Informal Notices	1378
Statutory Notices	100
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in Default of Owner	42

(7) No. of summary proceedings taken Nil

TABLE VII

Closet Accommodation

Type of Closet	Converted 1953	Number at end of 1953
Pail Closets	4	239
Waste Water Closets	136	2,554
Trough Closets	8	171
Fresh Water Closets	—	8,936
	148	11,900

TABLE VIII

Defects Remedied during 1953

Defective roofs	102
„ chimney stacks	21
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	68
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	71
„ drains	104
„ waste pipes and channels	28
„ yard paving and paths	25
„ closets (fresh water)	17
„ closets (waste water)	110
„ sanitary pails	24
„ dustbins	658
„ ceilings	7
„ and damp walls	57
„ plaster	62
„ floors and stairs	24
„ doors, windows and sashcords	63
„ sinks	9
„ washboilers	8
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	22
Dirty conditions and vermin	2
Offensive accumulations	6
Miscellaneous	4
Dirty piggeries	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation at Factories	3
Cleansing and limewashing of food premises	11

TABLE IX
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	31	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	193	223	8	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	6	3	-	-
Total ...	223	257	10	-

(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)...	14	13	-	-	-
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 ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes ...	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Total ...	22	20	-	2	-

TABLE X.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including) Business and Industrial	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	16	10,850	34	1,522	12,422
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1953					
(a) as a result of notification	9	235	4	22	270
(b) otherwise	5	58	25	11	99
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats					
(a) Major	4	—	—	1	5
(b) Minor	6	185	2	11	204
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	4	104	—	12	120
V. Number of infested properties under III. and IV. treated by the Local Authority	14	284	2	23	323
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	1	—	1
(2) Structural Works. (i.e. Proofing).	—	—	—	—	—
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—	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>
1,160	1953	1953
Number of manholes baited	569	606
Number of manholes showing prebait take	78	85
Number of manholes showing complete take	75	80

TABLE XI

HOUSING STATISTICS

(a) Number of dwellings provided in Chadderton during 1953 :—				
(1)	By the Urban District Council	...	...	116
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	—
(3)	By other bodies and persons	...	...	98
Total				214

(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)	...	...	2,207
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	5,384
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	72
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	213
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	67
(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	...	...	515
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...	...	...	537
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	...	...	13
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.			
	(a) By owners	...	...	10
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	9
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	111
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—			
	(a) By Owners	...	...	90
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	33

TABLE XI (cont.)

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	12
(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 15 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	36
	(2) Number of Families dwelling therein	49
	(3) Number of Persons dwelling therein	161
B.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
C.	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	14
	(2) Number of Persons concerned in such cases	89

See text of report under remarks on housing.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE XII

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk distributors	169
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	23
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	130
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	13
No. of Supplementary licences—pasteurised milk	9
No. of Supplementary licences—sterilised milk	10
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk	8

TABLE XIII

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BIOLOGICALLY DURING THE YEAR 1953.

Nature of Sample	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Number of samples satisfying turbidity test	T.B. Positive	T.B. Negative	% T.B. Positive	Number of Samples		% Unsatisfactory
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
(Raw Milk) Chadderton Farmers	35	34	1	—	—	—	5	30	14.2	30	5	14.2
Dairy Milk, (Raw) Chadderton ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.0	7	—	0.0
(Raw Milk) Out-District Farmers	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	16.6	5	1	16.6
Dairy Milk, (Raw) Out-Districts ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	25.0	3	1	25.0
Sterilised... ..	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	0.0	4	—	0.0
Pasteurised	12	12	—	10	2	—	—	12	0.0	10	2	1.6
T. T. Pasteurised ...	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	0.0	1	1	50.0
Accredited	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.0	1	—	0.0
Total	71	65	2	12	2	4	7	60	10.4	61	10	14.0

TABLE XIV

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	...	...	...	...	...	5
(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	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of cases where Animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases reported negative where Animals had been sold prior to investigation	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cases reported negative, no Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Orders served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE XV

FOOD PREMISES — 1953.

Number of Food Premises, by type of business in District at end of year.

Mixed (inc. sweets, ice cream and confectionery)	...	...	139
Bakehouses	...	...	42
Butchers	...	...	41
Canteens and School Meals Centres	...	...	40
Cafes	...	...	1
Fish Fryers	...	...	36
Greengrocers (inc. Fishmongers)	...	...	26
Grocers	...	...	46
Licensed Victuallers	...	...	35
			<hr/> 406 <hr/>

TABLE XVI

Unsound Food Condemned—1953.

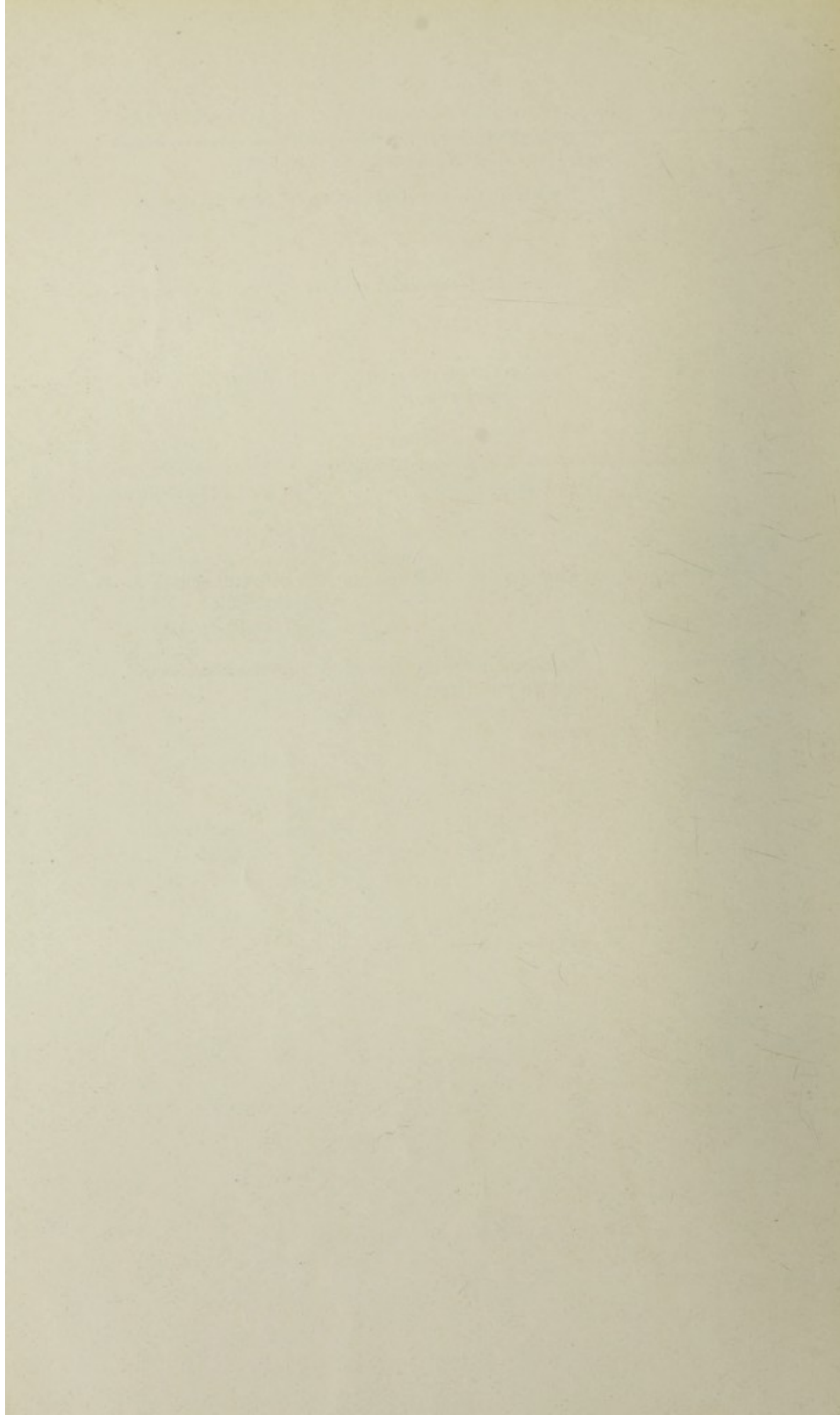
	lbs.	ozs.
Bacon	36	8
Beef (Imported)	826	8
Butter	9	0
Cheese	—	14
Chicken (Tinned)... ..	5	0
Chocolate Biscuits	3	0
Corned Beef (Tinned)	6	0
Eggs	45	0
Fish (Tinned)	6	1
Flavouring Essence	—	1
Fowl	12	0
Frozen Liquid Egg	28	0
Fruit (Tinned)	63	14
Grape Nuts	—	12
Ham (Tinned)	118	14
Health Salts	1	4
Jellies	2	0
Kidneys (Tinned)... ..	—	12
Lentils	1	0
Meat (Cooked, tinned)	33	0
Milk (Tinned)	15	6
Onions	100	0
Peel (Mixed)	2	0
Pickles	2	0
Pork	71	8
Pork Sausage	13	0
Pork (Tinned)	2	4
Preserves (Tinned)	19	0
Rabbits (Imported)	60	0
Rabbits (Tinned)	28	0
Raisins	3	8
Sandwich Spread	—	6
Self Raising Flour	9	0
Soup (Tinned)	12	0
Tapioca	1	0
Tongue (Tinned)	35	8
Veal (Tinned)	12	0
Vegetables (Tinned)	50	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,636	14

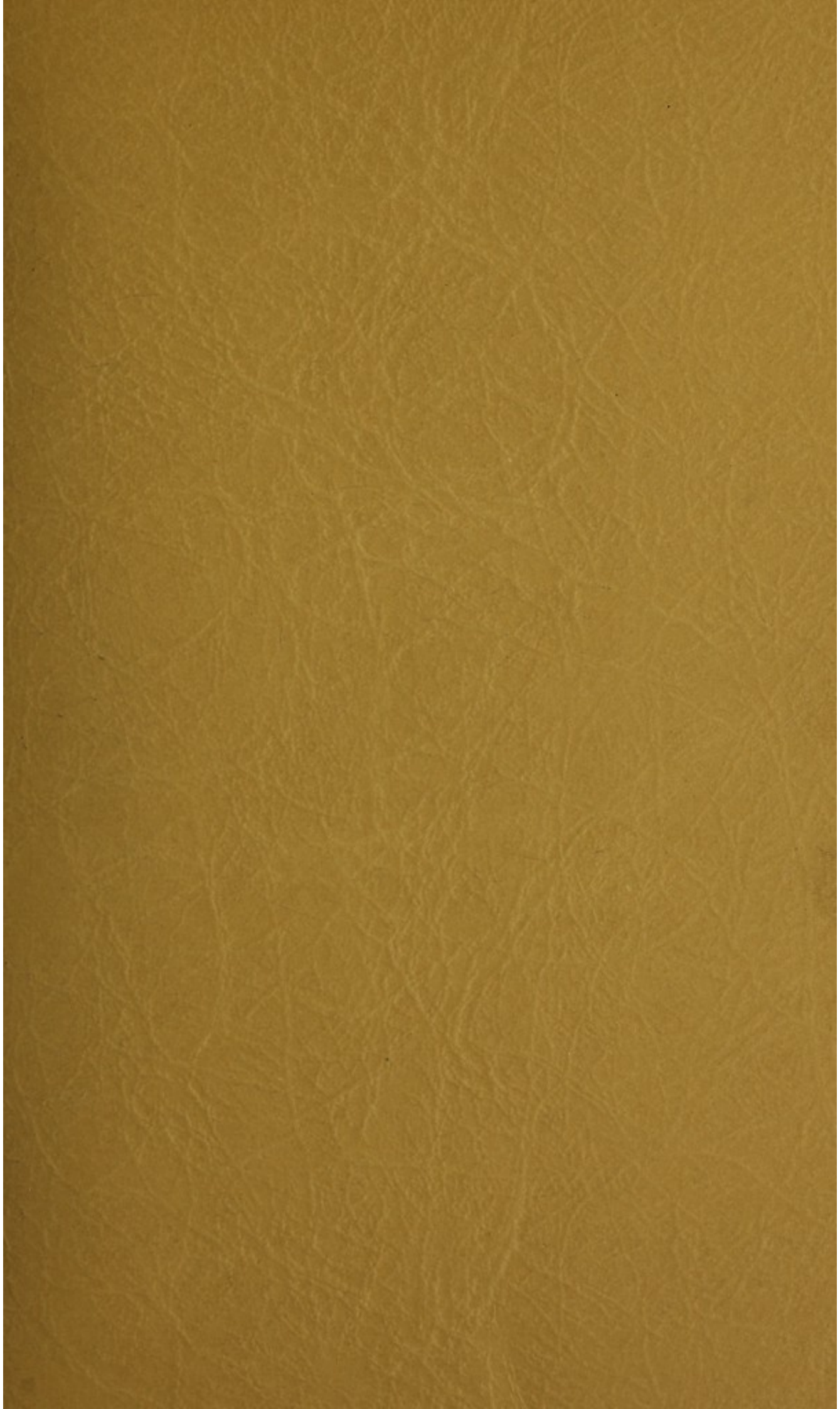
TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
Samples Submitted for Examination—1953.

	No. of Samples Taken
Bacon	1
Beef Sausage	4
Bread	1
Butter	1
Buttermilk toffee	1
Cocoa	2
Coffee	2
Coffee and Chicory	1
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	1
Cooking Salt	1
Crab paste	1
Cream, canned	1
Currants	1
Custard Powder	1
Desiccated coconut	1
Fish, canned	3
Flour	1
Fruit, bottled in syrup	1
Glaubers salt	1
Honey	1
Jam	3
Lard	1
Lemon Curd	2
Margarine	1
Marshmallow creme	1
Meat, canned	4
Milk	92
Milk whipping compound	1
Mincemeat	1
Peanut Butter	1
Pickles	2
Pork Sausage	1
Rice	1
Sago	2
Salt	1
Sauce	5
Seidlitz powders	1
Sponge cake and sponge pudding mixture, sweetened	2
Sugar	1
Sweet decoration	1
Tea	1
Tomatoes, canned	1
Whole orange drink	2
Total	155

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 Strawberry Jam	Deficient 1.1 per cent soluble solids.	No action advised.
1 Lard	Consisted of compound cooking fat.	Vendor communi- cated with.
1 Lemon Curd	Contained 4.8 per cent total fat, but only 0.3 per cent butter.	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
1 Pork Sausage	Deficient 33 per cent of minimum percentage of meat.	<i>Prosecution.</i> Vendor fined £20 and 6 gns. costs.
1 Beef Sausage	Meat content only 40 per cent.	Formal sample obtained.
1 Beef Sausage	Contained 300 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphour dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.





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