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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON



the
Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year
1965



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the

Annual Report

of the

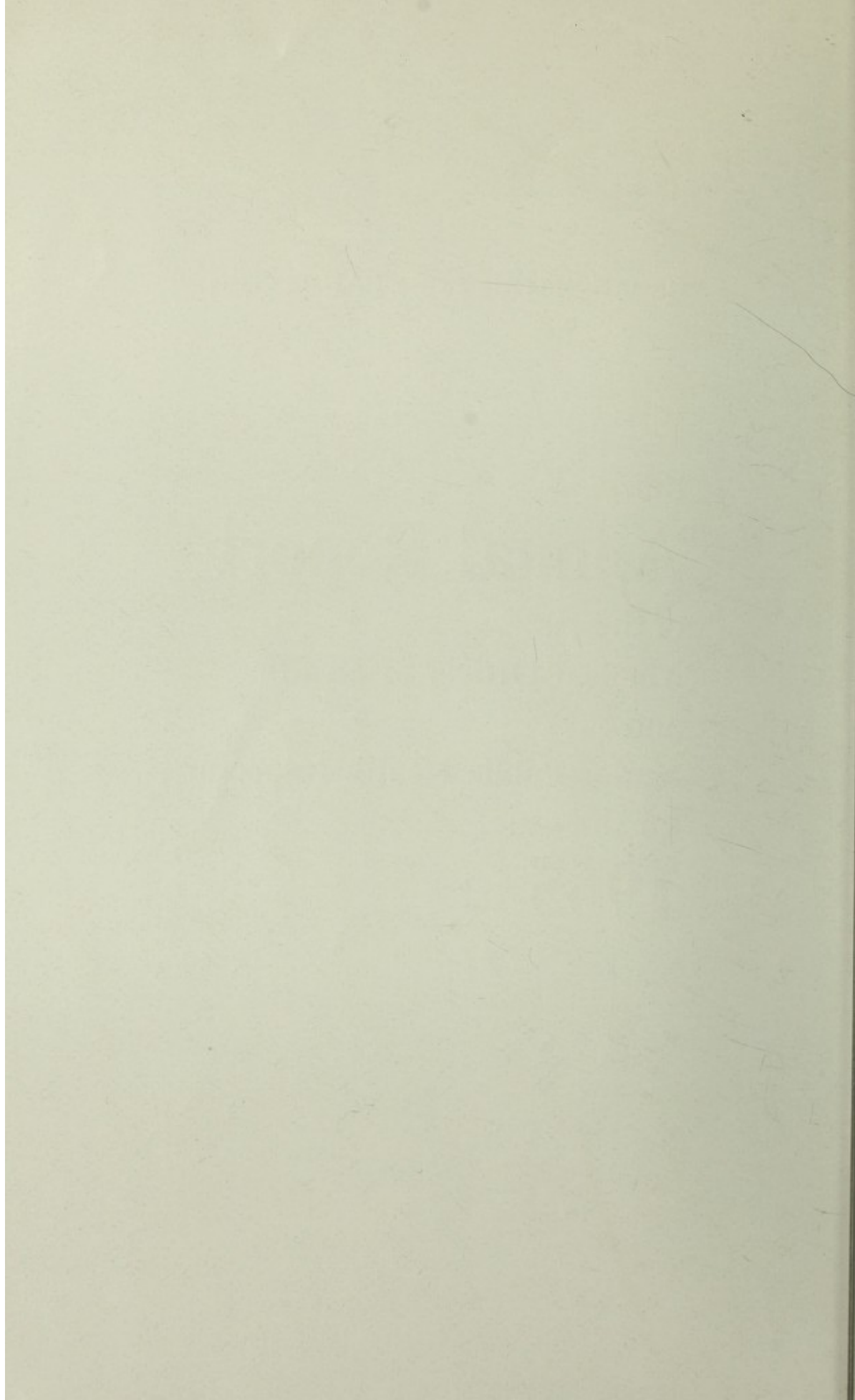
Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Public Health Inspector

for the year

1965



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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
August, 1966.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1965.

The estimated mid-1965 population was 32,390 a decrease of 190 on the mid-1964 figures. There was a total of 491 live births during the year compared with 545 in 1964. The adjusted birth rate was 15 compared with the National rate 18.1. 382 deaths occurred during the year and the adjusted death rate was 13.3 compared with the national rate of 11.5.

There were 298 cases of infectious disease notified in 1965, a decrease of 39 chiefly accounted for by the decrease in the number of Scarlet Fever cases which has become apparent in recent years particularly in the 3-10 years age group.

Repercussion from the poliomyelitis outbreak in Blackburn was felt locally in the increase-demand for oral vaccination during the latter part of the Summer. Unfortunately this increase-demand has proved to be only temporary. It is essential that infants, children and adults under 40 years of age are encouraged to receive oral polio vaccination. Immunisation is available both through local clinics and general practitioners; and as with diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus to maintain adequate child immunity at least 70-80% acceptance rate of the susceptible individuals is necessary.

At the end of the year an outbreak of food poisoning occurred at a local factory. A considerable task thus presented itself to the Public Health Inspectors in tracing the source of the outbreak; a considerable amount of success being obtained as mentioned later in this report.

During 1965 there was also a speeding up of the housing clearance programme and in the smoke control area plans, both of which have progressed more favourably during the year.

In conclusion, I must record my indebtedness to the chairman and member of the Health Committee, the Deputy Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the staff of his Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in the preparation of this report. I should especially acknowledge the help given to me by my former Deputy Dr. E. J. H. Foster prior to his leaving to take an appointment as Divisional Medical Officer in Health Division 17 at Ashton-under-Lyne.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965-66

Chairman

Councillor Walter Gresty

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Dennis Graham

Members

Councillor Charles W. Bean

Councillor Eric Butterworth

Councillor Roland Hill, J.P.

Councillor George Howard

Councillor Albert Scholes

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Councillor Harold Winterburn

Clerk of the Council

P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
(from 17th May, 1965)

STAFF

1965

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. Divisional Health Office, ' TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton. Telephone No.: Oldham MAIn 6251/2.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i> ...	ERIC J. H. FOSTER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (until 17.10.65)
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, M.INST.P.C. Inspector, Shops Act.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i> .	ERIC BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. P. W. STANLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Inspector, Shops Act. R. WADE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. (Until 11.7.65). JOHN D. LYON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. (From 13.12.65)
<i>Technical Assistant</i>	J. FOGG.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	J. R. HALLIWELL.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	J. Smith.
<i>General Clerk/Shorthand Typist</i> ...	MISS B. GARSIDE
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	MISS S. L. BAMFORD.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Though no coal is now mined in Chadderton nor in the immediate neighbourhood, it is claimed the area lies on the Lancashire coalfield. Situated on the western side of the Pennines and forming part of the lower slopes the district rises from a height of 300 feet above sea level on the western side to 500 feet as it approaches the Pennines. The western area is covered with glacial sands and gravels which in turn give way to boulder clay on the west side of the district.

It forms part of the great South East Lancashire conurbation bounded by Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Royton, and Middleton, and has a 3,013 acreage.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There is a wide variety of industry now operating in Chadderton ranging from the production of cotton, textiles, foam rubber, and plastics, to the carrying on of aircraft production, electrical engineering, and brickmaking.

The area, however, is in the main residential. A considerable number of the open spaces are maintained by the Council, and a green belt to the north of the district presents a rural outlook.

The manager of the Employment Exchange kindly supplied the following information. The year 1965 saw a continuation of the very favourable employment conditions of the preceeding year. Starting from a figure even lower than that of 1964, the numbers registered as unemployed continued to fall throughout the year, from 1.1% of the working population in January, to 0.7% in December, the lowest figure recorded for many years. At the same time the number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges which remained unfilled show a corresponding increase for both men and women throughout the year. The amount of short-time work was negligible.

The total working population of the area at June, 1964 (the latest date for which figures are available) was 81,663—an increase of 500 over the previous year's figure. There were 1,000 more women, and 500 fewer men.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1965)	32,390
Population (Census, 1961)	32,568
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1965 (according to rate book)	11,878
Rateable value	£1,320,462
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£5,100
Number of hours sunshine during 1965	580.5
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ...	169
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	April
Day on which most sunshine was recorded, 13th May, 16th July	12 hours each

1961 CENSUS INFORMATION

TOTAL POPULATION		32,568	100%
CHILD POPULATION	All Pre-School (up to 5 years old)	2,538	7.75%
	All School (Age 5 to 14 inclusive)	4,482	13.7%
	Total Children under 15	7,020	21.5%
TOTAL MALES 15 to 64 "Working Population"		10,608	32.5%
FEMALES	15 to 44 "Reproductive Population"	6,378	19.5%
	45 to 60	3,836	12%
ELDERLEY PERSONS	Females 60 and over	3,245	10%
	Males 65 and over	1,481	4.5%
	Total Pensionable	4,726	14.5%

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS			11,551	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupier		6,778	59%
	Local Authority Owned		1,578	13.5%
	Rented Unfurnished		2,813	24.5%
	Other Types Tenure		382	3%
Amenities	Without Exclusive Use	Cold Water Tap	14	—
		Hot Water System	2,379	20.5%
		Fixed Bath	3,481	30%
		W.C.	1,336	11.5%
With All 4 Above Amenities			7,911	68.5%

Table I
VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)	491
	Males Females
Legitimate	227 228
Illegitimate	17 19
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude Rate	15.2
Adjusted Rate	15.0
(Comparability factor 0.99)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	7.3
Stillbirths	7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	14.1
Total Live and Stillbirths	498
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	18
	Males Females
Legitimate	9 7
Illegitimate	2 —
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	36.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	35.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	55.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	24.4
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	24.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	38.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Total Deaths (all ages)	382
Death rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude Rate	11.8
Adjusted Rate	13.3
(Comparability factor 1.14)	
Principal Causes of Death	
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	140
Cancer (all sites)	70
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	55
Disease of the Respiratory System	46

Table II**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS**

		1965	1964	1960	1955	1945
Live Births	No.	491	545	567	418	455
	Adjusted Rate	15.0	16.6	18.0	13.8	16.1*
Still Births	No.	7	6	11	10	24
	Adjusted Rate	14.1	10.9	19.0	23.0	48.0
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	498	551	578	428	499
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	18 36.7	8 14.7	14 24.7	8 19.0	13 22.0
Neo-Natal Deaths	No. Rate	12 24.4	6 11.0	11 19.4	8 19.0	4 11.2
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	0 Nil	0 Nil	0 Nil	0 Nil	0 Nil
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	382 13.3	409 14.3	399 14.4	352 12.2	339 11.5*

* Crude Rate

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. On this basis the total number during 1965 was 229 compared with 226 in 1964.

Table III

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	1965	1964	1963	1960	1955
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	—	1	2	3	1	1
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	7	6	13	16	11	9	12
Breast	—	4	4	6	6	7	3
Lung & Bronchus	13	3	16	13	13	13	9
Uterus	—	5	5	2	3	2	2
Other Sites	15	16	31	35	24	31	35
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	—	1	2	3	2	2
Diabetes	—	2	2	3	2	3	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	28	27	55	76	57	72	51
Coronary Disease, Angina	46	30	76	94	85	53	44
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	5	6	5
Other Heart Disease	19	30	49	44	52	52	45
Other Circulatory Disease	5	10	15	17	25	26	28
Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Pneumonia	10	12	22	13	16	17	8
Bronchitis	17	5	22	27	37	38	37
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	—	2	5	5	7	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	3	4	4	2	7	8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1	4	6	3	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	3	4	4	2	2	5
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	16	23	39	27	34	34	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	4	9	5	8	5	4
All Other Accidents	1	4	5	4	10	5	9
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	2	2	4	4	5	3	6
	193	189	382	409	416	399	352

Table IV
AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1965	1964	1960
Under 1	11	7	18	8	14
1—4	—	—	—	2	1
5—14	2	2	4	1	3
15—24	4	1	5	4	2
25—44	9	6	15	15	11
45—64	44	28	72	113	104
65—74	58	47	105	123	102
Over 75	65	98	163	143	162
Totals ...	193	189	382	409	399

In 1965 there were 382 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 11.8 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the population on the number of deaths was 13.3. In 1964 it was 14.3. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table III and ages at death in Table IV.

As has been the pattern for many recent years, the main causes of death were degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer and diseases of the respiratory system. This is to be expected in a generally ageing population. The main concern seems to be the increase in death from coronary disease. Nationally there were recorded more deaths from coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease than in any previous year, many victims of this disease being in the middle age group, also there were twice as many men as women.

Table V

INFANT MORTALITY—1965

(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
Asphyxia and Cerebra	1	2	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations ..	—	2	—	1	1	4
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	2	4
Prematurity	3	3	—	—	—	6
Other Diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	4	8	—	3	3	18

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 18 infant deaths in 1965, an increase of 10 deaths over the 1964 figure. This gives an infant mortality rate of 36.7 per 1,000 live births, which is much above the national rate of 19/1,000. Twelve of these deaths occurred during the first week of life, when the greatest risk to infant life is found. The main causes being prematurity, congenital malformation and cerebral haemorrhage. Nevertheless it is distressing that there is still a high loss of infant life during the year.

Only once during the last 6 years has the Chadderton infant mortality rate been lower than the National average rate. Every care must be taken to ensure that expectant mothers have as high a standard of ante-natal care as possible.

There were 7 stillbirths giving a rate of 14.1 per 100 births an increase of 1 over last year.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Number of Deaths	18	8	14	14	13	14
Infant Mortality Rate ...	36.7	14.7	24.9	24.9	25.2	24.7
National Infant Mortality Rate	19	20	20.9	21.4	21.4	21.7

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1965	14.1	24.4	36.7
1964	10.9	11.0	14.7
1960	19.0	19.4	24.7
1955	23	19	19

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such deaths associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.

SECTION B

Table VI

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1965

Notifiable Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)										
	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS									
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	Un-known
Scarlet Fever	34	—	7	12	11	1	1	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	220	13	65	78	58	2	2	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis—											
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal											
Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	27	—	11	1	4	5	2	4	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	291	14	85	93	74	8	5	9	2	1	4

SCARLET FEVER

34 cases of scarlet fever were notified, an increase of 25 on 1964. With modern treatment this disease is not generally a serious menace to health, but it is becoming more common, particularly in the 3-10 years old age group.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was a decrease of 29 cases of this disease from last year only 5 being notified. Many cases are now of a mild kind and immunisation against the disease is freely available.

MEASLES

There was a decrease in the number of cases notified, as to be expected in the normal pattern of this two-yearly cycle for this disease. During late 1965 a few pilot schemes were carried out in various parts of the country with a measles vaccine. During the next few years the effect of this vaccine, may modify the course of the disease, though mass vaccination is not yet available.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

For the fourth year in succession no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified in Chadderton. During the year there was an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Blackburn and consequently there was a temporary increase for vaccination felt at Chadderton.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases.

SMALLPOX

No cases. Vaccination is still the main means of control, particularly as the main risk of smallpox is through the importation from endemic cases.

DYSENTERY

27 cases were reported during the year. Personal cleanliness is very important in controlling this disease which is highly contagious.

FOOD POISONING

There was an outbreak of food poisoning at the end of 1965 notified from one of the local aircraft factories. Although many cases were not notified to Chadderton as they lived in other areas, considerable effort was put in by the Public Health Inspectors in tracing the source of the infection. The management of the works were very co-operative in assisting the Inspectors in this outbreak. The organism *Salmonella typhi-murium* was finally isolated from the turkey carcasses. This organism is well known as the cause of outbreaks, and the highest standards of hygiene are necessary in food preparation and handling of food particularly when cold meat is being used.

TYPHOID FEVER

During the Summer two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified in the district—the first cases for several years. It was however remarkable that the two cases, occurring within a fairly compact district, proved to be from completely different sources. The first patient was a middle-aged man, who had apparently contracted the disease whilst on a coach tour of Southern Europe a few weeks earlier; the second patient was a youth who appeared to have contracted the infection from his father, who was found to be carrying, although himself not suffering from the disease. Both cases were promptly removed to infectious-diseases hospitals and made uneventful recoveries. The youth's father also had prolonged treatment in hospital.

As a result of prompt isolation and intensive contact tracing, no secondary cases occurred and I am indebted not only to our own Public Health Inspectors but also the Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors of Oldham County Borough for the co-operation afforded us. I should also place on record my appreciation of the co-operation of both families involved, who took all possible steps to limit the possibility of spread which could possibly have lead to widespread disruption of social, commercial and industrial life.

Table VII
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1965	1964	1963	1960	1955
Scarlet Fever	34	9	11	30	35
Whooping Cough	5	34	18	5	10
Measles	220	288	193	352	413
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	2	3	18	16	10
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	3	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	3	—	—
Dysentery	27	16	3	88	290
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia	2	4	2	5	10
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	1	—	5	2
Erysipelas	2	—	2	1	2
	291	337	251	505	778

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65-74	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	3		-		1		-	

The number of cases of pulmonary disease showed a decrease of 13 on last year's figures. For the third year no new cases of non-pulmonary disease were notified.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by ' Mass Radiography ' Units. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chance of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 99 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 12 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

A tuberculosis health visitor of the County Council carries out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

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. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
Central Monday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Monday).

A relaxation class was held every second Friday. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners. Four midwives serve the area at present.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Eaves Lane Wednesday and Friday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance)
Central Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance Tuesday and every other Thursday).

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets, and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

Day Nurseries

The nurseries provide care for the children of mothers who go out to work, and in particular those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, 2 factories in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
No. of days County Nurseries open during 1965	245	245
No. of places available	8,085	8,085
Total attendances		
0-2	1,522	1,014
3-5	4,827	5,106

Unmarried Mothers

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the County Council as local health authority. Those in need of help are put in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary services and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection by immunisation is now available against small-pox, Poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, the vaccine now being given by mouth.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9-30 to 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held at Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :—

Monday	9—12-30	1-30—5-0
Tuesday	9—12-30	1-30—5-0
Wednesday ..	9—12-30	1-30—5-0
Thursday ...		1-30—5-0
Friday	9—12-30	1-30—5-0

Dental services are available for scholars, expectant mothers, and certain pre-school children.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Speech Therapy

Clinics are held at Eaves Lane, all day Tuesday and Friday morning, and at the Central Clinic Friday afternoons. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Educational Guidance

County Teachers of the Deaf attend Eaves Lane Clinic during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might not otherwise benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area, and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below:—

No. of individual cases attended	3,175
No. of day routine visits	27,779
No. of night routine visits	170
No. of casual visits	724

Home Help Service

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help organiser. A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.

Tuberculosis Care

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendance at the Chest Clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of old people is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has five, comprising 180 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people. At Denton House there are also accommodated 30 persons in flatlets with a full-time warden in charge.

Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in seven divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of these services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are eleven Over Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

There are weekly meetings of the social centre for physically handicapped people, and of the social centre for blind persons in the district.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :—

Central	Wednesday and Thursday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Eaves Lane	Monday	1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon

The chiropody service is also available to old people in their own homes who for medical reasons are unable to attend the Clinic.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers, or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council. Vehicles from the two ambulance stations in the division are directed by radio from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD 3021.)

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester.

During the year 291 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 44 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 4 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium, 2 Shigella-Somnei and one case of Cl. Welchii. The remaining 240 specimens were negative.

I am most grateful to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council, Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at 'Enville House,' Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHton 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :—

During 1965, requests for children to be received into care came from 15 families in Chadderton and these involved 33 children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for 10 children from 7 families to be received into care. 11 of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Two families were deserted by the mother, one family faced eviction and one application was of miscellaneous nature.

One enquiry from prospective foster parents was received from the Chadderton area during 1965, and the application was approved for long stay children.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. Ten boys from the Chadderton district were committed to an approved school during 1965, and three children were committed to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Committee by Councillor H. Shanley.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

This latest Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the Children Act, 1948, and any provisions made by the local authority may, if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind, or, exceptionally, in cash.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.

The Act also introduces new legislation in respect of children in need of care, protection of control, juvenile courts, approved schools and general provisions as to the employment of children and young persons. The department was able to offer advice and assistance to thirty-five families residing in the Chadderton area during the period under review.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
September, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my honour and privilege to present a report of the work done by the staff of your Public Health Department during the year 1965.

The year saw some staff changes in the department, Mr. Raymond Wade, Additional Public Health Inspector, leaving in July to take up duties with another Authority, and Mr. P. W. Stanley, Additional Public Health Inspector terminated his appointment at the end of the year. It was your decision that a Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector be appointed and in December Mr. John D. Lyon took up his duties in the office.

In introducing the report it is felt the attention of members should be drawn to the fact that the Clearance of Unfit Houses, the making of Compulsory Purchase Orders, work under the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the continued progress in the abolition of waste water closets was carried on throughout the year and a scheduled programme was maintained.

Mention must also be made that the problem of refuse disposal became very acute during the year, but was alleviated by the acquisition of the disused railway line adjacent to the Crossley Bridge tip. It is strongly recommended that the Council never allow such a position to arise in the future, but see to it that ample provision is made for disposal of the town's refuse.

My thanks are due and given to all those officers in other departments who have so readily provided information for the compilation of the report, and for all the help received during the year in the day-to-day contacts. Co-operation between departments is a valuable asset to smooth administration in Local Government.

I also express my thanks to members of the two Committees principally connected with the Health Department for their consideration and help when problems of policy have been under discussion. I thank Dr. Brackenridge and his colleagues for the valuable assistance given during the year particularly with regard to maintaining the clearance programme, and finally record my deep appreciation of the support given by members of the staff within the department. Their efforts and their work can make or mar the achievements of the office.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following tables give some indication of the wide field covered by Sanitary Administration, and generally summarise the work done in relation to what can be said to be the humdrum sphere of the routine work of a Health Department.

With regard to some of the visits more detail will be given in other sections of the report, and comment has been made in previous reports that the tables merely give statistical details whilst in no way do they stress the number of counter enquiries nor yet the actual number and type of complaints received and which need attention.

Though it proved necessary to serve statutory notices no court action was needed for their enforcement during the year.

Table VIII
MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES
FOR 1965

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	82
Re-inspections of notices served	1,003
Visits re. vermin	389
„ to factories	79
„ to stables and piggeries	16
„ re. Shops Act	119
„ to Schools	23
„ re. drains and drain tests	894
„ re. offensive accumulations	40
„ re. swimming baths water sampling	2
„ re. Pet Animals Act	4
„ re. keeping poultry	5
„ re. marine stores	13
„ re. public cleansing	312
„ to tip and salvage depot	176
„ re. atmospheric pollution	64
„ to rag flock premises	1
„ re. storage of petroleum	8
„ re. fresh water closets	410
„ re. waste water closets	180
„ to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	103
Interviews and other visits	305

Notices Served

Informal Notices	104
Statutory Notices	411

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 24	2
„ 39	10
„ 45	5
„ 47	375
„ 93	12

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	69
Statutory notices by owners	41
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	181
No. of Summary Proceedings taken	—

Table IX

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED 1965

	Found	Remedied
Defective roofs and flashings	24	5
„ chimney stacks	2	2
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ...	24	6
„ pointing and brickwork of walls ...	15	3
„ doors, windows and sashcords	35	7
„ plaster	13	4
„ ceilings	2	1
„ floors and stairs	6	1
„ firegrates	3	—
„ sinks	1	1
„ waste pipes and channels	9	3
„ drains	20	10
„ closets (fresh water) and structures	21	12
„ closets (waste water) and structures	8	1
„ dustbins	901	935
Miscellaneous	7	2

WATER SUPPLY

Chadderton receives water from three undertakings these being Oldham Corporation, Manchester Corporation and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board. The first mentioned supplies by far the greater number of houses in the Urban Area, Manchester merely supplying a number of houses in South Chadderton whilst Heywood and Middleton Water Board supplies houses in the Middleton Junction Area on the West side of Manchester/Rochdale railway.

No joint supplies exist in the area and all houses have internal piped supplies with the exception of a small number of houses in the Chadderton Heights area where shallow wells are used.

The quantity of water supplied during 1965 was adequate but, and I reiterate this matter year after year, there are blocks of properties where too many houses are serviced from a hand service pipe with a resultant loss of pressure in some residences.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The river Irk, Wince Brook, Bower Brook, and Springbrook are all streams flowing through Chadderton. All are polluted to a greater or lesser degree, but, with the exception of some flooding from Bower Brook, little or no nuisance is caused by or emanates from them.

Responsibility for the condition of the water in the streams is that of the Mersey and Weaver River Board, and any complaint of serious pollution is referred to the board.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

No extension of the sewerage system was carried out in 1965 as the development which took place during the year did not necessitate lengthening or increasing the size of any sewer. Work on the provision of the long awaited pumping plant at the sewage works was begun. When this is completed all sewage will be treated in the Oldham Corporation's plant which is adjacent to the works in Chadderton.

As previously reported there are cottages and farmsteads in the Northern section of the Urban District where no sewerage system exists. Consequently a weekly collection and disposal of the contents of twenty-eight sanitary pails is maintained.

Two farms have sewage disposal plants.

The Council's Public Health Inspectors continue to supervise the repair of any defective drain discovered and in this connection a total of 894 visits were made during 1965.

The drainage labourer paid 256 visits for the release of choked drains and a further 180 for the clearing of blockages in waste water closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council's policy of eliminating waste water closets by statutory action was carried on during 1965 with a result that 375 notices under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 were served. No objections were received, but a number of owners elected to have the conversions done by their own contractor rather than have it done by a Council's employee.

A total of 244 conversions of waste water closets to fresh water closets was carried out during the year.

Table X
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1965	Number at end of 1965
Pail Closets	—	28
Waste Water Closets	244	447
Trough Closets	—	—
Fresh Water Closets	—	13,232
	244	13,679

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

The following table indicates the work done by the Rodent Operator during 1965 in a statistical manner, but it does not reveal the calls made for service on many occasions outside normal office hours when rodents have been seen in yards or gardens.

One sewer treatment was again carried out in May when again baits containing Fluoroacetemide were laid. This form of poisoning is having marked effect on the rat population in sewers.

Table XI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1965

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	21	11,878	1,372	13,571	32
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	3	297	6	306	—
(b) Survey under the Act ...	3	10	—	13	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	4	994	6	1,004	—
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	6	251	3	260	—
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	—	56	3	59	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	4	262	6	272	—
VI. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	5	646	9	660	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS—1965

Number of manholes in the district—1,339

Number of manholes baited
(Fluoroacetemide was used)

May
562

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The most important feature to report upon under this heading is that relating to the introduction of paper sacks for storage of refuse at domestic premises and the withdrawal of dustbins from an area in North Ward. Approximately 745 houses were supplied with free standing sack holders during November. As the year closed it was too early to assess the advantages or disadvantages but it can be reported that the householders accepted the change without complaint, and there was no complaint from anyone after the first fortnight and a few minor troubles concerning the changing of sacks had been put in order.

Generally a regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the district and this was accomplished by the use of three vehicles manned in two cases by a driver and six loaders and in the third a driver and four loaders.

The collection of bulky items of house refuse continued, and this section of the service increased considerably during the year. The increased collection brought in its train the problem of disposal as normal tipping is most unsatisfactory. During 1965 some concentration was given to the matter of the collection of trade waste, and many more tradesmen in the district began paying for this service, whilst a number of industrialists had their collection fees increased.

The problem of refuse disposal became very acute during the year due to anticipated development in the Cowhill Area upsetting the planned tipping space. Tipping at Crossley Bridge continued, and the purchase of the disused railway track considerably relieved the situation, but serious consideration needs to be given to future methods of disposal. A critical situation such as arose in 1965 must not be allowed to be repeated.

A serious tip fire took place in May and this further aggravated the disposal problem, because of the difficulty of tipping away from the site of the fire due to the lack of space.

A Michigan Tractor Shovel was delivered in May and this greatly assisted in preventing the spread of the tip fire as it allowed of the digging out of the burning material and the speedier spread of suitable cover to blanket the fire.

Two mechanical street sweepers operated throughout the year and in addition there were occasions when some streets were swept manually. The provision of labour for this type of work proved most difficult. Applicants for work were most unwilling to accept a street-sweeper's job. However, a fairly regular cleansing of the streets was maintained, the main routes being swept at least once and in some instances twice per week.

Table XII give some indication of the loads of refuse collected and the table following shows what income accrued from salvage collection.

Each year as I write this report I feel that, despite criticism, the men doing the job of public cleansing are worthy of some thanks. In rain or snow, sunshine or shower, their work goes on, and whilst they may not always give entire satisfaction, they do a service which if left undone soon causes alarm and not a little storm from angry householders.

DUSTBIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

Introduced in 1959 this scheme continues to operate and during 1965 1,111 dustbins were sent out to replace worn out containers. Having some experience of the difficulty of having householders replace dustbins prior to 1959, I am often surprised at the way a new dustbin is often demanded as a right. When notices had to be served and the cost of the service was not rate-borne the officer when inspecting was often told the dustbin could be used for some further time. Any minor defect now often means an appeal for replacement. 72 dustbins were sold during the year.

Table XII
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1965

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
28	18,005	181	180	10	0	19	1		93
29	220,010	870	2,320	5	0	2	13	0	252
30	205,005	810	2,100	5	0	2	11	0	253
32	1,200	15	15	0	0	1	0	0	80
33	160,020	650	1,705	10	0	2	12	0	246
76	2,005	30	20	0	0	13	2		66
Demonstration Vehicle	5,800	35	60	5	0	1	14	0	165
	612,045	2,591	6,401	15	0	2	9	0	236

ANALYSIS OF LOADS—1965

Loads

2,480	Refuse Collection.
1,248	Trade Refuse taken to Tip.
101	Canteen refuse.
11	Condemned food to sewage works.
765	Household refuse needing special collection.
346	Covering material to Tip.
220	Ashes from schools.
824	Salvage Collection.
55	Nightsoil to Sewage Works.
141	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
47	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
145	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
103	Delivery of dustbins.
57	Collection of waste for which special payment made.
112	Public Offices.
6,655	Total

Table XIII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1965

	tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	168	18	2	0	1,252	12	1
Woollens and Rags	4	9	0	0	57	9	3
Steel Scrap	3	2	2	0	17	3	9
Destructor Bales	15	0	1	0	82	11	4
Dustbin Bales	6	15	0	0	18	11	2
Mixed Loads	2	6	2	0	10	2	10
Shearings	2	16	0	0	15	9	4
Copper		1	0	20	9	19	3
Brass			1	10	2	0	8
Aluminium		5	2	20	23	10	0
Lead and Brass			3	0	3	7	6
	203	15	2	22	1,492	17	2

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The 1st July, 1965, saw the No. 6 Smoke Control Order become operative, and another 875 acres of land whereon were situated 1,143 premises came under the provisions of the smoke control orders.

Had it not been that one objector to the making of the No. 7 Order refused to withdraw his objection it may well have been that 1965 would have seen also the confirmation of a further order.

The Council is to be congratulated in its efforts to establish smoke control areas and whilst awaiting the confirmation of the No. 7 Order progress was made in a survey for the No. 8. It can be truthfully said that the Council has well supported the efforts of its officers in promoting the cause of Clean Air, and has meant that the work has gone on with the full knowledge that no obstruction would be met in Committee or Council. This has not been so in other districts, and due credit ought to be given to the members of the Council for assistance given in this vital aspect of environmental health.

Regular daily readings of smoke and sulphur pollution of the atmosphere continued to be made during the year using the volumetric recording apparatus in the Central Library, and monthly recordings of sulphur dioxide pollution were taken by use of the instrument situated in the Girls' Grammar School playing field on Broadway. These readings were forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and are being used in the National Survey.

The Council maintained its membership of and representation to the various Clean Air Organisations throughout the year. Its officers have assisted in the drafting of a table of costs of adaptations of fireplaces which is now accepted by many authorities in South East Lancashire and North Cheshire.

Table XIV
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	Total
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875	256	2,018
Private Dwellings ..	1,279	146	481	292	384	1,085	1,706	5,373
Local Authority Dwellings ...	133	-	3	228	588	-	406	1,358
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13	70	123
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14	4	32
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31	9	108
Total Premises	1,419	147	505	536	998	1,143	2,195	6,994
Date submitted to Ministry ...	27.8.59	19.1.60	29.8.61	22.1.62	17.10.62	14.3.63	10.5.62	-
Objections received .	800	29	1	4	2	2	1	839
Objections withdrawn ...	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	5
Date of Public Enquiry ...	13.1.60	5.5.60	-	13.6.62	27.2.63	-	Awat'd	-
Date of Confirmation ...	31.3.60	9.11.60	10.1.62	16.8.62	4.6.63	11.9.64	Awat'd	-
Date of Operation	1.12.60	1.10.61	1.7.63	1.7.63	1.7.64	1.7.65	Awat'd	-

Table XV

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1965.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	10	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	139	71	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	18	—	—	—
	167	74		—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

The number of inspections of these types of premises fell to seventy-four during 1965, but, having regard to the fact that no notices of contraventions were received from the Factory Inspections Department it would therefore appear that generally there was little need for complaint about the general working condition.

Table XV gives a tabulated statement of the number of factories in the district and of the inspections made. It will be noted from the table no contraventions were discovered or reported during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Under the provisions of this Act which came into force on the 1st August, 1964, 189 visits were made during the year.

Table XVa shows the number and type of premises registered under the Act together with the number of persons employed in those premises.

It must be remembered that offices attached to factories and within the curtilage of the factory premises, local authority and Nationalised Industry Offices, and offices and establishments of railway premises, do not come under the purview of the Council's Inspectors but are visited by the Factory Inspectorate.

No exemptions were granted to any establishment and none were applied for during the year.

Two reports of accidents affecting employees working in registered premises within the district were received during the year. In both cases they affected persons making deliveries to the premises.

Table XVa

	CLASS OF PREMISES				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Shops, Ware-houses	Catering Establish-ments Open to Public, Can-teens	Fuel Storage Depots
No. of Registered Premises at End of Year	18	114	9	36	—
No. of Registered Premises Receiving a General In-spection During Year	2	71	2	16	—
No. of Exemptions Current at End of Year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Space (S.5(2))	—	—	—	—	—
Temperature (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Washing Facilities (S.10)	—	—	—	—	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council is the authority for the enforcement of this Act, and during the year the Inspectors made 119 visits under its provisions.

No instances of infringements of the Act were recorded.

SWIMMING BATHS

Once again thanks are due to the Baths Superintendent for the supply of the following information concerning the use of the baths and wash-house during the year.

School children and students attending in conducted parties totalled	37,034
--	--------

Number of swimmers paying admission,	
Adults	29,330
Children	20,404
Club Members	4,402
	54,156

Number of persons using the slipper bath,	
Old Age Pensioners at reduced charges	1,461
Others	13,732
	15,193

Number of persons using wash-house facilities	19,132
---	--------

The Baths were regularly used by the Chadderton Amateur Swimming Club for the training and coaching of persons in swimming and the like.

Two samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and both were reported upon as satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

There was no change in the number of schools provided in the district during the year, and again the figures are as follows :—

16 Primary Schools.	3 Secondary Modern Schools.
2 Grammar Schools.	1 Day Special School.

In addition there is also provided a Junior Training Centre. 23 visits to schools were made by the inspectors.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

103 visits had to be paid by inspectors because of caravans parking on various sites in the area, and many complaints were received from local residents.

Usually the caravanners were found to be occupied by families of men dealing in scrap metal, and they were moved in a short time of being found, but their comings and goings cause some considerable administrative problems, and on occasions it was only the presence of police and the sight of a vehicle to tow the caravans off the parking place that resulted in their moving.

Mention has been made of this problem in previous reports and until the sites commonly used have been developed or fenced it is unlikely that there will be much elimination of the evil. To provide a permanent site for such people is not to be recommended for an area such as Chadderton. Usually unwanted scrap is merely dumped with the result some special collection proves necessary to prevent eyesores. Whilst it can be argued that rules and regulations concerning the use of an established site could be introduced it is felt the enforcement would prove most difficult bearing in mind the type of caravanners met in this connection.

One effective method of shortening the stay is to prevent access to water supply and householders have been told to refuse requests for water, but inspectors have been informed of the problem confronting the household when a child is sent with a can or bucket.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

Licences in force, 1965—Petrol in Underground Tanks	36
Petroleum mixtures	8
New licences issued, 1965	1
No. of visits paid in connection with the administration of the Acts and Regulations	8

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Work under the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act during 1965 meant the taking of action against the owner of two dogs which were kept in a garage. Despite a prosecution and the imposition of a fine the owners took no action towards the removal of the dogs nor steps to prevent their continual barking.

Following upon the service of notices and the threat of further legal proceedings the dogs were removed and the noise nuisance thus abated.

Some further complaints concerning noise from two factories were investigated, but the noises complained of were insufficient to merit action, and all that could be done to minimise noise was being done at the respective factories.

13 visits were made in the investigation of noise nuisance.

ANIMALS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964

Under this act any person having boarding kennels and the like under his or her control must have the establishment licensed by the Local Authority.

During 1965, 4 licences were issued and the establishments were kept under supervision throughout the year.

A complaint was received that conditions at one establishment were unsatisfactory but investigation and inspection by the Council's officers and the local inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals failed to substantiate the allegation and no action was taken.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MARINE STORES

No offensive trade as per those defined in the Public Health Act, 1936 exist in Chadderton, but there are 9 registered dealers in scrap metal, three of these also operating the business of rag sorting.

13 inspections of premises used for such operations were made during the year.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD PREMISES

The regular visitation of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold was maintained during the year. Though there are no records of the need to serve notices or taking of formal action this is not to say that little was done by the inspectors. The regular inspection, the word of advice during the visit, and the apparent looking in the holes and corners all have a marked effect upon the food handler.

The following tables give some idea of the types of establishments existing and the number of visits made during the year.

Table XVI

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	123	110
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	31	34
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	36	55
Bakers and Confectioners	24	27
Fried Fish Shops	19	11
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.)	29	57
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	84	168

Table XVII

**Premises registered under Section 16 of the
Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Ice-Cream Premises	98	35
Sausage Manufacturers	17	55
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	13	81
Fish Frying Premises	19	11
Pickling and Preserve Works	2	6
Meat Pie Makers	26	27

Table XVIII
MEAT INSPECTION—1965

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed.....	229	104	2	2,195	17	—
Number Inspected	229	104	2	2,195	17	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	3	—	15	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.6%	2.8%	0.0%	.68%	11.7%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—266lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION

Two private slaughterhouses continued to function during the year, and inspection of the carcasses of all cattle, sheep, and pigs slaughtered was carried out. This meant Sunday working by the Inspectors in order to maintain this standard of 100 per cent inspection.

The slaughterhouses were kept to a fair standard of hygiene and no action was called for except the odd verbal caution relative to the cleaning of lairages and the occasional small contravention of the Hygiene Regulations.

The Council decided to make charges for meat inspection in September, 1963 and the income during 1965 totalled £96 4s. 9d.

134 visits to the slaughterhouses were made, and 30 inspections of butchers' shops were carried out.

UNSOUND FOOD

The Council's inspectors are often called to the wholesale warehouses in the area where food is stored and distributed in order to provide condemnation notes for unfit food. There are times also when the shopkeeper reports something wrong and a visit is made to examine the foodstuff.

The following table shows the type and weights of food so condemned during the year.

The County Medical Officer has provided information relative to Food Sampling affecting Chadderton. This is tabulated in Table XIX and thanks are expressed for the information supplied.

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1965

	lbs.
Tinned Meats	390
Tinned Fruit and Fruit Juices	1562
Tinned Soups, Stews and Vegetables ...	976
Tinned Fish	147
Tinned Puddings	115
Tinned Milk and Cream	124
Tinned Preserves	103
Tinned Junior Foods	45
Butter	2
Cereals	3
Meat	89
Chocolates and Sweets	9
Miscellaneous	2
	3567

Table XX

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1965

	No. of Samples taken
Beef Sausages	3
Pork Sausages	3
Brawn	1
Meat Pudding	1
Jelly with Fruit (jar)	1
Tomato Juice (Canned)	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Golden Raising Powder	2
Pudding Mixture (Unsweetened)	1
Biscuits	1
Portion of Large Sliced Loaf	1
Crystapen V. Tablets	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Margarine	1
Steak and Kidney Pudding, Canned	1
Apple Pudding, Canned	1
Cereals and Pulses	2
Pancake and Batter Mixture	2
Sage	1
Cranberry Sauce, Canned	1
Oxtail Soup, Dried	1
Pancake and Yorkshire Pudding Mixture (Opened Packet)	1
Blackcurrant Health Drink with vit. 'C' ...	1
Dried Mint	1
Shredded Beef Suet	1
Sweets	1
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	1
Breakfast Grill, Canned	1
Fruit, Canned	1
Sauce	1
Butter	1
Self-Raising Flour	1

	No. of Samples taken
Meat Pie	1
Eccles Cake	1
Flour Confectionery	3
Herbs, Dried, Mixed	1
Sweets	1
Paynocil Tablets	1
Dramamine Tablets	1
Custard Powder	1
Instant Mashed Potato	1
Effervescent Aspirin Tablets	1
Mustard Compound, Liquid	1
Colouring Material	1
Sandwich Cake	1
Apples (Fresh)	2
Fruit (Dried)	2
Syrup	1
Pastry Mixture	1
Oatmeal	1
Sponge Pudding Mixture	1
Table Jelly	2
Mincemeat	1
Christmas Pudding	1
Multivite Tablets	1
Multivite Pellets	1
Agarol	1
Soup, Canned	1
Suet, Shredded	1
Marmalade	1
Shandy, Canned	1
Cake Decorations, Edible	1

SAMPLING—1965

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Informal Milk	Contained 0.8 milligramme of black rubber.	Dairy cautioned.
1 Pork Sausage	Poor in meat content and contained preservative without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.
1 Portion of Large Sliced Loaf	Contained 1.95 grammes of discoloured crumb, due to carbon of 0.08% iron including also 2 fragments of wood weighing 0.24 grammes and some wheat bran with a tuft of cotton fibres.	Bakery cautioned.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient of 1.6% fat and contained 0.3% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Crystapen V. Tablets	The proprietary preparation of penicillin V. named "Distaquain V/K" dispensed instead of the similar proprietary preparation named "Crystapen V."	Pharmacist informed.
1 Cereal and Pulses	Lentils present in greatest quantity after pearl barley yet listed 4th in declaration of ingredients on label.	None advised.
1 Pancake and Batter Mixture	Contained skimmed milk powder (20%) and dried egg (3%) yet dried egg listed before skimmed milk in list of ingredients.	Manufacturer informed.
1 Pancake and Yorkshire Pudding Mixture (Opened Packet)	Contained one live moth grub (Mediterranean flour moth) 2 grubs submitted separately.	Packers informed and remaining stock examined.
1 Dried Mint	Contained 11 parts per million of Antimony.	Packer informed.
1 Meat Pie	Contained a partially smoked tobacco cigarette measuring approximately 1in. in length and weighing 0.42 grammes.	Legal proceedings instituted. Bakers fined £15 plus £13 5s. 0d. costs.
1 Eccles Cake (Made rich with Fresh Dairy Butter)	Contained 3.5% butter fat and 18.9% of fat other than butter fat. The amount of butter fat was insufficient to justify any claim of the presence of butter and particularly of the claim that the cakes were "made rich with fresh dairy butter."	Bakers cautioned and interviewed.
1 Herbs, Dried Mixed	Contained 4% of Psyllium seeds not declared in formula.	Packers informed.
1 Flour Confectionery	Contained 21.0% of total fat of which only 3.4% consisted of butter fat also contained a fragment of wood weighing 0.10 grammes.	Formal sample taken.
1 Sandwich Cake	Contained a crane fly (Daddy-Long-Legs) a field insect not associated with food storage.	Complainant informed and Bakery cautioned.
1 Pancake and Batter Mixture	Dried egg present in smaller amount than skimmed milk powder, yet listed before skimmed milk in declaration of ingredients.	Manufacturer communicated with.

SECTION F

HOUSING

Table XXI shows the progress made in relation to the clearance of unfit houses, and the erection of new houses during the year.

The under-mentioned Clearance Orders were Confirmed :—

Wellington Street (No. 2) Area	22 houses
Collin Croft (No. 1) Area	5 houses
Walsh Street (No. 2) Area	6 houses
Sefton Street (No. 1) Area	8 houses

Clearance Orders affecting 195 houses were made, and a further 4 Demolition and Closing Orders were made concerning unfit houses.

The task of securing better development by the clearance of larger areas than previously done began during the year, and it is anticipated this will lead to many Chadderton residents enjoying amenities that have not been available in the past.

The tables which now follow relate to the statistics relative to Housing during 1965.

Table XXI

(a) STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	40	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	21	—

2. Total no. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 1800

3. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

(i)	(a)	Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	2253
	(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	4462
	(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	105
(ii)		Total no. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which	
	(a)	Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)	273
	(b)	Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Approx. 520

4. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	75	171	56
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas :—

(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	8	27	8
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

5. Unfit Houses Closed.

(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	4	—	—
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(i) After informal action by Local Authority	72	—
(ii) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	32	43
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957 :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(i) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

9. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants, etc.:—

Action during year :—

	No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected in Schemes of—	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(i) Submitted by Private Individuals to Local Authority	23	—
(ii) Approved by Local Authority	22	—
(iii) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry.....	—	—
(v) Work completed	20	—
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	—	—
(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts—The number of grants paid during the year was 22, the total money paid being £473.		

10. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR—1965

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(i) Applications submitted to Local Authority...	120
(ii) Applications approved by Local Authority...	116
(iii) Work completed	113
(iv) Remarks—The number of grants paid during the year was 132, total money paid being £15,079.	

Table XXII

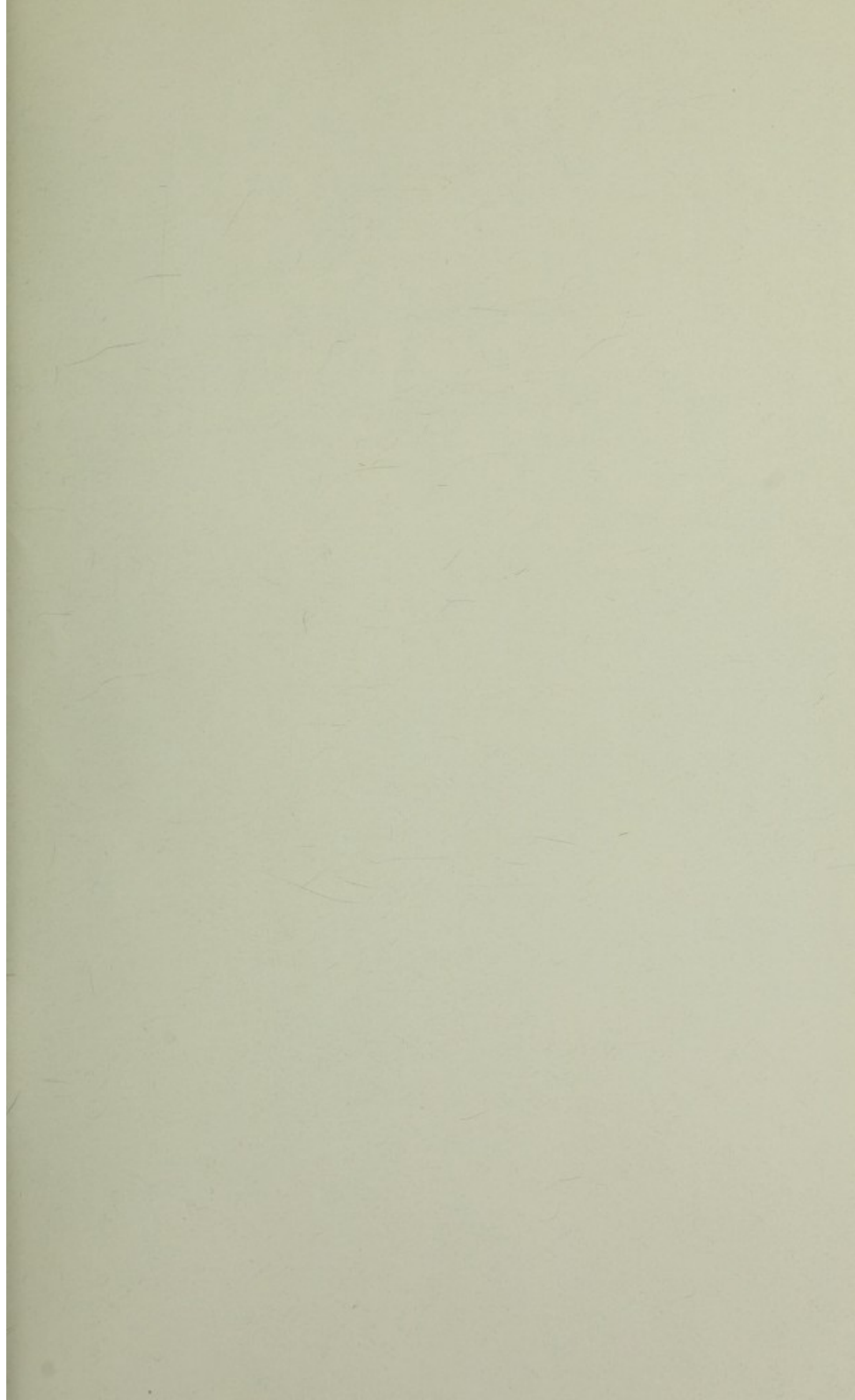
CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS
FROM 1953 UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1965

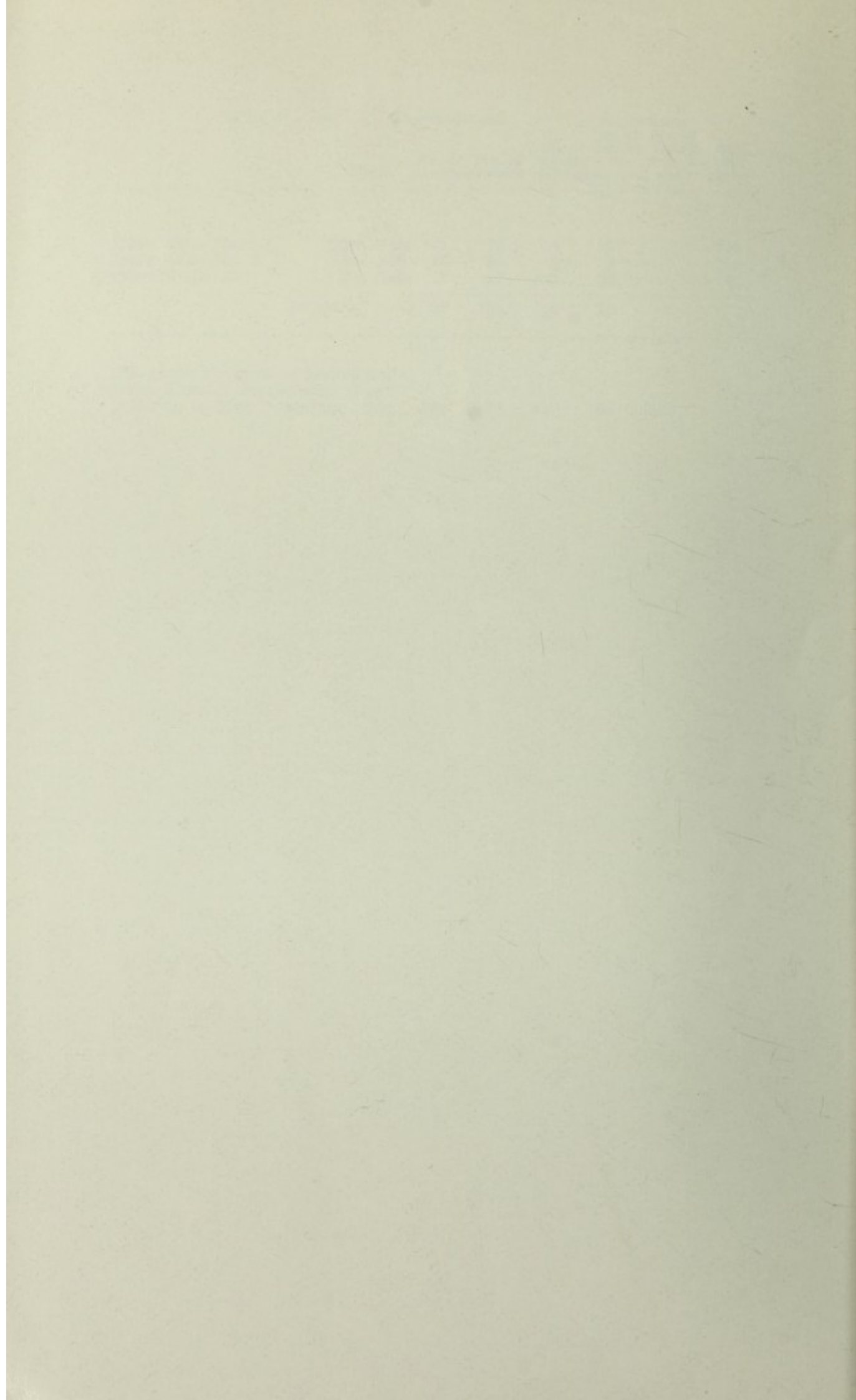
Title of Area	Representation Date	Representation		Re-housing			Area com- pleted
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
1953							
Busk Area No. 9	12 Oct.	5	17	5	17	5	Yes
Cowhill Area No. 9	"	10	14	10	14	10	Yes
Cragg Clough Area	"	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Denton Lane No. 2	"	6	11	6	11	6	Yes
Denton Lane No. 3	"	5	15	5	15	5	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 1	"	7	10	7	10	7	Yes
Top o'th' Green No. 4	"	9	25	9	25	9	Yes
Totals		47	108	47	108	47	
1956							
Clowes Street No. 1	10 July	8	12	8	12	8	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 1	"	9	30	9	30	9	Yes
Long Lane No. 1	"	6	14	6	14	6	Yes
Streetbridge No. 1	"	6	13	6	13	6	Yes
Chadderton Fold No. 1	"	4	11	4	11	4	Yes
Totals		33	80	33	80	33	
1957							
Washbrook No. 1	5 Feb.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Drummer Hill	"	33	63	53	63	33	Yes
Drury Lane No. 2	6 May	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Block Lane No. 2	"	9	22	9	22	9	Yes
Under Lane No. 3	22 July	5	13	5	13	5	Yes
Bentley Street No. 1	18 Nov.	8	12	8	11	8	Yes
Totals		64	136	64	135	64	
1958							
Bentley Street No. 2	21 Apr.	6	16	6	16	6	Yes
Streetbridge No. 2	20 Oct.	5	14	5	7	5	Yes
Totals		11	30	11	23	11	
1959							
Middleton Junction No. 1	3 Mar.	8	14	8	8	8	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 1	26 Feb.	9	8	9	8	9	Yes
Bower Lane End No. 1	16 Mar.	4	11	4	9	4	Yes
Throstle Walk No. 1	20 July	10	19	10	18	10	Yes
Drury Lane No. 3	21 Sept.	5	12	5	12	5	Yes
Drury Lane No. 4	"	5	11	5	9	5	Yes
Alder Root No. 1	16 Nov.	6	21	6	21	6	Yes
Totals		47	96	47	85	47	

Title of Area	Representation Date	Representation		Re-housing			Area com- pleted
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demo- lished	
1960							
Under Lane No. 4	21 Mar.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Simpson Square No. 1	"	4	14	4	11	4	Yes
Cobden Street No. 1	11 Apr.	5	11	5	11	5	Yes
Lansdowne Road No. 1	21 Nov.	12	29	12	26	12	Yes
Block Lane No. 3	19 Dec.	8	27	8	23	8	Yes
Under Lane No. 5	"	4	9	4	9	4	Yes
Totals		38	106	38	96	38	
1961							
Chadderton Fold No. 2	20 Feb.	3	—	3	—	3	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 2	20 Mar.	3	11	3	11	3	Yes
Under Lane No. 6	"	17	46	17	45	17	Yes
Carrington Street No. 1	17 Apr.	4	5	4	5	4	Yes
Ralph Green No. 1	"	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 2	17 July	3	4	3	4	3	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 2	18 Dec.	15	45	15	42	15	Yes
Totals		49	121	49	117	49	
1962							
Hercules Green No. 1	19 Feb.	12	31	9	23	11	Yes
Cowhill No. 10	18 June	6	22	6	22	6	Yes
Wallis Street No. 1	"	9	19	9	19	9	Yes
Busk Street No. 1	19 Nov.	26	66	26	65	26	Yes
Peel Street	17 Dec.	18	45	18	45	18	Yes
Totals		71	183	68	174	70	
1963							
Drury Lane No. 5	21 Jan.	15	29	15	22	15	Yes
Crompton Street No. 1	18 Feb.	8	19	5	10	8	Yes
Wellington Street No. 1	18 Mar.	16	46	16	41	16	Yes
Walsh Street No. 1	22 Apr.	9	17	2	9	9	Yes
Cowhill No. 11	"	7	35	6	6	6	Yes
Manchester Road No. 1	"	11	19	11	19	11	Yes
Drury Lane No. 6	22 July	13	22	9	15	—	No
Wallis Street No. 2	9 Sept.	4	10	3	7	4	Yes
Totals		73	197	67	129	69	
1964							
Burnley Place No. 1	20th Jan.	7	6	7	5	7	Yes
Top o' th' Green No. 5	20th Jan.	4	12	4	9	4	Yes
Wellington St. No. 2	17th Feb.	22	57	22	45	22	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 3	23rd Mar.	4	14	4	12	4	Yes
Collin Croft No. 1	23rd Mar.	5	19	5	19	—	No
Walsh Street No. 2	20th Apr.	6	14	6	11	6	No
Sefton Street No. 1	20th July	8	23	—	—	—	No
Totals		56	145	48	101	43	

Title of Area	Representation Date	Re-housing					Area com- pleted
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
	1965						
Busk Area No. 1	15th Feb.	47	76	1	5	—	No
Busk Area No. 2	15th Feb.	26	60	2	9	—	No
Cowhill No. 12	14th June	7	17	3	12	—	No
Totals		80	153	6	26	—	

Clearance Progress of Individual Unfit Houses represented from 1953 up to 31st December, 1965	265	603	237	553	208
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