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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

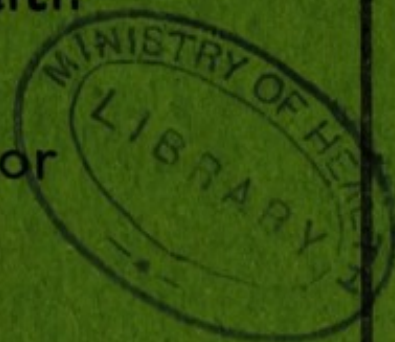
Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1952



HILLS PRINTERS, LIVESEY STREET,
CHORLEY
1953



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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the year

1921

WILLIAM B. CHASE, JR.,
COMMISSIONER

CONTENTS.

	Page
List of Members of the Council	4
Staff of Public Health Department	5
Covering Letter	6
PART A.	
Vital Statistics	8
PART B.	
General Provisions of Health Services	14
PART C.	
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	16
1. (a) Water	16
(b) Drainage and Sewerage	17
2. Rivers and Streams	17
3. (a) Closet Accommodation	17
(b) Public Cleansing	18
4. Shops and Offices	20
5. Camping Sites—Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	21
6. Smoke Abatement	21
7. Swimming Baths and Pools	21
8. Eradication of Bed-Bugs	21
9. Schools—Sanitary Accommodation	22
10. Sanitary Inspection of the Area	22
PART D.	
Housing	25
PART E.	
Inspection and Supervision of Food	28
PART F.	
Prevalence of, and control over Infectious and other Diseases	35
PART G.	
New Legislation	38

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1952

Alderman EVANS.

,, FEARNHEAD.

,, GREEN.

,, Mrs. B. M. GILLET.

Councillor Mrs. BAXENDALE.

,, H. BREWER.

,, J. R. COOK.

,, Miss CUNLIFFE.

,, D. DUNN.

,, Mrs. EDWARDS.

,, H. GASKELL.

,, H. GREEN.

,, T. GRIME.

,, T. HEATON.

,, J. HOUGH.

,, A. SHEPPARD.

Alderman S. COOKSON.

,, R. SMITH.

,, J. B. HINDLE.

,, C. WILLIAMS.

Councillor J. JACKSON.

,, W. LOWE.

,, Mrs. MONKS.

,, M. NEWSOME.

,, P. QUINN.

,, W. RAWCLIFFE.

,, G. R. RIGBY.

,, H. R. SANDHAM.

,, P. WALSH.

,, W. WILCOCK.

,, I. SELLARS.

,, B. RILEY.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

ROBERT C. CUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

STAFF.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

R. P. B. LUND, Cert. R.S.I. Cert.

(Inspector of Smoke, Meat and other Foods, etc.)

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

H. WARD, Cert. R.S.I. (Cert. Inspector of Smoke, Meat and other Foods).

F. MYERS, Cert. R.S.I.

Chief Clerk: **R HEAPS.**

Clerk: **J. S. SMITH.**

THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH & SANITARY COMMITTEE

CHORLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough during the year 1952.

Dr. R. C. Gubbins resigned his appointment as Medical Officer of Health on 31st December, 1952, and this report, therefore, covers the period whilst he was still in office.

In regard to the vital statistics, a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from 470 to 405, will be noted. This was largely due to a fall in the number of deaths attributed to Influenza from 32 to 5, and to Bronchitis from 48 to 32. It is also satisfactory to note that the number of deaths from tuberculosis was halved, being 6 as compared with 12 in the previous year. It is disturbing, however, to see that the number of illegitimate births has increased from 12 in 1951 to 25 in 1952.

There was one more infant death than in the previous year. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Borough is 35 per 1000 live births as compared with 27.6 for the county as a whole, and 25.8 for the smaller towns. The Infantile Mortality Rate is considered to be the best available index of progress in hygienic living in a community. The rate is influenced by many factors, including housing conditions.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) notified during the year was 355 as compared with 637 in 1951, the difference being mainly due to the fall in the incidence of measles from 485 to 264 cases.

I am obliged to Mr. Lund for particulars relating to the Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Inspection and Supervision of Food.

My thanks are due to the office staff for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER.

PART A.

Natural and Social Conditions and Vital Statistics

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added, in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and parts of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock.

The town is situate approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses are of the terraced type in the centre of the town, with municipal housing estates on the outskirts. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, coal mining, motor works, floor-cloth manufacture, wood-turning, and steam laundries. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1951 and 1952:—

	1951	1952
Population (estimated)	32,420	32,250
Number of Deaths (corrected)	470	403
Death rate per 1000 population	14.5	12.5
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	16	17
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 registered live births)	33	35
Number of Live Births registered (corrected) ...	489	484
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.1	15.0
Number of Still births (corrected)	17	14
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	34	28
Number of Illegitimate Births	12	25
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births) ...	24.5	51.6
Maternal Deaths	0	0
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) ...	0	0
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	6
Death rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.37	0.19
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	12	6
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.37	0.19

The Borough covers an area of 4,292 acres.

Population (Census 1951) ... ..	..	32,636
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books) ... ..	...	9,734
Rateable value of the Borough ... ..	...	£174,866
Product of 1d. Rate ... ..	...	£694

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The following is a copy of the information supplied by the Registrar-General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Chorley residents. The information does not include non-civilian deaths:—

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1	6
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	6	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	—	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	27	12	39
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	—	1
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	24	42	66
Coronary Disease, Angina	26	16	42
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	4	5
Other Heart Disease	31	50	81
Other Circulatory Disease	6	5	11
Influenza	1	4	5
Pneumonia	6	6	12
Bronchitis	25	7	32
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	—	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	13	17
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	23	36
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
All other Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	4	4	8
Totals	200	203	403

TABLE I.

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Year 1952	484	*	403	*	14	28	Nil	Nil	17	35	13	27
Year 1951	489	15.1	470	14.5	17	34	Nil	Nil	16	33	12	25
1950	471	14.5	456	14.1	15	31	2	4.12	12	25	8	17
1949	561	17.2	434	13.3	19	33	1	1.72	18	32	—	—
1948	594	18.2	358	10.9	18	29	Nil	Nil	20	33	—	—
1947	636	20.1	411	13.0	23	34	Nil	Nil	32	50	—	—
Avg. 5 years 1947-51	—	17.0	—	13.1	—	32	—	1.16	—	35	—	—
* Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 0.98) = 14.7 per 1000 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.05) = 13.1 per 1000												

TABLE II.
Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Smaller Towns (20-50,000 Pop.)
1948	33	34	32
1949	32	32	30
1950	25	29.8	29.4
1951	33	29.6	27.6
1952	35	27.6	25.8

TABLE III.
Birth Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1948	18.2	17.9
1949	17.2	16.7
1950	14.5	15.8
1951	15.1	15.5
1952	15.0	15.3

TABLE IV.
Death Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1948	10.2	10.8
1949	13.3	11.7
1950	14.9	11.6
1951	14.5	12.5
1952	12.5	11.3

TABLE V.

Birth and Death Rates in the Borough of Chorley since 1938.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Birth Rate	14.8	17.	16.3	17.3	16.4	19.2	20.1	16.6	18.8	20.1	18.2	17.2	14.5	15.1	15.0
Death Rate	15.	15.6	15.7	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.7	12.4	13.0	10.9	13.3	14.9	14.5	12.5
Infantile Mortality Rate	75.	77.	75	41.	54.	40.5	42.5	40.	53.	50.	33.	32.	25.	33.	35.
Maternal Mortality Rate	8.14	5.47	8.14	3.53	9.52	0.	3.26	0.	1.66	0.	0.	1.72	4.12	0.	0.
Natural Increase	-0.2	+1.4	+0.6	+5.0	+3.7	+6.0	+6.9	+2.9	+4.4	+6.9	+7.3	+3.9	-0.4	+0.6	+1.6

TABLE VI.
Birth and Death Rates through 5-Yearly Periods.

	1895-99	1900-04	1905-09	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950	1951	1952
Death Rate.....	21.5	17.8	16.5	15.3	15.3	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.7	13.4	12.7	14.9	14.5	12.5
Birth Rate	31.4	28.1	27.1	24.0	17.3	20.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	17.8	18.2	14.5	15.1	15.0
Infantile Mortality Rate	188 (decade 1891- 1900)	175	146	140	110	106	83	74.4	78.4	48.6	42.0	25	33.0	35.0
Natur'l Incre'se	+ 9.9	+ 10.3	+ 10.6	+ 8.7	+ 2.0	+ 7.6	+ 3.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 4.4	+ 5.6	- 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.6

PART B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Since the National Health Services Act came into force the personal health services of the Borough have been administered by the Lancashire County Council, as the "Local Authority" under the Act. These services include the Ante-natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics and the School Health Services—Medical and Dental, and the Home Nursing Services.

The Ambulance Service is also now provided by the County Council.

The Hospital Services which include all the local and near-by hospitals, are now maintained by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. There are 5 ambulances and 3 sitting case cars stationed at the Ambulance Station in Pall Mall, Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts.

HOME NURSING SERVICE. There are established in various parts of Chorley 4 female District Nurses and one male District Nurse. The duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE. There are 2 Domiciliary Midwives in Chorley who attend expectant mothers who are confined at home.

HOME HELP SERVICE. Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. There is a weekly session held at 2 and 4, St. Thomas's Square, Chorley, when a specialist, employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee, attends.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. Two Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon and the one at Cunliffe Street is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A doctor and a Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE. Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 2 and 4, St. Thomas's Square and 20, St. Thomas's Road, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

CONVALESCENT CARE. In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

WELFARE SERVICES. Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer any one to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

These Services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4 Health Division Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 44, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Tel. Preston 7263.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. The facilities as described in previous reports continue to be utilised, i.e., the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratories, and the County Analyst.

PART C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

PART C.**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.****1. (a) Water.****Source.**

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington (the Chorley supply coming from the filter beds at "The Nab") with the exception of the properties on the Duxbury Estate, whose supply is drawn from the Manchester supply, as the pipe lines to that city traverse the area on their way from Thirlmere. The water is soft (being upland surface water) and is of an excellent domestic quality.

Analyses.

Weekly bacteriological and periodical chemical analyses are carried out by the Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of their analyses to the Public Health Department. Since these copies were requested in 1941 the results have proved invariably satisfactory.

A periodic "check up" of these reports is made by local analyses.

Water Samples taken:—

	No.	Chemical.		Bacteriological	
		S.	U/S.	S.	U/S.
Public Supply ...	8	3	1	4	—
Private ...	2	1	—	1	—
C.C. Baths ...	3	—	2	1	—

Potable—10 Samples.

Bath—3 samples.

The water supply continues to be chlorinated.

Supply.

Practically all the houses within the Borough receive a mains water supply; the exceptions being the outlying farms and cottages. These number 20 dwelling houses (including 7 farms).

In some cases a reasonably good water is rendered of doubtful quality by poor arrangement and condition of pipes, or other extraneous cause. In one case (Tincklers Barracks) the supply is unsatisfactory at the source.

There were 9,755 houses on a mains water supply in the Borough, at the end of the year. No houses are supplied by stand-pipe.

Pressure.

The pressure of water in some parts of the town is not good and leads to consequent neglect of all those main cleansing functions for which water is used—from flushing the closets to flushing of yards, etc.

The onus for this lies not upon the Water Authority but upon the owners of property, for almost invariably the fault lies in there being several properties receiving water by branches from one "service" pipe, which often enough is in itself of insufficient calibre and corroded with age. There is ample pressure in the mains.

Consumption per head.

The average daily consumption of water per head of population is about 33.4 gallons. (This figure includes the town's use of water for industrial purposes, as well as domestic).

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The outlying farms and cottages in the Borough are the only parts not served by the water carriage system.

Disposal.

The disposal is effected at the works at Common Bank, Cowling, Bagganley and Heapey Road.

2. Rivers and Streams.

The rivers and streams in the Borough are inspected regularly by the Inspectors of the Ribble Joint Committee.

3. (a) Closet Accommodation.

Closest accommodation in the Borough is as follows:—

Privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	18
Closets attached to above middens	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	85
Waste-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	702
Fresh-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	9878

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and pail closets. The work is done during the daytime, and the contents are either buried in land or conveyed to the main sewerage works. By agreement the Chorley Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of pail closets at Birkacre.

All new houses are fitted with fresh-water closets.

Conversions.

Privy closets to fresh-water closets	...	..	...
Pail closets to fresh-water closets	...	...	—
Waste-water closets to fresh-water closets	...	...	21

(b) Public Cleansing.**Streets.**

The cleansing of streets and clearance of snow is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

House and Trade Refuse.

The collection of house and trade refuse is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of by removal to Gallagher's (Offal Works) of Wigan.

The refuse from over 10,947 covered ash-bins is collected in approved motor vehicles, of which the Council now possess six—two "S.D. Freighters" and four "Karriers."

The great majority of the bins are emptied weekly but breaks occur in the regularity. In a town the size of Chorley, if this service is to be run with due economy, these breaks are almost inevitable and are due to such occurrences as national holidays, variations in the distance of "tips," calls upon the vehicles by other departments for emergency operations (particularly at a time when there is an over-all shortage of vehicles and hiring is difficult), and break-downs in the vehicles themselves.

Men employed in refuse collection are:—

4 teams of 4 men each, on 4 waggons.

1 team of 2 men on 1 waggon.

1 man on 1 waggon (pig food)

Several loaded waggons were weighed before tipping, they varied from 2 tons 1 cwt. to 2 tons 9 cwts. The total amount of household rubbish transported to the tip was approximately 13,671 tons.

Superannuation.

A number of superannuated posts remained unfilled at the end of the year, but one post was filled. There is difficulty in obtaining suitable labour.

Baths.

70% of the ashbinmen have no fixed bath in their homes and the Corporation offers no free facilities at their Towns Yard or at the Public Baths.

Welfare.

Several men cannot go home for dinner and have to take their food in an insanitary dilapidated building ready to collapse on them.

Clothing. Each man is allowed a warm winter coat, gloves and goggles.

Ash-bins. 10,947 ash-bins were emptied every 7 to 10 days except during the holiday periods. 379 bins were sold at 41/6. During the year 67 preliminary notices were served on owners to provide bins. At the year end 14 of these notices were not complied with.

Controlled Tipping. The refuse, with the exception of condemned meat and offal and those articles recovered under war-time salvage schemes, is disposed of by controlled tipping. The tips were at Tootell Street and Yarrow Bridge.

Objection was raised to the prevailing practice of mixing the contents of certain privy middens and pail closets with ashes and emptying on the controlled tips. By resolution of the Council foul matter is collected in sealed containers and taken to the Sewage Works. The main objection to the disposal of this matter at a controlled tip is the personal factor involved in the correct and careful supervision of this disposal. The measures obviate this potential danger but, of course, add to the cost of the service.

Salvage. The salvage schemes instituted during the war continue.

Pig-food. The salvage of pig-food does continue with little abatement from the war years. The 20 receptacles that were "placed" in 1941 expanded to over 400 in 1944 and collections are now made from 660 bins.

In 1944 it became obligatory upon the Corporation to send all the collected pig-food to Wigan to be cooked (this is necessary for the prevention of pig disease) and concentrated. The raw food is sold to the Authorities at Wigan and re-purchased by this Corporation as "concentrate," which is then sold to the pig rearer.

The amount of raw pig-food collected during 1952 was 228 tons valued at about £735. The amount reclaimed from Wigan as concentrate for re-sale was 132 tons valued at £974.

Nevertheless, this service is not run at a profit; the cost of transport (including men's wages) absorbing all the "returns."

The retail price of the concentrate is 7/6 per tin.

There are six licences issued to private collectors of kitchen waste, who collect approximately 150 tons per annum.

A person keeping less than 5 pigs, 5 breeding rabbits or 50 poultry, or who is a member of a registered pig club, may collect waste kitchen food without licence.

(c) Cleansing of Drains and Closets.

Three men are now employed part-time on this work but they are also reserve labour for other work. It is therefore difficult to maintain an efficient drain cleansing service.

Several long-standing drain troubles causing periodical stoppages have been remedied. Some of the work, where repairs necessitate excavation is undertaken by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Instances are still occurring where owners or contractors are making unauthorised openings into the drainage system and then closing without prior inspection by this department. This leads to rat infestation and the breakdown of an otherwise good system.

(d) Lavatories and Urinals.

There are 15 public lavatories and two urinals in the town. They are cleaned and maintained by a staff of one male (full-time) and two females (one full-time, one part-time). Owing to the obsolete character of many of these conveniences and to their misuse on several occasions, accentuated by their general lack of repair (no painters available) and the deprecations of individuals who break open locks and cash boxes, etc., their present state is anything but desirable.

Further work is being undertaken at the Pall Mall Conveniences to render them adequate for both sexes.

4. Shops and Offices.

There were 751 registered shops in the Borough at the end of the year.

Action taken in regard to provisions of the Shops Acts:—

Number of visits made	217
Number of notices served	37

Many verbal notices were given for minor contraventions of the Shops Acts and Public Health Act.

5. Camping Sites—Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Two caravans were situated in the Borough during the year, and used for human habitation. Both were licensed by the Corporation. By the end of the year both had left.

Under the Chorley Corporation Act 1926 (section 92-3) no tent, caravan or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

6. Smoke Abatement.

	1952.
No. of smoke observations made	52
No. of visits to factories etc. for the purpose	55
Excessive emissions recorded	6

I append figures showing the solid deposit since 1948. They show some improvement which no doubt has been forwarded by the informal liaison between your Sanitary Inspectors and mill and factory managements.

Total Solids deposited (in tons per sq. mile)

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
185	173	135	129	57

Average deposit per month—

16.8	14.4	11.25	11.7	5.2
------	------	-------	------	-----

7. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation Swimming Bath and Hartwood Hall are the only public "plunges" in use in the Borough.

8. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses found infested	3
No. of Council houses disinfested	3
No. of other houses found infested	9
No. of other houses disinfested	9

Disinfection of premises is performed by the use of Cimex or spraying with Zaldecide or other vermicide. Bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam disinfection.

9. Schools.

The sanitary accommodation of some of the schools is antiquated, inefficient and insufficient and should be brought to a reasonable standard as soon as practicable.

10. Sanitary Inspections of the Area.

Total No. of sanitary inspections by Inspectors ...	...	5978
No. of premises showing defects or nuisances ...	...	886
Informal notices served ...	...	886
Informal notices complied with ...	...	861
Statutory notices served under:—		
(a) Housing Acts ...	...	7
(b) Public Health Acts & Chorley Corporation Act		69
Statutory notices not complied with ...	...	12

Offensive Trades.

There are 5 premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trades classified as "offensive," namely Tripe dressing 4, and gut scraping 1.

These premises are all inspected to see that they conform to the bye-laws.

No. of visits made	8
------------------------	-----	---

Diseases of Animals—Acts and Orders

Swine Fever.

An outbreak of swine fever was discovered by the vigilance of the Meat Inspector at the Chorley Corporation Abattoirs. His work enabled the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Inspectors to trace back the disease to the source.

- 1 Form A notice served.
- 1 Form B notice served.
- 1 Form C notice served.
- 92 Licences from outside sources checked.

Sheep Scab

No action.

Fowl Pest

1950

One notice was served prohibiting movement. No outbreaks in the town. 3 Licences issued, 36 checked.

Anthrax Order

1938

One case was notified and the animal's carcase burned on the farm premises.

Foot and Mouth

Disease Order

1938

23 Licences issued, 36 checked.

Importation of Animals Act

5 licences were issued and 14 from outside areas checked.

Transit of Animals Order 1931

This Order deals with the Conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.

Tuberculosis Order 1938	Notices of Intended Slaughter received (Form C.) ...	11
	Copies of notices requiring owner to detain animals received (Form A.)	—
	Form A. notices were served on Chorley Cowkeepers	—
	Bovines slaughtered in the abattoirs	11
	Copies of notices to cleanse and disinfect premises re- ceived and complied with	6

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Summary of Work.

No. of "3rd party" treatments	112
No. of treatments for the Authority	—
No. of treatments at business premises	39

The poisons used are Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic, Red Squill and Warfarin. The sewers were not treated during the year.

Lethal Chambers for Dogs and Cats.

Two lethal chambers are installed at the Back Street yard. 499 cats and 430 dogs were destroyed during the year.

Rag Flock Act.

Three premises were registered. 12 Inspections were made during the year. 6 Samples were taken, 5 being satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two common lodging-houses in the Borough, Standish House for men only, and No. 1, King Street, which accommodates men and women. These premises are frequently inspected. As a result of informal action replacements of urinals and W.C.s are being undertaken.

The Council refused one application for a licence as keeper of a Common Lodging House.

Visits paid to each of the houses during the year ... 28

House let in lodgings.

There are no bye-laws adopted locally to enable this class of premises to be controlled.

PART D.

Housing

PART D.**HOUSING.****General.**

Mainly due to the high cost of repairs in relation to the market value of the property (mostly old), difficulty is being experienced in administering the relevant Sections of the Housing and Public Health Acts.

The main type of house in the Borough is a terraced type with either 4 or 5 habitable rooms. The main defects are defective roofs, walls, gutters, spouts, windows and lack of damp-proof courses. These defects are very liable to produce excessive dampness.

No. of new houses erected during the year.

	1952	1951
(1) By the Local Authority	83	97
(2) By other bodies or persons	23	18

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

	1952
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	1026
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	3875
2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	307
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	352
3. No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	15
4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	1011

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

No. of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	869
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice.	
(a) by Owners	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act.

(1) No. of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	69
(2) No. of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after serving of formal notices.	
(a) by Owners	57
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	4

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936.

1952.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

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

A. (i) No. dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	25
(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	40
(iii) No. of persons dwelling therein	204
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1

5. Housing Act, 1949.

Action taken	Nil.
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6. Particulars of Housing Schemes.

- (i) In hand at end of the year.
 Tootell Street Schemes 3, 5-8 & 9, 10, 11 and Weldbank Lane
- (ii) Contemplated—Liptrot Estate.

PART E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

PART E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Milk Supply.

Since the 1st October, 1949 much of the work previously undertaken by your Sanitary Inspectors has now been taken over by the Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Council's Inspectors' work is now confined to inspecting and reporting upon the dairies in the Borough, excluding the shippon and farm supervision that they previously undertook.

Action taken in the administration of Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations.

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

No. of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) own dairies in the district ...	...	...	8
(b) dairy farms in the district ...	..	...	2
(c) premises outside the district ...	...	...	1

2. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of dealers' licences issued by the Local Authority during 1951:—

" Tuberculin Tested " Milk ...	...	...	13
" Accredited " Milk Distribution ...	...	...	Nil.

3. The Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of licences issued in respect of " Heat Treated " Milk:—

- (i) Pasteurising Plants ... 2 Sterilising Plants ... Nil.
 (ii) Retail distributors.

(a) Pasteurised ...	14
(b) Sterilised ...	42

4. There was one refusal of licence for graded milk during the year.

5. Certain improvements to plants were undertaken during the year, as a result of informal action by your Sanitary Inspectors.

1. Dairy and receiving and washing room roofed in.
2. Washing and bottling plant improved.

6. Action taken by the Local Authority in relation to:—

(a) Raw Milk:—

1. Tuberculosis—Biological Tests.					
Samples	27	Negative	27	Positive	—
2. Methylene Blue Reduction Test.					
Samples	35	Satisfactory	29	Unsatisfactory	6
3. B. Coli Examinations.					
Samples	35	Satisfactory	28	Unsatisfactory	7
4. Sediment Tests.					
Samples	—	Satisfactory	—	Unsatisfactory	—

(b) Heat Treated Milk:—

“ Pasteurised ”—

1. Phosphatase Test.					
Samples	55	Satisfactory	53	Unsatisfactory	2
2. Methylene Blue Reduction Test.					
Samples	53	Satisfactory	53	Unsatisfactory	—
“ Sterilised ”—					
3. Turbidity Test.					
Samples	5	Satisfactory	5	Unsatisfactory	—
4. Tuberculosis.					
Samples	—	Negative	—	Positive	—

(B) Meat and Other Foods.**1. Meat.****Abattoirs.**

There are no private slaughter-houses in the Borough, the Corporation providing a public abattoir.

Owing to the dangerous state of the electrical wiring in the Pig Slaughter House in December, 1952, it was found necessary to cut off the supply from the mains.

One new pig scalding tub was installed.

The main slaughter house roof still leaks and requires repair.

Slaughtermen holding licences during the year 21

Meat Inspection.

All meat entering the abattoirs is examined by your Sanitary Inspectors acting under the bye-laws made in 1939, under section 194 of the Chorley Corporation Act 1926.

Every animal and carcase, including frozen meat and all packaged and canned meats, are kept under close supervision.

The population of Chorley and surrounding districts now supplied from the abattoir number some 80,000 persons.

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, all vehicles carrying meat are inspected and if necessary, ordered to be brought up to the requirements of the regulations.

In January, 1940, the Ministry of Food took over the control of the abattoir and the responsibility for the killing and distribution of meat, the Borough Council remaining responsible for the maintenance of the premises and their Sanitary Inspectors for the inspection of the carcasses.

The following table shows the meat inspection results for the year:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned, 195

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	3461	2739	13,750	1705
Number Inspected	3508	2739	13,760	1754
All Diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcasses condemned	10	88	16	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1448	2	551	129
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	42.1%	3.2%	4.1%	9.4%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned	74	2	Nil	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	940	Nil	Nil	91
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	29.5%	0.7%	Nil	5.6%

**Abattoir
Welfare.**

A room is provided for slaughterhouse men. This is warmed by a coke stove, and equipped with hot water and electric lighting.

2. Other Foods.**Shops, Stables, &c.**

On the 1st October, 1939 the Corporation became a Foods and Drugs Authority for the purposes of the Foods and Drugs Act 1938.

This enables the Corporation to exercise a more immediate control over the preparation and distribution of food.

**Registration of
Premises.**

A regular inspection is made of shops, market stalls and vehicles, and other premises used in the manufacture or preparation of food stuffs, many of which—such as premises used in preparing ice cream, potted and preserved meats, etc.—have to be registered under either the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Chorley Corporation Act or the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Hawkers.

There were 12 hawkers registered under these acts.

Potted Meats.

Premises used for the preparation of potted and preserved meat, fish, etc., numbered 20.

Fish Fryers.

There are 35 fried fish shops on the register. Bye-laws governing these were made in 1939. All were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Bakehouses.

There are 78 bakehouses in the Borough, of which one is a basement bakehouse, having been certified as suitable under previous acts to the Factory Act of 1937.

Many bakehouses are adapted from dwelling-houses and are not very suitable for the purposes of storage of foodstuffs or for easy cleaning.

Ice-Cream.

In 1952 there were 103 premises registered by this Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

Of these premises 4 manufacture their own ice cream in Chorley.

The number of wholesale firms from outside the Borough who supply local retailers is 18.

77 inspections were made of registered premises.

Action taken under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52:—

13 Samples were taken giving the following results:—

Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.
6	3	2	2

The defined grades are obtained by the use of the methylene blue reduction test which affords a good index of the degree of contamination of the product.

Grades I. and II. are considered satisfactory, the time taken to reduce methylene blue being $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grades III. and IV. are considered unsatisfactory, the time taken to reduce methylene blue for Grade III. being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, and Grade IV. 0 hours.

(C) Adulteration of Foods.

No legal action was taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, or other acts.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Chemical analyses of foods are undertaken by the County Analyst to the Lancashire County Council.

The bacteriological analyses of milk and other foods is undertaken at the laboratories of the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Milk.

Formal samples taken ...	...	...	...	...	52
Informal samples taken ...	...	...	...	...	—
Unsatisfactory samples ...	...	...	...	...	5

Other Foods.

Samples taken ...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Comprising:—						
Condiments ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Prepared Foods ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dairy Produce (other than milk) ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Spirits ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cereals and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Medicinal articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Samples unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of visits made in execution of above Acts ...						241

(D) Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parotid Gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chickenpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parotid Gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chickenpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parotid Gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chickenpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parotid Gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chickenpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

PART F.

Prevalance of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

DISEASES.**A. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.)****1. Prevalence:— 1952 and 1951.****1952**

Disease	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	39	7	29	189	264	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	9	4	18	35	27	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	13	13	3	2	31	—	—
Pneumonia	4	3	4	4	15	4	7
Erysipelas	1	—	—	2	3	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	—	1	1	2	4	3	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

1951

Measles	146	326	11	2	485	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	6	2	2	4	14	11	Nil
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	1	—	1	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	3	7	26	31	67	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	69	3	3	2	77	?	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	—	1	—	2	2	Nil
Erysipelas	1	2	1	—	4	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	—	1	—	2	3	3	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
Food Poisoning	—	2	1	—	3	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	1	Nil	Nil

Although there was an outbreak of Measles in the 4th Quarter of the year it will be noted that the total number of cases were approximately half those of the previous year.

It is a pleasure to note that there were no cases of Diphtheria during the year.

There was a fall in the notifications of Whooping Cough and also Pneumonia, but there were 7 deaths from the latter disease.

One case of Paratyphoid Fever was notified. This appeared to be an isolated case as no source of infection was ever discovered. It is possible the disease was contracted outside the Borough.

B. Tuberculosis.

New cases and Mortality during 1952.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—	5	1	1	—	3	—	1	—
45—	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	9	2	2	7	2	1	—
Totals.....	25		4		9		1	
1951 Totals:—	22		9		12		—	
1950 Totals:	15		6		1		2	

The number of cases on the register at the end of the year were :

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Removed from Register	..	...	...	...	...	...	51

PART G.

New Legislation

NEW LEGISLATION.**1952.**

Housing Act, 1952.

National Health Service Act, 1952.

Town Development Act, 1952.

The Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations
1952.

Memo 3/Meat (Adoptive).

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

Housing Act 1952.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 1st August, 1952, and though the main purpose of the Act is to increase the rates of certain Exchequer contributions and rate fund contributions, it has other important provisions such as those contained in Sections 3 and 4 with regard to the disposal by Local Authorities of houses provided by them under the Housing Act, 1936.

NEW LEGISLATION

1951

Housing Act, 1951.

National Health Service Act, 1951.

Town Development Act, 1951.

The Public Health (Amendment) Regulations, 1951.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1951.

Water & Heat (Amendment) Regulations, 1951.

The Public Health (Amendment) Regulations, 1951.

Housing Act 1952.

The Act, which was passed on 1st August, 1952, and which has the main purpose of the Act is to provide for the better control of the housing of persons in England and Wales, and to provide for the better control of the housing of persons in Scotland. The Act also provides for the better control of the housing of persons in Northern Ireland.

