

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Crompton U.D.C.

Contributors

Crompton (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cs5n4r7u>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

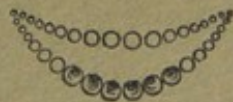
OF THE



Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1961



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

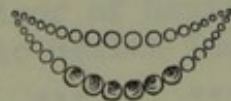
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

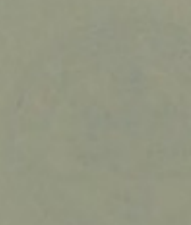
Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1961



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

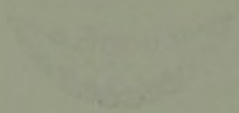
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1961

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
Ambulance Service	13
Atmospheric Pollution	19
Births and Stillbirths	8
Childrens Act, 1948	13
Clearance of Unfit Houses	22
Comments - Vital Statistics	9
Common Lodging House	23
Complaints	21
Day Nurseries	12
Deaths	8
Defects and Nuisances	21
Disinfection	20
Disinfestation	20
Dustbins	18
Dysentery	9
Factories	21
Food & Drugs - Sampling	25
Food, inspection and supervision of	24
Food Hygiene	24
General Statistics	7
Health Services, general provision of	12
Home Help Service	13
Home Nursing	13
Hospital and Clinic Facilities	14
Housing	22
Ice Cream	25
Immunization - Poliomyelitis	10
Improvement Grants	23
Infant Mortality	8
Infant Welfare	12
Infectious Diseases	9
Inspections - Housing	22
Introduction - Medical Officer of Health	5
Introduction - Senior Public Health Inspector	15
Legal Proceedings	21
Maternal Mortality	8
Maternity Services	12
Measles	9
Meat and Other Food Inspections	24
Members of the Health Committee	3
Mental Health	13
Midwives	12
Milk and Dairies	25
New Houses Erected	23
Notification of Infectious Diseases	9
Offensive Trades	18
Overcrowding	22

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
Pathological Specimens.	10
Physical Features of the District	7
Population	7
Poliomyelitis..	10
Public Cleansing	17
Rag Flock	18
Refuse Collection and Disposal.	17, 18
Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair	23
Repairs - Housing	22
Rivers and Streams	17
Rodent Control.	20
Salvage	18
Sampling	25
Sanitary Accommodation.	19
Sanitary Inspections...	21
Sewage Disposal	17
Shops Act, 1950	25
Slaughterhouses	24
Slum Clearance	22
Staff of the Public Health Department..	4
Statistical Tables	26 - 45
Swimming Baths.	20
Tuberculosis...	10
Vital Statistics	8
Water Supply...	17
Welfare Services	13
Whooping Cough.	9

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>		
1	Comparative Table of Vital Statistics..	26
2	Causes of Death	27
3	Deaths - By Age Groups.	28
4	Infant Mortality	29
5	Comparative Table of Infant Mortality..	29
6	Prevalence of Infectious Diseases	30
7	Infectious Diseases - Yearly Totals	31
8	Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis	32
9	Summary of Visits and Inspections	33, 34
10	Nuisances and Defects Remedied.	35
11	Houses - Sanitary Conditions...	36
12	Factories and Workshops	36
13	Factories Act, 1937 - 1959	37
14	Atmospheric Pollution - Measurement	38
15	Rodent Control.	39
16	Housing Statistics	40 - 42
17	Food Premises and Registrations	43
18	Animals Slaughtered and Inspected	44
19	Other Foods Inspected..	45
20	Samples obtained for Analysis (L.C.C.).	45

CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1961 - 1962

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Frank H. Sykes, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Matthias Pilling

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Cyril Fiddler

Councillor Wilfred Bardsley

Councillor John Burke

Councillor Gerald Cockeroft, J.P., C.C.

Councillor Roy W. Mills

Councillor John W. Roberts

Councillor Harry Rothwell

Councillor Frank H. Sykes, J.P.

Councillor Herbert L. Whitehead

Councillor Ronald Whittaker

Councillor Eric Wild

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

GILBERT ROXBURGH BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon",
Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. Oldham Main 6251/2.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -

ERIC G.H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.c.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

JOSEPH W. RUSTIDGE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.)
(To 31/1/61)

ALAN RENSHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.)
(From 12/6/61)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

MIKHAIL T. BITHELL

Public Health Clerk (Part-time) -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK

NOTES

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1961

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1961.

The statistical details of the year's Public Health activities are described and tabulated in the body of the report. The form of some of the tables has been altered from that of previous reports, and it is hoped that this change has improved their clarity and will increase the value of the information available from them.

The estimated population of 12,830 showed a decrease of 50 compared with the previous year.

The total of 225 births was the highest for many years and gave an adjusted birth-rate of 18.2, compared with the national figure of 17.4.

A total of 196 deaths was registered, an increase of 6 over the 1960 total, and giving an adjusted death rate of 16.5 in comparison with the national figure of 12.0.

Although the number of notifications of infectious disease in 1961 was less than in the preceeding year, the total included 3 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, which formed part of a larger outbreak in the surrounding districts.

The fact that considerable numbers of children and adults had received poliomyelitis vaccination, before the outbreak began, undoubtedly reduced its severity. The occurrence of the early cases was, however, followed by a sudden demand for vaccination from those people who had previously neglected to obtain this protection, and in spite of advice that a satisfactory level of protection against the disease could not be obtained, other than by a properly spaced series of injections.

These circumstances emphasise once again the importance of acquiring protection from the diseases against which immunization is available and, in particular, the need for the parents of young children to realise their responsibilities in this matter.

During the year 12 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and 214 new houses provided in the district. Six new bungalows were built by the Council and 208 houses by private builders, taking into consideration demolitions and closing of houses the total number of dwellings in Crompton rose from 4,717 to 4,828.

In a considerable number of cases the type of Council dwelling allocated to eligible persons is influenced by their physical and medical circumstances. Where such special circumstances do not exist, delay in granting of a tenancy may follow if the prospective tenant stipulates rigidly the type and siting of the house he is to occupy.

1961 was the first full year during which the No. 1 Smoke Control Area was operative. The work of the Public Health Inspectors in advising members of the public in the efficient use of smokeless fuels, was a considerable help in overcoming the problems associated with the change from traditional fuels.

By the end of the year the confirmation of the Order for No. 2 Area appeared imminent. This Order would include 587 dwellings, with a further 200 houses proposed to be built, and indirectly benefit the whole area by the general reduction in air pollution.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council for their co-operation and encouragement throughout the year and also the Senior Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department for their continued advice and assistance, and in particular their help in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1962.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1961.....	12,707
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1961).....	12,830
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1961.....	4,828
Rateable Value.....	£187,156
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£703.19

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards - North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)		225
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate	108	109
Illegitimate	5	3
 Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-		
Crude Rate		17.5
Adjusted Rate		18.2
	(Comparability Factor 1.04)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		3.7
Stillbirths		3
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births		13.2
Total Live and Stillbirths		228
 Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate	3	-
Illegitimate	-	-
 Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births		13.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births		13.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births		Nil
 Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)		
		8.9
 Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)		
		4.4
 Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)		
		17.5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births		Nil
Total deaths (all ages)		196
 Death rate per 1000 population:-		
Crude Rate		15.3
Adjusted Rate		16.5
	(Comparability Factor 1.08)	
 Principal Causes of Death:-		
Diseases of Heart and Circulation		79
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System		30
Cancer (all sites)		25

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1961, 1960, 1956, 1951 and 1938.

The number of deaths in 1961 was 196 (as compared with 190 in 1960) giving an adjusted death rate of 16.5 (15.9) to compare with the national figure of 12.0 (11.5). For several years now the principal causes of death have been diseases of degeneration and cancer. This is a result of the increase in the number of old people in the population and the smaller number of deaths of young people from infectious diseases.

Tables 2 and 3 show the causes of death and age groups in 1961 and the previous four years.

There were no maternal deaths in 1961 but 3 infant deaths occurred in the first year of life and of these one occurred in the first week.

Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. Table 5 gives total of infant deaths and compares them with previous years.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar-General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease was less in 1961 than in 1960, 219 cases compared with 390 cases. This was due to a decrease in the number of cases of dysentery, 12 compared with 163. Table 6 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 7 compares infectious diseases for 1961 with previous years.

Measles.

The number of cases of measles was almost the same as in the previous year, 185 cases compared with 189. There was a fairly high incidence of measles in the district in the first quarter of the year but by mid-summer only isolated cases were reported.

Dysentery.

The incidence of dysentery, only 12 cases this year, shows that this disease is following a pattern of wide variation in numbers in alternate years.

Whooping Cough.

There was one case of whooping cough as compared with 28 cases in 1960. Although this is a very welcome reduction in the number of cases,

immunisation of infants against this disease is still of first importance.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year there were 3 cases of poliomyelitis in the Crompton area. All these cases were of the paralytic type. They formed part of the outbreak of poliomyelitis which occurred in several parts of the Country, including the South Lancashire area, in the late summer and autumn of the year. In the area of Health Division 14, including Crompton, there was a total of 21 cases of the disease. Although none of the cases in Crompton proved fatal, two children in another area died from acute forms of the disease.

		Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 9	Total All Ages
Crompton	...	-	-	3	-	3
Other Areas of Division 14	...	3	1	7	7	18
Total	...	3	1	10	7	21

In most outbreaks of this disease some cases occur amongst adolescents and adults, but the local outbreak shows again that the risk is highest in pre-school children and those children in their first few years at school, i.e. those children who have not yet had an opportunity of acquiring some natural resistance to the infection. Of the 21 cases occurring in the Division only 6 children had received two or more poliomyelitis vaccinations. The fact that two-thirds of children in the area had been vaccinated was a significant factor in preventing outbreaks of the disease amongst groups of children, e.g. in Schools and nurseries.

Tuberculosis.

Seven new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 6 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary compared with 3 cases in 1960.

The majority of these cases occurred in persons in middle life and, in general, cases are now diagnosed at an early stage, often as a result of X-ray examination.

At the end of the year there were 46 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 38 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary.

Table 8 lists new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

As a result of investigation into dysentery and similar diseases during

the year some 1,023 faeces samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester. This high number is due to the submission of samples from the three nurseries in the district which care for large numbers of children from outside the district.

MATERNITY SERVICE

The midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

- Mrs. J. Harris, 26, Moor Street, Shaw
- Mrs. W. Wilson, 5, Front Road, Shaw

Anti-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Anti-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at the Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel. No. 389 7111).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

The Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ransom and Mrs. H. Galt (part-time) are responsible for the Growth District and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic. They are assisted by Mrs. F. O'Donnell, School Nurse.

Two child welfare sections are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from those clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare Foods such as National Brand Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc. are available at the Child Welfare Section.

DAY NURSERIES

There is one County Council nursery at Knapton Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 30 children and there are also three nurseries attached to other schools providing accommodation for 150 children.

1st Nursery	30	...	...	...
2nd Nursery	30	...	...	...
3rd Nursery	30	...	...	...
Total	90			

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer based at High Street School Clinic is Dr. D.C. Marshall (Tel. No. SH9 7114).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. N. Flynn, 3, Trent Road, Shaw (SH9 7268)
Mrs. J. Harris, 36, Moor Street, Shaw (SH9 7802)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel. No. SH9 7114).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Two Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ashworth and Mrs. H. Smith (part-time) are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic. They are assisted by Mrs. F. O'Donnell, School Nurse.

Two child welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare Foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc. are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children and there are also three nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 255 children.

Farrow House	...	...	...	...	98 children
Lilac Mill	...	...	...	...	70 "
Wye Mill	...	...	...	...	87 "
					<u>255</u>

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 16 hour basis, and night ambulance work is carried out from 24 hour manned stations in other parts of Health Division No. 14. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel No. RAD. 3021).

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, Miss M. Fielden, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. Nurses living in the Crompton area are:-

Mrs. F. Knight	396, Milnrow Road, Shaw.	Tel. No. SH9 7730
Mrs. A.J. Chamberlain,	11a, Netherhouse Road, Shaw	" " SH9 7805
Mrs. M.L. Whitelegge,	34, Marlfield Road, Shaw	" " SH9 7625

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 19, Garforth Street, Chadderton (Tel. No. MAIN 6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in four homes for the elderly in Division 14. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Service, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own homes and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Enville House, Ashton. (Tel. No. ASHTON 2933).

MENTAL HEALTH.

Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff centred at the Divisional Health Office and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff. Enquiries on any aspects of Mental Health

and Welfare should be directed to the Divisional Health Office. (tel. No. MAIN 6251/2).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	MAIN 8181
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	ASHTON 1611
The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale	ROCHDALE 47474

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, and acknowledgment is here made of the valuable help and co-operation received at all times from Dr. Tobin and the members of his staff.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1961

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

It is again my pleasure to submit the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1961.

In the body of the report various comments have been made under the appropriate headings so it is only necessary in this introduction to refer to one or two important points.

I think this report shows that good work has been done in 1961 but, compared with previous years, there is some reduction in the number of inspections and defects found under certain headings, principally due to the shortage of an additional inspector for four months of the year. The Department was sorry to lose the services of Mr. J.W. Rustidge early in the year but were pleased to welcome Mr. A. Renshaw to the staff later in the year. A Public Health Inspector's work should, however, not be judged by the number of inspections but by the quality of such work.

With the continued growth of the district, refuse collection is becoming an increasing problem. I feel that the time is rapidly coming when the Council will have to ensure a regular seven day collection and they should consider a report on the methods of achieving and maintaining this objective. It may well be that the Council will have to follow the example of other authorities and adopt some incentive scheme.

In regard to refuse disposal, the transfer of the new tip at Thornham was conducted very successfully; this is proving an inexpensive site and a well controlled tip for the Council. In discontinuing the old tip at Rushcroft the Council can be pleased with the final grading and landscaping of the site.

One of the main items of work during the year was the preparation of the No. 2 Smoke Control Order which was submitted to the Minister at the end of the year. The No. 1 Area, after its initial difficulties, now appears to be working well and when the No. 2 Area is in operation approximately one-fifth of the houses in the district will be the subject of smoke control.

In regard to slaughterhouses and meat inspection, two of the slaughterhouses experienced great difficulty in overcoming planning

requirements and the operative date for the new regulations in the district was postponed until the 1st January, 1963.

I would again thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and the Clerk of the Council and the other Chief Officers for their co-operation. In addition thanks are due to the staff of the Health Department for their work in the year and in particular the preparation of this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALAN H. KIRKMAN

Senior Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1962.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. The mains supply by Oldham Corporation showed no deterioration either in quality or quantity during the year. There were no bacteriological examinations by the Council during the year but one sample was submitted for chemical examination. This sample was satisfactory although it had a slightly acidic characteristic (ph. 6.0) but there was no evidence of plumbo solvent action or any form of contamination.

The number of houses connected directly to the main supply rose during the year to 4,840, largely due to new development. Population now served by main supply is approximately 12,500.

Private Supply. 86 houses and farms now rely on private supplies from wells and springs in outlying parts of the district. Eleven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, four of which proved unsatisfactory. These four unsatisfactory samples were from two sources, one of which was improved at the end of the year and the other in the course of improvement.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Most of the district is sewered and the sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

New extensions to the Council's sewerage system to cater for new development resulted in a reduction in the number of outlying premises not served by main sewers. Further reduction should take place in 1962.

In addition the number of pail closets in use was reduced by demolition, there being 91 premises so served in 1961. The weekly emptying of these pails was continued by use of the special attachment on the Council's gully emptier.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey Rivers Board is the controlling authority for the streams in the district. There were no serious complaints of obstruction or contamination during the year.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. Some improvement was made to this service during the main part of the year by the increase in the labour force of one man. A complete survey of this service was carried out in the late Summer. The result of the survey showed that there are 5,389 dustbins to be emptied from 4,828 houses and 601 other premises. The frequency of collection still varied from 7 - 10 days. Unless some system of incentive, in the form of bonus or time

off, is brought into operation it is difficult to see how a regular 7 days collection, a modest aim in the 1960's, can be maintained. The continued housing development in this district is a further complication in organising refuse collection.

(b) Refuse Disposal. 2,297 loads of refuse were tipped at Rushcroft and Thornham during the year. The Rushcroft tip was completed in the early part of the year and the site then levelled and graded to the natural contours of the adjoining land.

The new controlled tip at Thornham was brought smoothly into use with no nuisance or complaint. The Council tipped their refuse alongside the Central Electricity Generating Board, the results of very cordial and successful negotiations between the two authorities. Effective control of the tip was again exercised by the mechanical shovel shared with Milnrow U.D.C.

(c) Salvage. A further fall in income from waste paper is reported for 1961. This is due to the use of labour for paper baling on actual refuse collection and a reduction in the price of waste paper. 34 tons 0 cwts. 28 lbs. of waste paper realised £235. 17s. 0d.

Little salvage of tins etc. was done in 1961, due to less labour on the tip and use of the mechanical shovel for immediate covering of refuse. It is hoped for some improvement in 1962.

Salvage figures for the past five years are shown below:-

Year	<u>WASTE PAPER</u>			£	Value		Year	<u>BALED TINS</u>			£	Value	
	T.	C.	LBS.		S	D		T.	C.	LBS.		S	D
1957	43	16	84	306	17	3	1957	8	2	1	47	0	1
1958	56	11	56	373	0	7	1958	7	3	63	45	4	7
1959	58	11	56	356	15	0	1959	1	1	73	17	15	11
1960	48	10	56	339	12	6	1960		8	19	2	9	2
1961	34	0	28	235	17	0	1961		7	2	1	10	0

(d) Dustbins. Under the bin replacement scheme a total of 434 bins was supplied including 153 to new houses. In view of the large number of new houses being built in the district the Council decided at the end of the year that, from the 1st April, 1962, they would no longer supply the first bin to a new house.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There are no licenced manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The main activity under this heading during 1961 was again the programme for the abolition of waste water closets. Seventy seven of these closets were converted to fresh water closets leaving only 26 in the whole of the district. A large number of these 26 were the subject of approval at the end of the year so 1962 should see the end of these insanitary appliances.

Reference to the remaining 91 pail closets in the outlying parts of the district will be found under paragraph 2 - Sewage Disposal.

During 1961 the Department's workman cleared 4 waste water closets, 20 water closets and 59 drains and gullies. In addition your inspectors undertook the supervision of clearing and repairing many other W.C.'s and drains on behalf of owners of property.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial. There were 26 smoke observations taken during 1961 involving a further 21 visits to boiler plant for inspection and discussion with engineers and management.

Towards the end of the year management were reminded that the seven year exemption, to plead obsolete plant as a defence for dark smoke emission under the Clean Air Act, 1956, is no longer tenable after July, 1963. It is pleasing to report that all management are aware of the situation and those few still relying on hand-firing or obsolete mechanical stokers are considering plans to modernise their plant.

Two firms submitted plans for prior approval during the year involving change over to oil firing. After close scrutiny, and with certain recommendations, these plans received approval of the Council.

A complaint of emission of dust and grit from a foundry was investigated and after representation to the management a grit arrester is to be installed.

Domestic. The full survey, including complete house-to-house inspection was made of the Council's No. 2 Smoke Control Area (Rushcroft) involving some 602 premises. It is to the Council's credit that, despite difficulties, they made an order in respect of this second area and submitted it for confirmation to the Minister at the end of the year.

No. 1 Smoke Control Area settled down during the year although 23 notices in respect of emission of smoke from non-authorized fuels were served. Your inspectors continued to give advice in this respect to ensure smooth operation of the area.

In all a total of 696 visits in respect of smoke control were made.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. The volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide continued to be operated in 1961 as part of the Council's membership of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

Readings and stains from this apparatus are submitted to the Public Health Committee each month. Although now they do not often give rise to comment, they stand as silent reminders of the need to press on with the Clean Air Programme.

Table 14 shows these results in graph form.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

Table 15 gives details regarding treatments for rats and mice. There were 57 houses and surroundings treated, 36 for rats and 21 for mice. Twenty six other premises were treated for rats including agricultural premises and nine for mice. This shows some increase over 1961 but is probably due to increased public reporting and improved survey work rather than an increase in rodent population.

The following information details results of the two sewer treatments carried out during the year.

		<u>March</u>	<u>September</u>
Number of manholes baited	...	116	68
" showing take of pre-bait	...	4	2
" showing complete pre-bait take	...	4	-

This shows that these treatments, by the "stockinette bag" system, have reduced infestation in the Council's sewers to negligible proportions.

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

In 1961 9 council houses and 27 private houses were found to be infested with cockroach or other types of vermin. This is a reduction in the number of cases reported in 1960.

All these houses were treated successfully by the Council's operator.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice is given on current disinfection in all cases of infectious disease and free disinfectant issued as required. In three cases only was terminal disinfection carried out by use of formalin.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the main plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 60,000 gallons supplied from the main supply of Oldham Corporation. A continuous system of filtration, chlorination and aeration changes the water

every four hours and the Baths Manager takes daily samples to check free chlorine content and alkalinity (p.h.) of the water. These results are recorded.

Your inspectors took 20 samples of water from the baths, at differing times and without pre-arrangement, during 1961 and all these proved bacteriologically satisfactory. One sample was also submitted for chemical analysis and this was also satisfactory.

13) FACTORIES.

There are now 118 factories on the register, the increase over 1960 being due to an increase in the number of sites of building operations covered by the Factories Act, 1937. The number of inspections undertaken during the year was 82, again a substantial increase on last year.

In relation to matters enforceable by the local authority, principally in regard to sanitary accommodation, three written notices were served.

Tables 12 and 13 give details of type of factories and work done during 1961.

14) SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

6,812 inspections were carried out during the year. This is a reduction of some 628 on the previous year being due to the lack of one inspector for four and a half months of the year.

Table 9 details all the visits made in 1961.

15) COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints officially made to the Department during 1961 was 462. Every complaint, from whatever source, is investigated and necessary action taken when appropriate.

When action is not justified the complainant is generally notified so that there is little excuse for the use of the expression "I have complained to the Town Hall but nothing has been done".

16) DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

In 1961 a total of 762 defects and nuisances were discovered and 868 remedied. This, despite staff shortage, compares very favourably with the previous year.

Table 10 shows defects and nuisances abated in 1961.

To effect this work some 162 informal notices and 26 statutory notices were served.

17) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary to take legal proceedings in any case during 1961.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS.

562 houses were inspected for defects in 1961, entailing a total of 1,445 inspections.

2) REPAIRS.

In carrying out the above inspections 113 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. As a result of informal action by your inspectors, 168 houses were made fit and a further 8 by service of statutory notice. This does not include some 26 houses which were made fit by the Council in default of the owners.

3) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

During 1961 12 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense. This is a reduction compared with 1960 and at the end of the year the Council were somewhat behind with their second five year programme of clearance. However, the bungalows at Hunger Hill were near completion at the end of the year and in 1962 it is hoped that the programme will be expedited.

Twenty houses were demolished in 1961, including four in a clearance area and six houses were the subject of closing orders. Four houses were purchased by the Council and retained for temporary accommodation under Section 17 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957, two of which were occupied at the end of the year by persons that would have been extremely difficult for the Council to re-house by other means.

The final measure of work under this section during the year was that 56 persons in 17 families were re-housed in Council houses. These persons will look on 1961 as a red letter year; the year when they exchanged their damp and otherwise insanitary dwellings for modern housing - the majority enjoying their own bathroom, hot water and inside W.C. for the first time in their lives.

4) OVERCROWDING.

Nine cases of overcrowding were relieved by re-housing in Council houses and at the end of the year the number of cases of overcrowding on the Council's housing list was reduced to eight, most of which are in need of additional bedroom accommodation.

5) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The figures at the end of the year were that out of 316 applicants, 148 were in need of one bedroom accommodation, mainly bungalows for older people.

6) ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

There were only 6 bungalows completed by the Council in 1961 bringing the total of post-war Council dwellings to 487.

However, private development of this district carried on at an increasing rate, 208 new houses being erected during the year being nearly a three fold increase on 1960. The total of post-war houses erected by private enterprise is 621.

The following table shows the number of houses erected since the survey of 1919:-

Council Houses	(Housing Act, 1919)	...	80	
"	"	(Housing Act, 1924)	...	206
"	"	(Housing Act, 1936)	...	185
"	"	(Post War)	...	<u>487</u>
				958
Private Enterprise		...	<u>875</u>	
	Total	...	<u>1,833</u>	

7) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Council received 65 applications for standard grants under the Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959, and one for a discretionary grant under the 1949 Act.

All these were approved by the Council. In 62 cases works were completed at the end of the year.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for this information.

Table 16 gives all the statistics in relation to housing.

8) RENT ACT, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair. Work under this Act continues to decrease. In 1961 there were 2 applications for Certificates of Disrepair. None was issued as undertakings were received from landlords in each case. No Certificates were cancelled.

9) COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is now only one house registered under this title in the district. The permitted number for this building is 22. Four visits were made to see that the premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

Steady progress was made under this important section of the work of your inspectors during the year despite the shortage of staff for part of the year.

523 inspections were made to various types of premises including grocers, greengrocers, butchers, bakehouses, fried fish premises, restaurants, canteens and school kitchens and licenced premises. This figure does not include the visits to private slaughterhouses and compares very favourably with 1960.

Tables 9 and 17 detail the inspection of food premises.

In carrying out this work 67 improvements were effected to premises and 14 written informal notices were served.

Generally the standard of hygiene in the food premises of the town is good despite the age and character of some of these premises.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughterhouses. The number of visits to slaughterhouses was 276. This was lower than 1960 but is probably due to the reduction in the number of slaughterhouses from four to three.

It was, in the main, a difficult year because all three slaughterhouses were devising plans to bring their premises up to standard. Planning requirements proved most difficult in all three cases and, due to delays, it was necessary to ask the Minister to postpone the operative date of the coming into operation of the structural requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 until 1st January, 1963.

Meat Inspection. 100% inspection of the 650 cattle, 41 cows, 463 sheep and 1 calf was made during the year. The bulk of slaughtering is still carried on at weekends. These figures are very close to those for the previous year. However, the percentage of cattle and cows affected with disease other than tuberculosis fell to 8.31% and 14.63% respectively. Again the main causes for condemnation were minor parasitic conditions of offal. Only 1 bullock was slightly affected with tuberculosis - 0.15% of number inspected. This is the lowest figure ever recorded in respect of a disease which a decade ago affected up to 40% of cows in this part of the country.

Two beasts were affected by cysticercosis and one carcass submitted to refrigeration for the recommended period.

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year was 5 Cwt. 85 Lbs.

Table 18 gives all the statistics in relation to Meat Inspection.

3) OTHER FOOD.

The amount of other food condemned is contained in Table 19. The main comment under this section is the relatively high proportion of frozen foods condemned in the year. This is principally due to breakdown of frozen food cabinets and the matter has been taken up with the manufacturers.

4) MILK & DAIRIES.

There are 53 distributors of milk registered in the district. The Council, not being a Food & Drugs Authority, ceased to be responsible for the issue and renewal of Dealers' licences in respect of designated milk; this duty, and the records, being handed over to the Lancashire County Council at the end of 1960.

5) MILK SAMPLING.

Five samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, three for evidence of tuberculosis which proved negative, and two for evidence of brucella organisms, one of which proved positive. The cow from which the latter sample was obtained was slaughtered later in the year.

A further three samples of milk were submitted for the statutory tests for designated milks, all of which proved satisfactory.

6) ICE CREAM.

There being no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, work under this heading is restricted to inspection of premises registered for the sale of ice cream, 29 such visits, including inspection of mobile trailers, were made in 1961.

7) FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SAMPLING.

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Lancashire County Council. The County Sanitary Officers, with the co-operation of your local Public Health Inspectors, took 67 samples during 1961. Table 20 details this work and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for this information.

8) SHOPS ACT, 1950.

116 visits were made to shops in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. Five notices were served and improvement effected in relation to washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, seats for female staff and exhibition of notices.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1961	1960	1956	1951	1938
Population		12,830	12,880	12,560	12,560	13,360
Live Births	No.	225	185	172	166	128
	Adj. Rate	18.2	14.9	14.4	13.2	9.5
Stillbirths	No.	3	7	3	2	9
	Rate	13.2	36.5	17.0	12.0	65
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	228	192	175	168	137
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No.	8	3	8	4	5
	Rate	3.7	1.65	4.7	2.4	4.0
Total Infant Deaths	No.	3	5	2	5	10
	Rate	13.3	27.0	12.0	30.1	78
Legitimate Birth Deaths	No.	3	5	2	5	10
	Rate	13.8	27.5	12.2	30.9	81
Illegitimate Birth Deaths	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Neonatal Deaths	No.	2	3	1	3	7
	Rate	8.9	16.2	6.0	18.0	54.7
Maternal Deaths	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.95	7.8
Total Deaths	No.	196	190	176	207	169
	Adj. Rate	16.5	15.9	15.1	16.5	14.4

TABLE 2
CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1961 Total	1960 Total	1959 Total	1958 Total	1957 Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	1	-	1	1	2	1	-
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	-	3	7	7	5	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung & Bronchus	3	-	3	8	4	6	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4	-	2	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms, Other	6	7	13	19	6	16	9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	15	30	32	30	17	31
Coronary Disease, Angina	15	7	22	28	23	17	29
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	6	7	4	7	3	2
Other Heart Disease	15	24	39	29	25	32	25
Other Circulatory Disease	4	7	11	5	8	8	7
Influenza	3	3	6	6	13	5	2
Pneumonia	5	6	11	8	7	2	8
Bronchitis	8	5	13	10	8	14	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1	2	3	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1	4	1	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	2	-	4	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3	1	1	-	-
Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	7	4	11	12	11	13	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2	1	3	1	1
All Other Accidents	5	3	8	6	3	8	10
Suicide	-	2	2	1	2	6	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	99	97	196	190	172	169	166

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1 9 6 1			1960 total	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total
	M	F	Total				
Under 1	3	-	3	5	4	4	2
1 - 4	1	1	2	-	-	2	2
4 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
15 - 19	2	-	2	-	1	-	1
20 - 34	2	1	3	4	2	1	2
35 - 44	3	4	7	5	3	2	3
45 - 64	29	19	48	54	43	49	41
65 and over	61	70	131	122	119	108	115
Total	101	95	196	190	172	169	166

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY - 1961

Cause Of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Total
Accident	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	-	-	2
Total	1	-	1	1	-	3

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	1961	1960	1956	1951	1938
Accident	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	2	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	1	-	2	3
Prematurity	-	1	1	2	2
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3	5	2	5	10

TABLE 6

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1961

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	185	14	75	52	41	3	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	-	3	3	3	1	-	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -										
Pulmonary	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	219	14	82	61	48	5	-	5	3	1

TABLE 7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1961	1960	1956	1951	1938
Scarlet Fever	9	6	14	18	16
Measles	185	189	3	184	18
Whooping Cough	1	28	6	47	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	12	163	31	3	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	4	6	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	6	2	4	12	9
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	2	6
Erysipelas	-	-	7	3	6
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	219	390	73	275	63

TABLE 8.

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1961

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
	6		1		1		-	

TABLE 9

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -

Public Health Acts	928
Housing Acts	281

Other Housing Act Visits -

Certificates of Disrepair	12
Housing survey	224
Overcrowding	2

Other Public Health Act Visits -

Drain inspections and tests	604
Conversion of sanitary accommodation	216
Sewers	11
Pail closets	34
Water supply	111
Insect infestations	82
Dirty houses	55
Animal nuisances	15
Accumulations	51
Flooding, etc.	6
Offensive odours	24
Piggeries	14
Moveable dwellings	1
Offices and workplaces	3
Streets and passages	17
Schools	4
Common lodging house	4
Water Courses	17
Miscellaneous	133
Farms	99
Public baths	5
Interviews with owners and contractors	138
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	54
Disinfections	3
Nurseries	3
Noise Nuisances	47

Factories Acts -

Factories with mechanical power	65
Factories without mechanical power	3

Shops -

Health provisions	116
-------------------	-----

Carried forward ... 3,382

TABLE 9 Cont'd

Brought forward ... 3,382

Food Premises -

General grocers	47
Greengrocers	70
Fishmongers	6
Butchers and cooked meats	140
Meat products manufacturers	4
Bakehouses	29
Confectioners shops	3
Fried fish shops	3
Sweet shops	9
Licensed premises	20
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	11
Canteens and school kitchens	7
Hawkers	10
Market food stalls	152
Warehouses	1
Ice cream - sale	6
Ice cream - vehicles	23
Milk distributors	3
Slaughterhouses	276
Other food inspections	5

Sampling

24

Atmospheric Pollution -

Smoke observations	26
Grit and dust nuisances	1
Visits to boiler plant	21
Houses - Smoke Control	696

Rodent Control -

Dwellinghouses	107
Other premises	62
Tips, streams, etc.	44
Sewers	202

Refuse Collection and Disposal -

Depot	94
Tips	348
Dustbins etc.	705

Market -

General	67
Stalls	5
Fair	28

Metal brokers

1

Miscellaneous

174

6,812

Nuisances or defects discovered	...	762
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	868
Preliminary notices served	...	162
Statutory notices served	...	26

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Nature of Defects

Roofs, gutters, downspouts, etc.	96
External walls, pointing, etc.	11
Defective fireplaces and smokey chimneys	8
Windows and frames	36
Doors and frames	18
Floors	13
Internal walls and ceilings	34
Drains cleansed or repaired	101
Yard paving and gates	12
Closet accommodation	44
Accumulations	7
Bursted water pipes, etc.	7
Dirty houses	1
Waste pipes repaired	8
Sinks renewed	6
Nuisance from animals	1
Vermin	101

Factories Act, 1937

Sanitary accommodation	6
------------------------	---

Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations

Constant supply of hot water	3
Cleanliness and re-decoration	30
Ventilation	1
Sanitary accommodation	4
Provision of wash hand basin	5
Sinks, etc.	6
Tables, etc. repaired	8
Bins provided	3
Towel, soap, etc.	1
Protection of food	2

Shops Act, 1950

Washing facilities	1
Other	9
Defective dustbins (replacement by local authority)	<u>288</u> *
	<u>871</u>

* In addition 157 bins were provided for new houses.

TABLE 11

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	4,881
Factories, workshops, lock-up shops, etc.	856
Houses without back doors	79
Houses back-to-back	38
Pail closets	91
Water closets	5,785
Waste water closets	26
Ashbins	5,389
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	8

TABLE 12.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 118 premises which come under this designation

Bakers	17
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	5
Cotton spinning (working)	18
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	2
Ironfounders etc.	2
Joiners and builders	9
Laundries	2
Machinists	5
Motor repair garages	5
Printers	3
Rope and twine works	2
Sand mill	1
Skip and packing case makers	4
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Tinplate workers and welders	8
Vehicle builders	1
Slaughterhouses	3
Others	28

82 inspections were made during the year.

TABLE 13.
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	8	3	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	96	65	2	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	14	14	-	-
Totals	118	82	2	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	2	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	3	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	1	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	7	-	1	-

OUT WORK - PART II
SECTIONS 110 AND 111

- N I L -

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.
GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS.
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1961.

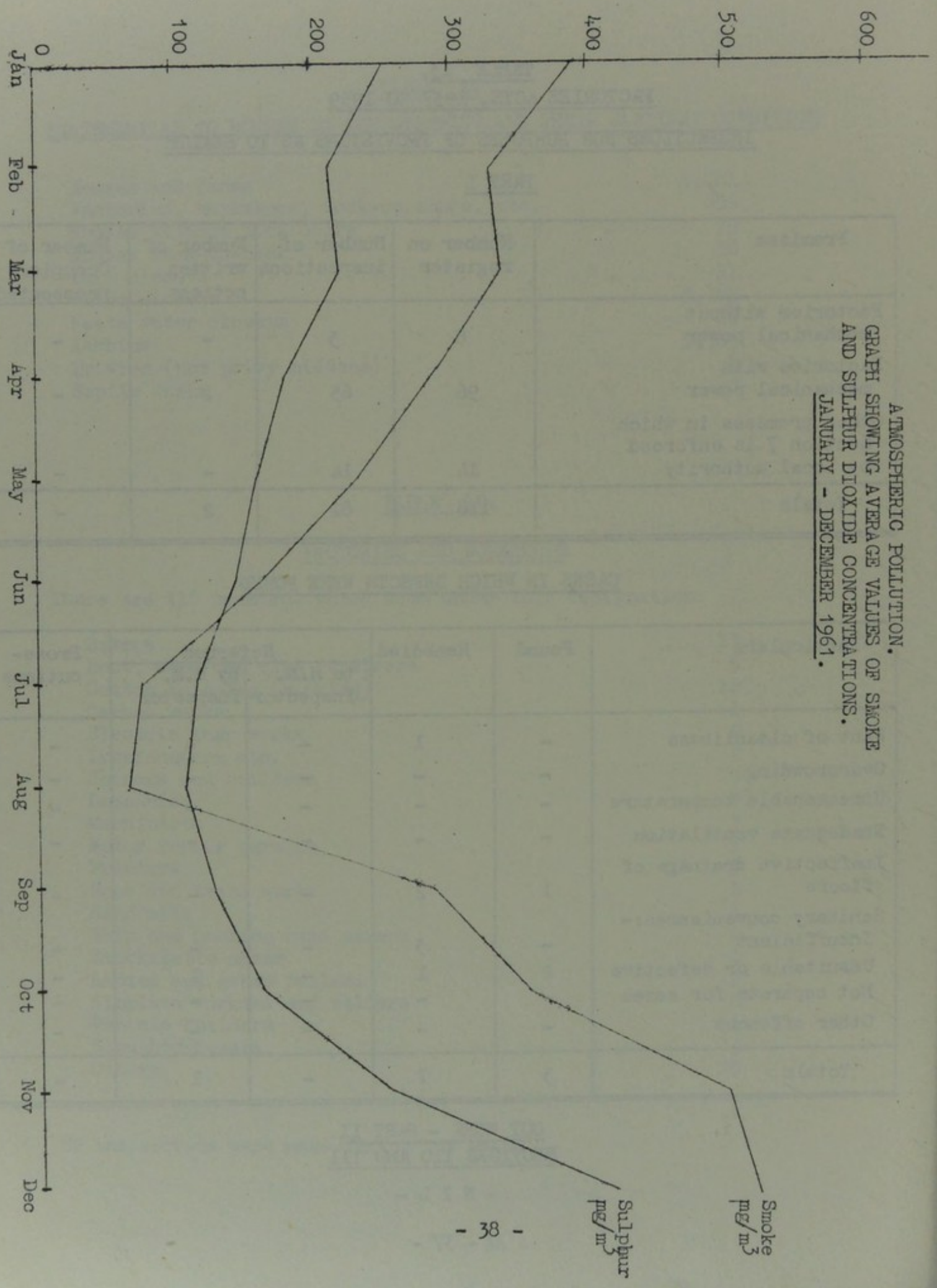


TABLE 15

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Dwelling houses	All other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	4,828	548	53
No. of properties inspected	928	324	99
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	1,025	390	107
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	6	14	2
minor	30	9	1
Mice - major	1	3	-
minor	20	6	-
No. of infested properties treated	57	32	3
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	57	32	3

TABLE 16

HOUSING STATISTICS

<u>Number of new houses erected during the year:-</u>	214
1. By the local authority	6
2. By other bodies or persons	208

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

1. By the local authority	6
2. By other bodies or persons	-

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	562
---	-----

Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,445

2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
---	--

Number found during the year 3

Number at end of year 166

3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	113
---	-----

Clearance areas:-

1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year	
--	--

Unfit houses 4

Other houses -

2. Number of persons displaced	25
--------------------------------	----

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-	
Housing Act, 1957	
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17)	
16	17
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	
6	11

Repairs during the year:-

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under Housing or Public Health Acts

No. of houses
168

Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - houses in which defects were remedied:

 By owners

8

 By local authority in default of owners

26

Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding

New cases of overcrowding

-

Cases of overcrowding relieved

9

Number of persons concerned in such cases

65

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Action during year:-

- a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority
- b) Approved by local authority
- c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- d) Finally approved by Ministry
- e) Work completed
- f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above

Housing Act, 1949		House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	
Discretionary grants		Standard grants	
No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected
1	1	65	65
1	1	65	65
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	61	61
-	-	-	-

TABLE 17

FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confectioners	16
Fish salesmen	1
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops	13
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and provision dealers	59
Tripe shops	2
Sweets and soft drinks	18
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	42
Total ...	<u>176</u>

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

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Sweets and soft drinks	8	9
Confectioners	8	32
Grocers and provision dealers	22	47
Butchers	<u>12</u>	<u>144</u>
	<u>50</u>	<u>232</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act 1951

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	5	10
Meat salesmen	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	650	41	1	463	-
Number inspected	650	41	1	463	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	54	6	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	8.31	14.63	-	0.86	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.15	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned -

5 cwts. 85 lbs.

TABLE 19
OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>Lbs.</u>
Tinned meat	55
" fruit	82
" vegetables	31
" milk	10
Miscellaneous tinned food	14
Frozen food	188
Biscuits	42
Miscellaneous	<u>14</u>
Total ...	<u>436</u>

TABLE 20
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Samples obtained for Analysis

45 Milk	1 Extract of malt with cod liver oil B.P.
1 Oatmeal	1 Cream, sterilised, canned
1 Travel sickness tablets	1 Gelatine
1 White pepper	3 Sweets
2 Cough medicine	1 Ground almonds
2 Ground, mixed spice	1 Custard powder
2 Table jellies	1 Spanish, honey and butter sweets
1 Beef sausages	1 Cut, mixed peel
1 Cut peel	1 Ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.C.

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 Cut, mixed peel	Contained 33 parts per million copper and affected by large numbers of yeast cells. Appearance of old stock. Maximum recommended limit for copper 20 parts per million.	Stock withdrawn from sale.
1 Cut peel	Contained actively growing yeast and dead mites.	Stock withdrawn from sale.

OTHER FOODS

Quantity	Weight	Volume	Calories	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	50	50	50	50	50	50
25	25	25	25	25	25	25
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ...						

TABLE 20
FOOD AND DRINK FOR 1922

Item	Quantity	Weight	Volume	Calories	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
1. Eggs, fresh, whole	1	50	50	140	6	2	11
2. Butter, sweet cream	1	100	100	900	0	0	81
3. Milk, whole, sweet	1	100	100	400	8	5	37
4. Bread, white, whole wheat	1	100	100	260	8	45	3
5. Rice, white, long grain	1	100	100	350	7	75	0
6. Beans, kidney, cooked	1	100	100	280	15	35	0
7. Apples, sweet, whole	1	100	100	170	0	40	0
8. Bananas, whole	1	100	100	100	2	25	0
9. Oranges, whole	1	100	100	80	1	15	0
10. Lemons, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
11. Peaches, whole	1	100	100	90	1	20	0
12. Pears, whole	1	100	100	100	1	25	0
13. Grapes, whole	1	100	100	100	1	25	0
14. Strawberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
15. Raspberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
16. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
17. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
18. Raspberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
19. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
20. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0

Item	Quantity	Weight	Volume	Calories	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat
21. Apples, sweet, whole	1	100	100	170	0	40	0
22. Bananas, whole	1	100	100	100	2	25	0
23. Oranges, whole	1	100	100	80	1	15	0
24. Lemons, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
25. Peaches, whole	1	100	100	90	1	20	0
26. Pears, whole	1	100	100	100	1	25	0
27. Grapes, whole	1	100	100	100	1	25	0
28. Strawberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
29. Raspberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
30. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
31. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
32. Raspberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
33. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
34. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
35. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
36. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
37. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
38. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
39. Blackberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0
40. Blueberries, whole	1	100	100	40	1	10	0

Total ...

