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Contributors

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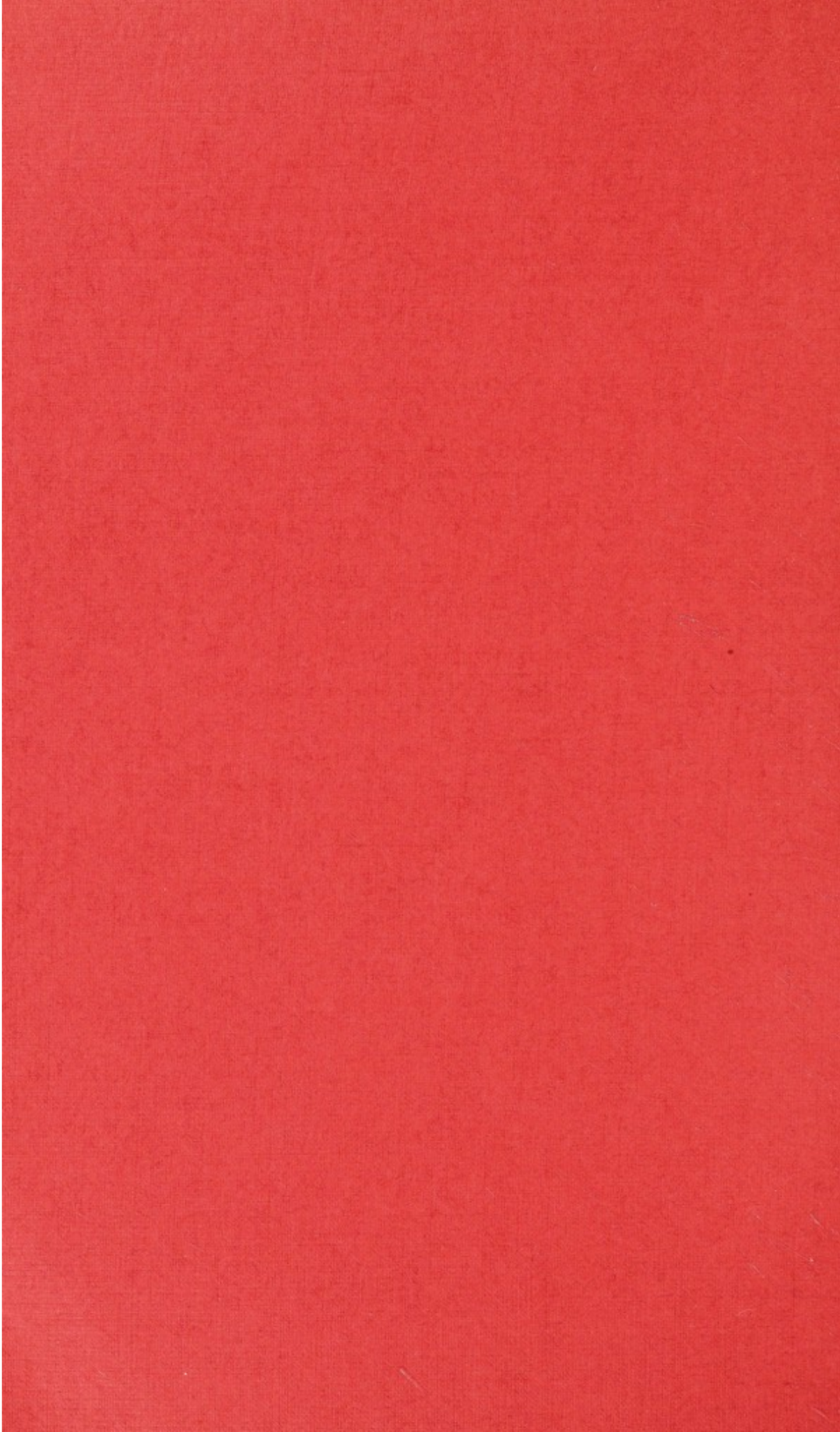
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THE
HEALTH
OF
HYDE




1959



Borough of Hyde

*With the Compliments
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of Health.*

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Hyde



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BOROUGH OF HYDE

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1959

W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

GREENFIELD STREET, HYDE Tel.: Hyde 1381/2

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INTRODUCTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GREENFIELD STREET,
HYDE,
CHESHIRE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Hyde.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Report on the Health of Hyde for 1959. This was the last full year of office of Dr. F. W. C. Brown as Medical Officer of Health and I pay tribute to his excellent work by submitting this report largely as Dr. Brown wrote it before his retirement. It is interesting to note the steady progress made in the Borough since Dr. Brown's first full report in 1931.

Maternal mortality has fallen from 12.3 per 1,000 to Nil. Infant Mortality fell from 68.4 per 1,000 to 24.8. This last figure still represents a challenge to preventive work. The fruits of research into the cause and prevention of stillbirths and perinatal deaths, combined with even greater attention to technical detail by doctors and midwives should produce a further improvement.

There were no cases of diphtheria in Hyde in 1959, a tribute largely to immunisation. In order to prevent the return of this disease it is essential to maintain a protected community and our efforts to immunise young children must continue. Tuberculosis notifications fell from 53 in 1931 to 8 in 1959 and deaths due to this disease from 21 to 6. It is gratifying to note that for the first time there was no notification of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a reflection in large measure of efforts to secure a milk supply free from infection. Pulmonary tuberculosis is declining quickly and present methods of treatment are producing cure or early return to work in a non-infectious state. Many hours are spent in tracing contacts and in preventive work amongst them; all school children are offered B.C.G. vaccination at about 12 years of age, yet the 8 notifications received in 1959 from Hyde and approximately 25,000 in England and Wales show that much work has still to be done.

In all advances in Public Health the steady improvements in environmental hygiene, which is the direct responsibility of your Council, have played an important part. The progress in slum clearance at present rates of about 120 houses per year ensures that the worst will have been cleared in the next seven years. So far as economic circumstances permit I would urge that the present rate of clearance should be maintained. Since your Council instituted its scheme of grant for conversion, the number of waste water and slop closets has fallen from 5,153 in 1948 to 3,821 in 1959. That approximately 30 per cent. of the houses of Hyde remain on an outmoded and potentially troublesome method of disposal suggests the continuation of your policy for many years to come.

Refuse for disposal has increased from 7,000 tons in 1931 to 10,000 tons in 1959 with the population remaining about the same. The composting method of disposal which is being considered by the Council as a result of shortage of suitable tipping sites, is the subject of increasing interest as pioneer plants begin to operate in this country with successful hygienic and economic results.

Our present problems are not new; emphasis has moved, and time and knowledge is becoming available to deal with them. Our interest in smoke abatement, in the problems of old people and in the community care of mental disorder will provide the department with much work and administration in the immediate years to come. I am sure that Dr. Brown would wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and also to record his appreciation of the loyal work of the staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. TURNER,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF HYDE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1959)

Chairman: Alderman B. S. Armitage.

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor A. Jolly)

Councillor J. Carter	Councillor H. Walker
Councillor H. J. Leech	Councillor P. Walsh
Councillor E. Morris	Councillor W. D. Wright
Councillor Mrs. D. B. Norwood ^d	

HYDE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Cheshire County Council)

(31st December, 1959)

Chairman—F. R. Tetlow, c.c.

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. D. Adamson

Ex-Officio—Alderman G. Astbury (Chairman, County Health Committee)
(Deputy Chairman, County Health Committee)

County Council—Mrs. M. Bayes, c.c.
W. Barton, Esq., c.c.
W. Ford, Esq., c.c.
S. Rowe, Esq., c.c.
F. R. Tetlow, Esq., c.c.

Hyde Borough Council—

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Alan Jolly)	W. D. Wright, Esq.
T. W. Dent, Esq.	R. Breerton, Esq.
Mrs. D. B. Norwood	P. Walsh, Esq.

Tintwistle R.D.C.—Mrs. H. A. Bradley

Longdendale U.D.C.—S. F. Ellison, Esq. Mrs. S. Mellor

Co-opted Members—

Mrs. R. M. Frost, representing Longdendale U. D. C.
Mrs. M. E. Moody, representing Tintwistle R.D.C.
Mrs. M. Brown, representing Divisional Executive for Education
Dr. D. I. Livingstone, representing Local Medical Panel Committee
Mrs. H. Tinker, representing District Nursing Association
Mrs. D. Adamson, representing Hyde Borough Council
Mrs. M. Barton, representing Hyde Borough Council
H. A. Taylor, Esq., J.P., representing Ashton, Hyde, and Glossop
Hospital Management Committee

Mrs. S. Hogg (Ambulance only), representing N.E. Cheshire Committee
Clerk to the Committee—John Binns, Esq.

Staff of the Borough of Hyde Health Department 1959.

- Medical Officer of Health :** *F. W. C. BROWN, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector : T. Nicholson.
Additional Public Health Inspectors : H. Pike, A. Blackhurst
Chief Clerk : *B. Gorman
Other Clerical Staff : F. B. Marshall,
*Miss M. Flanagan (resigned 2nd October, 1959)
*Miss A. Buttery

Staff of Hyde Divisional Health and School Medical Services of the Cheshire County Council

- Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer :**
*F. W. C. BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officer : Barbara Jones, M.B., Ch.B.
Dental Surgeon : Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
Chief Clerk : *B. Gorman
Ambulance Supervisor : F. Mellor, A.M.I.E.T.
Clerical Staff : Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Hindley (resigned 6th June, 1959),
Mrs. C. Clarke (commenced 19th May, 1959), Mrs. E. I.
Cooke, Miss B. Higginbottom, *Miss A. Buttery, *Miss M.
Flanagan (resigned 2nd October, 1959). *Mrs. B. Coyne
(commenced 5th October, 1959)
Health Visitors/School Nurses : Miss F. Lonsdale, Miss D. Wood, Miss M.
Taylor, Miss M. E. Marsh, Mrs. E. M. Lowe
Home Nurses—Hyde : Miss H. Sutton, Miss G. McClean,
(Part-time staff in addition)
Mottram and Broadbottom : Mrs. M. Huyton.
Hollingworth and Tintwistle : Mrs. G. E. Hewitt.
Midwives : Miss M. Coote, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mrs. P. Boote (resigned 4th
August, 1959), Mrs. K. O'Grady (commenced 14th May, 1959),
Mrs. Hudson (commenced 31st July, 1959)
Occupation Centre Supervisor : Mrs. M. Coombes
Domestic Help Supervisor : Mrs. F. Dobson (part-time)
†Clinical Specialists attending Clinics in the Division :
Orthopaedic Surgeon : E. L. Trickey, F.R.C.S.
Gynaecologist : R. L. Gadd, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.
Ophthalmic Surgeon : B. Boas, M.D., (Berlin)
† Staff of Regional Hospital Board allocated to specific duties in Cheshire
County Clinic premises within the Hyde Division
* Part-time Divisional Health, part-time Borough Health.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	4,195
Population (Census 1951)	31,494
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate for 1959)	31,500
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st December, 1959	12,012

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR—LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED

Legitimate	... Males	244	Females	... 216	Total	460
Illegitimate	... Males	13	Females	... 11	Total	24
						484
Crude Birth Rate	... Hyde	15.4	England and Wales	... 16.5	—	
		Comparative Birth Rate ... 16.5				

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	... Males	4	Females	... 5	Total	9
Illegitimate	... Males	—	Females	... 1	Total	1

The number of live births registered during 1959 was 18 more than the number recorded in the previous year; 39 more than the average of 445 for the previous five years.

Location of Births

The following table indicates the location of births during the period 1953-1959:—

No. born in	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
(a) Dwelling Houses	106	% 25	127	% 28	107	% 25	115	% 26	151	% 33	129	% 28	151	% 30
(b) Maternity Homes	177	41	201	43	179	41	181	40	129	28	142	30	152	31
(c) Hospitals	145	34	136	29	150	34	152	34	181	39	195	42	191	39
(d) Totals of (b) and (c)	322	75	337	72	329	75	333	74	310	67	337	72	343	70

DEATHS REGISTERED.

Males 232

Females 227

Total 459

Death Rate: Hyde 14.6

England and Wales 11.6

Comparative Death Rate: 14.2

The total number of deaths registered at all ages was 459 giving a crude death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of the population compared with the average figure of 13.8 for the previous five years.

For comparative purposes with other areas this rate—adjusted by using the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General—is 14.2 per 1,000 population as against 11.6 for the whole country.

The actual causes of death as classified by the Registrar General are given in Table I.

The highest proportion of the total deaths is accounted for by diseases of the Heart (30 per cent.), Haemorrhage of Brain (14 per cent.), Cancer (19 per cent.), diseases of the Respiratory Organs (11 per cent.) vide Table 1.

Approximately 68 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over pensionable age, the actual figures being:—

Deaths under 65 years of age	... ..	32.2 per cent.
Deaths between 65 and 74 years of age	... ..	26.6 per cent.
Deaths between 75 and 84 years of age	... ..	30.9 per cent.
Deaths 85 years and over	... ..	10.3 per cent.

The number of infants who died under the age of twelve months was 12 revealing an Infantile Mortality Rate of 24.8 per 1,000 births.

Of these, ten occurred during the first week of life from causes which are analysed in Table 2.

TABLE 1—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—
Influenza	10	1	11
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	1	6
*Cancer—Malignant Disease	48	38	86
Diabetes	1	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	25	39	64
Heart Diseases, (Angina, Coronary)	40	21	61
Other Heart Diseases	30	46	76
Other Circulatory Diseases	8	6	14
Bronchitis	18	14	32
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	9	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	2	2
Ulcer of the Stomach	1	1	2
Enteritis, etc.	1	1	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	2	4
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Motor Accidents	6	1	7
Other Accidents	2	3	5
Suicide and Homicide	—	—	—
Other Diseases	27	40	67
	—	—	—
All Causes	232	227	459
	—	—	—

*Of these deaths, the site of the disease was :-

Stomach	12	9	21
Lungs	17	—	17
Breast	—	11	11
Uterus	—	4	4
Other	19	14	33
	—	—	—
	48	38	86
	—	—	—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Number of Deaths :	Deaths per 1000 Births :	Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :
Legitimate 12	Hyde 24.8	Legitimate 11
Illegitimate —	Eng. & Wales ... 22.0	Illegitimate —

TABLE 2. INFANTILE DEATHS, 1959

Causes of Death Among Infants	AGE													Total
	1st Four Weeks				1st Three Months			The Four Quarters				*0-1		
	0-1	2	3	4	*0-1	2	3	*0-1	2	3	4			
Atelectasis	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Maldevelopment ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prematurity	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Erythroblastosis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
All Causes	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	12

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns

SECTION II.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The figures given in Tables 3 and 4 reveal the number of cases of infectious disease among the population.

TABLE 3.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1959

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1		2		3		4		5		10		15		25		Age Un- known	Total	Cases admitted to Hospital	
		to 2	to 3	to 4	to 5	to 6	to 7	to 8	to 9	to 14	to 24	plus	plus								
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	2	6	6	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	
Whooping Cough ...	5	3	7	3	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	39	—	
Poliomyelitis :-																					
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	8	42	50	63	61	185	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411	—	
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	
Pneumonia ...	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	15	—	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis :-																					
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	8	11	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	46	61	73	72	214	11	4	18	1	514	12									

TABLE 4.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1951-1958

This table indicates the trend of the more common infectious diseases since 1952:—

	Year 1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	38	62	17	30	93	61	67	38
Measles... ..	46	552	445(2)	165	4	475	217	411
Whooping Cough ...	9	96	67	22(1)	6	68	1	39
Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Lungs	27(2)	18(7)	9(6)	20	13(1)	27(7)	10(1)	8(8)
Tuberculosis of other sites	7(2)	6	4	7	4	2(2)	1	—

(Figures in parentheses indicate deaths)

Information relating to the measures adopted in regard to the prevention of certain infectious diseases may be found on pages 37, 38, 39, 40 and 42.

The control of Scarlet Fever and Measles depends solely upon satisfactory home isolation as no effective form of immunisation against these has yet been proved. In the case of Scarlet Fever modern curative treatment has lessened the severity and duration of the illness, and only in rare instances is hospitalisation found to be necessary. During the year there was an epidemic of measles following the usual two year cycle of this infectious disease.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Domestic water is supplied by the Manchester Corporation (Woodhead supply) which is a very soft water, treated for purity at the source, but the water frequently has a peaty discolouration. Four service reservoirs are used, one of which is of old stone-pitched construction, and none of which is covered. Three of the reservoirs will be covered over during the coming year with aluminium roofs (starting in May).

The Waterworks Undertaking has now been amalgamated with M.C.W.W. with effect from 1st October, 1959, and the modernisation scheme as described in my report for 1955 will be carried out by M.C.W.W. in a modified form. Construction of settlement tanks has been commenced and the colour, turbidity and general quality will be much improved when they come into operation. Work on the filtration plant should be started during 1960.

A local supply for industrial purposes is filtered, but is unfit for domestic use without sterilisation.

The average daily consumption during the summer was 1.92 million gallons, or 61.4 gallons per head of which 0.67 million gallons or 21.6 gallons per head was the domestic consumption.

The water is supplied through approximately 65 miles of mains many of which are old and in need of cleaning and renewal. 4.4 miles of main have been reconditioned with very satisfactory results, further lengths may be treated this year.

Corporation piped water is supplied to 11,481 dwellings in the Borough. Wells and springs are the source of supply to 120 farms and dwellings on the outskirts of the town and these cannot be considered satisfactory.

89 samples of Corporation drinking water were taken, 82 of which were found to be highly satisfactory and seven unsatisfactory. Two samples were taken from wells and springs, both of which were found to be unsatisfactory. In addition six samples were taken of industrial supply.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of premises fitted with closets of the various types at the end of 1959 was approximately:—

W.C's. with cistern flush	W.C's. hand flushed and waste water	Privies	Pails	Chemical Closets
8,274	3,821	9	98	8

To encourage the conversion of slop-closets to cistern-flushed W.C's. the Council provide a grant of £5 to be paid for each conversion in approved cases. Payment of these grants commenced on April 1st, 1948, and 100 grants were provided for in 1959, for all of which applications have been approved.

Receptacles in Use.

The number affecting the work of this department is made up as follows.—

Ashbins	Ashpits	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Cesspools
13,347	Nil	116	9	32

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular statement has been prepared in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and contains information as to:—

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices.
- (c) The results of the service of such notices.

Public Swimming Baths.

The Hyde Corporation Baths were opened on 4th May, 1899, and extended in 1913. Of the two Swimming Pools, one has a capacity of 100,000 gallons and the other 60,000 gallons. There are also two suites of Slipper Baths—Males 14 and Females seven; and one Russian Remedial Bath which will accommodate six persons at a time.

A Municipal Laundry was attached to the Baths in 1955, consisting of eight Laundry Benches in which washer, spin dryer and sink are combined, and twelve drying horses.

The heating of the Baths and Laundry is carried out by a Lancashire Boiler combined with a Hodgkinson's underfeed automatic stoker and automatic water feed-pump.

The water supplied to the Baths is that collected locally for Industrial use stored in reservoirs within the town boundary and is filtered prior to delivery. The Filtration system installed in 1938 consists of two horizontal Pulsometer Filters with a turnover of 2½ hours for each pool. Each pool has its own chlorinator which operates the breakpoint system with which a free chlorine residual of 2 p.p.m. is maintained. Chlorine content and pH value are tested by means of a colorimetric Lovibond comparator using ortho-tolidine for chlorine content and phenol red for pH value. A pH value of 7.8 to 8.0 is maintained.

Samples of the water in each pool are taken every three months for bacteriological analysis. No B.Coli have been found in any sample taken since June, 1949.

The number of bathers and spectators for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was 168,845.

The Baths are the home of the famous Hyde Seal Swimming Club, past World and English Champion Water Polo Team.

Swimming Instruction of School Children.

The Swimming Baths are extensively used by Education Departments for the teaching of swimming to scholars in Hyde, Longdendale, Bredbury and Denton.

Both Swimming Pools are in use from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive making 110 classes per week. The number of scholars who attended the baths during the 1959 season was 39,000. Two qualified instructors, (one to each pool) assisted by the class teachers give swimming instruction. Various tests of ability are carried out from time to time, the final test being "The Advanced Certificate of Swimming," the winners of which receive free contracts carrying admission to the baths during the following season.

TABLE 5. STATEMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1959

Inspections	Number	No. of Notices served		Results of Service of Notices		Notices Outstanding
		Informal	Statutory	Complied with by owner or occupier	Complied with by Corporation in default	
Certificates of Disrepair	25	...	...	...	...	...
Recorded Housing Inspections	177	...	...	...	...	...
Other Houses under P.H.A. or H.A.	1044	...	66	...	6	58
Revisits to property under notice	2297	203	...	205	...	...
Courts, Yards and Passages	699	...	...	...	...	...
Pail Closets	25	...	...	...	...	...
Ashbins and Ashpits	62	11	...	10	...	1
Premises re keeping of Animals	24	...	...	...	...	...
Houses Let in Lodgings	1	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses	10	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream Premises	29	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	89	...	...	...	...	...
Licensed Premises	23	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Premises	1929	...	...	...	...	...
Farms and Dairies	122	...	...	...	...	...
Milk—Tubercle Bacilli Samples	78	...	...	...	...	...
Methylene Blue Samples	78	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream Samples (Methylene Blue)	17	...	...	...	...	...
Water-Bacteriological and Chemical Samples	69	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke Observations and other Smoke visits	199	...	...	...	...	...
Visits and Re-Visits to Smoke Control Areas	1687	...	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	8	...	...	...	...	...
Other Premises under P.H.A.	8	...	...	...	...	...
Factories with Mechanical Power	46	...	...	...	...	...
Factories without Mechanical Power	5	...	...	...	...	...
Outworkers Premises	27	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Accumulations	13	...	...	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases	63	...	...	...	...	...
Vermineous Premises	35	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	35	...	...	...	...	...
Rodent Control	81	2	...	4	...	...
Public Conveniences	229	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	5	...	...	...	...	...
Shops	26	...	...	...	...	...
Shop-Closet Conversions	488	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Animals Acts	91	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Removal	235	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Disposal	94	...	...	...	...	...
Salvage	34	...	...	...	...	...
Movable Dwellings	11	...	...	...	...	...
Cinemas, etc	7	...	...	...	...	...
Committees, etc	54	...	...	...	...	...
Interviews	1032	...	...	...	...	...
Hairdressers	14	...	...	...	...	...
Pet Animals Act	24	...	...	...	...	...
Workplaces	26	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	530	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	11,905	216	66	219	6	59

TABLE 6.

DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1959

Dwelling-houses

Defective ceiling construction	12
„ plaster	11
„ floors	8
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	15
„ washboilers	—
„ windows and cords	43
„ doors	18
„ staircases	—
„ damp proof courses	18
„ sinks	1
„ sink waste pipes	11
„ skirting boards	17
„ water supply	75
„ roofs	34
„ external walls	11
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	53
„ chimneys	15
„ yard paving or walls	8
„ rain water pipes	12
„ eavesgutters	32
„ dustbins and sanitary pails	10
„ drains	82
„ choked W.C.'s.	53
„ W.C. apparatus	15
„ W.C. buildings	7
Accumulations of refuse removed	20

Factories

Miscellaneous Nuisances	72
--------------------------------	----

Food Premises

Washing facilities	6
Floors, walls and ceilings	10
Limewashing	10
Others	6
Roof Leakages	3

Total 688

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of New Houses Erected During the Year :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. By the Local Authority | 107 |
| 2. By other bodies or persons | 99 |

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year :

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 1309 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose | 3606 |
| 2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... | 177 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 374 |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... | 143 |
| 4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 155 |

Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notice :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 144 |
|--|-----|

Action under Statutory Powers During the Year :

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:— | |
| (1) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served | 66 |
| (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied:— | |
| (a) By Owners | 42 |
| (b) By Local Authority | 6 |
| (b) Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act of 1957:— | |
| (1) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 10 |
| (2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 44 |
| (3) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted | — |
| (4) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 5 |
| (5) Number of Council-owned houses certified by M.O.H. to be unfit | 3 |

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV.)—Overcrowding.

(a)	(I)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	3
	(II)	Number of families dwelling therein	3
	(III)	Number of persons dwelling therein	22
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c)	(I)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(II)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	10

Early in the year the Council decided to suspend building new Council houses, and because of this the Slum Clearance programme was temporarily halted. It was found necessary, however, to deal with two small Clearance Areas of four houses each, and with individual unfit houses, because conditions there were so bad.

The Clearance Areas represented were:—

Clearance Area No. 54 (Tanner Street)—Four houses.

Clearance Area No. 55 (Tanner Street)—Four houses.

Clearance Orders were made in each case. The Order for Area No. 54 has been confirmed, but in the case of Area No. 55 confirmation is still awaited.

Defective Houses.

	1934-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Houses demolished or finally closed	417	7	5	—	7	36	73	33	172	199	949
Houses or parts of houses closed or vacated	66	1	1	3	20	18	6	11	1	—	127

Number of Persons Displaced from Houses to be Demolished or Closed :

From	Families	Persons
Clearance Areas ... 1959 ...	17	19
Individual Houses... 1959 ...	26	77
Total since inception of programme in 1934...	967	2908

Re-Housing.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Townend, Housing Officer, for the following figures which refer to the re-housing of families in Corporation houses in 1959:—

Total lettings (excluding exchanges and transfers)	213
Exchanges and transfers	96
Tubercular families re-housed	8
Overcrowded families re-housed	2
Families in Lodgings re-housed	25
Families in Unfit Houses re-housed	136

Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957	13
Number of notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on owners	13
Number of applications not granted	—
Number of undertakings given by owner	7
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	7
Number of applications by landlord for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	5
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	4
Number of applications for cancellation refused	1

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

During the year three houses were disinfected following infectious disease. In addition, the following articles were destroyed at the request of their owners, following deaths, long illnesses, or for other reasons:—

Beds	478
Bedsteads	98
Mattresses	74
Pillows	119
Bundles of Clothing	83

Eight houses were found to be bug infested, and were treated by the Department. Of these, four were Council houses. In addition, ten houses were given a "protective" treatment to prevent infestation.

Treatment was also carried out for the eradication of other insect pests from houses and food premises including

Beetles (cockroaches) etc.	22
Fleas	3
Spider Beetles	2
Silver Fish	1
Wasps and Bees	2

Rodent Control.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Local Authority is responsible for inspecting the district to discover rodent infestations. The inspection and treatment of business premises, particularly food premises, occupies a large proportion of the time of the rodent operative.

In addition, much work has been done in treating infestations in private dwellings (this work being carried out free of charge); in inspecting Local Authority property and treating where necessary; and in carrying out two "maintenance treatments" for the destruction of rats in sewers together with surface treatments of the Sewage Works.

The number of premises found to be infested during the year was 152 (65 rats, 87 mice). Of the 87 infestations by mice none could be classed as "serious." A total of 152 treatments was carried out to deal with these infestations, and the number of visits made was 1,524.

The table on page 24 gives details of the work done:—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
 Report for 9 months ended 31st December, 1959
TYPE OF PROPERTY

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total	Agricultural
1 Total number of properties in Local Authority's district ..	15	12012	1073	13100	60
2 Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) notification (b) survey or (c) otherwise ...	(a) — (b) 15 (c) —	116 328 —	21 227 —	137 561 —	— 7 —
3 Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections ..	85	920	503	1508	16
4 No. of properties inspected in Section II. which were found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats } Major	—	—	—	—	—
} Minor	5	44	16	65	—
(b) Mice } Major	—	—	—	—	—
} Minor	6	62	19	87	—
5 Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	11	106	35	152	—
6 Total treatments carried out including re-inspections ...	11	112	38	161	—
7 Number of Notices served under section 4—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural works (i.e. Proofing)	—	4	—	4	—
8 Number of "Block" Control schemes carried out	—	2	—	2	—

It was not found necessary to take any proceedings under the Act

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors

Premises 1	M/c line No. 2	Number on Register 3	Number of			M/c line No. 7
			Inspections 4	Written Notices 5	Occupiers Prosecuted 6	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	37	12	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	274	128	3	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	19	15	2	—	3
TOTAL ...		330	155	5	—	

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars 1	M/c line No. 1	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted 7	M/c line No. 8
		Found 3	Remedied 4	Referred to H. M. by H. M. Insp'tor 5 6			
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	3	—	3	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—							
(a) Insufficient	9	2	2	—	2	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other Offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ...		5	5	—	5	—	

3.—**OUTWORKERS.** 26 outworkers were registered, 18 of whom made wearing apparel, and 8 were dealing with brass and brass articles. No offences against this Section were reported.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Since the "Clean Food" Byelaws came into force in 1950, followed by the Food Hygiene Regulations in 1955, considerable attention has been paid to food premises. During the year 2,199 visits were paid to food premises.

Milk Supply (Registration and Licences).

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, and the various Milk Special Designations) Regulations of that year, there are 170 registered Milk Distributors and 14 registered Dairies and the following licences have been issued:—

20 dealers' licences and four supplementary licences in respect of Tuberculin Tested milk; 22 dealers' licences and 4 supplementary licences in respect of Pasteurised milk, and 145 dealers' licences and four supplementary licences for Sterilised milk.

Tests for Cleanliness, etc.

78 samples of raw milk were examined of which 64 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 14 were unsatisfactory. These samples were examined in the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Tests by Inoculation of Guinea Pigs for Tubercle Bacilli.

The main object of sampling is the search for Tuberculosis, and the result of this year's work compared with the results in previous years is shown in the table below.

Of the 78 samples of milk submitted to examination 1 or 1.28 per cent. was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. In the cases where positive results were obtained the appropriate County Medical Officer of Health was notified, the offending animal being traced, and destroyed in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The figures for the past 5 years are shown below:—

Year	No. of samples examined	No of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli
1955	46	4	8.69
1956	40	1	2.50
1957	94	6	6.38
1958	87	3	3.44
1959	78	1	1.28

Ice Cream.

There are six manufacturers and 134 vendors of Ice Cream on the register. Of the manufacturers, three manufacture Ice Cream regularly, one makes it only occasionally, and the remaining two retail a pre-packed Ice Cream manufactured elsewhere.

During the year 18 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test 17 of which were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. Eight of these were of Ice Cream manufactured outside the Borough.

Meat Inspection.

Towards the end of the year the Slaughterhouse Report required by Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was being prepared, and it was hoped to publish it early in 1960. There are no slaughterhouses licensed, and no applications for licences were received in 1959, though it is likely that an application for a new private slaughterhouse to be built for a large meat products factory in the Borough will be made in 1960.

CONDEMNATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

The following weights of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat:—				
Canned Meat	—	17	2	8
Other Food:—				
Canned	—	10	3	14
Total ...	1	8	1	22

Diseases of Animals Acts.

One outbreak of swine fever occurred in the Borough during the year, this being in a small farm on the outskirts of the town.

The incidence of foot-and-mouth disease in Stockport early in December caused Hyde to be included in an "infected area." Fortunately, no cases occurred in Hyde.

During the year 71 applications for licences for the movement of cattle or pigs, and 39 licences reporting movement of animals were received, and the necessary visits and inspections made.

Shops — Hours of Closing

Routine visits have been made to shops. No complaints of trading outside permitted hours were received during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

During 1958, the Council considered some possible Smoke Control Areas, and early in 1959 decided that the Cheetham Fold Area should be the first. This is an area of 114 acres containing 642 houses, 10 commercial premises and a residential home for elderly ladies. The houses include a post-war Council estate of 295 houses, all fitted with appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel, and the great majority of the other houses are less than 40 years old. The report of a preliminary survey was submitted to the Ministry in February, 1959, and, after a detailed survey, the Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister in August 1959, the date suggested for the Order to come into force being July 1st, 1960.

Two objections were received, and a Public Inquiry arranged in the Town Hall, to be held on January 7th, 1960.

To help cope with the additional work involved in Smoke Control, an assistant with building trades experience has been added to the staff of the Department.

SECTION IV.

Services administered by the Hyde and Longdendale Divisional Health Committee through powers delegated by the County Council.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

General Clinics and Welfare Centres.

HYDE—(Parsonage Street). Originally built for M. and C.W. services as part of the 1914-18 War Memorial, these premises are rented to the County Council as an all-purpose Clinic Centre and, as such, form a unit in the National Health Service.

Services are administered by the County Council and the Manchester Regional Hospital Board as under:—

County Council	Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Care of mothers and young children—three half days per week.	Physiotherapy — ten sessions per week.
Toddler's Clinic—by appointment.	Supervision of Ante-natal cases desirous of admission to Maternity Homes or Hospitals—one session per week.

Details of these examination and treatment sessions are:—

Monday to Friday: Physiotherapy treatment sessions—each morning and afternoon.

Monday 2 to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare Clinic at which a Medical Officer and one Health Visitor attend

Monday (1st and 3rd) 2 to 4 p.m.: Toddlers' Clinic (by appointment) at which a Medical Officer and a Health Visitor attend.

Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m.: Ante-Natal Clinic for cases to be admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals—attended by a Consultant, and Midwives on the staff of the Aspland Maternity Home.

Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare Clinic attended by a Medical Officer and two Health Visitors.

Thursday 2 to 4 p.m.: Ante-Natal Clinic for cases who desire their confinements to take place at home under the care of private practitioners and domiciliary midwives. A Medical Officer, Health Visitor, and domiciliary midwives attend.

Relaxation Classes are conducted by Physiotherapists.

Friday 2 to 4 p.m.: Orthopaedic Consultant's weekly session.

A resident caretaker/cleaner is employed by the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board provide extra part-time assistance.

The Relaxation Classes conducted weekly by the Physiotherapy staff continued to be well attended and proved beneficial to those attending. As previously reported these Classes include cases referred from the two Ante-natal Clinics and by family doctors.

As anticipated in my last report the erection of the Pram Shelter was completed in 1959.

The services provided at this Centre since its inception thirty-five years ago continue to increase to such an extent that it would now be exceedingly difficult to provide additional sessions there.

HYDE (Bayley Hall)—Part of this building is rented by the County Council and used for Child Welfare, Immunisation and Vaccination sessions. Hearing Clinics were continued at this Centre during the year.

As at Parsonage Street members of the M. and C.W. Voluntary Committee assist the Health Visitors, and a member of my Clerical Staff attends for the sale of infant food, etc.

These premises are also used on occasion in connection with the Medical Examination of school children, when other accommodation is not available on school premises.

Cleaning and general maintenance is undertaken by a member of the Parks Superintendent's Staff.

HOLLINGWORTH — Sessions are held at Wedneshough Green Clinic for Ante-natal, Child Welfare, School Clinic and Immunisation purposes.

These sessions are held as under:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Monday (2nd)
(2-4 p.m.) | : | Immunisation, at which a Medical Officer and Health Visitor attend. |
| Tuesday (2-3 p.m.)
(3-5 p.m.) | : | School Clinic, at which a Health Visitor attends.
Ante-natal, at which a Health Visitor and Midwife attend. |
| Thursday
1st and 3rd
(2-4 p.m.) | : | Child Welfare, at which a General Practitioner and Health Visitor attend. |

The sale of infant foods and tea to patients, and general clerical assistance is undertaken by the Hollingworth Ladies M. and C.W. Committee.

Infant Foods and Nursing Requisites etc., are stored in the building.

TINTWISTLE—Clinics are held in Christ Church School on the second and fourth Thursday of each month when a local **Medical Practitioner** and **Health Visitor** are in attendance.

Members of the Tintwistle Ladies' Voluntary M. and C.W. Committee assist by providing teas, attending to the sale of infant foods and in carrying out necessary clerical duties.

BROADBOTTOM—Clinics are held at the Methodist Church School on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

A local Medical Practitioner and a Health Visitor attend and are assisted by members of the Broadbottom Ladies' Voluntary M. and C.W. Committee as in the case of Hollingworth and Tintwistle Clinics.

TABLE I.
(a) Infant Welfare.

	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total attendances	Ex'd. by Doctor	Average Attendances	
					1959	Previous 5 yrs.
Hyde (Parsonage Street) ...	96	244	5,301	740	55	48
Hyde (Bayley Hall)	98	183	3,842	845	39	37
Hollingworth	24	43	995	212	41	57
Tintwistle	24	23	751	157	31	27
Broadbottom	24	34	730	169	30	25

(b) Mothers.

	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total attendances	Ex'd. by Doctor	Average Attendances 1959
Ante-natal (Domiciliary Cases)	49	195	773	770	16
Ante-natal Relaxation Classes ...	47	156	902	—	20
Dental (ante-natal)	—	21	32	—	—
Dental (post-natal)	—	25	81	—	—

A Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon employed by the Regional Hospital Board, holds a regular weekly session at Parsonage Street, and in addition, attends on other occasions as necessary. He is responsible for the Physiotherapy treatment undertaken by the Physiotherapists.

A Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Regional Hospital Board, attends once per week to examine patients referred to him for ante-natal supervision prior to admission to Maternity Homes or Hospitals for confinements.

TABLE II.

	New Cases	Attendances	Professional Consultations
Orthopaedic	54	229	218
Ante-natal (Hospital Cases):—			
(Hyde cases only)	218	2228	2228
(Others)	337		
Ultra Violet Ray—Children	68	809	25
Ophthalmic	74	115	115
Dental - Children	27	54	54
Hearing - Children	143	164	10

Ophthalmic and Dental Cases are attended to at the School Clinic. Hearing tests of infants are carried out at Bayley Hall Clinic by Health Visitors specially experienced in the methods used. In all other cases the Clinic is held at Parsonage Street.

Handicapped Persons.

In January, 1959, the Divisional Health Committee considered Ministry of Health Circular 16/58, together with a report by the County Medical Officer, regarding the services available to Handicapped Persons and, in an endeavour to expand the scope a meeting was arranged with the Cripples' Help Society.

During the year two ramps were provided at the homes of handicapped persons and a third one was approved and is to be constructed in the near future; the Committee have agreed to pay for the installation of an electric power point in a garage for charging the batteries of an Invalid Tricycle which is to be made available by the Ministry of Health to a handicapped person. A "Seataid" was purchased and has proved very useful to the person to whom it has been loaned. Wheel chairs, cot-beds, commodes, etc., are available on loan and other smaller items of nursing equipment are of course obtainable from the District Nurses.

Convalescent Home treatment was arranged in twelve cases; the cost of such treatment being borne by the Committee, or financial assistance given in each case.

Ten handicapped persons received Domestic Help during 1959. Under the County Council's Chiropody Scheme twenty-two handicapped persons received free treatment and one other was granted treatment at half fee. Following the meeting with the Cripples' Help Society closer collaboration has existed between that Society and the Committee thus ensuring that by a combination of effort it is usually possible to meet all requests for equipment or assistance, financial or otherwise. There is also a Local Auxiliary of the Cripples' Help Society in Hyde.

Occupational Therapy Classes are conducted each Tuesday in the P.S.A. rooms in Hyde by the Cripples' Help Society covering such Handicrafts as basketwork, weaving, embroidery, needlework and knitting and other kindred subjects which may from time to time be required. Home tuition also is available for patients who cannot attend the regular classes. A few persons who would not normally be able to attend are conveyed by ambulance to the classes, and the attendance averages around 40-45 per month.

The Cripples' Help Society also renders assistance to Handicapped Persons by loaning Invalid Chairs and nursing requisites, and by arranging holidays for some persons who would not otherwise be able to benefit from such change and rest.

It is believed that the facilities now provided for handicapped persons are more varied and readily available than at any time in the past and many more people are able to take advantage of them with beneficial results.

WELFARE FOODS

TABLE III(a).

	Proprietary Milk Foods Packets	Total Sales	Other Nourishments (Proprietary) Total Sales
Hyde—Parsonage Street	1,768	£280 2s. 6d.	£185 10s. 6d.
Hyde—Bayley Hall	1,671	£261 8s. 3d.	£146 12s. 9d.
Other Clinics (supplied by Voluntary Committee—Amounts not available)			

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

The main distribution centre at Water Street School, Hyde, is open daily, (except Saturday), 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and foods are available from six other centres within the area.

There are, therefore, good opportunities for obtaining these foods at widely separated points at convenient hours. Supplies are obtained by surrendering coupons or tokens issued by the Ministry of National Insurance.

The following Table gives particulars of the issues of Welfare Foods, etc. in the Division during the year:—

TABLE III(b).

National Dried Milk—6,879 tins at 2/4d. each	802	11	0
National Dried Milk—485 tins at 4/-d. each	97	0	0
National Dried Milk—112 tins free			
Orange Juice—15,110 bottles at 5d. each	314	15	10
Orange Juice—114 bottles free			
Cod Liver Oil—1,817 bottles free			
Vitamin A and D—1,486 packets free			

Issues of national orange juice showed a marked increase as compared with the previous year: 15,224 bottles being issued during 1959 as against 13,507 in 1958.

Visiting in the Homes by Health Visitors.

Five Health Visitors, of whom four are allocated to duties in the Borough of Hyde and one in the Longdendale and Tintwistle districts, are responsible for much of the front line preventive work in areas allotted to them in the Division. This work embraces many aspects in the lives of all members of the community from birth to old age, both from the health and welfare aspects. Their duties provide an important link between the preventive and curative sections of the health service, especially between the family and its private practitioner, functioning in the main as educationalists and social workers in the field of positive health.

Visits to the households form a large part of this work, and for this purpose 13,835 visits were paid during the year (vide Table IV.)

The time available for domiciliary visits has of necessity been curtailed throughout the year in order that the intensive campaign against Poliomyelitis could be carried out; additional clinic sessions for this purpose and the inauguration of a weekly clinic session at which two Health Visitors are occupied in testing for deafness in children of early age thereby occupied time which previously was available for visits to the homes.

Their duties also include attendance at clinics of various types, cleanliness inspections of school children, and endeavouring to solve many of the difficult family problems frequently encountered in the course of their daily routine.

TABLE IV.
NUMBERS AND TYPES OF VISITS TO THE HOMES.

	Mothers	Children			Re	T.B.	Mental Cases	After Care	Other
	Ante-Natal	Under 1 yr.	1-5 years	School	Home Helps				
Hyde	322	2483	4916	293	29	298	32	516	442
Longdendale and Tintwistle	194	999	2042	251	21	73	30	435	459
1959	516	3482	6958	544	50	371	62	951	901
Total 1958	439	3760	7619	505	104	476	73	781	824

The total number of visits paid was 13,835—a decrease of 746 as compared with the previous year.

Three of the Health Visitors possess motor cars and travelling expenses are provided by the County Council under the Essential Car user scheme of payments.

Factory Nurseries.

The two Industrial Day Nurseries in the Division received supervisory attention by the Divisional Medical Officer, and the children were examined by the Assistant County Medical Officer.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

Two full-time nurses reside at 17, Henry Street, Hyde, which belongs to the County Council. The living conditions are good and there is adequate room for the storage of nursing equipment for issue on loan to patients although applications for the loan of wheel-chairs which are stored on the premises rented for Welfare Food purposes in Water Street School are dealt with in the Health Department. One other full-time nurse lives at 131, Knott Lane, Hyde.

These full-time nurses are assisted by part-time non-resident staff in attending to the needs of sick persons in their own homes.

Two motor cars owned by the County Council are available for the exclusive use of the nurses, thus enabling the work to be undertaken expeditiously.

Two other full-time nurses, residing in their own homes, render similar services in the Longdendale and Tintwistle areas. One nurse owns a car and the running costs are borne by the County Council.

The numbers of cases attended by the District Nursing Service of the Division (with comparative figures for 1958) are as under:—

	New Cases		Total Visits Paid	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Hyde	370	337	11042	11032
Mottram and Broadbottom	76	57	2294	2283
Hollingworth and Tintwistle	124	118	3466	3538
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	570	512	16802	16853
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It must not be overlooked that the work done by these nurses plays a very important part in relieving pressure on hospitals as, in the absence of such home nursing services, many patients would have to be admitted to hospitals thereby creating further demands on an already overworked service.

Provision of Nursing Requisites.

Patients nursed in their own homes by the Domiciliary Nurses are provided with nursing requisites on a loan basis. Articles such as bed-pans, crutches, etc. are stored at the home of the resident nurses. A small returnable deposit is made for these articles, except where the patient is in receipt of National Assistance benefits, in the case of wheel-chairs, beds and other more expensive articles a small weekly rental is charged in addition to the deposit.

The following requisites have been issued during the year from this store:—

Air-rings and cushions ...	57	Walking stick (3-legged)...	1
Rubber sheets	30	Crutches	3
Bed-pans	35	Draw-sheets	1
Back rests	13	Breast-pump	1
Urinals	21	Feeding cups	4

Returnable deposits amounted to £27 10s. 0d. and £37 8s. 6d. was paid by patients for the loan of equipment.

Nursing requisites are also stored at the Hollingworth Clinic for the benefit of patients resident in the Hollingworth and Tintwistle districts and in the case of the Mottram and Broadbottom areas, two small stores are kept in private houses. A rental of 10/- per annum is paid to each householder.

Nurses Residence—Shaw Hall.

This house provides living accommodation comprising one furnished and one unfurnished flat for two nurses. Rentals are paid by the nurses.

Both flats are at present occupied by Health Visitors attached to the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Division.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following statistical information has been compiled from particulars received from general practitioners. It is possible that the actual numbers vaccinated exceed those reported to the department.

	Age under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over	Total 1959	(1958)
Number vaccinated	199	10	17	50	27	303	392
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	3	4	44	51	62

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by Medical Officers of the Division and to a less extent at the Hospitals to children who are close contacts of actual cases of this disease. This treatment is also available to school children of the 11-13 year age group and is undertaken by the Assistant School Medical Officer in Schools.

Treatment was carried out by the Heaf Gun method in three schools in the Division, Leigh Street, Greenfield Street, and Flowery Field Secondary Schools, with the following results:—

Number of children eligible for treatment ...	661
Of these, parental consent was given in ...	537 cases (81.2%)
Pre-vaccination tests carried out	
in 524 of these revealed that (a)	77 were immune to T.B. (14.7%)
	(b) 447 were susceptible to T.B. (85.3%)
Of (b) the number vaccinated was	428
Of the 370 tested 8 weeks following vaccination	(a) 366 were effectively protected (99%)
	(b) 4 remained susceptible to T.B.
Of 379 cases treated in 1958	... 9 lost their protection (2.4%)
Of 101 cases treated in 1957	... 6 lost their protection (5.9%)
Of 170 cases treated in 1956	... 4 lost their protection (2.4%)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

The figures contained in the following table show the numbers of protective treatments given against these infective diseases of childhood at Clinics and by General Practitioners. It is usual to employ a mixed vaccine effective against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and increasing use is being made of a vaccine effective against Diphtheria and Tetanus for reinforcing treatments given upon entry to School.

Ages	Primary and Reinforcing Treatments			Total under 15	
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	1959	(1958)
Diphtheria (Primary)	346	75	469	890	431
Diphtheria (Reinforcing)	—	—	403	403	88
Whooping Cough (Primary)	343	75	7	425	396

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

With the prospect of the continued increase in the supply of vaccine both from abroad and in home production during the year the opportunity was taken to focus maximum effort to meet the demands for the treatment of all persons under the age of 25 years who desired this, and in addition to offer a reinforcing or third dose of vaccine to any who received the initial treatment at least seven months previously.

The response by teenagers was amazingly good and clinic sessions were arranged after normal working hours.

Sufficient vaccine was also available to supply family doctors for patients who preferred to receive treatment by them in their surgeries.

The following number of injections were performed during 1959:—

	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose	Total
January ..	269	390	124	783
February ...	27	148	298	473
March ...	108	82	568	758
April ...	235	201	659	1095
May ...	453	285	157	895
June ...	308	560	239	1107
July ...	166	200	619	985
August ...	180	181	494	855
September ...	66	62	358	486
October ...	109	139	367	615
November ...	53	51	318	422
December ...	94	107	191	392
	2068	2406	4392	8866

Since the beginning of the campaign in 1956 the number of children and young persons vaccinated is as under:—

Year	Initial Protection of two doses	Booster Protection of one dose	Total Injections given
1956	1069	—	2138
1957	1166	—	2332
1958	4480	88	9048
1959	2237	4392	8866
	8952	4480	22384

Future policy is to extend vaccination to persons up to 40 years of age, to complete the booster protection, and to include poliomyelitis vaccination in the programme of infant protection.

CARE OF AGED PERSONS

An increasing number of old persons living in their own homes require much time being given by the Health Visiting and Domestic Help sections of the staff with the object of enabling them to maintain their usual life habits without danger to themselves.

The Health Visitors paid 951 visits and the Domestic Help Supervisor paid an additional 582 visits to such cases.

Valuable help is rendered also by the W.V.S. by the Meals on Wheels Scheme in providing mid-day meals, and by other means.

Where sickness supervenes upon infirmity the District Nursing Service is available to carry out treatment ordered by the family practitioners.

Those in need of the services of a Chiropodist, can, where financial stringency prevails, obtain this through the recently inaugurated County Service. This Service has been available since 1st October, 1959, and treatment has been provided for 253 persons of pensionable age.

The provision of suitable new housing accommodation by the local Housing Authority has met the need of many where two rooms at ground level are sufficient to prevent them having to accept institutional accommodation.

The services now available, more varied than hitherto, undoubtedly relieve the call upon residential accommodation in Hospitals and Welfare Homes.

Where it appears that the local services are inadequate or unsuitable the cases are recommended to the County Welfare Department for action to be taken in providing suitable accommodation in a Welfare Home—29 cases having been referred to that Department during 1959.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

During the year, convalescent home accommodation was arranged for 13 adults and three children.

The total cost amounted to £192 4s. 10d.

It is now permissible for adults in receipt of National Assistance, and children of school age to receive such treatment free of cost to themselves.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During 1959 domestic assistance was provided as under:—

Maternity cases	8
Chronic sick including aged and infirm persons	154
Other sick persons	8
	170

All the Domestic Helps are employed as temporary staff; the total number of hours worked being 18,098 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Their duties are allotted and their work is supervised by a part-time Supervisor who also performs similar duties in the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Division.

During 1959 the Supervisor paid the following visits:—

Initial visits to new applicants	122
Check visits	366
Re-visits	16
Recruitment visits	17
Other visits	241
	762

Varying charges for help are made according to the income of the household, the actual cost to them being assessed by reference to the County Council Assessment Scale ; such charges ranging from 3d. to 3/9d. per hour.

The amount charged to the recipients of assistance was £547 8s. 9d. of which 9d. was written off as being "irrecoverable."

During the year 50 visits were paid by the Health Visiting Staff for the purpose of determining the need or otherwise for assistance.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Tuberculosis.

Consultant Chest Physicians carry out the major part of their duties at the Ashton Chest Clinic administered by the Hospital Board but part of their time is allocated to the Local Health Authorities, thereby ensuring some degree of co-ordination between these two sections of the service. Health Visitors are responsible for home visits relative to the care and after-care of these patients and periodic reports are prepared by them for submission to the Chest Physician.

Upon the preventive aspect also must be mentioned the facilities given for the protection of contacts of patients and of 11-13 year old children by B.C.G. vaccination indicated on page 38.

The numbers recorded in the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1959, were as under:—

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulm.	Non Pulm	Pulm.	Non Pulm	
Hyde.....	86	4	67	9	166
Longdendale	15	1	9	2	27
Tintwistle	3	-	1	-	4
Totals ...	104	5	77	11	197
(1958)	106	7	85	16	214

Mental Health

Mr. J. Thompson, the Mental Welfare Officer of the Hyde and Stalybridge District has investigated, within the Hyde Division, 78 cases referred to him on mental grounds. Of these 37 were admitted to mental hospitals, 21 were treated at out patient clinics, in 13 cases no action was taken after initial investigations had been carried out, four cases were visited in their homes by the Consultant Psychiatrist accompanied by the Mental Welfare Officer, one was admitted to the Casualty Ward of the Ashton General Hospital, one was admitted to Convalescent Home, and one is in receipt of pre-care visits.

Regular visits also were paid by him to male mental defectives in their own homes.

His assistance has been requested in arranging on behalf of medical practitioners for the admission of six chronic sick cases to hospitals and of three homeless persons to Institutional Accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Department.

Four mentally defective persons were admitted to hospital by him.

Junior Training Centre.

The Hyde Junior Training Centre continued to function in the Gee Cross Methodist School, Stockport Road, Hyde.

A Supervisor, two assistants, one domestic cleaner, and a part-time kitchen help combine the present staff.

The Centre is open from 9-30 a.m. to 3-15 p.m. (Monday to Friday inclusive) and in addition to normal school holidays the Centre was closed on five other days.

A mid-day meal, cooked at an elementary school canteen, is provided at charges which vary according to the ages of the pupils attending the Centre.

At the end of the year there were 58 pupils on the register, 9 from Hyde; 20 from Stalybridge/Dukinfield; and 29 from the North East Cheshire Division; 12 of whom were in the 16 to 25 age group. The average attendance was 44 which can be considered very satisfactory and warrants the addition of another assistant member of staff.

Responsibility for the conveyance to and from the Centre of children residing within half a mile thereof lies with the parents, but in the great majority of cases transport is provided by the County Council. Attendants accompany children to ensure safety during the journeys to and from the Centre.

During the summer vacation 31 children were accompanied by the staff to a holiday camp at Abergele for one week. The cost of the venture was willingly borne by the parents and the duty of supervision, cooking, etc., was undertaken voluntarily by the regular staff.

This innovation is worthy of appreciation of the efforts made by the staff to give these children something which they would not otherwise have obtained.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Hyde Division of the Cheshire County Ambulance Service covers an area of 23,832 acres in the districts of Hyde, Bredbury and Romiley, Longdendale and Tintwistle, with a population of approximately 56,000 persons.

The Hyde Ambulance Vehicles made 7,270 journeys to convey 21,739 patients for a total distance of 109,467 miles during 1959. Emergency cases requiring immediate attention, such as road, industrial and home accidents, sudden illness, maternity and other urgent cases, accounted for 2,344 calls.

The following is a monthly record of duties performed by the Ambulance Service during 1959:—

Month	Journeys	Patients	Emergencies	Mileage
January ...	659	1,738	216	9,234
February ...	598	1,649	175	8,680
March ...	629	1,814	195	8,989
April ...	687	2,129	190	1,0406
May ...	603	1,717	209	9,265
June ...	663	2,097	197	9,862
July ..	615	1,777	192	9,337
August ...	517	1,447	188	7,586
September	584	1,910	187	9,372
October ...	590	1,858	173	9,014
November	558	1,726	208	9,078
December	567	1,877	214	8,644
Totals ..	7,270	21,739	2,344	109,467
(1958) ...	5,967	20,536	2,068	108,927

Arrangements were made during the year for the long-distance transport of 26 patients by ambulance and train for a total distance of 2,645 miles.

The particulars shown below relate to the vehicles in use during the year:-

Ambulances	Year	Make	Mileage completed	Remarks
No. 8 OTU 184	1952	Austin	45,310	
No. 12 241 BMB	1957	Bedford	38,102	
No. 14 814 DMA	1958	Bedford	12,282	
Sitting-case Vehicles				
No. 9 RTU 593	1953	Morris	118,790	Disposed of 17/12/59
No. 10 XMB 263	1956	Bedford	86,023	
No. 11 XMB 274	1956	Bedford	86,222	
No. 15 114 JMA	1959	Bedford	353	Delivered 10/12/59

The following analysis gives details of the work done by each vehicle:-

Vehicle No.	Journeys	Patients	Emergencies	Mileage	M.P.G.
8	1,676	4,399	846	24,586	12.6
12	1,055	2,861	484	15,599	23.0
14	526	1,471	283	7,725	11.6
Totals	3,257	8,731	1,613	47,910	14.5
9	631	2,520	26	8,671	16.0
10	1,621	5,253	317	25,325	20.9
11	1,742	5,164	388	27,208	19.8
15	19	71	—	353	14.7
Totals	4,013	13,008	731	61,557	19.5

Patients conveyed to or from localities within the allotted service area served by the Hyde Ambulance Station were as under:-

Hyde... ..	13,717	Bredbury	2,164
Mottram	885	Romiley	1,630
Hollingworth	753	Woodley	988
Broadbottom	710	Compstall	103
Tintwistle... ..	750		
Total	21,700		

In addition, 39 emergency calls for assistance were received for urgent ambulance transport to convey patients from the areas of other Authorities, when their own ambulances were not available. These requests were made from the under-mentioned localities:—

Stalybridge	...	...	...	...	...	17 patients
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	6 patients
Glossop	...	...	...	...	...	1 patient
Cheadle	...	...	...	...	...	3 patients
Denton	...	...	...	...	...	1 patient
Dukinfield	...	...	...	...	...	8 patients
Hadfield	...	...	...	...	...	1 patient
Hazel Grove	...	...	...	...	...	2 patients
Total						39 patients

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE—TRANSPORT.

Transport to and from the Junior Training Centre of children resident in Hyde has been undertaken by the Ambulance Service as under:—

Journeys	Children	Mileage
352	2,401	5,856

STAFF.

During the year the staff establishment consisted of one Supervisor, one Driver/Mechanic and 14 Drivers.

Resignations:—

H. Nicholls—14/1/59
 L. Sawyer—14/3/59
 F. Robinson—7/10/59
 F. Hornby—21/11/59

New Appointments:—

J. Pitans—16/3/59
 B. Livesey—19/3/59
 E. Holmes—7/12/59

SECTION V.

SCHOOL CHILDREN—MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The following particulars relate to various aspects of the examination of school children and give only those which are of a general character:—

	Total
The number on the registers on 31/12/59, Seniors, Juniors, Infants	4,463
The number examined as age groups—Seniors 824, Juniors 490, Infants 531	1,845
“ “ examined as specials	19
“ “ re-inspected	309
“ “ satisfactory	100%
“ “ unsatisfactory	—
“ “ of those examined who required medical treat- ment	12.74%
“ “ of those examined who required further obser- vation	23.9%
“ “ new cases found to have defective vision ...	294
“ “ examined for spectacles (including re-exam- ination at Clinics)	345
“ “ examined by the School Dentist in Hyde Schools	3,230
“ “ found to require treatment	1,443
“ “ treated in Clinic	668
“ “ treated under a general anaesthetic	447
Total number of attendances at Dental Clinic	1,934
Total number of attendances at Speech Clinic	538
Total number of examinations of children by School Nurses for uncleanliness	8,079
The number of children found to be verminous	237
The number of attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic	485
The number of attendances at the U.V.R. Clinic	688
The number of cases treated at the School Clinic	349
The number of attendances by the above cases (School Clinic) ...	760
The number of examinations and re-examinations by Medical Officer in Clinic	209
The number of Visits to parents by School Nurses re children ...	544

