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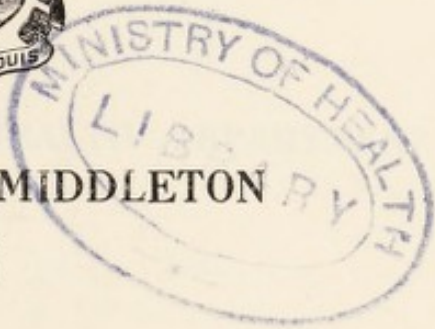
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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON
1952

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1952

E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1952

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. SCOTT

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR F. EVANS

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—COUNCILLOR MRS. N. CHISHOLM, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. BUTTERWORTH, J.P., C.C.

ALDERMAN MRS. C. REDFERN

ALDERMAN A. WOLSTENCROFT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR L. BOYER

COUNCILLOR A. HOWARTH

COUNCILLOR F. HUNT

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. TURNER, M.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

S. HACKING, C.R.S.I.

G. ELLIOTT, C.R.S.I.

Clerical Staff :

Miss E. M. HOWARTH

Miss E. DEAN

Mr. R. LAMB

HEALTH OFFICE,
5 SUFFIELD STREET,
MIDDLETON,
September, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1952.

Your attention is drawn to the birth rate, which at 14.3 per 1,000 is at the lowest level since 1938, although the infant mortality rate of 28 is less than half the figure for that year. To offset slightly this decrease, the death rate fell somewhat—the improvement being reflected in the four main causes mentioned last year, i.e., cerebral haemorrhage, heart disease, cancer and influenza.

No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year but the fear of this infectious disease remains with us. This should not be, the proven means for its prevention are available to everybody and call for little effort on the part of parents to obtain—yet hundreds of children are unprotected. The occurrence of a case of variola minor near the end of the Rochdale epidemic saw the Sanitary Inspectors respond willingly to the increased burden of routine investigation—an increase of over 600 visits concentrated into a few weeks.

May I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and consideration.

I also wish to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation afforded me by all members of the department and colleagues in all branches of the Corporation.

I am,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Area of the Borough (acres)	...	...	...	...	5,170
Population at Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	32,602
Registrar-General's estimated resident population (mid-year 1952)	...	...	...	...	32,520
Number of Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	6.29
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	...	...	...	...	10,974
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1952	...	...	...	...	£182,114
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1951-52)	...	...	...	...	£733 11 9

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.

	Total	M.	F.		
LIVE BIRTHS :—					
Legitimate ...	454	235	219	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1952	} Crude 14.3 Adjusted 14.0
Illegitimate ...	12	5	7		
Total ...	466	240	226		
STILL-BIRTHS ...	14	7	7	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
				... 29	
DEATHS ...	414	202	212	Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population	} Crude 12.7 Adjusted 13.0
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				Deaths		Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes ...	...	...	...	—	—
Total maternal mortality ...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	28
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
Neonatal Mortality :—				
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	10
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	139
" " Cancer	...	...	...	72
" " Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	59
" " Bronchitis	...	...	...	22

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for the year 1952 is 32,520, which is 40 less than the estimated population for 1951 and 82 less than the Census population for 1951.

BIRTHS.

466 live births were assigned to the Borough, representing an annual birth rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the figure of 15.3 for England and Wales and 15.5 for the 160 smaller towns. The annual birth rates for the past 40 years are shown in Table IV.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths assigned to Middleton during 1952 was 414 giving a crude death rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11.3 for England and Wales and 11.2 for the 160 smaller towns.

The age and ward incidence are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Age and Ward Incidence of Deaths occurring in 1952.

WARD	Under								75 and up-wards	Total
	1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75		
North ...	4	—	1	—	—	3	23	25	34	90
Central ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	17	13	26	59
South ...	3	—	—	—	—	4	27	28	33	95
East ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	18	58
Parkfield .	1	—	—	—	—	5	17	19	21	63
West ...	3	—	—	—	—	4	7	16	19	49
Total ...	13	—	1	—	1	17	103	128	151	414

No maternal deaths occurred during 1952. The maternal mortality rate was — per 1,000 (live and still) births compared with 3.77 in 1951.

Infant mortality showed 28 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29 in 1951. The comparative rate for England and Wales is 27.6 and for the 160 smaller towns 25.8.

The cancer death rate was 2.21 compared with 2.52 in 1951 and the tuberculosis death rate was 0.34 as compared with 0.40 in 1951.

Comparative death rates for various diseases for the past 40 years are shown in Table IV and the classified causes of death for 1950, 1951 and 1952 are given in Table V.

TABLE IV.

Year	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1913...	21.0	12.8	0.28	98	0.66	1.0
1914...	19.8	14.6	1.6	126	1.18	1.5
1915...	17.5	16.1	0.64	93	1.2	1.47
1916...	15.8	14.2	0.81	79	1.1	1.59
1917...	14.5	15.3	0.93	114	1.52	1.76
1918...	13.0	17.2	0.90	80	1.37	1.49
1919...	14.0	14.0	0.54	76	1.29	0.90
1920...	22.6	12.3	1.00	90	1.2	1.25
1921...	19.4	13.3	0.69	78	1.2	1.21
1922...	17.5	13.1	0.38	72	1.34	1.14
1923...	14.7	12.3	0.51	72	1.24	0.87
1924...	15.2	12.6	0.34	54	1.68	0.93
1925...	13.3	14.1	0.58	95	1.38	0.90
1926...	15.3	12.6	0.21	57	1.30	0.91
1927...	14.2	13.0	0.41	63	1.55	0.55
1928...	14.6	11.2	0.07	63	1.17	0.75
1929...	14.1	17.1	1.08	96	1.28	0.91
1930...	14.7	11.4	0.23	46	1.59	0.67
1931...	13.2	14.8	0.40	99	1.69	0.67
1932...	14.0	12.9	0.51	80	1.47	0.65
1933...	12.8	14.2	0.27	61	1.89	0.62
1934...	13.7	12.6	0.24	53	1.76	0.48
1935...	12.7	14.2	0.06	35	1.54	0.89
1936...	14.3	14.4	0.30	52	1.88	0.72
1937...	13.2	12.9	0.03	51	1.27	0.30
1938...	13.6	12.5	0.23	59	1.96	0.50
1939...	15.2	13.6	0.10	46	1.77	0.36
1940...	14.8	14.0	0.10	56	1.27	0.43
1941...	15.7	13.7	0.10	41	2.13	0.77
1942...	15.8	13.5	0.17	57	2.01	0.45
1943...	17.2	13.9	0.21	61	1.91	0.35
1944...	21.3	14.8	0.25	53	2.07	0.57
1945...	15.6	13.4	0.00	38	2.05	0.53
1946...	18.8	11.9	0.19	49	2.09	0.69
1947...	22.5	13.0	0.16	54	2.18	0.49
1948...	18.2	12.5	0.09	39	2.14	0.40
1949...	16.3	13.5	0.00	32	2.07	0.40
1950...	16.3	12.2	0.15	39	1.92	0.37
1951...	16.1	14.9	0.00	29	2.52	0.40
1952...	14.3	12.7	0.00	28	2.21	0.34

TABLE V.
Causes of Death, 1950, 1951 and 1952

	1950	1951	1952
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	11	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	2	—
Syphilitic Diseases ...	2	2	6
Influenza ...	1	16	2
Measles ...	1	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases ...	2	—	1
Cancer ...	63	82	72
Leukaemia ...	1	—	3
Diabetes ...	3	6	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	43	74	59
Heart Disease ...	140	157	139
Other Circulatory Diseases...	12	14	17
Bronchitis ...	26	29	22
Pneumonia ...	10	16	13
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	3	3	3
Peptic Ulcer ...	4	2	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea...	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	5	4	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1	2	—
Congenital malformations ...	3	6	4
Suicide ...	5	4	10
Road Traffic Accidents ...	1	5	2
Other Accidents ...	8	6	7
All other causes ...	50	44	25
	<hr/> 401	<hr/> 485	<hr/> 414

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. STAFF.

Full details of the Staff of the department are given at the beginning of this report.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The complete facilities of the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health) at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, were available and were fully utilized.

During 1952 the following specimens were submitted for examination :—

TABLE VI.

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	8
Faeces	...	...	...	370
Vaginal	...	...	...	1
Milk samples :—				
(a) Methylene Blue	...	...	...	59
(b) Guinea Pig inoculation—				
B. Tuberc.	...	...	...	51
(c) Phosphatase	...	...	...	11
(d) Turbidity	...	...	...	3
				124
				503

3. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service is operated by the Lancashire County Council and now has three Ambulances and three Sitting Case Cars, under the control of an Ambulance Superintendent. The demands upon the service have steadily increased. A new Ambulance Station is envisaged in the near future.

4. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There are no Hospitals situated in the Borough, which is, however, well served by numerous institutions in the surrounding areas, especially Manchester, Oldham and Rochdale.

5. NURSING SERVICES IN THE HOME.

The Home Nursing Service is administered by the Lancashire County Council who employ several nurses within the borough. The services of a home nurse are provided at the request of the General Practitioners.

6. MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICE.

The Lancashire County Council employs 3 midwives for service within the borough. The Ante-Natal Clinic is held weekly on Monday afternoons at Durnford Street Health Centre.

7. HOME HELP SERVICE.

Home Helps are employed by the Lancashire County Council to attend households in case of confinements, illness, old age and infirmity where such help is found to be necessary. Applications for the services of a Home Help can be made at the Divisional Health Office, Tylon, Middleton Road, Chadderton. (Telephone No. MAI 6251.)

8. CHILD WELFARE.

Child Welfare Centres are held weekly at Durnford Street Health Centre, Rhodes and Moor Close. Dental, Ophthalmic, and Orthopaedic treatment are available where required.

9. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Weekly sessions are held at the Durnford Street Centre for Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccinations are performed at this centre by special arrangement. Medical Practitioners perform either of these services at the patient's home or at their own surgeries.

TABLE VII.

INFANT DEATHS, 1952.

Cause of death	Days Under		Weeks	Total	Months			Total
	1	1-7	1-4		1-3	3-6	6-12	
Prematurity	4	3	—	7	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Accidental ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	4	5	1	10	1	2	—	13

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

Sewage Disposal.

Sewage up to three times dry weather flow is treated at the Manchester Corporation Works at Davyhulme.

Between three and six times dry weather flow passes through storm tanks at the old Middleton Disposal Works, Kelvin Avenue, Rhodes.

Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of a storm over-flow.

18,717 yards of sewers were laid during the year.

The only areas without proper drainage system are the villages of Birch and Bowlee with the exception of isolated farmhouses.

Water Supply.

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland surface water, of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous reports.

No. of houses supplied by the Joint Board	... 11,383
No. of baths in Borough	... .. 6,726

During the year the following examinations were made, and the results were satisfactory.

(a) Raw Water—Bacteriological	... .. 17
Chemical	... .. 17
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed—	
Bacteriological	... .. 18
Chemical	... .. 18

Chlorination of the water is in operation, the dosage being 0.2 parts per million.

Supplies are collected from moorland gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to chalk addition and sedimentation, passed through sand filters and chlorine added when entering supply pipes.

The Analyst declares the water as supplied to the consumer to be "free from lead".

As a precaution against contamination, chalk is added at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon and when necessary Soda Ash is added at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 6,922 yards during the year for housing development.

Well Water.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

SANITARY SERVICES.

Closet Accommodation.

The following is a list of the types of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year :—

TABLE VIII.

Privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	55
Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	190
Waste-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	2,717
Fresh-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	7,491

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The weight of refuse collected during the year was 7,555 tons. Of this 7,442 tons were dealt with by the Separation and Salvage Plant and 113 tons were disposed of by Controlled Tipping.

Refuse Collection.

The number of vehicles engaged on this work is five, viz. : four " S. & D." Freighters including one fore and aft tipper, and one " Karrier Bantam." The vehicles, with the exception of the fore and aft tipper, are fitted with steel sliding shutters to the bodies to minimise nuisance from dust.

There are approximately 7,927 moveable ashbins, 1,292 ashpits 345 wall-type dustbins and 190 pail closets in the Borough. Ashbins and pail closets are emptied weekly and ashpits fortnightly.

The majority of the pail closets are in connection with premises in the villages of Bowlee and Birch which are not sewered.

The net cost of Refuse Collection for the financial year ended 31st March, 1953, was £11,675

Refuse Disposal.

Of the refuse collected, 7,442 tons were dealt with at the Separation and Salvage Plant and 113 tons were dealt with by tipping.

The cost of Refuse Disposal for the year amounted to £2,809

TABLE IX.

Income from Sales of Salvage.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lb.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	108	11	0	0	1,278	11	4
Kitchen Waste	61	1	3	0	201	15	11
Textiles	11	10	1	0	75	0	0
Bottles		18	0	0	2	14	0
Baled Destructor Scrap	202	13	2	0	892	2	7
Screened Fuel	249	17	3	0	185	6	6
Mixed Scrap	17	18	0	0	80	11	0
Steel Scrap	2	6	2	0	13	19	0
Non-ferreous Metals		5	2	13	28	16	0
TOTAL	655	2	1	13	2,758	16	4
Screened Dust	4,498	18	3	0	—Used for land reclamation.		

Factories Act, 1937.

						Inspections made, etc.
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	119
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	42
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	256
						<hr/>

Shops Acts.

Hours of closing ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Health, etc. (Sec. 10)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

...	14
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Rat infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Mice infestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	118
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	838
						<hr/>

Miscellaneous Visits.

Re-inspection where notices in force ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,599
Interviews with owners, builders, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	339
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	94
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	141
Meetings	37
Tip and salvage depot	697
						<hr/>
Total	2,907
						<hr/>

Total Number of Visits	9,447
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Complaints.

Number of complaints during the year	731
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Notices.

Informal notices served	536
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	508
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	17
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	15

TABLE XI.**Work carried out in compliance with Notices.**

Drains cleared	109
Drains repaired or re-constructed	28
Rainwater pipes repaired	25
New water-closets installed	5
Water closets repaired	50
Eaves-gutters repaired	40
Sinks provided	8
Bins provided	116
Roofs repaired	36
Other nuisances abated	139
Plasterwork repaired	25
Skirting boards repaired	1
Rising dampness remedied	6
Fire-ranges repaired	5
Floors repaired	12
Sash-cords repaired	7
Dampness remedied	71
Waste pipes remedied	13
Doors repaired	11
Wash boilers repaired	Nil

TABLE XII.**FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

Defects found	18
Notices served :—	
(a) Sanitary defects	14 Remedied, 13
(b) Other defects	4 „ 3

TABLE XIII.**ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

(a) No. of Council houses found to be infested	—
„ „ „ disinfecting	—
(b) No. of other houses found to be infested ...	—
„ „ „ disinfecting	—

HOUSING.

TABLE XIV.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year	<i>Prefabricated houses</i>		<i>Traditional permanent houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>
	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>Permanent</i>		
1. By the local authority ...	—	—	98	24
2. By other local authorities ...	—	—	80	—
3. By other bodies or persons	—	—	(no fines) 23	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	196
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	250
(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	24
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	79
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(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	175

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	91
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit :—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	2
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part 4 - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	9
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	9
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	67
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	17

5. HOUSING ACT, 1949 :—

	<i>Schemes of private bodies or individuals</i>	<i>Schemes of local authority</i>
(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted :—		
(a) by private individuals to local authority	... .. 5	—
(b) by local authority to Ministry	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	... .. 5	—

(b) (1) Number of Schemes approved by Ministry	5	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	5	—
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved Schemes	1	—
(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year ...	Nil	—
(d) Any other action taken	Nil	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

TABLE XV.

(a) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Cooked Ham	—	4	0	10	11
Canned Luncheon Meat	—	1	2	21	6
Canned Meat	—	1	0	12	2
Sausages	—	—	1	10	2
Canned Chicken	—	—	—	5	9
Canned Fish	—	—	—	23	1
Canned Fruit	2	15	0	25	14
Jam	—	—	—	10	8
Uncooked Tomatoes	—	—	2	11	0
Arrowroot	—	—	—	14	0
Sultanas	—	—	1	27	0
Orange Pulp	5	19	0	0	0
Chocolate Blancmange	—	—	—	14	0
Soup	—	—	—	11	6
Carrots	—	—	—	4	13
Beans	—	—	2	11	6
Butter	—	—	—	14	6
Processed Cheese	—	—	1	27	15
Bacon	—	—	—	6	0
Biscuits	—	—	—	13	4
Lobster	—	—	—	4	6
Peas	—	—	2	18	7
Evaporated Milk ... ..	...(76 tins)				
Full Cream Evaporated Milk	(49 tins)				
Skimmed Milk	(2 tins)				

TABLE XVI.

(b) MILK SUPPLY.**Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

No of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Own dairies in the district	...	...	2
(b) Dairy Farms in the district	...	...	—
(c) Shops in the district other than dairies			77
(d) Premises outside the district	...	...	10

TABLE XVII.

Forty-seven samples of ordinary milk and one sample of designated milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors of milk for examination by the methylene blue tests, with the following results :—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	45
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	3

Eleven samples of designated milk were taken for the phosphatase and methylene blue test, with the following results :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1

Three samples of designated milk were taken for the turbidity test, with the following result :—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—

Forty-seven samples of ordinary milk were submitted for biological test for Tubercle Bacilli, six were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli and 39 were satisfactory, and in two cases the guinea pig died, 4 weeks after inoculation.

Some samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tubercle Bacilli and were found to be satisfactory.

TABLE XVIII.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during the year, in respect of :—	
“Tuberculin Tested” Milk :	7
“Accredited” Milk :	—

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated Milk” :			
Pasteurising Plants	—	Sterilising Plants	—
Retail distributors	...	(a) “Pasteurised”	11
		(b) “Sterilised”	89

(c) FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

It is satisfactory to note that no outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in the borough during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table XIX shows the number of cases occurring amongst the individual diseases, the number removed to hospital and the deaths occurring in hospital.

Total Cases Notified.**TABLE XIX.**

Infectious Diseases.	No.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.
Smallpox	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	33	9	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	346	—	—
Whooping Cough	157	—	—
Pneumonia	19	2	—
Dysentery	61	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	659	15	1
	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was a very mild disease, 33 cases being notified during the year.

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year.

Measles.

Three hundred and forty-six cases of Measles occurred in the borough as compared with 619 in 1951. The cases were spread over the whole of the year, the highest incidence being in the 3-10 year age group. The whole of the borough was affected.

Whooping Cough.

One hundred and fifty-seven cases of Whooping Cough were notified, compared with 84 the previous year. The highest incidence was in the North, South and East Wards of the Borough. Most of the cases occurred in the first half of the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Dysentery.

Sixty-one cases of Dysentery occurred during the year, as compared with 59 the previous year. Further investigation of these cases usually revealed that other members of the family, including the parents were affected. It is essentially a disease which is spread by unhygienic personal habits.

Meningococcal Infection.

One case of Meningococcal Infection occurred, in a baby of three months. The baby was removed to hospital and died.

Smallpox.

To Middleton fell the 'distinction' of providing the final case of Variola Minor associated with the Rochdale outbreak. In spite of all investigations, no direct contact with any known case could be substantiated and fortunately no secondary cases arose.

Tuberculosis.

There were 29 new cases of Pulmonary and eight new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year.