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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

The
ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and

Chief Public Health Inspector

For the Year

1961



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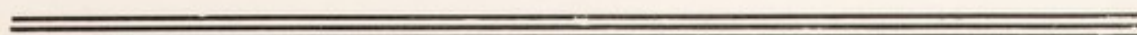
For the Year

1961

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Offices, Suffield Street, Middleton
(Tel. : MIDDleton 2024)

Health Offices, adjacent Town Hall, Middleton
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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1961/1962

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. E. P. Wellens

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor D. C. Derry

His Worship The Mayor—Councillor L. Biggins

Alderman S. A. Chisholm

Alderman R. Scott

Councillor J. L. Albiston

Councillor G. Allen

Councillor W. Bennett

Councillor Mrs. E. J. E. Bradley

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

Councillor Mrs. A. Mee

Councillor Mrs. G. M. Pugh

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

Medical Officer of Health:

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

E. G. H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D (Obst.), R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
from 1.9.61

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. TURNER, M.R.S.H., to 31.4.61

A. T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Testamure of Inst.P.C.
from 1.4.61

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, D.P.A.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (Liverpool)
Diploma R.Inst. P. Health and Hygiene

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

L. H. KERR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
J. W. RUSTIDGE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
to 16.7.61
J. R. LUND, C.P.H.I.E.B.

Clerical Staff:

Miss E. M. HOWARTH, (Chief Clerk) to 21.8.61
Mrs. M. FLAVELL, (Shorthand Typist)
Miss F. McHUGH, (Junior Clerk) from 21.8.61
W. HOLLINGWORTH, (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Technical Assistant Smoke Control:

S. TAYLOR, City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

J. B. MacMAHON, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

I. G. YULE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

E. M. DAKIN, M.B., Ch.B.

(Part-time, seconded from Health Division 14)

Part-time Consultant Obstetrician:

MARY EVANS, M.D., B.S., (London) B.Sc., (Wales) M.R.C.O.G.

Senior Administrative Officer:

J. GLEESON

Home Help Organiser:

Miss P. OGDEN

Mental Welfare Officers:

A. F. H. BARLEE, B.Sc.

J. CHADWICK

Mrs. P. DANKS, B.A.

D. MacCORQUODALE

F. A. SHERIDAN

(Part-time Officers, seconded from Health Division 14)

Psychiatric Social Worker:

Miss A. HOLIDAY, LL.B.

(Part-time Officer, seconded from Health Division 14)

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

J. E. TAYLOR

Health & Welfare Offices,
Adjacent Town Hall,
Middleton.

Health Department,
5, Suffield Street,
Middleton.

July, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1961. Members of this Committee will be aware that the format of this report has varied greatly in recent years. It is to be hoped that the return to a fully printed report will result not only in a document easier to read and handier of reference, but especially suitable as a permanent record over the years of departmental activities. The complete revision of the report has also been an excellent opportunity to make substantial changes especially in the tabular presentations, with deletion of a good deal of obsolete material.

In contrast to 1960, there has been no substantial change in the administration of local health services controlled by the Health Committee during the year, but the School Health Service, previously the responsibility of the School Health Sub-Committee of the County Council, came under control of the Middleton Education Committee from the 1st June, 1961. The Public Health Act, 1961, received Royal Assent during the year and this amending act remedies certain deficiencies in previous legislation.

There has been a further increase in the population of the Borough during the year with an estimated mid-year population of 56,674, being an increase of 920 on the mid-1960 estimate. The inflow of immigrant population into the district has now, however, passed its peak. There was a slight increase in the number of live births, the total of 1,157 giving a crude birth rate of 20.2 and an adjusted rate of 17.8 compared with the national rate of 17.4. The adjusted rate is the rate that would apply if the age/sex structure of local population were that of England and Wales as a whole, thus differences in adjusted rates between districts must be due to factors other than weighting of the local population with large numbers of any particular age group. There was also a slight increase in total deaths (545) giving a crude death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 population and an adjusted rate of 14.1 compared with a national rate of 12.0. Of 26 infant deaths, 8 occurred within 24 hours of birth and a further 5 in the remainder of the first week.

Notifications of infectious disease doubled in the year, but of the total of 1,447, 1,220 were cases of measles which was prevalent in the district in the first six months of the year. There was also some rise in the incidence of whooping cough. There were 12 cases of poliomyelitis, all in young children, and this outbreak is commented on in the body of the report.

The delegated Health and Welfare services functioned satisfactorily and are reported on extensively in Part B of the report. There continues to be difficulty in recruitment of Health Visiting staff, as in most industrial areas, but other branches of the nursing

services were at full establishment. It was, however, apparent that some increase in establishment, both of District Nurses and Midwives, was necessary, particularly in view of the high proportion of domiciliary confinements (49 per cent) in the Borough, and increases have since been approved by County Council Establishment Committee. There was a good deal of criticism, both by members of the public and by staff, of the cramped clinic accommodation at Durnford Street School Clinic, especially the inadequacy of proper changing cubicles and the poor utilisation of existing space. However, the construction of the clinic does not permit of flexible use of premises and the situation will only be remedied by substantial adaptations of the building. Plans have been drawn up for this but it may be some time before the necessary work is sanctioned by the County Council.

The programme of housing clearance was continued during the year, with a total of 172 houses represented in clearance areas and a further 16 houses represented as individually unfit. 176 houses already represented were demolished and 449 houses and 42 flats completed. Of this total 95 houses and flats were provided by Local Authorities and the remainder by private development. At two local enquiries into representation of clearance areas and from certain other sources, criticism has been levelled at the Council and its officers for including properties not themselves unfit when it is apparent there are many unfit properties still in the Borough. It must be made clear, however, that the use of the term "not unfit" does not mean that an individual house is in all respects suitable for habitation; the condition and layout of the neighbourhood may be such that houses not in themselves unfit may be included as badly arranged in relation to the area as a whole.

As indicated in last year's report, the following Smoke Control areas were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in January and came into effect on the dates noted.

Alkrington (No. 2)—1,300 houses	} Effective from the 1st November, 1961.
Clough Road (No. 3)—90 houses	
Sedgeley Street (No. 4)—94 houses	
Hollins (No. 5)—405 houses presently on site	
Croft Gates (No. 6)—88 houses	

On the 17th March, 1961, the Alkrington No. 7 area (370 houses) and Langley No. 8 area (2,250 houses) were submitted and were confirmed on the 24th July, to come into operation on the 1st June, 1962.

Survey work was begun on areas No. 9 (Alkrington) and No. 10 (Langley). Under present proposals the Council hope to have the whole of the Borough subject to Smoke Control orders by 1974. The Smoke Control policy has come under criticism from various quarters and it is perhaps unfortunate that the Government have not seen fit to establish some fixed relation between the price of raw material (coal) and its smokeless derivatives. Similarly, it would also have been helpful if there were prescribed national standards for smokeless fuel so that customers would be certain of the steady composition of the material they purchase.

The Council arrangements for refuse collection and disposal were also subject to a good deal of criticism. After a series of mechanical and structural failures, it became apparent that the overloaded refuse disposal plant would have to be closed down in the near future and the total bulk of refuse disposed of by tipping. The existing tip, however, had only a limited life pending further extension of the culverting of Stanycliffe brook and at the end of the year it was apparent that a crisis in refuse disposal could not long be averted. Having regard to the need to conserve all available tipping space within the Borough, the Health Committee has wisely adopted the policy of attempting to secure Ministry authority for provision of a modern refuse separation and incineration plant but even when permission is obtained some time will necessarily elapse before such a plant is in operation. Fortunately, adequate provision for covering material has now been made so that no offence is caused by present tipping. Unfortunately, too, the Department was handicapped by a series of mechanical faults to the collection vehicles but a programme of replacement has now been agreed on and it is hoped that there will now be a steadily improving standard of refuse collection service to local ratepayers.

Before concluding this report, I think it only right that I should pay tribute to Mr. Thomas Turner, who retired as Chief Public Health Inspector in April, having served the Council, the district and a number of Medical Officers of Health so well for 34 years. I personally was sorry to lose my short association with so valuable a colleague with his wealth of experience of environmental problems. His successor, Mr. Alan Traynor, has rapidly established himself as an authority on local problems and will, I am certain, further enhance the status of his department.

Finally, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the County Medical Officer of Health and the staffs of both Public Health and Health and Welfare Departments for their support, assistance and loyalty throughout the year. I must also thank the staff for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PART A

STATISTICS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORT

Table A.1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170
Population at Census, 1951	32,620
Population at Census, 1961 (Provisional)	56,674
Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-Year Population ...	57,290
Number of Persons Per Acre	10.962
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	17,140
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1961	£570,707
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1960-61)	£2,137/13/10

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LOCALITY

The Borough of Middleton which forms part of the South East Lancashire industrial conurbation, lies to the North of Manchester, and is roughly equidistant from the nearby County Borough of Manchester (to the South), Bury (North West), Rochdale (North East) and Oldham (East). The district is fairly low lying, the original township having developed along the banks of the River Irk, which flows from East to West through the Borough.

The district was formerly almost entirely dependent on Cotton spinning for economic prosperity, but in the past decade many of the mills have been closed or adapted for other purposes and the major industries of the district now include foam rubber upholstery, tobacco manufacture, industrial chemicals, light engineering and preserve manufacture. There is also a long-established brewery, and premium smokeless fuel is produced on a large scale at the local gas works. Again in the last decade the district has seen intensive residential housing development, with its population nearly doubled. There is a limited amount of farming land principally to the north of the Borough.

The town is served by a terminal branch railway from the main Manchester—Rochdale line, and has good road communications with adjacent districts. It is served by regular bus services of the Manchester, Oldham and Rochdale Corporations, and also by the North Western and Ribble companies.

The principal environmental problems faced by the Borough Council as a Health Authority are :—

1. The still considerable numbers of unfit or sub-standard housing in parts of the district.
2. The problems of refuse disposal in a highly urbanised area.
3. The atmospheric pollution common to South-East Lancashire.
4. The absence of a sewer to the peripheral villages of Birch and Bowlee.

Table A.2

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)		1,157
	Males	Females
Legitimate	566	536
Illegitimate	32	23
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		20.2
Adjusted Rate		17.8
(Comparability Factor 0.87)		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		4.75
Stillbirths		23
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births		19.5
Total live and still births		1,180
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)		26
	Males	Females
Legitimate	14	10
Illegitimate	2	—
Infant Mortality Rates—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		22.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		21.78
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		36.36
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		16.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		11.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)		30.5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births		nil
Total Deaths (all ages)		545
Death rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		9.5
Adjusted Rate		14.1
(Comparability factor 1.48)		

Table A.3
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1961	1960	1956	1951	1941
Live Births	No.	1,157	1,086	1,020	523	468
	Adj. Rate	17.8	16.9	19.6	15.7	15.7
Stillbirths	No.	23	22	18	8	24
	Rate	19.5	19.9	17	15	49
Total Live and Still Births	No.	1,180	1,108	1,038	531	492
Total Infant Deaths	No.	26	25	29	15	19
	Rate	22.5	23.0	28	29	40.5
Maternal Deaths ...	No.	nil	nil	nil	2	4
	Rate	nil	nil	nil	3.77	8.13
Total Deaths	No.	545	518	460	520	406
	Adj. Rate	14.1	13.6	13.6	15.2	13.7

Table A.4
INFANT MORTALITY — 1961

Causes of Death	Ages at Death				
	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total Under 1 year
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	2	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	1	2	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	2	2
Gastritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	—	4
Other Causes	6	4	—	3	13
Totals	8	5	6	7	26

COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES

There has been a further increase of population in the past year, and the mid-1961 estimate of population at 57,290 is 920 more than in 1960, and 24,688 more than the 1951 Census population. It is probable that the provisional total for 1961 Census will be increased when de jure places of residence are established.

The high crude birth rate reflects the high proportion of young married couples in relation to total population; the adjusted rate 17.8 per 1,000 is slightly higher than the national rate of 17.4.

The total of infant deaths (26) is an increase of 1 on the 1960 total; the infant mortality rate of 22.5 compares with the figure of 21.4 for England and Wales. 19 of these infant deaths occurred within one month of birth.

It is now 5 years since any maternal death, i.e., death of a woman arising from or associated with child birth, was assigned to the Borough.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from Table A3, giving a comparison of 1961 figures with those of one, five, ten and twenty years before. It is necessary to bear in mind the very substantial change in population over those twenty years.

Table A.5

DEATHS BY CAUSATION

CAUSES	1961			1960	1956	1951
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	1	1	2	2	5	11
Tuberculosis — Other	2	—	2	—	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms—						
Stomach	7	6	13	14	15	14
Lung and Bronchus	20	2	22	24	10	14
Breast	—	8	8	6	9	6
Uterus	—	5	5	5	4	5
Other	19	18	37	40	46	43
Leukaemia Aleukaemia	2	1	3	3	1	—
Diabetes	2	3	5	1	5	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	31	41	72	85	65	74
Coronary Disease—Angina	51	47	98	93	62	52
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3	10	10	23
Other Heart Disease	18	43	61	56	67	82
Other Circulatory Disease	10	12	22	33	12	14
Influenza	1	9	10	2	1	16
Pneumonia	18	19	37	28	24	16
Bronchitis	29	20	49	21	33	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	5	1	6	3	7	3
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	1	—	1	5	6	2
Gastro-Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	—	2	1	3	—
Nephritis & Nephrosis	3	1	4	4	3	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	—	7	—	4	—
Pregnancy, Child birth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malformations	4	4	8	7	3	6
Other Defined & Ill-defined Disease ...	20	22	42	45	38	44
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3	5	7	8	5
All Other Accidents	7	5	12	14	13	6
Suicide	4	1	5	8	4	4
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	270	275	545	518	460	485

Table A.6

DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1961			1960 Total	1956 Total	1951 Total
	Male	Fe- male	Total			
Under 1	17	9	226	25	29	15
1—4	2	2	4	3	6	4
5—14	2	1	3	5	8	6
15—24	3	—	3	6	—	6
25—44	12	10	22	23	14	19
45—64	70	61	131	124	123	130
65—74	71	70	141	146	132	155
Over 75	93	122	215	178	148	150
Totals	270	275	545	518	460	485

COMMENT ON DEATHS

There was a slight increase in the total of deaths (545) assigned to Middleton, giving a crude death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 population and an adjusted rate of 14.1 compared with 12.0 for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death were :

Diseases of Heart and Circulation184 deaths
(34 per cent.)

Diseases of Respiratory System92 deaths
(17 per cent.)

Cancer (all sites).....85 deaths
(15.5 per cent.)

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....72 deaths
(13 per cent.)

These four major groups are thus responsible for four out of five deaths.

It will be seen from Table A6 that, although there is little difference in the totals of deaths in the two sexes, 66 per cent of deaths in men occurred before age 75, but a lesser proportion (55 per cent) of deaths in women occurred before this age.

Table A.7

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES — 1961

Notifiable diseases	Total notified Cases in age groups									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	35	—	3	6	18	4	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1220	68	301	416	412	16	4	2	1	—
Whooping Cough	110	11	23	26	41	8	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	32	1	2	—	3	2	3	8	8	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	10	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	20	—	2	—	2	—	2	7	6	1
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Totals	1447	85	335	452	484	31	13	22	19	6

Table A.8**COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Notifiable Diseases	1961	1960	1956	1951
Scarlet Fever	35	43	68	16
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	4
Measles	1220	482	146	619
Whooping Cough	110	64	140	84
Pneumonia	32	34	39	15
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	10	—	11	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	2	—	8	—
Dysentery	4	61	88	59
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	2	2	1
Food Poisoning	6	8	14	3
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	1	2
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	20	23	30	35
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	4	3	4	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—
Totals	1447	722	554	847

INFECTIOUS DISEASES**GENERAL**

The total notifications of infectious diseases were almost exactly double those of 1960, due principally to the increased prevalence of Measles.

MEASLES

In contrast with 1960, there was a high incidence of measles in the Borough, especially during the first half of the year. Of the 1,220 cases notified 1,125 occurred between 1st January and 30th June. Two thirds of the cases were aged between 3 and 9 years old.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was also a substantial rise in the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified—an increase of 70 per cent on 1960 figures. Although generally mild in character, it is known that several younger children, who had not been immunised, were gravely ill with the disease.

DIPHTHERIA

Ten years have passed since the last case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough, but the occasional outbreaks of this infection reported from time to time from various parts of the country serve to emphasise the need for maintaining a high level of artificial immunisation in the community.

PNEUMONIA

The reader may question why deaths from Pneumonia (Table A5) exceed notifications of infection. The explanation is that only Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia are notifiable diseases; the majority of deaths are the result of non-notifiable secondary broncho-pneumonia, which frequently supervenes on other illness in the elderly or debilitated.

DYSENTERY

Although numerous cases of diarrhoea were reported and investigated during the year, only four were confirmed cases of Sonne dysentery. This is a surprisingly low figure, and it would be unwise to presume that it denotes a dramatically improved standard of community hygiene.

POLIOMYELITIS

During the late summer and autumn, a number of outbreaks of this disease occurred in various parts of the country, including the South Lancashire industrial conurbation. A total of 12 cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough, the first case being reported on 5th August and the last on 17th October. All 12 cases were in young children, the youngest an infant of 5 months and the oldest a boy of 8 years.

Of the total of 12 cases, two children (aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and $3\frac{1}{2}$ years) died from very acute paralytic forms of the disease, eight suffered from varying degrees of paralysis and two had non-paralytic disease.

The vaccination state of cases was as follows:—

	Unvac- cinated	Vaccinated		
		One dose	Two Doses	Three Doses
Death (Acute disease)	2	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ...	6	1	—	1
Non-Paralytic Polio.	1	—	—	1
All Cases	9	1	—	2

Although in large scale outbreaks of the disease, there is usually some distribution of cases amongst adolescents and adults, the local outbreaks again shows that the risk is highest in pre-school children or those in their first few years at school, i.e., those children who have not yet had an opportunity of acquiring some natural resistance to the infection. As was anticipated the news of the disease in the district was a signal for many parents of hitherto unvaccinated children to demand immediate vaccination

although it had previously been stressed that there was no immediate protection from one dose only of vaccine, and indeed that one could not be sure of a reasonable measure of resistance until at least one month after the second dose, i.e., two months from starting a course of vaccination.

As will be seen from the above table only 2 out of the 12 cases had previously had three vaccinations, and one of those was a non-paralytic case. At least two thirds of pre-school and school children in the Borough had previously been vaccinated and it is thus apparent that vaccinations did confer some degree of protection.

It was, however, unfortunate that the outbreak of the disease coincided with a nation-wide shortage of poliomyelitis vaccine. This would not, in itself, have had any real effect in curtailing the outbreak, but it was indeed disappointing to forego an excellent opportunity for securing a much wider vaccination of susceptible individuals whilst public interest in vaccination was at its peak.

Table A.9

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44	2	7	1	1	—	—	—	—
45—65	6	—	2	—	2	2	1	1
65 and Over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	20		4		4		2	

While 24 new cases of Tuberculosis were brought to light during the year the total number of cases on the register (including Langley) at 31st December, showed a further reduction to 387 as compared with 450 at the end of 1960. The majority of new cases of the disease are notified in very early stages when there is every prospect of the disease being rapidly controlled by modern chemotherapy.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Blood specimens from the ante natal clinics are sent either to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital; the Serological Laboratory, Withington Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

Otherwise, practically all the routine specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

During the year the following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination :—

Table A.10

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	18
Faeces Specimens	376
Sputum	34
Others	15

Thanks are due once again to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their ever ready co-operation and practical help given to the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS

Middleton Corporation owns the sole swimming bath in the borough. This was constructed in 1938, and consists of a large pool (100ft. by 35ft.) with a maximum depth of 10ft. 3in, a smaller children's pool (30ft. by 22ft.) with a maximum depth of 3ft., 16 slipper baths, 4 hot and cold showers and changing accommodation. Chlorinated Footbaths are provided from the dressing accommodation to the plunge baths.

The baths are supplied with water from the town mains (Heywood and Middleton Water Board), and further treated by sand filtration and chlorination. The water is changed every four hours by filtration. A total of 120,040 bathers used these baths during the year. One bacteriological sample was taken and on examination was found to be satisfactory.

During the winter months, the building is closed to bathers and used as a social centre. The slipper baths remain open throughout the year.

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals situated in the borough and patients are admitted to hospitals in the surrounding districts, chiefly Oldham and Manchester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No action was taken under Section 47 of the above Acts during the year.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are two Corporation controlled cemeteries in the Borough in addition to a small number of church burial grounds. The old cemetery (6½ acres) is adjacent to the Parish Church, near the centre of the town, while the New Cemetery (12 acres) lies on the edge of the Boarshaw Estate near the Eastern boundary. A total of 146 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1961, and a further 368 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and there are two Deputy Medical Referees.

PART B

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

There are 5 Child Welfare Centres in the Borough; 2 being at School Clinic premises at Durnford Street, Middleton, and Borrowdale Road, Langley, the remaining 3 being open in rented premises in the Alkrington, Rhodes and Middleton Junction areas.

Routine examination of infants is normally undertaken at these child welfare sessions (see also Table B.2, page 30) and the National Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets—are available in addition to certain proprietary brands of baby foods and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics

(See under Midwifery and Tables B.3 and B.4 page 31).

Family Planning

Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council run their own Family Planning Clinics, but there is an arrangement with the Family Planning Association (Middleton and District branch) and evening sessions are held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, each Monday and alternate Wednesdays. A female doctor is in attendance at these sessions. There are arrangements for case payment in respect of women referred to the Clinic on health grounds by Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

All the provisions for the care of married mothers are also available to unmarried mothers. Further provisions are also made, principally in securing admission to residential accommodation during the later stages of pregnancy. Should an unmarried mother keep her child and seek employment outside home, she is given priority for admission to a County Council day nursery. Health Visitors, Visitors of the Children's Department and Moral Welfare Workers of the various religious denominations, and other voluntary organisations, co-operate closely in this rather difficult work.

During the year, 13 unmarried mothers were admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations.

Care of Premature Infants

A premature infant is one whose birth weight is 5½lbs. or less and during the year 79 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total, 19 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given in Table B.6, page 33.

Certain equipment for the care of premature infants in their own homes is available for use on loan and is held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, to which Midwives had direct access.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in domiciliary practice during the year.

DAY NURSERIES

(a) Local Authority Day Nurseries

There are no local authority day nurseries within the Borough, but Middleton residents may apply for admission of children, under the age of 5, to day nurseries in adjacent districts administered by Lancashire County Health Division No. 14.

(b) Industrial Day Nurseries

Under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, the Borough Council had one industrial day nursery registered in the Borough. This nursery, at the Cromer Mill, has hitherto been registered for 40 child places, but in May, 1961, it was re-registered as an 80 place nursery. The medical staff of the Borough made regular visits to this nursery during the year.

(c) Child Minders

There were no registered child minders in the Borough during the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Establishment at 31st December, 1961, was 10).

There were 8 District Midwives, all of whom were qualified to administer anaesthetics.

Miss M. E. Bradbury,
Mrs. C. F. Copland,
Miss E. M. Edwards,
Miss F. A. Forshaw,
Mrs. C. N. Holland,
Mrs. F. Hutchinson,
Mrs. D. B. Smith,
Miss S. M. Taylor.

During the year the Midwives attended 575 confinements; analgesia was administered in 541 cases.

Antenatal Clinics are held two or three times weekly at Durnford Street and Borrowdale Road Clinics. The present accommodation at Durnford Street can no longer be considered satisfactory for this purpose, in particular with the continuing inflow of population in the Alkrington district. The difficulties are principally the lack of sufficient changing accommodation and of provision for reasonable privacy in examination of individual mothers. Negotiations are proceeding to carry out extensive structural alterations at this Clinic.

Blood tests are carried out routinely on all mothers attending the ante-natal clinics and blood specimens are submitted to Oldham and District General Hospital and Withington Hospital. Dr. Mary Evans, the Consultant Obstetrician, attends on alternate weeks the antenatal clinics at Durnford Street and Langley and her advice is available to Midwives and General Practitioners.

Relaxation classes held at Durnford Street Clinic were suspended in August following on the resignation of the Physiotherapist. They were recommenced as weekly evening sessions from 7th November, 1961.

For details of this service see Tables B.7, B.8 and B.9 on pages 34 and 35.

HEALTH VISITING

(Establishment at 31st December, 1961 was 16).

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mrs. N. Brady
Miss K. Cahill
Miss R. Deasey
Miss T. Dunscombe
Mrs. D. Green
Miss C. M. T. McNally
Miss M. M. Switzer

There were also 3 School Nurses :—

Mrs. E. M. Davies
Mrs. M. T. Greenfield
Mrs. E. Rankin (part-time)

It will be noted that there is a continuing shortage of Health Visitors in the Borough and this is of considerable concern in view of the weighting of population in the school and pre-school age groups. In addition, the Health Visitors are burdened with increasing commitments in arranging for the care of the aged and welfare of handicapped persons.

During the year, Health Visitors paid 5,336 visits to children under one year of age and 8,750 visits to children between the ages of one to five years; 294 visits were paid to expectant mothers; 1,531 visits were paid to the elderly and chronic sick.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10, page 35.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Total establishment at 31st December, 1961, was 7.

District Nurses :—

Mrs. H. Ashwell
Mrs. M. Burgess
Mrs. D. Halliwell
Mrs. H. Henry
Mrs. I. M. Marr

State Enrolled Nurses :—

Mrs. E. Burns
Mrs. A. Newsham

The Home Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough, but an increasing proportion of their time is devoted to the care of the elderly. The Service, however, considerably eases the burden on relatives, undertaking long term care at home, and reduces the need for General Practitioners to request hospital accommodation for the chronic sick.

The nurses arrange to issue, on loan, various articles of equipment required by their patients.

During the year the nurses paid a total of 27,424 visits to individual patients.

Details of the service are given in Tables B.11, page 36, and B.12, page 37.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year, 307 persons, of whom 223 were infants under the age of one year, were given primary vaccination against smallpox. This represents an "acceptance rate" of 20 per cent of infants under 1 year of age. A further 68 individuals, of whom 54 were over the age of 15 years, were re-vaccinated.

For details see Table B.13, page 38.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The majority of infants are now protected in their first year of life by combined immunisation against these three diseases and this causes minimum disturbances and inconvenience to both mother and child. Other children are, in general, given booster doses against either diphtheria only or with combined material against diphtheria and tetanus. A number of younger children are, for various reasons, immunised with separate antigens.

Detailed figures of such immunisation are given in Table B.14, page 39.

Poliomyelitis

In my last report I referred to the apparent reluctance of those over the age of 14 years to take advantage of facilities for poliomyelitis vaccination. There continued to be a disappointingly low demand in the first half of the year, when supplies of vaccine were excellent, but the occurrence of the first cases of Poliomyelitis in and around the district in August was the signal for sudden massive demand for vaccination from all sections of the public who had not so far sought individual protection. Unfortunately, it was not possible to take full advantage of this sudden enthusiasm for vaccination, as a number of batches of British manufactured vaccine were found to be below standard, and by the time arrangements were made for importation of American Canadian vaccine, the public's sense of urgency had waned.

By the end of the year manufacture of Sabin (oral) vaccine was well under way and it was intended that, when available, this would supplant Salk (injectable) vaccine. Sabin vaccine did come into general use in March 1962.

At 31st December, 1961, the number of residents in the Borough who had received two injections (and may, therefore, be presumed to have a fair degree of resistance) were as follows:—

Born in 1943-1961	Born in 1933-1942	Born in 1932 or earlier	Total
13,871	1,949	3,235	19,055

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There is an Ambulance Station within the Borough, but the Ambulance Service is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14. The vehicles are directed by the radio control centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RADcliffe 3021).

Four ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Middleton Station, which is manned on a 24 hour basis. The vehicles also serve Chadderton Urban District and parts of Failsworth and Royton.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Health Education

Leaflets and booklets dealing with various aspects of Health Education are distributed at the Child Welfare Centres and Clinics, together with poster exhibitions there and at various industrial premises in the Borough. It is, however, probable that the most valuable form of Health Education is in the contact between Health Visitors and individual families and in opportunities for discussion between expectant mothers and their Midwives and Medical Attendants.

Facilities are available for lectures, informal talks or film displays on various health subjects to interest voluntary organisations, e.g., Women's Guilds or Groups and Youth Clubs; Group Secretaries wishing to enquire regarding this should write to the Medical Officer of Health.

Co-operation with Hospital Services

Active co-operation is maintained by the medical staff with the medical staff and almoners of the hospitals serving the Borough and arrangements are made for necessary information to be interchanged, in particular with regard to arrangements for cases discharged from hospital requiring support from the local authority services.

Convalescence

This service is primarily intended for those requiring a short period of convalescence to restore full activities after a recent acute illness. Vacancies are obtained for approved applicants in private convalescent homes, and on average stay for 2 weeks. This is not a free service and applicants are assessed on County Income scales. This service should not be confused with holiday accommodation for elderly or chronic sick in County Council homes, nor with School Health Service convalescent arrangements.

During the year 12 adults and 7 children under school age were admitted to convalescent homes—see Tables B.15 and 16, page 40.

Mothercraft Training

During the year 1 mother with 3 children was admitted to Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple.

Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic serving the Borough is situated at Oldham and District General Hospital and close liaison is maintained with the Consultant Chest Physician. 65 persons received inoculation with B.C.G. vaccine during the year (this does not include school children given B.C.G. vaccine through the School Health Service). During the year 16 cases received extra nourishment over that which can be obtained by a patient by a grant from the National Assistance Board. Such extra nourishment normally takes the form of extra milk and Horlicks.

There is one Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Mrs. E. J. M. Hollinrake—in the district and her duties include visits to patients at home, arrangements for examination of contacts, reports of environmental and economic difficulties and attendance at the Chest Clinic. For statistical details of this service see Table 17, page 40. For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Table B.18 and B.19, pages 41 and 42.

Laundry Service

The service is intended for any sick person in need of constant changes of bed linen and where no family help is available and the soiled linen would not normally be accepted by a commercial laundry.

Laundering is carried out at Oldham and District General Hospital and individual arrangements are normally made through the District Nurse.

This service is not a free service and is chargeable to recipients in accordance with County Council income scales.

During the year, the service was utilised by 22 patients.

Chiropody Service

Due to the increasing demands on the service arrangements were made to increase the Chiropodist's sessions from 3 to 4 per fortnight, from the 1st January, 1962. In view of the restricted accommodation at Durnford Street Clinic, the Chiropodist undertakes half of these sessions at her own surgery. Nearly half of the total cases are, however, treated in their own homes.

During the year a total of 337 individuals received Chiropody treatment. Of this total 110 were treated at Clinic sessions, 81 at the Chiropodist's surgery and 146 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For details see Table B.20, page 43.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Demands on this service have continued to increase steadily during the year, and it should be stressed that, of 420 patients receiving the service during the year, 318 were aged 65 or over. In many instances the Home Help Service is the only way of assisting elderly people living alone who would otherwise have to be accommodated in old people's homes.

There is no fixed establishment for Home Helps, who are engaged as and when required by the Home Help Organiser (Miss P. Ogden) under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements will then be made to investigate individual cases. It should be noted that this service is not a free service and recipients are liable for payment under County Council scales.

At the end of the year 60 Home Helps were employed in the Borough, and details of the service are shown on Table B.21, page 44.

Very great difficulty is experienced in recruiting Night/Evening Helps in the district by reason of high demands on female labour at higher rates of pay. During the year, Night Helps made 76 attendances to 9 patients.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Borough has responsibility for Welfare Services in regard to care of the handicapped, in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act.

Such services are intended to provide for care of handicapped people in their own homes and at social centres run by the local authority themselves or in co-operation with voluntary organisations.

Responsibility for residential accommodation under the Act is not delegated to the Borough and such accommodation is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14.

Health Division No. 14 administers 4 homes for the elderly Broadway House (Chadderton), Claremont and Coppice (Windsor Road, Oldham) and Schofield House in the Borough itself. Accommodation is available for a total of 129 residents but there is a considerable waiting list for this accommodation.

A Social Centre for the handicapped was opened at Langley Community Centre on the 28th July, 1961. This was at first open for one day each week, but, in the late autumn, difficulties were experienced in heating the building, and, pending transfer to alternative accommodation, the centre was opened on afternoons only. Between 20 and 30 handicapped people attended the centre, participating in handicraft tuition and general social activities. Coach transport was arranged to convey those attending to and from the centre.

Details of handicapped persons on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1961, were as follows :—

Handicapped persons on the register on the 31st December, 1961

Ministry of Labour Codes	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female					M	F
	0—16—	30—	50—	65—		0—16—	30—	50—	65—			
A/E	—	—	3	7	6	—	—	—	1	2	16	3
F	—	—	2	1	4	—	1	1	11	9	7	22
G	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	2	6
H/L	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	4	4	5
Q/T	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	6	2	3	12
V	—	6	7	4	1	1	2	6	6	4	18	19
U/W—Mental Disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U/W—Others	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Z	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	6
Totals	2	6	14	16	14	2	7	12	30	26	52	77

Following on staff re-organisation within the Welfare Department, the register was being completely revised at the beginning of 1962.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Over the past decade very close working relationship had been established between the Mental Welfare Officers working in the Borough and the Psychiatric Unit at Oldham and District General Hospital. In order to avoid disruption of this closely integrated service, Mental Welfare staff were not appointed specifically to the Borough but were retained on the establishment of the Lancashire County Council Health Division 14. Members of the Divisional staff, however, carry out daily duties in the Borough including visits to mentally ill and subnormal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year a total of 97 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.22, page 45.

At 31st December, 1961, 249 patients were under County Council care—for details see Table B.23, page 46.

OTHER SERVICES

(a) School Health Service

From 1st June, 1961, the School Health Service, previously the direct responsibility of the County Council, was administered by the Middleton Education Committee on behalf of the County Council. The medical staff of the Health Department are also School Medical Officers and the Health Visiting staff are partially engaged on School Health work. A report on the School Health Service from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1961, was submitted to the Borough Education Committee on the 19th March, 1962.

(b) Special Medical Examinations

A total of 539 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this total 165 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 374 reports after examination, see Table B.24, page 47.

Table B.2

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Number open at 31st December, 1961 : 5
Work done at individual centres during the year

Address of Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions	Number of individual children attended and who were born in :			At ages : Number of attendances of children		
		1961	1960	1959-1956	0—	1—	2—4 inclusive
Durnford Street, Middleton	101	377	252	115	4,606	465	198
Wade Street, Middleton Junction ...	51	62	56	45	1,328	226	88
All Saints School, Rhodes Middleton	46	24	20	11	375	59	22
Alkrington, Middleton	47	160	111	60	2,559	325	52
Borrowdale Road, Langley	103	157	184	179	2,123	330	245
Totals	348	780	623	410	10,991	1,405	605

Table B.3**ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

No. open at 31st December, 1961 : 2

Work done at individual clinics during the year

Address of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of Attendances
Durnford Street, Middleton	114	519	2,946
Borrowdale Road, Langley	149	388	2,333
Totals	263	907	5,279

Table B.4**POST NATAL EXAMINATIONS OF WOMEN CONFINED DURING 1961**

	Confined in Hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No Doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Administrative County who were confined during the year	600	5	539	18
(b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth & twelfth weeks after confinement	490	5	401	8
Proportion (per cent of (b) to (a))	80.6	100	74.4	44.4

Table B.5

DENTAL CARE (excluding dental care of school age children)

Work done during the year.

	Infants not yet attending school	Expectant mothers	Nursing mothers	Total
Number examined	38	19	25	82
Number needing treatment	27	18	20	65
Number treated	23	13	11	47
Number of individuals actually treated who were rendered dentally fit	17	8	8	33
Number of extractions	13	9	4	26
Number of administrations of anaesthetics:				
Local	9	7	4	20
General	—	—	—	—
Number of fillings	11	6	1	18
Number of crowns	—	—	—	—
Number of inlays	—	—	—	—
Number of scalings or scaling and gum treatments	1	—	2	3
Number of silver nitrate treatments	3	—	—	3
Number of dressings ...	8	5	6	19
Number of radiographs	—	—	—	—
Number of dentures provided:				
Complete	—	1	4	5
Partial	—	—	3	3
Repaired	—	—	—	—

Table B.6

PREMATURE BIRTHS

(i.e., live and stillbirths of 5½lb. or less at birth, occurring during the year in cases where the mother was normally resident in the district)

Weight at Birth	Premature Livebirths								Premature stillbirths		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth			
3lb. 4oz. or less	6	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. ...	11	1	10	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	14	-	14	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ...	29	-	29	9	-	9	3	-	3	-	-
Total	60	3	54	10	-	10	9	1	10	2	-

Table B.7**MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

Summary of work done by Midwives during the year.

Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths.

Livebirths			Stillbirths		Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 14th day	Deaths	
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor NOT present at delivery	Total	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor NOT present at delivery		Mother	Child (under 1 month)
20	551	571	—	4	154	—	6

Table B.8**Visits**

To confinements and miscarriages shown above (1)	To hospital discharges shown above (2)	Total (3)	Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits)
13,387	571	13,958	679

Table B.9

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Gas/Air				Pethidine		Trilene
	With Pethidine and Trilene	Alone	With Pethidine	With Trilene	Alone	With Trilene	Alone
Dr. present at delivery	1	—	—	—	1	6	10
Dr. not present at delivery	18	7	—	—	31	226	241
Total	19	7	—	—	32	232	251

Table B.10**HEALTH VISITING**

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year.

(1) No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	3,943
(2) No. of visits paid in respect of :	
(a) Children under 1 year of age :	
(i) First visits	1,144
(ii) Total visits	5,336
(b) Children 1 year of age :	
(i) Total visits	2,611
(c) Children 2 to 4 years of age :	
(i) Total visits	6,139
(d) Adults :	
(i) Expectant mothers :	
First visits	81
Total visits	314
(ii) Over 65 :	
Total visits	1,335
(iii) Other adults :	
Total visits	196
(e) Problem families	949
(f) Miscellaneous cases	912
(g) Ineffective visits	2,555
(3) No. of families or households visited	5,913

Table B.11**HOME NURSING**

Total completed cases analysed by sex and age groups during the year.

	No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed	583	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)		
0— M	8	1.4
F	9	1.5
5— M	10	1.7
F	9	1.5
15— M	29	5.0
F	123	21.1
45— M	59	10.1
F	96	16.5
65— M	79	13.6
F	161	27.6
All ages— M	185	31.7
F	398	68.3

Table B.12

HOME NURSING

Analysis of Completed Cases (by diagnosis)

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of cases	Duration of Treatment			
		Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits per case per week
			Night	Day	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	1	3.0	19	—	6.3
Other infective & parasitic diseases	6	3.6	103	—	4.7
Cancer	32	7.7	872	142	4.1
Diabetes	10	33.6	1991	10	6.0
Anaemias & other blood diseases	36	10.3	687	—	1.9
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders	1	11.4	16	—	1.4
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	20	3.3	305	—	4.7
Other diseases of central nervous system	21	20.2	1008	5	2.4
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process	12	0.9	74	3	7.2
Disease of heart and circulatory system	50	14.5	1386	25	1.9
Influenza	2	0.5	8	—	8.0
Pneumonia	7	1.5	71	—	6.9
Bronchitis	31	3.5	495	7	4.6
Other diseases of respiratory System	27	0.9	183	—	7.8
Diseases of digestive system	80	2.9	803	5	3.5
Diseases of genito-urinary system	29	20.2	442	—	0.8
Diseases of the skin	24	10.1	705	—	2.9
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis)...	24	22.3	1285	—	2.4
Senility and ill-defined conditions	98	10.7	2654	2	2.5
Burns and scalds	11	5.9	220	—	3.4
Other accidents, injuries, etc.	22	5.8	416	—	3.3
All other conditions	39	4.0	514	—	3.3
Totals	583	9.2	14257	199	2.7

Table B.13

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations performed during the year										
	At Clinics			By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice			Total			
	By Assistant Divisional Medical Officers			By General Practitioners on sessional basis						
	Age in years			Age in years			Age in years			
	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	
Primary vaccination...	100	2	3	—	—	—	169	12	21	24
Re-vaccination	3	—	4	—	—	—	5	6	50	54

Table B.14

IMMUNISATION

No. of immunisations completed during the year.

Antigen Used	†	At Clinics				By General Practitioners in course of private practice				Total			
		Date of Birth				Date of Birth				Date of Birth			
		1957 to 1961	1947 to 1956	Prior to 1947	Total	1957 to 1961	1947 to 1956	Prior to 1947	Total	1957 to 1961	1947 to 1956	Prior to 1947	Total
Diphtheria only	P R	5 56	125 585	9 93	139 734	67 3	19 24	5 —	91 27	72 59	144 639	14 93	230 761
Whooping cough only	P R	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria and whooping cough (combined)	P R	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 3	— —	2 3	1 —	1 3	— —	2 3
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (triple)	P R	520 —	17 —	— —	537 —	389 11	74 63	— 6	433 80	909 11	91 63	— 6	1000 80
Diphtheria and tetanus (combined)	P R	3 —	3 —	— —	6 —	2 1	11 17	1 —	14 18	5 1	14 17	1 —	20 18

† P : Primary immunisations

R : Reinforcement injections

Table B.15
CONVALESCENT HOME CARE
ADULTS ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Heath Memorial Home, Llanfairfechan ...	2	—
Beachways, Southport	1	1
Horncliffe Convalescent Home, Blackpool	—	3
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	—	2
Springfield, Birkdale, Southport	—	1
"La Sagesse," Blackpool	—	2
Total	3	9

Table B.16
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE
ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Hillary Convalescent Home, Prestatyn ...	3	2
Bryn Aber Nursery, Abergele	1	1
Total	4	3

Table B.17 TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Summary of visits of Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

(1) No. of Chest Clinic sessions attended	119
(2) No. of domiciliary visits	
(i) Cases :	
(a) First visits	36
(b) Re-visits	463
(ii) Contacts :	
(a) First visits	96
(b) Re-visits	1,132
(iii) Miscellaneous visits	75
<hr/>	
Total visits to all cases	1,802

Table B.18 B.C.G. VACCINATIONS BY CHEST PHYSICIAN

	Under 2 years of age	2 & under 5 years of age	5 & under 15 years of age	15 years of age and over
No. of persons tested (for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination)	12	18	35	5
No. found positive	—	1	7	—
No. found negative	12	16	28	5
No. of persons vaccinated	26	12	24	3

Table B.19 **B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS AND STUDENTS**

Category	No. of schools completed	No. of parents' consent forms			No. of children			
		Sent to parents	Returned		Tuberculin test performed	Tuberculin test positive	Tuberculin test negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
			Refused	Consented				
School children — under 14	1	359	15	121	114	17	94	94
14—		150	8	104	95	17	70	70
Students — further education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Table B.20

Service	No. of Clinics operating at year end	Total No. of clinic sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
			In Clinics	In surgeries	At home	Total	In Clinics	In surgeries	At home	Total
Direct	1	48	513	547	913	1973	110	81	146	337
Voluntary Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	48	513	547	913	1973	110	81	146	337

Table B.21**HOME HELP SERVICE**

Cases attended during the year.

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confinement at home	Confinement away from home	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
32	7	2	3	58	1	315	2	—

Table B.22

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1961

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal			
	Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	-	-	16	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Police and courts	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	6	-	-

Table B.23

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1961.

	Mentally Ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				
	Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total No. of patients under care	-	1	45	110	-	-	-	-	7	6	23	13	12	17	6	6	
No. of above attending day training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	4	12	16	5	1	

Table B.24

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1961 :

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them	5
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	12
(ii) Other local authority Superannuation schemes	39
(iii) Other local authority Sickness Pay schemes	—
(iv) Fitness to resume work	—
(v) Children Act, 1948	94
Children & Young Persons Act, 1933 }	
(vi) Employment of children outside school hours	124
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges	22
(viii) Children attending camp schools	39
(ix) Entrants to Teaching profession ...	10
(x) Oldham Attendance Centre	9
(xi) Convalescence (school children) ...	20

PART C

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my first Annual Report.

I commenced my duties as your Chief Public Health Inspector on April 1st, 1961, on the retirement of Mr. Thomas Turner who had occupied the post with distinction for some thirty-four years.

The period covered by the report has been one of intense activity. The rapid growth of the population has brought many problems, some still requiring solution. A great deal of "spade work" has had to be done, in order that, in the coming year, the Committee can be recommended to take detailed action to improve refuse collection, provide means of refuse disposal, extend salvage activities and intensify effort in slum clearance.

I make no apology for reiterating the comment of the Medical Officer of Health that the provision of means of refuse disposal is the most important matter before the Committee at this time. It is essential, indeed, vital, that a new Disposal Plant should be acquired as quickly as possible, and that all available tipping space within the Borough should be secured for the future.

The work of the Department has again been hampered by the shortage of Public Health Inspectors and the difficulty of attracting men to posts in the industrial areas. As this report is written, there are two vacancies for Additional Inspectors. Nevertheless, the figures in the following pages show that the Department has been extremely active in the many fields of environmental hygiene.

It will be seen that, during the year, 188 houses were inspected, and represented by the Medical Officer of Health. It is intended that in future inspections will be at the rate of 300 each year. Middleton is fortunate in that its problem is nothing like so great as in some nearby Authorities, but this is no reason for complacency, and maximum effort is needed for early eradication of bad housing conditions.

Smoke Control has progressed, but not so well as was envisaged in the five-year programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1959. Care and diligence are needed to explain to the Public the objects and provisions of the Clean Air Act, and inspections can therefore take a considerable time. Very few people have expressed disapproval of the clean air policy, and most are in favour of it, however, dissatisfaction with the price and quality of the smokeless fuels is indicated by some. During the year, greater use has been made of office-produced explanatory leaflets, and a better public relations system will obviously be of advantage.

New legislation affecting the Department during the period included the Public Health Act, 1961, and the Housing Act, 1961.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Members of the Committee and the Medical Officer of Health for their encouragement and support, and to the Staff of the Department for their unflagging efforts during the year.

I also wish to thank the Chief Officers of other Departments for their assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. TRAYNOR,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Middleton's sewage, up to three times dry weather flow, is treated at the Manchester Corporation Sewage Works at Davyhulme. Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of storm overflows.

With the exception of isolated farmhouses, the only areas of the Borough without proper drainage and sewerage are the villages of Birch and Bowlee. A survey carried out during the year revealed that there are 187 Pail Closets serving 211 premises. A reorganised service will, in early 1962, provide a twice-weekly emptying of these Pails; Disinfectants and Deodorants are utilised.

WATER SUPPLY

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

Number of houses supplied by the Joint Board 18,593

During the year the following examinations were made and the results were satisfactory:—

(a) Raw Water—Bacteriological	91
Chemical	91
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed:—	
Bacteriological	114
Chemical—Full	48
Modified	73 121

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.

An underground supply (Ridd Pit Borehole) can be used to augment supplies if required, water being pumped from the borehole to Clay Lane Storage Reservoir and mixed with moorland supplies prior to treatment.

The new Filter Plant at Ashworth Moor has been in operation since October, 1961.

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 3,584 yards during the year, for housing development.

WELL WATER

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

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The types and numbers of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year were :—

Table C.1

Pail Closets	187
Waste Water Closets	1,728
Fresh Water Closets	14,903

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Corporation offers to Owners a grant of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets, etc. to water closets.

During the year, seventy-eight Owners took advantage of this facility.

REFUSE COLLECTION

During the year, considerable administrative work was completed to effect, in early 1962, a reorganisation of the refuse collection service.

At present, seven vehicles are employed on this work with a labour force of seven Driver/Loaders and thirty-five Ashbinmen. The replanned system will involve five vehicles, five Driver/Loaders and twenty-five Ashbinmen; a group incentive bonus scheme is to be introduced with the purpose of achieving and maintaining a regular collection cycle over five working days. An additional service will be provided for the collection of salvageable material from shops, etc.

This planning necessitated the carrying out of a dustbin census, and eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five premises were visited for this purpose. The census revealed that there are in the Borough :—

17,640	Movable Dustbins
525	Ashpits
89	Special Containers

Several of the refuse collection vehicles were found to be in need of replacement, and during the year, orders were placed for two new vehicles each of twenty-five cubic yards capacity (with compression), one also being fitted with container-loading facilities.

In our Town, where such a high percentage of the population lives in houses constructed in recent years, the lack of attention paid by Architects to the matter of refuse collection is particularly noticeable. In some parts of the new estates, collectors are involved in extremely long walks with dustbins and large-capacity containers, and access to these may also be difficult. This militates against an efficient service.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In 1905 the Authority constructed an Incinerator for the disposal of refuse. With the growth of the town, the annual tonnage of refuse collected became more than the Incinerator could handle. By 1936, almost one quarter of the refuse was having to be tipped, and the Incinerator was finally closed down in 1937.

In June 1938 the present Separation and Incineration Plant was officially opened. The events of the past have been repeated; again the growth of the town has outstripped the capacity of the Plant and, after twenty-three years the whole of the plant is in need of complete renewal; breakdowns continually occur, and by the year-end, three quarters of the refuse collected was being directed to the tip.

The serious concern occasioned by the condition of the Plant, is aggravated by the equally disturbing lack of tipping space within the Borough.

The increase in the volume of house refuse, resulting in reports of weights of three hundredweights/cubic yard and below, together with the effect on refuse of the Smoke Control Orders, means that, if all the Borough's refuse is to be tipped, then some 100,000 cubic yards of space will be required each year. In late 1961, there do not appear to be available more than five years tipping space, if 100 per cent tipping of refuse continues.

Immediate action in this matter is a vital sanitary need, and, having considered fully the whole of the problem, the Council resolved to seek Ministerial approval to the erection of a new Separation and Incineration Plant capable of dealing with the whole of the town's refuse for the foreseeable future.

It is estimated that during the year a total of 15,600 tons of household refuse was collected. Of this total, 5,000 tons were dealt with at the Plant, and 10,600 tons were disposed of by tipping.

Table C.2

INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Baled Tins	147	10	3 ...	1,080	0	9
Baled Cardboard	69	13	2 ...	697	16	8
Light Scrap	3	8	1 ...	18	0	11
Screened Fuel	8	10	0 ...	6	7	6
	229	2	2	1,802	5	10
Screened Dust (estimated weights)	2,855	19	1			

The deterioration in the Separation Plant, referred to above, is reflected in the reduced income from salvaged materials.

Administrative arrangements have been completed for the inception of a new Paper Salvage Service which will involve new baling facilities, vehicle trailers, and an incentive scheme for the

men concerned. By the year-end however, there were rumours of an impending fall in the demand for waste paper; this was particularly disappointing since the sale of this waste not only results in some income to the Authority, but also conserves invaluable tipping space.

Table C.3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

	Inspections made, etc.
Drainage work	2,052
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	1
Stables, piggeries, farms, etc.	32
Schools	17
Houses	1,573
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	403
Verminous conditions and Disinfestation	51
Conversions	281
Water supply	33
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	327
Total	4,770

HOUSING ACTS, 1936—1957

Houses inspected	1,119
Measured for permitted number	—
Investigations — overcrowding	10
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	3,299
Total	4,428

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken :—

Milk designated, for Bacteria	—	
Milk for chemical analysis	67	
Dry Foods for chemical analysis	65	
		132
Licensed premises		10
Food preparing, etc. premises		24
Dairies, milk vehicles and milk shops		111
Markets and shops		359
Unsound food		58
Butchers' shops		73
Fish and chip shops		10
Ice Cream shops		18
Fishmongers		8
Greengrocers		27

Canteens	8
Restaurants	11
Grocers' shops	115
Bakehouses	24
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	50
Total	<hr/> 906

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories	218
Outworkers	43
Building sites	—
Total	<hr/> 261

SHOPS ACTS

Hours of closing	22
Health, etc. (Section 38)	410
Total	<hr/> 432

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 51

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat infestations	326
Mice infestation	121
Re-inspections carried out	2,006
Total	<hr/> 2,453

Table C.4

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	35	17086	2337	19458	54
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	8	392	42	442	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	7	276	37	320	6
Ship rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	116	5	121	—
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	6	—	27	33	31
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	102	8	110	29
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
V. Total inspection carried out — including re-inspections	21	1847	93	1961	45
VI. Number of infested properties in (Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	7	392	42	421	—
VII. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	21	542	75	638	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	3,975
Smoke Observations	—
Total	3,975

(a) SMOKE CONTROL AREAS :

The position as at 31st December, 1961, is as follows :—

Orders Operative		Acres	Premises
Middleton	No. 1 (Alkrington)	104	700
„	No. 2 (Alkrington)	427	1,300
„	No. 3 (Clough Road)	7	90
„	No. 4 (Sedgley Street) ...	8	94
„	No. 5 (Hollin)	112	242
„	No. 6 (Croft Gates)	4	88
Orders Confirmed but not yet Operative			
Middleton	No. 7 (Alkrington)	53	364
„	No. 8 (Langley)	221	2,250
Areas under Survey			
Middleton	No. 9 (Alkrington)	180	350
„	No. 10 (Langley)	226	2,250

(b) INDUSTRY :

During the year, eight visits were paid to Boilerhouses, and the industrial provisions of the Act explained to firing floor staff.

(c) PRIOR APPROVAL :

One application was inspected and approved. The subsequent installation was also inspected.

(d) POLLUTION INVESTIGATION :

The Corporation is a member Authority of the South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. A volumetric apparatus and a lead peroxide candle are maintained to determine sulphur and smoke readings; these results are passed through the Consultative Committee to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Fairs	55
Interviews with owners, builders, etc	534
Public conveniences	76
Meetings	36
Tip and salvage depot	513
Refuse Collection	17,232
Certificates of Disrepair	7
Improvement Grants	164
Accumulations	53
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	390
Noise Visits	47
Total	19,107
Total Number of Visits	36,383

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year	1,615
--	-------

NOTICES

Verbal Notices given	727
Verbal Notices complied with	542
Informal Notices served	212
Informal Notices complied with	168
Statutory Notices served	3
Statutory Notices complied with	4

Table C.5

WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Waste-water closets choked	66
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed	283
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired	40
Water closets repaired	16
Bins provided	118
Accumulations	32
Defective brickwork	19
Roofs repaired	26
Other nuisances abated	202
Plasterwork repaired	50
Floors repaired	15
Waste pipes remedied	5
Doors and windows repaired	41

Table C.6

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Defects found	48
Written Notices served :—	1
Verbal Notices given :—	28
(a) Sanitary defects	24
Remedied	24
(b) Other defects	24
Remedied	24

Table C.7

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) Number of Council houses found to be infested	40
Number of Council houses disinfested	40
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	6
Number of other houses disinfested	6

Premises are treated by spraying with DDT or BHC in either kerosene or water formulations. Malathion is also occasionally used.

HOUSING

Table C.8

STATISTICS		Traditional permanent houses	Flats
Number of new houses erected during the year			
1.	By the local authority	38	42
2.	By other local authorities	15	—
3.	By other bodies or persons	396	—
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) ...		1,810
	(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose		6,601
	(c) Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit		939
(2)	Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, estimated ...		1,500
2.	HOUSES DEMOLISHED :		
In Clearance Areas :—		Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Per- sons Fami- lies
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	162	439 155
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—	— —
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957...	—	— —
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	11	35 10
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	3	11 3
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	— —
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	— —
3.	UNIT HOUSES CLOSED :		
		Number	Displaced during year Per- sons Fami- lies
(1)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	16	48 15
(2)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	— —
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	— —

4. HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	207	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957...	—	—

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957) :

Position at end of year :

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Column 1
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT :

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

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949 AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC. :

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	1	1	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	1	1	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed	1	1	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—	—	—
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	—	—	—	—

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959—STANDARD GRANTS:

Action during year:	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority	61
(b) Approved by local authority	50
(c) Work completed	49

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957

Summary of houses in areas recommended for clearance in Sixth Year's Programme

Designation	Houses referred to	No. of Houses
The Oswald Street, Robinson Street and Algernon Street Clearance Area, 1961	Nos. 7, 5, 3, 1, Oswald Street, Nos. 19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, Robinson Street, Nos. 2, 4, Algernon Street.	16
The Cheapside, High Street, King Street and Church Street Clearance Area, 1961	Nos. 10, Cheapside, Nos. 2, High Street (containing shop premises) 4, 6, 8 (containing shop premises) 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 (containing shop premises) High Street, Nos. 23, 21, King Street, Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 42a, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 56a, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, Church Street, Nos. 8a, Cheapside (containing shop premises)	44
The High Street, Church Street, and King Street Clearance Area, 1961	Nos. 42, Workshop and wood-yard 44, 46, lock-up garage, 60, Lock-up garage, 62, High Street, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Church Street	19
The Edward Street, Assheton Street and Cheapside Clearance Area, 1961	Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Edward Street, Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, Assheton Street.	30
The Vale Street, Oldham Road, Hanson Street and Spring Vale Clearance Area, 1961	Nos. 23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, Vale Street (containing shop premises numbered 205, Oldham Road), Nos. 203, 201, 199, 197, 195, Oldham Road, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, Hanson Street.	22

Designation	Houses referred to	No. of Houses
The Spring Vale, Oldham Road, Jackson Street, Jackson Square and Poke Street Clearance Area, 1961	Nos. 74, 76, 78, Spring Vale, Nos. 2, Poke Street, Nos. 80, 80a, (Lock-up shop premises), 82, un-numbered dwelling-house situate between 82 & 84, Spring Vale, 84, (shop premises) 86, 88, disused lairage attached to 88, Spring Vale, disused private slaughterhouse containing water closet, Spring Vale, Nos. 247 (shop premises) 245, 243, 241, 239, 237, 235, 233, 231, 229, 227, 225, 223, 221, 219, Oldham Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, Poke Street, Nos. 3, 2, 1, Jackson Square, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, Jackson Street	41
		<hr/> 172

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with :

	No. of Houses
427, Oldham Road	
429, Oldham Road	
Ash Cottage, Rhodes	
3, King Street,	
2, King Street,	
5, 7, 9, Lower Cross Street (Local Authority houses)	
1, Lower Cross Street,	
8, Chapel Street,	
41, Wood Street West,	
72, Boardman Lane,	
1, Wilkinson Street,	
3 off 50, Boarshaw Road.	
80, 82, Manchester Old Road.	16
By Clearance Procedure	<hr/> 172
Grand Total	<hr/> 188

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 132, particulars of which are given below:—

Table C.9

Samples	Number	Genuine
Milk	66	66
Pilchards	2	2
Margarine	1	1
Flour	2	2
Malt Vinegar	3	3
Baking Powder	3	3
Codeine Tablets	1	1
White Pepper	3	3
Golden Syrup	1	1
Granulated Sugar	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Beef Sausage	1	1
Greengage Jam	1	1
Meat Paste	2	2
Coffee Essence	1	1
Table Salt	1	1
Honey	1	1
Dripping	1	1
Semolina	1	1
Orange Drink	1	1
Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil ...	1	1
Oxtail Soup	1	1
Lard	1	1
Raspberry Jelly	1	1
Chicken Soup	1	1
Vegetable Soup	1	1
Mincemeat	2	2
Barley	2	2
Butter Mints	1	1
Xmas Pudding	1	1
Liquid Paraffin	1	1
Ground Almonds	2	2
Mixed Candied Peel	2	2
Glucose Sweets	1	1
Pickles	2	2
Cod Liver Oil	1	1
Saccharine Tablets	2	2
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	2
	119	119

Thirteen additional samples not considered genuine are as follows :—

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
37	Sugar (in opened packet)	Contained 12½ per cent salt	Complainant informed
38	Loose Chocolate	Contained nylon fibre	Vendor and manufacturer informed
56	Dripping	Contained 3.5 per cent free fatty acids. Should contain not more than 1.5 per cent	Vendor notified
59	Milk (opened bottle)	Internal surface bore thin film of fungal growth. No loose dirt in milk	Dairy cautioned
73	Beef Sausage	Contained 90 pts. p.m. of Sulphite Preservative (expressed as Sulphur Dioxide without declaration)	Vendor cautioned
78	Tea Cake (portion of)	Contained small headless flour beetle	Bakery cautioned
85	Pork Sausage	Poor in meat content 58.5 per cent	Vendor informed
86	Pork Sausage	Poor in meat content 58 per cent	Vendor informed
89	Tuna Fish	Can faulty. Loose particles of solder along seams	Further sample to be obtained
107	Potted Meat	Consisted of sliced beef brawn and not potted meat for spreading	Manufacturer notified
109	Liquid Paraffin	Contained 1.2 m. litre of water	Packer warned
113	Christmas Pudding	Low fat content	Manufacturers informed
129	Cod Liver Oil	Deficient in Vitamin 'A'. Contained 1.7 m. litre of water.	Packer warned and stocks withdrawn
Other Items—			
(a)	Fruit Tart	Contained metal wire	Fine £15. Plus 10/- costs
(b)	Meat and Vegetable Soup (opened)	Tin contained small pea weevil	Manufacturer warned
(c)	Flan Ring in Cellophane Pack	Contained live earwig	Packer and vendor warned
(d)	Cornish Pasty	Contained blow fly larvae	Fine £20

Table C.10

(b) Meat and Other Food Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Fruit	—	3	1	4	2
Canned Vegetables	—	1	—	23	7½
Canned Cooked Ham	—	—	2	21	2
Canned Corned Beef	—	—	—	24	8
Canned Cooked Pork	—	—	1	7	10
Loose Meats	—	2	1	12	6
Canned Rice and Sago	—	—	—	14	4
Canned Fish	—	—	—	8	3
Sausages	—	—	3	9	10
Canned Stewed Steak	—	—	—	18	13½
Canned Cooked Chicken	—	—	—	11	3
Canned Luncheon Meat	—	—	—	10	—
Other Canned Meats	—	—	2	1	11
Soups	—	—	—	6	12
Bacon	—	—	—	16	—
Butter and Cheese	—	—	1	2	—
Flour	—	—	—	18	—
Evaporated Milk	—	—	—	13	—
Pies	—	—	—	3	—
Sweets & Confectionery.....	—	—	—	8	2
Cereals (approx.)	—	—	—	6	8
Preserves	—	—	—	6	15½
Pickling Onions	2	14	—	—	—
Beverages	—	—	—	—	9½
Ice Cream	—	—	—	8	1
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods ...	—	1	2	—	7

Table C.11

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Number of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Dairies in the district	15
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	118

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Number of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

(a) Pasteurising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b))	Nil
(b) Sterilising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b))	Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg. 12(1) (c))	152
(d) Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg. 12(1) (d))	28

MILK SAMPLING **Table C.12**

	Number submitted	Result	Remarks
(a) Chemical Analysis	67	67 genuine	2 low in solids not fat
(b) Biological—			
(i) Tuberculosis	8	4 negative 4 No result	Free from Tuberculosis Samples discarded
(ii) Brucellosis			
(a) Culture Test	27	6 positive 21 negative	Some of the samples underwent (a) and (b)
(b) Biological Test		3 positive 9 negative	

Regulation 20. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Three Notices were served on a Producer/Retailer for compulsory pasteurisation of milk before retailing pending isolation of cows with *Brucella Abortus*.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities †.....	6	6	2	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	148	190	1	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	16	22	—	—
Total	170	218	3	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	18	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Cleanliness	6	6	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Out-work)	24	24	—	—	—
Total	48	48	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	SECTION 110				SECTION 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases in default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, &c. cleaning and washing	43	—	—	—	1 Verbal warning	—
Total ...	43	—	—	—	1	—

No other out-work is undertaken in the Borough.

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