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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

1964



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

Public Health Dept.: Health and Welfare Dept.

Town Hall, Middleton
(Tel.: MIDDleton 6291)

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1964/65

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor G. Allen

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

His Worship the Mayor—Councillor F. Whitworth

Alderman R. Scott

Councillor Mrs. E. J. E. Bradley

Councillor Mrs. H. M. Bray

Councillor J. F. Farrar

Councillor J. E. Fitzsimons

Councillor R. Galley

Councillor J. Honeyford

Councillor G. Mills

Councillor F. Sansom

Co-opted Member:

Dr. J. B. Williamson

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.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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.
Testamur of Inst.P.C.
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. KELLY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (Liverpool)
Diploma R.Inst. P. Health and Hygiene
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

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. CONCANNON, C.P.H.I.E.B., (left 9-2-64)
W. HOLLINGWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

N. J. NUTTALL (Clerk)
MRS. M. FLAVELL (Shorthand-Typist)
Miss P. ASHTON (Clerk-Typist)
D. S. BRUCE (Pupil Public Health Inspector) Inter: P.H.I.E.B.
P. WHITTAKER (Pupil Public Health Inspector)
(commenced 31-3-64)

Smoke Officer:

S. TAYLOR, M.R.S.H., A.M.N.Inst.E., A.Inst.Fuel
Smoke Inspector's Cert.,
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice
Coal Utilisation Council's Cert.,

Technical Assistant Smoke Control:

L. GALLAGHER

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

J. M. EYRE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (resigned 23-12-64)
J. B. MACMAHON, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.
K. M. NICHOLSON-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
R. TEPPER, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) (resigned 24-6-64)

Part-Time Consultant Obstetrician:

H. A. ROWLEY, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Senior Administrative Officer:

J. GLEESON

Home Help Organiser:

MISS P. OGDEN

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

MRS. F. C. WASSALL (resigned 30-4-64)
MRS. O. MASSEY (commenced 1-6-64)

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

F. A. SHERIDAN

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. CHADWICK
A. COOK
D. MACCORQUODALE
D. SHACKLETON

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

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

J. E. TAYLOR

Public Health/Health and Welfare Departments,
Town Hall,
Middleton.

July, 1965

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 Borough in 1964. This is the fourth year that this report appears in its present format and I hope that it will again be found a convenient and useful source of reference. There are some minor changes in tabular presentation but no major alterations in layout.

This report is of course being prepared in our offices in the new Middleton Town Hall. As Chief Officer of the two departments I must express thanks to the Borough Council on behalf of all staff based in these suites. I have been only too conscious of the difficulties under which the Public Health Department staff have been working in the Suffield Street premises—conditions which we as local authority officers would have condemned had they been provided by any commercial or industrial concern for their own office and technical staff.

For the first time since 1952, there was last year a slight fall in the Registrar General's estimate of mid year population, the total of 58,360 being 500 below the 1963 estimate. However there is no reason to suppose that this is other than a temporary check on the steady increase in the past decade. There was a slight decrease in live births, the total of 1,074 registered in the year giving a crude birth rate of 18.4 (the same as the national rate) and an adjusted rate of 17.8 The "adjusted" rate is the rate that would apply if the age/sex structure of the population were that of England and Wales as a whole; thus permitting comparison with other districts regardless of their population structure. The total of 532 deaths was nearly 50 less than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 9.1 and adjusted rate of 14.0 compared with a national rate of 11.8. Although both stillbirth rate (18.3) and infant mortality rate (25.1) are lower than in 1963, they remain, as in recent years, above the National Rates of 16.3 and 20.0 respectively.

Total notifications of Infectious Disease were decreased from 1963 figures due principally to the lessened prevalence of measles. Most cases of this occurred in the second quarter of the year. More noteworthy however were the increased notifications of scarlet fever, dysentery and food poisoning and the comparatively slight reduction in whooping cough. I have commented further on these matters in the appropriate section of this report. As in the introduction to my last annual report, I consider it imperative that, with the speed of modern transport and the increased opportunities for international travel, we as a nation must discard any comfortable delusion that our comparative freedom from outbreaks of serious infectious disease is some natural endowment or inherited privilege. Neither Port Health/Immigration authorities

(the primary defence against importation of disease) nor Local Health authorities (who have to contain and control infections) are infallible, nor do they possess the strict Statutory powers of inspection, detention and treatment of suspect goods or persons possessed by Health Authorities in the majority of developed countries. It is thus the responsibility of us all as individuals to make effective use of all techniques of control of infectious disease—immunisation, careful food handling, effective waste disposal—if we wish to avoid the social and economic disruptions that such episodes as the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak can bring.

The functioning of the Delegated Health and Welfare Services is fully reported in Part B of this report and I do not propose to comment on them in detail here. There have been a number of changes in medical and nursing staff, but our authorised establishment has been maintained save in Health Visitors. Despite a net increase of one Health Visitor, and allowing for part-time staff, we are still 25 per cent below establishment in this Section. Despite this, we have been so convinced of the success of our experimental partial attachment of one Health Visitor to a local General Practice, that plans have been prepared to extend this principle to most other large practices in the Borough in this year. I would also draw attention to the analysis of midwifery bookings and the further increase of 11 per cent in referrals to the Home Help Service. Although the total accommodation available at Durnford Street Clinic remains inadequate it will shortly be possible to improve services to the public and give better working conditions for staff by transferring certain work to the premises at 63, Long Street recently vacated by the Parks Department. I hope that expectant mothers in particular will then find some relief from the crowded clinics and lack of privacy, and will feel able to attend antenatal clinics with less embarrassment.

During 1964 a total of 275 properties were represented in Clearance Areas or as Individually Unfit houses. This figure is considerably below the total of over 400 dealt with in 1963, when, in the timing of representations we were able to bring forward one clearance area earlier than anticipated. In 1964 the reverse applied and one large area (Wood Street No. 2) could not be formally represented to the Council until early in 1965. The department will however continue with the Council's policy of bringing forward properties at an average rate of 300 per year, and, assuming no unexpected delays some 350 properties will be represented in the current year. A total of 234 new dwellings were completed in the Borough in 1964, 196 of these being provided by the Borough Council.

In regard to Smoke Control, the Council completed its re-appraisal of the Clean Air programme following Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 69/63. The programme was rephased to take account of the greatly increased costs falling on the Council as Local Authority, and completion date for the whole of the Borough has been put back to 1981. The proposed Langley No. 10 area, originally intended to cover some 2,250 houses was rephased to be dealt within three sections and the Langley No. 10A area, covering some 850 premises was submitted for Ministerial confirmation in 1964. The area has since been con-

firmed to come into operation on 1st October, 1965. At 31st December, 1964, there were 6,300 premises in operative smoke control areas, by the end of this year there will be about 7,150.

The Council's plans for a new modern Refuse Disposal plant were pressed forward with the acquisition of the former Gas Works site. Members of the Health Committee will need no reminder from me of the urgent need for this new plant to conserve the very limited tipping space now available in the Borough. The conduct of operations on the Rhodes tip has been a model of what "Controlled Tipping" should be and the site will shortly be completed and levelled to transform a former desolate eyesore to a valuable addition to playing fields. The Refuse Collection service is probably the equal of any in the North of England—there must be a few other districts where the Medical Officer of Health as a householder can almost set his watch by the weekly emptying of refuse bins. The dual policies of keeping an effective and keen labour force by our imaginative bonus scheme, and maintaining a modern and efficient vehicle fleet by the regular purchase of new vehicles have been an unqualified success. To attempt to run such a service on any other policies in these days of full employment and high vehicle repair costs is simply postponing the day of economic reckoning.

I do not propose to comment here on the additional work placed on the Public Health Department by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, but would draw your attention to the Chief Public Health Inspector's comments on later pages. However I must draw attention of the casual reader to the time expended by the Public Health Inspectors in the early months of the year in visiting food retailers, cafes, canteens and similar premises in tracing certain batches of tinned South American corned beef under suspicion as a result of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak.

I must also acknowledge the willing assistance given by owners, managers and staff of all premises visited, who were without exception anxious to co-operate in ensuring that their stocks were not suspect.

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 Welfare departments for their support, assistance and loyalty during 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,

GILBERT 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	56,668
Registrar-General's Est. Mid-Year Population (1964) ...	58,360
Number of Persons per Acre	11.28
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	17,783
Rateable Value at 31st March, (1963-64)	£1,574,970
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (1963-64) estimated.	£5,875

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 Boroughs 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. 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 was served by a terminal branch railway from the main Manchester—Rochdale line until September, 1964, when the branch line was closed. There are good road communications with adjacent districts and the Borough 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 number of unfit or sub-standard houses 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.

TABLES A.2 & A.3
POPULATION & HOUSING—1961 CENSUS

The following tables are based on information published by the Registrar General.

Total Population (Both Sexes)		56,668	100%
Child Population	Children under School Age	5,604	10%
	Schoolchildren aged 5-14 ...	11,735	21%
	Total children under 15 ...	17,339	31%
Total Males 15-64 "Working Population"		17,108	30%
Females	Age 15-44 "Reproductive Population"	11,577	20.5%
	Age 45-60	5,009	9%
Elderly Persons	Females 60 and over	4,099	7%
	Males 65 and over	1,536	2.5%
	Total "Pensionable"	5,635	10%

Total "Households"		17,200	100%	
Tenure	Owner Occupied	6,918	40%	
	Local Authority Owned	7,354	43%	
	Rented Unfurnished	2,396	14%	
	Other types tenure	532	3%	
Amenities	Without exclusive use of	Cold Water Tap ...	29	—
		Hot Water System	1,743	10%
		Fixed Bath	3,095	18%
		Water Closet	1,661	9.5%
	With all four above amenities ...	13,916	81%	

Table A.4**VITAL STATISTICS**

Live Births (total)		1,074
	Males	Females
Legitimate	514	485
Illegitimate	44	31
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		18.4
Adjusted Rate		17.8
(Comparability Factor, 0.97)		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		6.98
Stillbirths		20
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births		18.3
Total live and still births		1094
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)		27
	Males	Females
Legitimate	15	8
Illegitimate	1	3
Infant Mortality Rates :—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		25.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		23
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		53.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		15.8
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)		31.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths		nil
Total Deaths (all ages)		532
Death Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		9.1
Adjusted Rate		14.0
(Comparability factor, 1.54)		

Table A.5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1964	1963	1959	1954	1944
Live Births	No.	1,074	1,098	1,086	620	599
	Adj. Rate	18.4	18.1	17.5	17.0	21.3
Stillbirths	No.	20	23	27	9	18
	Rate	18.3	20.5	24.3	14	29.2
Total Live and Still Births	No.	1,094	1,121	1,113	629	617
Total Infant Deaths	No.	27	32	27	13	32
	Rate	25.1	29.1	24.9	21	53
Maternal Deaths ...	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.62
Total Deaths	No.	532	580	495	404	415
	Adj. Rate	14.0	15.2	13.4	11.1	14.8

Table A.6
INFANT MORTALITY—1964

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
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	—	1	4	5
Gastritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	1	2	3
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	1	2
Other Causes	9	4	1	3	17
Totals	10	4	3	10	27

COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES

The population of the Borough appears likely to exceed 60,000 within the next year or two. The unusual age structure of the population, with considerable "weighting" of younger age groups has been borne out by the 1961 Census (see Table A.2).

The low crude death rate reflects the low proportion of elderly persons in the population.

The total of infant deaths decreased by 5 in comparison with 1963, with a resultant fall in the Infant Mortality rate to 25.1. This however is still substantially above the National figure of 20.0.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from Table A.5, which gives a comparison of 1964 figures with those of one, five, ten and twenty years before. It is necessary to bear in mind the substantial changes in population over those 20 years and also to exercise great caution in interpretation of certain statistical figures.

Table A.7

DEATHS BY CAUSATION

CAUSES	1964			1963	1959	1954
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	3	1	4	—	3	5
Tuberculosis — Other	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1	1	—	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	2	—	1	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases...	2	—	2	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasms—						
Stomach	13	7	20	15	12	74
Lung and Bronchus	26	2	28	30	21	
Breast	2	7	9	11	—	
Uterus	—	2	2	5	—	
Other	23	23	46	54	53	
Leukaemia/Aleukaemia	2	—	2	6	3	1
Diabetes	2	5	7	1	3	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	27	51	78	90	80	63
Coronary Disease—Angina	61	48	109	121	165	138
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	3	3	1		
Other Heart Disease	27	32	59	43		
Other Circulatory Disease	6	6	12	26	22	14
Influenza	—	—	—	1	4	—
Pneumonia	10	13	23	34	17	9
Bronchitis	20	13	33	49	33	25
Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	—	—	—	3	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	2	2	4	2	2	10
Gastro-Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	5	6	2	2	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis	3	4	7	2	5	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	2	—	3
Pregnancy, Child birth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	—	3	6	8	4
Other Defined & Ill-defined Disease ...	23	23	46	52	39	24
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2	4	9	4	3
All Other Accidents	6	7	13	9	8	10
Suicide	4	4	8	3	7	7
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	270	262	532	580	495	404

Table A.8

DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1964			1963 Total	1959 Total	1954 Total
	Male	Fe- male	Total			
Under 1	16	11	27	32	27	13
1— 4	2	2	4	7	7	—
5—14	3	1	4	4	3	1
15—24	1	1	2	4	23	19
25—44	20	11	31	31		
45—64	96	58	154	158	119	111
65—74	60	68	128	150	136	120
Over 75	72	110	182	194	180	140
Totals	270	262	532	580	495	404

COMMENT ON DEATHS

The crude death rate decreased during the year, but the reader will note the considerable difference between the crude death rate 9.1 per 1,000 and the adjusted rate of 14.0. As explained in my introductory letter this "adjustment" is a statistical device to level out differences between areas due to unusual age/sex structure of the local population.

As in recent years, the principal causes of death were:—

Disease of Heart and Circulation	183 deaths	(34.4 per cent)
Cancer (all sites)	105 deaths	(19.7 per cent)
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	78 deaths	(14.7 per cent)
Diseases of Respiratory System	56 deaths	(10.5 per cent)

These four major groups are thus responsible for 80 per cent, or four out of five deaths.

From a study of Table A.8, it will be noted that while 73 per cent of men had died before age 75, a much lesser proportion (58 per cent) of women died before this age. It will also be noted that just under half (49 per cent) of local men lived to pensionable age.

Table A.9

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1964

Notifiable diseases	Total notified Cases in age groups										
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	Age Unknown
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	140	1	12	42	77	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	716	32	195	256	225	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Whooping Cough	107	14	16	36	40	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	16	4	2	—	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	55	4	17	8	11	4	2	9	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	26	—	—	4	3	1	3	4	—	11	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	22	1	—	—	—	—	3	8	7	3	—
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	108	56	243	346	358	18	12	25	10	15	5

Table A.10

COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases	1964	1963	1959	1954
Scarlet Fever	140	18	64	14
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—
Measles	716	1076	1203	601
Whooping Cough	107	129	315	239
Pneumonia	16	19	26	15
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	55	11	82	45
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	1	3	3
Food Poisoning	26	3	16	11
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	2	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	22	14	22	32
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	2	2	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	2
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
Totals	1088	1276	1740	967

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL

Notifications of infectious diseases were decreased from 1963 figures, due principally to the lessened prevalence of measles.

MEASLES

The majority of the 716 cases of measles were notified during the second half of the year. The disease was comparatively mild in most cases, but in a few instances a substantial degree of systemic upset was reported.

WHOOPIING COUGH

It is most disheartening to record a total of 107 notifications. This disease could now be a rarity if parents accepted their responsibility of securing proper routine immunisation for their children.

PNEUMONIA

As in previous reports, I must again explain the disparity between 23 deaths from Pneumonia (Table A.7) yet only 16 notifications (Tables A.9 and A.10). The majority of deaths are the result of non notifiable secondary bronchopneumonia, which frequently supervenes on other illness in the elderly or debilitated.

DYSENTERY

There was a five-fold increase in total notifications during the year, and it will be appreciated that as many cases of dysentery are mild the family doctor may not be called in. Numerous non-specific cases of diarrhoea are also brought to the attention of the Health Department, as will be apparent from the total of faecal specimens submitted for examination (Table A12). The prevalence of dysentery does serve as a general guide to the standards of food hygiene in the Community.

POLIOMYELITIS

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in an unvaccinated female child. However, all but the most sceptical must admit that the vaccination programme appears to have justified the considerable expenditure in time, money and resources. It is, however, necessary to reiterate that only by maintaining a high proportion of "artificially immune" in the Community can one expect to contain this disease in an urbanised society.

SCARLET FEVER

The total notifications of Scarlet Fever (140) was the highest figure recorded in the Borough since 1925 when 166 cases were notified. It is understood that a proportion of children developed fairly severe symptoms. It would appear that there may have been some reduction in "herd immunity" in children in the 3-10 age group.

Table A.11

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
45—65	7	2	—	—	4	2	—	—
65 and Over	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	22		2		7		—	

While 22 new cases were notified during the year, the total number of cases on the Register at 31st December showed a further reduction to 262 as compared with 319 at the end of 1963. It will be noted that 50 per cent of the new Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were over the age of 45 years. While the majority of young people with this disease are notified in the early stages where there is every prospect of rapid control by drugs, it is increasingly common to find that older cases may have avoided seeking medical attention until the disease has progressed to a chronic stage.

The apparent discrepancy between Deaths from Tuberculosis in Tables A.7 and A.11 is due to the distinction between persons dying from the disease as a primary cause of death (Table A.7) and those on the T.B. Register at time of death (Table A.11), who may die from other primary causes.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Blood specimens from the ante-natal clinics were 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 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester. This Laboratory is now located at Withington Hospital.

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

Table A.12

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	42
Faeces Specimens	608
Sputum	Nil
Others	2

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. x 35ft) with a maximum depth of 10ft. 3in., a smaller children's pool (30ft. x 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 124,582 bathers used these baths during the year, plus 25,751 schoolchildren receiving lessons.

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

During the year one elderly female and two males were compulsorily removed on the Order of local Magistrates under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act (as amended). One of the men was admitted on separate Orders on two occasions.

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 107 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1964 and a further 333 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is at present 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 purpose-built combined School/Welfare Clinics at Durnford Street, Middleton, and at Borrowdale Road on the Langley Estate. The remaining 3 are held in rented premises at Alkrington (Congregational Church); Middleton Junction (Wade Street Scout Hall) and Rhodes (All Saints Parish Church School).

Since 1st February, 1963, the Alkrington clinic has been held twice weekly on Monday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

Under current County capital building programme Durnford Street Clinic will be extended in Financial Year 1966/67, and a purpose-built clinic will be provided in Alkrington in 1967/68.

Routine examinations of infants is normally undertaken at these child welfare sessions (see also Table B.2, page 31) 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 food and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

(See under Midwifery and Tables B.3 and B.4 page 32).

Family Planning

Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council run their own Family Planning Clinics, but have arrangements 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 14 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 72 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total 16 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given in Table B.6, page 34.

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' Regulations Act, the Borough Council had one industrial day nursery registered in the Borough. This nursery, at the Cromer Mill, has been registered as an 80 place nursery since May, 1961. The medical staff of the Borough made regular visits to this nursery during the year.

(c) Child Minders

One child minder was registered in December, 1964 to care for up to 4 children.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Establishment at 31st December, 1964, was 10).

There were 10 District Midwives, all of whom were qualified to administer analgesics.

Mrs. C. F. Copland,
Mrs. H. Greenfield,
Mrs. C. Hartle,
Mrs. C. N. Holland,
Mrs. F. Hutchinson,
Mrs. S. M. Lees,
Mrs. F. A. McGladdery,

Mrs. I. R. Richards,
Mrs. D. B. Smith,
Mrs. M. E. Ward.

During the year the Midwives attended 428 confinements; analgesia was administered in 383 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 Alkington district. The difficulties are principally the lack of sufficient changing accommodation and of provision for reasonable privacy in examination of individual expectant mothers. Plans have been agreed for partial reconstruction of the premises, but are not likely to be carried out before 1966/67, nor is there at present any hope of a branch purpose-built clinic in Alkington before 1968.

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.

Since 1st January, 1964, midwives have completed a short report on each individual expectant mother at the time of booking. From an analysis of 540 cases booked locally in 1964 one should record that in 6 cases the physical state of the expectant mother was not satisfactory at time of booking, and in 6 cases midwives considered home conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. In both instances 4 of the 6 mothers were pregnant for 5th or later pregnancy. 98 of the mothers were pregnant for the 5th or later time. 131 mothers did not book until after the 24th week of pregnancy, including 15 booking between 32nd and 35th week and 8 booking after 36th week. Such late bookings do inevitably mean a drastic curtailment of normal ante-natal care.

Also since 1st January, 1964, all Local Health Authorities have been required to maintain a register, and notify the Registrar General, of all infants who are recognised to have any form of Congenital Abnormality at or after birth. This information is obtained primarily from the midwife or maternity nurse in attendance. In Middleton, 18 infants were born with malformations (including one stillborn infant), an incidence of 15.6 per 1,000 total births. An analysis of abnormalities recorded is shown in Tables B9(b) and B9(c). It will be noted that of 17 surviving infants, 6 had minor skin abnormalities only.

Relaxation classes continue to be held weekly at Durnford Street Clinic on Tuesday evenings. A physiotherapist is in attendance and the Medical, Health Visiting and Midwifery staff run a joint weekly education programme at these classes. The classes are based on an eight week cycle of discussions concluding with a film show on the last evening. The sessions appear very popular with expectant mothers and it is significant to record that a number of husbands have also attended the film show. The total of mothers attending was 142.

For details of this service see Tables B.7, B.8 and B.9 on pages 35, 36 and 37.

HEALTH VISITING

(Establishment at 31st December, 1964, was 16).

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mr. N. Brady,
Miss K. Cahill,
Miss R. Deasey (commenced 28.9.64)
Miss T. Dunscombe,
Miss J. M. Fletcher,
Mrs. D. Green,
Miss J. Houghton (resigned 31.8.64),
Mrs. D. Inman,
Miss N. McMurdo (commenced 4.8.64),
Mrs. M. McCoy,
Miss J. Robinson (commenced 4.8.64),
Miss M. M. Switzer (resigned 31.3.64).

There were also 3 School Nurses :—

Mrs. I. Denholm,
Mrs. D. Mort (part-time),
Mrs. E. Rankin (part-time).

There was a net increase of one Health Visitor during the year ended 31st December, 1964, but it will be noted that, allowing for part-time staff, there is a shortage of 4 full-time Health Visitors/School Nurses, and there appears little immediate prospect of recruiting up to approved establishment.

The Health Visitors' work embraces a wide range of duties including Child Welfare, School Medical work, welfare of the aged and particular supervision of those families presenting serious social problems. Despite staff shortage, from 1st February, 1964, one Health Visitor (Mrs. D. Inman) was partly seconded for attachment to one General Practice in the Borough. This pilot scheme having proved successful, it is intended to extend attachments of other Health Visitors to General Practitioners with substantial practices in the Borough in 1965. It is, however, likely that Health Visitors will continue to be in part deployed on a geographical basis at least for some time to come.

During the year fifty one student nurses from Booth Hall Hospital have spent two days each week with the Health Visitors and one from the Manchester College of Commerce (University Course) has spent the whole year gaining practical experience in the area.

In 1964 Health Visitors paid 16,849 visits to children under five years : 680 visits were paid to expectant mothers; 1,439 visits were paid to those over the age of 65.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10, page 37.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Total establishment at 31st December, 1964, was 9.

District Nurses :—

Mrs. H. Ashwell,
Mr. J. D. Begg,

Mrs. M. Burgess,
Mrs. D. Halliwell,
Mrs. J. Harvey (commenced 1.6.64),
Mrs. H. Henry,
Mrs. I. M. Marr,
Mrs. P. I. Wilson (resigned 26.4.64).

State Enrolled Nurses :—

Mrs. E. Burns,
Mrs. I. Ridings.

The Home Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough but the major proportion of their time is devoted to the care of the elderly. The Service 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.

In the autumn the nurses working in the Borough were organised into two rota groups to permit of introduction of a 42 hour working week. This revised arrangement should ensure adequate nursing staff available to meet all likely demands, yet permit of reasonable and predictable off duty for staff.

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

During the year the nurses paid a total of 32,012 visits to individual patients, an increase of 6.5 per cent over 1963.

Details of the services are given in Tables B.11 and B.12 pages 38 and 39.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year 370 persons, of whom 260 were infants under the age of two years were given primary vaccination against smallpox. A further 147 individuals were re-vaccinated.

Under new recording arrangements, public acceptance of vaccination policy may be gauged from the percentage of children under the age of two vaccinated. Applying the Ministry of Health formula, there is locally an "acceptance rate" (to children under 2) of 24 per cent. This is considerably below County average, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

For details see Table B.13 page 40.

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.

From 1st August, joint arrangements were made with Health Division 14, Oldham County Borough and the Oldham Hospitals to offer active immunisation against tetanus to all casualties with open wounds attending Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Detailed figures of routine immunisation are given in Table B.14, page 41.

Poliomyelitis

With the virtual disappearance of poliomyelitis as an "epidemic" disease there has been a considerable decline in interest in poliomyelitis vaccination by the general public. 841 persons received full course of immunisation during 1964, of which 613 were children under 2 years of age. From returns submitted it appears that only two in three children are now receiving this vaccination as a routine measure, and there is almost no demand from those over 16 years of age. At 2nd January, 1965, 22,402 persons in the Borough had had a complete course of Poliomyelitis vaccination.

For details of vaccination programme see Table B.15, page 42.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There is one Ambulance Station within the Borough (situated in Highfield Street, off Oldham Road) 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

(a) 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 interested 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.

(b) 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 health authority services.

(c) 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 9 adults were admitted to convalescent homes see Table B.16, page 43.

(d) 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. 43 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 2 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 B.17, page 43.

For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Table B.18 and B.19, pages 44 and 45.

(e) Laundry Service

The service, which also permits of the supply of disposable incontinence pads, 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 the County Council income scales.

During the year, the service was utilised by 18 patients.

(f) Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions are held twice weekly—once at Durnford Street Clinic, and once at the Chiropodist's own surgery in view of the limited clinic accommodation. The chiropody service is a free service to men and women of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. Approximately 45 per cent of cases are treated in their own homes.

During the year a total of 425 individuals received Chiropody treatment. Of this total 137 were treated at Clinic sessions, 97 at the Chiropodists's surgery and 191 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For details see Table B.20, page 46.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Demands on this service have increased by 11 per cent during the year, and it should be noted that, of 540 patients receiving the service during the year, 446 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. This service is not a free service and recipients are liable for payment under County Council scales.

At the end of the year 91 Home Helps were employed in the Borough and details of the service are shown on Table B.21, page 47.

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 165 attendances to 22 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.

There are now a total of seven Divisional Homes for the elderly, including two in Middleton (Schofield House and Saxon-side), two in Windsor Road, Oldham (Coppice and Claremont) and one each in Chadderton (Broadway), Crompton (Laburnum House) and Failsworth (Briarfields). There is accommodation for 250 residents in these seven homes.

The Social Centre for handicapped was held at the Youth Club, Martindale Crescent, each Friday until November, 1964, when the premises had to be vacated by reason of vandalism. The Education Committee, however, agreed to the transfer of Social Centre activities to the adjacent Community Centre on Windermere Road. Arrangements for the mid-day meals are made through the good offices of the Education Officer and the staff of the Langley County Secondary School. Handicraft tuition is provided at the Centre. Unfortunately, the geographical situation is not ideal and many of the handicapped in the southern parts of the town are reluctant to travel to the northern limit of Langley estate although transport is provided.

Arrangements are made for certain articles to be issued on loan to handicapped persons. These include bath seats, bath rails and lazy tongs. Adaptations were carried out at the homes of 8 handicapped persons, in six instances to secure provision for garaging an invalid vehicle.

Details of handicapped persons on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1964, were as follows:—

Ministry of Labour Groups	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female					M	F
	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—		
Amputations	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	1	2	4	8	7
Arthritis/ Rheumatism...	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	15	9	6	26
Congenital Deformities...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3
Specified Diseases...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	5	5	3	11
Specified Injuries...	—	3	3	—	2	—	—	1	7	4	8	12
Organic Ner- vous Diseases...	—	2	10	7	1	—	3	5	9	4	20	21
Psychosis, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous ...	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Totals	—	7	18	18	11	1	5	10	40	27	54	83

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. Members of the Mental Welfare staff carry out daily duties in the Borough including visits to mentally ill and sub-normal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year a total of 110 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.22, page 48.

At 31st December, 1964, 331 patients were under County Council care—for details see Table B.23, page 49.

OTHER SERVICES

(a) School Health Service

The School Health Service in the Borough is 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 during 1964, was submitted to the Borough Education Committee in March, 1965.

(b) Special Medical Examinations

A total of 525 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this total 205 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 320 reports after examination, see Table B.24, page 50.

Table B.1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified births (i) occurring in, and (ii) finally belonging to, the Borough in 1964

	In Hospitals, Maternity Homes, etc.						In the Home						Total									
	Live Births			Still-births			Live Births			Still-births			Live Births			Still-births						
	•Prema-ture		Total	•Prema-ture		Total	•Prema-ture		Total	•Prema-ture		Total	•Prema-ture		Total	•Prema-ture		Total				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Total number occurring in the Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	213	198	223	204	3	1	10	6	213	198	223	204	3	1
No. transferred out of Borough—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) to other Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) to County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs or other Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
Total outward transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
Net No. occurring in and belonging to Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	211	197	221	203	3	1	10	6	211	197	221	203	3	1
No. transferred into Borough—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) from other Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) from County	1	8	3	8	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	9	4	—	—
Boroughs or other Counties	22	33	317	262	339	295	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	22	33	318	262	340	295	8	6
Total inward transfers	22	34	325	265	347	299	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	22	34	327	265	349	299	8	6
Final No. belonging to Borough	22	34	325	265	347	299	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	32	40	538	462	570	502	11	7

* A birth is regarded as "premature" if the birthweight is 5½lb. or less

Table B.2

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Number open at 31st December, 1964 : 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		
		1964	1963	1962-1959	0—	1—	2—4 inclusive
Durnford Street, Middleton	99	284	249	137	3,535	384	167
Wade Street, Middleton Junction ...	52	60	46	30	1,018	129	45
All Saints School, Rhodes Middleton	24	34	28	17	439	55	21
Alkrington, Middleton	99	176	168	191	3,114	548	181
Borrowdale Road, Langley	105	163	158	108	1,718	338	94
Totals	379	717	649	483	9,824	1,454	508

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

Number open on 31st December, 1964 : 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	112	422	2,784
Borrowdale Road, Langley	127	244	1,645
Totals	239	666	4,429

Table B.4

**POST NATAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN CONFINED
 DURING 1964**

	Confined in Hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No Doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year	628	3	421	8
(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	3	318	4
Proportion (per cent of (b) to (a))	78.0%	100%	75.5%	50%

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	41	26	25	92
No. who commenced treatment during the year	29	18	19	66
No. of courses of treatment completed during year	16	11	17	44
Number of extractions	37	24	29	90
Number of administra- tions of anaesthetics:				
Local	4	7	3	14
General	12	3	5	20
Number of fillings	4	27	13	44
Number of crowns	—	—	—	—
Number of inlays	—	—	—	—
Number of scalings or scaling and gum treat- ments	—	—	3	3
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—	—	—	—
Number of radiographs	—	—	—	—
Number of dentures provided:				
Complete	—	1	4	5
Partial	—	1	2	3
Repaired	—	—	2	2

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			
2lb. 3oz. or less	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4 oz.....	6	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.	8	1	6	—	—	—	1	1	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	16	1	13	2	—	2	—	—	—
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ...	21	1	19	12	—	12	1	1	—
Total	55	8	41	14	—	14	7	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		Total	Mother
33	393	426	2	2	285	—	2

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)
11,468	1,227	12,695	653

Table B.9 (A)

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Gas/Air	Pethidine		Trilene	Totals
	With Pethidine and Trilene	Alone	With Trilene	Alone	
Dr. present at delivery	2	2	9	12	25
Dr. not present at delivery.....	2	35	164	157	358
TOTALS	4	37	173	169	383

Table B.9 (B)

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

Mother's Age	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	All ages
1st Confinement	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
2nd Confinement	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
3rd Confinement	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
4th Confinement	—	—	2	2	—	1	5
5th Confinement	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
6th or later Confinement	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
All Confinements	1	6	4	4	2	1	18

Table B.9 (C)

Congenital Abnormalities Notified
(15 infants with single abnormality only)

Nature of abnormality	Male Infants		Female Infants	
	Living	Stillborn	Living	Stillborn
Minor Skin Defects	3	—	3	—
Talipes	1	—	1	—
Spina Bifida	1	—	1	1
Hydrocephalus	2	—	—	1
Cleft Palate	1	—	—	—
Pilonidal Sinus	—	—	1	—
Other Minor Malformations ...	2	—	2	—
Other Major Malformations ...	1	—	—	—

Table B.10**HEALTH VISITING**

No. of visits paid by the Health Visiting Staff during year.

Visits to:—	Total visits
1. Children under 5 years of age	16,849
2. Adults under 65	
Expectant Mothers	680
Tuberculosis Cases	251
Tuberculosis Contacts	736
Other Adults	1,666
3. Adults over 65	
Tuberculosis Cases	2
Tuberculosis Contacts	1
Other Adults	1,439
4. Visits to Assorted Agencies	2,051
5. Ineffective Visits	2,449

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

	No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed	571	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)		
0— M	8	1.4
F	6	1.1
5— M	11	1.9
F	10	1.8
15— M	35	6.1
F	106	18.6
45— M	76	13.3
F	75	13.1
65— M	84	14.7
F	160	28.0
All ages— M	214	37.5
F	357	62.5

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
			Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	3	33.0	506	—	5.1
Other infective & parasitic diseases	12	2.7	186	—	5.8
Cancer	41	17.0	4759	26	6.9
Diabetes	5	13.0	399	—	6.2
Anaemias & other blood diseases	49	27.4	1341	—	1.0
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	27	3.1	411	—	4.9
Other diseases of central nervous system	16	29.9	757	—	1.6
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process	6	1.1	53	—	7.7
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	39	10.1	900	—	2.3
Influenza	1	69.6	176	—	2.5
Pneumonia	8	8.0	204	—	3.2
Bronchitis	36	3.4	602	—	5.0
Other diseases of respiratory System	18	1.4	164	—	6.3
Diseases of digestive system	57	2.8	635	1	4.0
Diseases of genito-urinary system	31	9.0	871	—	3.1
Diseases of the skin	36	6.4	940	—	4.1
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis)...	22	27.3	1364	—	2.3
Senility and ill-defined conditions	75	7.9	1653	—	2.8
Burns and scalds	10	3.8	150	—	4.0
Other accidents, injuries, etc.	21	7.0	410	—	2.8
All other conditions	58	2.7	628	—	4.1
Totals	571	9.9	17109	27	3.0

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		By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice			Total		
	Age in years			Age in years		Age in years			Age in years		
	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over		
Primary vaccination...	179	2	3	—	—	—	120	19	47	50	
Re-vaccination	—	4	3	—	—	—	10	16	114	117	

Table B.14

IMMUNISATION

No. of immunisations completed during the year.

	At Clinics				By General Practitioners in course of private practice				Total				
	By L.H.A. Medical Officers				Year of Birth				Year of Birth				
	1960 to 1964	1950 to 1959	Prior to 1950	All Ages	1960 to 1964	1950 to 1959	Prior to 1950	All Ages	1960 to 1964	1950 to 1959	Prior to 1950	All Ages	
	†												
Diphtheria only	P R	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	
Whooping cough only	P R	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Diphtheria and whooping cough (combined)	P R	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (triple)	P R	667 162	4 8	— —	671 170	213 49	8 34	— 1	221 84	880 211	12 42	— 1	892 254
Diphtheria and tetanus (combined)	P R	15 182	123 865	— 9	138 1056	8 4	8 28	— —	16 32	23 186	131 893	— 9	154 1088
Tetanus only	P R	— —	116 —	1 —	117 —	2 —	30 12	16 6	48 18	2 —	146 12	17 6	165 18

† P : Primary immunisations

R : Reinforcement injections

Table B.15

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

		Persons born 1943 to 1964	Born 1933 to 1942	Born 1932 or earlier	All age groups
First Course Vaccination	Completed during year	9	1	—	10
	First Course SALK (3 doses)				
	First Course SABIN (3 doses)	814	9	8	831
	Cumulative Total completed 1st courses to 2nd January, 1965	16626	2092	3684	22402
Reinforcement doses given during year.	Salk Vaccine	17	2	—	19
	Sabin Vaccine	708	1	—	709

Table B.16**CONVALESCENT HOME CARE****ADULTS ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES**

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Blackburn & District Convelescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea...	-	1
Heath Memorial Convalescent Home, Llanfairfechan...	4	-
Horncliffe Convalescent Home, Blackpool	-	4

Table B.17**TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE**

Summary of visits of Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

(1) No. of domiciliary visits

(i) Cases :	
(a) Under 65	251
(b) 65 and over	2
(ii) Contacts :	
(a) Under 65	736
(b) 65 and over	1
(iii) Miscellaneous visits	231
Total visits to all cases	<u>1,221</u>

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	6	17	—
No. found positive	2	1	1	—
No. found negative	10	5	16	—
No. of persons vaccinated	24	2	17	—

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	4	387	48	222	209	17	179	179
14—		218	44	166	159	13	145	145
Students — further education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B.20

CHIROPODY SERVICE

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	46	582	677	923	2182	137	97	191	425
Voluntary Associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	46	582	677	923	2182	137	97	191	425

Table B.21**HOME HELP SERVICE**

Cases attended during the year.

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confine-ment at home	Confine-ment away from home	Tuber-culosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuber-culosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
14	4	—	11	63	—	446	1	1

Table B.22

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1964

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	-	-	14	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Police and courts	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

Table B.23

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1964

	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				
Total No. of patients under care	-	-	82	167	-	-	-	-	8	7	14	18	11	10	9	5
No. of above attending day training centre	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	5	2

Table B.24

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1964:—

	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	12
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	9
(ii) Other local authority Superannuation schemes	15
(iii) Other local authority Sickness Pay schemes	—
(iv) Fitness to resume work	—
(v) Children in care of Children's Committee	84
(vi) Employment of children outside school hours	94
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges	39
(viii) Children attending camp schools	1
(ix) Entrants to Teaching profession	40
(x) Oldham Attendance Centre	3
(xi) Convalescence (school children)	23

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 my Annual Report for the year 1964.

The year brought the necessity to begin the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The Act was followed both by a number of regulations giving details of its various requirements, and by many circulars from the Ministry of Labour. Its enforcement requires officials who are conversant inter alia with the law on the subject, with building construction, lighting, heating, ventilation, and safety requirements in buildings, equipment, and machinery. The Minister has indicated that the Act should be actively enforced, and that the task should not be placed upon officials (Public Health Inspectors being quoted as an example) whose present duties and responsibilities are such that they can give only partial attention to the new Act.

Nevertheless, the Department has attempted to undertake this additional duty, although present commitments do, and future commitments will, in fact, preclude any possibility of large scale sustained action to ensure that Employees in these various premises enjoy the health and welfare standards now enacted.

During the year, housing clearance action was largely concentrated in the Wood Street area, and the programme phasing resulted in 275 properties being represented by the year-end, though the total of properties inspected was considerably higher.

The Borough Surveyor and myself spent a very considerable time upon the detailed technical investigation of refuse disposal plant and buildings, and finally, at the end of the year, were able to advise the Committee to invite tenders.

The preparation of a suitable specification has, of necessity, been a long and painstaking job, but I make no apology for again reminding Members of the serious shortage of tipping space, which daily becomes more acute. The last stage of the Rhodes operation, the final excavation of some 100,000 cubic yards of a former refuse tip, is now under way, and when the resultant space has been fully tipped once more, there presently remains only the tip at Stanycliffe, which itself has no significant "life."

The refuse collection service again functioned efficiently, and a weekly service was provided. An order was placed for a 35 cubic yard capacity compression-loading vehicle. The Committee has modernised both its collection and disposal methods, but the point at which refuse stands longest, at which it can produce the greatest

health risk, that is, on the domestic premise, has not yet received attention, and refuse is still stored in an incredible variety of containers, many of them defective or grossly unhygienic. It is therefore to be earnestly hoped that, in the near future, financial considerations will permit the introduction of a Municipal dust-bin provision scheme as a charge upon the general rate.

The Department was again active in ensuring clean food, and some 16 prosecutions were brought under various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

As indicated by the Medical Officer of Health, the outbreak of typhoid at Aberdeen resulted in a nation-wide search for suspect corned beef, and entailed multiple visits to virtually all food premises in the Borough—a cumulative total of several hundreds.

During the year, the Borough of Middleton (Langley No. 10A) Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This Order covers the first area based on hard coke as a solid fuel, and will involve the installation of appliances which are considerably more sophisticated, efficient, and expensive than the formerly commonly used "improved inset open fire." From the point of view of the Tenant or Owner-Occupier concerned, this is of course a major step forward. A by-product of the drive for clean air has been a vastly increased public awareness of standards of home-heating, to a point indeed where it might almost be said that "central heating" is about to replace the television set, the refrigerator, and the motor-car, as the current status symbol.

The shortage of Public Health Inspectors persisted, and during the year there were again two vacancies; the Committee maintained its establishment of two Pupil Inspectors, unlike the majority of Local Authorities whose lack of Pupils perpetuates the national shortage.

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 work during the year.

I also wish again to thank the Chief Officers of other Departments for their willing 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 was carried out during 1961 and there are now 188 pail closets serving 192 premises.

In April, 1962, the pail collection service was reorganised within the Incentive Bonus Scheme referred to elsewhere, and since that time all pails have been emptied twice weekly. Disinfectants and deodorants are utilised in the collection.

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, but a major addition is the newly-completed Greenbooth Reservoir with a capacity of 700 million gallons.

The number of houses supplied by the Joint Board is 18,270.

Supplies are collected from moorland gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to chalk addition and sedimentation and passed through sand filters; chlorine is 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 chlorination dosage is 0.2 parts per million; 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 844 yards during the year.

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:—

Pail closets	188
Waste-water closets	1,187
Fresh water closets	15,427

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

During the year, 54 owners took advantage of this facility.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In April, 1962 a Group Incentive Bonus Scheme was put into operation for a trial period of six months. The scheme was adopted permanently in September, 1962, and a weekly (viz., Monday to Friday) service is now provided throughout the Borough.

The basic task above which Bonus becomes payable is 100 bins per man per day, and the total work load to achieve a weekly collection is about 160 bins per man per day. Since fewer men are now employed to do the work, there has been no additional cost. Average Bonus earnings are from £3 to £3 5s. 0d. per man per week.

There are in the Borough :

20,063 Movable Dustbins

243 Ashpits

99 Special Containers (Flats, etc.)

and these are dealt with by a labour force of 5 Driver/Loaders and 25 Ashbinmen.

Trade refuse and extraordinary household refuse are collected by an additional vehicle with a crew of 2 men, whilst a further vehicle, also with a crew of 2 men, deals with pail closets and shop salvage collection. Both these crews are included in the Bonus Scheme.

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, a new Separation and Incinerator Plant was officially opened. Again the growth of the town outstripped the capacity of the plant, and after 24 years, it was finally closed down in early 1962, being in need of complete renewal.

During the year, there were many meetings with a number of Contractors at which technical details of a proposed new Plant were discussed. Modern methods and alternative arrangements of various types of plant were investigated, and late in the year, tenders were invited.

Meanwhile, the whole of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. Throughout the year, covering material was

excavated from a former tip. The recommendations of the Minister as to the controlling of tipping are complied with in their entirety. A Weatherill 12 H. Loading Shovel is used.

However, the reserve of tipping space in the Borough is alarmingly small, and it is essential that a return to disposal by Separation and Incineration be made immediately.

It is estimated that a total of 12,600 tons of household refuse was collected during the year.

SALVAGE

There was an improvement in the Waste Paper Market during the year, and efforts were made to increase output of paper from commercial and industrial premises, including the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme in December.

However, the conditions at the old Plant preclude an output in keeping with the potential, and to achieve any success would necessitate a move to some more convenient situation.

In the coming year, it is hoped to provide improved interim baling arrangements.

Table C.2

INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	T.	C.	Q.		£	s.	d.
Baled Cardboard	53	18	1	...	492	17	0
Newspapers	1	17	1	...	12	14	3
Mixed Papers	28	6	1	...	219	8	3
	<u>84</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>724</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

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:—

Inspections
made, etc.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961

Drainage work	1,939
Conversions	279
Water Supply	242
Houses let in lodgings	2
Poisons (listed sellers)	1
Theatres and places of entertainment	1
Licensed premises (PHA)	13
Tents, vans, sheds, caravans, etc.	144
Schools	22
Offensive Trades	2
Hairdressers	4

Stables, piggeries, farms, etc.	12
Houses	1,237
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	373
Verminous conditions and Disinfestation	145
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	1,621
	<hr/>
Total	6,037

(b) HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1961

Houses inspected	840
Life queries	422
Investigations—overcrowding	5
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	2,012
	<hr/>
	3,279
	<hr/>

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken :—	
Milk, designated, for Bacteria	—
Milk for chemical analysis	38
Other foods for chemical analysis	32
Institutions	2
Licensed premises	55
Food preparing, etc., premises	80
Dairies, milk shops, milk vehicles.....	165
Market and shops	356
Unsound food	322
Butchers' shops	64
Fish and chip shops	5
Ice cream shops	8
Fishmongers and Poulterers	5
Greengrocers	5
Clubs	35
Restaurants and Confectioners	38
Grocers' shops	218
Bakehouses	3
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	123
Schools	5
Wholesalers	12
Canteens	35
Street vendors	1
	<hr/>
Total	1,537
	<hr/>

(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Factories	55
Outworkers	35
	<hr/>
Total	90
	<hr/>

(e) OFFICE, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Visits	6
	—
Total	6
	—

(f) SHOPS ACT, 1950

Hours of closing	12
Welfare (Section 38)	22
	—
Total	34
	—

(g) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 64

(h) RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS 2

(i) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat Infestations	318
Mice Infestations	121
Re-inspection carried out	441
	—
Total	880
	—

(j) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	4,638
Smoke Observations	70
Visits by Public Health Inspectors	26
	—
Total	4,734
	—

Table C.4

	Type of Property				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(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	36	17,838	2,818	20,692	54
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	406	28	436	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	265	43	310	2
Ship rat— Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	106	15	121	—
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	4	—	18	22	8
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	—	2	6	2
Ship rat— Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	24	29	53	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	6	2	8	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	6	4	10	—
V. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	38	1,015	118	1,171	40
VI. Number of infested properties in Sections II, III & IV treated by the L.A.	6	383	66	455	4
VII. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	8	413	86	507	34

(j) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) SMOKE CONTROL AREAS :

The position as at 31st December, 1964 is as follows :—

Orders Operative	Acres	Total	
		Premises	Dwellings
Middleton No. 1 (Alkrington)	104	693	692
„ No. 2 (Alkrington)	427	1,612	1,580
„ No. 3 (Clough Road)	7	90	90
„ No. 4 (Sedgley Street).....	8	93	93
„ No. 5 (Hollin)	112	476	475
„ No. 6 (Croft Gates)	4	88	88
„ No. 7 (Alkrington)	53	371	364
„ No. 8 (Langley)	221	2,510	2,440
„ No. 9 (Alkrington)	180	368	365
		<hr/> 6,301	<hr/> 6,187

Following upon Circular 69/1963 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which announced that all future Smoke Control Orders in the North-West would be required to be based upon fuels other than “soft” coke, the estimated costs of adaptations increased considerably.

Consequently, it was necessary for the Council to reduce in size the area which could be dealt with in any financial year. The completion date, by which the whole of the Borough is to be covered by such Orders, was extended from 1967 to 1981.

The Langley No. 10 Area, originally to have included some 2,500 dwellings, was divided into three smaller areas. During the year, the first of these areas, No. 10A, was re-surveyed in the light of the major alteration in the main solid fuel available, and in November, 1964 the Order, involving some 858 properties was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

INDUSTRY :

64 Visits were paid to Boilerhouses to inspect alterations and fitting of equipment, and in connection with smoke emissions.

Prior approval was given to one applicant under Section 3, also to one under Section 6 of the Act.

Notification of intention to install was received in respect of 6 new installations.

CHIMNEY HEIGHTS :

Two installations required new chimneys. In one case, the height proposed was satisfactory, but in the other case, a new school, it was not; eventually a compromise height was agreed with the Architects. This latter case emphasised the difficulty which arises owing to the fact that Section 10 of the Act cannot be applied to School Premises and certain other buildings referred to in Section 71 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS :

The Corporation is a member Authority of the South-East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

A volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring apparatus and a lead peroxide candle are maintained in the district. The readings taken are passed through the Consultative Committee to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Results of the readings are as shown in Table C. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Atmospheric pollution	26
Fairs	356
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.	290
Public conveniences	35
Tip and salvage depot	35
Refuse collection and disposal	476
Improvement grants	66
Land Charge Searches	899
Accumulations and deposits	3
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	65
Noise Nuisances	23
	<hr/>
Total	2,274
	<hr/>
Total number of visits	13,313

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year	727
--	-----

NOTICES

Verbal Notices given	829
Verbal Notices complied with	1,027
Informal Notices served	122
Informal Notices complied with	60
Statutory Notices served	144
Statutory Notices complied with	26

Table C.5

WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Fresh-water closets choked	15
Waste-water closets choked	42
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed	225
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired	36
Damp Walls	23
Bins provided	48
Accumulations	34
Defective brickwork	4
Roofs repaired	21

Other nuisances abated.....	159
Plasterwork repaired	18
Sawdust nuisance	3
Waste pipes remedied	6
Doors and windows repaired	43
Water supplies remedied	63
Removal of caravans	42
Food Hygiene	34

Table C.6

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Defects found	Nil	
Written Notices served :—	Nil	
Verbal Notices given :—	3	
(a) Sanitary defects	1 Remedied	1
(b) Other defects	2 Remedied	2

Table C.7

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested	4
Number of Council Houses disinfested	4
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	2
Number of other houses disinfested	2

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

Number of new houses erected during the year	1964 Figures	
	Traditional permanent houses	Flats
1. By the local authority	27	169
2. By other local authorities	—	—
3. By other bodies or persons	38	—

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) ...	1,430
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	2,477
(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	1,429

(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 ...	2
	(Individually unfit)	

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED :

	Houses Demolished 1964	Displaced during year Per-Families	
In Clearance Areas :—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	201	462	135
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	29	67	29
(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	1	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED :

	Number	Displaced during year Per-Families	
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	1	2	1
(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	601	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	22
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

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

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Column 1
Position at end of year :		
(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	3	3	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	2	2	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed	3	3	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (c) 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	51
(b) Approved by local authority	39
(c) Work completed	40

HOUSING ACTS, 1936—1961

**Summary of Houses in Areas Recommended for Clearance in
Ninth Year's Programme**

Designation of Area	No. of Properties Involved
The Wood Street No. 1 Clearance Area (1964)	Forming the Wood Street No.1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1964) 171
The Wood Street No. 2 Clearance Area (1964)	
The Wood Street No. 3 Clearance Area (1964)	
The Wood Street No. 4 Clearance Area (1964)	
The Oswald Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1964)	6
The Oldham Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1964)	40
The Norman Street Clearance Order (1964)	3
The Spring Vale Clearance Order (1964)	2
The Kemp Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1964)	6
The Ashton Lane Compulsory Purchase Order (1964)	30
The Sadler Street and Water Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1964)	4
The Grimshaw Lane Compulsory Purchase Order (1963) The Grimshaw Lane No. 1 Clearance Area (1963)	11
Total	273

HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER INDIVIDUALLY UNFIT
PROCEDURE

Section 16 Housing Act, 1937	
29 Queen Street	1
Informal Action :	
39 Wood Street West	1
Total	2
GRAND TOTAL	275

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 130, particulars of which are given below :—

Table C.9

Samples	Number	Genuine
Milk	38	37
Butter	1	1
Tea	2	2
Bread	2	1
Margarine	1	1
Castor Oil	1	1
Self Raising Flour	1	1
Marmalade	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Mustard	1	1
Tinned Peas	1	1
Tinned Fish	4	4
Bottle of Cough Mixture	1	1
Meat Paste	1	1
Sausage	8	4
Prodexin Tablets	1	—
Sedlitz Powder B.P.C.	1	1
Blackcurrant Syrup	1	1
Teething Powders	1	1
Soda Water	1	—
Black Pudding	1	1
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1	1
Cheese	3	3
Cocoa	2	2
Plain Flour	3	2
Pickles	3	3
Mincemeat	3	3
Baking Powder	2	2
Gravy Browning	3	1
Jam	5	5
Plum Pudding	1	1
Beer	1	1
Stout	1	1

British Sherry	1	1
Cooking Fat	1	1
Sweets	2	2
Table Jelly	2	2
Tinned Fruit.....	2	2
Gelusil Tablets	1	1
Dramamine Tablets.....	1	1
Tinned Stewed Steak	1	1
Pepper	1	1
Lentils	1	1
Shredded Suet	1	1
Fresh Fruit	1	1
Glycerine	1	1
Eltmine Linctus	1	1
Marzipan	1	1
Dried Peas	1	1
Mixed Cereals	1	—
Whiskey	4	4
Rum	4	4
Gin (Double)	4	4
TOTAL	130	118

The samples not considered genuine are as follows:—

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
1	One pint of milk	Freezing Point indicates 0.6% extraneous water. Freezing Point 0.526°C (Hortvet).	Action taken, vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
23	Prodexin Tablets	Labelled 30 tablets contained 29 in sealed plastic bag.	Manufacturers informed.
27	Soda Water	Contained 4.7 grains per pint of Soda, Bicarbonate (Minimum limit 5.0).	Manufacturers informed.
29	Loaf of Bread	Contained 0.180 gms. starchy material contaminated with 0.004 gms. of iron oxide probably from baking tray.	Bakery cautioned, Complainant informed.
33	Plain Flour	Calcium 70-100 mgm. (Limit 235-390) Vitamin B.1. 0.16 mgm./100 gms. (Minimum limit 0.24 mgm./100 gms).	Miller informed.
47	Gravy Browning	Bottle not labelled "Food Colour" see colouring matter in Food Regs., 1957.	Manufacturer informed.
70	Gravy Browning	Bottle not labelled "Food Colour" see colouring matter in Food Regs., 1957.	Manufacturer informed.
107	Beef Sausage	Meat content only 40.5%.	Formal sample advised.
110	Beef Sausage	Total meat content 43.5% (20.5% lean, 23% fat) 24% added water 32.5% Cereal filling.	Proceedings recommended.
111	Beef Sausage	Total meat 49% (12.5% lean, 36.5% fat) and contained 210 pts. p.m. Sulphite Preservative without declaration.	Vendor cautioned. Further sample obtained.

112	Beef Sausage	Total meat 50.5% contained 200 pts. p.m. sulphite preservative without declaration.	Vendor cautioned re-preservative
118	Mixed Cereals	Contained approx. 7,000 live and dead mites.	Stocks withdrawn by vendor.

MEAT AND FOOD WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

TAKEN—1964

Other items—		Result	
(a)	Mouldy apple tart	Fine	£10
(b)	Sponge cake containing fly	"	£20
(c)	Mouldy loaf	"	£25
(d)	Mouldy meat pie	"	£15
(e)	Mouldy Barm cake	"	£10
(f)	Unsound steak and kidney pie	"	£20
(g)	Unsound steak and kidney pie	"	£20
(h)	Meat and onion pie containing fly	"	£15
(i)	Mouldy cooked veal	"	£10 + 11/10 costs
(j)	Loaf containing cigarette end	"	£15
(k)	Mouldy meat pie	"	£15
(l)	Mouldy cream tart	"	£10
(m)	Gauze in spice cake	"	£40
(n)	Mouldy birthday cake	"	£20
(o)	Piece of wood in apricot flan	"	£10
(p)	Piece of wood in cornish pasty	"	£10
Total		"	£270 + 11/10d.

Total penalties £270 11s. 10d.

Meat and other Foods Continued

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Action Taken
1.	Cake mixture containing mites	Warning given and reimbursement.
2.	Meat and potato pie with foreign body which proved to be harmless	Warning given and reimbursement.
3.	Lambs liver containing liver flukes	Warning given and reimbursement.
4.	Loaf containing piece of string	Warning given and reimbursement.
5.	Black pudding with foreign body which proved to be harmless	Warning given and reimbursement.
6.	Malt loaf contained harmless foreign body	Warning given and reimbursement.
7.	Soda water bottle smelling of Sarsaparilla and contained 4.7 grains per pint Sodium Bicarbonate. Minimum limit being 5.0 grains per pint	Warning given and reimbursement.
8.	Milk bottle stained slightly	Warning given and reimbursement.
9.	Milk bottle stained slightly	Warning given and reimbursement.
10.	Stone in tinned peas	Warning given and reimbursement.
11.	Flan slightly mouldy	Warning given and reimbursement.

12. Tongue alleged to have been unsound	Owing to time lag of complaint. Warning given. Re-imbursed.
13. Packet of Crisps Foisty	Warning given. Re-imbursed.
14. Butter tasted "strong"	Stock examined and found fit.
15. Muffin containing string.	As reasonable doubt as to supplier. Warning given. Re-imbursed.
16. Sausage containing glass. Doubt as to time of entry	Vendor and Manufacturer warned. Re-imbursed.
17. Insect in tin of soup	Referred to Authority where purchase made.
18. Insect in open tin of peaches	Warning given. Re-imbursed.
19. Slight mould on malt loaf	Vendor warned.
20. Loaf containing metal washer	Proceedings not recommended.
21. Loaf containing foreign body	Proceedings not recommended.
22. Milk bottle stained	Warning given. Re-imbursed.
23. Steak and kidney pudding. Suspected foreign body proved to be bloodvessel	Vendor and purchaser informed.
24. Stewed steak slight copper and zinc contamination	Packer and vendor informed.
25. Stewed steak—foreign bodies proved harmless	Complainant informed
26. 2 Tins of Pork Luncheon Meat	Referred to Authority where purchased.
27. Cooked Brisket	Referred to Authority where purchased.
28. Mixed Pickles 1 small fly	Packer contacted. Re-imbursed.
29. Slight mould on loaf	Manufacturers' representative interviewed. Re-imbursed.
30. 1lb. Sultanas containing 1 grub	Vendor and packer warned. Re-imbursed.
31. Mouldy pie	Proceedings not authorised owing to time lapse. Complainant re-imbursed and Manufacturer contacted.
32. Barm cake containing corned beef discoloured.	Found to be satisfactory. Re-imbursed.

Table C.10
Meat and other Foods Condemned—1964

(Total quantity of stock examined and condemned)

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Fruit	11	15	—	9	2
Canned Vegetables	—	—	2	0	2
Canned Fish	—	—	—	12	5
Canned Cooked Ham	—	—	3	22	3
Canned Corned Beef	—	—	3	8	12
Canned Cooked Pork	—	—	1	10	—
Canned Stewed Steak	—	—	—	7	6½
Canned Luncheon Meat	—	—	1	16	8
Other Canned Meats	—	1	1	1	—

Loose Meats	—	1	2	21	11
Bacon and Ham	—	—	2	25	8
Sausages	—	—	—	8	—
Pies and Puddings	—	—	1	21	—
Soups	—	—	—	19	3
Butter, Margarine and Cheese	—	1	2	17	8
Evaporated Milk	—	—	2	13	12
Pickled Foods	—	—	1	26	—
Cakes and Biscuits	—	—	—	26	4
Ice Cream	—	—	—	15	—
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods ...	—	1	1	20	1
Miscellaneous Food	—	—	1	20	12

Table C.11

MILK SUPPLY

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of registered distributors operating from :

(a) Dairies in the district	18
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	120

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))	128
Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg. 12(1) (d))	5

Table C.12

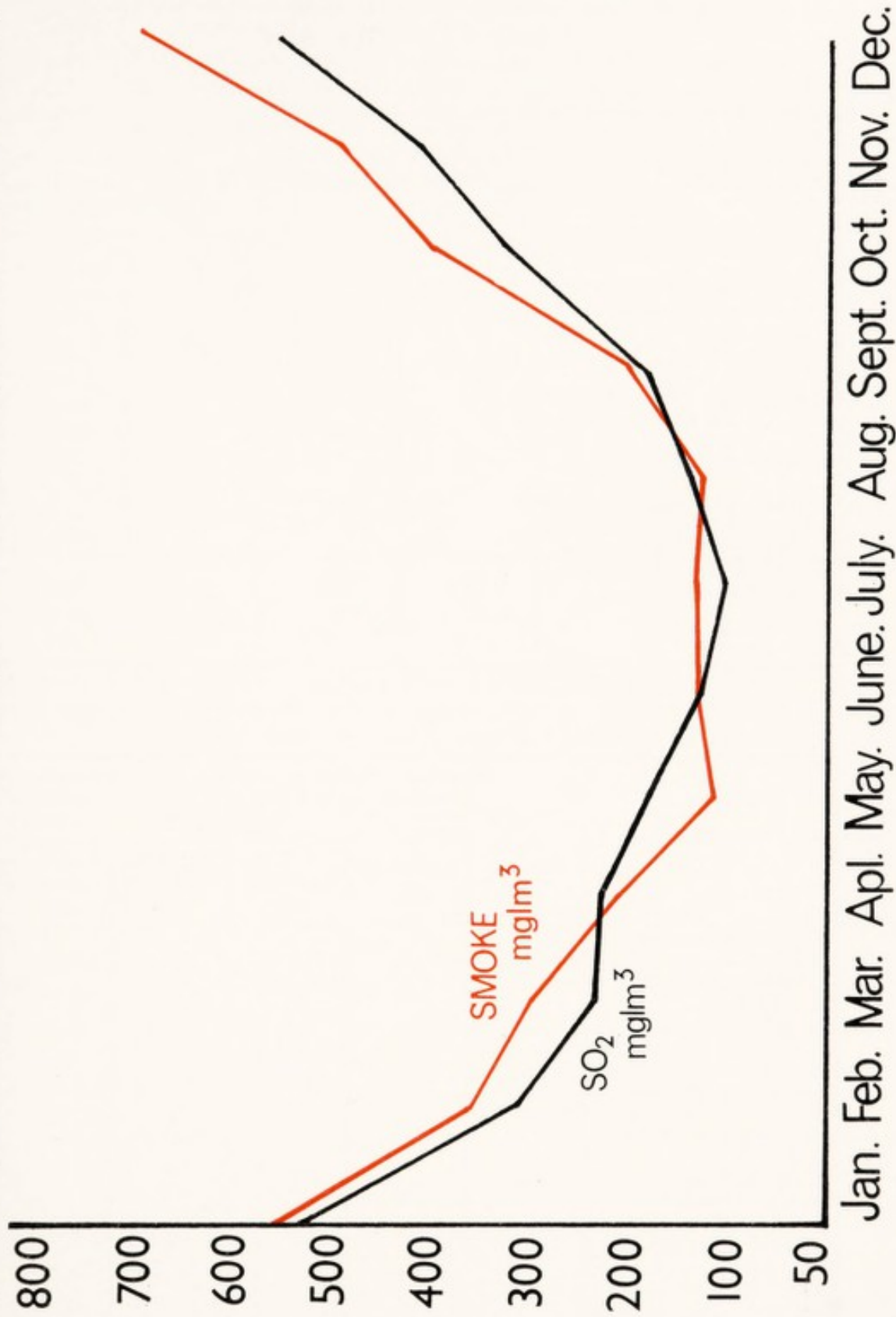
MILK SAMPLING

	Number submitted	Result	Remarks
(a) Chemical Analysis—	38	37 genuine	5 low or slightly low in solids not fat.
Sample No. 1		Freezing Point indicates 0.6% of extraneous water. Freezing Point 0.526°C (Hortvet)	
(b) Bacteriological—			
(i) Biological Tuberculosis	9	Satisfactory	
(ii) Brucellosis	1	Satisfactory	
Other Tests			
(iii) Methylene Blue Test	6*	Satisfactory	*3 results not forthcoming owing to mechanical failure.
Phosphatase Test	1	„	
Turbidity	2	„	
Brucellosis	48	44 „ 4 Positive Culture Tests	4 cows slaughtered 2 Pasteurisation 2 Revocation orders issued

Table C.13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Graph showing Average Values of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations. January—December, 1964.



APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	146	55	Nil	Nil
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	149	55	Nil	Nil

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 (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
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	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	51	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	7	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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