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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
1966



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1966

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

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health and Health and Welfare Offices,

Town Hall, Middleton

(Tel. : MIDDleton 6291)

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1966/67

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. Galley

His Worship the Mayor—Councillor A. Donner

Alderman W. D. Chisholm

Alderman E. H. Hind

Councillor D. J. Billinge

Councillor Mrs. H. M. Bray

Councillor J. F. Farrar

Councillor J. E. Fitzsimons

Councillor Mrs. G. M. Pugh

Councillor J. Shepherd

Councillor N. V. Weall

Co-opted Member:

Dr. R. Peck

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 4.1.66)

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., 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
B. FLEMING, M.A.P.H.I. (left 27.5.66)
J. R. DYKES, Diploma P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(commenced 11.4.66)
D. BRUCE, Diploma, P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(qualified 12.7.66)
W. HOLLINGWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

N. J. NUTTALL (Senior Clerk)
Miss M. SHIELDS (Shorthand-Typist)
Miss J. BEASLEY (Clerk-Typist)
P. WHITTAKER, Inter. P.H.I.E.B. (Pupil Public Health Inspector)
A. C. MORTIMER (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Smoke Officer:

R. MILLER, M.A.P.H.I.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods,
Smoke Inspector's Certificate
(Commenced 7.3.66)

Technical Assistant Smoke Control:

L. GALLAGHER
Coal Utilisation Council's Cert.

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

NANCY M. BROOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JAMES B. MACMAHON, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

KATHLEEN M. NICHOLSON-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(resigned 30.9.66)

D. C. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B. (part time) (resigned 14.6.66)

Part-Time Consultant Obstetrician:

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

Senior Administrative Officer:

J. GLEESON

Home Help Organizer:

Miss P. OGDEN

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

MRS. O. MASSEY

Home Teacher of the Blind:

MRS. A. CLANCY

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

F. A. SHERIDAN

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. CHADWICK

A. COOK

J. FOGARTY

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.

June, 1967

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 1966 and hope that it will be found a convenient and useful source of reference as well as a record of work done by the Health Departments.

There was a fractional decrease in the Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population, the total of 52,520 being 40 below the 1965 estimate. There was, however, a slight rise in total births: the total of 999 giving a crude birth rate of 17.1 and an adjusted rate of 16.6 to compare with a national rate of 17.7. 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 population structure. The number of deaths increased by some 14 per cent on the 1965 figure to a total of 606, giving a crude death rate of 10.4 and an adjusted rate of 15.6 to compare with a national death rate of 11.7. From these figures it would seem that the period of rapid expansion of population is now over. The further rise in the Infant Mortality rate to 32 per 1,000 total live births should, however give rise to rather more concern, with the widening gap between local and national rate (now 18.9) and I would again suggest that this high rate may not be unconnected with an apparently casual attitude of many mothers toward making early and proper arrangements for their confinement. This unfortunate trend is commented upon in the section of this report dealing with the Midwifery service.

There was a substantial rise in total notifications of Infectious Disease during the year, principally the result of prevalence of measles in the last quarter. Fortunately the majority of cases were comparatively mild but a few children had a more severe illness and one infant died from an immediate complication of the disease. While a Measles vaccine is now available in this country it is not yet recommended for large-scale use, having a tendency to cause fairly severe reactions to the vaccine itself. There was a rise in notifications of whooping cough and, on checking through past immunisation records it appeared that all save a handful of children contracting the disease had not completed a course of whooping cough immunisation. One is constantly disappointed not only at current low immunisation rates but also at the widespread misunderstanding of the principles of immunisation. With almost all forms of immunisation there is usually the need for several doses and the need to wait for a variable period of days or weeks before one can assume a high degree of immunity.

The functioning of Delegated Health and Welfare Services is set out in Part B of this report and detailed comment here would be unnecessary. The loss of a further Health Visitor in 1966 as well as two or three other expected retirements or resignations this year does mean that this service is now very seriously under established and it may be necessary to restrict our present policy of offering Health Visitor attachment to local General Practitioners. Since the resignation of Dr. Nicholson-Smith on 30th September, 1966, we have been unable to recruit a full time medical officer in her place although currently we are receiving part-time assistance from a group of general practitioners. With the ever present demands for expansion of aspects of Local Authority medical work, as the introduction of Cervical Cytology services and possibly in Family Planning in the near future it is apparent that urgent rethinking is necessary to recruit and retain qualified medical and nursing staff in industrial areas.

There has been no change in clinic accommodation available during the year, but, at the time of writing, it appears that a start may be made on the re-construction of Durnford Street Clinic in the present financial year. Unfortunately, however, hopes of obtaining loan sanction to proceed with a branch clinic in Alkrington seems unlikely to be fulfilled for at least another two years, nor despite considerable pressure by the County Council, is there yet any firm date for the provision of Adult Training Centre premises within the Borough.

As is indicated by your Chief Public Health Inspector in his report, during 1966 the department was again very active in pursuing the Borough Housing Clearance programme, with a total of 499 properties represented in the year. 305 houses in confirmed clearance areas were demolished and 222 new dwellings were completed in the Borough, 197 of the latter for the Council

Although no new smoke control area became operative during 1966, the department has been far from inactive in this field and as Honorary Technical Officer of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee on the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, your Chief Public Health Inspector has been very largely responsible for drawing up a costing schedule now accepted by or recommended to over 70 local authorities in the North-West.

There is equally no doubt that the Councils initiative in placing an order for a completely new type of Refuse Disposal Plant—now under construction—has created interest far beyond Borough boundaries amongst all those concerned with modern systems of refuse disposal and I am confident that your officers have taken every possible precaution to ensure that it will prove a resounding success. In the interim period controlled tipping continues, and, after a Public Inquiry in August, 1966, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave permission for tipping to be proceeded with on the low lying ground at Parkfield opposite the Town Hall. However due to the delays in obtaining permission and the major site preparation that will be

necessary, it has been necessary to move to the intended "reserve" site at Stanycliffe for present disposal.

I must, as in previous years, thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the County Medical Officer and the staffs of both of my departments for their continued loyalty, support and enthusiasm in a very busy and eventful year. Not least I must record my thanks to those of the staff who take so active a part 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 (1966) ...	58,520
Number of Persons per acre	11.32
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	17,773
Rateable Value at 31st March (1965-66)	£1,619,399
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (1965-66) estimated	£6,270

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 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. Since 1950 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 has 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 problems faced by the Borough Council as a Health Authority are :—

- 1.—The still considerable number of unfit houses 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.
- 5.—The recruitment and retention of qualified staff.

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)		999
	Males	Females
Legitimate	502	418
Illegitimate	38	41
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		17.1
Adjusted Rate		16.6
(Comparability Factor, 0.97)		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		7.9
Stillbirths		10
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births		10
Total live and still births		1009
Infant Deaths (death under 1 year)		32
	Males	Females
Legitimate	18	10
Illegitimate	3	1
Infant Mortality Rates :—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		32.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		30.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		50.6
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		21.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		19.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)		28.7
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		1
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths.....		0.99
Total Deaths (all ages)		606
Death Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		10.4
Adjusted Rate		15.6
(Comparability factor, 1.51)		

Table A.5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1966	1965	1961	1956	1946
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	999 16.6	966 16.0	1,157 17.8	1,020 19.6	570 18.8
Stillbirths	No. Rate	10 9.9	15 15.3	23 19.5	18 17	18 30
Total Live and Still Births	No.	1,009	981	1,180	1,038	588
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	32 32.0	25 25.9	26 22.5	29 28	28 49
Maternal Deaths ...	No. Rate	1 0.99	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	1 1.70
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	606 15.6	533 13.4	545 14.1	460 13.6	359 11.9

Table A.6
INFANT MORTALITY—1966

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	—	—	—	2	2
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	2	6
Prematurity	6	7	—	—	13
Other Causes	2	1	—	3	6
Totals	10	9	2	11	32

COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES

The population of the Borough has now remained relatively stable for the past 5 years. The unusual age structure of the population, with considerable "weighting" of younger age groups has been born out by the 1961 Census (see Table A.2).

With 7 more infant deaths recorded than in 1965, and an only fractionally higher birth rate, the infant mortality rate has increased to 32 per 1,000 live births. For many years the local Infant Mortality Rate has been higher than the national rate in Middleton as in many other towns and cities in the North West but this further widening of the gap is a matter for some concern and one hopes it is only a temporary one.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from table A.5, which gives a comparison of 1966 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	1966			1965	1961	1956
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	3	—	3	1	2	5
Tuberculosis — Other	1	—	1	—	2	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases...	2	—	2	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasms—						
Stomach	6	10	16	18	13	84
Lung and Bronchus	36	3	39	28	22	
Breast	—	17	17	12	8	
Uterus	—	12	12	5	5	
Other	38	28	66	48	37	
Leukaemia/Aleukaemia	2	2	4	3	3	1
Diabetes	2	2	4	4	5	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	23	44	67	76	72	65
Coronary Disease—Angina	71	44	115	126	162	139
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	4	5	6		
Other Heart Disease	10	23	33	37	22	12
Other Circulatory Disease	9	16	25	22	10	1
Influenza	1	2	3	1	10	1
Pneumonia	21	16	37	32	37	24
Bronchitis	32	17	49	21	49	33
Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	—	2	2	7	6	7
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	6	—	6	5	1	6
Gastro-Enteritis & Diarrhoea	3	1	4	1	2	3
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	2	4	1	4	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	1	7	4
Pregnancy, Child birth, Abortion	—	1	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	6	2	8	5	8	3
Other Defined & Ill-defined Disease ...	16	36	52	49	42	38
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	3	11	4	5	8
All Other Accidents	5	4	9	13	12	13
Suicide	4	4	8	7	5	4
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	311	295	606	533	545	460

Table A.8

DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1966			1965 Total	1961 Total	1956 Total
	Male	Fe- male	Total			
Under 1	21	11	32	25	26	29
1—4	3	2	5	5	4	6
5—14	3	2	5	3	3	8
15—24	1	3	4	5	3	—
25—44	10	14	24	23	22	14
45—64	103	51	154	150	131	123
65—74	92	75	167	157	141	132
Over 75	78	137	215	165	215	148
Totals	311	295	606	533	545	460

COMMENT ON DEATHS

The crude death rate increased in comparison with the 1965 figures but the reader will note the considerable difference between the crude death rate 10.4 per 1,000 and the adjusted rate of 15.6. 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 :—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	178 deaths (29.4 per cent)
Cancer (all sites)	150 deaths (24.8 per cent)
Diseases of Respiratory System	91 deaths (15.0 per cent)
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	67 deaths (11.1 per cent)

These four major groups are thus responsible for 80.3 per cent of four out of five deaths.

From a study of Table A.8 it will be noted that while 75 per cent of men had died before age 75, a much lesser proportion 53.6 per cent of women died before this age. It will also be noted that just over half (54.6) per cent of local men lived to pensionable age.

Table A.9

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1966

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	63	—	3	22	27	10	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1169	62	303	341	443	5	1	2	—	—	12
Whooping Cough	55	3	14	17	13	5	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	18	1	3	2	2	—	—	3	5	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	14	—	2	3	2	—	2	4	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	17	2	—	—	1	—	—	7	6	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	17	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	6	—	—
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals	1357	69	325	385	489	20	9	22	17	4	17

Table A.10**COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Notifiable Diseases	1966	1965	1961	1956
Scarlet Fever	63	104	35	68
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—
Measles	1169	625	1220	146
Whooping Cough	55	13	110	140
Pneumonia	18	10	32	39
Pollomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	10	11
Pollomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	2	8
Dysentery	14	132	4	88
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	2	1	2
Food Poisoning	17	7	6	14
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	2	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	17	23	20	30
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	2	3	4	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	2
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
Totals	1357	919	1447	554

INFECTIOUS DISEASES**GENERAL**

Notifications of infectious diseases were increased from 1965 figures, due principally to the greater prevalence of measles.

MEASLES

The majority of the 1,169 cases of measles were notified during the latter 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 and one infant died of the disease.

WHOOPING COUGH

In contrast to 1965, 55 cases of this disease were notified. The disease could now be a rarity if parents accepted the responsibility of securing the routine immunisation of their children

in early infancy. The great majority of notifications were of children who had not received whooping cough immunisation.

PNEUMONIA

As in previous reports, I must again explain the disparity between 21 deaths from Pneumonia (Table A.7) yet only 18 notifications (tables A.9-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

Although only 14 cases were proven, a total of 208 suspect cases were investigated, the vast majority from one medical practice.

Over 500 laboratory specimens from these suspect cases and their family contacts were submitted for laboratory examination. Although dysentery is not in itself a dangerous disease, a very substantial amount of work falls on the Health department in arranging such suspect cases.

FOOD POISONING

Following upon the outbreak of this disease at a Chadder-ton factory canteen in December, 1965, 197 specimens were submitted from a total of 28 cases and 36 suspects in the first 2 months of the year. Nine of the 28 cases were notified by local doctors: information regarding the others was obtained principally from the canteen itself. Eight other cases, comprising 3 family outbreaks and two sporadic cases were notified during the year. As with dysentery, arrangements for visiting and obtaining specimens from cases, or suspect victims of food poisoning, is a heavy although necessary burden on the staff of the department.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases notified in the year. 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

Although the total notifications (63) were a decrease on the 1965 total of 104, they are still slightly higher than average over the past decade and one may suggest that there has been some reduction of "herd immunity" in the 3-10 age group.

Table A.11**TUBERCULOSIS****NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965**

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—65	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Totals	17		2		3		1	

While 19 new cases were notified during the year, the total number of cases on the Register at the 31st December showed a further reduction to 223 as compared with 244 at the end of 1965. 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.

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, Withington Hospital, Manchester, 20.

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

Table A.12

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	40
Faeces Specimens	720
Sputum	NIL
Others	1

The total of faeces specimens submitted is still high due to the prevalence of Food-poisoning commented on in a previous paragraph.

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. 3ins., a smaller childrens 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 102,541 bathers used these baths during the year, plus 30,480 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 (SECTION 47)

No action was taken under this section of the Act during the year.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are two Corporation controlled cemeteries in the Borough in addition to a small number of church burial grounds. The old cemetery (6½ acres) is adjacent to the Parish Church near the centre of the town, while the New Cemetery (12 acres) lies on the edge of the Boarshaw Estate near the eastern boundary. A total of 103 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1966 and a further 424 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and there are two Deputy Medical Referees.

PART B

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

There are 5 Child Welfare Centres in the Borough; 2 being at 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.)

Child Welfare Clinic Services are held as follows :—

Durnford Street Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday 2-4 p.m.

Langley Clinic—Wednesday 10 a.m.-12 noon and Thursday 2-4 p.m.

Alkrington—Monday 2-4 p.m. and Wednesday 10 a.m.-12 noon.

Wade Street—Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Rhodes—2nd and 4th Wednesdays 2-4 p.m.

Under current County capital building programme Durnford Street Clinic will be extended in Financial Year 1967/8. Loan sanction has not yet been received for a purpose-built clinic in Alkrington.

Routine examinations of infants is normally undertaken at these child welfare sessions (see also Table B.2, page 33) and the National Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets — are available in addition to certain proprietary brands of baby foods and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

(See under Midwifery and Table B.3 page 34).

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 or by General Practitioners.

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 Childrens 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, 12 unmarried mothers were admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations.

Care of Premature Infants

A premature infant is one whose birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less and during the year 70 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total 11 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given on table B.4 page 35.

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. Charges to parents are assessed in accordance with a County Income Scale.

(b) Industrial Day Nurseries

Under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, the Borough Council had one industrial nursery registered in the Borough. This nursery, at the Cromer Mill is registered as an 80 place nursery. The medical staff of the Borough made regular visits to this nursery during the year.

(c) Child Minders

Under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, application for registration must be made to the Borough Council by any person looking after more than two children (unless the children are from the same family), for gain or reward and for a substantial part of the day. Advice

regarding registrations can be obtained from Health Visitors or the Health Department.

One Child minder is registered to care for up to four children.

(d) PRE SCHOOL PLAYGROUPS

Under current County Council policy pre-school playgroups are not subject to formal registration if opening for less than 3 hours daily. Would-be sponsors of such playgroups are however advised to seek advice from the Health Department as to possible legal requirements.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Establishment at 31st December, 1966 was 11).

There were 11 District Midwifery Sisters 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. R. S. Jones
Mrs. S. M. Lees
Mrs. I. R. Richards
Mrs. D. B. Smith
Mrs. M. E. Ward
Mrs. J. D. Wolfenden

During the year the Midwives attended 303 confinements; analgesia was administered in 225 cases.

Ante-natal Clinics are now held twice weekly at Langley School Clinic and at 63 Long Street, Middleton. This latter clinic was opened in September, 1965 to supplement the restricted accommodation formerly used at Durnford Street Clinic. Good changing facilities are provided and expectant mothers can be assured of a reasonable degree of privacy, as other members of the public are not using the premises at the same time. These premises are retained on a rental basis, pending the reconstruction of Durnford Street Clinic and the provision of a purpose-built branch clinic in Alkrington.

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 404 cases booked locally in 1966 one should record that in 2 cases the physical state of the expectant mother was not satisfactory at time of booking, and in 1 case a midwife considered home conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. 78 of the mothers were pregnant for the

5th or later time. 97 mothers did not book until after the 24th week of pregnancy, including 17 booking between 32nd and 35th week and 6 booking after 36th week. Such later bookings inevitably mean 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, 15 infants were born with malformations (including one stillborn infant) an incidence of 15.2 per 1,000 total births. An analysis of abnormalities recorded is shown in Tables B.8 and B.9.

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 weekly 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 92.

For details of this service see Tables B.5, B.6 and B.7 on pages 36 and 37.

HEALTH VISITING

(Establishment at 31st December, 1966 was 16).

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mrs. N. Brady
Miss K. Cahill
Miss R. Deasey
Miss T. Dunscombe
Miss J. M. Fletcher
Mrs. D. Green
Mrs. D. McMurdo (resigned 30.9.66)
Mrs. D. Inman
Mrs. M. McCoy
Mrs. J. Pollitt (commenced 1.8.66,
resigned 31.12.66)

There were also 4 School Nurses :—

Mrs. B. Cotton (P/t commenced 5.1.66)
Mrs. I. Denholm
Mrs. M. M. Hudson (P/t commenced 5.1.66)
Mrs. D. Mort

There was a further net decrease of one Health Visitor during the year ended 31st December, 1966 and 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 no prospect of recruiting up to approved establishment in the foreseeable future.

Since 1st November, 1965, Health Visiting staff were largely re-deployed on the basis of their partial attachment to most large list general practitioners in the town, instead of their traditional geographical basis. This arrangement should lead in time to a greater co-ordination of Health Visitors and General Practitioners work with reduction of overlapping visits and concentration of effort on those families requiring most advice from expensively-trained staff. However, with an anticipated further net loss of 3 Health Visitors this summer it is apparent that the continuation of the co-ordination scheme is open to question. Some rearrangement of existing commitments will be necessary. Of the present total of 7 Health Visitors (at 1st June, 1967), only 2 remain essentially on a geographical allocation of district, covering primarily families who are on the lists of practitioners not in the attachment scheme.

The scope of work undertaken by the Health Visitors has moved progressively from concentration on services to mothers with young children and now includes a larger proportion of services to the elderly. In 1966, Health Visitors paid 15,510 visits to children under 5 years and 534 visits were paid to expectant mothers. 2,292 visits were paid to those over the age of 65. The Health Visitors duties also include School Medical work, although the more routine work of medical inspection is shared by School Nurses without Health Visitor qualifications.

During the year 41 student nurses from Booth Hall Hospital have spent two days with our Health Visitors as part of their training. Additionally two Health Visitors (Mrs. Brady and Miss Deasey) have been accepted as "Field Work Instructors" and are responsible for practical training of student Health Visitors placed locally by Health Visitor training schools.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10 page 38

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Total establishment at 31st December, 1966 was 14.

District Nursing Sisters :—

Mrs. H. Ashwell
Mrs. J. M. Bolton (commenced 21.11.66)
Mrs. M. Burgess
Mrs. D. Halliwell
Mrs. J. Harvey
Mrs. H. Henry (deceased 5.9.66)
Mrs. I. M. Marr
Mrs. B. Smith

District Charge Nurse :—

Mr. J. D. Begg

District Nurses (S.E.N.s) :—

Mrs. E. Burns
Miss J. Green (commenced 4.7.66)
Mrs. I. Ridings

Nursing Auxiliary :—

Mrs. E. C. Hogan (commenced 28.11.66)

The Home Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough and 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.

Since 1964, the nurses working in the Borough have been organised into two rota groups. This arrangement ensures adequate nursing staff available to meet all likely demands, yet permits 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 38,761 visits to individual patients, an increase of 10 per cent over 1965.

Details of the services are given in Tables B11 and B.12 pages 38 and 39.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year 652 persons, of whom 280 were infants under the age of two years were given primary vaccination against smallpox. A further 138 individuals were re-vaccinated.

Public acceptance of vaccination may be roughly 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 29.6 per cent. This is below County average and cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

For details see Table B.13 page 40.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Some 66 per cent of infants are 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. Older 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.

Joint arrangements with Health Division 14, Oldham County Borough and the Oldham Hospitals 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. 832 persons under 16 received full course of immunisation during 1966, of which 498 were children under 2 years of age. From returns submitted it appears that many children are not receiving this vaccination as a routine measure.

See Table B.14 page 41.

GENERAL

From 1st April, 1967 it may be that General Practitioners will take an increasing part in immunisation programmes, following upon the introduction of revised fees for such service now paid direct to them by Executive Councils.

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 now directed by the radio control centre at Whitefield (Tel. No.: WHitefield 6666).

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

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(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 informa-

tion to be interchanged, in particular with regard to arrangements for cases discharged from hospital requiring support from the local health authority domiciliary 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 the School Health Service convalescent arrangements.

During the year, 10 adults were admitted to convalescent homes—see Table B.15 page 42.

(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. 50 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 one case received extra nourishment over that which can be obtained by a patient by a grant from the Ministry of Social Security. 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.16 page 42.

For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Table B.17 and B.18 pages 43 and 44.

(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 formerly chargeable to recipients in accordance with the County Council income scales, has been made a free service since 29th April, 1967.

During the year, the service was utilised by 26 patients.

(f) Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions were held three times weekly — twice 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. Over 40 per cent of cases are treated in their own homes.

During the year a total of 691 individuals received Chiropody treatment; an increase of 50 per cent on 1965 figures. Of this total 317 were treated at Clinic sessions, 84 at the Chiropodist's surgery and 290 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For full details see Table B.19 page 45.

(g) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Since May, 1966, cervical cytology screening tests have been carried out weekly by County medical staff. This free service is restricted to married women between the ages of 30 and 55. Applications may be made direct to Durnford Street or Langley Clinics, or through patients own doctors. Since commencing, 122 first tests and 6 repeat tests have been taken. Two women with positive smears were referred for further gynaecological examination to hospital, and 10 others to General Practitioners for other conditions.

Despite fairly extensive description of the purpose and method of these examinations in the National press and in particular widely read women's magazines, it is somewhat disappointing that comparatively few applications have been made by women who have borne more than two children.

Apart from this Local Authority service, facilities for Cervical Smear examinations are also provided by the Family Planning Association and by a number of General Practitioners in the Borough.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Demands on this service have increased by 7 per cent during the year, and it should be noted that, of 606 patients receiving the service during the year, 499 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. Currently some 110 part-time Home Helps are employed.

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; details of the service are shown on Table B.26 page 46.

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 100 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 a total of seven Divisional Homes for the elderly, including two in Middleton (Schofield House and Saxonside), 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.

(a) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (EXCLUDING BLIND)

A social centre for the handicapped is held once weekly at the Community Centre on Windermere Road, Langley, where handicraft tuition is provided in addition to social activities. A substantial number of handicapped also attend the weekly meetings of the Cripples Help Auxiliary, a voluntary organisation, at the Community Centre, Wood Street.

Handicapped persons may secure various articles on loan, such as bath seats, bath rails and walking aids. In addition the County Council is prepared to contribute generously to major adaptations in the homes of handicapped persons who are able to benefit from such adaptations. In 1966, 3 such adaptations were carried out, including provision of garaging for an invalid vehicle. Handicapped persons, or their doctors who consider major adaptations might be beneficial, can apply via the Medical Officer of Health, for such assistance.

Details of handicapped persons (excluding blind) on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1966 were as follows :—

Ministry of Labour Groups	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female						
	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	M	F
Amputations	—	—	1	3	6	—	—	1	4	5	10	10
Arthritis/ Rheumatism...	—	1	—	6	2	—	2	3	14	31	9	50
Congenital Deformities...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3
Specified Diseases...	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	6	5	11
Specified Injuries...	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	1	5	4	10	10
Organic Ner- vous Diseases...	—	3	2	11	4	—	2	9	9	4	20	24
Psychosis, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Miscellaneous ...	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Totals	1	8	12	27	15	1	4	16	36	53	63	110

(b) BLIND

One Home Teacher is engaged to provide Statutory services to registered Blind and Handicapped Persons. In addition to routine visiting in the home, hospital or other residential establishments, she co-operates with the (voluntary) Middleton Social Committee for the Blind in the organisation of a weekly social centre and a number of other social activities.

At 31st December, 1966, there were 107 Blind and 80 Partially Sighted Persons registered. The Home Teacher endeavours to visit all registered at least once monthly.

(c) MEALS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY

The Lancashire County Council operate a grant scheme in co-operation with County districts, including Middleton, to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations providing meals and/or recreational activities for the elderly. Under this scheme, grants may be given to such organisations as Meals on Wheels, Luncheon Clubs and similar bodies.

In 1966/7 the Borough Health Committee made grants totalling £1,044 under this scheme, including £434 to the W.R.V.S. in connection with their Meals on Wheels service. Grants can

only be made to bona fide clubs or organisations who are able to satisfy the Health Committee that they are in a position to utilise such grants for specific projects.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A very close working relationship is maintained 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 subnormal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year a total of 99 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.21 page 47.

At 31st December, 1966 228 patients were under County Council care — for details see table B.22 page 48.

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 1966, was submitted to the Borough Education Committee in February, 1967.

(b) Special Medical Examinations

A total of 610 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this total 241 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 369 reports after examination, see Table B.23 page 49.

Table B.1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified births (i) occurring in, and (ii) finally belonging to, the Borough in 1966

	In Hospitals, Maternity Homes, etc.										In the Home										Total												
	Live Births					Still- births					Live Births					Still- births					Live Births					Still- births							
	•Prema- ture		Mature		Total	•Prema- ture		Mature		Total	•Prema- ture		Mature		Total	•Prema- ture		Mature		Total	•Prema- ture		Mature		Total	•Prema- ture		Mature		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Total number occur- ring in the Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	164	120	170	125	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	164	120	170	125	—	—	—	—	1	
No. transferred out of Borough—																																	
(i) to other Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) to County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boroughs or other Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total outward trans- fers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Net No. occurring in and belonging to Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	163	120	169	125	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	163	120	169	125	—	—	—	—	1	
No. transferred into Borough—																																	
(i) from other Divisions	—	—	5	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) from County																																	
Boroughs or other Counties	28	31	327	279	355	310	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	28	31	329	284	357	315	5	4	—	—	—	—
Total inward trans- fers	28	31	332	282	360	313	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	28	31	334	288	362	319	5	4	—	—	—	—
Final No. belonging to Borough	28	31	332	282	360	313	5	4	4	4	6	5	165	126	171	131	—	—	—	—	—	34	36	497	408	531	444	5	5	—	—	—	—

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

Table B.2

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Number open at 31st December, 1966—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		
		1966	1965	1964-1961	0—	1—	2—4 inclusive
Durnford Street, Middleton	98	271	222	183	3,132	531	186
Wade Street, Middleton Junction ...	51	54	57	31	883	164	41
All Saints School, Rhodes Middleton	23	26	34	20	377	82	43
Alkrington, Middleton	98	147	136	125	2,447	462	196
Borrowdale Road, Langley	103	164	183	128	1,736	401	165
Totals	373	662	632	487	8,575	1,640	631

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

Number open at 31st December, 1966—2
Work done at individual clinics during the year

Address of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of Atten- dances
63, Long Street Middleton	122	336	2,237
Borrowdale Road, Langley	124	199	1,246
Totals	246	535	3,483

Table B.4

PREMATURE BIRTHS

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

Weight at Birth	Premature Livebirths							Premature stillbirths				
	Born in hospital		Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home		
			Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth				Survived 28 days	
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth						6	4	—		—
2lb. 3oz. or less	59	9	44	11	—	8	3	—	3	7	1	—
Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4 oz....	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. ...	11	4	5	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	13	—	13	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ...	26	—	25	6	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	59	9	44	11	—	8	3	—	3	7	1	—

Table B.5**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 10th day	Deaths	
			Mother	Child (under 1 month)
302	1	369	—	1

Table B.6**Visits**

To confinements and miscarriages shown above	To hospital discharges shown above	Total
8,166	1,639	9,805

Table B.7

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

Trilene	Gas/Air	Nitrous oxide and oxygen	Totals
222	3	—	225

Table B.8

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

Mother's Age	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	All ages
1st Confinement	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
2nd Confinement	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
3rd Confinement	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
4th Confinement	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
5th Confinement	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
6th or later Confinement	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All Confinements	2	3	7	2	—	1	15

Table B.9Congenital Abnormalities Notified
(13 infants with single abnormality only)

Nature of abnormality	Male Infants		Female Infants	
	Living	Stillborn	Living	Stillborn
Minor Skin or Orthopaedic Defects	2	—	2	—
Talipes	2	—	—	—
Spina Bifida	1	—	1	—
Hydrocephalus	—	—	2	—
Hare Lip/Cleft Palate	1	—	—	—
Anensephaly	—	1	—	—
Other Minor Malformations ...	2	—	—	—
Other Major Malformations ...	—	—	2	—

Table B.10**HEALTH VISITING**

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

Visits to :—	Total visits
1. Children under 5 years of age	15,510
2. Adults under 65	
Expectant Mothers	534
Tuberculosis Cases	228
Tuberculosis Contacts	624
Other Adults	1,528
3. Adults over 65	
Tuberculosis Cases	13
Tuberculosis Contacts	6
Other Adults	2,292
4. Visits to Assorted Agencies	2,485
5. Ineffective visits	2,500

Table B.11**HOME NURSING**

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

	No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed	638	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)		
0— M	7	1.1
F	12	1.9
5— M	12	1.9
F	10	1.6
15— M	23	3.6
F	100	15.7
45— M	67	10.5
F	90	14.1
65— M	115	18.0
F	202	31.7
All ages— M	224	35.1
F	414	64.9

Table B.12

HOME NURSING

Analysis of Completed Cases (by diagnosis)

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of cases	Duration of Treatment			
		Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits per case per week
			Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	4	18.6	450	—	6.1
Other infective & parasitic diseases	11	5.4	226	—	3.8
Cancer	60	6.4	2701	212	7.6
Diabetes	7	63.2	1460	1	3.3
Anaemias & other blood diseases	70	33.6	2164	—	0.9
Mental Psychoneurotic	2	5.2	20	—	1.9
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	47	10.8	2080	21	4.2
Other diseases of central nervous system	24	22.1	1034	4	2.0
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process	8	3.0	82	—	3.4
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	26	19.6	1399	1	2.7
Pneumonia	8	3.6	125	—	4.3
Bronchitis	39	23.0	1896	—	2.1
Other diseases of respiratory System	19	2.6	210	—	4.3
Diseases of digestive system	60	5.2	987	—	3.1
Diseases of genito-urinary system	32	19.4	1096	—	1.8
Diseases of the skin	33	8.9	977	3	3.3
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis)...	34	40.2	4606	—	3.4
Senility and ill-defined conditions	67	17.7	2235	1	1.9
Burns and scalds	13	4.9	220	—	3.5
Other accidents, injuries, etc.	19	5.5	260	—	2.5
All other conditions	55	4.8	838	—	3.2
Totals	638	15.8	25066	243	2.5

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...	344	78	125	—	—	—	83	22	—	427
Re-vaccination	7	11	98	—	—	—	—	19	3	7
										100
										125
										101

Table B.14

IMMUNISATION

**Vaccination and Immunisation
against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus
Children resident in the District**

	Primary—By year of birth						Reinforcement—By year of birth							
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	Others Under 16	Total	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	Others Under 16	Total
Children protected against :—														
Diphtheria ...	287	369	50	27	56	29	818	1	50	170	35	912	494	1662
Whooping Cough	277	364	48	26	26	2	743	1	49	157	32	74	9	322
Tetanus	287	369	50	27	56	56	845	1	50	170	35	916	504	1676
Poliomyelitis ..	82	416	80	32	107	115	832	1	12	32	6	374	57	482

Approximately 24% of Primary Immunisations and 13% of reinforcement doses were given by General Practitioners.

Table B.15**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...	2	1
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	—	2
Horncliffe Convalescent Home, Blackpool	—	5

Table B.16**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	228
(b) 65 and over	13

(ii) Contacts :

(a) Under 65	624
(b) 65 and over	6

(iii) Miscellaneous Visits	323
----------------------------------	-----

Total visits to all cases	1,194
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Table B.17 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)	8	15	27	—
No. found positive	—	1	5	—
No. found negative	8	13	21	—
No. of persons vaccinated	27	11	12	—

Table B.18

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	6	786	81	577	491	62	407	402
14—		481	53	428	366	57	292	292
Students — further education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B.19

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	95	1157	397	1169	2723	317	84	290	691
Voluntary Associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	95	1157	397	1169	2723	317	84	290	691

Table B.20**HOME HELP SERVICE**

Cases attended during the year.

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confinement at home	Confinement away from home	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuberculosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
9	7	—	29	61	—	497	2	1

Table B.21

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1966

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	-	-	15	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and courts	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	1

Table B.22

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of Patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1966

	Mentally Ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal			
	Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total No. of patients under care	-	-	48	104	-	-	-	-	4	1	14	19	8	11	13	6
No. of above attending day training centre	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	10	4

Table B.23

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1966 :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as required them	22
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	7
(ii) Other local authority Superannuation schemes	5
(iii) Children in care of Children's Committee	100
(iv) Employment of children outside school hours	103
(v) Entry to Teachers Training Colleges	77
(vi) Children attending camp schools	1
(vii) Entrants to Teaching profession	24
(viii) Convalescence (school children)	30

PART C

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Middleton.

May, 1967

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 1966.

During the year, loan sanction was received in the sum of £364,274 for the erection and equipping of the new Incineration Plant and Depot. A contract was let to Messrs. Motherwell Bridge (Tacol) Limited, who will be providing a Plant to the design of Vereinigte Kesselwerke A.G. of Dusseldorf, Germany.

This will be the first Plant of this type in Great Britain, although it is known that several other Local Authorities are presently actively engaged in acquiring full incineration Plants. As this report is written, it is announced that the Greater London Council has let a contract for a very large unit incorporating the V.K.W. Dusseldorf system.

It is anticipated that the new Plant will be officially opened in March or April 1968; meanwhile, the lack of tipping space becomes daily more acute. Objections were made to the Council's application, to carry out controlled tipping upon the land bounded by Manchester Old Road, and Alkrington Park Road; consequently, a Public Inquiry was held in August 1966.

In January 1967 the Minister approved the application, subject to conditions, but there must be further delay until the detailed mechanics of the operation are approved by the Lancashire County Council.

Consequently, it was necessary in November 1966 to transfer tipping from Rhodes to the valley of the Whit Brook at Stanycliffe. It had been intended that this valley, where some £7,000 has been spent on a second section of culvert for the Brook, should be retained as the standby tip against Plant malfunction etc., but these plans may now have to be reconsidered.

The refuse collection service again functioned efficiently, and a weekly service was provided.

In my report for 1965, I noted that it was becoming apparent that additional provision would soon have to be made

for the collection of such items as furniture, pianos, etc., since the demand upon the restricted service now provided was increasing daily. During the year, this matter was considered by several Committees in the light of the "fly" tipping which is occurring throughout the Borough, partly due to the lack of a full and free collection of the articles mentioned. It was decided that the Health Committee should include in its Annual Estimates for 1967/1968, provision for an additional vehicle and Men in order that the service could be extended.

Unfortunately, National economic considerations dictated the deletion of this financial provision from the Estimate.

In previous reports, I have expressed regret that the Council has not yet found it possible to introduce a scheme providing dustbins as a charge upon the General Rate. I again reiterate this regret that the Council, providing a good refuse collection service as it does, and making provision for a first class refuse disposal service, as it is, has not taken up the powers given to it by the Public Health Act 1936, and completed the chain of service by ensuring proper and hygienic storage of refuse at the points at which it arises.

Following upon the delays in 1965, housing work resumed its normal tempo, and a total of 355 properties were included in eight Compulsory Purchase Orders and two Clearance Orders during the year. A further six houses were inspected under individual unfitness procedure, and 138 properties were inspected in connection with the Central Development Area. The grand total of 499 was satisfactory in the light of the reduced total in 1965.

In the 10 years, 1957-1966, the Council has dealt with well over 2,500 properties by inclusion in Unfitness, Clearance, or Compulsory Purchase Orders or by Individual Unfitness action. In early 1967 a small photographic exhibition was held in the Town Hall, illustrating the types of dwellings which have been dealt with; the opportunity was taken to extend this to a wider field of environmental hygiene, and the exhibition was successful, a large number of Members of the Public, and many classes from local schools visiting it.

The Langley No. 10B Smoke Control Order was made and submitted to the Minister for confirmation in November. This Order, which covers 62 acres, and 808 premises was confirmed in January 1967, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is to be complimented on the efficiency of its administrative machinery; the inevitable procedural delay has here been cut to the minimum.

The Consultative Committee, for which I act, with the Council's permission, as Honorary Technical Officer, again acted as a valuable advisory body, in addition to its function of investigation of atmospheric pollution. The Committee again liaised with the Member Authorities of the Standing Conference on Air Pollution (Region South-West from Manchester) and the Cities of Manchester and Salford, to produce a Schedule of Standard Costs of Conversions and Adaptations in Smoke Control

Areas. This schedule is adhered to by the 41 Local Authorities forming the Joint Committee; it was also recommended by the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council to a further 33 Local Authorities.

In July, I had the honour to receive, and I accepted, an invitation from the Minister of Housing and Local Government to join the Clean Air Council which the Minister appoints under the provisions of Section 23 of the Clean Air Act 1956. I believe this appointment to be a token of the Minister's appreciation of the work done by the Consultative Committee and its brother Authorities.

The appointment of a Public Health Inspector to enforce the provisions of the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act resulted in a very satisfying record in this field. A very large degree of co-operation was experienced from Owners and Occupiers of premises affected.

The Department was again active in ensuring clean food, and 17 prosecutions were brought under various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

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

Middletons 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.

A £6½ million scheme of extensions to the Davyhulme Sewage Works was officially opened on May 17 last year. These works, which are the first major scheme of extensions to the works since the 1939-1945 war, have taken approximately ten years to complete, and comprise new screening plant, grit separation equipment, storm tanks, sedimentation tanks and activated sludge treatment for the settled sewage; heated sludge digestion with secondary sludge thickening tanks. The gas evolved from the digestion process is used in a new works power station to generate all the power required for plant operation.

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 dwellings supplied by the Joint Board is 18,330.

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 1½ grains per gallon and, when necessary, soda ash is added at the rate of ½ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 2,590 yards during the year.

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

Work on the construction of a 6 million gallon capacity covered service reservoir on a site to the east of Hatters Farm commenced during the autumn of 1966.

Some foundation difficulties were encountered and successfully dealt with and work on base concreting and perimeter wall erection continues at a satisfactory rate. It is estimated that the work should be completed in early 1968.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

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

Table C.1

Pail closets	188
Waste-water closets	903
Fresh water closets	15,755

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, 32 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 5s. 0d. to £3 9s. 0d. per man per week.

There are in the Borough :

20,385 Moveable Dutbins

186 Ashpits

135 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, the Council accepted the Tender of Messrs. Motherwell Bridge (Tacol) Limited for the provision of a full incineration plant, to the design of Vereinigte Kesselwerke A.G. of Dusseldorf, West Germany (the "Dusseldorf system"), and a new Depot, including garages, stores, fitters shop and store, paper baling building, sanitary and welfare facilities. Loan sanction in the sum of £364,274 was received.

The Borough Surveyor and myself were again closely engaged throughout the year in detailed discussions with the Contractors. In October, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and the two Officials visited VKW installations at Dusseldorf and Hagen.

Meanwhile, the whole of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. The tip at Rhodes was in use until the 11th November and covering material was extracted there. Weather conditions during the year were generally bad, the rainfall being heavy and prolonged; often ground conditions were so bad that vehicles had to be towed on and off the tip. On the 14th November, 1966 with conditions impossible and with only some three weeks tipping space remaining, tipping was transferred to Stanycliffe, where site preparation had included roadworks, and the removal of some 8,000 cubic yards of sand.

The Ministry recommendations as to the controlling of tipping were again observed. A loading shovel, and a crawler tractor with scraper are employed on the tip.

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

SALVAGE

There was a fall in the waste paper market during the year this did not affect the output of paper in our case but prices were reduced.

Table C.2

INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	T.	C.	Q.		£	S.	D.
Baled Cardboard	88	8	2	...	906	7	1
Mixed Papers	141	9	2	...	1,237	17	5
	229	18	0		2,144	4	6

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	1,050
Conversions	240
Water Supply	45
Poisons (listed sellers)	2
Fried fish shops	8
Licensed premises (PHA)	7
Tents, vans, sheds, caravans, etc.	167
Schools	36
Workshops and workplaces	2
Outworkers	2
Hairdressers and barbers	1
Pet shops	2
Accumulations	84
Factories	98
Bakehouses	5
Pest control	163
Stables, piggeries, farms, etc.	36
Houses	1,515
Investigations of Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	369
Verminous conditions and Disinfestation	707
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	659
Total	5,198

(b) HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1964

Houses inspected	1,527
Life queries	387
Investigations—overcrowding	25
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	1,176
Total	3,115

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken:—

Milk designated for bacteria	206
Milk for chemical analysis	54
Other foods for chemical analysis ...	111
Other premises	2
Food preparing etc. premises	117
Dairies, milk shops, milk vehicles	65
Market and shops	167

Unsound food	52
Butchers' shops	24
Fish and chip shops	8
Ice cream shops	11
Fishmongers and Poulterers	3
Greengrocers	12
Clubs	3
Restaurants and Confectioners	23
Grocers' shops	80
Bakehouses	27
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	146
Schools	5
Wholesalers	14
Canteens	15
Street vendors	6
Mobile shops	2
Licensed premises	14
	<hr/>
Total	796
	<hr/>

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

	Total No.	No. having W.H.B. Reg. 16	No. requiring sinks Reg. 19	No. having sinks Reg. 19	Remarks
Butchers	44	35	44	43	
Bakers and Confectioners	19	17	19	19	
Eating Establish- ments { Pubs Clubs School Cant. Ind. Cant. Cafes	65	52	65	65	
	25	22	25	25	
	38	38	38	38	
	16	14	16	16	
Fish shops	12	12	12	12	
Fried fish shops	1	1	1	1	
Greengrocers (including those selling fish)	19	14	19	19	
Grocers and mixed businesses ...	33	26	33	32	
	106	91	106	103	
Miscellaneous	3	3	3	3	1=Dairy Produce Packers 1=Chicken Barbecue (Cooking and sale of chickens, etc.) 1=Jam Works

Poultry inspection :—

(i) Number of poultry processing premises within the district	2
(ii) Number of visits to these premises	8
(iii) Total number of birds processed during the year	33,500
(iv) Types of birds processed — turkeys, hens, broilers, capons	
(v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption001%
(vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	274lbs.
(vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection :—	
One of the premises uses electric stunner and two automatic pluckers, dressing manually, plans for new extension contemplated. The other uses bleeding method, electric plucker, carcasses not dressed. (Sold to Ariar Restaurants and shop-keepers).	

(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Factories	98
Outworkers	80
Total	178

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

Visits	880
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(f) SHOPS ACT, 1950

Hours of closing	79
Welfare (Section 38)	4
Total	83

(g) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 29

(h) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat Infestations	359
Mice Infestations	288
Re-inspections carried out	960

(i) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits industrial	48
Number of visits on survey	3,197

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.

It was necessary to serve notice upon the Manchester Corporation, under the provisions of Section 12 (2) of the Act, in order to preserve entitlement to grant in respect of necessary works in the area covered by the No. 10A Order.

These works finally began in September and were well advanced at the year-end.

The Council made the Middleton No. 10B Smoke Control Order, covering a further 65 acres of Langley, and involving 808 premises (including 805 dwellings). This order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation in November.

INDUSTRY :

48 visits were paid to boiler houses, either as routine, or to inspect alterations and fitting of equipment, and in connection with smoke emissions.

Notifications of intention to install were received in respect of two new installations.

CHIMNEY HEIGHTS :

No action was required under Section 10 in respect of new chimneys.

POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS :

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

This body again did much valuable work during the year, and an annual revision of the Schedule of Standard Costs was begun, the first revision being in June, 1966.

Two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring apparatus and a lead dioxide candle are maintained in the district, the readings taken are passed to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology. Average readings for the years 1961 to 1966 inclusive are shown in Table C13.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Atmospheric pollution	32
Fairs and markets	221
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.	262
Public conveniences	30
Tip and salvage depot	398
Refuse collection	63

Improvement grants	23
Land charge searches	282
Small dwellings Acquisition Acts	19
Noise nuisances	31
	<hr/>
Total	1,361
	<hr/>
Total number of visits	11,698

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year	699
--	-----

NOTICES

Nuisances found	1,166
Nuisances abated	698
Verbal notices given	433
Verbal notices complied with	321
Informal notices served	692
Informal notices complied with	412
Statutory Notices served	68
Satutory Notices complied with	60

Table C.5

WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Fresh-water closets choked	15
Waste-water closets choked	19
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed	164
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired	45
Damp ceilings and walls	65
Bins provided	29
Accumulations	70
Defective brickwork	13
Roofs repaired	15
Ceiling defects	1
Ponding of surface water	7
Defective floors	10
Plasterwork repaired	5
Noise nuisance	3
Waste pipes remedied	9
Doors and windows repaired	31
Water supplies remedied	21
Removal of caravans	87
Food Hygiene	82
Blocked chutes	5
Sanitary fitments repaired	1
Fireplaces and flues repaired	12
Defective staircases	1
Other nuisances abated	78

Table C.6**FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

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

Table C.7**ERADICATION OF BED BUGS**

(a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested	13
Number of Council Houses disinfested	13
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	28
Number of other houses disinfested	28
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	1966 Figures	
	Traditional permanent houses	Flats
1. By the local authority	89	108
2. By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	25	Nil
Total number of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year :		
	Middleton	3,401
	Manchester	4,780
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) ...		
		2,299
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose		
		4,925
(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		
		1,800

(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 and in respect of which :—	
(a)	Demolition, clearance or closing orders have been made (at anytime))	447
(b)	Demolition, clearance or closing orders have not yet been made	868

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED :

	Houses Demolished 1966	Displaced during year Per- Fami- sons lies	
In Clearance Areas :—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	305	686	305
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(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- Fami- sons lies	
(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	6	14	6
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—

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

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	252	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	12	35
(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 sepa- rate 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 occu- pants 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	—	—	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	—	—	—	—

(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed ...	—	—	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (c) above	—	—	—	—
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	—	—	—	—

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964. STANDARD GRANTS

Action during year:	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	49
(b) Approved by Local Authority	36
(c) Work completed	37

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1964

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

No. of Area	Designation of Area	No. of Properties Involved
A.	(1) The Stocks (Alkrington) C.P.O. (1966) ...	7
	(2) The Oldham Road No. 1 C.P.O. (1966) ...	36
	(3) The Oldham Road No. 2 C.P.O. (1966) ...	46
	(4) The Oldham Road No. 1 Clearance Order (1966)	3
	(5) The Oldham Road No. 2 Clearance Order (1966)	11
	(6) The Oldham Road No. 3 C.P.O. (1966) ...	84
	(7) The Wood Street No. 1 C.P.O. (1966) ...	119
	(8) The Boarshaw Road C.P.O. (1966)	7
	(9) The Fielding Street C.P.O. (1966)	5
	(10) The Hunter Street & Morton Street C.P.O. (1966)	37
		355
B.	Houses inspected with a view to individual closing orders or voluntary closure	6
C.	Properties inspected in Central Development Area	138
	Grand Total	499

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 163, particulars of which are given below :—

Table C.9

Samples	Number	Genuine
Actal Tablets	1	1
Anadin Tablets	2	2
Apples	3	3
Aspirin Tablets	1	1
Beef Sausages	5	4
Blancmange powder	3	3
Boric acid	1	1
Bread	5	3
Butter	2	2
Canned Fruit	6	6
Castor Oil	2	2
Chopped Ham & Pork	1	1
Cocoa	2	2
Cod Liver Oil	1	1
Condensed Milk	3	3
Corned beef	2	2
Cough Mixture	1	1
Cream	2	2
Crumpets	1	1
Curry powder	1	1
Gin	2	2
Glycerine B.P.	1	1
Gravy Browning	2	2
Ground spices	1	1
Hypon tablets	1	1
Ice Lolly	2	1
Jam	3	3
Lard	1	1
Liquid Paraffin	2	2
Lobak tablets	1	1
Malt Vinegar	3	3
Marmalade	2	1
Milk	53	52
Mixed peel	1	1
Pepper	1	1
Popcorn	1	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	1
Pork Sausages	8	5
Processed peas	1	1
Rum	6	6
Salt	2	2
Sauce	3	3
Self raising flour	3	3
Sheeps tongues	1	1
Steak and kidney pie	2	1
Steamed pudding	2	2
Sugar	1	1

Sweets	2	2
Tea	2	2
Tyrozet Lozenges	1	1
Vitamin C. tablets	1	1
Whisky	5	5
TOTAL	163	153

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
55	Marmalade	<p>Lead :—8.8 p.p.m. Copper :—9.5 p.p.m. Zinc :—6.0 p.p.m. Tin :—55 p.p.m. Arsenic & Mercury :—0 p.p.m. Insecticides :—0 p.p.m.</p> <p>The amount of lead present is in excess of the maximum permitted limit of 2 p.p.m. The amounts of Copper, Zinc and tin are all within the accepted limits of 20, 50 and 250 p.p.m. It is not advisable to use a pan which yields lead to the food although I would not have expected the above amounts of metal to cause illness.</p>	
57	Beef Sausage	Meat content 62.5%. Contained 525 p.p.m. of sulphide preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide). Maximum permitted 450 p.p.m.	
58	Pork Sausage	Meat content 72%. Contained 225 p.p.m. of sulphide preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxides without declaration.	
62	Pork Sausage	Poor in meat content.	
79	Milk	Contained 0.08 I.U. penicillin per millilitre.	Suggest farmer be cautioned and Milk Marketing Board informed.
84	Bread	Contained 0.265 grms. of dough containing 8.7% of fat discoloured with 1.3% of ferric oxide. No mineral oil was present and the amount of iron oxide corresponded to a total of 3.4 milligrams in the whole of the discoloured dough.	Suggest baker be cautioned and informed.
103	Bread	Contained 0.18 gramme of dough stained by 0.013 gramme mineral oil and 0.001 gramme iron.	Suggest baker be cautioned and complainant informed.

106	Pork Sausage	Meat content only 55% (Poor in meat content).	
119	Steak & Kidney Pie	Contained a tuft of black bovine hair weighing 28 milligrams. The longest hair was approximately 3 centimetres in length and skin was attached to the tuft of hair.	Suggest baker be cautioned.
132	Ice Lolly	Contained 0.4% of calcium chloride.	Suggest Manufacturers refrigeration plant be examined.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN—1966

Case No.	Fine	Costs
6/66 Foreign body in sponge cake	£5 Fine	
15/66 Fly in loaf	£20 Fine	
16/66 Mouldy hot pot pies	£15 Fine	
17/66 Cockroach in meat and potato pie	£10 Fine	£1 10s. 0d.
21/66 Unsound cooked ham	£5 Fine	17s. 0d.
22/66 Dirty bottle of milk	£20 Fine	
25/66 Meat and potato pasty containing insect	£15 Fine	£2 5s. 6d.
32/66 Mouldy puff pastry	£10 Fine	
33/66 Mouldy steak and kidney pie	£20	6s. 0d.
36/66 Mould on meat pie	£10 Fine	
38/66 Hot pot meal containing insect	£10 Fine	
39/66 Mouse dropping on steak pie	£10 Fine	£3 3s. 0d.
40/66 Bottle of milk containing foreign object	£10 Fine	
41/66 Cake containing string	£50 Fine	
42/66 Stained milk bottle	Referred to another Corporation for action.	
45/66 Unsound chicken in muffin	£30 Fine	
46/66 Fly in medicine	£10 Fine	
47/66 Mouldy sausage	£30	13s. 6d.
TOTALS ...	£280	£8 15s. 0d.

Dealt with Informally :—

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Action Taken
1/66	Discoloured opened $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of milk	Complainant re-imbursed
2/66	Bread stained with oil	Manufacturer informed and customer re-imbursed
3/66	Foreign body in loaf of bread	Complainant re-imbursed
4/66	Ligament in piece of meat pasty	Complainant re-imbursed
5/66	Foreign body in loaf of bread	Bakery warned and complainant re-imbursed
7/66	Foreign body in loaf of bread	Complainant re-imbursed
8/66	Bristle in loaf of bread	Bakery cautioned and complainant re-imbursed

9/66	Sub-standard tin of fruit	Complainant re-imbursed
10/66	Bread containing foreign substance	Bakery cautioned and complainant informed
11/66	Discoloured tin of corned beef	Complainant re-imbursed
12/66	Unsound potatoes	Complainant re-imbursed
13/66	Mould on scotch pancakes	Warning given, bakery notified and complainant re-imbursed
14/66	Mouldy pork pies	Bakery notified and complainant re-imbursed and retailer warned
18/66	Glass in tin of jam	Complainant re-imbursed
19/66	Unsound tripe	Complainant re-imbursed
20/66	Smoked haddock containing worms	Complainant re-imbursed
23/66	Mouldy cornish pasty	Referred to Manchester Corporation where purchase made
24/66	Mouldy cheeses	Customer re-imbursed
26/66	Bread containing foreign object	Referred to Oldham Corporation where purchase made
27/66	Milk containing maggot	Dairy informed—customer re-imbursed
28/66	Fly in sliced loaf	Bakery warned—customer re-imbursed
29/66	Sour meat pie	Manufacturers contacted doubt as to whether pie was in fact unsound
30/66	Loaf impregnated with oil	Customer re-imbursed
31/66	Steak and kidney pudding containing foreign object	Shopkeeper informed—baker warned and complainant informed
34/66	Discoloured pork chops	Complainant re-imbursed
35/66	Ice lolly with sour taste	Complainant and analyst report referred to Worsley U.D.C.
37/66	Unsound half of chicken	Customer re-imbursed
43/66	Discoloured braised tinned steak	Retailer informed and customer re-imbursed
48/66	Ginger beer	Dealt with informally, due to time which had elapsed between date of purchase and date of complaint

Table C.10

Meat and other Foods Condemned—1966

(Total quantity of stock examined and condemned)

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Fruit	—	—	—	27	4
Canned Jellied Veal	—	—	1	26	—
Canned Cooked Ham	—	1	1	4	4
Canned Corned Beef	—	—	—	25	8

Canned Pork	—	1	2	22	12
Canned luncheon meat	—	—	1	17	—
Other Canned meats	—	—	—	18	12
Loose meats	—	4	1	12	—
Fish	—	1	—	9	12
Poultry	—	2	—	3	12
Pies and Puddings	—	—	1	13	—
Vegetables	—	2	—	16	12
Jams	—	—	—	18	8
Pickled foods	—	—	—	1	—
Misc. Frozen Foods	—	—	1	1	4
Misc. Food	—	1	2	19	8

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	107

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1965

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)).....	105
(d) Untreated milk	20
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Reg. 12(1) (d)).....	Nil

Table C.12**MILK SAMPLING**

	Number submitted	Result	Remarks
(a) Chemical Analysis :—	53	52 Genuine	One sample contained 0.08 I.U. penicillin ml.
(b) Bacteriological :—			
(1) Biological Tuberculosis	15	All negative	
(ii) Brucellosis	191	138 negative 53 positive	

Other tests :—**Raw milk :—**

(ii) Methylene Blue test Nil

Heat treated milk :—

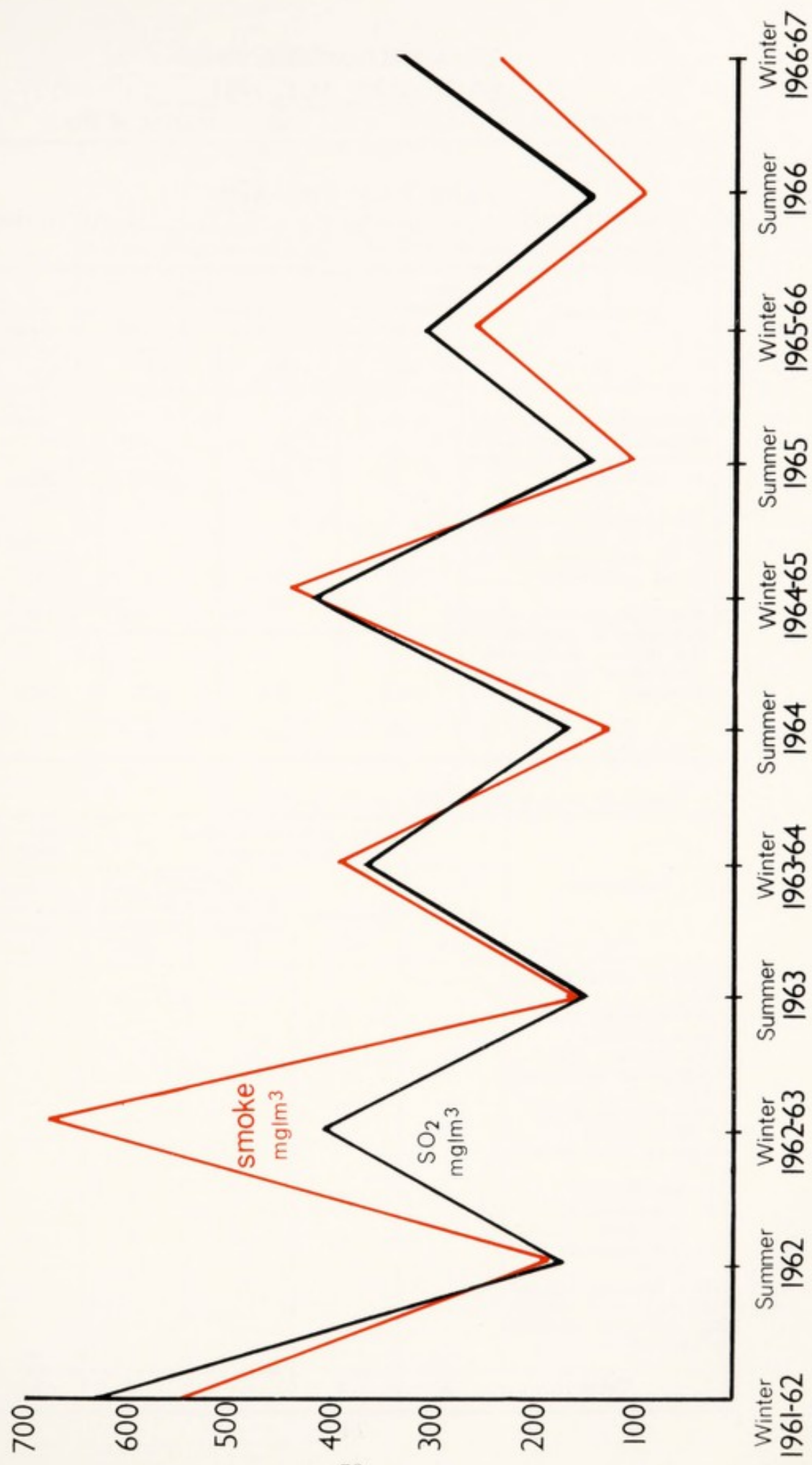
Methylene Blue test	2	Both satisfactory
Phosphatase test	2	„ „
Turbidity test	2	„ „

Pasteurisation Order served on two farms and subsequently revoked. One cow was slaughtered by voluntary action following advice from this authority. One Informal Notice served advising to cease sale of untreated Milk, led to voluntary Pasteurisation Action measures.

Table C.13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Graph showing Average Values of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations.
 Summer: April—September. Winter: October—March



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	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	98	3	Nil
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	134	98	3	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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	2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing Offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	3	—

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 prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	72	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	7	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



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