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**Contributors**

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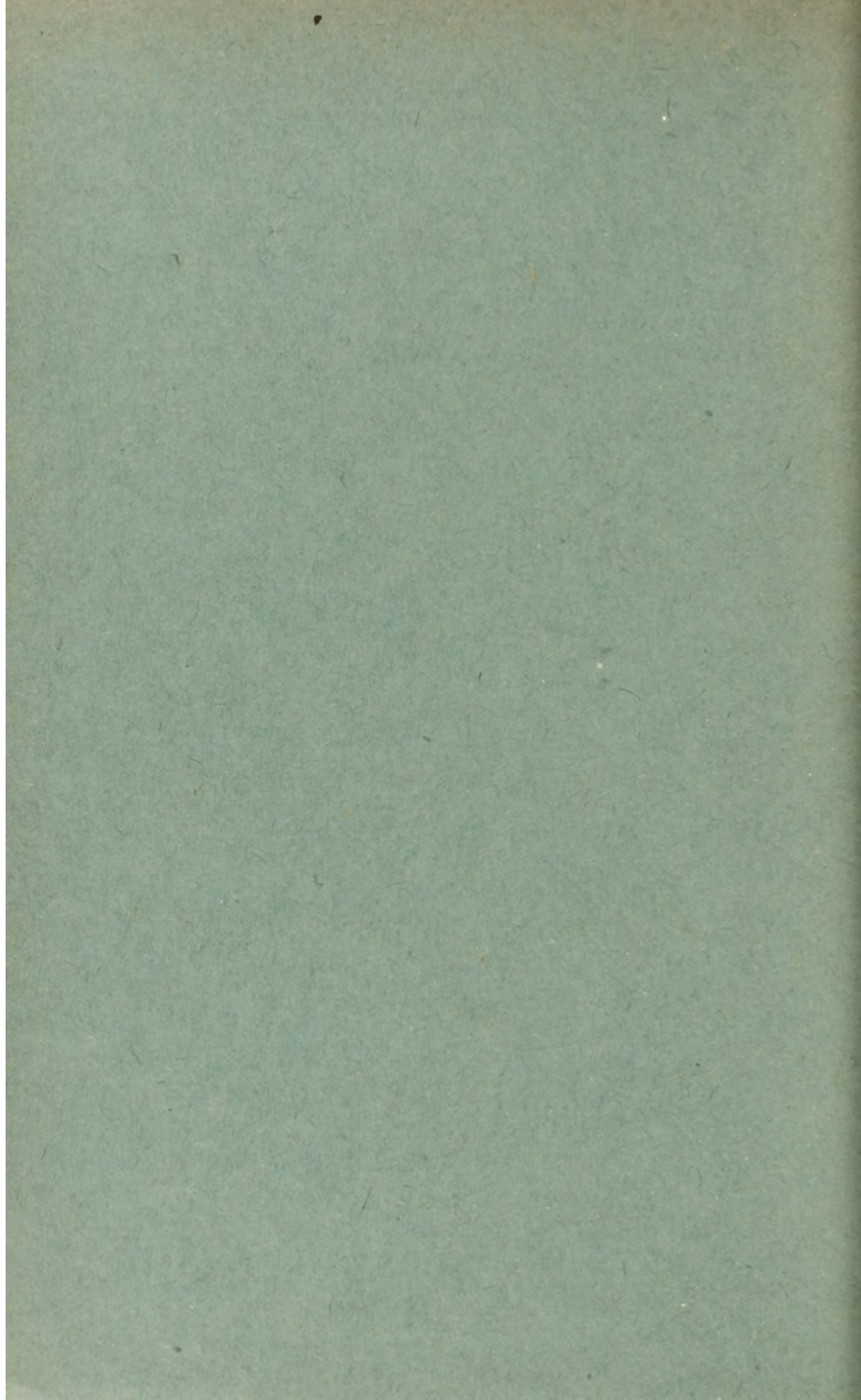
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BOROUGH OF MOSSLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The  
ANNUAL REPORTS  
of  
The Medical Officer of Health  
and of  
The Sanitary Inspector  
For the Year 1951.





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For the Year 1951.

# BOROUGH OF MOSSLEY, 1951.

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## Health, Sewage & Market Committee

as at 31st December, 1951.

*Chairman* : Alderman E. Coe, J.P., C.C.

*Deputy-Chairman* : Vacant.

*Members* :

The Worshipful The Mayor, Coun. Mrs. M. Winterbottom, J.P.

Aldermen F. H. Bell, J.P., A. Buckley, J.P., B. Downs  
and F. Dyson.

Councillors F. Armfield, R. Beswick, J. Boardman, J. Booth,  
E. Bottomley, N. Brookes, E. D. Chandler, A. J. Hoskinson,  
Mrs. E. A. Lee, F. Lees, G. Littlewood, Mrs. E. E. Marland,  
F. Mellor, Mrs. N. Mellor, N. Roberts, G. Westwood,  
and D. W. Winterbottom, J.P.

TOWN HALL,  
MOSSLEY.

**TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF  
MOSSLEY**

MR. MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the health of the Borough of Mossley for the year 1951.

The birth-rate of 14.1 per 1,000 shows a marked decline as compared with 18.3 per 1,000 in 1950. The general death rate of 16.2 per 1,000 shows a slight increase on the previous year's rate.

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 55 per 1,000 related live births. The average infant mortality rate for the five years 1946-50 was 44 per 1,000 related live births. These rates compare rather unfavourably with the general rates prevailing for England and Wales as a whole which fell to a low record of 29.6 during 1951.

There have been no maternal deaths since 1943.

With regard to tuberculosis, 16 new cases occurred during the year with 3 deaths.

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year was about average, and no cases of Poliomyelitis were reported.

On the environmental side, it is pleasing to note that the rate of conversion of pail closets has increased from 50 in 1949, to 65 in 1950 and 95 in 1951. There are still, however, 2,356 of these primitive and insanitary closets within the Borough. There are also about 150 houses without through ventilation.

I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support throughout the year, and to the staff of the Health Department for their assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

# Staff of The Health Department

as at 31st December, 1951.

---

## MEDICAL

Alan S. Simpson, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SANITARY INSPECTORS

Harold B. Bell, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Part time).

James P. C. Bruce, A.R.San.A.S. (Part time).

Frank Yates, A.R.San.I. (Whole time).

## CLERKS

Mrs. A. Gould.

R. Castle.



## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres) .....	3,624
Population—	
At Census 1931 .....	12,042
„ 1951 .....	10,415
Estimated, Mid-1951 .....	10,380
Number of Inhabited Houses—	
At Census 1931 .....	3,519
Estimated at end 1951 .....	3,581
General rate for 1951 .....	(in the £) 21s. 6d.
Rateable value .....	£45,308
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£176

### **Social conditions of the area**

The district is almost entirely an industrial one, and the chief industries are cotton and woollen manufacturing and wool combing. There are also in the town a fruit and vegetable preserving works, three small foundries, a furniture manufactory, a wire works, two stone quarries, and a number of small factories engaged in engineering work and surgical dressing manufacture. None of these industries is injurious to health.

In the outlying parts of the Borough there are a number of dairy farms.

**TABLE I**  
**EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1951**

Mossley M.B. Estimated Population mid-1951 ... 10,380	Live births.		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths.		Maternal Mortality.		Infant Mortality.			
	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Total.		Neo-natal	
YEAR 1951	146	*14.1	168	*16.2	3	20	Nil	Nil	8	55	6	41
" 1950 ...	152	14.4	149	14.2	4	26	Nil	Nil	5	33	2	13
" 1949 ...	170	16.2	138	13.1	4	23	Nil	Nil	11	65	—	—
" 1948 ...	200	19.1	122	11.6	5	24	Nil	Nil	9	40	—	—
" 1947 ...	235	22.5	148	14.1	4	16	Nil	Nil	9	38	—	—
" 1946 ...	199	19.4	142	13.8	8	38	Nil	Nil	8	40	—	—
Avg. 5 years — 1946-1950	—	18.3	—	13.4	—	25	—	Nil	—	44	—	—

\* Adjusted ( live birth-rate (comp arability factor, 0.99) = 13.9 per 1,000.  
( death-rate (comparability factor, 0.95) = 15.4 per 1,000.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian population — Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1951, 10,380.

Live Births—	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate .....	137	71	66	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population, mid- 1951—
Illegitimate .....	9	4	5	
Total .....	146	75	71	Crude ..... 14.1 Adjusted ..... 13.9
Stillbirths .....	3	1	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..... 20
Deaths .....	168	90	78	Death-rate per 1,000 estimated civilian popula- tion mid-1951— Crude ..... 16.2 Adjusted ..... 15.4
Maternal Mortality—				
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .....				Nil
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....				Nil
Death-rate of infants under one year of age—				
All infants per 1,000 live births .....				55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....				58
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....				Nil
Neo-natal mortality—				
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age .....				6
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....				41
Male Infantile Mortality Rate .....				67
Female Infantile Mortality Rate .....				42

TABLE II

## BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY

1930-1951

YEAR	Popu- lation	No. of Births	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death Rate.	No. of Infan- tile Deaths	Infan- tile Mor- tality Rate per 1,000	AVERAGE 5 YEARS		
								Birth Rate.	Death Rate	Infantile Mor- tality
1930	12,210	164	13.4	166	13.5	8	48	12.2	13.7	61
1931	12,190	144	11.8	144	11.8	8	55			
1932	11,960	152	12.7	189	15.8	10	65			
1933	11,780	141	11.9	158	13.4	10	70			
1934	11,600	130	11.2	171	14.2	9	69			
1935	11,450	121	10.5	155	13.5	12	99	12.2	14.6	69
1936	11,290	130	11.5	155	13.7	10	76			
1937	11,030	172	15.5	178	16.1	8	46			
1938	10,900	140	12.8	170	15.5	10	71			
1939	*	113	10.5	151	14.2	6	53			
1940	10,050	139	13.8	202	20.1	8	58	15.9	16.3	51
1941	9,989	130	13.0	182	18.2	4	30			
1942	9,727	157	16.1	147	15.1	11	70			
1943	9,503	168	17.6	125	13.1	9	53			
1944	9,555	182	19.0	143	14.9	8	43			
1945	9,652	144	14.9	156	16.1	11	76	18.4	13.7	52
1946	10,250	199	19.4	142	13.8	8	40			
1947	10,430	235	22.5	148	14.1	9	38			
1948	10,430	200	19.1	122	11.6	8	40			
1949	10,520	170	16.2	138	13.1	11	65			
1950	10,530	152	14.4	149	14.2	5	33			
1951	10,380	146	14.1	168	16.2	8	55			

\*Population 1939 (a) for Birth rate 10,710

(b) for Death rate 10,600

TABLE III  
CAUSES OF DEATH  
1951

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ... ..	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis (Other) ... ..	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease ... ..	1	—	1
4	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8	Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	—	—	—
10	Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach) ... ..	2	—	2
11	Malignant Neoplasm (Lung, Bronchus) ... ..	1	—	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm (Breast) ... ..	—	2	2
13	Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus) ... ..	—	2	2
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	8	4	12
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	—	1	1
16	Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	8	9	17
18	Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	9	12	21
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	8	6	14
20	Other Heart Disease ... ..	14	7	21
21	Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	6	3	9
22	Influenza ... ..	5	6	11
23	Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	2
24	Bronchitis ... ..	9	9	18
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	2	—	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	—	1	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	—	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations ... ..	—	3	3
32	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ... ..	10	8	18
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	—	—	—
34	All Other Accidents ... ..	4	1	5
35	Suicide ... ..	—	—	—
36	Homicide and Operations of War ... ..	—	—	—
	Total ...	90	78	168

## INFANT DEATHS.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age during 1951. Based on the number of 146 related live births this gives an infantile mortality of 55 per 1,000 which is high by prevailing standards, and represents an increase of 22 per 1,000 on the rate for the previous year. (It must be borne in mind, however, that the actual number of deaths, as opposed to the rate, is small.)

6 of the 8 infant deaths occurred before the age of four weeks. None was illegitimate.

TABLE IV  
INFANT DEATHS  
CAUSE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Age at Death										Totals		Both Sexes	
	Under 1 Day		1 Day & less than 7 Days		1 Week & less than 4 Weeks		4 Weeks & less than 6 months		6 months & less than 12 months		M	F		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System														
Tuberculosis (other forms)														
Diphtheria														
Whooping Cough														
Meningococcal Infections														
Acute Poliomyelitis														
Measles														
Influenza								1				1		1
Pneumonia														
Bronchitis														
Other Diseases of Respiratory System														
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea														
Congenital Malformations														
Birth Injuries														
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1		1									2		2
Infections of the Newborn							1						1	1
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy (inc. Prem.)	1			1		1						1	2	3
All Other Causes										1		1		1
Total All Causes	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	5	3	8	

# TUBERCULOSIS

The table set out below (Table V) shows the age grouping of the new cases ascertained during 1951 as well as the age grouping of the deaths.

**TABLE V**  
**NEW CASES AND DEATHS**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Years									
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1—5 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5—10 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
10—15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15—20 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20—25 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25—35 ...	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	
35—45 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45—55 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
55—65 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ...	9	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	
	14		2		3		—		
Case Rate per 1,000 ...	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Death Rate per 1,000	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	1·35		0·19			0·29		Nil	
	1·54					0·29			

From this it will be noted that the case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.35 for pulmonary tuberculosis and 0.19 for non-pulmonary.



**TABLE VI**  
**TUBERCULOSIS—INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES**  
**ANNUALLY—1930-51**

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total
1930						
1931						
1932	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.67	Nil	0.67
1933	0.76	0.08	0.84	0.59	Nil	0.59
1934	0.52	0.43	0.95	0.09	Nil	0.09
1935	0.35	0.35	0.70	0.70	0.09	0.79
1936	0.53	0.18	0.71	0.18	0.27	0.45
1937	0.45	0.36	0.81	0.63	0.18	0.81
1938	0.28	0.37	0.65	0.55	Nil	0.55
1939	0.28	0.19	0.47	0.09	Nil	0.09
1940	0.60	Nil	0.60	0.30	Nil	0.30
1941	0.70	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.10	1.00
1942	0.21	0.30	0.51	Nil	Nil	Nil
1943	0.63	0.32	0.95	0.21	Nil	0.21
1944	0.63	0.21	0.84	0.31	Nil	0.31
1945	0.83	0.62	1.45	0.21	0.21	0.42
1946	0.88	0.20	1.08	0.29	0.10	0.39
1947	0.48	0.10	0.58	0.38	0.10	0.48
1948	0.56	1.04	1.60	0.38	0.28	0.66
1949	0.67	0.19	0.86	0.10	0.10	0.20
1950	1.04	0.29	1.33	0.28	0.10	0.38
1951	1.35	0.19	1.54	0.29	Nil	0.29
Average for 20 years	0.61	0.29	0.90	0.36	0.07	0.43
Average for first 5-year period 1932-36	0.53	0.26	0.79	0.45	0.07	0.52
Average for last 5-year period 1947-51	0.82	0.36	1.18	0.29	0.11	0.40

## CANCER

The number of deaths recorded in the Divisional Medical Officer's statistics where cancer was mentioned as a cause of death was 17, giving a death rate of 1.64 per 1,000 of the population. This is a decrease on last year's figures, and also on the five years' average 1946-1950.

The age grouping of these deaths and separation into sexes is shown in the attached Table.

### CANCER DEATHS 1951

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
10—15	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—
20—35	—	—	—
35—40	—	—	—
40—45	—	1	1
45—50	—	—	—
50—55	—	1	1
55—60	3	—	3
60—65	2	—	2
65—70	2	3	5
70—75	—	1	1
75 and over	2	2	4
TOTAL	9	8	17

The number of deaths where cancer was mentioned as a cause of death in each of the last 9 years was as follows :—

1943 .....	8	1948 .....	18
1944 .....	11	1949 .....	18
1945 .....	11	1950 .....	22
1946 .....	22	1951 .....	17
1947 .....	24		

TABLE VII  
CANCER DEATHS  
ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

Int. List No.	Sites	Number of Deaths Registered. 19 —19		Number of Deaths Registered. 1951	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
45	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx			1	—
46	Digestive organs and peritoneum			4	3
47	Respiratory System			2	—
48	Uterus			—	2
49	Other female genital organs	Previous figures		—	—
50	Breast	not		—	3
51	Male genital organs	available		1	—
52	Urinary organs			1	—
53	Skin (scrotum excepted)			—	—
54	Brain and other parts of the nervous system			—	—
55	Other and unspecified organs			—	—
	Total			9	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE VIII

NOTIFICATIONS AND AGE-GROUP ANALYSIS

DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	AGE PERIODS — YEARS											Total Deaths	Total Cases Removed to Hospital from the District			
		Under 1		1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45			45—65	65 and Over	
		1	1	1	1	10	15	20	35	45	65	—					
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	174	3	16	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	60	4	8	10	33	47	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	280	8	25	40	44	60	64	13	1	10	3	7	5	—	—	—	13

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## TABLE IX

### ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1930-51

Year	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Total
1930	—	3	6	158	—	—	1	—	8	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	193
1931	—	4	6	22	—	—	—	—	13	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
*1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	9	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
1934	—	1	6	15	—	—	2	—	6	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
1935	—	1	4	5	—	—	1	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
1936	—	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	6	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
1937	—	10	1	12	—	—	—	—	5	4	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	45
*1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	3	1	49	186	34	—	—	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
1944	—	23	2	5	8	10	—	—	6	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
1945	—	4	—	5	68	11	—	—	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
1946	—	10	1	—	44	30	—	—	9	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
1947	—	4	5	6	172	22	—	—	5	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	219
1948	—	1	1	15	122	38	—	—	6	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
1949	—	2	—	42	52	47	—	—	7	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	160
1950	—	—	3	49	112	110	—	—	11	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	289
1951	—	—	—	12	174	60	—	—	14	2	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	280

\*Figures for these years not available.

# General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

There are no hospitals of any type in the area.

### (1) General

Since 5th July, 1948, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board control all the hospitals which might serve the Mossley area, *i.e.*, the Manchester General Hospitals. Under the same Regional Board but controlled by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee, are the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne (District Infirmary and Lake Hospital) and the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital. Mossley residents can and do use both Ashton and Manchester General Hospitals.

### (2) Infectious Diseases

Hyde Hospital continues to take cases from Mossley; but no charges are now made for this service.

### (3) Maternity

Maternity cases are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

### (4) Smallpox

The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital in their area was to be used for a case of smallpox should it arise.

### (5) Puerperal Pyrexia

Cases requiring hospital treatment are received at Hyde Hospital.

### Tuberculosis

The Regional Hospital Board are responsible for the direction and control of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries which prior to 5th July, 1948, were under the control of Lancashire County Council.

Sanatorium treatment where necessary is provided and the Dispensary is in Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. New cases attend on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. (and on the first Tuesday in the month there is an additional session at 6 p.m.) also on Friday at 10 a.m. A doctor's letter should invariably be presented.

## LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Mossley is one of the six constituent districts of Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council, who are the Local Health Authority for the area and provide for the following services in Mossley :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
2. School Medical Services.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Services.
8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
9. Domestic Help.
10. Mental Health.
11. Health Education and Propaganda.

The above services are administered by the Lancashire County Council acting through their Divisional Health Committee No. 17.

The Medical Officer locally responsible for the above Divisional Health Service is :—

Dr. Alan S. Simpson,  
Divisional Medical Officer,  
Divisional Health Offices,  
St. Michael's Square,  
Ashton-under-Lyne.

### CLINICS IN THE AREA

There are three clinics in use in the area, viz. :—

**(1) Technical School, Stamford Road (Telephone Mossley 223)**

These premises are rented and one Child Welfare Centre is held here every Wednesday afternoon from 2—4 p.m.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first Tuesday in each month.

A Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic is held on the first Tuesday in the month at 3 p.m.

## **(2) School Clinic, Town Hall (Telephone Mossley 56)**

The School Clinic consists of two rooms at the top of the Building, one used as a waiting room and the other as a dental surgery or a minor ailments treatment room.

## **(3) 40, Manchester Road**

A Child Welfare Centre used every Monday afternoon.

All the above Clinics are far from satisfactory from the building aspect, and it is hoped that the erection of a new combined clinic at the Market Place will be commenced during 1952.

## **MIDWIVES**

There is one Lancashire County Council midwife residing and practising in the district, viz. :—

Nurse Basford, 10, Alphin Square, Micklehurst, Mossley.  
'Phone : Mossley 155.

## **HEALTH VISITOR AND SCHOOL NURSE**

Two whole-time County Nurses are employed in the district as follows :—

Nurse L. Coyne, School Nurse.  
Nurse D. Dawson, Health Visitor.

## **NURSING IN THE HOME**

There is one whole-time nurse employed (Miss L. I. Lawton, of 8, Foxplatt Road, Mossley—'Phone : Mossley 237) for the visitation of the sick, but there are no arrangements for the nursing of infectious diseases, e.g., measles, in the home.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

The existing ambulances and personnel located at the Ambulance Depot, Manchester Road, were incorporated in the Local Authority Scheme.

The Headquarters is the Lord Street Garage, Ashton-under-Lyne, and the Mossley Depot is in use during daylight hours apart from week-ends. At such times the service is maintained from Ashton-under-Lyne.



## FACTORIES ACT ADMINISTRATION

Prescribed particulars with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act, 1937, which are administered by the Council.

### PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	No. of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	21	17	—	—
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	62	54	—	—
Other premises under the Act ... ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	83	71	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	No. of Defects				Number of Prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— (c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1	—
Total ... ..	1	—	—	1	—

### PART VIII OF THE ACT

#### **Outwork**

There is one outworker in the classes of work specified, i.e., making wearing apparel.

#### **WATER SUPPLY**

There is a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water in the Borough. The supplying authority is the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, of which the Borough is one of the constituent authorities. The water is filtered and is subjected to chlorination as required.

Examinations of water going into supply are made by the supplying authority.

Water is supplied from public water mains direct to 3,500 dwelling-houses with a population of 10,250 (estimated). No houses are supplied by means of stand-pipes.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47**

- (a) Number of applications made during the year  
under sub-section (3) ..... None.
- (b) Number of orders made ..... None.
- (c) Comments on operation of the section ..... None.

# ANNUAL REPORT

SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1951

To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
Sewage and Market Committee

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1951.

## DRAINAGE

Eight new houses have been connected to the public sewers during the year. Private drain connections are examined prior to filling in, and all connections to the public sewers are made by the Corporation, or by contractors under the supervision of the Corporation.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFESTATION, ETC.

Disinfections have been carried out after seven cases of infectious disease. A total of nine rooms and fifteen articles of clothing and bedding was dealt with. Disinfections have also been carried out after eleven deaths from non-infectious disease, and twelve blankets have been disinfected for the County Ambulance Department.

Rooms occupied by persons suffering from tuberculosis are disinfected in cases where the patients are removed to sanatoria and in cases which terminate fatally. Householders frequently desire to have beds and bedding treated at the disinfecting station upon the fatal termination of an illness which is not notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts. In cases where the doctor in attendance or the Medical Officer of Health considers such treatment desirable, the work is done free of charge. In other cases a charge is made towards the cost incurred. Disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out at the Corporation Depot, Scout. The apparatus consists of an Alliot & Paton's Patent High Pressure Steam Disinfector.

Householders who reside within the district are supplied with disinfectant for domestic use free of charge, on application at the Town Hall. A man is in attendance on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings. The distribution of disinfectants free of charge requires to be strictly supervised, otherwise waste and misuse occur. Disinfectants should not be used in an attempt to disinfect drains and get rid of a foul odour which, on investigation, may be found to be due to some defect in the system; nor as substitutes for soap and water, fresh air, and sunlight.

One privately-owned house, comprising two rooms, has been disinfested after complaints of vermin. The method employed was to spray the house thoroughly with "Vermicine" and to follow this up with sulphur candles, which were allowed to burn for a period of 6 hours. This work was carried out by the Corporation at the expense of the owner concerned.

### SCAVENGING AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

There are 167 dry ashpits and 2,934 movable ashbins in use within the Borough. Bins are emptied each week and the contents removed to the Corporation Tip. The whole of the household refuse is collected by two Karrier "Bantam" refuse collecting vehicles. Approximately 1,700 loads of household refuse are dealt with per annum, equivalent to about 45 tons per week. No charge is at present made to shopkeepers for the removal and disposal of trade refuse. There is still approximately 20 per cent. of the refuse stored in fixed ashpits. The amount of refuse handled per week is increasing. The increased use of gas and electrical appliances for cooking and heating makes it difficult for the housewife to burn combustible refuse, especially in the summer time. The land purchased at Little Mill adjoining the Depot, has now been brought into use for tipping.

There are 2,356 pail closets, 1,464 fresh water flush closets and 138 waste water closets. The pails are emptied each week, cleaned and disinfected. The contents are mixed with a suitable absorbent and disposed of as a fertiliser.

The number of fresh water flush closets has increased by 121. Under Section 47(4) of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council has made a contribution of not more than £8 in 95 cases in which a water closet has been substituted for a pail closet. The work is undertaken voluntarily by the owners concerned, and the total number of new water closets provided under the scheme since it was adopted by the Council in July, 1945, is 373.

### SALVAGE

The salvage of waste materials has continued during the year. The following table shows the weight and value of the materials sold, with comparable totals for the previous year.

Materials	Weight.				Value.		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper .....	75	3	3	—	990	5	6
Mixed Iron .....	11	16	2	—	49	18	11
Mixed Bottles .....	4	4	2	—	11	12	4
String .....	—	5	3	—	1	3	0
Sacking .....	—	7	2	—	1	2	6
Rags .....	—	4	3	14	3	3	8
Total : 1951 .....	92	2	3	14	1,057	5	11
Total : 1950 .....	79	13	1	4	496	2	2

The waste paper is sold to a Paper Mill at Stalybridge, Cheshire.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is one Common Lodging House within the Borough. This is situated in Mill Street and the condition is fair.

### NUISANCES

214 informal notices have been served and 182 nuisances have been abated. In the majority of cases owners of property maintain their houses in a reasonable state of repair but there are some owners and agents of property who fail to carry out the most necessary work until pressure has been brought to bear by the officials of the Health Department. There is also a class of tenant who fails to maintain his house in a reasonable state of cleanliness, and several nuisances of this type have been abated.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are within the Borough one gut-scraping and one tripe-boiling establishment. They are periodically inspected and it has not been necessary to take any proceedings for infringement of the Bye-laws or Regulations. The registration of the gut-scraping establishment is for a limited period only.

### RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951

The Council have registered one premises where rag flock is used, under the above Act, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1951.

No licences have been granted in respect of premises used for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION

The licences of two slaughter-houses have been renewed during the year. As meat is supplied from a central depot at Oldham, there is no slaughtering within the Borough. Retail food-shops are inspected periodically.

Ten slaughter-men are licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector are the Officers duly authorised by the Council to administer the Meat Regulations.

The Council have adopted the model bye-laws for the handling, etc., of food.

## BAKE-HOUSES

There are 19 bakehouses within the Borough. One of these is a large, modern bakery, and the remainder are on a small scale, the occupiers baking for their own retail trade. Limewashing has been carried out when necessary, the general condition and cleanliness are good, and no offences have been found.

## MILK SUPPLY

The registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on the trade of dairy farmer was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 1st October, 1949, when the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into force.

21 distributors of milk (other than cowkeepers) are registered, 16 operating from premises in the district and five from premises outside the district.

16 dealer's licences and one dealer's supplementary licence for the distribution of Sterilised Milk, and eight dealer's licences and one dealer's supplementary licence for the distribution of Pasteurised Milk have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

9 dealer's licences and one dealer's supplementary licence for the distribution of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and one dealer's supplementary licence for the distribution of Accredited Milk, have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

## FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

## ICE CREAM PREMISES

Two premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and 22 premises for sale only.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT

The issuing of movement licences and inspections arising out of the movements of animals under licence are dealt with by the Police who, when necessary, call in on behalf of the Council a qualified veterinary surgeon for examination of contacts of notifiable disease.

## SEWAGE WORKS

The Inspectors of the Lancashire Rivers Board have visited the works on several occasions. The effluent has been variable in quality. The estimated dry weather flow at the works is 300,000 gallons per day.

The readings registered by the Flow Recording Apparatus are taken daily. These readings are forwarded periodically to the Council's Consulting Engineer.

## HOUSING

### A. Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Traditional Permanent Houses :

(1) By the Local Authority ... ..	8
(2) By other local authorities ... ..	0
(3) By other bodies or persons ... ..	0

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) ...	332
(b) Number of Inspections (formal or informal) made for the purpose ... ..	520
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	215
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	182
3.	Action under statutory powers during the year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which after service of formal notices were rendered fit :—	
(a)	By Owners ... ..	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners ... ..	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0



(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV., Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	19
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	23
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	132
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	15
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	4

## B. Housing Conditions

1. General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding :—

Commonest type of house is terraced, with two living rooms and two bedrooms, and without W.C. or bath. Age from 70 to 90 years, built of stone with solid walls and flagged ground floors, and often subject to rising dampness.

Approximate number of :—

- (a) Back-to-back houses—50.
- (b) Back-to-earth houses—80.
- (c) Other houses without through ventilation—20.

2. Sufficiency of supply of houses :—

- (a) Give some indication of extent of shortage, stating approximate number and type of houses required.— Approximately 400 applicants on revised housing lists, including approximately 250 for 2-bedroom houses.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme :—
- (i) In hand at end of year : 48 permanent houses in course of erection at the Micklehurst Site, and Tenders accepted for a further 16 houses.
  - (ii) Contemplated : Tenders to be invited for the erection of 16 permanent houses during 1952.
- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future.—None.
- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses.—Present site adequate for several years' development.
3. Overcrowding :—
- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Local Authority which have been relieved during 1951.—None.
  - (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.—None.
  - (c) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes.—None.
4. Fitness of Houses :—
- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts.—None.
  - (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply.—Approximately 80 houses drawing water from wells.
  - (c) Number of houses which have no separate closet accommodation.—Approximately 100.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are 27 factory chimneys in the district. In cases of excessive black smoke, factories are visited and are found to be willing to co-operate with the Local Authority in order to prevent this nuisance. 22 observations have been taken during the year.

*Domestic chimneys.* The Police normally deal with the question of excessive smoke from a domestic chimney.

The Council have joined the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee's Joint Scheme No. 2 for the investigation of atmospheric pollution. Two lead peroxide instruments were installed in August, 1951, one at the Town Hall and one at Lower Hey Farm, and the results obtained to the end of the year are given below :—

**Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution  
Sulphur Pollution by Lead Peroxide Method**

Results in mgm. Sulphur Trioxide per 100 sq. cms.  
exposed surface per day.

<i>Site</i>	<i>Nature of Surrounding District</i>	<i>Sept. 1951</i>	<i>Oct. 1951</i>	<i>Nov. 1951</i>	<i>Dec. 1951</i>
MOSSLEY M.B.					
Town Hall ... ..	Residential and manufacturing	0.86	1.28	1.40	1.76
Lower Hey Farm	Open country ...	1.65	1.45	2.34	2.63

**PETROLEUM ACTS AND EXPLOSIVES**

25 licences have been renewed for the storage of a maximum aggregate quantity of 24,650 gallons of petroleum spirit. Two licences have been renewed for the storage of mixed explosives. The registration of 15 premises for the storage and sale of mixed explosives (fireworks) has been renewed.

No breaches of the regulations have been found.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD B. BELL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector.

