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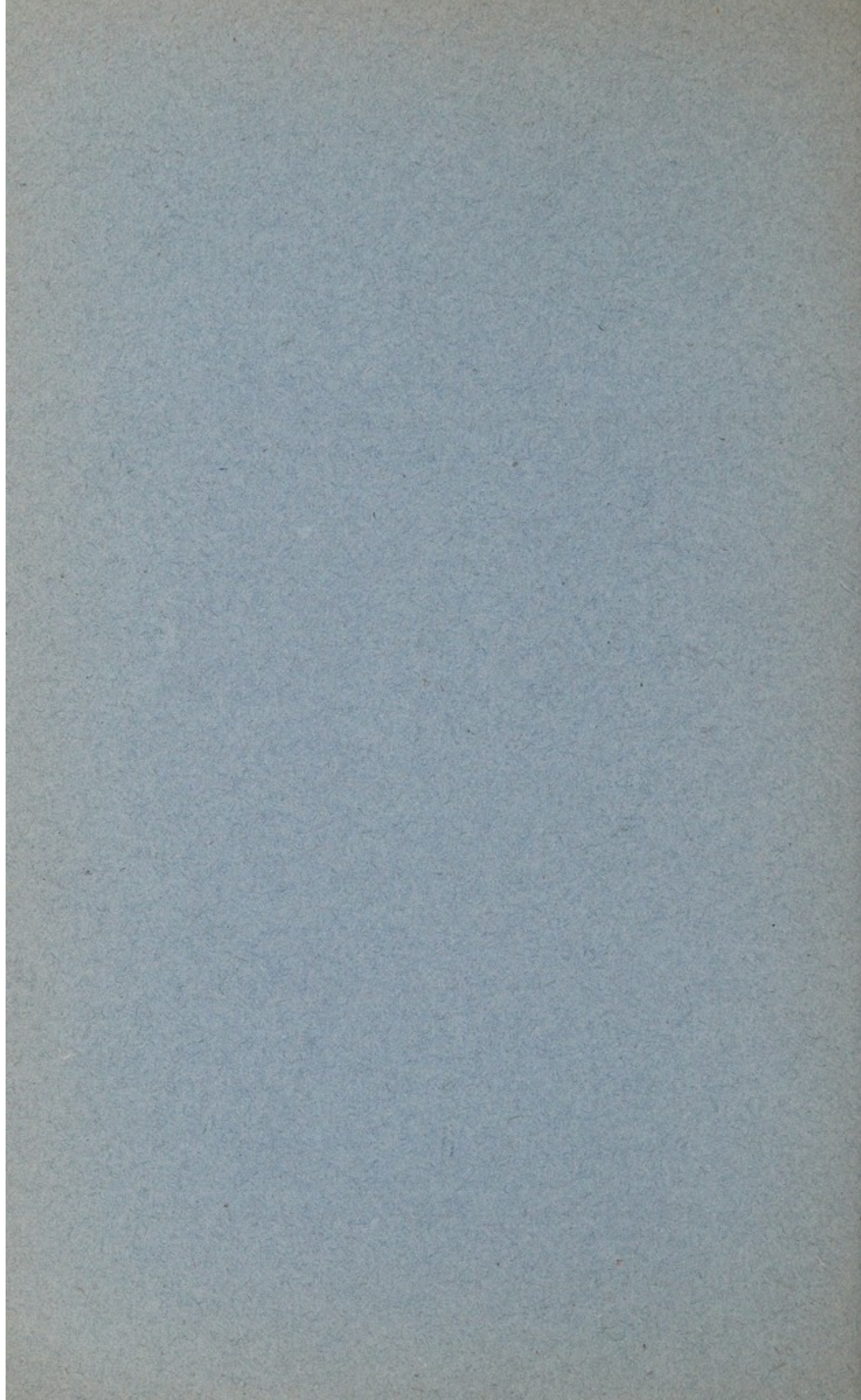


STALYBRIDGE.

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

1948



Borough of



Stalybridge

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER


OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

1948





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I N D E X.

Ambulance Service	17
Ante-Natal Clinic	17
Area of Borough	8
Bacteriological Examinations	14
Births — Rates, etc.	8 and 12
Cancer	24
Common Lodging Houses	30
Cowsheds	14
Dairies	14
Death — Rates, etc.	9 and 12
Deaths Analysis of Causes	11
Diphtheria	21
„ Immunisation	22
Disinfection	29
Disinfestation	30
Drainage	30
Factories Act, 1937	30—31
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	15—16
Food Condemned	28—29
Food Premises — Visits	29
Health Visitors' Work...	19
Housing — Representations	26
„ Inspections Made	26
„ Defects	26
Ice Cream	29
Infant Consultation Centre	18
Infantile Mortality	9, 12, 13
Infectious Disease	21
Insulin	17
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee...	5
Meat Inspection	27—28
Milkshops	14
Milk Sampling Results	15
Occupations	8

I N D E X—Continued.

Offensive Trades	31
Ophthalmic Clinic	21
Orthopædic Clinic	19—20
Penny Rate	8
Physical Features	8
Pneumonia	22
Population	8
Post Natal Clinic... ..	18
Public Health Committee	5
Rateable Value of Borough	8
Rodent Control	30
Refuse — Collection of	31
Re-Housing	24
Sale of Foods	18
Salvage	32
Scarlet Fever	22
Smoke Observations	29
Social Conditions	8
Staff	7
Tuberculosis	22—23
„ Sputum Examinations... ..	24
Ultra Violet Radiation	20
Vital Statistics	8
Voluntary Workers	19
Waste Water Closet Conversions	29
Water Supplies	16

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.

COMMITTEES

(December, 1948)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - - - -	Councillor A. Allen
Deputy Chairman - -	Councillor Grundy
The Mayor (Ex-officio) -	Councillor T. Kenworthy
Alderman Harris	Councillor Gauld
„ Porter	„ Gillott
„ Slack	„ Harrop
„ Wilson	„ Stanley
Councillor Barker	„ Storrs
„ Berry	„ Walton
	„ White

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

COMMITTEE

Chairman - - - -	Councillor A. Sidebottom
Deputy Chairman -	Councillor Gillott
The Mayor (ex-officio) -	Councillor T. Kenworthy
Alderman Porter	Councillor Slack
„ Slack	„ Storrs
Councillor Gauld	„ Walton
„ Grundy	„ White
*Mrs. L. Harris	*Mrs. M. F. McCarthy
*Mrs. J. Sykes	*Mrs. F. N. Tonge

*Mrs. I. Walker.

*Co-opted Member.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My first Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1948, is submitted to you for your consideration. The report covers a period of twelve months during which the National Health Service Act came into operation and as a result of which certain services were transferred to the Cheshire County Council as the Local Health Authority under the Act. The figures for the Maternity and Child Welfare, Diphtheria Immunisation and Ambulance Services, therefore, are for the period 1st January, 1948, to the 4th July, 1948 only.

The death rate has fallen gradually during the last four years and was 14.43 per thousand of the population during the year, while the infant mortality rate of 40.87 is the lowest experienced by the Borough with the exception of the figure for 1938. The birth rate, however, has fallen this year to 16.50 per thousand total population and is low in comparison with the figure of 17.9 for the country as a whole. There are no epidemics of major importance to record during this period.

A great deal of the work of the Department has been concerned with sub-standard houses of which there are a large number in the town, and with property defects. In Table 5 I have tried to show to what extent re-housing during the year helped to relieve overcrowded conditions, and those suffering from tuberculosis or to assist those who, on medical grounds, required other accommodation.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and the members of the Committee for their help and co-operation given to this Department throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME,
Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1949.

STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

THOMAS HOLME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (1st October, 1948).

DENTAL SURGEON.

GERALD H. FENTON, L.D.S.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

CHIEF : J. NORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL : J. F. H. WALTON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss S. A. WATSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.C.

Mrs. H. HARRISON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.C.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Health : A. CLOUGH

Miss J. NORTON

Miss D. OLLERENSHAW

M. & C. W. Miss E. M. RHODES

Mrs. D. FINNERAN (resigned 24/12/48).

Dental : Mrs. K. BARDSLEY,

W. E. LAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

J. L. MANGAN, F.R.C.S.I., Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon.

W. E. C. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., Medical Officer of
Ante-natal Department.

Mrs. M. COLLINGWOOD, M.C.S.P., Physio-therapist.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	3,190
Population Census, 1931	24,831
Population, 1948 (Mid-year estimates) ...	22,240
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1948	£103,958
Estimated amount of a Penny Rate	£394

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Stalybridge is roughly triangular in shape and is bordered on the south by the Municipal Boroughs of Dukinfield and Hyde. To the north west is situated the Municipal Borough of Ashton-u-Lyne and on the north east lie Mossley and Mottram. The river Tame which at this point is the boundary between the geographical counties of Lancashire and Cheshire divides the town, the northern half, therefore, lying in Lancashire, whilst the southern half lies in Cheshire. For administration purposes the Borough is considered to be in the County of Cheshire.

The Borough is situated on the westerly slopes of the Pennine Chain $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manchester and although the main portion of the town is built round the river Tame at an approximate height of 400 ft. above sea level, the ground rises to a height of over 1,000 ft. on the eastern boundary.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The inhabitants of the Borough are, in the main, employed in industry. These industries comprise cotton spinning and manufacturing, light engineering work, calico printing and bleach works, woollen mills and other minor industries. As is general throughout the country as a whole there is very little unemployment in the town at the present time.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year 367 births were recorded in the Borough of which 196 were males and 171 females, this gives a livebirth rate of 16.50 per thousand estimated mid-year population and shows a decrease when compared with the rate for 1947. Table 1 shows the comparative figures for the rest of the country and Table 2 gives the birth rates since 1900. From this latter table it will be seen that there was a gradual fall until the five year period immediately prior to the outbreak of World War II since when it rose gradually and reached the peak of 22.55 in 1947.

DEATH RATE.

During the year there were 321 deaths in the Borough of which 151 were males and 170 were females, giving a death rate of 14.43 per thousand estimated mid-year population which, apart from the average of the five-year period 1930—1934 is the lowest experienced by the Borough. In Table I the death rate is given along with death rates for the country as a whole and Table III gives the death rates for the last 48 years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate during the year was 40.87 per thousand livebirths as against 52.63 in 1947. It is interesting to note from Table III that this represents a considerable decrease in infant mortality since 1900. During the five-year period 1900—1904, it will be seen that the infant mortality was 210 per thousand livebirths. The infantile mortality rate is shown graphically on page 13. I think that this considerable reduction must be attributed to several factors such as the advance of medical science, improved sanitation and home conditions and also to the work performed by the Maternity and Child Welfare services.

TABLE II.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN
FOR THE YEAR 1948.
CAUSES OF DEATH

No.	GROUP CAUSE OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	..	..	..
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	..	..	..
3.	Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..
4.	Whooping Cough .....	..	1	1
5.	Diphtheria .....	..	..	..
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	7	13
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	..	1
8.	Syphilitic disease	1	..	1
9.	Influenza	2	1	3
10.	Measles .....	..	..	..
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis .....	..	..	..
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis .....	..	1	1
13m	Cancer buccal cavity & oesophagus (Males only)	3	..	3
13 f	Cancer of uterus .....	..	4	4
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	7	10
15.	Cancer of breast.....	..	6	6
16.	Cancer of other sites	17	11	28
17.	Diabetes .....	..	4	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10	26	36
19.	Heart disease	46	49	95
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	5	2	7
21.	Bronchitis	11	12	23
22.	Pneumonia	8	3	11
23.	Other respiratory diseases	3	1	4
24.	Ulceration of stomach or duodenum	1	..	1
25.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) .....	..	..	..
26.	Appendicitis	1	..	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	5	7	12
28.	Nephritis	4	4	8
29.	Puerperal and post abortive sepsis.....	..	..	..
30.	Other maternal causes .....	..	..	..
31.	Premature birth	1	5	6
32.	Congenital malformations, etc.....	4	1	5
33.	Suicide	1	2	3
34.	Road traffic accidents	1	..	1
35.	Other violent causes	2	3	5
36.	All other causes	15	13	28
	ALL CAUSES.	151	170	321

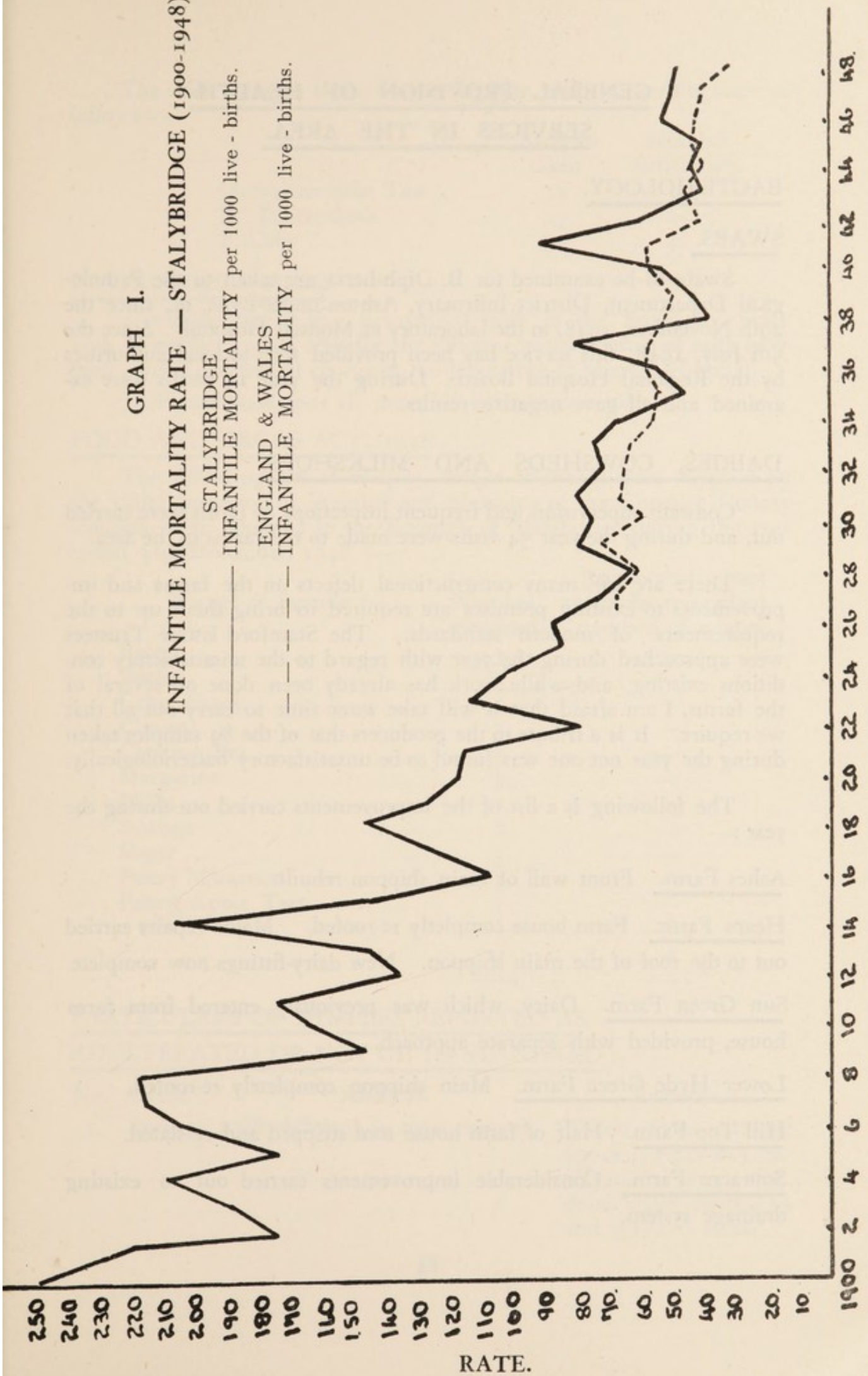
TABLE III.
BIRTH, DEATH & INFANTILE MORTALITY
RATES IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1900.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900 - 04	24.58	20.1	210
1905 - 09	23.01	18.63	193.2
1910 - 14	21.63	17.92	165.48
1915 - 19	16.83	17.75	130.9
1920 - 24	18.56	15.08	114.9
1925 - 29	14.97	14.80	81.1
1930 - 34	13.47	13.78	73.80
1935 - 39	12.94	15.02	54.6
1940 - 44	15.42	16.11	60.57
1945	17.64	15.6	46.70
1946	20.18	15.42	59.49
1947	22.55	15.11	52.63
1948	16.50	14.43	40.87

GRAPH I.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE — STALYBRIDGE (1900-1948)

STALYBRIDGE
— INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live - births.
ENGLAND & WALES
- - - INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live - births.



RATE.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES IN THE AREA.

BACTERIOLOGY.

SWABS.

Swabs to be examined for B. Diphtheriæ are taken to the Pathological Department, District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, or, since the 29th November, 1948, to the laboratory at Monsall Hospital. Since the 5th July, 1948, this service has been provided free to local authorities by the Regional Hospital Board. During the year 15 swabs were examined and all gave negative results.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Constant supervision and frequent inspections of farms were carried out, and during the year 54 visits were made to the farms in the area.

There are still many constructional defects on the farms and improvements to existing premises are required to bring them up to the requirements of modern standards. The Stamford Estate Trustees were approached during the year with regard to the unsatisfactory conditions existing, and while work has already been done on several of the farms, I am afraid that it will take some time to carry out all that we require. It is a tribute to the producers that of the 89 samples taken during the year not one was found to be unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

The following is a list of the improvements carried out during the year :—

Ashes Farm. Front wall of main shippon rebuilt.

Heaps Farm. Farm house completely re-roofed. Major repairs carried out to the roof of the main shippon. New dairy-fittings now complete.

Sun Green Farm. Dairy, which was previously entered from farm house, provided with separate approach.

Lower Hyde Green Farm. Main shippon completely re-roofed.

Hill Top Farm. Half of farm house roof stripped and re-slatted.

Souracre Farm. Considerable improvements carried out to existing drainage system.

The milk samples taken during the year, with the results were as follows :—

	Samples taken	Number satisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	32	32
B. Tuberculosis	25	25
B. Coli	32	32

PASTEURIZED MILK.

2 retailers are selling pasteurized milk in the Borough. Since 29th November, 1948, tests for the efficient pasteurization of milk have been carried out free of charge at the laboratory at Monsall Hospital.

10 Phosphatase tests all provided satisfactory results.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following list of samples, details of which were supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the Cheshire County Council, were obtained in the Borough of Stalybridge during the year ended 31st December, 1948 :—

Nature of Sample	Number obtained	Adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Bacon	3	—
Butter	3	—
Cake, Fancy	1	—
Cheese	3	—
Cooking Fat	3	—
Margarine	3	—
Milks	51	4
Sausage	2	1
Sugar	3	—
Pastry Macaroon	1	—
Pastry Apple Tart	1	—
	74	5

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES REPORTED AS ADULTERATED OR NOT UP TO STANDARD :—

No.	Article	Analysis.	Remarks.
1.	Sausage	27% deficient in meat content	Taken from sausage (price 1/2 per lb.) displayed in shop window. Seller fined £10 and £1/1/0 costs.

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|--|
| 2. | Milk | Naturally deficient in Non-fatty solids to extent of 5.2 per cent
Genuine but abnormal. | One of four samples taken from a retailer. The three others, from different producers, were also genuine. |
| 3. | Milk | Deficient in fat to the extent of ten per cent. | Retail sale. Seller Cautioned. |
| 4. | Milk | Adulterated with 12.5% of extraneous water. | Two samples were taken from a retailer, —this sample was from milk supplied to him by another retailer. The other sample of milk (his own produce) was genuine. The following day a further sample was taken in course of delivery as the supplying retailer was handing over that day's milk (see No. 5). |
| 5. | Milk | Adulterated with 15.3 per cent of extraneous water. | Corresponding follow up samples re No. 4. This sample was taken from milk in course of delivery from supplying retailer to seller of No. 4: Supplying retailer was subsequently fined £20 and £7/7/od. costs. No action was taken against seller of sample No. 4. |

WATER SUPPLIES.

7 samples of water were taken during the year, 3 chemical and bacteriological samples were taken of the Town's water supply, all being satisfactory.

In addition to the main water supply of the Borough there is in the Millbrook district, a small supply serving 185 houses, derived from a small reservoir fed from a series of springs on the adjacent hillside. This water is chlorinated and during the year 3 chemical and bacteriological

samples were taken. One sample showed the presence of coliform organisms of faecal origin and appropriate action was taken.

With regard to plumbo-solvency, 16 tap samples were taken during the year all with negative results. Calcium Carbonate is added before filtration.

The population supplied is approximately 21,900. In all cases water is supplied direct to the houses ; there are no stand pipes.

57 farms and cottages on the higher ground of the outlying parts of the Borough are supplied by spring water.

1 Bacteriological sample was taken of a supply serving several farms and cottages, and was proved to be satisfactory.

During the year no action was taken under the Public Health Act, in respect of any form of contamination.

INSULIN.

(Section 177, Public Health Act, 1936)

This section of the Public Health Act was repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the provision of insulin ~~for poor persons~~ is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and the Executive Councils.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

After eighteen months control by the Public Health Committee this service was transferred to Cheshire County Council who became responsible for maintaining it under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act. The County Council took over the personnel and two Austin ambulances, the building itself, being the property of the Highways Department, remained with the Corporation.

During the half year the figures are as follows :—

1,745 calls received, 30 of these being accident cases, the ambulances travelling a distance of 9,644 miles.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In accordance with Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, this service was transferred to the Cheshire County Council as the Local Health Authority on the appointed day. The period under review is therefore from 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

No. of clinics held	12
No. of attendances made	129
No. of expectant mothers attending	40

The Consultant obstetrician, Dr. W. E. C. Thomes, records these comments on the work of the ante-natal department—"The only observation which I have to make is the unsatisfactory arrangements re Dental Inspection and Treatment. I have found that expectant mothers are willing to receive treatment if they were seen at the same time as the ante-natal clinic is held—as they then feel it is more part of the ante-natal treatment. I also think that it is necessary to have the Rhesus factor and Wassermann reaction done on ante-natal patients."

It was unfortunately found impossible for the dental officer to be present at the ante-natal clinics owing to his commitments elsewhere at these times, and since the service was transferred to the Cheshire County Council he has resigned to take up another appointment.

POST NATAL CLINIC.

During the year 20 cases were seen and 30 attendances were made.

INFANT CONSULTATION CENTRE.

Number of Sessions held	59
Total number of Attendances of Infants ...	3568
Average Attendance per Session	60
Total number of children who attended the Centre for the first time during this period :—	
(a) Under 1 year of age	171
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	33

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRE.

	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years
1st Visits	171	26	5	1	1
Subsequent Visits ...	2502	626	114	78	44

SALE OF FOODS.

The principal sales made at the Clinics were :—

- 2,995 packets of dried milk.
- 102½ lbs. of Virol.
- 133 bottles of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
- 295 packets of other foods.
- 933 bottles of strained Vegetables.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the assistance given at the Clinics throughout the year by the undermentioned ladies :—

Mrs. Tonge	Mrs. Slack
Mrs. McCarthy	Mrs. Woolley
Mrs. I. Walker	Mrs. Jessop
Mrs. Booth	Miss Hill

Mrs. Hebdige

HEALTH VISITOR'S WORK.

The following is a summary of the visits made by the two Health Visitors during the period :—

Number of primary visits to children 0—1 year (following notification of birth)	214
Number of primary visits to transfers of all ages	30
Number of other visits to children 0—1 years	728
„ of other visits to children 1—2 years	506
„ of other visits to children 2—3 years	309
„ of other visits to children 3—4 years	257
„ of other visits to children 4—5 years	297
„ of visits re infant deaths	9
„ of visits re stillbirths	9
„ of visits re ante-natal cases	6
„ of visits re post-natal cases	3
„ of visits re infections disease	15
Special visits	5
	<hr/>
	2388

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

Number of sessions at which Orthopædic Surgeon was present	6
Number of children examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	82
Number of Sessions held	46
Number of attendances made	190
Types of all cases dealt with :—	
Postural deformities	3
Genu valgum	429
Genu varus	4
Pronated feet	26
Infantile Paralysis	2
Other conditions	11
	<hr/>
	475
	<hr/>

ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION.

TREATMENT OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Debility	70
Cervical Adentitis	—
Post Inf. Disease	6
Rickets	1
Genu Valgum	5
Genu Varus	1
Anorexia	—
Bronchitis	3
Other conditions	16
No. of Children Treated	102
Attendances	991

I am indebted to Mr. J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.I., who succeeded Mr. W. Sayle Creer, for the following report :—

The commonest condition which we have to treat in the pre-school child is genu valgum with or without associated flat foot. It would appear that these one time rare deformities are on the increase. This is not the case however. Rather are more cases being spotted at an early age. This is made possible by the improved medical services and prompt diagnosis. Rickets and bow legs have not appeared with anything like the frequency they did and as we have had a decline in their incidence so we hope to have a decline in the incidence of the other deformities of children. Alteration of the children's shoes is now carried out in the treatment of pronated or flat feet. If associated with mild genu valgum the altered shoes suffice for both conditions. For the more severe cases of genu valgum, night splints are adopted. The big difficulty is to impress upon those looking after the children the vital importance of having the shoes altered and then, that they should be worn constantly. It is hard sometimes to convince some people of the folly of making the child wear corrected shoes for part of the day and then "pumps" or no shoes at all for the rest of the day. On the whole the mothers are co-operative and work hard.

Other conditions such as toe deformities and postural deformities are easily corrected if caught in time. Fortunately our number of infantile paralysis cases is small. The two cases we are taking are progressing well. It is too soon yet to reach any conclusion as to ultimate recovery.

I have to express my appreciation of the staff at the clinic who work so wholeheartedly and conscientiously in carrying out various treatments, for a great deal depends on their constant supervision of exercises and for their co-operation with physiotherapeutic treatment.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

10 pre-school children attended and spectacles were issued to 2 cases. In all, 12 attendances were made.

As previously, the majority of cases referred, 8, suffered from strabismus (squint).

No. of cases on Register at beginning of 1948	10
No. of new cases during year	2
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>
No. of cases removed from Register during period	6
	<hr/>
No. of cases remaining at 5th July, 1948	6
	<hr/>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE 4.

Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases during the period 1944 — 1948.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Diphtheria	—	4	4	5	17
Scarlet Fever	23	8	10	12	38
Tuberculosis (all forms)	18	28	20	24	28
Measles	91	464	9	171	104
Whooping Cough	75	36	167	60	80
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	10	17	19	16	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	217	557	230	289	295

It will be seen that the number of notified cases of measles fell from 464 in 1947 to 91 this year which is consistent with the epidemiological features of this disease.

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS.

DIPHTHERIA.

I am pleased to report the only case of diphtheria notified was not confirmed on further investigation and the case was therefore struck off the notification register.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children protected by Diphtheria Immunisation up to 4th July, 1948.

AGE	under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5—9 1939- 1943	10—14 1934- 1938	Total under 15
Number Immunised	—	68	176	153	176	934	893	2400
Percentage ..			30.6			68.05		52.62

SCARLET FEVER.

23 cases were notified of these 6 were removed to hospital.

PNEUMONIA.

While 11 deaths were recorded as due to this disease, only 4 notifications were received.

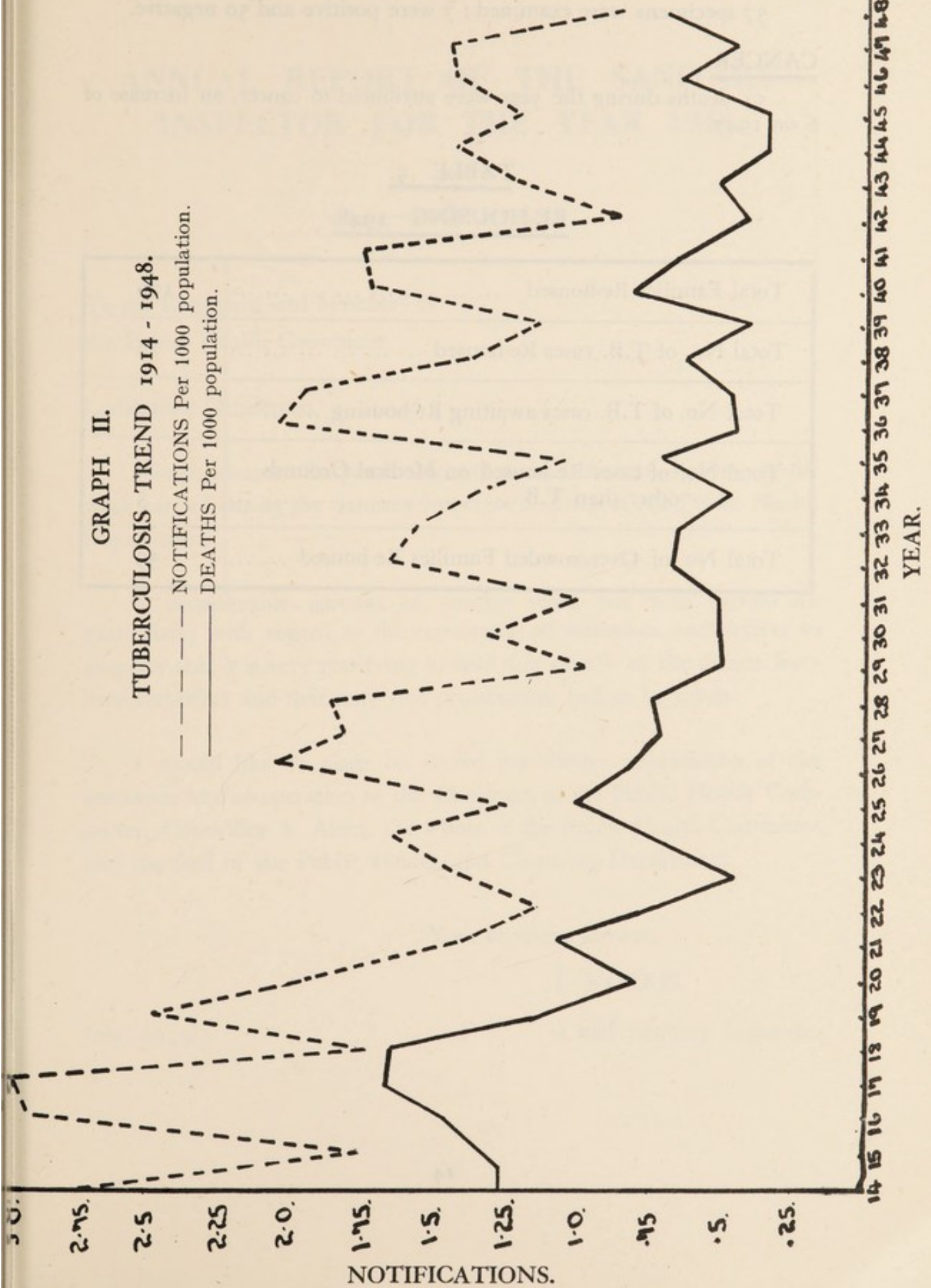
TUBERCULOSIS.

I have reproduced here a graph showing the notifications of tuberculosis for the Borough since 1914, along with the deaths from that disease. There was a fall in the death rates until 1923 after which the rate remained fairly constant in the region of 0.50 per thousand population. The notifications have fluctuated from year to year but the fall from almost 2.95 per 1,000 in 1917 to 1.2 in 1922 is most marked. It is interesting to note that the figures for the war years 1939—1945 are lower than those for the 1914—1918 war. The notifications for the year 1948 are the lowest recorded since 1914.

GRAPH II.

TUBERCULOSIS TREND 1914 - 1948.

--- NOTIFICATIONS Per 1000 population.
 — DEATHS Per 1000 population.



TUBERCULOSIS — SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

57 specimens were examined ; 7 were positive and 50 negative.

CANCER.

51 deaths during the year were attributed to cancer, an increase of 6 on 1947.

TABLE 5.
RE-HOUSING 1948.

Total Families Re-housed	170
Total No. of T.B. cases Re-housed	12
Total No. of T.B. cases awaiting Re-housing	10
Total No. of cases Re-housed on Medical Grounds other than T.B.	3
Total No. of Overcrowded Families Re-housed	59

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1948.



To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Public Health Department.

A considerable amount of routine work has been carried out particularly with regard to the remedying of nuisances and defects to property and it is very gratifying to note that 96.7% of the defects have been remedied and that only two prosecutions had to be taken.

I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor A. Allen, the whole of the Public Health Committee and the staff of the Public Health and Cleansing Department.

Your obedient servant,

J. NORRIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

July, 1949.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

Two prosecutions were taken during the year and abatement orders were granted by the Magistrates in each case.

27 formal and 541 informal notices dealing with 1654 defects were served.

Re-visits covering the 12 months ended 31st December, 1948, have been completed and the figures show the 96.79% of the defects have been remedied.

20 formal and 220 informal notices requiring the provision of 474 ashbins were served. Every defective bin was renewed. 3 ashbins were supplied in default of formal notice. 675 ashbins were sold by the Department in 1948 as against 854 in 1947.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

One house has been represented as unfit for human habitation.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in dealing with the poorer type of working class property and during the year it was necessary to draw the attention of the Borough Surveyor to a number of properties which were becoming dangerous. It is hoped that before long a start at least will be made in clearing this sub-standard property.

VISITS.

	1947.	1948.
Inspection of Houses	1670	1466
„ Drains, closets, etc.	402	405
„ Ashbins, etc.	54	14
„ Offensive Accumulations	30	5
„ Farms, Dairies, Milkshops	83	54
„ Factories	68	167
„ Offensive Trades	8	8
„ Food Premises	337	185
Visits to Slaughterhouse	94	189
„ Tip	62	87
„ regarding C.D.A.	24	29
„ Infectious Disease cases	69	75
„ Houses-let-in-Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses	9	6
„ Shops	242	2
Smoke Observations	86	156
Milk Samples	87	79
Water Samples	13	7
Ice Cream Samples	—	71
Rodent Control	—	1276

Interviews	644	694
Miscellaneous	304	485
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	4286	5460
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

On the 13th September, 1948, the Ministry of Food opened the Booth Street Slaughterhouse as an additional slaughtering centre for this area. The opening of these premises caused considerable extra work. Prior to September 13th, meat inspection was carried out at Dukinfield Slaughterhouse one week in four on a rota with meat inspectors from Dukinfield and Ashton, an arrangement which worked very well indeed. Since that date the whole of the animals slaughtered at Booth Street Slaughterhouse have been inspected by the Stalybridge Meat Inspectors.

TABLE 6

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	770	476	953	4268	14
Number Inspected.....	770	476	953	4268	14
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	1	4	6	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	228	210	2	173	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	29.61	44.33	0.63	4.19	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	43	2	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	212	252	5	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	28.18	61.97	0.73	—	—

ANIMALS INSPECTED.

	1947	1948
Bulls	19	17
Cows	445	476
Heifers and Bullocks	544	753
Calves	435	953
Sheep	2816	4268
Pigs	19	14

The approximate weight of meat and offals condemned is as follows :—

	1947.	1948.
Tubercular	26860 lbs.	46385 lbs.
Non-Tubercular	5930 lbs.	10135 lbs.
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	32790 lbs.	56520 lbs.

Details of meat and offals condemned are as follows :

	1947.	1948.
Whole carcase	29	61
Part carcase	38	45
Heads and Tongues... ..	115	218
Lungs	320	470
Diaphragms	85	100
Hearts	36	77
Livers	532	718
Stomachs	38	71
Mesenteries and Intesines ...	50	152
Spleens	67	99
Kidneys	13	25
Plucks	—	16
Tails	—	25
Udders	—	138

In addition, the following has been condemned :—

152 tins Meat	7 tins Mussels
99 „ Fish	120 jars Pickles
296 „ Vegetables	12 cartons Fish
79 „ Fruit	84 packets Junket Compos.
219 „ Milk	19 „ Chocolate Cup
165 „ Soup	72 phials Junket
40 „ Marmalade	43 lbs corned beef
9 „ Jam	336 „ beef fat
40 „ Fruit Juice	25 „ imported meat
1 „ Pudding	57 „ Fruit
2 „ M. and V.	282 „ Fish
5 „ Stew	24 „ Beef Steak

3 tins Syrup	392 lbs Seed Potatoes
12 „ Sausage	5 „ Cheese
12 „ Sweet Corn	7 „ Walnuts
2 „ Dog Food	17 ozs. Coconut Cake
2 „ Fish Paste	Mixture

FOOD PREMISES.

185 visits were made to food premises during 1948. Every effort has been made to further the cause of food hygiene in food premises.

ICE CREAM.

38 Methylene Blue samples were taken during the year as against 15 in 1947. The samples were graded as follows: —

Grade	Manufactured	
	In Borough	Outside Borough
1	6	7
„ 2	7	2
„ 3	5	6
„ 4	1	4

All unsatisfactory samples have been followed up and copies of sample results were forwarded to local authorities in whose area the outside manufacturers were producing.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

156 smoke observations were taken during the year as against 86 in 1947, and 6 in 1946. 7% of the observations exceeded the time allowed for dense smoke as against 18.6% in 1947. One statutory notice was served and following the service of the notice considerable improvement was noticed. At the end of the year steps were being taken to organise a course in Boiler House Practice at the local Technical School.

DISINFECTION.

18 houses were fumigated. 9 beds, 27 blankets, 21 pillows and bolsters and 29 other articles were disinfected.

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

A grant of £8 or half the cost of the conversion is made to owners of property wishing to convert waste water closets. Applications for grant in respect of 61 water closets were received during the year as against 10 in 1947. The increase in the number of applications is welcomed and it is hoped to eliminate the whole of the waste water closets in the Borough in the not too distant future.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Rodent Operative made 1,227 visits during the year. The sewers were treated twice during the year — once during June and July and on a second occasion during November and December.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one registered common lodging house and two houses-let-in-lodgings. Occasional visits are paid to these premises and certain defects were found and remedied during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

An existing rubble drain at Binns Street was reconstructed with earthenware pipes and an existing Storm Water Overflow in Bayley Street was fitted with a flap valve at its outlet to the River Tame.

35 drains, 58 waste water closets, 17 fresh water closets and 7 waste water gullies have been opened by the Department employees.

DISINFESTATION.

Insecticide containing D.D.T. is used for disinfestation and the number of premises treated by this method during the twelve months was 11.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

167 visits to bakehouses and other factories have been made during the year as against 114 in 1947. 18 informal notices have been served and 16 have been complied with. It is hoped that the outstanding notices will be complied with in the near future.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
Factories without Mechanical Power	40	4	—	—
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	153	163	18	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises ..	—	—	—	—
	193	167	18	—

2.—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilating (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .	50	44	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
Other offences	3	3	1	—
	63	57	1	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One set of premises is used for the trade of tripe boiling, two for marine stores, and one for rag and bone dealer. These premises are periodically visited and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

CLEANSING.

COLLECTION.

	1947	1948.
Ashbins emptied	310,489	298,249
Loads of refuse removed	3,389	4,021
	tons cwts.	tons cwts.
Average weight per load	2 5½	2 5¼
Approx. weight of refuse removed	7,731 tons	9,098 tons.

DISPOSAL.

During the year 43½ acres of land were bought in the Brushes valley for tipping purposes. Tipping was commenced at the Brushes in October.

The number of loads tipped is as follows :—

Glent Tip.	Bower Fold Tip.	Brushes Tip.
1,100	1,492	700
1,296 loads of covering material were used.		

SALVAGE.

A further substantial increase in the income received from the sale of salvage was recorded during the year. The gross income rose from £1,793 in 1947 to £2,227 in 1948.

Comparative figures are as follows :—

<u>1947.</u>	Weight		Income
	T.	C.	£
Paper	145	4	976 (includes subsidy)
Kitchen Waste	306	18	645 "
Metal	9	8	41
Bottles	15	0	89
Textiles	2	4	29
Sundries... ..		11	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	479	5	£1,793

<u>1948</u>	Weight		Income
	T.	C.	£
Paper	179	18	1200 (includes subsidy)
Kitchen Waste	332	19	791 "
Metal	16	16	56
Bottles	25	7	115
Textiles	1	17	43
Sundries	4	16	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	561	12	£2,227

192 loads of kitchen waste were collected.

During the year 177 household containers were distributed in certain parts of the Borough. Collection figures show that the amount collected was approximately 100% higher than the amount collected from communal bins in the same areas. Unfortunately the cost of collection was far in excess of the communal bin collection and it was decided not to extend the area. There is no doubt that the household container system of collection is the ideal method of collecting kitchen waste but at the present price paid for kitchen waste it is uneconomical.

