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Borough of



Accrington

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

including the

Reports of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

FRANK KENNIFORD, M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

== 1959 ==



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== 1959 ==

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1959-60

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR J. HODSON, J.P.

(ex-officio)

Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR J. B. BIRCH

Vice-Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR W. M. SPROUL

ALDERMAN W. BROWNBILL

* „ A. DAWSON

*COUNCILLOR N. BENTLEY

„ H. BROWN

„ J. W. CHADWICK

„ R. LIVERSAGE

„ J. McLAUGHLIN

„ P. McLAUGHLIN

„ W. RIDEHALGH

* „ A. WADE

* Members of the Health Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

FRANK KENNIFORD, M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent:

KEITH FODEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

JOHN EDDLESTON, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

TREVOR RILEY, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEREK H. WESTWELL, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspectors:

JAMES M. PILKINGTON

KEVIN H. BAILEY

Senior Foreman and Mechanical Supervisor:

ERNEST LIVESEY

CLERICAL STAFF:

Public Health Offices:

ROBERT McCONNELL, D.M.A. (Chief Clerk)

JOHN WALMSLEY (Senior Clerk)

Mrs. A. THORNLEY

Cleansing Depôt:

ROBERT A. WALMSLEY

Refuse Disposal Works:

WALTER OGDEN

19, St. James' Street,

Accrington.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Accrington.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1959.

A striking feature is the steep rise in the number of births, the highest since 1949. Whether this marks a definite change, or is a phenomenon of one year only remains to be seen. It is also the first time since 1949 that births have exceeded deaths.

Infant mortality at 26.2 although somewhat above the astonishing figures of 19.1 in 1958, and 17.5 in 1955, remains close to the national figure and for an industrial town in northern climate can be considered reasonable although giving no grounds for us to sit back contentedly.

1959 was a year of high prevalence of measles, and this may be expected again in 1961. A troublesome, not dangerous, outbreak of sonne dysentery again occurred. Other infectious diseases were not prevalent. Tuberculosis, which Sir William Osler once called "captain of the men of death" is now a comparatively rare cause of death.

The continued happy relations which I enjoy with my colleagues and the interest and warm support of the Council made the year another pleasant stage in my work.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD C. WEBSTER.

Medical Officer
of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulances

Home Nursing

Home Helps

Maternity & Child Welfare

School Medical Service

Tuberculosis (Home Visiting)

Welfare of Aged

Provided by Lancashire
County Council

Hospitals

Venereal Diseases Treatment

Tuberculosis Treatment

Provided by Manchester
Regional Hospital Board

Laboratory

At local hospitals and
Manchester Public Health
Laboratory

Public Analyst - - - - - Mr. H. Dedicoat, F.R.I.C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Housing.

See Public Health Inspector's Report. The problem remains very large.

A. No. of New houses built in 1959:—

1. By the Corporation, Nil.
2. By other bodies or persons, 62.

B. 1. No. on waiting list for houses, 522.

2. No. of applicants known to be living in lodgings, 28.

- C. 1. No. of cases of overcrowding brought to notice during the year, 2.
2. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year, 2.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighteen (18) new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 15 were respiratory cases and 3 non-respiratory.

The incidence of males to females infected was as follows:-

Respiratory, 10 males, 5 females.

Non-Respiratory, 1 male, 2 females.

Two (2) deaths were caused by this disease in 1959, and these were made up as follows:—

Respiratory, 2 males, 0 females.

The age groups into which these deaths fall can be seen on the statistical sheet on Tuberculosis.

Total number of cases on the active register at 31st December, 1959:—

Respiratory males 108 females 66 = 174

Non-Respiratory „ 15 „ 8 = 23

197

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications were received in respect of 466 cases during the year 1959. There were 20 cases of Scarlet Fever, 225 cases of Measles, 3 cases of Pneumonia, 42 cases of Whooping Cough, 1 case of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis, 15 cases of Food Poisoning, 158 cases of Dysentery, 1 case of Meningococcal Meningitis, and 1 case of Erysipelas.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 593 deaths registered in the Borough in 1959. Of these 312 were males and 281 females. The Death Rate for the year was 15.1 as compared with that for the country as a whole which was 11.6.

Heart Diseases headed the list as the cause of death, being responsible for 198 of the registered deaths. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System came second with 111 deaths and Cancer came third with 98 deaths.

It will be seen then that

33.39% of deaths were due to Heart Diseases.

18.72% " " " Vascular Lesions of
Nervous System.

16.53% " " " Cancerous Diseases.

0.34% " " " Tuberculosis.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 4,418.

Population (Census 1931), 42,991.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population,
mid-1959, 39,160.

Population—Preliminary Census, 1951, 40,671.

No. of inhabited houses, (Census 1931), 12,019; (1959, 14,600).

Rateable Value, £446,447.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,817.

The social conditions of the Borough are generally good. Chief industries are textile weaving, finishing and printing, textile and general engineering, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Live Births—Legitimate | 310 | 278 | 588 |
| Illegitimate | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 320 | 291 | 611 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Stillbirths | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Deaths of Infants under 1 year | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Deaths (all ages) | 312 | 281 | 593 |
| Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population | | | 15.6 |
| Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) | | | 33.2 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population | | | 15.1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Deaths from puerperal causes: | Death-rate per 1,000 total | |
| | Deaths. | (live and still) births. |
| Puerperal & post-abortive sepsis | Nil. | Nil. |
| Other maternal causes | Nil. | Nil. |

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:

| | |
|--|-------|
| All Infants per 1,000 live births | 26.20 |
| Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... | 27.21 |
| Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births... | Nil |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 98 |
| „ „ Measles (all ages) | 0 |
| „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) | 0 |
| „ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | 0 |
| „ „ Pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages) | 2 |
| „ „ Other forms of tuberculosis (all ages) | 0 |

**TOTAL NUMBERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT
DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.**

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Infant Deaths. | Infant Mortality. |
|-------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1959 | 611 | 593 | 16 | 26.2 |
| 1958 | 524 | 652 | 10 | 19.1 |
| 1957 | 551 | 584 | 16 | 29.0 |
| 1956 | 560 | 588 | 21 | 37.5 |
| 1955 | 513 | 578 | 9 | 17.5 |
| 1954 | 543 | 579 | 21 | 38.7 |
| 1953 | 547 | 531 | 16 | 29.3 |
| 1952 | 551 | 563 | 14 | 25.4 |
| 1951 | 581 | 675 | 23 | 39.6 |
| 1950 | 564 | 614 | 22 | 39.0 |

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS DURING 1959.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--|-------|---------|--------|
| Tuberculosis, Respiratory | 2 | — | 2 |
| Tuberculosis, Other forms | — | — | — |
| Syphilitic Disease | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — |
| Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases ... | — | — | — |
| Malignant Neoplasm: | | | |
| Stomach | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Lung, Bronchus | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Breast | — | 4 | 4 |
| Uterus | — | 4 | 4 |
| Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms | 23 | 27 | 50 |
| Leukaemia, Aleukaemia | — | — | — |
| Diabetes | — | 5 | 5 |
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System... | 45 | 66 | 111 |
| Coronary Disease, Angina | 70 | 40 | 110 |
| Hypertension with Heart Disease | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Other Heart Disease | 31 | 42 | 73 |
| Other Circulatory Disease | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Influenza | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Pneumonia | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Bronchitis | 28 | 12 | 40 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 2 | — | 2 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea | 2 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | 4 | — | 4 |
| Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion | — | — | — |
| Congenital Malformations | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Other defined and Ill-Defined Diseases | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| All other Accidents | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Suicide | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Homicide and Operations of War | 1 | — | 1 |
| | <hr/> 312 | <hr/> 281 | <hr/> 593 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year
1959.

| | Total cases notified. |
|--|--------------------------|
| Smallpox | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 20 |
| Diphtheria (including membranous croup) | — |
| Food Poisoning | 15 |
| Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid) | — |
| Measles (excluding German Measles) | 225 |
| Whooping Cough | 42 |
| Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal) | 3 |
| Puerperal pyrexia | — |
| Meningococcal Meningitis | 1 |
| Acute poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) | 1 |
| Acute polio-encephalitis | — |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Encephalitis lethargica | — |
| Dysentery | 156 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | — |
| Erysipelas | 1 |
| Malaria (contracted in this country) | — |
| (Abroad) | — |
| | <hr/> |
| Total ... | 464 |
| | <hr/> |

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during the year 1959.

NEW CASES.

| Age Periods Years. | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
|-----------------------|------------|----|----------------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 10 | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — | — |
| 25 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 35 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| 45 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 55 | — | — | — | — |
| 65 and upwards | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Age unknown | — | — | — | — |
| | <hr/> | | | |
| Totals ... | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| | <hr/> | | | |

DEATHS.

| Age Periods Years. | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
|-----------------------|------------|----|----------------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — | — |
| 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 35 | — | — | — | — |
| 45 | — | — | — | — |
| 55 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 65 and upwards | — | — | — | — |
| Age unknown | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 2 | — | — | — |

FOOD POISONING.

Fifteen cases were notified during the year.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS.

In 1959 the following examinations were carried out, viz:—

| | By M.O.H. | By Assistant M.O. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Superannuation Acts | 58 | 21 |
| Other examinations | 14 | — |

**PUBLIC HEALTH
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.**

ANNUAL REPORT, 1959.

Public Health and Cleansing Department,

44, Union Street,

ACCRINGTON.

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Fifth Annual Report on the work of the Borough's Public Health Inspectors for the year 1959, and on the Public Cleansing Services for the year ended 31st March, 1960.

I had hoped to present my report at a rather earlier date but circumstances have prevented me from doing so. While this may detract somewhat from its topicality, the report does provide a statistical record of the work of the Department. Although brief reference only is made to certain aspects of public health work it is possible to obtain a general picture of the services required to promote environmental hygiene.

The Department fortunately retained a full establishment during the year. Their responsibilities included housing conditions, nuisances, sanitation, infectious disease and vermin control, atmospheric pollution, etc. Inspection of food premises and the examination of meat and other foods ensured the fitness of food supplies, while sampling measures kept a check on adulteration or misdescription.

It is difficult to present in print a comprehensive picture of supervisory work of this nature, especially when there is nothing really concrete to show from administering legal enactments or hygienics. Nevertheless, your inspectoral staff paid some 11,715 visits to various premises during the year. Action to promote public health can be statutory, but more often informal action achieves better results, especially when dealing with a modern enlightened public.

Much of the work, e.g., food hygiene, is of a continuous nature, as indeed will be future efforts to secure clean air. The work involved in the creation of smoke control areas can only be carried out at the expense of other important sanitary measures, unless consideration is given to augmenting staffs so as to give clean air its proper place in the scheme of things.

By the time this is published it is expected that the tenants of the largest area of slum properties in the town, i.e., Plantation Mill Square, will have been re-housed, thereby leaving the way clear for operations to begin in respect of other smaller areas in the town.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Accrington and District Water Board from upland sources (Reservoirs:- Dean Clough, Mitchell's House, Burnley Road and Plantation Mill), and from underground sources (Altham and Dean Boreholes and Rishton Colliery).

In addition a bulk supply is obtained from Manchester Corporation (Haweswater Aqueduct), and a similar supply from Burnley was discontinued by that Corporation in August. The loss to the Board of 200,000 gallons of water per day from Burnley Corporation was a direct result of the exceptionally dry summer. However, due to emergency measures and a praiseworthy economy of water by consumers, a continuous supply was maintained over the period, and the use of approximately 50 standpipes, which were erected as a precautionary measure, was avoided.

All public water supplies are passed through pressure filters and are chlorinated. Water from one reservoir (Mitchell's House) is soft moorland (peaty) water, having a low pH value, and is treated with lime and chalk after filtration to neutralise acidity. Water from the other sources is not liable to plumbo-solvency, and daily examinations are carried out by the Water Board to ascertain pH value, a standard of 8.0 being sought.

The Board are always vigilant for contamination and exercise all due care in ensuring a safe and wholesome water supply. Routine samples are taken by the Board at monthly intervals from every source of supply, such samples being submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Water Engineer, Mr. R. Jackson, has kindly supplied the information that, during the year under review, 328 samples of water were submitted by the Board for bacteriological examinations, together with 9 samples for chemical analysis, the results being satisfactory. Three samples of treated water for chemical analysis and three for bacteriological examination taken by the Department were certified satisfactory by the Public Analyst.

The number of houses in the Borough which do not receive a mains' supply but have private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc., is approximately 50, these premises being situated in the rural parts of the town.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of waste water closets was further reduced during the year, 321 having been converted to the fresh water flushed type.

The various types of sanitary convenience in use at dwelling-houses in the Borough are as follow:—

| | 1959 |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Fresh water closets | 11,241 |
| Waste water closets | 3,823 |
| Pail closets | 95 |

In view of the pressure of work on the local building trades in recent years, due to the improvement and modernisation of industrial, commercial and domestic premises, it is considered that the conversion of 321 waste water closets during the year can be regarded with some satisfaction.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Complaints regarding the littering of bin-sheds with refuse invariably lay the blame on the collectors, and, while some criticism may have been justified, investigations have often revealed the cause to be defective dustbins or on occasions carelessness on the part of householders.

A survey of the refuse storage arrangements at some 14,000 premises has been carried out, resulting in the renewal this year of 1,156 dustbins. Action towards the completion of renewals and attention to defective bin-shed doors and locks continues.

HOUSING ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Table gives a summarised list of nuisances and housing defects discovered in dwelling-houses during the year and dealt with by the service of notices. It will no doubt be appreciated that where the number of defects, etc., remedied exceeds the number discovered, this is due to the fact that many such defects discovered in the previous year have been remedied during the year under review.

In many cases owners are persuaded to remedy defects voluntarily without the necessity of written notices. Such informal action occupies much of the inspectors' time, but results are usually worth-while.

In addition to the defects referred to in the table, blockages were removed by the Department's employees from drains and sanitary conveniences at 1,859 premises.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

INTERNAL.

| | By Notice | | Otherwise | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Discovered | Remedied | Discovered | Remedied |
| Windows: | | | | |
| Woodwork | 25 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Cords | 11 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Fasteners | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glazing and putties ... | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Mastic pointing | 13 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Doors: | | | | |
| Doors | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Casings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thresholds or weatherboards | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hinges and fittings ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pointing | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Floors: | | | | |
| Boarded | 10 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Flagged | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Damp | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Water under | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| Walls: | | | | |
| Plaster | 19 | 30 | 9 | 8 |
| Skirting boards | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Damp | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceilings: | | | | |
| Plaster | 9 | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| Raining-in | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Panttries, etc.: | | | | |
| Walls | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceilings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Staircases: | | | | |
| Walls | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceilings | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Treads or risers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Handrails or balustrades | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open to bedrooms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | By Notice | | Otherwise | |
|--|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Discovered | Remedied | Discovered | Remedied |

Fireplaces :

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Fire-ranges (ironwork) | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Firegrates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiling | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire backs | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Flues (chimney or oven) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Side boilers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ovens | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jambs or Lintels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Insufficient light | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Insufficient ventilation ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electrical fittings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gas fittings | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sinks | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lavatory basins or baths... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waste pipes—sinks, etc. ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Insufficient water supply... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Water pipes or fittings ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooking facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washing facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Storage facilities ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water in cellar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carried forward | 121 | 172 | 43 | 36 |

DWELLING-HOUSES.**EXTERNAL.**

| | By Notice | | Otherwise | |
|--|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Discovered | Remedied | Discovered | Remedied |

Dustbins or Bin-sheds :

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bins | 561 | 441 | 653 | 715 |
| Lids | 423 | 326 | 540 | 595 |
| Doors | 210 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Locks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frames | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Structures | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Misuse of Dustbin | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

| | By Notice | | Otherwise | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Discovered | Remedied | Discovered | Remedied |
| Sanitary Accommodation, | | | | |
| Drains, etc.: | | | | |
| Waste water or trough | | | | |
| closets | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fresh water closets ... | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 |
| W.C. pedestals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W.C. water pipes or | | | | |
| fittings | 1 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| W.C. flushing cisterns. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Soil pipes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closet structures | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Closet doors or fittings. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Door casings | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Pails or privies | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cesspools or sewage | | | | |
| disposal plants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drains | 10 | 11 | 47 | 47 |
| Gullies, channel dishes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Coal Storage: | | | | |
| Structures | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Doors or fittings | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Door-casings | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| None provided | | | | |
| externally | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yard: | | | | |
| Doors or fittings | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Door jambs or lintels... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Walls | 13 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Surfaces | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Drainage | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Slate Hangings | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Garden Walls | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Roofs | 23 | 28 | 2 | 2 |
| Eaves gutters | 25 | 22 | 10 | 11 |
| Rain water pipes | 16 | 15 | 7 | 7 |
| Waste pipes | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Chimney stacks or pots ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| House walls (external) ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Wall pointing | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Cement rendering | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Doorsteps or window or | | | | |
| door jambs | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other structures | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Refuse accumulations | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| External Decoration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brought forward | 121 | 172 | 43 | 36 |
| | <hr/> 1470 | <hr/> 2116 | <hr/> 1356 | <hr/> 1466 |

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

| | Houses | Flats |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| (a) By the local authority | — | — |
| (b) By other local authorities | — | — |
| (c) By other bodies or persons | 62 | — |

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) | 210 |
| (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose | 469 |
| (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:— | |
| (a) Number found during the year | 1 |
| (b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year | 100 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | 191 |

2. Houses Demolished:—

| | Houses | Displaced during year | |
|--|------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Demolished | Persons | Families |
| In Clearance Areas: | | | |
| (1) Houses unfit for human habitation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not in Clearance Areas: | | | |
| (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | 2 | 3 | 1 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders | 0 | 0 | 0 |

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

| | Number | | |
|--|--------|---|---|
| (1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :—

| | By Owner | By Local Authority |
|--|----------|--------------------|
| (1) After informal action by local authority | 147 | — |
| (2) After formal notice under | | |
| (a) Public Health Acts | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 | 0 | 0 |
| (3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 | 0 | — |

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) :—

| | 1. Number of houses | 2. No. of separate dwellings contained in column 1 |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Position at end of year : | | |
| (1) Retained for temporary accommodation : | | |
| (a) Under Section 48 | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Under Section 17(2) | 0 | 0 |
| (c) Under Section 46 | 0 | 0 |
| (2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53 | 0 | — |

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:—

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year | 0 | 0 |
|--|---|---|

7. Housing Act, 1949 — 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 | 46 | 46 | — | — |
| (b) Approved by local authority | 45 | 45 | — | — |
| (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (d) Finally approved by Ministry ... | Nil | Nil | 1 | 1 |
| (e) Work completed | 42 | 42 | 2 | 2 |
| (f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants:—

| Action during year:— | No. of Schemes | No. of dwellings or other buildings affected |
|--|----------------|--|
| | | |
| (a) Submitted to local authority | 94 | 94 |
| (b) Approved by local authority | 94 | 94 |
| (c) Work completed | 13 | 13 |

RENT ACT, 1957.

Although action in connection with the Act has now decreased considerably 62 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in respect of the applications detailed in the following table.

| | |
|---|----|
| Applications dealt with during 1959 | 18 |
| Undertakings from landlords accepted | 16 |
| Undertakings from landlords rejected | 0 |
| Certificates of Disrepair issued | 4 |
| Applications for cancellation granted | 2 |
| Applications for cancellation refused | 1 |

NOTICES SERVED.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Form of Notice:— | 1959 |
| Intimation (preliminary) | 1159 |
| Statutory | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,161 |
| | <hr/> |

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are in the Borough 2 registered common lodging houses, their condition and conduct being satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

257 visits were paid in connection with cases of infectious disease and the disinfection of infected articles and premises. All premises and those articles not suitable for steam disinfection are treated with formalin solution and formaldehyde gas. The following table gives details of disinfections carried out during the year.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Rooms of dwellinghouses | 12 |
| Schools | 2 |
| Books | 22 |
| Beds | 12 |
| Articles of bedding | 60 |
| Articles of clothing | 45 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 20 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 173 |
| | <hr/> |

VERMIN AND DISINFESTATION.

In carrying out treatments for insect pests D.D.T. solutions and powders, together with insecticidal smoke generators, are employed.

During the year the following treatments have been carried out by the Department's staff with satisfactory results, 114 visits having been paid for the purpose.

| | No. of Premises | No. of Rooms |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Beetles | 6 | 14 |
| Bugs | 2 | 10 |
| Cockroaches | 59 | 140 |
| Fleas | 11 | 51 |
| Earwigs | 3 | 4 |
| Moths | 1 | 2 |
| Silver Fish | 1 | 8 |
| Wood Lice | 1 | 2 |
| Spiders | 2 | 5 |
| Flies | 4 | 7 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 90 | 243 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The surface infestations which arise in dwelling-houses, business and industrial premises, etc., and originate chiefly as the result of rats gaining access by way of defective drains from the public sewers, have been treated as usual by the whole-time Rodent Operator working under the direction of the Inspectoral Staff. Although a charge is made for disinfestation work at business and industrial premises, a free service is afforded to dwelling-houses.

Since 1945, regular sewer treatments have been carried out to deal with rats at their source by the laying of poison bait in manholes. These treatments have had a considerable effect in reducing the rat population of the sewers, and consequently of surface premises, two men being engaged thereon for the greater part of the year.

The methods of control adopted were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, from whom grant-aid was available until 1st April, 1959, to the extent of 50 per cent. of the approved net expenditure.

The cessation of the Specific Grant will have the effect of doubling the expenditure on rodent control measures as shown in the Abstract of Accounts. However, by virtue of the new Rate Deficiency Grant, it is unlikely that the increased expenditure will be rate-borne.

1,953 sewer manholes were baited during the period.

299 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with rodent control measures.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The Act provides for the licensing of pet shops, and, in deciding whether to grant a licence, the local authority is required to have regard to the need for securing that there will be provided accommodation suitable as regards size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness; that there will be an adequate supply of suitable food and drink; that the animals will not be sold at too early an age; that all reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases; and that appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

Licences were granted in respect of 7 pet shops.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two gut scrapers and three tripe dressers carry on scheduled offensive trades on five separate premises. The conduct of these trades was, on the whole, satisfactory, and further repairs and improvements were effected at all the tripe dressers' premises.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year increased attention was paid to atmospheric pollution, and the efforts of the Department were directed chiefly towards industry. In this connection 25 smoke observations were carried out, and considerable time was spent in conducting a survey of steam-raising plants in the town; this was necessary in order to record information regarding the types of plant, methods of firing, instrumentation, and other details necessary for continued improvement. At the same time discussion took place with and advice was given to managements and plant operators.

One application for prior approval of new oil-burning furnaces were approved under the Act. In granting approval the local authority were satisfied that the furnaces were so far as practicable capable of continuous operation without emitting smoke, when using the type of fuel for which they were designed.

132 visits in connection with atmospheric pollution were paid by Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

For the past seven years the Council have participated in the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution along the lines recommended by the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A standard deposit gauge has been erected on the Town Hall roof and its contents measured and analysed each month.

Effective action to reduce pollution in the atmosphere must be based on reliable knowledge of its nature and extent. Only by continuous measurement by scientifically standardised methods can the effect of such action be estimated. Any attempt to alleviate the damage and loss to the nation caused by smoke and other impurities in the air therefore requires a scientific investigation of the facts of pollution.

| Tons per Square Mile. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Month. | Water inches rain. | Total Water Insoluble Matter | Total Water Soluble Matter | Total Solids |
| January | 2.40 | 5.43 | 7.32 | 12.75 |
| February | 0.39 | 6.89 | 4.77 | 11.66 |
| March | 1.77 | 7.62 | 6.50 | 14.12 |
| April | 2.96 | 8.41 | 8.25 | 16.66 |
| May | 3.19 | 9.41 | 7.67 | 17.08 |
| June | 0.95 | 6.99 | 4.67 | 11.66 |
| July | 3.39 | 8.12 | 5.27 | 13.39 |
| August | 0.39 | 4.90 | 2.98 | 7.88 |
| September | 0.28 | 8.22 | 5.30 | 13.52 |
| October | 5.00 | 10.40 | 11.34 | 21.74 |
| November | 4.65 | 7.69 | 7.85 | 15.54 |
| December | 7.01 | 8.72 | 13.15 | 21.87 |
| TOTAL | 32.38 | 92.80 | 85.07 | 177.87 |
| Monthly Average: | | | | |
| 1953 | | 8.12 | 9.59 | 17.71 |
| 1954 | | 7.46 | 10.18 | 17.64 |
| 1955 | | 7.29 | 6.91 | 14.20 |
| 1956 | | 6.77 | 6.76 | 13.53 |
| 1957 | | 8.63 | 7.41 | 16.04 |
| 1958 | | 6.55 | 6.41 | 12.96 |
| 1959 | | 7.73 | 7.09 | 14.82 |
| Monthly Average over seven year period | | 7.50 | 7.76 | 15.26 |

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The number of Factories on the Register is as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Factories with mechanical power | 228 |
| (ii) Factories without mechanical power | 41 |
| (iii) Other premises under the Acts (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) | 12 |

478 visits were paid in connection with the conduct of Factories. In one instance it was necessary to call the attention of the occupier to sanitary defects, the remedy being applied without resorting to formal action.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

In approving three new installations for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year the recommendations of the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions produced by the Home Office were adhered to. It is our aim to bring all existing installations up to the same standard, and the majority of the 67 visits paid during the year in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit, etc., were for this purpose.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Fire Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade we continue to receive the co-operation of the District Fire Prevention Officer in the inspection of petrol storage installations.

Storage licences were issued as follow, viz:—

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Petroleum Spirit | 70 |
| Petroleum Mixture | 7 |
| Carbide | 3 |

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

Since 1st January, 1956, the Police Authority have carried out the various duties under this Act on behalf of the Council, including issuing licences and ensuring animal movements in accordance with licensing conditions. I am convinced that administration of the Act by the Police is in the best interests of all concerned.

Accrington was included in the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 2, 1959, whereby movement restrictions were imposed for the period 6th September — 6th December, 1959.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Shown below is a Return of all samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst under the provisions of the Act during the year.

377 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with the sampling of food and drugs.

| Article of food or drug | Number analysed | Number adulterated or non-standard. | Percentage adulterated or non-standard. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Milk | 100 | 6 | 6.0 |
| Cream | 2 | — | — |
| Beef Sausage | 4 | 1 | 25.0 |
| Meat Products | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Fish Paste | 3 | — | — |
| Scotch Kippers | 1 | — | — |
| Frankfurter Sausage | 1 | — | — |
| Black Puddings | 2 | — | — |
| Hamburger Steak | 1 | — | — |
| Salami | 1 | — | — |
| Margarine | 3 | — | — |
| Lard | 1 | — | — |
| Cheese | 1 | — | — |
| Marzipan | 1 | — | — |
| Desiccated Coconut | 1 | — | — |
| Skimmed Milk Powder | 1 | — | — |
| Icing | 1 | — | — |
| Demarara Sugar | 1 | — | — |
| Fish Dressing | 1 | — | — |
| Custard Powder | 1 | — | — |
| Ground Almonds | 1 | — | — |
| Spaghetti | 1 | — | — |
| Figs | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Currants | 1 | — | — |
| Glacé Cherries | 1 | — | — |
| Curry Powder | 1 | — | — |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----|------|
| Gravy Browning | 1 | — | — |
| Blended Vegetable Oil | 1 | — | — |
| Mint in Vinegar | 1 | — | — |
| Pickled Beetroot | 1 | — | — |
| Non-brewed Condiment | 1 | — | — |
| Non-alcoholic Cider | 1 | — | — |
| Tomato Soup | 1 | — | — |
| Soup Mixture | 1 | — | — |
| Sardine in Tomatoes | 1 | — | — |
| Cherry Syrup | 1 | — | — |
| Black Molasses | 1 | — | — |
| Fruit Juice | 3 | — | — |
| Sugar Confectionery | 7 | 1 | 14.3 |
| Glycerine, Lemon and | | | |
| Honey | 1 | — | — |
| Liquid Paraffin | 1 | — | — |
| | 160 | 11 | 6.8 |

The sub-standard milk samples were retail samples, which were reported deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 4.1, 3.5, 2.3, 1.7 and 2.9%, respectively, one being also deficient in fat to the extent of 16.6%. Subsequent "appeal-to-cow" samples proved the deficiencies to be natural and the vendors were cautioned.

An informal and a formal sample of pressed meat were reported to contain excessive amounts of copper. The manufacturer concerned was using a copper boiler, and on request immediately discontinued the practice; in addition a cautionary letter was circulated to all local traders.

An informal sample of loose dried figs was reported to contain jute fibres and other extraneous matter. The retailers voluntarily surrendered their remaining stock for destruction and a cautionary letter was sent.

An informal sample of "Lemon Fizzes" was in the opinion of the Public Analyst wrongly described in that it had no effervescent or "fizzy" ingredient; a cautionary letter was sent.

An informal sample of beef sausages was reported to be slightly deficient in meat, but a subsequent formal sample was reported to be genuine and no further action was taken.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Bacteriological examinations of milk samples were carried out by the Department of Pathology, Royal Infirmary, Blackburn until August of this year, when the service was transferred to The Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

During the year 18 samples of pasteurised milk and 18 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk were submitted for the phosphatase, methylene blue and coliform tests; all samples satisfied the legally prescribed tests.

17 samples of sterilised milk were taken and were reported to comply with the turbidity test.

61 samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted for the methylene blue and coliform tests. Six samples failed the prescribed test and appropriate action was taken in respect of them.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

These Regulations came into force and replace with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food remain responsible for duties in connection with dairy farms, and the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to engage in the business of a dairy farmer.

The Local Authority's duties are to enforce the Regulations relative to the treatment and handling of milk; the provisions regarding the infection of milk and protection against contamina-

tion, the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils, and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

203 milk distributors were registered under the Regulations.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

The special designations permitted are "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" for heat-treated milk and "Tuberculin Tested" for raw milk.

The following licences were granted under the Regulations, viz:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Dealer's Licence (Sterilised) | 175 |
| " " (Pasteurised) | 60 |
| " " (Tuberculin Tested) | 35 |
| Supplementary Licence (Sterilised) | 4 |
| " " (Pasteurised) | 4 |
| " " (Tuberculin Tested) | 4 |
| Pasteuriser's Licence | 1 |

(c) Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958.

As reported last year Accrington and surrounding districts are in a "Specified Area", where only the sale of the designated milks, i.e., tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised, is permitted.

Loose milk cannot be sold by retail, and milk from farms which are not licensed for the production of tuberculin tested milk has to be sent for heat-treatment.

MEAT INSPECTION AND THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

I have to report again a further increase in the throughput of animals slaughtered at the public abattoir. During the year 83,117 animals, representing 22,375 cattle units, were slaughtered and the carcasses inspected prior to release for human consumption. This year's throughput is an increase of 80% on that for 1939 and 108% on that for 1953, the last year of Government control.

The work of meat inspection necessitates a Public Health Inspector being engaged on full-time duty at the abattoir, including Sunday mornings in summer. These duties are often carried out under difficult conditions and I feel that a special word of commendation is due, under the circumstances, to the inspectors so engaged.

It will be seen from Table IV that, while the weight of condemned offal has remained fairly constant, there has been a considerable reduction in the weight of meat condemned, due principally to a continuing and gratifying decline in the incidence of tuberculosis.

The disposal of condemned meat and offal continues to be satisfactorily controlled by treating with green dye prior to its collection for processing into inedible by-products.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, provide for the construction of new slaughterhouses, equipment, hygienic practices, and for the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions. The principle requirements of the regulations do not, however, apply to existing slaughterhouses until a date to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A report on the requirements of slaughtering facilities for the district and the facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements, having regard to the above-mentioned regulations, is required to be submitted to the Minister.

The outmoded lay-out and inadequate lairage accommodation of the abattoir will necessitate extensive works of reconstruction to bring it up to modern standards.

TABLE I.—Annual Comparisons.

| | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of cattle slaughtered and inspected | 6,596 | 8,325 | 8,334 | 8,416 | 7,624 |
| Percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis | 19.9% | 11.4% | 7.4% | 5.1% | 9.4% |
| Percentage affected with Tuberculosis | 4.7% | 8.4% | 11.0% | 13.3% | 17.8% |
| Percentage affected with Cysticercosis | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.6% | — |
| | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Disease Percentage | 24.9% | 20.2% | 18.7% | 19.0% | 27.2% |
| | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLE II.—Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

| | Cattle other than Cows | | | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|--|------------------------------|------|----|-----------------------|------|
| Number of animals slaughtered and inspected | 3103 | 3493 | 18 | 74928 | 1575 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 426 | 886 | — | 1097 | 69 |

Percentage of the number
inspected affected with
disease other than
Tuberculosis and
Cysticercosis

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 13.8% | 25.4% | 22.2% | 4.7% | 1.5% |
| <u>19.9%</u> | | | | |

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses
condemned

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Carcasses of which some
part or organ was
condemned

| | | | | |
|----|-----|---|---|----|
| 72 | 233 | — | — | 14 |
|----|-----|---|---|----|

Percentage of the number
inspected affected with
Tuberculosis

| | | | | |
|-------------|------|---|---|------|
| 2.4% | 6.8% | — | — | 0.9% |
| <u>4.7%</u> | | | | |

Cysticercosis only

Whole carcasses
condemned

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Carcasses submitted to
treatment by
refrigeration

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 4 | — | — | — |
|----|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of the number
inspected affected
with Cysticercosis

| | | | | |
|-------------|------|---|---|---|
| 0.4% | 0.1% | — | — | — |
| <u>0.3%</u> | | | | |

TABLE III.—Conditions Necessitating Condemnation of Whole Carcases and Organs.

| Diseases | Cattle other than | | Calves | Sheep and | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|--------|--------------|------|
| | Cows | Cows | | Lambs | Pigs |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Uraemia | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Oedema | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Fever | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Bruising | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Immaturity | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Septic Diseases | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 |

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Condemned Meat and Offals.

| | Weights of Condemned Meat and Offals. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1959 | | 1958 | |
| | Meat lbs. | Offal lbs. | Meat lbs. | Offal lbs. |
| Tuberculosis | 7,960 | 5,207 | 21,935 | 11,629 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis | 4,058 | 21,030 | 5,509 | 16,397 |
| Total Home Killed | 12,018 | 26,237 | 27,444 | 28,026 |
| Add Imported | — | — | — | — |
| Total Weight Condemned | 12,018 | 26,237 | 27,444 | 28,026 |

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

1,540 visits were paid to miscellaneous food premises for the purpose of examination of food and inspection of premises. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to formal seizure of unsound food, all being surrendered voluntarily. The articles of food which were given up for destruction as being unfit for human consumption were as follow:—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Miscellaneous Canned Foods | 4729 tins |
| Miscellaneous Glass-packed Foods | 32 articles |
| Meat | 205 lbs. |
| Butter | 58 „ |
| Vegetables | 672 „ |
| Fruit | 200 „ |

FOOD PREMISES

The table which follows is a classification of the various types of food premises in the town:—

| Type of Business | Number |
|--|--------|
| Grocers and Provision Dealers | 205 |
| Greengrocers and Fruiterers | 45 |
| Fishmongers | 6 |
| Meat Shops | 52 |
| Bakers and Confectioners | 170 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 39 |
| Sweets, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc. | 56 |
| Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars ... | 139 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 712 |
| | <hr/> |

The above-mentioned food premises include certain ones which require registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, viz:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Manufacture of Ice Cream | 3 |
| Storage and Sale of Ice Cream | 130 |
| Preparation of Sausage, Preserved Foods, etc. | 125 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 258 |
| | <hr/> |

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority. During the year under review one burial was effected at no cost to the Corporation, after deducting receipts for death grants, etc., the deceased person being an adult.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ended 31st March, 1960.

REFUSE DEALT WITH.

(1) Refuse Collected.

| | Tons | cwts. | qrs. |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| House and Shop Refuse | 8,228 | 18 | 0 |
| Clinker from Schools, etc. | 254 | 18 | 3 |
| Market Refuse | 330 | 6 | 1 |
| Fish and Trade Refuse | 2,181 | 3 | 1 |
| | 10,995 | 6 | 1 |

(2) Methods of Disposal of Refuse.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|---|
| Taken to Tips (18.3%) | 2,014 | 10 | 0 |
| Dealt with at Disposal Works | | | |
| (a) Separation and | | | |
| Incineration (79.4%) | 8,725 | 12 | 2 |
| (b) Direct Incineration | 255 | 3 | 3 |
| (2.3%) | 8,980 | 16 | 1 |
| | 10,995 | 6 | 1 |

(3) Weight of Refuse.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----|---|
| Actual weight | 9,035 | 18 | 2 |
| Estimated weight | 1,942 | 1 | 0 |
| Estimated weight from test weighings | 17 | 6 | 3 |
| | 10,995 | 6 | 1 |

CLEANSING SERVICE.

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1960.

| Item | Particulars. 1 | Collection 2 | Disposal 3 | Total 4 |
|------|---|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Revenue Account. | | | |
| | Gross Expenditure: | £ | £ | £ |
| | (i) Labour | 13,384 | 8,857 | 22,241 |
| | (ii) Transport | 10,195 | 1,516 | 11,711 |
| | (iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings | 3,692 | 7,826 | 11,518 |
| | (iv) Other items | 28 | 59 | 87 |
| | (v) Total gross expenditure | 27,299 | 18,258 | 45,557 |
| 2 | Gross Income | 4,626 | 9,362 | 13,988 |
| 3 | Net Cost | 22,673 | 8,896 | 31,569 |
| 4 | Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | Unit Costs. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 5 | Gross cost per ton, labour only | 24 4 | 16 1 | 40 5 |
| 6 | Gross cost per ton, transport only | 18 7 | 2 9 | 21 4 |
| 7 | Net cost (all expendi- ture) per ton | 41 3 | 16 2 | 57 5 |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 8 | Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation | 579.0 | 227.2 | 806.2 |
| 9 | Net cost per 1,000 premises | 1,439.4 | 564.7 | 2,004.2 |

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Area (statute acres) | 4,418 |
| 2. Population at 30th June, 1959 | 39,160 |
| 3. Total refuse collected (tons) | 10,995 |
| 4. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) | 15.4 |
| 5. Number of premises from which refuse is collected | 15,752 |
| 6. Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point ... | approx. 0.9 miles |

CLEANSING SERVICE.

Street Cleansing.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1960.

| Item | Particulars 1 | Street Sweeping & Watering 2 | Street Gully Cleansing 3 | Total 4 |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Revenue Account. | | | |
| | Gross Expenditure: | £ | £ | £ |
| | (i) Labour | 5,102 | 433 | 5,535 |
| | (ii) Transport | 3,784 | 986 | 4,770 |
| | (iii) Plant, Equipment, buildings, etc. | 1,364 | 210 | 1,574 |
| | (iv) Other items | 26 | — | 26 |
| | (v) Total gross expendi- ture | 10,276 | 1,629 | 11,905 |
| 2 | Gross Income (exclud- ing reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council) ... | 813 | 177 | 990 |
| 3 | Net Cost | 9,463 | 1,452 | 10,915 |
| 4 | Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 5 | Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously | 1,760 | — | — |
| | Unit Costs | | | |
| 6 | Net cost per street mile cleansed | £ s. d. 129 19 5 | — | — |
| 7 | Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed | £ — | £ 91.2 | £ — |
| 8 | Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation | 241.6 | 37.1 | 278.7 |

1. Milage of streets cleansed 72.81

2. Frequency of cleansing: %

(a) At least once daily 9.6

(b) Three to six times weekly 2.8

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| (c) Twice weekly | — |
| (d) Once weekly | 15.8 |
| (e) Less than once weekly | 71.8 |
| | 100.0% |

| | |
|---|--------|
| 3. Number of street gullies cleansed | 6,569 |
| 4. Number of gully cleansings during the year | 15,916 |
| 5. Percentage of street cleansing done mechanically ... | 70.0 |
| 6. Percentage of gully cleansing done mechanically ... | 100.0 |

VEHICLE PERFORMANCE TABLE.

| Vehicle | Purchased | Actual hours worked | Repairs | Cleaning | % Hours Running | Hours Holidays | Hours not Working |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| S. and D. OTC 910 | June 1952 | 2106 | 122 | 25 | 88.2 | 135 | — |
| S & D, PTE 70 | May, 1953 | 2214 | 34 | 28 | 91.8 | 136 | — |
| Dennis GE 443 HTD | March, 1959 | 1710½ | 17 | 256 | 70.0 | 126 | 333½ |
| Dennis 4 FTJ 18 | November 1945 | 1528½ | 160½ | 9 | 60.6 | 36 | 788 |
| Dennis 5 JTD 464 | May 1948 | 2095 | 199 | 28 | 85.3 | 90 | 43 |
| Dennis 6 LTJ 528 | June 1950 | 1713¼ | 538 | 14 | 68.4 | 90 | 148¾ |
| Karrier 1 FTD 769 | January 1944 | 2227½ | 41½ | 36 | 93.0 | 81 | 9 |
| Karrier 2 JTF 386 | September 1948 | 2278½ | 34 | 28 | 93.7 | 90 | — |
| Karrier 3 KTF 954 | August 1949 | 2147 | 117½ | 41 | 88.0 | 135 | — |
| Karrier 4 JTJ 308 | October, 1948 | 2018 | 160½ | 22 | 82.2 | 85 | 168½ |
| Bedford 1 98 HTC | December, 1958 | 2264¾ | 22½ | 30¾ | 88.1 | 90 | 163½ |
| Lewin M.O. VTC 472 | April, 1955 | 1347½ | 303 | 135 | 53.1 | 117 | 636½ |
| Lewin M.O. 452 ETE | April, 1958 | 1149 | 324¾ | 128¾ | 46.1 | 135 | 757 |
| Total | | 24799½ | 2074½ | 781½ | 77.4 | 1345 | 3047½ |

REFUSE COLLECTION — DISTRICT EFFICIENCY.

| DISTRICT : | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Spring Hill & Higher Antley | West and North | East and South | North, Peel Park & Huncoat | Centre |
| Total emptyings | 128,202 | 153,501 | 130,350 | 126,754 | 121,699 |
| Total tonnage | 1,807.8 | 1,605.2 | 1,571.5 | 1,919.8 | 1,222.2 |
| Bins per man per hour | 11 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| Weight per man per hour... (excluding weight of bin) | lbs. 354 | lbs. 395 | lbs. 381 | lbs. 379 | lbs. 304 |
| Weight per bin (lbs.) | 32 | 23 | 27 | 34 | 22 |
| No. of bins for District..... | 3,408 | 3,055 | 2,975 | 3,415 | 2,504 |
| Frequency of emptyings | 38 | 50 | 44 | 37 | 48 |

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SALES.

Year Ended 31st March, 1960.

| | Tons cwts. qrs. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----|-----|--------|----|----|
| Waste Paper | 651 | 11 | 2 | 4154 | 8 | 2 |
| Textiles | 24 | 9 | 3 | 76 | 15 | 0 |
| Compressed Destructor Scrap. | 366 | 4 | 1 | 2540 | 14 | 9 |
| Scrap Iron | 49 | 7 | 0) | 292 | 18 | 11 |
| Other Metal Scrap | 1 | 11 | 0) | | | |
| Reclaimed Cinders | 693 | 0 | 2 | 1001 | 15 | 7 |
| Lime Mortar | 185 | 15 | 3 | 464 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | | £8,531 | 4 | 11 |

The receipts from sales showed an increase of £452 over last year, and were the highest in recent years.

Waste paper sales increased by £398 due chiefly to the reclamation of an additional 90 tons of paper, mainly from the Refuse Disposal Works. Revenue from compressed metal scrap increased by £429 as the amount salvaged rose by 61 tons, while other metal scrap realised £52 more.

Receipts from sales of lime mortar, reclaimed cinders and textiles decreased by £304, £106 and £16 respectively. The reason for the reduction in revenue from lime mortar was not only a falling demand for the product but also cessation of production in December, 1959, as the direct result of the reduced demand. Efforts to improve the quality of reclaimed cinders by reducing extraneous matter resulted in a smaller tonnage and therefore less revenue.

At the end of the year the sum of £847 14s. 4d. had been distributed among the Department's employees through the Incentive Bonus Payment Scheme in respect of waste paper, as compared with £847 10s. 7d. during the previous year.

An efficient refuse collection service is one of the fundamental necessities of an urban community. While this service is as good in Accrington as in most other towns, there is room for improvement. I therefore submitted to the Council a detailed report on refuse collection, in which I made certain recommendations for reorganising and improving the service, these being subsequently accepted by the Council.

In conclusion I should like to thank, on behalf of the Department, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the

Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year. I thank also the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and other colleague officials for their usual co-operation and assistance. My personal thanks are also due to Dr. Webster for his continual support and willing assistance at all times, and, finally, to a capable and loyal staff and body of employees for services rendered.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. KENNIFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

