

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Alderley Edge U.D.C., Cheadle & Gatley U.D.C., Wilmslow U.D.C.

Contributors

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CHESHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

for

ALDERLEY EDGE

CHEADLE AND GATLEY

and WILMSLOW URBAN DISTRICTS

and

ANNUAL REPORTS

of

The Chief Public Health Inspectors

For the Year 1959



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THE TOWN HALL,
CHEADLE,

August, 1960.

*To the Chairmen and Members of the Alderley Edge, Cheadle and
Gatley, and Wilmslow Urban District Councils.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This report is submitted on behalf of my predecessor, Dr. D. G. Anderson, to whom I am indebted for having prepared and submitted a provisional report before his retirement in March last. Much of the provisional report has been incorporated herewith, but amended where necessary in the light of the Registrar General's figures for 1959.

My thanks go to the two Chief Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Lancaster, the Public Health Inspector of Alderley Edge, Mr. Barker, the Chief Clerk, Mr. Broadbent, and members of the clerical staff for their ready assistance generally, and particularly in compiling this report.

I would also like to record my thanks to my colleagues in other departments and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the welcome and encouragement afforded me on taking up office.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. MERVYN THOMAS,
Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
THE REPORTS OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
FOR THE THREE URBAN DISTRICTS OF
ALDERLEY EDGE, CHEADLE & GATLEY AND
WILMSLOW

STAFF.

(At 31st December, 1959)

Medical Officer of Health :

D. G. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alderley Edge.

Public Health Inspector :

*W. A. BARKER, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Cheadle and Gatley.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

*T. HAYES, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

*A. RILEY, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*W. E. NIXON, C.R.S.H. (Resigned 20/9/59).

*G. HILL, C.R.S.H. (Commenced 15/2/60)

Wilmslow.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

*G. H. LANCASTER, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

*F. D. BRINDLE, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

K. BURY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Appointed 17/11/58)

*—Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the inspection of meat and other foods.

Clerical :

Joint with Divisional Health Committee.

Medical Officer's Office :

THE TOWN HALL, ABNEY HALL, CHEADLE, CHES.

(Tel. GATley 5068 or 3241)

Public Health Inspectors' Offices :

COUNCIL OFFICES, ALDERLEY EDGE, CHESHIRE

(Tel. ALDerley Edge 2150)

GREEN HALL, WILMSLOW, CHESHIRE

(Tel. Wilmslow 2275)

SECTION A

Social Conditions : Whilst all three districts are in the main of a residential character, there is a small amount of industry scattered throughout, but except in the north east corner of Cheadle none of the works are very large. A considerable area of Wilmslow is rural in character, and this is particularly so around Styal, and this is unlikely to alter as much of the land has been given to the National Trust or is in the Green Belt. Alderley Edge is almost entirely residential.

	Alderley Edge	Cheadle & Gatley	Wilmslow
Area (in acres)	710	5,299	7,694
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid 1959)	3,790	39,920	21,870
Census Population (April 9th, 1951)	3,689	31,508	19,531

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

(after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General)

	Alderley Edge			Cheadle and Gatley			Wilmslow		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Live Births									
Total	40	15	25	767	391	376	338	175	163
Legitimate	38	14	24	749	382	367	326	168	158
Illegitimate	2	1	1	18	9	9	12	7	5
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	10.5			19.2			15.4		
Adjusted Birth Rate	9.8			19.0			15.4		
Still Births									
Total	—	—	—	12	4	8	10	2	8
Legitimate	—	—	—	12	4	8	10	2	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—			15.4			28.7		
Infant Deaths									
Under 1 year of age	2	1	1	17	10	7	9	6	3
First 4 weeks	1	—	1	10	6	4	6	4	2
Infant Mortality									
Rate per 1,000 live births	50			22.8			26.6		

SECTION B.

THE PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff and their Duties :

(a) Medical.

1939. Medical Officer of Health, also clinically responsible for the three child welfare centres. Portion of time of Assistant School Medical Officer.

1959. Medical Officer of Health, who is also Divisional Medical Officer (County Council), and Divisional School Medical Officer, so as to effect local co-ordination.

Three assistant County Medical Officers each give some time and, in addition, certain welfare centres are covered by General Practitioners.

(b) Inspectors.

1939—Alderley Edge—

1 Joint Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Cheadle and Gatley—

2 Sanitary Inspectors (including refuse disposal).

Wilmslow—

2 Sanitary Inspectors (including duties of building inspector).

1959—Alderley Edge—

1 part-time Public Health Inspector (full-time Surveyor).

Cheadle and Gatley—

3 Public Health Inspectors (refuse disposal, separate department).

Wilmslow—

3 Public Health Inspectors (not including duties of building inspector).

Duties :

Alderley Edge—General. Reporting on housing applications (no cleansing) (no slaughterhouses).

Cheadle and Gatley—General (no cleansing). Hackney Carriages, Petroleum Acts, Shops Acts.

Wilmslow—General. Cleansing and Salvage. Petroleum Acts.

County Council (included to show development of services).

(c) Health Visiting :

1939—1 Health Visitor for Cheadle and Gatley.

1 Health Visitor for Alderley Edge, Wilmslow (and some adjacent parishes).

1959—7 Health Visitors (1 does some adjacent parishes).

(d) District Nurses and Midwives :

1939—Entirely voluntary association or private midwives.

1959—2 Midwives. 7 full time, 2 part time district nurse midwives.

(e) School Dental Service :

1939—1 School Dentist and attendant.

1959—1 School Dentist and attendant (areas re-organised).

(f) Part-time Consultants :

1939—Orthopaedic Clinic at Alderley Edge (taken over by Regional Hospital Board).

1959—Ante-natal Clinic, Oculist's Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, Spastic Clinic.

(g) Speech Therapy :

1939—None.

1959—One speech therapist.

Laboratory Facilities.

1939—Arrangements with Preventive Medicine Department, University, for restricted service on payment.

1959—Free and comprehensive service with access to specialist laboratories and advice and information as to similar infections elsewhere in the area. Public Health Laboratory, Monsall. (In addition to the laboratory work, smallpox vaccine, diphtheria prophylactics and gamma globulin are distributed.)

Hospitals.

1939—Voluntary hospitals mainly in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield and Altrincham.

County P.H. Hospitals—Stepping Hill (by arrangement with Stockport) and West Park, Macclesfield. Mental—Parkside, Macclesfield.

In area, Barnes Convalescent Hospital (purely convalescent) ; Alderley Edge Cottage Hospital. Cheadle Royal Mental Hospital.

1959—Similar, but under Government Boards. Barnes Hospital (protracted and special cases not strict convalescence). Alderley Edge Cottage Hospital under Macclesfield and District Hospital Management Committee.

Cheadle Royal Hospital (an excepted hospital) still voluntary and private.

The R.A.F. Station Hospital has been used purely as a relief hospital for certain nearby hospitals.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(a) Water Supply :

This is the responsibility of Stockport Corporation, which took over the old Wilmslow Water Company. There has been no alteration during the period of this review.

Up to this year the supply had always been sufficient in quantity and pressure, though from time to time water was drawn from the boreholes in Wilmslow as a precaution in prolonged dry weather.

The water (except as noted above) is upland surface water collected in reservoirs in the Goyt Valley, at Lyme Park and Kinder. There is a service reservoir on Alderley Edge. The water is soft (except from the boreholes) and treated chemically to prevent any plumbo-solvent action. Examination of the water :—

	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Treated</i>
Bacteriological ...	Monthly	Weekly
Chemical... ..	Monthly	Monthly

When the boreholes are used in Wilmslow, the water is mixed so far as possible with the upland surface supplies and this will continue to be done until a softening plant is available at the works.

(I am indebted to Mr. T. Dearden the Water Engineer to Stockport Corporation for the above information.)

From time to time localised lack of pressure was found to be due to defective mains resulting from the enforced diminution in maintenance during the war. This was particularly the case at Styal and was finally rectified.

During 1959 the prolonged drought resulted in severe restrictions having to be imposed and an application was made for

stand-pipes to be installed, but this did not finally require to be put in force. Previous to this, bulk supplies had been obtained from Manchester and in certain areas the supply was cut off at night. Appeals for economy had very little effect in promoting more careful use of water. The Wilmslow boreholes were heavily pumped and a further borehole was reopened. The differing supplies, direction of flow and pressures caused disturbance of the deposits in many of the mains and in consequence discoloured water, which was quite fit for drinking but not suitable for clothes washing, etc.

The shortage was due to (a) the prolonged drought, and (b) increased demand from (i) the increased number of premises supplied, and (ii) the greater use of water per capita of the population due to higher proportion of houses with hot water supplies, baths, electric washers, and the like.

In this country we are apt to take copious supply of good water for granted, and our habits have become geared to this, and the increased use is now more for convenience than for essentials as it was at the beginning of the century. The change came with the slum clearance programme, though it was by no means confined to those rehoused, but many more were able to benefit from modern amenities, which themselves increased the demand.

At the present time there is considerable disquiet regarding the supplies and many discussions are in progress as to future policy. Experience teaches that with regard to water supplies, the actually small cost per head of providing a safeguarded supply looms large until there is a shortage, and shortages tend to be forgotten when normal weather comes again.

There are only a few isolated premises not now connected to the mains. The distance in all these cases is such that the cost of the necessary extensions would be well above the statutory maximum for compulsory connection. No houses are supplied from stand-pipes. Some of the works, and Barnes Hospital, have private supplies from boreholes, normally not used for drinking supplies, but tests during 1959 showed them to be of potable quality.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage :

Alderley Edge.—As is common in many villages built in the early railway age, the sewers are now rather old. An investigation and report was made by a consultant and a phased programme of reconstruction realignment is being put into effect.

Cheadle and Gatley.—All the foul sewers discharge into a main sewer which runs down Kingsway to the old sewage works and finally to the Davyhulme Disposal Works, by arrangement with

Manchester Corporation. This improved system of sewerage was commenced before the war and development was overtaking the capacity of the sewers other than the main outfall sewer just completed. Serious surcharging took place, but with the completion of the new Cheadle Hulme main sewer and the near completion of the Heald Green main sewer, this has been relieved and provision has been made for future development. Flooding in the Councillor Lane area has been dealt with by improvement in the alignment of the sewer and measures to improve the stream into which the storm overflow discharges.

Wilmslow.—The sewerage here is divided into the systems for the Southern and Northern (Watersheds.) During the war work took place in the northern area to deal with the R.A.F. Camp and work is now proceeding with a main sewer from Handforth which will have sufficient capacity to deal with the overspill estate. A very small area (six properties) on the northern edge drains to Cheadle.

The Southern Water Shed has had its main sewer replaced by one with a greater capacity, and a new trunk sewer to the joint works (under construction) is to be put in hand. A small area (Moss Road) drains to the Alderley Edge sewer.

Surcharging used to occur and there were several sewer collapses.

Styal is still unsewered and relies on pail closets and cesspools. A sewerage scheme covering the area served by pail closets (the old village) and some of the cesspool area, and capable of extension, has been approved in principle by the Minister, and tenders have been invited. This sewer will discharge to the Northern Disposal Works.

Morley is not sewered, the premises as in Styal relying on pail closets and cess pools. The development though is so scattered (and being in the Green Belt is unlikely to increase) that the cost (per dwelling) is at present prohibitive.

(c) **Sewage Disposal :**

Cheadle and Gatley.—The whole of the sewage with some from Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D. is passed to the Manchester Corporation sewerage system for conveyance and treatment at Davyhulme works by agreement.

Alderley Edge and Southern Wilmslow.—A new modern joint works is being constructed just outside Alderley Edge in the Macclesfield R.D. (and will accept sewage from Chorley). These works are based on a process of activated sludge digestion and will replace the obsolete Alderley Edge sewage farm and Wilmslow Southern sewage works.

Alderley Edge sewage farm.—After passage through settling tanks, the sewage is run over land which is thoroughly sewage sick and overloaded.

Wilmslow southern works.—Sedimentation tanks and intermittent sprinkler beds which are overloaded and sewage sick and obsolete.

Northern Wilmslow.—Sedimentation tanks and filter beds. These works were extended to take the R.A.F. discharge and are now being reconstructed and extended to deal with the increase and anticipated increase in flow. The method adopted being downward filtration and sludge digestion.

(d) Public Cleansing :

Alderley Edge.—The service is under the control of the Surveyor. A weekly collection is maintained. There is considerable difficulty in finding sites within or without the district. One of the old mine shafts on The Edge has been filled in and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to arrange to fill other shafts, solving, at any rate for some time, the disposal problem and preventing the exploration of the old mine by inexperienced youths with frequent accidents.

Cheadle and Gatley.—The service is maintained by a special department under the Cleansing Officer who is also responsible for public conveniences. The vehicles are Shelvoke and Drewry Freighters with compaction by tipping. One vehicle has a fitting to deal with "chute bins." The collection is weekly.

Disposal is by tipping on two sites, one at Gatley Carrs and the other at Adswold Brickworks. Bulldozers are used on both tips and as near an approach as possible is made to complete control. The supply of covering and sealing material is a problem. Considerable trouble is caused by unauthorised visitors, especially at the weekends. At Adswold there has been a nuisance from crickets, which has been dealt with by repeated sprayings with D.D.T. and Gammexane. Consideration is being given to the probable future needs and availability of land.

Wilmslow.—The service is the responsibility of the Chief Public Health Inspector. Collection is weekly, the main vehicles used are Paxit, compaction being obtained by means of a ram.

Disposal is by tipping on a large area of peat moss at Newgate, which is fairly remote from houses. Every endeavour is made to maintain strict control, but covering and sealing material is a problem. There is still a considerable acreage not tipped on, and an area for second layer tipping. The oldest part has now been so well consolidated that a cycle track has been made on it. Trouble is experienced from unauthorised visitors.

(e) Sanitary Inspection of the Area :

The duties of the officers in each district have been noted under Staff.

The part-time Inspector at Alderley Edge attends three days one week and two days the next week, but will come on other days if required to in an emergency. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily in practice. Where immediate action has been required, the medical officer has got one of the inspectors from adjoining authorities to act, but this has been very exceptional.

Both Cheadle and Gatley Urban District, and Wilmslow Urban District, have three inspectors, but in the former cleansing and salvage is the responsibility of a separate department.

All three authorities have a similar range of responsibility, except that Cheadle and Gatley is a Shops Act Authority, and the necessary work is undertaken by the Public Health Department, which is already responsible for sanitary conditions in shops.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping the posts of additional inspectors filled, though at the time of writing they are, but there have been some considerable gaps. Cheadle and Gatley U.D.C. has consequently appointed a pupil health inspector.

The work of the public health inspectors has markedly increased since 1939 by expansion of the districts, and the much greater attention given to food hygiene, and the registration of hairdressers, and now smoke abatement. The diminution of work in respect of notified infectious diseases has been offset by the larger number of investigations into food poisoning.

The public health inspector is an integral part of the public health team. While he works under the general directions of the medical officer of health, this does not mean detailed supervision. The inspector in these three districts has full access to the committees and prepares his own annual report which is presented to the council by the medical officer of health as an integral part of his own report. These reports for 1959 will be presented later.

(f) Disinfestation :

Rats and Mice.—In all three districts the senior public health inspector is the pests officer. In Alderley Edge there is a part-time, in Cheadle and Gatley and Wilmslow a full-time rodent operative (rat catcher) acting under his direction.

In Alderley Edge and Cheadle and Gatley, domestic premises are treated free. Commercial and farm premises.—If the occupier does not undertake the work himself, the Council do it by contract or by charging for work as carried out.

In Wilmslow a charge is made for both types of premises and the majority of the work is done under contract. Council houses are treated free.

Insect Pests.—The bed bug has almost ceased to exist in the area, except for an occasional importation in second-hand furniture. Hydrogen cyanide has been used previously, control recently has been maintained by spraying with persistent insecticides, i.e., D.D.T. and similar.

Fleas.—Again this pest has much diminished, the reason for this is not so clear, but is national.

Scabies.—An increase during and immediately after the war, but no cases reported for some years.

There is no disinfecting station in the area, and when necessary, dirty and verminous persons have been dealt with by arrangement at Monsall.

Advice and help are given to householders in the eradication of such pests as cockroaches, beetles, ants, and wasps.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

(a) New Houses :

The position regarding Council houses at March 1959 was as follows :—

	<i>Pre-War</i>	<i>Post-War</i>	<i>Temp.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of all dwellings</i>
Alderley Edge ...	48	97	—	145	21
Cheadle and Gatley ...	380	1,226	44	1,650	13
Wilmslow ...	135	546	40	721	11

The waiting list is at present as follows :—

Alderley Edge ...	...	...	...	35
Cheadle and Gatley ...	...	...	...	383
Wilmslow ...	...	...	...	246

Houses are under construction at Cheadle and Gatley and Wilmslow.

Allocation of Council houses is in all the three districts on a point system, and there is a residential qualification and waiting period in both Cheadle and Gatley and Wilmslow. In all three districts medical conditions are given consideration and the Medical Officer of Health gives points in accordance with the

scheme. Points are also awarded for other conditions that have a medical bearing, such as overcrowding and insanitary conditions and lack of baths.

(b) Existing Houses :

Work on existing houses was first of all much curtailed by the conditions prevailing after the war. The report in 1955 to the Ministry showed the following estimated number of houses requiring action for clearance or as individually unfit, to be :—

Alderley Edge	...	...	...	...	57
Cheadle and Gatley	...	...	...	...	257
Wilmslow	...	...	...	...	79

Individually unfit houses have been dealt with in all the districts and one Clearance Area is at present before the Minister in Wilmslow, and several Clearance Areas at Cheadle and Gatley are under consideration for compulsory purchase.

Progress has been most rapid in Wilmslow, but Alderley Edge has been hampered by the difficulties in rehousing and the particular layouts involved. Wilmslow proportionately has the smaller number of unfit houses. A good deal of progress has been made in all districts by informal action with the owners.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :

In 1939 the inspection of dairy farms, dairies and pasteurising establishments was the responsibility of the District Council. The County Council was responsible for farms producing Grade A milk and the Ministry of Health for Certified milk which was from Tuberculin Tested herds and bottled on the farm.

In 1948 the responsibility for all dairy farms was taken over by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, for pasteurising plants by the County Council; the District Council remaining responsible for dairies (other than farms) and bottling establishments and distribution.

In 1939 the milk supply, other than designated grades, was subject to no specified control as to cleanliness, and could be heat-treated more than once. Gross dirt could frequently be

demonstrated by filtration or even on standing, neither was there any inspection of the cattle as to disease, and this especially applied to tuberculosis.

All three areas are now "Specified Areas," which means that milk must not be sold unless it is designated, i.e., from tuberculin tested herds or heat-treated (pasteurised or sterilised). The increasing use of these milks has resulted in a very large decrease in the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis especially of glands and the bones and joints.

Samples are taken regularly of all milks as supplied to the consumer, the public health laboratory service examines these free, both as to the standards laid down for the various designations and for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Action is taken either directly or through the particular licensing authority when bad results are reported.

(b) Meat Inspection :

Before the war there were 17 slaughterhouses in the division : Alderley Edge 0, Cheadle and Gatley 7, Wilmslow 10.

All these slaughterhouses were small and killed only for the owner or at least there was no considerable wholesale business.

During the war, all the slaughterhouses were closed and the meat was obtained from Stockport and later Manchester, under government centralised slaughtering.

After the war, 5 re-opened (Cheadle and Gatley 4, Wilmslow 1). Two in Cheadle and Gatley and the one in Wilmslow do a considerable wholesale business and improvements were carried out. The remaining two in Cheadle are as in pre-war days.

All meat slaughtered in the area is inspected, meat not slaughtered in the area is not inspected as a routine.

(c) Ice Cream :

Premises just became registrable in 1939, but owing to the war and the subsequent disappearance of ice cream this was a dead letter. Since the war considerable attention has been given to this and samples are taken regularly. The great majority of retailers used pre-packed supplies and bad samples are now becoming a rarity.

There is one manufacturer in Alderley Edge, two in Cheadle and Gatley, and one in Wilmslow.

(d) Other Foods :

Inspection of these is not routine, but on complaint or spot check.

(e) **Premises for the Preparation and Sale of Food :**

These are all inspected as a routine. Faults found are brought to the notice of the occupier and have been put right after this informal action.

(f) **Adulteration, etc. :**

I am indebted to Mr. Howard Hughes, the Chief Inspector, County Weights and Measures Department, for the following information :—

		<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Reported Against</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Reported Against</i>
		1959		1958	
Alderley Edge					
Milks	... ..	7	Nil	3	Nil
Other	... ..	4	1	5	Nil
Cheadle and Gatley					
Milks	... ..	58	4	37	2
Other	... ..	38	1	24	1
Wilmslow					
Milks	... ..	36	3	26	1
Other	... ..	25	1	12	1

Details of Samples Reported against :

Alderley Edge—

The sample reported against was one of whisky containing 6.1 % of extraneous water. The hotel manager was prosecuted at Wilmslow Court on 16th July, 1959, and fined £20 ; costs £2.10.0.

Cheadle and Gatley—

Three samples of milk were all genuine but sub-standard in solids not fat. No action was taken. A fourth sample of Channel Islands milk was 27.5 % deficient in milk fat. There was a prosecution at Oakmere Court on 14th December, 1959, but no conviction. The sample other than milk was of Glauber Salts—result not complying with the British Pharmacopoeia requirements. The seller was verbally cautioned.

Wilmslow Urban District—

All 3 samples of milk were sub-standard, but genuine ; deficient in solids not fat. The other than milk was a Limeade received as a result of a complaint. It had an odour of petrol but there was no chemical reaction and therefore must have been less than 5 parts per million. Manufacturers cautioned.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) General :

The cases notified during 1959 were as follows :—

		<i>Alderley Edge</i>		<i>Cheadle & Gatley</i>		<i>Wilmslow</i>	
		<i>Original</i>	<i>Corrected</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Corrected</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Corrected</i>
Scarlet fever...	...	—	—	38	38	9	9
Whooping Cough	... ..	—	—	10	10	2	1
Measles	... ..	16	16	612	612	255	255
Dysentery	... ..	—	—	4	4	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	1	1	—	—
Acute Pneumonia...		2	2	6	6	8	8
Erysipelas	... ..	1	1	2	2	2	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	1	1	17	17	6	6
(Other)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		—	—	—	—	1	1

The measles epidemic commenced in Autumn 1958 and over Winter and Spring spread through the whole area. It was of a mild type.

In the period since March 1958 there are five diseases on which I would particularly like to comment.

(i) Scarlet Fever—was in 1938 markedly on the decline in severity, deaths becoming noteworthy and even complication rare. Even in my own experience beginning in 1924, Scarlet Fever was a serious disease ; though the case mortality had fallen to about 1%, complications were common, septic cases not uncommon, and permanent ill-effects occurred—ear diseases, nephritis and valvular disease of the heart. To-day the disease has as high an incidence as before but other streptococcal infection, e.g., sore throats without a rash may be much more serious.

(ii) Diphtheria—In 1938 this disease still retained its reputation as a killer. Treatment with serum, if early enough, reduced both death rate and complications, but unfortunately the disease was often well advanced before it was seen and tracheotomy (opening into the wind pipe) was to be expected in a proportion of cases.

Immunisation was not widely accepted. Cheadle and Gatley provided practitioners with the prophylactic free on the understanding that they would charge only normal consultation fees for

the injections. Wilmslow and Alderley Edge had no scheme. One of the reasons for the appointment of a full-time M.O.H. in Cheadle and Gatley was that facilities for this might be entirely free, and clinics were immediately established.

In 1939, almost immediately after my appointment to Wilmslow, there was a milk-borne outbreak with 17 cases and 2 deaths, consideration was being given to a scheme similar to Cheadle's. Instead a completely free service of clinics was immediately established and immunisation was offered at the schools, practitioners taking part on a sessional basis. Practitioners were also provided with the prophylactic free in return for sending in records of immunisation. The response was dramatic, 90% in the Council Schools, and this was without special publicity other than a letter with the consent form. Alderley Edge also adopted a similar scheme and the results were similar. The response from the "evacuees" who were now in the area was not nearly so good. Shortly after this national propaganda took over and the government supplied the prophylactic and soon every school in the three districts had been visited and special sessions held for private schools. With the help of the W.V.S. a list was prepared from the food office records of every child under 15 in the three districts, a nurse employed for evacuees in Cheadle and voluntary workers visited every address. It was found that 92% of the school children and over 80% of the 1-5 year old had been immunised. The proportion of children immunised as shown by statements as to school entrants remains fairly constant, this may be partly due to the use of a combined injection against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough. Whooping cough is still dreaded.

The following are the notifications each year since 1938 :—

	<i>Alderley Edge</i>		<i>Cheadle and Gatley</i>		<i>Wilmslow</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1938 ...	2	—	34	4	9	0
1939 ...	—	—	29	0	41	5
1940 ...	—	—	26	1	5	0
1941 ...	—	—	23	1	2	0
1942 ...	—	—	21	0	5	1
1943 ...	—	—	24	1	6	0
1944 ...	—	—	19	—	6	0
1945 ...	—	—	4	—	2	—
1946 ...	—	—	1	—	2	—
1947 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
1948 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
1949 ...	—	—	1	—	1	—
1950 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Subsequent years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Experience in London this year has shown that where immunisation falls away, diphtheria reappears. In Wilmslow the last three notifications we had were two children admitted to a Manchester Corporation residential school who had positive swabs on admission though not ill, and one girl over 15 who contracted the disease in Germany and developed it on the way home. It is thus 11 years since a case has actually occurred in the division. The last deaths were in 1942 in Wilmslow, a child whose parents had accepted the child's refusal, and 1943 in Cheadle a Channel evacuee who, owing to the evacuation, had not completed immunisation.

(iii) Acute Poliomyelitis—This disease was comparatively uncommon before the war; In 1947 there was a prevalence all over the country in epidemic form. Figures are given for each year:—

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)					
Cases Notified and Confirmed					
		<i>Alderley Edge</i>	<i>Cheadle and Gatley</i>	<i>Wilmslow</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947	...	1	10	2	13
1948	...	—	3	—	3
1949	...	—	4	3	7
1950	...	—	7	4	11
1951	...	—	1	—	1
1952	...	—	2	—	2
1953	...	—	—	1	1
1954	...	—	1	—	1
1955	...	—	—	—	—
1956	...	—	4	2	6
1957	...	—	4	—	4
1958	...	—	—	—	—
1959	...	—	—	—	—

The cases in 1957 were all in young adults, and one was fatal.

Vaccination proved very popular and even at the first we had a 60% response in the schools; the figure in the schools is now much the same as for diphtheria. The fact that there were no cases of the disease in 1958 and 1959 may or may not be connected with this. The proportion of 15-25 year olds accepting cannot be assessed as many have been done in other areas at their place of employment; in the large works where it was carried out in this area the acceptance rate was 80%.

(iv) Dysentery.—The notifications have risen over the years, but it is almost entirely the mild type known as Sonne which can, though, be serious in the very young or the very old. The prevalence is probably much greater than the figures suggest as it is only when there is an institutional outbreak that most cases are notified, and in very many cases the doctor is not called in.

(v) Food Poisoning.—This only became notifiable in 1938, but there was an undoubted increase and this was due to altered eating habits, much more eating out (canteen and restaurant meals), and buying of ready-cooked foods—and cream substitutes.

(b) **Tuberculosis :**

The following table gives notifications of all forms of tuberculosis since 1950 and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis :—

	<i>Pulmonary New Cases</i>				<i>Pulmonary Deaths</i>				<i>Other Forms New Cases</i>			
	<i>A.E.</i>	<i>C. & G.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>A.E.</i>	<i>C. & G.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>A.E.</i>	<i>C. & G.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	2	9	8	19	1	5	3	9	1	6	4	11
1951	2	17	6	25	1	5	4	10	—	3	2	5
1952	1	9	8	18	2	3	3	8	—	1	4	5
1953	6	16	8	30	1	4	1	6	—	1	3	4
1954	—	12	10	22	—	5	3	8	—	1	1	2
1955	—	9	4	13	—	3	1	4	—	6	—	6
1956	4	9	3	16	—	5	2	7	—	4	1	5
1957	3	10	13	26	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
1958	2	11	3	16	2	1	2	5	—	1	—	1
1959	—	17	6	23	—	—	3	3*	—	—	—	—

* Provisional only.

It will be seen that the trend of notifications is stationary while the trend of deaths is a decreasing one. This is due to new methods of treatment.

Further notes about tuberculosis will be found in the divisional report.

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACTS

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

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

<i>Premises</i>		<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Ins- pections</i>	<i>No. of written notices</i>	<i>Owners Prose- cuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.					
	A.E.	5	7	—	—
	C. & G.	56	75	7	—
	W.	23	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.					
	A.E.	23	64	4	—
	C. & G.	85	93	8	—
	W.	85	73	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).					
	A.E.	—	—	—	—
	C. & G.	15	27	2	—
	W.	20	16	5	—
TOTAL					
	A.E.	28	71	4	—
	C. & G.	156	195	17	—
	W.	129	89	14	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found (headings where all satisfactory not given) :—

<i>Particulars.</i>		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...				
	A.E.	—	—	—
	C. & G.	5	5	—
	W.	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)				
	A.E.	—	—	—
	C. & G.	2	2	—
	W.	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient... ..				
	A.E.	—	—	—
	C. & G.	—	—	—
	W.	5	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective				
	A.E.	4	3	—
	C. & G.	10	10	—
	W.	9	7	2
Other offences against the Act				
	A.E.	3	2	—
	C. & G.	—	—	—
	W.	—	—	—
TOTAL				
	A.E.	7	5	—
	C. & G.	17	17	—
	W.	14	11	2

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)—All districts—Nil

SECTION H.

ACTION UNDER SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Action was found to be necessary under the amending act during 1959 in Wilmslow. The house was most insanitary. The lady settled down in Cranford Lodge and there was no need for further orders.

Action has only been necessary three times in the 11 years. The power can only be exercised if the dwelling conditions are insanitary *and* the person cannot because of illness, old age, or infirmity, take proper care of him or herself and is not being cared for by others.

I would like here to acknowledge the help of the Welfare Department of the County Council in arranging accommodation and in helping to persuade several who finally went voluntarily.

The Medical Officer of Health has been authorised by the Council to take action under the amending acts.

SECTION I

DIRTY AIR PREVENTION.

This section is so headed as specific comment in the report has not been asked for by the Ministry at any time, and it is probably more expressive than the phrase "Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution."

Clean air is as important as a good and safe water supply, or a safe milk supply. Where an unsafe water supply causes an outbreak of typhoid fever, the results are obvious, though it is comparatively recently that it was recognised. A contaminated milk supply resulting in cases of diphtheria, enteric fever or the like is obvious to us now. The results of dirty air are nearer to the results of milk infected by the tubercle bacilli, a delayed result which is not recognised, as due to the drinking of the milk, till after much research has been done. The incidence of deaths from chronic bronchitis in the population is now shown to be greater where there is air pollution, quite apart from the dramatic demonstration when "smog" is involved.

Numerous towns in the past have waited till typhoid struck before ensuring a good water supply; there is not the same evident urgency about dirty air but the time lost by respiratory ill-health

and the crippling is probably as great. It is not necessary to use special filters, we have only to observe the dirtying of our linen, furnishings and houses, even in select residential areas, compared with what we see and experience during our holidays in more isolated spots.

Cheadle and Gatley have obtained preliminary approval to the first area, and temporary assistance has been authorised for the detailed survey. A phased programme to cover the whole district has been adopted.

Wilmslow.—After an exploratory survey, a first smoke control area where there were existing houses, was submitted to the Minister for preliminary approval, and this was obtained. After a full survey had been made, the Order was not proceeded with, but deferred for one year. The three Orders requested include no existing houses, other than a "Mother and Baby" Home. The area first selected was in the south-westerly corner, i.e., the windward side of the district.

Alderley Edge.—No action.

SECTION J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in any of the three districts. In Wilmslow there is at present under consideration the possibility of taking over a private swimming bath (not open to the public) which has a chlorination plant.

Public Mortuaries.

There are public mortuaries at Cheadle, at the Cemetery, and Wilmslow, at the Council Yard, both with facilities for carrying out post-mortem. Alderley Edge has an arrangement with Wilmslow for the use of the Wilmslow mortuary.

Shops Acts.

In all three districts the sanitary provisions are enforced by the Public Health Department. Cheadle and Gatley is a Shops Acts authority and therefore enforces the other provisions of the Acts.

Rag Flock.

There is a registered user of Rag Flock in the Alderley Edge Urban District.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are none in any of the districts.

Pet Animal Act.

In all three districts the Public Health Inspector is responsible for carrying out inspections under this Act.

Hairdressers.

In both Cheadle and Gatley and Wilmslow hairdressers have to be registered under the Cheshire County Council Act, and bye-laws are in force.

Moveable Dwellings.

There is a considerable site in the Wilmslow area which is licensed by the Council and conditions are good; there are no other licensed sites, though individual caravans are licensed for limited periods from time to time. A bad site in Cheadle and Gatley is at present being dealt with; the land is going to be used for development.

Blood Transfusion.

Panels of donors are maintained by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service, and sessions are held at Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme and Wilmslow. Further donors are urgently required.

ALDERLEY EDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Alderley Edge Urban District Council.*

Sir, Mrs. Bickmore, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work done by the Public Health Inspector's Department for the year 1959.

The branches of the work have been placed under separate headings and comments made where necessary.

I wish to thank you for the consideration which you have given me and I also thank the Officials of the Council for their help during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. BARKER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Total No. of Inspections and Visits</i>	<i>Informal Notices Served</i>	<i>Informal Notices Complied with</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Served</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Complied with</i>
Dwellings :					
P.H. Acts	11	8	8	—	—
Re-Inspection	24	—	—	—	—
Housing Acts	30	7	5	—	—
Re-Inspection	56	—	—	—	—
Council House applications	31	—	—	—	—
Food Premises :					
Ice Cream Premises ...	10	—	—	—	—
Provision Shops	53	11	9	—	—
Butchers' Shops	27	2	1	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	16	—	—	—	—
Restaurant Kitchens ...	31	11	11	—	—
Bakehouses	18	3	2	—	—
Greengrocery and Wet Fish	26	3	3	—	—
Other Food Premises ...	26	—	—	—	—
General :					
Infectious Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—
Schools	11	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	25	7	7	—	—
Shops Act	20	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	47	4	4	—	—
Food Condemnation ...	7	—	—	—	—
Factories Act	71	7	5	—	—
Outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Rent Act —	15	—	—	—	—
Drainage... ..	16	5	5	—	—
Rats and Mice Destruction	98	7	7	—	—
Rag Flock Act	1	—	—	—	—
Pet Shop	8	—	—	—	—
Ashbins	4	—	—	—	—
Slaughter of Animals Act	5	—	—	—	—
General Nuisances	35	6	6	—	—
Offensive Trade	2	1	1	—	—
Totals	727	82	74	—	—

*This is a valueless and misleading
table. W.V. 10/2/61.*

HOUSING

During the year nine sub-standard houses were demolished. These houses had been acquired by agreement. All of the occupants were rehoused into the existing Council houses.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

(1) There are in the Urban Area, the following premises where food is prepared, stored and sold :

Confectionery	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	3
Butchers' Shops	...	...	5
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	6
Fried Fish and Chips Shops	...	...	2
Hotel Kitchens	...	...	4
Ice Cream Dealers	...	...	10
Ice Cream Makers	...	...	1
Office Canteen Kitchens	...	...	2
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	3
School Kitchens	...	...	4
Provision Shops	...	...	18
Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	3
Greengrocery	...	...	1

During the year all food premises were routinely inspected under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. All actions taken under the Regulations were of an informal nature.

(2) Food Surrendered and Condemned

During the year various articles of Food were condemned as unfit giving a total of 75 lbs. in weight. All the food was disposed of at the Council refuse tip where it was either burned or buried.

(3) Ice Cream

There are ten registered dealers in ice cream, one manufactures his own for sale at his premises, the remainder sell well-known products made by various natural firms.

Twelve samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory for examination and their bacteriological examination indicated that all were Grade I, this being very satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Five dairy farms situated in the Urban Area are under the supervision of the Milk Production Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Samples of milk taken in the course of distribution in the area were submitted to examination for tuberculous infection ; all the samples proved to be negative.

The number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations are as follows :—

Retail Distributors	...	...	5
Milk Shops	...	...	5

The number and designation of the licences under the Milk Regulations, 1949, are as follows :—

Dealers' Licences :

Sterilised	...	...	4
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	2
Pasteurised	...	...	2

Supplementary Licences :

Sterilised	...	...	3
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	3
Pasteurised	...	...	4

Examination of Milk

Thirty-one samples were taken during the year, The treated milks (21 in number) were submitted for Phosphatase test and Turbidity test and in addition the Pasteurised were submitted for Methylene Blue reduction test. In the latter test three samples were void due to Laboratory increased temperature conditions.

The ten Raw (Tuberculin tested) milks were in every case submitted for animal inoculation test and no evidence of tuberculin infection was found.

TREATED MILKS

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
		<i>Pass</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Heat treated	21	8	3	11	—	10	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Raw Designated ...	10	10	—

RAG FLOCK.

There is one registered factory in the area to which the Act applies and this factory has been inspected.

RODENT CONTROL.

One trained part-time operative is employed and he uses methods approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Domestic dwellings are treated free of charge, but a charge is made for treatment of business premises.

There is now no special grant by the Ministry towards the expenditure created by the work of inspection and disinfection.

The following table gives details of the work done by the Rodent Operator during the year.

<i>Type of Property</i>	<i>No. of Infestations by Rats</i>	<i>No. of Properties infested by Mice</i>	<i>No. of Visits Undertaken</i>
Owned by Local Government	9	—	36
Dwellings	27	—	71
Business Premises ..	3	5	24
Agricultural Premises	—	—	8
Totals	39	5	139

SHOPS INSPECTION

As Sanitary Authority, this Council is responsible for the enforcing of the provisions concerning Heating, Ventilation and Sanitary Conveniences, of the Shops Act, and during the year shops were inspected for this purpose.

WATER SUPPLY

All houses in the area are supplied from the Stockport Corporation mains, except a small-holding which has water hand pumped from a well.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The Refuse Disposal is by controlled tipping on a suitable site in Windmill Wood, The Edge. A weekly collection is maintained, .

SALVAGE.

53 tons $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of salvage were sold during the year giving an income to the Authority of £297 5s. 9d.

CHEADLE & GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Abney,
Cheadle.

February, 1960.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Cheadle & Gatley Urban District Council*

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1959

I have the honour to present my annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1959.

This report is drawn up on the basis of the recommendations of Circular 1/60, issued by the Ministry of Health, as to the information to be supplied in the annual reports.

During the year under review four slum clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval, and these areas embraced 37 houses. Also during the year a complete survey of the district was made with a view to action under the Clean Air Act, and your Council decided upon a phased programme, in accordance with a Circular issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and a complete scheme was submitted covering 807 acres in the south-westerly part of Heald Green Ward, and the Cheadle Hulme South Ward. Preliminary approval has been given to this scheme.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. A. Riley and Mr. W. Nixon, and other members of the Council's staff with whom I have come into contact, for their help and co-operation during the year. Mr. Nixon, however, left the service of the Council on October 3rd, 1959, upon obtaining an appointment with the Flaxton Rural District Council. His position had not been filled by the end of the year, owing to the fact that no response was received to advertisements issued both in the national technical journals and the local press.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. HAYES,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>	<i>Informal Notices Served</i>	<i>Informal Notices Complied with</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Served</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Complied with</i>
Houses Inspected under Public Health Act—					
Houses inspected after complaint	192	46	46	—	—
Houses inspected otherwise	87	—	—	—	—
Number of re-visits to the above	185	—	—	—	—
Houses Inspected under the Housing Act—					
Houses inspected after complaint	164	30	30	—	—
Houses inspected otherwise	1066	—	—	—	—
Number of re-visits to the above	253	—	—	—	—
General					
Infectious Disease	74	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	27	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	118	—	—	—	—
Stables and Piggeries	22	—	—	—	—
Smoke Observations	161	—	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	77	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces... ..	98	10	10	—	—
Shops all types	680	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Acts	130	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice Destruction	388	—	—	—	—
Places of Public Entertainment, Public Houses, etc.	63	—	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	53	—	—	—	—
Drainage	574	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	541	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers	49	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5002	86	86	—	—

Clean Air Act. 1956.

The undermentioned table is a schedule of the phased programme for dealing with Smokeless Zones, as submitted to the Ministry in accordance with Circular 5/59.

**Number of Premises and Acreage of Land in Smokeless Zones
and Smoke Control Areas.**

(1)		<i>Premises</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Acres</i>
(2)	Covered by Orders to be made during 1959	2,015	1,972	807
(3)	Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1960	3,008	2,938	1,140
(4)	Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1961	4,686	4,521	2,024
(5)	Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962	2,367	2,268	814
(6)	Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963	1,523	1,346	500
(7)	Final objective (the total numbers it is intended ultimately to cover) ...	13,599	13,045	5,285

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year considerable work has been carried out by the Council's Rodent Control Operative. A free service is available to the occupiers of all dwelling houses, and the occupiers of business premises are always anxious to co-operate in giving the Operative free access to examine and treat the premises—if found necessary. All business premises pay for these treatments, and large works are dealt with under annual agreements.

The sewerage system in the district has remained particularly free from infestation. Whenever extensions to the sewers have been made on new housing estates tests have been carried out with a view to checking as to whether infestation of the sewers could take place from the surface, or, alternatively, if surface infestation was taking place from the sewers. In all cases the results have been negative.

There were no serious cases of major infestation of either rats or mice in any part of the district.

The following is a record of the treatments and inspections carried out in connection with this work during the period under review :

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other premises (including Business and In- dustrial)	
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1959 as a result of					
(a) Notification ...	13	234	1	31	279
(b) Survey under the Act	6	—	19	6	31
(c) Otherwise <i>e.g.</i> when visited primarily for some other purpose	4	752	—	46	802
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats : Major ...	0	0	0	0	0
Minor ...	14	234	2	33	283
(b) Mice : Major: ...	0	0	0	0	0
Minor ...	6	83	0	18	107
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority...					
	20	317	2	51	390

Disinfestation :

During the year several properties were treated for the elimination of minor pests such as fleas, cockroaches, wasps and hornets nests. There was one case of infestation by bugs. Treatment with insecticidal sprays resulted in the elimination of these pests.

Meat, Milk and other Foods.

The number of premises, and mobile vehicles in the district which are concerned with the sale of all types of food and drink is as follows :—

Ice Cream Manufacturers and retailers	...	...	...	40
Milk Distributors (excluding farmer producers)	...	...	...	25
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	14
Confectioners (including bakehouses)	...	...	...	28
Grocery and provisions	...	...	...	69
Butchers	...	...	...	30
Fishmongers	...	...	...	7
Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	22
Greengrocery only	...	...	...	11
Fish and chip shops	...	...	...	9
Licensed premises (including clubs)	...	...	...	32
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	16

As regards the last item in the above table, food hawkers have been registered under the Cheshire County Council Act 1953. There are various types, ranging from greengrocery to fishmongers and butchers. Food hawkers who have shops in the area do not come within the provisions of this Act.

Frequent inspections are made at the food premises listed above including hawkers vehicles. There have been no difficulties up to the present in asking the proprietors to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

There are no Clean Food Guilds in the area, but from time to time if informative circulars etc., have been received from the Ministry, information of use to the retailers has been extracted from these circulars and distributed to the shop managers.

Milk & Dairies Orders:

Attached hereto is a table setting out the number of samples of milk procured during the year, and the results obtained. As this area is now within a specified area only pasteurised, sterilised, tuberculin tested, and certified milk may be sold in this district. There are three pasteurising establishments, and they are all well kept.

Foodstuffs.

The following table is a record of the foodstuffs for which Certificates of Voluntary Surrender have been issued during the year. There have been no special cases requiring the examination of particular stocks or bulk consignments.

Ox Tongues	...	...	...	...	13 tins
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	5 tins
Steak	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Corned beef	...	...	...	...	22 tins
Pork Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	61 tin
Ham	...	...	...	...	28 tins
Meat Loaf	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Chicsnak	...	...	...	...	25 tins
Assorted fruits	...	...	...	...	104 tins
Assorted vegetables	...	...	...	...	33 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	5 tins
Soups	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Orange juice	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Pilchards	..	...	...	..	1 tin
Evaporated milk	...	...	...	...	12 tins

Continued—

Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Frozen geese	..	...	...	...	...	1
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	1 packet
Danish Blue cheese	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Scampi	...	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	213 lbs.

The 213 lbs. of beef was condemned as a result of bone taint.

Slaughterhouse Work :

The following statistics are a record of the numbers of animals slaughtered and inspected in the area, with the items condemned. The slaughterhouses in the area have been well maintained and kept in a clean condition. Generally speaking the quality of the animals slaughtered in the district is very high.

Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	664
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	4,336
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	2,783

Oxen, or parts of oxen, condemned due to tuberculosis

2 Sets of lungs
16 plucks
3 heads
1 liver

Pigs, condemned due to tuberculosis

9 carcasses, complete with all organs
72 heads.
57 plucks.

Condemnation due to "Other Causes."

Oxen :	42 livers	...	...	...	...	flukes.
	4 livers...	...	...	...	...	flukes and abscesses.
	1 liver	...	...	...	...	abscessed.
Sheep :	65 plucks	...	...	...	...	flukes.
	2 carcasses	...	...	...	...	badly bled.

Pigs :	6 carcasses and organs	...	...	swine erysipelas and septicaemia.
	14 carcasses	...	...	generalised septicaemia
	2 carcasses	...	...	jaundice.
	18 carcasses	...	...	swine erysipelas.
	3 carcasses	...	...	dropsy.
	1 carcass	...	...	pyaemia and dropsy.
	1 carcass	...	...	emaciation.
	1 carcass	...	...	severe bruising.
	3 carcasses	...	...	oedema.
	7 carcasses	...	...	fevered.
	5 carcasses and organs	...	...	peritonitis and septicaemia.
	1 carcass	...	...	pyaemia.
	29 hindquarters	...	...	fractured pelvis.
	2 hindquarters	...	...	fractured.
	11 legs	...	...	fractured.
	102 plucks	...	...	pneumonia and pleurisy.
	63 plucks	...	...	pneumonia and pericarditis.
	1 side	...	...	severe bruising.
	1 liver	...	...	hepatitis.
	2 livers	...	...	cirrhosis.
	6 livers	...	...	abscesses
	4 legs	...	...	arthritis.

Food Hygiene Regulations :

Considerable inspections have been carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The standard of shops and premises coming within the scope of these Regulations is very high on the average. No prosecutions have been taken under any section of the Regulations.

Water Supply :

Due to the prolonged drought during the year under review the Statutory Authority from whom the district receives its water supply had to reduce the pressure to such an extent that some sections of industry had to obtain drinkable water from other sources. Fortunately there were two deep wells supplying water for other purposes, and these were brought into use to boost the supplies in the particular neighbourhood after the water had been analysed and found to be wholesome and fit for human consumption.

The same procedure was adopted in respect of a hospital in the area.

Hairdressers and Barbers :

Under the Cheshire County Council Act the business, or profession of a hairdresser or barber is subject to registration, and, during the year, the Council adopted byelaws which were approved by the Ministry, controlling this particular type of business. The number actually on the register for this district is 36.

1959

Type of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue (Keeping Quality)			Phosphatase (Sufficiently Heat-Treated)			Tubercle Bacilli			Turbidity Test	
		Total	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Total	Absent	Present	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Pasteurised ...	27	27	23	4	27	27	0	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	36	36	32	4	36	36	0	1	1	0	—	—
Tuberculin-Tested ..	21	21	14	7	—	—	—	21	21	0	—	—
Sterilised ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0
TOTAL—All Milks ...	94	84	69	15	63	63	0	22	22	0	10	—

WILMSLOW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,

Green Hall,

Wilmslow.

June, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wilmslow Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Evans, and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my twenty-fifth Annual Report on the work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors for the year 1959.

The report contains the usual statistical information in connection with the various duties of the Public Health Inspectors.

It was possible during the year to pay far greater attention to all premises where food is prepared, handled or stored than it has been in previous years, and as the result of routine inspections many infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were brought to light and rectified.

A considerable amount of time was also devoted to the survey of buildings with a view to creating Smoke Control Areas. Three Smoke Control Orders were made in respect of new estates, all in the Handforth Area, but the creation of a Smoke Control Area consisting mainly of existing dwellings in the Fulshaw Ward was deferred for further consideration in one year's time.

There has been no change in the staff during the year, and once again I should like to express my appreciation of the co-operation given by my staff and other officers during this period.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Evans, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. LANCASTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

<i>Nature of Inspection</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>	<i>Informal Notices Served</i>	<i>Informal Notices Complied with</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Served</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Complied with</i>
Housing.					
Houses inspected under P.H.A.	103	25	29	—	—
Re-inspections under P.H.A.	321	—	—	—	—
Houses inspected under Housing Acts	52	7	7	17	3
Re-inspections under Housing Acts	128	—	—	—	—
General					
Refuse Collection and Disposal	281	42	49	—	—
Infectious Diseases	41	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	43	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	15	—	—	—	—
Stables and Piggeries	9	—	—	—	—
Smoke Control	368	3	3	—	—
Public Entertainment and Public Houses	31	2	1	—	—
Factories	97	14	11	—	—
Hairdressers and Barbers	44	3	6	—	—
Petroleum Acts	41	7	7	—	—
Rats and Mice Destruction	9	29	24	—	—
Special Visits	318	—	—	—	—
Insect Pests	15	1	—	—	—
Pet Shops	4	1	1	—	—
Meat and Food Inspection.					
Slaughterhouses	254	—	—	—	—
Butcher's Shops and Stalls	42	2	2	—	—
Wet Fish Shops	33	3	3	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	1	1	—	—
Other Food Shops	137	36	35	—	—
Bakehouses	13	—	1	—	—
Restaurant Kitchens	24	2	2	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	30	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Milk Shops and Distributors	142	—	—	—	—
	<u>2,590</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

COMPLAINTS.

The complaints registered during the year numbered 307, and are classified as follows :—

Defective Housing Conditions	...	...	...	13
Defective Food Premises	...	...	...	2
Dampness	...	...	...	2
Choked and Defective Drains, Cesspools and Septic Tanks and Sewers	...	...	...	28
Insufficient or Defective Sanitary Accommodation				3
Insanitary Conditions of Ditches and Ponds	...			2
Flooding	...	...	...	13
Accumulations of Refuse and Rubbish, etc.	...			7
Offensive Odours	...	...	...	24
Smoke and Dust Nuisances	...	...	...	9
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	5
Unsound Food	...	...	...	10
Water Supply	...	...	...	62
Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	80
Infestations by Flies, Mosquitoes, Ants, Wasps, etc.				30
Infestations by Rabbits, Moles and Foxes...	...			2
Keeping of Animals and Hens	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7
				307

All complaints were investigated immediately and the necessary action taken to abate any nuisance found.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The following table shows the amount of spraying and fumigation undertaken in connection with the control of infectious diseases and verminous conditions :—

	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Rooms Sprayed or Fumigated</i>	<i>Household Effects Treated Separately</i>
Bed Bugs	—	—	—
Other Vermin	3	5	—
Infectious Diseases	4	11	—
Other Causes	—	—	—
	7	16	—

In addition to the above, 22 wasps nests were also destroyed on private property.

HOUSING.

Further steps were taken during the year to reduce the number of unfit dwellings in the area in accordance with the Council's five-year programme. Twenty-six houses were reported to be unfit for human habitation and action was taken to deal with these premises by the following procedure :—

Demolition Orders :

The following 14 houses were made the subject of Demolition Orders, namely :—

	<i>Number of houses</i>
" Ivy Cottage," Dooleys Lane, Morley	1
Nos. 1 to 5 Meeting Houses, Altrincham Rd., Wilmslow	5
Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 Manchester Rd., Wilmslow	5
Nos. 3 and 5 Mill Brow, Wilmslow	2
No. 68 Wilmslow Road, Handforth	1
	—
	14
	—

Closing Orders :

The following 3 houses were dealt with by making Closing Orders, namely :—

No. 4 Mill Brow, Wilmslow.

Nos. 70 and 72 Wilmslow Road, Handforth.

Clearance Area :

It was decided to deal with Nos. 235 to 247 Wilmslow Road, Handforth (7 houses), as a Clearance Area and the initial steps to obtain the demolition of these houses by means of a Clearance Order, have already been taken.

Action Deferred :

The question of making a Demolition Order in respect of " The Cottage," Morley Green, Wilmslow, was deferred for six months in order to give the owner an opportunity of re-conditioning and improving this cottage.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The position with regard to camping sites remains unchanged. The Oversley Ford camping ground is the only licensed site in the district and the maximum number of caravans permitted at any one time is 45.

Under the Public Health Act 1936, five licences were issued during 1959 permitting individual vans on isolated sites to be used for residential purposes for short periods.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection :

Slaughtering facilities remain unchanged. There is one private wholesale slaughterhouse in use in the area, but most of the meat produced at these premises is sold outside the district. Nearly all the local butchers obtain their supplies from slaughterhouses in neighbouring districts with the bulk of supplies coming from Manchester. A more detailed report on slaughterhouses, which is required by the Slaughterhouses Act 1958, has been prepared and submitted to the Council for approval prior to submission to the Ministry.

The post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered locally is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health in the following table :—

RECORD OF MEAT INSPECTION FOR 1959.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	395	306	6	2,662	1,661	Nil
Number inspected	395	306	6	1,667	1,604	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	2	3	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	149	143	—	126	95	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	38%	47%	33%	7%	6%	Nil
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	117	—	—	34	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8%	38%	—	—	2%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT CONDEMNED.

Tuberculosis.

						<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
Cattle							
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	123	1,230
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	8	112
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	46	1,268
Skirt	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
Udders	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	2	260
Messentery and Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
Pigs							
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	33	411
Head and Neck	...	...	...	...	...	1	45
Heart and Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	5	22

Other Causes

Cattle	<i>Weight</i>		<i>Cause of Condemnation</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	
Whole Carcase & Offal	1	550	Septicaemia
Part Hind & Fore	1	60	Fracture and Maceration
Steak Piece & Trimmings	2	38	Bruising
Skirt	2	4	Oedema, Cysticercus Bovis
Lungs	29	290	Pleurisy, D.H., Congestion, Actino, Cysts
Flanks	2	24	Oedema
Kidneys & Suet	4	13	Cysts, Nephritis, Contamination, Actino, Cysticercus Bovis, Abscess
Heads	9	252	Actino, Cysticercus Bovis, Abscess
Part Sirloin	1	40	Fracture
Heart	1	5	Pericarditis
Udders	2	60	Mastitis
Messentery & Intestine	1	60	Adhesions
Livers & Stomach	347	4,918	D.H., Distomatosis, Angioma, Cirrhosis, Congestion, Abscess, Traumatic Injury, Peritonitis, Fatty Degeneration

	No.	Weight lbs.	Cause of Condemnation
Calves			
Whole Carcase & Offal	2	65	Immaturity
Pigs			
Whole Carcase	3	80	Oedema, Dropsy
Trimnings	—	13	Bruising
Kidneys	6	3	Cysts, Nephritis
Leg	1	4	Arthritis
Plucks	26	131	Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Ascaris, Pericarditis, Pneumonia
Shanks	12	15	Traumatic Injury, Arthritis
Lungs	6	17	Pneumonia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Peritonitis
Foot	1	1	Bruising
Heart and Lungs	3	5	Pleurisy, Pericarditis, Peritonitis
Livers and Pieces	54	179	Cirrhosis, Ascaris, Deformity Parasites, Necrosis, Milk Spots
Sheep			
Whole Carcase & Offal	3	130	Septic Mastitis, Extensive Bruising, Fracture
Livers and Pieces	125	312	Parasites, D.H., Cirrhosis, Cysts
Lungs	1	3	Pleurisy
TOTAL		4 tons 15 cwt. 87 lbs.	

Other Foods.

The following amounts of foodstuffs have been condemned as the result of complaints or routine inspections of food shops, necessitating the issue of 59 condemnation certificates.

Tinned and Preserved Food condemned.

						<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Meats	...	...	...	...	...	226	0
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	...	140	4
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	9	0
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Marmalade and Jam	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Frozen Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	30	8
Frozen Fish	...	...	...	...	...	25	0
Frozen Pasties	...	...	...	...	...	19	0
„ Shrimps	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
„ Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
„ Meats	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
„ Mousse	...	...	...	...	...	21	0
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
						492	12

Other Food condemned.

Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	442	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	360	0
Cheeses	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
						803	10

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Inspections of all types of food businesses were made during the year as will be seen from the table of inspections at the beginning of the report. Whilst the standard of hygiene in most of the food premises is good, it was found necessary however to serve 36 notices requiring traders to comply with various requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The number of matters which were found to require attention and were subsequently rectified are summarised below :—

Want of Cleanliness	3
Food exposed to risk of contamination	22
Premises not provided with suitable wash-hand basins; hot and cold water; cleansing materials, etc.	19
Premises requiring renewal of sinks	5
W.C. compartments requiring cleansing, decoration and provision of suitable notices	9
Absence of first-aid materials	7
Absence of suitable locker accommodation for clothing	1
Unsatisfactory working surfaces and benches	2
Inadequate lighting of food rooms	1
Food rooms in need of re-decoration	2

In nearly all cases the work required to bring the premises up to a satisfactory standard was carried out as soon as the attention of the occupier was drawn to a particular infringement.

From the following list it will be seen that there are 321 types of food businesses carried on in 177 premises, as follows :—

Grocers and Provision Merchants	57
Bakers and Confectioners	7
Bakehouses	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	15
Butchers	21
Fishmongers	10
Fish Fryers	4
Sweet Shops	22
Ice Cream Premises	50
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	24
Licensed Premises	19
Hotels and Boarding Houses	5

Continued—

Non-Residential Clubs	...	...	...	7
Industrial and Staff Canteens	...	...	...	2
Kitchens preparing school meals	...	...	...	5
Schools serving school meals	...	...	...	4
Cooked Meats	...	...	...	56
Market Stalls	...	...	...	5
				321

MILK SUPPLY.

Distribution

The number of persons registered as distributors of milk and the number of dairies, other than dairy farms, are as follows :—

Distributors	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies	...	...	...	...	2

Sampling—Raw Milk

Tuberculin Tested Milk is the only raw milk which can be sold in the area. Thirty-five samples of this grade were taken and submitted to the statutory tests with the following results :—

Bacteriological Examination of T.T. Milk.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>From Retailers</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Experi- ments Spoilt</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculin Tested	35	29	6	...	35

When an unsatisfactory result of the statutory test is obtained enquiries are made into the possible cause and further samples taken. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are also requested in most cases to check on the methods of production at the farm. The six unsatisfactory samples came from 5 different sources which indicates that no particular supply was persistently bad.

Heat Treated Milk.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations, 1949.

Heat Treated Milk has been sampled regularly and submitted to the statutory tests with the following results :—

		<i>From Local Pasteurising Plant</i>			
		<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Experiments Spoilt</i>
Pasteurised Milk.					
Methylene Blue	...	22	17	5	0
Phosphatase Test	...	22	22	—	—

		<i>From Outside Sources</i>			<i>Experiment Spoilt</i>
		<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	
Pasteurised Milk.					
Methylene Blue	... ..	48	45	3	—
Phosphatase Test	... ..	48	48	—	—
Sterilised Milk.					
Turbidity Test	... ..	6	6	—	—

The number of licences granted under the Special Designation Regulations were as follows :—

	<i>Dealer's Licences</i>	<i>Supplementary Licences</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculin Tested	7	7	14
Pasteurised	14	5	19
Sterilised	12	3	15

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were also examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, but no positive samples were found as the following table shows :—

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Tuberculin Tested	20	—	20

ICE CREAM

The position with regard to the sale of ice cream remains unaltered. There are 50 premises where ice cream is sold in a prepacked form and in one case only is any ice cream made on the premises.

A summary showing the results of the samples examined is given below :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Manufactured locally	—	—	—	—	—
Made elsewhere	19	15	4	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	19	15	4	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLY

The year 1959 will be remembered for the drought which had its effect on local water supplies. From the list given earlier in the report it will be seen that 62 complaints were made regarding the condition of the water and 33 samples from all parts of the district were produced by complainants. The specimens were all discoloured and some contained a considerable amount of sediment. One sample was submitted to a public analyst for examination and although the water was considered to be unsuitable for domestic purposes, particularly laundering, it was not considered to be unfit for drinking purposes. At the end of 1959 the question of water supplies, both as regards quantity and quality was still receiving the serious consideration of the Council.

Other Sources of Supply :

There are still a number of premises not connected to a main supply and which have to rely on wells for their water. As far as I am aware none of these wells failed to supply the premises, even during the worst period of the drought. The number of premises without a main supply is 17, and they are situated in the following areas :—

<i>Ward</i>	<i>No. of premises Without Main supply</i>			
Dean Row...	2
Handforth...	2
Hough	6
Morley	7
				—
				17
				—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Smoke Control Areas.

A considerable amount of time was devoted during the year to making inspections in connection with the establishment of smoke control areas. A part of the Fulshaw Ward containing 335 premises was surveyed in detail after receiving the Ministry's approval in principle to the making of a Smoke Control Order for this area. A detailed report on the implications of the scheme was submitted to the Council for approval, but it was eventually decided to defer consideration of the making of an Order for a period of 12 months.

A Smoke Control Order was made in respect of a new estate in course of erection at Handforth consisting of 209 houses and a new school. In this case the Order has been confirmed by the Minister and the date on which it will come into operation is the 1st October, 1960.

Two other Smoke Control Orders were made in respect of new building development also at Handforth. One Order covers the development by Manchester Corporation of an estate of 91 houses and 1 "Mother and Baby" Home in Sagars Road, Handforth, and the other Order covers a new estate at Willow Farm, Handforth, consisting of 86 houses. The statutory procedure to make both sites smokeless areas is being followed.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The following summary gives details in brief of the work performed by the Rat Catcher during 1959 :—

No. of premises surveyed	...	...	...	1,147
No. of premises treated	...	...	...	741
Methods employed :				
No. of pre-baits laid	...	...	...	213
No. of poison baits laid	...	...	...	2,835
Cases where traps used	...	...	...	124
Results obtained : No. of bodies found				
	Rats	...	...	446
	Mice	...	...	288

In addition to the destruction of rodents, the Rodent Operative also carries out disinfection following infectious diseases and insect pest destruction as required.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence only was issued in respect of premises where animals are sold as pets. Occasional inspections are made to see that the conditions of the licence are being observed.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises were inspected at least once during the year when a few minor contraventions of the byelaws were found. Steps were taken to obtain compliance with the byelaws in every respect, and generally speaking the conditions existing at these establishments is very good.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was :—

Ladies' Hairdressers	...	...	...	21
Barbers	...	...	...	6

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection

Three-quarters of the houses in the district received 48 collections of refuse during the year which is fairly satisfactory, although it is not a weekly collection. In the remaining part of the district in which most of the new development has taken place, only 42 collections per house were given, which is considered to be unsatisfactory, and leads to numerous complaints being made. Recommendations have been made to the Council for improving the collection service generally and it is hoped that in 1960 it will be possible to obtain an additional vehicle and extra labour so that the desired improvement can be brought about.

Disposal

All house refuse is still disposed of at the Council's refuse tip in Newgate.

Salvage

The Salvage Building and its contents at Newgate were destroyed by fire on the 1st October, 1959. Until such time as a new building could be obtained, the baling and sorting of salvaged materials was transferred to the Council Yard. The loan of a baling machine was obtained almost immediately, which made it possible to recommence salvage operations within a few days of the fire. The weights of salvage sold and the incomes from the various materials were as follows :—

	Weight			Value		
	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	320	1	56	2,084	0	9
Heavy Iron	3	8	56	18	16	9
Baled Scrap	5	4	0	34	7	8
Aluminium		1	0	3	0	0
Copper		1	14	5	12	6
Brass		1	28	3	15	0
Lead		1	98	4	3	10
Mixed Rags	8	8	108	188	5	7
Carpets & Sacking	4	19	0	17	6	5
String		5	52	1	7	3
Rubber Tyres		7	0	2	2	0
	342	19	76	£2,362	17	9

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