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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

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BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1959

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne

1959

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1959)

Chairman : Alderman W. H. Flowers, M.B.E., M.M.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Leonard Hibbert.

Members :

His Worshipful the Mayor,

Alderman N. Booth, J.P.

Alderman A. Gantley, J.P.

Alderman T. Meredith

Councillor B. Davenport

Councillor J. E. Eason

Councillor R. G. Fish

Councillor W. Greaves

Councillor A. A. Hughes

Councillor R. K. Ives

Councillor J. A. Marsh

Councillor E. Moores

Councillor N. Nadin

Councillor W. T. Smith

Councillor W. P. Somerville

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Alan S. Simpson, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. H. Cooper, B.Sc. (Econ.), D.P.A. (a) (b) (d) (e) (f) (g).

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. Houldsworth (a) (b).

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

H. Lear (a) (b) (g).

G. H. Wilkinson (a) (b) (c) (g).

M. K. Worthington (a) (b).

D. D. Jagger (a) (b) (g).

W. H. Locker (a) (b) (c) (d) (f). (Commenced 1st June, 1959).

Public Health Inspectors' Qualifications :—

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
- (e) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
- (f) Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
- (g) Certificate in Boiler-house Practice, City and Guilds of London.

CLERKS

E. Waddington, A. Hartley, M. Aspinall, E. V. Schofield (Resigned 24th March, 1959), E. M. Batty, S. R. Adshead (Commenced 13th April, 1959).

TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

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

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Health Report for 1959.

The vital statistics for the year again give no cause for anxiety, indeed in certain sections improvement continues, notably is this the case in respect to the perinatal mortality which has been halved in the last year (62 to 30). Perhaps this is the occasion to explain why the perinatal mortality rate has gained so much prominence at the expense of the infantile mortality rate. Because of the remarkable reduction of the number of deaths of infants in their first year of life, our infantile mortality rate has "run off the scale" and the deaths that do occur to-day are nearly all very close in age to the time of birth; it has therefore been decided to provide a new scale of time and instead of recording deaths from birth to the end of the first year of life, the new perinatal scale runs from the 28th week of pregnancy until one week after birth, the period therefore includes the epoch of birth.

Thus deaths of a foetus between the 28th week of pregnancy and birth which are called stillbirths are added to the deaths occurring during the first week of life and the total figure is related to the total live and stillbirths as a rate per 1,000. This gives us our perinatal mortality rate.

Another fact which is worthy of comment is the evidence of tuberculosis. In 1958, 54 new cases of tuberculosis (42 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) were notified, this year the figure is 18 (15 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary)—one third of the previous year.

The main cause for disquiet in the field of mortality is the fact that in the last 10 years the number of deaths from coronary disease has doubled, this is a serious position particularly when it is noted from the tables of this report that over the last four years—out of 397 deaths from this condition 85 had not reached their sixtieth birthday.

To end on a more pleasing note—there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during 1959; perhaps the 10,500 persons who have been immunised against poliomyelitis since 1956 have contributed to this satisfactory state.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres) 4,146

Population :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
At Census, 1931.....	24,623	27,552	52,175
At Census, 1951.....	21,912	24,882	46,794
Estimated, mid-1959	—	—	50,410

Number of inhabited houses :

At Census, 1931	13,071
Estimated at end of 1959.....	17,026
General rate for 1959 .....(in the £)	19/8d.
Rateable Value	£580,523
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£1,959

Social Conditions of the Area

Ashton-under-Lyne is situated in the County of Lancashire, at the foot of the western slopes of the Pennines. Its highest point is 903 feet and its lowest 325 feet above sea level. The greater part of the town is situated between 330 and 340 feet above sea level.

The population is largely industrial and the chief industries are Cotton Spinning, Engineering, Tool Making, Iron and Brass Founding, Brewing and Coal Mining.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1959, with the comparable figure for 1958 :—

	1959	1958
Estimated population	50,410	50,600
Comparability factor (a) Births	1.00	1.00
(b) Deaths.....	1.03	1.00
Births (Total live and still)	791	834
Births—live	784	796
—still	7	38
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	15.6	15.7
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	15.6	15.7
Deaths	703	750
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	13.9	14.8
Death rate as adjusted by factor.....	14.4	14.8
Infant deaths.....	23	20
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	29.3	25.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	29.5	26.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	25.6	Nil
Male infantile mortality rate	25	38
Female infantile mortality	33	10
Perinatal Mortality— (Stillbirth and first week deaths)		
(Total live and stillbirths)	30.3	62.3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	8.8	45.6
Maternal Mortality—		
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil	Nil
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	Nil	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality—		
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	19	15
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.2	18
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population—		
(a) Primary notification—Respiratory	0.29	0.83
—Non-respiratory ..	0.06	0.24
(b) Deaths—Respiratory.....	0.12	0.18
—Non-respiratory.....	0.02	0.02
Deaths from cancer—all forms, including leukaemia	127	110
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer— all forms, including leukaemia	2.52	2.17

1959 BIRTHS

Sex and Legitimacy

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE—			
Legitimate	404	341	745
Illegitimate	20	19	39
Total Live Births	424	360	784
STILL—			
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total Still Births	5	2	7

1959 DEATHS

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
349	354	703

There was only one illegitimate death under 1 year of age.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

On page 6 are shown the chief vital statistics for the year as well as the corresponding figures for 1958.

Births and Infant Mortality

The 1959 live births were 12 less than in 1958 and stood at the figure of 784. As the number of deaths was 703, the natural increase of the population was 81.

The crude and adjusted birth rate both stand at 15.6 per 1,000 population.

The number of stillbirths fell from 38 in 1958 to 7 in 1959, which reduction favourably influenced the stillbirth rate and the perinatal mortality which latter rate was approximately halved, viz. : 62.3 to 30.3 per total births.

Again there were no maternal deaths.

The infantile mortality rate was 29.3 as against 25.1 for 1958—Table IV, page 18 analyses the infant deaths by age and sex.

Deaths

There were 703 deaths in 1959 as against 750 in 1958, the crude rate being 13.9 and the adjusted rate 14.4. per 1,000 population.

The causes of death are given in Table III, page 17, whilst the Table below shows in respect to the deaths occurring, the percentage number of them which had already occurred by each quinquennia.

AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS—DEATHS, 1959

AGE	MALES			FEMALES		
	No.	Cumulative % up to age stated	Cumulative % after age stated	No.	Cumulative % up to age stated	Cumulative % after age stated
0—	12	3.4	96.6	14	3.9	96.1
15—	1	3.7	96.3	1	4.2	95.8
20—	3	4.6	95.4	0	4.2	95.8
25—	1	4.9	95.1	0	4.2	95.8
30—	2	5.4	94.6	2	4.8	95.2
35—	5	7.0	93.0	2	5.4	94.6
40—	8	9.1	90.9	8	7.6	92.4
45—	15	13.4	86.6	7	9.6	90.4
50—	12	16.9	83.1	11	12.7	87.3
55—	35	26.9	73.1	14	16.7	83.3
60—	35	36.9	63.1	30	25.2	74.8
65—	45	49.8	50.2	36	35.4	64.6
70—	57	66.1	33.9	57	51.5	48.5
75—	52	81.1	18.9	76	73.1	26.9
80—	42	93.1	6.9	59	89.8	10.2
85—	20	98.8	1.2	29	98.0	2.0
90—	4	100.0	—	7	100.0	—
	349			353		

The following table shows for six selected group causes, the age and sex distribution of the deaths for years 1956 to 1959 inclusive.

**DEATHS 1956-59, SPECIFIED CAUSES, ANALYSED BY
AGE AND SEX**

Age Group	Cancer Lung and Bronchus		Cancer Stomach		Cancer Breast & Uterus		Other Malignant Diseases		Leuk-aemia		Coronary Thrombosis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—9									2			
10—19							1			1	1	
20—29							2		1		1	
30—39	3	1	1	—		5	2	4	—	—	6	—
40—49	8	1	2	—		16	8	6	—	—	14	2
50—59	24	4	9	4		16	17	16	1	2	49	12
60—69	34	8	22	10		16	39	23	—	3	57	42
70—79	13	3	16	14		13	44	29	1	—	75	75
80—89	1	—	4	5		5	16	9	—	—	22	40
90—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3	—	—	1	—
	83	17	54	33		71	129	90	5	6	226	171

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 18 new cases of tuberculosis notified, 15 being pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

Deaths were 7 in 1959, 10 in 1958, 6 in 1957.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register over the last 9 years :—

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1951	216	50
1952	247	56
1953	247	58
1954	311	63
1955	321	58
1956	324	51
1957	344	35
1958	362	44
1959	344	33

The state of the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1959, was :—

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total respiratory and non-respiratory		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
201	143	344	18	15	33	219	158	377

An analysis of the housing conditions of cases on the register has been made and the following table shows the results :—

RESPIRATORY CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Housing Standards and number of children

General Housing Standard	Households on Register	No children	One child	Two children	Three children	Four children	Five children	Six children	Total children
Good	206	109	68	26	3	—	—	—	129
Fair ..	109	53	24	19	5	6	2	—	111
Bad ..	29	15	4	6	2	1	—	1	32
	344								272

Of the 344 households in which there was a case of respiratory tuberculosis, the general standard of house was as indicated in the table

The table also shows the distribution of children in these households in respect of the type of housing.

The Housing Department of the Ashton-under-Lyne Corporation gives special consideration to such cases of tuberculosis as are recommended by me for re-housing. The basis on which I make a priority recommendation is in general in order to provide a standard of housing where the risks of direct infection from one member of the family to another are minimised, *i.e.*, particularly to safeguard young children from possible exposure to infection.

The following table shows the recommendations I have made over the last 8 years with the number of cases actually re-housed :—

Year	Recommendations of M.O.H.	Re-Housed
1952	20	15
1953	12	12
1954	15	4
1955	16	10
1956	16	8
1957	19	3
1958	14	6
1959	6	3
TOTAL	118	61

From the above it will be seen that the Housing Department has contributed quite substantially towards the prevention of tuberculosis in this matter.

CANCER DEATHS

Cancer Deaths 1951-1959

The table below shows the age and sex distribution of all cancer deaths for the years 1951—59 inclusive.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—9	1	1	2
10—14	1	1	2
15—19	—	—	—
20—34	3	10	13
35—39	6	10	16
40—44	14	19	33
45—49	26	21	47
50—54	36	27	63
55—59	67	52	119
60—64	83	66	149
65—69	99	71	170
70—74	90	74	164
75 and over	120	121	241
Totals	546	473	1019

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With a total of 893 notifications in 1959 (466 last year) the year has been a very satisfactory one.

Table VIII analyses the cases notified by age and condition.

Table IX gives the secular trend for the last 30 years.

The quarterly notifications of measles and whooping cough are shown below over the period of 11 years.

Quarterly Notification

Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough	Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough
1949	1	346	23	1954	1	3	16
	2	80	21		2	10	24
	3	29	4		3	22	18
	4	6	6		4	147	39
1950	1	103	18	1955	1	898	16
	2	85	47		2	145	18
	3	53	85		3	10	13
	4	40	73		4	6	25
1951	1	547	33	1956	1	8	39
	2	244	18		2	9	12
	3	11	7		3	1	18
	4	53	30		4	3	26
1952	1	34	84	1957	1	452	48
	2	49	42		2	440	13
	3	96	7		3	29	46
	4	243	6		4	1	6
1953	1	335	17	1958	1	29	23
	2	79	55		2	121	54
	3	10	115		3	6	21
	4	3	68		4	10	1
1959	1	179	2	1959	1	179	2
	2	517	4		2	517	4
	3	39	3		3	39	3
	4	21	3		4	21	3

**VENEREAL DISEASES DEALT WITH AT THE
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

	1958	1959
Patients under treatment at January 1st	176	201
New cases applying for treatment during the year ..	108	65
Total attendance.....	801	615
Patients receiving treatment at end of year.....	201	211

Analysis of New Cases Applying for Treatment

Syphilis	7	6
Gonorrhoea	18	11
Other venereal conditions	25	19
Not requiring treatment.....	58	24

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS (Registrar-General)

Ashton-u-Lyne Municipal Boro' Population Mid- Year, 1959 50,410	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1959 ..	784	*15.6	703	*14.4	7	8.8	Nil	Nil	23	29	19	24
Year 1958 ..	796	15.7	750	14.8	38	45.6	Nil	Nil	20	25	15	18
Year 1957 ..	786	15.4	750	14.7	21	26	1	1.24	19	24	14	18
Year 1956 ..	794	15.4	738	14.3	26	32	Nil	Nil	22	28	16	20
Year 1955 ..	724	14.1	714	13.9	15	20	Nil	Nil	18	25	10	14
1955-1959 .. Average 5 years	—	15.24	—	14.4	—	26.5	—	.25	—	26.2	—	18.8

*Adjusted —live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.00) = 15.6 per 1,000.
—death rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 14.4 per 1,000.

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY
1930-1959

YEAR Col. 1	Popu- lation Mid- Year Esti- mate Col. 2	No. of Births Col. 3	Crude Birth- Rate Col. 4	No. of Deaths Col. 5	Crude Death Rate Col. 6	No. of Infan- tile Deaths Col. 7	Infan- tile Mor- tality Rate per 1,000 Col. 8	AVERAGE 5 YEARS		
								Birth Rate Col. 9	Death Rate Col. 10	Infantile Mor- tality Col. 11
1930	51,750	739	14.2	642	12.4	43	58	13.5	13.2	69.4
1931	51,840	765	14.7	711	13.7	53	69			
1932	51,040	690	13.5	697	13.3	58	84			
1933	50,540	634	12.5	704	13.9	41	64			
1934	51,573	645	12.8	645	12.8	46	71			
1935	50,220	620	12.3	705	14.0	41	66	12.7	14.7	65.0
1936	49,580	612	12.3	724	14.6	38	62			
1937	48,810	620	12.7	794	16.2	39	62			
1938	48,540	645	13.2	688	14.1	50	77			
1939	47,950	630	13.0	719	14.9	57	58			
1940	46,320	657	14.1	793	17.1	52	79	16.0	15.0	54.0
1941	45,950	669	14.5	696	15.1	49	72			
1942	45,040	687	14.9	632	14.0	27	39			
1943	44,490	804	18.0	684	15.3	39	48			
1944	44,310	830	18.7	605	13.6	30	36			
1945	44,270	720	16.2	670	15.1	30	41	18.5	14.3	43.0
1946	46,480	884	19.0	657	14.1	41	46			
1947	47,160	1,011	21.4	613	12.9	44	43			
1948	46,270	858	18.5	650	14.0	36	41			
1949	47,280	832	17.6	738	15.6	38	46			
1950	47,300	727	15.4	693	14.7	25	34	15.12	14.1	37.0
1951	45,960	731	15.9	700	15.2	30	41			
1952	45,720	645	14.1	643	14.1	27	42			
1953	45,230	697	15.41	606	13.4	17	24			
1954	49,530	735	14.8	660	13.3	32	44			
1955	51,210	724	14.1	714	13.9	18	25	15.2	14.3	26.2
1956	51,610	794	15.4	738	14.3	22	28			
1957	51,180	786	15.4	750	14.7	19	24			
1958	50,600	796	15.7	750	14.8	20	25			
1959	50,410	784	15.6	703	13.9	23	29			

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH
1959

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	2	6
2	Tuberculosis (Other)	1	—	1
3	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	14	5	19
11	Malignant Neoplasm (Lung, Bronchus)	22	7	29
12	Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	—	15	15
13	Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	—	6	6
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	32	26	58
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	2	5	7
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	60	62	122
18	Coronary Disease, angina	62	46	108
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	12	13
20	Other Heart Disease	35	66	101
21	Other Circulatory Diseases	10	12	22
22	Influenza	4	6	10
23	Pneumonia	21	18	39
24	Bronchitis	31	23	54
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
32	Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	22	30	52
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
34	All Other Accidents	8	1	9
35	Suicide	6	3	9
36	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
	Total ..	349	354	703

TABLE IV
INFANT DEATHS SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 1959

	AGE AT DEATH										Totals		
	Under 1 Day		1 Day & less than 7 Days		1 Week & less than 4 Weeks		4 Weeks & less than 6 months		6 months & less than 12 months		M	F	Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	4	4	4	5	2	—	—	3	1	—	11	12	23

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1959

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
56—65	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ..	10	5	2	1	5	1	1	—
	15		3		6		1	
	18				7			
Case rate per 1,000	.298		.059		Death Rate per 1,000		0.119	
	.357						0.138	

TABLE VI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1940-1959

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total
1940	1.10	0.48	1.58	0.52	0.19	0.71
1941	1.10	0.32	1.42	0.70	0.13	0.83
1942	1.10	0.60	1.70	0.55	0.12	0.67
1943	1.16	0.59	1.75	0.52	0.04	0.56
1944	1.17	0.27	1.44	0.45	0.09	0.54
1945	1.27	0.40	1.67	0.68	0.18	0.86
1946	1.22	0.25	1.47	0.47	0.05	0.52
1947	1.02	0.42	1.44	0.53	0.19	0.72
1948	1.03	0.27	1.30	0.54	0.13	0.67
1949	1.35	0.19	1.54	0.67	0.14	0.81
1950	0.90	0.20	1.10	0.49	0.08	0.57
1951	1.15	0.24	1.39	0.35	0.09	0.44
1952	1.62	0.37	1.99	0.33	0.04	0.37
1953	1.22	0.33	1.55	0.24	0.04	0.28
1954	1.11	0.28	1.39	0.22	0.00	0.22
1955	0.99	0.08	1.07	0.33	0.00	0.33
1956	0.60	0.05	0.65	0.19	0.02	0.21
1957	1.03	0.02	1.05	0.12	0.00	0.12
1958	0.83	0.23	1.06	0.17	0.02	0.19
1959	0.29	0.06	0.35	0.12	0.02	0.14
Average for 20 years	1.06	0.28	1.34	0.41	0.08	0.49
Average for first 5-year period 1940—1944	1.12	0.45	1.58	0.55	0.11	0.66
Average for last 5-year period 1955—1959	0.75	0.09	0.83	0.18	0.01	0.20

TABLE VII
CANCER DEATHS
(1951-1958)—1959
ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

No. List	Sites	Number of Registered Cancer Deaths			
		1951—1958		1959	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
10	Stomach	103	76	14	5
11	Lung and Bronchus	135	19	22	7
12	Breast	—	70	—	15
13	Uterus	—	50	—	6
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	233	187	32	26
15	Leukaemia, etc.	9	12	—	—
	TOTAL	480	414	68	59

TABLE VIII
NOTIFICATIONS AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS
INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959

DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and Over	Age Unknown	Total Deaths	Total Cases Removed to Hospital from the District
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	51	1	3	9	7	23	23	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
Whooping Cough	12	2	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	—	1	—
Measles	756	24	94	118	128	121	266	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—																
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—																
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia—																
(Prietary and Infl.)	25	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	4	8	8	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	7	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	893	28	97	126	139	130	293	12	5	25	10	17	11	—	—	9

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

I.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MANCHESTER REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

A. General Hospital

The Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital, Lake Section and Infirmary Section, is controlled and administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board acting through their Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee.

The hospital admits medical and surgical cases ; there is an out-patient department at the Infirmary and the Lake Section provides through its Maternity Department, maternity beds and an ante-natal clinic.

B. Infectious Diseases

The area is served by a number of Infectious Diseases Hospitals ; Monsall and Westhulme (Oldham) taking the majority of our cases in that order of frequency.

SMALLPOX. The Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury, would take any cases of smallpox.

C. Tuberculosis Services

The Chest Clinic, Lees Street, is now administered by the Regional Hospital Board, though certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the domain of the Local Health Authority's Medical Officer (the Divisional Medical Officer for Health Division No. 17).

The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows :—

Tuesdays	..	..	..	..	2-0 p.m.
Wednesdays	..	..	..	..	10-0 a.m.
Fridays	..	..	..	..	10-0 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month at	..	..	..	..	5-30 p.m.

A clinic for children only is held Friday afternoons from 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

II.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

The Lancashire County Council are the Local Health Authority for the Ashton-under-Lyne area, and they have set up a Divisional Scheme for Administration covering the whole of the County of Lancashire.

Ashton-under-Lyne is one of the five constituent districts in Health Division No. 17, which is comprised as follows :—

Ashton-under-Lyne Borough
Mossley Borough
Audenshaw Urban District
Denton Urban District
Droylsden Urban District

The services which are provided by the Lancashire County Council, with effect from July 5th, 1948, are as follows :—

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

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

A brief résumé of the above services as available to residents in Ashton-under-Lyne follows, the items being listed in the order as shown above :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare

Centres held at—

Child Welfare	Clinic 5 : Scotland Street,	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
	Clinic 6 : Richmond House, Richmond Street,	Thursdays, 2 p.m.
	Clinic 7 : Ormonde Street,	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

	Clinic 8 :	Hurst Nook,	Mondays, 2 p.m.
	Clinic 12 :	Methodist Sunday School, Oldham Road	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinics	Clinic 5 :	Scotland Street,	} Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
	Clinic 6 :	Richmond House, Richmond Street,	
Speech Therapy Clinics	Clinic 6 :	Richmond House, Richmond Street,	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m. Fridays, a.m. only
Ultra Violet Ray Clinics	Clinic 6 :	Richmond House, Richmond Street,	Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 a.m.

2. School Medical Service

The School Clinic at Crickets Lane is open throughout the week and provides the following Clinics :—

Minor Ailments	Aural
Ophthalmic	Dental
Orthopaedic	Chiropody

3. School Nurse

Mrs. Woodhead

4. Midwives

The following are the names and addresses of the Midwives practising in Ashton-under-Lyne as at 31st December, 1959 :—

Mrs. A. HARROP,	
5, Ney Street, Waterloo	Tel No. ASHton 2033
Mrs. M. G. SMITH,	
Flat 5,	
209, Mossley Road	Tel. No. ASHton 4623
Mrs. M. CROMPTON,	
36, Furness Avenue	Tel. No. ASHton 5070
Mrs. F. T. ASHWORTH,	
25, Crowhill Road	Tel. No. ASHton 4903
Mrs. F. HENRY,	
2, Lime Grove,	
Droylsden	Tel. No. DRO 2226

5. Health Visitors

Office : St. Michael's Square, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Nurse Chamberlain	Nurse Cooke
Nurse Weir	Nurse Mason
Nurse Cleary	Nurse Milnes
Nurse Beaumont	

TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in prefacing the somewhat cold impersonal figures which give statistical information on the environmental health services of the Borough for the year 1959 with a few comments on the more specialised work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

I think the first item worthy of note is the fact that the detailed survey necessary to obtain all the information required under the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, in order to set up a Smoke Control Order was duly completed, and the first Order was made by the Council in November 1959, to embrace that part of the district which includes the Crowhill Estate and certain surrounding privately owned properties. Reference to the number of advisory visits carried out by the Inspectors will give some idea of the magnitude of this task, but I am sure that the benefits to be derived from a project of this kind will compensate for the work involved. The first Smoke Control Area has principally affected domestic premises but during the year, attention has been paid to industrial and commercial undertakings, where several notable improvements have been carried out, not the least being the conversion to oil firing at the Public Baths which has virtually resulted in complete elimination of smoke emissions.

With regard to Slum Clearance, very rapid progress has been made as compared with previous years. The designation of Redevelopment Areas led to a great number of inspections being carried out and subsequent Clearance Areas being declared. It is an advantage to carry out Slum Clearance wherever practicable in places where it is possible to re-develop, since such a method prevents the creation of sterile sites which normally results where work of this kind is carried out piece-meal, although of course the primary consideration is one of fitness of the dwelling for human habitation. Some hundreds of properties in the Re-development Areas were inspected in 1959 and some were scheduled as being unfit for human habitation. The Council's programme, prepared under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has practically been maintained through such magnificent progress during the year.

Once again I must report that not only have meat inspection duties engaged much of the Inspectors' time, but that there has been an increase in the number of animals dealt with at the main slaughterhouse in the town, that of the South East Lancs. Pork and Bacon Co. Ltd., in Conduit Street. The number of pigs inspected in 1959 was

106,746 as against 80,495 for the previous year. To maintain a one hundred per cent. standard of inspection has necessitated long hours of work for the Inspectors, but the table of condemnations bears tribute to their diligence, and I should like to record my appreciation of the work which they have so loyally carried out.

The effect of the Council's decision to double the grant of £5 towards the cost of a conversion of a waste-water closet to a fresh-water closet was to increase considerably the number of such conversions carried out during the year, 642 applications having been approved as against 288 for 1958, and the progress in eliminating this most unsatisfactory sanitary appliance is most pleasing.

Although one hundred and thirty-two samples of a variety of foods and drinks were taken by your officers, there were no instances which necessitated the institution of legal proceedings. However, three cases of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were taken to court, two of which were successful, fines being imposed.

Throughout the year the Inspectors were able to keep pace with the many complaints and visits which were demanded, but this ability to maintain a satisfactory vital service was only possible by an increase of establishment, and a fifth Additional Public Health Inspector was appointed in June.

In bringing out the highlights of the year's work, I do not wish in any way to detract from the other duties so unobtrusively performed, for many of the somewhat dull routine jobs constitute the real backbone of the public health services.

It would be very remiss of me if I did not, in closing, express my gratitude to the Chairman, Alderman W. H. Flowers, M.B.E., M.M., and the members of the Health Committee, for their continued support and consideration, and I also desire to take the opportunity to record my thanks to members of the staff for their loyal and efficient service during a very busy year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. COOPER

Chief Public Health Inspector

Environmental Health Services

Embodying the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1959

Housing Statistics

Number of new Houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Local Authority	114	46
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies or Persons	72	Nil

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2720
 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 5392
 (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :
 (a) Number found during the year 294
 (b) Number at end of year 935
 (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 .. 1572

2. Houses demolished :—

In Clearance Areas :

- (1) Houses unfit for human habitation
 (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.
 (3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957

Not in Clearance Areas :

- (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957
 (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health
 (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts
 (7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders

Houses Demolished	Displaced during Quarter	
	Persons	Families
112	362	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
3	4	3
125	161	55
—	—	—
—	—	—

3. Unfit houses closed :—

	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	6	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—

4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	678	—
(2) After formal notice under—		
(a) Public Health Acts	362	—
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 and 16	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—

5. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957) :—

	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation :—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2) ..	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 ..	—	—

6. Purchase of houses by agreement :—

	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	44	116

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants, etc. :—

Action during year :—	Private bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other bldgs. affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other bldgs. affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Approved by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed ..	—	—	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above ..		—		—

(g) Any other action taken under the Acts (give brief particulars)

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

Action during the year :—

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other bldgs. affected
(a) Submitted to local authority	68	68
(b) Approved by local authority ..	66	66
(c) Work completed	12	12

(d) Remarks : One application not approved by Committee.
One application cancelled by applicant.

9. Rent Act, 1957 :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	33
No. of Certificates issued	14

No. of Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	19
No. of cancellations	..	..	..	20
Visits made in relation thereto	..	..	..	108

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

The conversion of waste-water closets into fresh-water closets continued during the year. This is the thirteenth year the scheme has been in operation and the number dealt with during 1959 was 642. Up to date 2,306 waste-water closets have been abolished.

CLEAN AIR

Four applications for prior approval under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were received, all being in respect of oil-fired installations, and two related to new buildings. One notification of intention to install oil-fired plant in lieu of coal-burning equipment was also received.

Industrial Premises

Sixty-four observations on various chimneys were carried out for contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, but no recourse to statutory action was necessary, as informal consultation with the factory management was sufficient to bring about the necessary improvements.

Domestic Premises

In November, the Council's first Smoke Control Order was made for submission to the Minister, the area concerned being that part of the town known as the Crowhill Estate, together with certain adjoining privately owned premises.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

In order to keep abreast of the latest developments, a new type of instrument embodying the volumetric analysis method was brought into use in August, and such instrument measures the very fine particles suspended in the atmosphere, and also the amount of sulphur dioxide.

The instrument is sited in the centre of the town in the Health Department offices, and the information obtained from this unit is as follows :—

Month 1959	SMOKE (CONCENTR'N Mg/100 ³)			SO ₂ (CONCENTR'N p.p. 100m)		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
August	11	26	4	3.0	7.1	0.8
September ..	18	46	4	5.4	13.9	1.5
October	22	56	4	6.2	15.5	1.1
November ..	36	123	5	7.7	21.4	1.5
December ..	8	47	1	4.4	15.1	0.8

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1959
Monthly Deposit Recorded by the Deposit Gauge and
Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method

Month	Ambulance Depot Lord Street				Grasmere, Stockport Rd.				Hartshhead Pike				Jubilee Dingle				Lime- hurst				
	R	ID	SD	TD	SO2	R	ID	SD	TD	SO2	R	ID	SD	TD	SO2	R		ID	SD	TD	SO2
January ..	3.98	11.24	7.90	19.14	5.23	3.94	10.24	6.54	16.78	3.79	No results available	4.05	3.90	6.42	4.81	11.23	4.55	4.70			
February ..	0.43	8.66	3.82	12.48	4.07	0.43	8.05	3.40	11.45	2.83	0.39	3.76	1.59	5.35	3.08	0.43	4.05	2.15	6.20	3.36	3.64
March ..	1.77	8.37	5.06	13.43	2.99	1.69	9.84	4.05	13.89	2.03	1.69	4.46	2.87	7.33	1.92	1.77	5.20	2.76	7.96	2.24	2.52
April ..	2.72	15.64	10.83	26.47	2.66	2.60	12.40	5.72	18.12	1.44	2.72	6.41	4.25	10.66	2.11	2.80	6.60	4.36	10.96	2.09	1.92
May ..	0.75	10.48	6.67	17.15	1.79	1.22	8.13	4.52	12.65	1.49	1.18	20.02	5.15	25.17	1.81	0.95	6.74	2.82	9.56	1.33	1.46
June ..	2.96	15.23	10.22	25.45	1.66	2.96	13.47	3.89	17.36	1.39	2.48	31.57	4.79	36.36	1.59	2.96	10.25	6.54	16.79	1.13	0.97
July ..	3.47	6.94	6.60	13.54	1.33	3.66	8.55	5.07	13.62	1.08	3.31	7.64	3.81	11.45	1.19	3.35	6.08	4.21	10.29	1.02	0.95
August ..	0.39	9.15	2.81	11.96	1.13	0.35	7.29	1.99	9.28	0.99	0.55	3.98	1.73	5.71	1.29	0.47	4.76	1.88	6.64	0.93	0.88
September ..	0.20	7.68	2.86	10.54	1.44	0.24	9.49	2.33	11.82	1.21	0.28	8.08	2.29	10.37	1.67	0.20	5.16	1.93	7.09	1.14	1.36
October ..	3.35	12.39	7.74	20.13	2.52	3.19	11.29	7.47	18.76	1.73	2.72	8.15	4.20	12.35	2.26	No results available	1.92	2.08			
November ..	3.94	9.90	7.56	17.46	3.64	3.98	8.39	5.39	13.78	2.00	3.86	4.77	3.90	8.67	2.64	3.82	4.95	4.86	9.81	2.66	2.86
December ..	5.20	14.98	17.45	32.43	3.42	4.96	8.80	8.00	16.80	2.22	5.08	4.15	6.77	10.92	2.76	4.77	4.70	7.21	11.91	2.95	2.88

These tables contain results of monthly observations of rainfall, deposited matter and sulphur compounds. The following abbreviations are used :—

- R .. Rainfall, in inches per calendar month.
- ID .. Insoluble Deposit } rate of deposition in tons per square mile
- SD .. Soluble Deposit } per calendar month.
- TD .. Total Deposit.
- SO2 .. Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) in air, measured by the mean rate of sulphation of a standard "lead peroxide candle" exposed in the approved louvered box. The amounts are expressed in "milligrams of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch 'A' standard lead peroxide."

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK SUPPLY

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of registered distributors operating from :—	
(a) Dairies in the district	20
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	263

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

No. of dealer's licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the Local Authority during 1959 in respect of :—	
“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk	21

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

No. of licences issued in respect of “ Heat Treated ” Milk :—	
Pasteurising plants	2
Sterilising plants	—
Retail distributors—	
(a) “ Pasteurised ” Milk	86
(b) “ Sterilised ” Milk	240

Action taken by this Department in relation to samples taken in the district :—

Raw Milk

	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Number Negative</i>	<i>Number Positive</i>
Tuberculosis—			
(1) Biological Tests ..	—	—	—
	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Number satisfactory</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>
(2) Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
(3) Phosphatase Test ..	—	—	—

“ Heat Treated ” Milk

	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Number satisfactory</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>	<i>No result</i>
“ Pasteurised ”—				
(1) Phosphatase Test	87	86	1	—

	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Number satis- factory</i>	<i>Number unsatis- factory</i>	<i>No. Result</i>
(2) Methylene Blue Test	87	81	—	6
“ Sterilised ”—				
(3) Turbidity Test	10	10	—	—

Ice-Cream

12 samples of ice-cream were forwarded for methylene blue test and were reported upon as follows :—

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	8
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	2
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	2
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

During the year under review, 132 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The details of these samples are as follows :—

Milk	..	..	..	..	23
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	3
Sausage	..	..	..	..	3
Cheese spread	..	..	..	..	4
Ground ginger	..	..	..	..	3
Pie fillings	..	..	..	..	3
Non-alcoholic drinks and cordials					17
Jams and preserves	..	..	..	..	3
Lemon cheese	..	..	..	..	2
Packet soups	..	..	..	..	2
Ground almonds	..	..	..	..	2
Malt vinegar	..	..	..	..	2
Bread	..	..	..	..	2
Fruit drink powder	..	..	..	..	3
Evaporated milk	..	..	..	..	2
Table creams	..	..	..	..	2
Ground nutmeg	..	..	..	..	2
Tins real cream	..	..	..	..	2
Fish paste	..	..	..	..	2
Jellies	..	..	..	..	2
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	2

One sample each of the following : “ Setlers ”, onion sauce, lemonade cubes, dumpling mix, “ Choc-o-pep ” cream, treacle toffee, “ Chilva ” elixir, unsalted butter, rum butter, peanut butter, margarine, lard, shredded suet, cider vinegar, non-brewed vinegar, herbal emulsion, slab cake, oats, tapioca, tartar sauce, “ Saxin ” tablets,

Indian brandee, salted peanuts, curry powder, ground rice, raspberry vinegar and olive oil, Jamaica sarsaparilla, meringue powder, fish dressing, tomato sauce, pickled beetroot, pickles, demerara sugar, oatmeal, potted beef, coffee, coffee powder, white pepper, Christmas pudding, beef paste, glycerine, lemon and honey syrup, luncheon meat, self-raising flour, cherry ginger concentrate, clover honey, marzipan.

The table below gives particulars of the samples found upon analysis to have been adulterated or below standard :—

Sample No.	Commodity	Adulteration, etc.	Remarks
26	Sliced loaf of bread.		On seven pieces of the loaf and situated at or near to the bottom of the loaf were embedded small lumps of light brown coloured adventitious matter. The latter consisted mainly of wheat flour containing more flour offal than does ordinary flour. A small quantity of oil was also present. There was no evidence of rodent excreta.
27	Sliced loaf of bread.		Along the top edge of one side of the loaf for about 6 inches, a continuous band of nearly black coloured substance was present and the same kind of substance was present on the opposite side of the bottom of the loaf. A microscopical examination negatived the presence of rodent excreta and oil and the like was absent. I am of the opinion that possibly the loaf had come into contact with a dirty surface before slicing.
60	T.T. Pasteurised milk.	Contaminated with hyperchlorite.	
116	Bottle non-alcoholic port drink		} Cheap quality non-alcoholic beverage. I am of the opinion that they are incorrectly labelled.
117	Bottle non-alcoholic cherry brandy		
118	Bottle non-alcoholic rum.		
131	Beef sausage	Contained 90 parts per million sulphur dioxide.	Contained undeclared preservative.

MARKETS AND SHOPS

Routine inspections of foodstuffs exposed for sale in the public market and in the various shops in the town were carried out during

the year and 253 visits were paid to food stores and food preparing premises (including visits to bakehouses, milk shops, etc.). Informal Action was taken to effect improvement at various premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and it is pleasing to note that in this effort we had the full co-operation of the occupiers and owners of the premises.

FOOD HYGIENE

In three cases, legal proceedings were taken for contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. One of these cases involved the presence of a dead mouse in a bottle of milk, but after the magistrates had heard the evidence, they dismissed the case.

In another case a nail was found embedded in part of a fruit slab cake, and the case was proved, a fine of £5 being imposed.

The third case involved several contraventions under the Food Hygiene Regulations, all of which were proved to the satisfaction of the magistrates, and fines totalling £50 were imposed.

FOOD CONDEMNED, 1959

	T.	C.	Lbs.
Tinned Goods	1	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Poultry	—	5	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	—	1	32
Pork	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton	—	—	1
Sausages	—	—	42
Bacon	—	1	109 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mayonnaise and Sauces	—	—	110
Pickles, etc.	—	—	48
Frozen egg	—	—	28
Flour	—	—	10
Preserves	—	—	7
Cereals	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	—	—	2

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of animals killed (pigs only)	106,746
No. of animals inspected (pigs only)	106,746
Total weight of meat and offals destroyed during the year as diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption	55 tons, 11 cwts.

Carcases and Organs Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption

PIGS	TUBERCULOSIS	OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS			
		Inflam- matory Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Condi- tions	Total
Whole carcasses condemned	56	72	3	35	166
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned ..	3876	7591	3453	86	15,006

Details of Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

	Tuber- culosis	Inflam- matory	Parasitic	Other Diseases
Heads and Tongues ..	3151	1	—	1
Lungs (prs.)	—	5910	—	—
Livers	—	—	3452	1
Hearts	—	1	—	—
Plucks	171	1794	—	—
Trimmings	—	2	—	8
Hocks	—	—	—	1

RODENT CONTROL
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	26	17,243	3,857	21,126	36
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification	11	459	101	571	1
(b) Survey under the Act	31	1,637	553	2,221	28
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	6	1,765	310	2,081	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	97	6,358	1,487	7,942	49
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	6	320	67	393	5
(b) Mice Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	7	123	50	180	1
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by L.A.	12	555	133	700	6
6. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :—					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The two full-time Rodent Operators employed in the Department continued to carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner. During the year the usual baiting of the sewers was carried out. In addition a large number of premises where rats had been observed was reported, and the necessary action taken.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

During the year, 574 movement licences under the various Acts and Orders were issued by the Department, and two outbreaks of Swine Fever were confirmed. Though neither was very serious, the usual movement restrictions entailed considerable work and the new Incinerator was used on a number of occasions to dispose of dead infected carcasses.

Under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, eighteen operators of plants and equipment used in connection with various piggeries throughout the town for the boiling of waste foods were licensed, the units having been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

DISINFESTATION

During the year 17 privately owned houses and properties were fumigated. Liquid and powder spraying by both manual and mechanical appliances were employed. Zaldecide and Gammexane insecticides gave excellent results.

SCABIES

There were no patients treated for Scabies during 1959.

Water Supply

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. There has been filtration of all supplies, with Chlorination at the Brushes and Yeoman Hey Filterhouses and Ozonisation at Knott Hill.

During the year, the following examinations were made :—

(a)	RAW WATER		<i>Number</i>		<i>Results</i>
	Bacteriological examinations .. ..	..	5	..	Satisfactory
	Chemical analyses .. ..	..	Nil		
(b)	WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY WHERE				
	TREATMENT IS INSTALLED				
			<i>Number</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
	Bacteriological examinations	105	92		13
	Chemical analyses	6	6		—
	PRIVATE SUPPLIES				
	Bacteriological examinations	..	—	..	
	Chemical analyses .. ..	..	—	..

Except for a few isolated cases, domestic water supplies are received from the town's mains.

Owing to the most unusually warm, dry summer, the Waterworks Undertaking experienced considerable difficulties in ensuring continued supplies of drinking water, and several complaints were received in the office concerning its quality. Nine samples were taken for submission to the Public Health Laboratory Service but none gave cause for any serious concern.

Swimming Baths

The Corporation Baths have the following bathing accommodation :—

- 1 large Swimming Bath (100 ft. x 40 ft. — 120,000 gals.).
- 35 Private Slipper Baths (22 Gents' and 13 Ladies').
- 3 Zotofoam Baths.

The swimming bath water is purified by "Bells" Filtration Plant, having a four-hour turnover.

The pumps extract 15,000 gallons of water from the top and a similar amount from the bottom hourly.

Chlorination is maintained constantly at 0.5 parts/million throughout the bath.

Tests are taken two and three times per day also for alkalinity at 7.0/7.6 Ph. to give perfect filtration.

Warm showers are provided to enable each bather to wash under fresh, clean, running water before entering the swimming bath.

The private slipper baths are fitted with unlimited supplies of hot and cold water.

Zotofoam sweating baths are provided on a modern scale with shampoo and rest rooms. Brine and Pine are also given with these baths.

Zotofoam baths provide the advantages of a Turkish Bath without the use of a very hot room, the room being kept at approximately 80 deg. F.

The attendances at the Baths during the year 1959 were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	106,247
Private Slipper Baths	..	..	..	36,601
Zotofoam Sweating Bath	..	..	..	2,157
Total	..	..	..	<hr/>145,005 <hr/>

The new wash-house was opened in 1954 and is now running to full capacity.

There are six End Loading Wash Machines taking 26 lbs. of washing, also three Self Balancing Hydro's for drying.

Each woman is allocated her own machine, along with a deep sink with unlimited hot water for woollens, etc.

Attendance at Wash-house, 1958 .. 10,123

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Vollum, M.N.A.B.S., the Baths Superintendent, for kindly supplying me with much information and for his co-operation in matters connected with the general arrangements.

Eight samples of water from the Public Baths were taken during the year by officers of the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for examination—six were reported satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1959 BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

GENERAL SANITATION—	<i>No. of visits</i>
Accumulations	49
Animals, etc.	7
Ashbins	3
Caravans	37
Conveniences	98
Conversions	920
Dirty houses	19
Drainage	1,300
Drain tests : Smoke	61
Colour	133
Olfactory	32
Factories with power	123
Factories without power	2
Houses let in lodgings	3
Interviews with owners, etc.	414
Offensive smells	28
Offensive trades	1
Outworkers	4
Passages, etc.	9
Piggeries	19
Places of Entertainment	1
Rats and mice	211

	<i>No. of visits</i>
Refuse tips	29
Schools	16
Shops Act	8
Water supply	12
Workplaces	11
Yards	2
 INFECTIOUS DISEASES—	
Enquiries into cases	90
Re-visits	33
Contacts visited	8
Disinfections	8
 DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT—	
Visits	16
Waste Foods Order	2
 VERMINOUS PREMISES—	
No. inspected	27
Re-visits	28
 CLEAN AIR ACT—	
Smoke Observations : Industrial	64
Smoke Control Areas :	
Advisory visits : Domestic	1,556
 HOUSING—	
Public Health Act :	
No. of houses inspected	2,202
Re-visits	2,091
Housing Act :	
No. of houses inspected	518
Re-visits	581
Overcrowding :	
No. of houses inspected	12
Re-visits	7
Rent Act, 1957 :	
No. of houses inspected	35
Re-visits	73
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act :	
No. of houses inspected	160
Re-visits	13
Miscellaneous housing visits	106
Improvement Grants : Visits	5
Re-development Areas	52

INSPECTION OF FOODS—

Bakehouses and/or Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fishmongers, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food preparers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Ice-cream makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ice-cream vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Meat shops, stores, stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Milk purveyors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Milk shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	984
Sweet shops, minerals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tripe shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, 1 adult and 1 child were interred during 1959, the arrangements for the burials being undertaken by the officers of your Committee.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.				
Premises (1)	Number of			
	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories with Mechanical Power	350	123	6	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	7	13	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	18	13	—	—
Total	375	149	6	—
2. DEFECTS FOUND				
Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) {	Insufficient ..	1	1	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	—
	Not Separate for Sexes ..	—	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	—

