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HEALTH
23 SEP 1960
C.B.

BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

ANNUAL REPORT



of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 0





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BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne

1960

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1960)

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

Deputy Chairman : Councillor W. P. Somerville

Members :

His Worshipful the Mayor,

Alderman T. Meredith, J.P.

Alderman A. Gantley, J.P.

Councillor J. E. Eason

Councillor R. G. Fish

Councillor W. Greaves

Councillor L. Hibbert

Councillor A. A. Hughes

Councillor J. A. Marsh

Councillor P. C. McEnaney

Councillor N. Nadin

Councillor W. T. Smith

Councillor E. Williamson, O.B.E., J.P.

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).

I. J. Wilson (Pupil) (Commenced 26th September, 1960).

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

Mrs. E. Waddington (Senior), Miss A. Hartley, Miss M. Aspinall,
Miss E. M. Batty, Miss S. R. Adshead.

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 drawing your attention to the Annual Health Report for 1960.

At a time when a cynical observer has some excuse for stating that our legislators in regard to health measures appear to be imbued with the idea of 'putting first things last,' it behoves a Medical Officer of Health to try to highlight factors giving rise to excessive loss of life or danger to health even though expediency, big business or Treasury compliance might prefer to overlook them.

The number of residents dying in Ashton-under-Lyne during the year 1960 from the following two conditions and who had not reached retiring age at the date of their decease was as follows :—

Cancer of the Lung	14
Road accidents	5

On numerical grounds alone one would expect that the major energies of Ministers and Local Authorities would be directed to the Killer which was almost three times as lethal as 'Road accidents.' In point of fact what one does find is that the publicity afforded to deaths on the road is increasing and pours as a torrent through the channels of press, radio and T.V., day in and day out.

Now the remarkable thing about this publicity is that the 'answers' to the problem are not to hand—no two people will agree as to the factor or factors most likely to reduce deaths on the road.

With regard to Cancer of the lung no such uncertainty exists and our statisticians and indeed the Government spokesmen are quite satisfied that a reduction in the habit of cigarette smoking would result in a comparable reduction in mortality from cancer of the lung.

Some £2 million a year is spent by tobacco companies on advertising their products, not including commercial television. This is equal to the whole expenditure by the Government and Local Authorities on youth work and is twenty times as great as the expenditure on non-commercial health publicity.

If any success is to be obtained in dealing with the problem of smoking this tremendous pressure from commercial sources will have to be overcome.

The above must not be construed as an attempt to belittle the problem of death on the roads, but one must place these problems in their correct perspective and a disease X which kills three times as many persons as a disease Y and in their prime, should surely be given top priority in measures to combat loss of life—footnote—the annual revenue to the exchequer in 1960 from tobacco was £789 millions.

In the last 20 years 256 Ashton residents have died of cancer of the lung and on page 25 of this report you will see a graph which shows how lung cancer deaths are rising steadily over the last 20 years. The figures from which this graph are drawn are taken from column 3 of the table on page 24.

A pie diagram on page 14 shows the grouped death causes which account for most of our deaths, whilst heart conditions at 20% head the list it should be remembered that this broad category contains a very large number of persons who on normal expectancy would have died by reason of advanced years. The second group is a tie between cancer in all its forms and the cerebral vascular causes, whilst coronary heart disease is a close follow-up at 15% of all deaths.

Note that accidents are quite low (at 3.5%) on the list.

The year 1960 was a record low for the Infantile Mortality rate, standing at 21.7 per 1000 live births. The peri-natal rate also fell by two points. Illegitimate children carry a greater hazard from infantile mortality than do children born in wedlock, and one therefore looks at a percentage illegitimacy rate of 5.2 with some concern and notes that over the last 10 years this percentage figure shows little sign of falling—for the figures see the report.

One regretfully reports that a mother died in childbirth in 1960.

The bronchitis deaths for the year numbered 80 and whilst it would hardly be accurate to describe bronchitis as a 'Killer,' it is certainly a condition which causes many years of poor health and is a good contributor to a terminal issue. The part which atmospheric pollution plays as a causative factor is doubtful but, the constant harmful and toxic irritation to already inflamed bronchial tubes by a dirty acid polluted atmosphere is the ideal contribution to its continuation and it is therefore very gratifying to note the expansions of the Smoke Controlled Areas in the Borough, which you are making.

For reasons somewhat obscure, the country's press and radio publicity in respect to disease prevention is geared to those diseases which are relatively rare to the neglect of the Killers of large numbers; 'polio' can always make a headline though in terms of loss of life or resultant disability its effects (numerically) are relatively negligible in this town.

On the other hand a largely preventable disease such as lung cancer which has carried off 200 of our residents in the last 10 years scarcely secures a footnote. Our priorities are upside down, this inversion may have been manipulated by 'other interests.'

Besides the pie diagram mentioned above illustrating the main factors in mortality, a new diagram has been incorporated which shows somewhat strikingly the way the sexes differ in respect to their mortality experience, this diagram is on page 15 and it shows that women have achieved an appreciably greater postponement of mortality than men, in point of fact the male segment of the diagram requires quite an amount of anti-clockwise movement to equal the female.

The achievement of complete and ideal control of mortality would be for all persons born to achieve 80 years of life before their decease which the diagram would record by the line marked * rotating in an anti-clockwise direction back to base.

Speaking of clocks a new graph has been made (page 28) which shows the regular biennial epidemic of measles ; the disease has since the year 1951 occurred epidemically during the winter of the odd numbered years.

Commending this report to your notice,

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-1960	—	—	50,270

Number of inhabited houses :

At Census, 1931	13,071
Estimated at end of 1960.....	16,996
General rate for 1960	21/1d. (in the £.)
Rateable Value	£579,302
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£2,249

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 occupations are largely light engineering, cotton spinning, tool making, brewing and coal mining.

Of the 30—40 industries employing over 50 persons, a cigarette packing firm employs well over 1000 persons, whilst 5 firms have a roll between 250 and 1000.

16 firms employ between 100 and 250 employees whilst 16 employ between 50 and 100 persons.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1960, with the comparable figure for 1959 :—

	1960	1959
Estimated population	50,270	50,410
Comparability factor (a) Births	1.00	1.00
(b) Deaths.....	1.03	1.03
Births (Total live and still)	844	791
Births—live	830	784
—still	14	7
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	16.5	15.6
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	16.5	15.6
Deaths	728	703
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	14.5	13.9
Death rate as adjusted by factor.....	14.9	14.4
Infant deaths.....	18	23
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	21.7	29.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	19	29.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	75	25.6
Male infantile mortality rate	24	26
Female infantile mortality	19	33
Perinatal Mortality— (Stillbirth and first week deaths) (Total live and stillbirths)	28.4	30.3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	16.6	8.8
Maternal Mortality— Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1	Nil
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	1.18	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality— Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	13	19
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.7	24.2
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population— (a) Primary notification—Respiratory	0.39	0.29
—Non-respiratory ..	0.02	0.06
(b) Deaths—Respiratory.....	0.12	0.12
—Non-respiratory.....	Nil	0.02
Deaths from cancer—all forms, including leukaemia	121	127
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer— all forms, including leukaemia	2.41	2.52

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS (Registrar-General)

Ashton-u-Lyne Municipal Boro' Population Mid- Year, 1960 50,270	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 1960 ..	830	•16.5	728	•14.9	14	16.6	1	1.18	18	21.7	13	15.7
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
1956-1960 .. Average 5 years	—	15.7	—	14.6	—	25.8	—	.48	—	25.5	—	19.1

•Adjusted —live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.00) = 16.5 per 1,000.
—death rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 14.9 per 1,000.

TABLE II

**BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY
1930-1960**

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			
1960	50,270	830	16.5	728	14.5	18	21			

TABLE III
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S
CAUSES OF DEATH
1960

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	2	6
2	Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	1	—	1
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	7	14	21
11	Malignant Neoplasm (Lung, Bronchus)	15	3	18
12	Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	—	20	20
13	Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	—	8	8
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	29	24	53
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	2	4	6
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	54	66	120
18	Coronary Disease, angina	58	49	107
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	7	8
20	Other Heart Disease	40	75	115
21	Other Circulatory Diseases	7	17	24
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	16	16	32
24	Bronchitis	50	30	80
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	4	5
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	1	1
31	Congenital Malformations	3	3	6
32	Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	21	29	50
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	3	12
34	All Other Accidents	2	11	13
35	Suicide	8	3	11
36	Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1
	Total ..	336	392	728

1960 BIRTHS

Sex and Legitimacy

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE—			
Legitimate	390	400	790
Illegitimate	24	16	40
Total Live Births	414	416	830
STILL—			
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Total Still Births	7	7	14

1960 DEATHS

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
336	392	728

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

On page 8 are shown the chief vital statistics for the year as well as the corresponding figures for 1959.

Births and Infant Mortality

The 1960 live births were 46 more than in 1959 and stood at the figure of 830. As the number of deaths was 728, the natural increase of the population was 102.

The crude and adjusted birth rate both stand at 16.5 per 1,000 population.

The number of stillbirths increased from 7 in 1959 to 14 in 1960, which increase unfavourably influenced the stillbirth rate, and the perinatal mortality rate was reduced from 30.3 to 28.4 per total births.

There was one maternal death.

The infantile mortality rate was 21.7 as against 29.3 for 1959—Table IV, page 21, analyses the infant deaths by age and sex.

Deaths

There were 728 deaths in 1960 as against 703 in 1959, the crude rate being 14.5 and the adjusted rate 14.9 per 1,000 population.

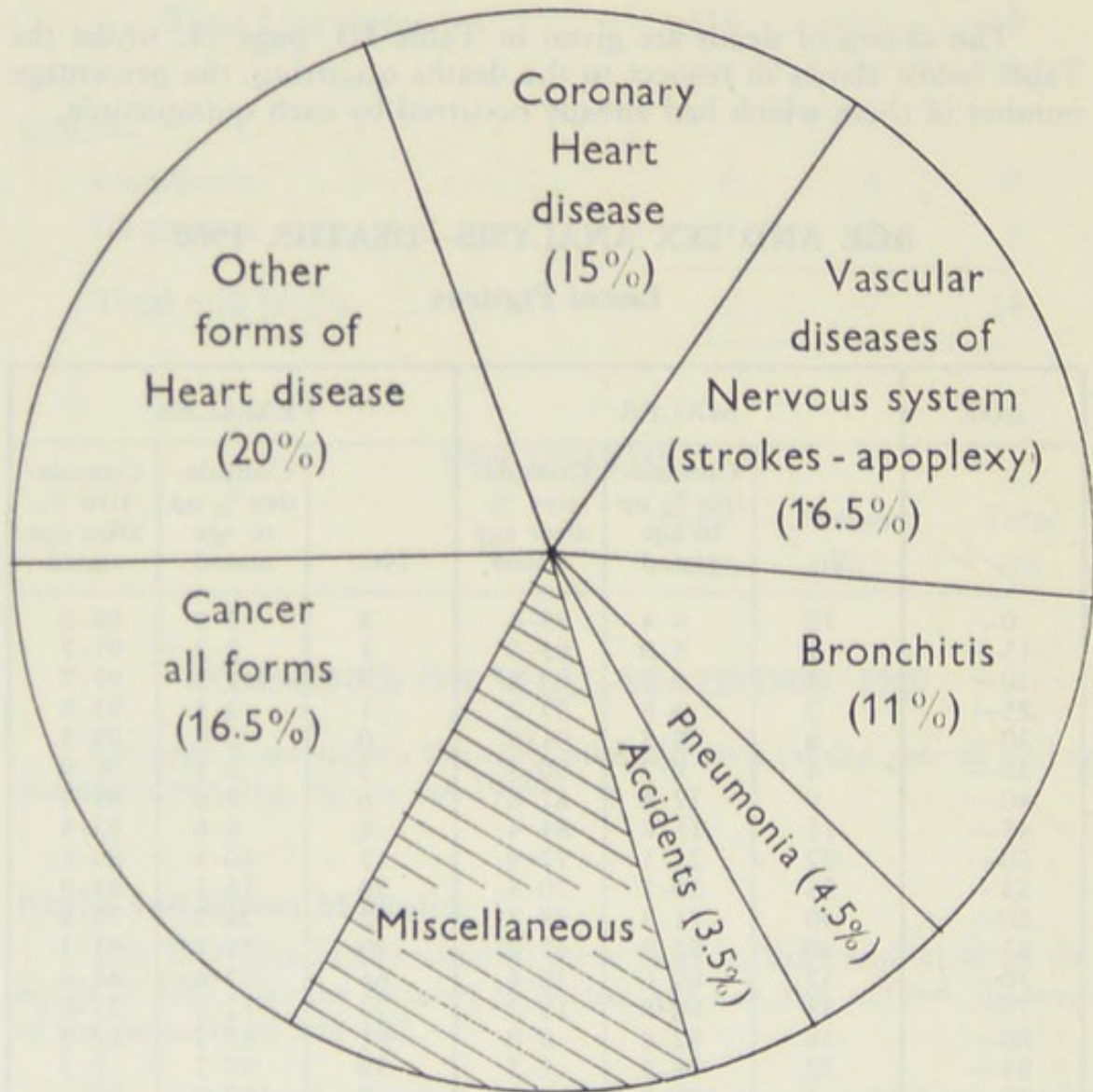
The causes of death are given in Table III, page 11, whilst the Table below shows in respect to the deaths occurring, the percentage number of them which had already occurred by each quinquennia.

AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS—DEATHS, 1960

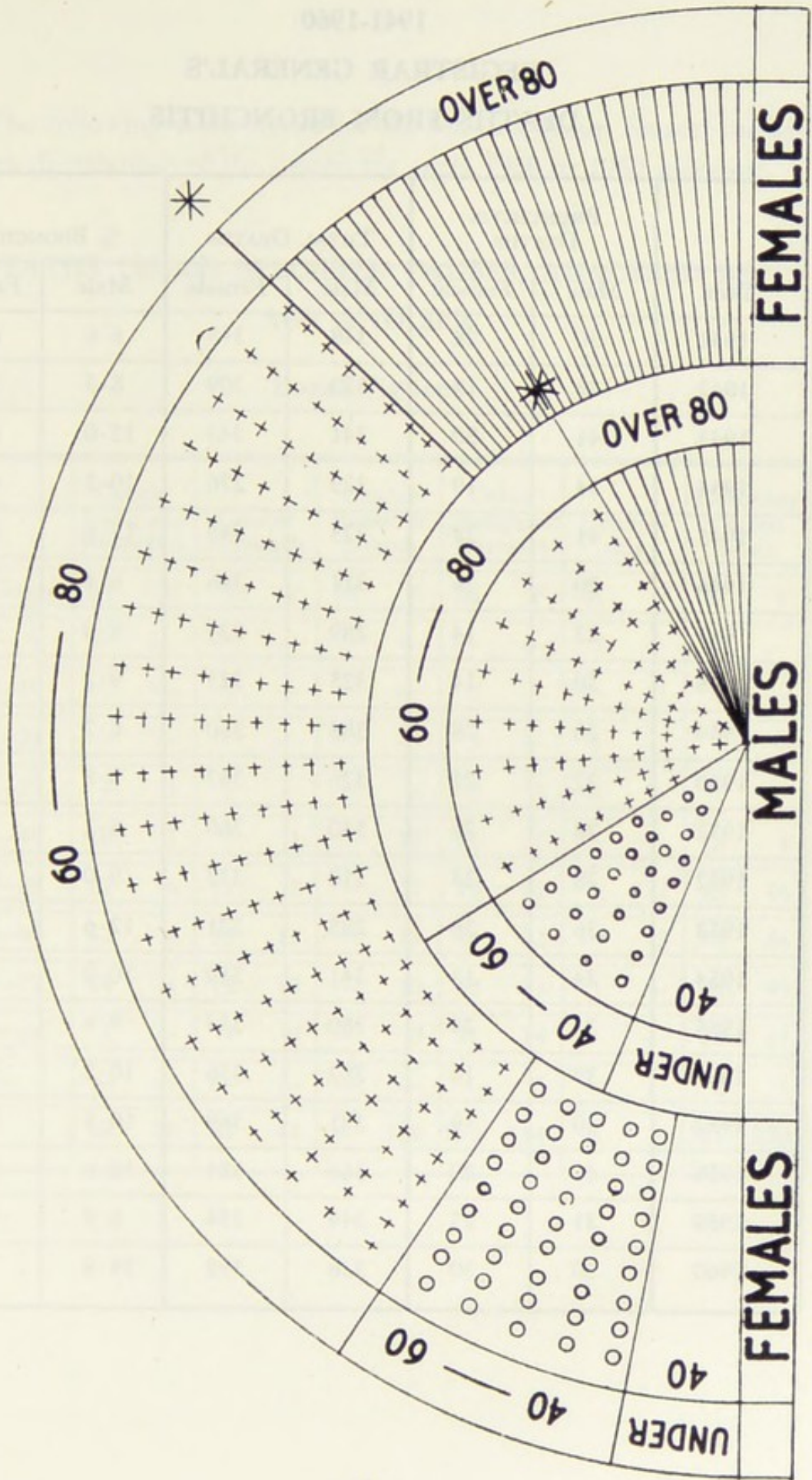
Local Figures

AGE	MALES			FEMALES		
	No.	Cumulative % up to age stated	Cumulative % after age stated	No.	Cumulative % up to age stated	Cumulative % after age stated
0—	15	4.4	95.6	8	2.0	98.0
15—	2	5.0	95.0	1	2.3	97.7
20—	4	6.2	93.8	0	2.3	97.7
25—	2	6.8	93.2	1	2.5	97.5
30—	6	8.5	91.5	0	2.5	97.5
35—	4	9.7	90.3	2	3.1	96.9
40—	9	12.4	87.6	6	4.6	95.4
45—	11	15.6	84.4	8	6.6	93.4
50—	22	22.1	77.9	17	10.9	89.1
55—	25	29.5	70.5	20	16.1	83.9
60—	40	41.3	58.7	32	24.2	75.8
65—	39	52.8	47.2	49	36.7	63.3
70—	57	69.6	30.4	66	53.6	46.4
75—	38	80.8	19.2	73	72.2	27.8
80—	38	92.0	8.0	61	87.7	12.3
85—	22	98.5	1.5	39	97.7	2.3
90—	5	100.0	—	9	100.0	—
	339			392		

Grouped causes of death 1960. Showing proportions



Proportion of deaths occurring within certain age ranges. Males and females shown separately



BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

1941-1960

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S
DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS**

Year	BRONCHITIS DEATHS		TOTAL DEATHS		% BRONCHITIS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1941	30	28	348	348	8.6	8.0
1942	26	18	323	309	8.3	5.8
1943	41	30	341	343	12.0	8.7
1944	34	19	329	276	10.3	6.8
1945	41	28	325	345	12.6	8.1
1946	20	26	311	346	6.4	7.5
1947	23	14	289	324	8.0	4.3
1948	30	14	325	325	9.2	4.3
1949	26	28	388	350	6.7	8.0
1950	32	21	326	367	9.8	5.7
1951	28	26	340	360	8.2	7.3
1952	28	23	310	333	9.0	6.9
1953	36	26	285	321	12.6	7.9
1954	34	13	341	319	10.0	4.1
1955	34	25	360	354	9.4	7.0
1956	39	16	382	356	10.2	4.5
1957	40	19	381	369	10.5	5.1
1958	46	20	366	384	12.6	5.2
1959	31	23	349	354	8.9	6.5
1960	50	30	336	392	14.8	7.7

The following table shows for six selected group causes, the age and sex distribution of the deaths for years 1956 to 1960 inclusive.

**DEATHS 1956-60, SPECIFIED CAUSES, ANALYSED BY
AGE AND SEX**

Local Figures

Age Group	Cancer Lung and Bronchus		Cancer Stomach		Cancer Breast & Uterus		Other Malignant Diseases		Leukaemia		Coronary Thrombosis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
10—19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
30—39	4	1	1	—	—	6	3	4	1	—	7	—
40—49	10	1	3	1	—	18	11	7	—	—	18	4
50—59	27	6	11	5	—	21	19	21	1	2	62	16
60—69	42	8	23	13	—	28	44	32	—	3	78	56
70—79	14	4	19	19	—	18	52	33	1	—	93	99
80—89	1	—	4	9	—	9	21	14	—	—	23	44
90—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
	98	20	61	47	—	100	155	114	6	6	285	220

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 21 new cases of tuberculosis notified, 20 being pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary.

Deaths were 6 in 1960, 7 in 1959, 10 in 1958, 6 in 1957.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register over the last 10 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
1960	304	26

The state of the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1960, was :—

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total respiratory and non-respiratory		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
179	125	304	15	11	26	194	136	330

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	184	96	63	21	4	—	—	—	117
Fair ..	93	44	17	19	4	6	3	—	106
Bad ..	27	11	3	5	5	2	—	1	42
	304								265

Of the 304 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 9 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
1960	10	2
TOTAL	128	63

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 1951-1960

The table below shows the age and sex distribution of all cancer deaths for the years 1951—60 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	1	—	1
20—34	5	10	15
35—39	8	11	19
40—44	15	21	36
45—49	31	23	54
50—54	40	32	72
55—59	70	60	130
60—64	92	77	169
65—69	104	84	188
70—74	100	83	183
75 and over	127	140	267
Totals	595	543	1138

TABLE IV
INFANT DEATHS SEX AND AGE GROUPS, 1960

	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	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	—	1	2	10	8	18

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1960

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
56—65	3	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	14	6	—	1	5	1	—	—
	20		1		6		—	
	21				6			
Case rate per 1,000	.397		.020		Death Rate per 1,000	0.119		.000
	.417					0.119		

TABLE VI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1941-1960

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
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
1960	0.39	0.02	0.41	0.12	0.00	0.12
Average for 20 years	1.03	0.26	1.29	0.39	0.07	0.46
Average for first 5-year period 1941—1945	1.16	0.44	1.59	0.58	0.11	0.69
Average for last 5-year period 1956—1960	0.63	0.07	0.70	0.14	0.01	0.15

TABLE VII
CANCER DEATHS (1951-1959)—1960
ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

Local Figures

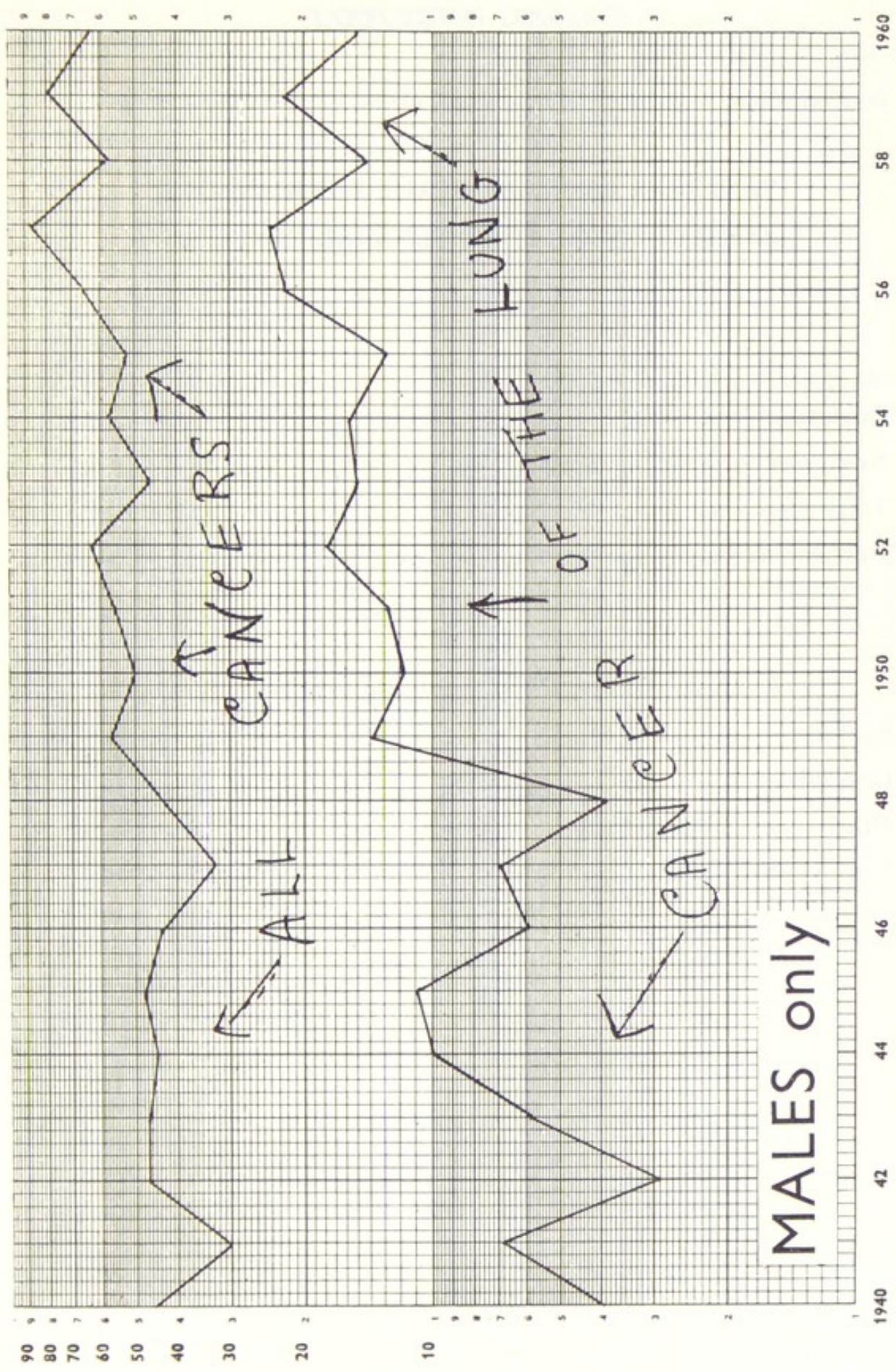
No. List	Sites	Number of Registered Cancer Deaths			
		1951—1959		1960	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
10	Stomach	117	81	7	14
11	Lung and Bronchus	157	26	15	3
12	Breast	—	85	—	22
13	Uterus	—	56	—	7
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	265	213	26	24
15	Leukaemia, etc.	9	12	1	—
	TOTAL	548	473	49	70

CANCER DEATHS (1940-1960)

Table showing Trends (sexes separated) from all groups with
Lung and Bronchus group separated

REGISTAR GENERAL'S

Year	Total Cancer Deaths	MALES				FEMALES		
		All Groups	Lung & Bron- chus	Percen- tage (3) of (2)	3 Year moving aver. (3)	All Groups	Lung & Bron- chus	Percen- tage (7) of (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1940	87	47	4	9		40	3	8
1941	70	31	7	23	4.7	39	—	—
1942	98	47	3	6	5.3	51	—	—
1943	96	48	6	13	6.3	48	3	6
1944	86	46	10	22	9.0	40	2	5
1945	99	48	11	23	9.0	51	6	12
1946	89	45	6	13	8.0	44	—	—
1947	74	34	7	21	6.0	40	3	8
1948	97	43	4	9	8.3	54	4	7
1949	98	57	14	25	10.0	41	3	7
1950	106	50	12	24	13.0	56	1	2
1951	97	56	13	23	14.3	41	2	5
1952	117	64	18	28	15.3	53	1	2
1953	105	47	15	32	16.3	58	3	5
1954	115	57	16	28	14.7	58	3	5
1955	99	54	13	24	17.0	45	—	—
1956	116	66	22	33	19.6	50	2	4
1957	135	77	24	31	20.3	58	3	5
1958	110	59	14	24	20.0	51	5	10
1959	127	68	22	32	17.0	59	7	12
1960	121	52	15	29		69	3	4
	2142	1096	256	23		1046	54	5



MALES only

Showing the increase in deaths from lung cancer over 20 years

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

	1959	1960
Patients under treatment at January 1st	201	211
New cases applying for treatment during the year ..	65	122
Total attendance.....	615	574
Patients receiving treatment at end of year.....	211	220

Analysis of New Cases Applying for Treatment

Syphilis	6	12
Gonorrhoea	11	8
Other venereal conditions	19	29
Not requiring treatment.....	24	73

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With a total of 628 notifications in 1960 (893 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 12 years.

Quarterly Notification

Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough	Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough
1949	1	346	23	1955	1	898	16
	2	80	21		2	145	18
	3	29	4		3	10	13
	4	6	6		4	6	25
1950	1	103	18	1956	1	8	39
	2	85	47		2	9	12
	3	53	85		3	1	18
	4	40	73		4	3	26
1951	1	547	33	1957	1	452	48
	2	244	18		2	440	13
	3	11	7		3	29	46
	4	53	30		4	1	6
1952	1	34	84	1958	1	29	23
	2	49	42		2	121	54
	3	96	7		3	6	21
	4	243	6		4	10	1
1953	1	335	17	1959	1	179	2
	2	79	55		2	517	4
	3	10	115		3	39	3
	4	3	68		4	21	3
1954	1	3	16	1960	1	29	6
	2	10	24		2	19	4
	3	22	18		3	36	10
	4	147	39		4	73	8

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Quarterly Measles Notifications 1950—1959

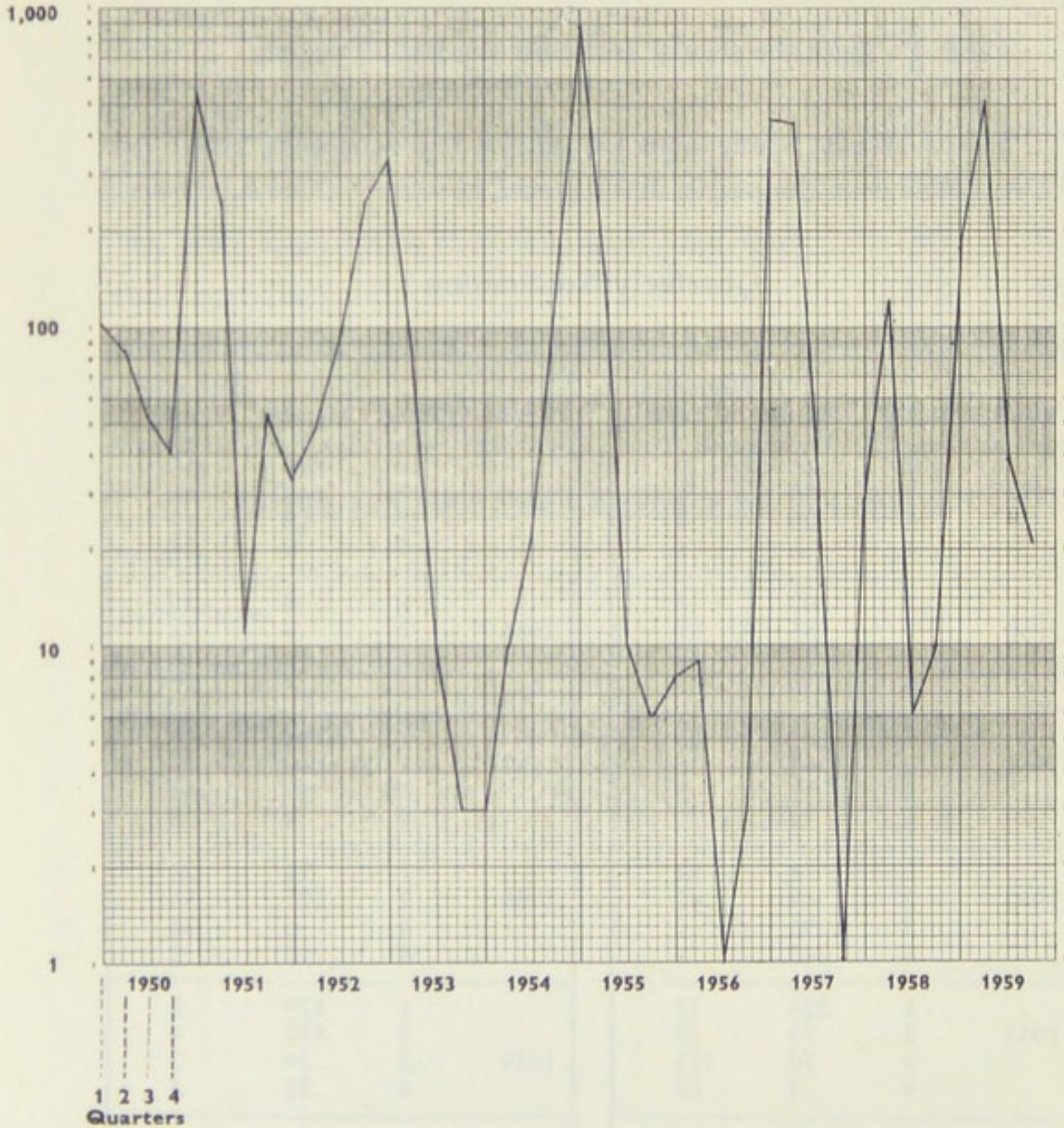


TABLE VIII
NOTIFICATIONS AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS
INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960

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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	29	—	—	1	3	6	16	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	28	2	7	5	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	367	10	20	32	31	22	102	51	12	38	19	16	11	3	—	4
Measles	157	4	20	28	29	33	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(PPrimary and Infl.) ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	13
Food Poisoning	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	5	7	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	628	17	47	66	65	65	169	58	21	50	25	28	14	3	1	26

TABLE IX
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS—1931-1960

Total	421
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	38
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52
Food Poisoning	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	89
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	1
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—
Measles	—
Dysentery	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Erysipelas	16
Diphtheria	13
Whooping Cough	—
Scarlet Fever	201
Meningococcal Infection	3
Paratyphoid Fever	—
Typhoid Fever	—
Smallpox	1
Year	1931
	1932
	1933
	1934
	1935
	1936
	1937
	1938
	1939
	1940
	1941
	1942
	1943
	1944
	1945
	1946
	1947
	1948
	1949
	1950
	1951
	1952
	1953
	1954
	1955
	1956
	1957
	1958
	1959
	1960

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	.. .. .	1-30 p.m.
Wednesdays	.. .. .	9-30 a.m.
Fridays	.. .. .	9-30 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month at (Appointment only)		5-30 p.m.

A clinic for children only is held Friday afternoons from 1-30.

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	Cricketts Lane,	Tuesdays 2 p.m.
	Richmond House,	
	York Place,	Thursdays 2 p.m.
	Ormonde Street,	Wednesdays 2 p.m.
	Hurst Nook,	Mondays 2 p.m.
	Methodist Sunday	
	School, Oldham Rd.,	Tuesdays 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics,	Cricketts Lane, Richmond House, York Place,	} Alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
*Speech Therapy Clinics,	Richmond House, York Place,	
*Ultra Violet Ray Clinics,	Richmond House, York Place,	Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m.

2. School Medical Service

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

Minor Ailments	Dental*
Ophthalmic*	Chiropody*
Orthopaedic*	

3. Health Visitors

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

Mrs. Weir	Mrs. Milnes
Miss Cleary	Mrs. Bramhall
Mrs. Beaumont	Mrs. Allott
Mrs. Cooke	Miss Nadin
Mrs. Mason	Miss M. Jones

4. School Nurses

Mrs. Woodhead
Mrs. Brown.

5. Midwives

The following are the names and addresses of the Midwives practising in Ashton-under-Lyne :—

Mrs. F. T. Ashworth, 10, Cranbourne Close, Ashton-under-Lyne	Tel. No. ASHton 4903
Mrs. M. Crompton, 36, Furness Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Tel. No. ASHton 5070
Mrs. M. Tattersall, 2, Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Tel. No. ASHton 2086
Mrs. E. Broadhurst, 7, St. Stephen's Road, Stalybridge	Tel. No. STA 2674
Mrs. A. Harrop, 5, Ney Street, Waterloo	Tel. No. ASHton 2033
Mrs. H. H. S. Roberts, Flat 5, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton-u-Lyne.	Tel. No. ASHton 4623

* Denotes by appointment.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to have the opportunity once again to introduce the environmental health part of this report, which of course is mainly statistical in character, with some observations on the general trend of events in the year 1960.

Once again a tremendous amount of work has been carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, which even a brief reference to the tables and sections will confirm, especially in connection with the Clean Air Act, Slum Clearance, Meat Inspection, Food Sampling and Food Hygiene.

You may recollect that because of heavy commitments it was decided to increase the establishment in 1959 by one Additional Public Health Inspector and it is extremely gratifying to record that there were no staffing difficulties in the Department during 1960. It has, therefore, been possible to carry out the Committee's and the Council's policies without any serious turnover of personnel. The fact that there have been no resignations has eased the burden of work, since it is a great advantage to have Inspectors who are familiar not only with the district but also with the administrative procedure.

Perhaps the most important date in the year was the 1st June, when the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Ashton-under-Lyne Smoke Control Order No. 1, and the work entailed in carrying out the necessary conversions, adaptations and alterations of fireplaces to properties affected by the Order was commenced. This is a great step forward in our desire to secure a cleaner and brighter township, for to this end a positive contribution can now be made. The area concerned is the first of many which it is hoped to progressively introduce in succeeding years as Smoke Control Areas, until eventually the whole town becomes one large smoke controlled zone.

The continuation of the Council's Slum Clearance and Re-development policy has proceeded apace, and a good number of properties earmarked as unfit for human habitation and therefore included in the original ten years' Slum Clearance Programme has been represented. By far the major part of this number of properties lies within the Katherine Street, Mill Lane and Central Re-development Areas.

Despite the fact that in previous years I have reported heavy killings at the slaughterhouse of the Dixon Pork and Bacon Company Limited in Conduit Street, numbers have again been exceeded, and you will note that 110,359 pigs were slaughtered. The most satisfactory time to carry out a post-mortem examination is as soon as possible after slaughter, and in order to achieve this standard it has been necessary to have two inspectors on duty at the slaughterhouse, one full-time and the other part-time. During the year, the report required by the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 and which necessitated considerable investigation, was prepared and submitted to the Minister. There are just two premises in the town where slaughtering is carried on, and in each case only pigs are dealt with, but the proprietors of both establishments undertook to carry out the necessary work so that the premises will conform to the standards laid down in The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and a date for the completion of this work was agreed.

Not quite so many samples of food and drugs were taken during the year for analysis by the Public Analyst as were taken during the previous year, but despite this there was an equal number of unsatisfactory ones, although that which concerned a labelling offence was not of a serious character. Of the samples taken for bacteriological examination it is pleasing to note that twenty-two out of twenty-four samples of ice cream satisfactorily passed the statutory Methylene Blue test and were classified in Grade I. Most of the samples, even though nowadays ice cream can no longer be considered a seasonal commodity, were taken during the warm summer months, and it is a tribute to the standards of cleanliness of the manufacturers and vendors that such a good percentage of the samples should have been placed in the highest category.

Referring to inspections of various types of food premises, these with but few exceptions, have exceeded the number of visits carried out in 1959, and some valuable work has been done to render the various food preparing establishments throughout the town in compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, which have been superseded by The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

In addition to these more specialised aspects of the work of the Department, the various routine jobs concerned with the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, work under the Rent Act, the Diseases of Animals Acts, the Shops Acts and general sanitary matters have been carried on, not the least important of

the latter is the work being undertaken in connection with the scheme to abolish waste-water closets throughout the town. During the year it was decided to increase the grant payable for a conversion to one half the reasonable cost involved, and as a result 506 conversions were carried out, but this unfortunately was less than the number undertaken last year.

In closing this brief introduction I must express my thanks to the Chairman, Alderman W. H. Flowers, M.B.E., M.M., and other members of the Health Committee for their support and consideration during the year, and I would also like to take the opportunity to state how much I appreciate the continued loyal and efficient service given by the members of the staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, 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 1960

Housing Statistics

Number of new Houses erected during the year :—	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Local Authority	76	32
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies or Persons	47	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) 1817
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 4430
 - (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .. 1472
 - (2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit 906

2. Houses demolished :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas :			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	72	80	37
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	—	103	33
Not in Clearance Areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	7	19	12
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	51	306	109
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. Unfit houses closed :—

	Displaced during Year	
	Number	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	3	3
(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	690	—
(2) After formal notice under—		
(a) Public Health Acts	557	—
(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	146	387

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 NIL

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

Action during the year :—

	No. of dwellings or other bldgs. affected
(a) Submitted to local authority	217
(b) Approved by local authority ..	203
(c) Work completed	185

(d) Remarks : Fourteen applications have been cancelled.

9. Rent Act, 1957 :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	31
No. of Certificates issued	23

No. of Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	8
No. of cancellations	..	..	..	8
Visits made in relation thereto	..	..	..	57

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

The conversion of waste-water closets into fresh-water closets continued during the year. This is the fourteenth year the scheme has been in operation and the number dealt with during 1960 was 506. Up to date 2,812 waste-water closets have been abolished.

CLEAN AIR

One application for prior approval under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was received, this being in respect of an oil-fired installation, for an existing building.

Industrial Premises

Sixty-five 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

On the 1st June, 1960, the Ashton-under-Lyne Smoke Control Order No. 1, which was made on the 11th November, 1959, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to come into operation on the 1st June, 1961, and the work of notifying all owners and occupiers of properties in the area concerned of their specific responsibilities with regard to conversions and the use of authorised fuels was begun. In addition, work on the second phase of the Council's scheduled programme continued.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

During the year, the deposit gauges and lead peroxide cylinders for measuring atmospheric pollution at each of the four stations which have been in operation for a number of years were satisfactorily maintained under the aegis of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution of which the Corporation is a member, and the volumetric analysis instrument which is sited in the Health Department offices was also operated for the first complete year. All measurements are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion in the national bulletin of results.

Month 1960	CONCENTRATIONS					
	SMOKE (Mg/100m ³)			SULPHUR DIOXIDE (p.p. 100m)		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	39	157	1	10.1	44.4	1.0
February	62	150	8	13.3	31.6	1.0
March	26	45	15	7.1	11.5	3.9
April	27	51	18	8.6	15.6	4.3
May	17	33	7	5.7	18.2	2.8
June	13	42	5	3.9	9.4	1.8
July	16	22	9	4.1	6.0	2.4
August	17	27	9	4.5	8.1	2.3
September	20	32	11	5.5	9.9	2.4
October	33	98	9	5.6	14.8	3.0
November	52	187	23	10.5	43.7	4.0
December	65	156	17	10.7	52.9	3.4

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1960
Monthly Deposit Recorded by the Deposit Gauge and
Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method

Month	Ambulance Depot, Lord Street			Grasmere, Stockport Rd.			Hartshead Pike			Jubilee Dingle			Lime- hurst SO ₂									
	R	ID	SD	TD	SO ₂	R	ID	SD	TD	SO ₂	R	ID		SD	TD	SO ₂						
January ..	5.16	5.88	11.05	16.93	4.29	5.28	9.41	6.74	16.15	2.85	4.57	4.02	4.86	8.88	2.65	4.93	6.45	5.49	11.94	3.06	3.04	
February ..	1.93	26.86	9.50	36.36	4.52	2.09	9.75	4.50	14.25	3.22	1.62	3.84	3.10	6.94	3.38	1.93	4.63	3.71	8.34	3.23	3.14	
March ..	0.67	10.68	5.32	16.00	2.89	0.63	8.88	3.30	12.18	2.05	0.87	5.84	3.13	8.97	2.25	0.75	6.53	3.05	9.58	2.26	2.66	
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	2.01	9.68	6.29	15.97	2.06	1.85	5.34	4.38	9.72	2.35	—	—	—	—	—	2.12	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.54	5.98	14.52	1.44	2.13	14.94	4.63	19.57	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	1.49	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	1.77	15.34	4.98	20.32	1.18	1.69	36.79	3.42	40.21	1.49	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	4.96	10.29	6.44	16.73	1.35	5.32	15.48	5.61	21.09	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	—
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	5.36	10.76	5.68	16.44	1.00	6.66	7.30	5.71	13.01	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	3.78	8.39	4.88	13.27	1.45	3.59	4.70	1.17	5.87	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	1.61	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	3.23	10.66	7.54	18.20	1.71	4.53	3.98	4.20	8.18	1.88	—	—	—	—	—	1.79	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	4.96	9.09	6.10	15.19	2.11	4.96	4.77	4.10	8.87	2.62	—	—	—	—	—	2.72	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	3.47	8.08	7.17	15.25	2.75	3.11	4.48	5.27	9.75	3.38	—	—	—	—	—	3.41	—

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 (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of registered distributors operating from :—	
(a) Dairies in the district	14
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	206

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54

No. of dealer's licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the Local Authority during 1960 in respect of :—	
“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk (Past.)	35
“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk (Farm bottled)	18

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53

No. of licences issued in respect of “ Heat Treated ” Milk :—	
Pasteurising plants	1
Sterilising plants	—
Retail distributors—	
(a) “ Pasteurised ” Milk	77
(b) “ Sterilised ” Milk	209

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>Void samples</i>
“ Pasteurised ”—				
(1) Phosphatase Test	90	89	1	—

	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Number satis- factory</i>	<i>Number unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Void samples</i>
(2) Methylene Blue Test	90	87	—	3
“ Sterilised ”—				
(3) Turbidity Test	12	12	—	—

Ice-Cream

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

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	22
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	1
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	1
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

During the year under review, 105 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The details of these samples are as follows :—

Milk	..	..	..	..	20
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	7
Soda water	..	..	..	..	7
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	4
Bread	..	..	..	..	3
Beef sausage	..	..	..	..	3
Apple cider vinegar	..	..	..	..	3
Malt vinegar	..	..	..	..	2
Lemon cheese	..	..	..	..	2
Baking powder	..	..	..	..	2
Butter	..	..	..	..	2
Apples	..	..	..	..	2
Oranges	..	..	..	..	2
Orangeade	..	..	..	..	2

One sample each of the following : orange curd, mixed spice, borax and honey, “Nestea,” zinc and castor oil cream, “Sunny Spread,” dried peas, treacle, syrup, bi-carbonate of soda, pork sausage, Devon cream, cheese spread, lemon-flavoured crystals, fruit chutney, cake-mix, toffee, custard powder, coffee, self-raising flour, plain flour, evaporated milk, tinned cream, shredded suet, margarine, mustard, melon, extract of ginger, olive oil, buttercup syrup, almond flavouring, limeade, Quinine tonic water, gravy browning, dandelion and burdock, milk shake syrup, tomato sauce, tinted cocoanut, ground ginger, pork luncheon meat, lard, ground nutmeg, ground almonds, mincemeat.

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

Commodity	Adulteration, etc.	Remarks
1 Packet of dried peas.	Contained undeclared colouring matter.	Letter sent to the manufacturer.
2 Two samples of soda water (1 formal, 1 informal).	Contained less sodium bi-carbonate than the standard laid down in the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953.	Warning letter to the manufacturer.
3 Three samples of bread.	Contained foreign matter.	Two warning letters sent to manufacturers and one prosecution was withdrawn, on learning that conviction involving a loaf from the same batch had been secured in another Court.
4 Two samples of beef sausage (1 formal, 1 informal).	Deficient in meat content and containing undeclared preservative.	Prosecution in 1961.
5 Informal sample of pork sausage.	Contained undeclared preservative.	Warning given.
6 Informal sample of Apple Cyder Vinegar.	Considered to have an unsatisfactory label.	Matter taken up unsuccessfully with the manufacturer by the Public Analyst and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Legal proceedings were taken for contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, involving the presence of glass in a bottle of milk. The case was proved and a fine of £10 was imposed by the magistrates.

FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspection of food exposed for sale at retail level was carried out during the year, in the course of 652 surveys of various types of food preparing premises throughout the town. It has been possible to concentrate on inspecting certain classes of businesses with a view to ensuring that the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are met. In this connection many alterations and improvements have been carried out to various establishments through informal action by the cooperation of owners and occupiers, who, generally speaking, were anxious to meet their statutory responsibilities.

FOOD CONDEMNED, 1960

	T.	C.	Lbs.
Tinned Goods	2	11	90
Poultry	—	1	49
Sausages	—	—	110
Beef	—	—	85
Ham, bacon	—	—	56½
Fish	—	—	17
Pork	—	—	5
Pickles, etc.	—	—	14
Preserves	—	—	13¼
Butter, margarine	—	—	5
Fish fingers	—	—	4
Cooked meats	—	—	3
Cake etc.	—	—	1¼
Miscellaneous	—	—	2¼

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of animals killed (pigs only)	110,359
No. of animals inspected (pigs only)	110,359
Total weight of meat and offals destroyed during the year as diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption	62 tons 18 cwts. 46 lbs.

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 con- demned	29	189	—	34	252
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	4176	9219	3829	201	17,425

Details of Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

	Tuber- culosis	Inflam- matory	Parasitic	Other Diseases
Heads and Tongues ..	3720	6	—	1
Lungs (prs.)	—	5524	—	—
Livers	—	—	3154	—
Plucks	74	2122	—	—
Trimmings	—	18	—	297
Hocks, feet, legs ..	—	20	—	7
Prs. ribs	—	1	—	—

RODENT CONTROL
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(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	17,924	3,928	21,878	36
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification ..	2	641	119	762	1
(b) Survey under the Act	19	1,442	414	1,875	19
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	10	1,896	382	2,288	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	28	7,961	1,733	9,722	20
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	1	344	81	426	4
(b) Mice Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	1	126	42	169	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by L.A. ..	2	933	187	1,122	11
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

Due to sickness and resignations, the two positions on the establishment for full-time Rodent Operatives were not always occupied, and consequently one of the half-yearly sewer treatments normally carried out in the Autumn was not in fact done in order that attention could be devoted to domestic complaints. Despite the handicaps, it was possible to keep pace with reports of vermin infestations, although routine surveys had to be somewhat curtailed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

During the year, 519 movement licences under the various Acts and Orders were issued by the Department.

Under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, twenty 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 24 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 1960.

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	11 ..	Satisfactory
Chemical analyses	Nil	
(b) WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY WHERE TREATMENT IS INSTALLED	<i>Number</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i> <i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Bacteriological examinations	68	68 —
Chemical analyses	—	— —
PRIVATE SUPPLIES		
Bacteriological examinations	..	— ..
Chemical analyses .. ..	..	— ..

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

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 1960 were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	104,090
Private Slipper Baths	..	..	..	37,029
Zotofoam Sweating Bath	..	..	..	1,883
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	143,002
				<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, 1960	..	9,669
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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.

Four samples of water from the Public Baths were taken during the year by officers of the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Two of these samples were unsatisfactory but the cause, not serious, was dealt with and remedied after consultation with the Superintendent.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1960 BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

GENERAL SANITATION—	<i>No. of visits</i>
Accumulations	61
Animals, etc.	7
Ashbins	6
Caravans	22
Conversions	1,320
Dirty houses	11
Drainage	1,362
Drain tests : Smoke	60
Colour	70
Olfactory	28
Factories with power	162
Factories without power	8
Houses let in lodgings	26
Interviews with owners, etc.	857
Offensive smells	20
Offensive trades	2
Offices (P.H.A. 1936)	3
Outworkers	10
Passages, etc.	24
Pet Animals Act	13
Piggeries	7
Places of Entertainment	15
Public Conveniences	90
Rats and mice	295
Refuse tips	7
Schools	55
Shops Act	1
Water supply	4
Workplaces	3
Yards	7
Miscellaneous	724

							<i>No. of visits</i>
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—							
Enquiries into cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	474
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Visits to contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT—							
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Waste Foods Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
VERMINOUS PREMISES—							
No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
CLEAN AIR ACT—							
Smoke Observations : Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Smoke Control Areas :							
Advisory visits : Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Revisits : Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
HOUSING—							
Public Health Act :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,865
Housing Act :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	748
Overcrowding :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Rent Act, 1957 :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous housing visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Improvement Grants : Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

INSPECTION OF FOODS—

Bakehouses and/or Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fishmongers, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food preparers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Ice-cream makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Ice-cream vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Meat shops, stores, stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Milk purveyors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,071
Sweet shops, minerals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, 1 adult was interred during 1960, 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	341	162	11	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	6	8	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	15	—	—	—
Total	362	170	11	—
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) {	10	8	—	—
Insufficient ..				
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	—
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	11	9	—	—

14