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BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 7

1. ~~Dr. Didsbury~~ ~~C.407~~ ~~B.415~~
2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~ ~~A.419~~ ~~421~~
3. ~~Mr. Perry~~ ~~A.405~~
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY



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BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1967

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne

1967

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1967)

Chairman : Alderman R. Gleave

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor I. Bardsley

Members :

The Worshipful the Mayor,

Alderman R. G. Fish

Alderman E. Jones

Alderman J. Peace

Councillor A. Chapman

Councillor W. Dunkerley

Councillor W. Hardisty

Councillor S. Harrison

Councillor D. Jackson

Councillor J. W. Jones

Councillor E. Reeds

Councillor A. Smethurst

Councillor J. Walker

Councillor W. Ward

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Eric J. H. Foster, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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H. Houldsworth, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M. Inst. P.C.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. D. Jagger, B.Sc.(Econ.), M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

G. H. Wilkinson F.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

A. P. Mellor M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

S. Howarth M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C. (left 10.9.67)

B. G. Dunn, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B. (left 6.8.67)

I. J. Wilson, M.A.P.H.I., Dip.P.H.I.E.B.

CLERKS

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Miss P. Askey, Miss A. Turner.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT CLEAN AIR

J. Cooper

STUDENT P.H.I.

E. T. Nelson

PUBLIC ANALYST

G. H. Baker, F.R.I.C., M.Inst.M.

MARKET PLACE,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

**TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**

MR. MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the Borough for the year 1967.

The estimated mid-year population 49,050 was the same as in 1966 but there was a considerable increase in the number of live births from 807 to 870. The adjusted birth rate for 1967 was 19.1 compared with 17.8 in 1966. There were 29 infant deaths of which 17 occurred in the first four weeks after birth. The infantile mortality rate was 33 per 1,000 live births and this was rather more than the average rate of recent years. Still-births however, were fewer than in the previous year.

The pattern of causes of death differed little from that of recent years. There were 36 deaths from cancer of the lung, the highest figure yet recorded and of these 33 were male deaths. There was a small reduction in the total of accidental deaths.

Notifications of infectious disease totalled 763, a substantial increase on the previous year. The increase in the incidence of infective hepatitis which was observed in the latter part of 1966 continued into the early months of 1967. Careful enquiries were made in all notified cases and such control measures as were necessary or possible were instituted. These cases were, in general, sporadic but in a few instances there was some concentration of cases in schools and similar establishments. Notifications of dysentery were also increased. Most of these cases occurred in young children particularly in day nurseries and nursery schools. A number of adults were also affected usually in family outbreaks. In almost all instances the disease was mild in character but was responsible for considerable disruption of nursery and school routines.

I should like to extend my thanks to the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement and also to Mr. Houldsworth and his staff for their assistance throughout the year.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC J. H. FOSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres).....4,146

Population:

	Males	Females	Total
At Census 1951	24,429	27,660	52,089
At Census 1961	23,901	26,264	50,165
Estimated, mid-1967	—	—	49,050

Number of inhabited houses:

At Census, 1961	16,870
Estimated at end of 1967	16,964

General rate for 1967	(in the £)	12/10d.
Rateable Value	£1,584,415	
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£6,186	

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, clothing manufacturing, leather tanning, and ticket printing.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1967, with the comparable figure for 1966 :—

	1967	1966
Estimated population	49,050	49,050
Comparability factor (a) Births	1.08	1.08
(b) Deaths.....	1.01	1.02
Births (Total live and still)	886	829
Births—live	870	807
—still	16	22
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	17.7	16.5
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	19.1	17.8
Deaths	672	673
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	13.7	13.7
Death rate as adjusted by factor.....	13.8	14.0
Infant deaths.....	29	20
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	33	24.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33	24
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	—
Male infantile mortality rate	33	23
Female infantile mortality	10	8
Perinatal Mortality— (Stillbirth and first week deaths) (Total live and stillbirths)	37	44.6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	18	26.5
Maternal Mortality— Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	—	1.21
Neo-natal Mortality— Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	17	16
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20	19.8
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population— (a) Primary notification—Respiratory .....	.42	.26
—Non-respiratory ..	.08	.06
(b) Deaths—Respiratory.....	.02	0.00
—Non-respiratory.....	0.00	0.00
Deaths from cancer—all forms, including leukaemia	132	108
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer— all forms, including leukaemia	2.69	2.20

TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS

	Livebirths		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	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Ashton-u-Lyne Municipal Boro' Population Mid- Year, 1967 49,050												
Year 1967 ..	870	*17.7	672	*13.7	16	18.0	Nil	Nil	29	33.0	17	20.0
Year 1966 ..	807	*16.5	673	*13.7	22	26.5	1	1.21	20	24.8	16	19.8
Year 1965 ..	773	*15.7	654	*13.3	12	15.3	Nil	Nil	23	29.8	14	18.1
Year 1964 ..	891	*18.0	725	*14.7	16	17.6	1	1.10	28	35.0	22	24.7
Year 1963 ..	856	*17.3	738	*14.9	12	13.8	2	2.30	30	28.9	19	22.2
1963-1967 .. Average 5 years	—	17.0	—	14.1	—	18.2	—	.92	—	30.3	—	20.9

*Adjusted

—live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.08)

—death rate (comparability factor, 1.01)

=

19.1 per 1,000.
13.8 per 1,000.

TABLE II

**BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY
1935-1967**

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
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	16.9	15.1	27.0
1961	50,020	846	16.9	769	15.4	16	19			
1962	49,810	796	16.0	787	15.8	23	29			
1963	49,610	856	17.3	738	14.9	30	35			
1964	49,380	891	18.0	725	14.7	28	31			
1965	49,090	773	15.7	654	13.3	23	29			
1966	49,050	807	16.5	673	13.7	20	24			
1967	49,050	870	17.7	672	13.7	29	33			

Date		Description		Amount	
1901	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1901	Jan 15	Received from A. B. C.		50.00	
1901	Feb 1	Received from D. E. F.		25.00	
1901	Mar 1	Received from G. H. I.		75.00	
1901	Apr 1	Received from J. K. L.		100.00	
1901	May 1	Received from M. N. O.		150.00	
1901	Jun 1	Received from P. Q. R.		200.00	
1901	Jul 1	Received from S. T. U.		250.00	
1901	Aug 1	Received from V. W. X.		300.00	
1901	Sep 1	Received from Y. Z. A.		350.00	
1901	Oct 1	Received from B. C. D.		400.00	
1901	Nov 1	Received from E. F. G.		450.00	
1901	Dec 1	Received from H. I. J.		500.00	
1901	Total			2500.00	

THE BANK OF AMERICA
 NEW YORK
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TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH 1953-1967

No.	Cause of Death	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	11	11	13	10	6	9	6	6	8	5	5	4	5	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	5	3	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	29	20	28	26	14	19	21	26	21	17	23	16	15	13
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	19	13	24	27	19	29	18	24	27	22	31	35	19	36
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	11	12	9	9	10	9	15	20	11	9	10	8	11	7	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	9	5	4	4	9	10	6	8	3	5	3	6	2	4	6
14	Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	48	49	51	47	60	53	58	53	55	50	71	47	55	61	66
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1	2	4	3	5	—	1	—	5	3	3	2	2	4
16	Diabetes	3	5	2	5	5	7	—	6	—	8	4	3	4	4	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	87	106	99	124	109	100	122	120	120	107	102	100	96	85	83
18	Coronary diseases, angina	54	84	76	95	91	101	108	107	118	126	104	151	151	138	130
19	Hypertension with heart diseases	17	18	17	11	20	19	13	8	19	15	12	14	6	7	7
20	Other heart disease	128	110	151	144	143	144	101	115	109	142	135	95	65	68	65
21	Other circulatory disease	15	13	21	14	25	23	22	24	26	26	43	33	19	15	22
22	Influenza	4	4	2	4	18	1	10	—	17	8	8	2	1	6	1
23	Pneumonia	13	29	38	29	31	46	39	32	41	34	37	34	39	75	63
24	Bronchitis	62	47	59	55	59	66	54	80	87	89	69	61	49	67	73
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3	11	5	6	9	2	1	5	7	6	8	10	4	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	3	6	9	8	8	4	5	5	5	4	6	6	5	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	5	4	1	—	3	3	1	1	4	3	2	2	3	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	5	12	4	3	4	1	4	—	8	3	1	2	3	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	52	6	5	6	5	6	2	6	4	3	9	3	3	5	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	5	5	6	5	3	55	52	50	55	47	42	56	49	44	41
34	All other accidents	11	15	16	20	19	13	6	12	12	11	4	11	13	15	13
35	Suicide	4	7	7	5	5	10	9	11	9	9	9	11	7	10	8
36	Homicide and operations of war.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	3	8	5	6	4
TOTALS		606	660	714	738	750	750	703	728	769	787	738	725	654	673	672

TABLE V
INFANT DEATHS
AGES AND CAUSES

CAUSES	AGE AT DEATH					
	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and less than 6 months		6 months and less than 12 months	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
23. Pneumonia	1	—	5	2	1	—
24. Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ..	2	2	1	1	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	14	3	7	3	1	1

Grouped causes of death 1967

Proportions

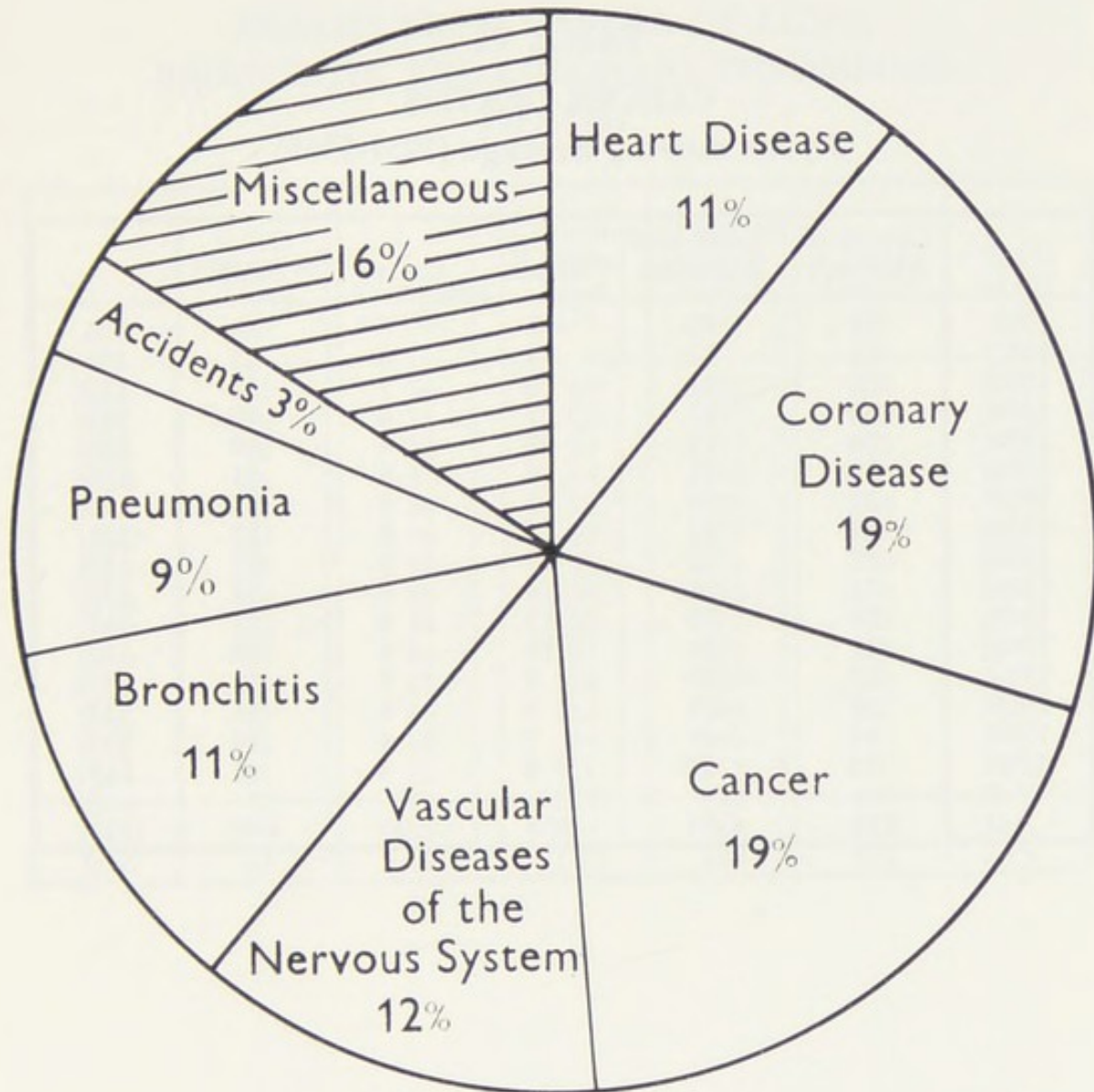


TABLE VI
CANCER DEATHS
3 year moving average (1951-1966)

	Cancer of Stomach	Lung and Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Sites	
1951	23	16	8	5	54	106
1952	21	17	7	6	53	104
1953	23	19	10	7	51	110
1954	22	17	7	6	49	101
1955	26	19	10	4	49	108
1956	25	21	9	6	53	114
1957	23	23	9	8	53	116
1958	20	25	11	8	57	121
1959	17	22	15	8	55	117
1960	22	24	15	6	55	122
1961	23	23	13	5	53	117
1962	21	24	10	4	58	117
1963	20	27	9	5	56	117
1964	20	31	9	4	54	118
1965	18	28	9	4	54	113
1966	15	30	8	4	61	118
	339	366	159	90	865	1819

TABLE VII
DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG,
BRONCHITIS, AND CORONARY THROMBOSIS
1951-1967

	Cancer of Lung (1)	Bronchitis (2)	Coronary Throm- bosis (3)	Total of the 3 Groups (4)	Total Deaths (5)	% (4) of (5) (6)
1951	15	54	64	133	700	19%
1952	19	51	77	147	643	23%
1953	18	62	54	134	606	22%
1954	19	47	84	150	660	23%
1955	13	59	76	148	714	21%
1956	24	55	95	174	738	24%
1957	27	59	91	177	750	24%
1958	19	66	101	186	750	25%
1959	29	54	108	191	703	27%
1960	18	80	107	205	728	28%
1961	24	87	118	229	769	30%
1962	27	89	126	242	787	31%
1963	22	69	104	195	738	26%
1964	31	61	151	243	726	33%
1965	35	49	151	235	654	36%
1966	19	67	138	224	673	33%
1967	36	73	130	239	672	35%

TABLE VIII

CANCER DEATHS (1943-1967)

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

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)	
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	20.0	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	19.7	69	3	4
1961	119	64	22	34	20.7	55	2	4
1962	117	64	25	39	22.0	53	2	4
1963	126	61	19	31	22.6	65	3	4
1964	118	60	24	40	24.0	58	7	12
1965	121	71	29	41	23.3	50	6	12
1966	108	57	17	30	26.3	51	2	4
1967	132	73	33	45		59	3	5
	2728	1421	411	29		1307	76	5

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 763 notifications in 1967 and 492 last year.

Table X analyses the cases notified by age and condition.

Table XI 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.

TABLE IX
MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
Quarterly Notifications
1956-1967

Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough	Year	Quarter	Measles	Whooping Cough
1956	1	8	39	1962	1	4	1
	2	9	12		2	—	—
	3	1	18		3	10	19
	4	3	26		4	133	11
1957	1	452	48	1963	1	485	9
	2	440	13		2	194	14
	3	29	46		3	21	9
	4	1	6		4	29	18
1958	1	29	23	1964	1	14	7
	2	121	54		2	77	9
	3	6	21		3	43	14
	4	10	1		4	504	11
1959	1	179	2	1965	1	128	—
	2	517	4		2	22	2
	3	39	3		3	21	—
	4	21	3		4	5	—
1960	1	29	6	1966	1	5	1
	2	19	4		2	15	—
	3	36	10		3	118	3
	4	73	8		4	249	—
1961	1	350	2	1967	1	152	7
	2	273	10		2	100	23
	3	111	1		3	15	19
	4	5	—		4	24	7

TABLE X
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1967
AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—64	65 and over	Age unknown	Total Deaths	Total cases Removed to Hospital from the District
Smallpox..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ..	23	—	1	3	5	5	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ..	56	4	5	5	16	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	208	3	17	22	30	31	24	9	11	34	16	—	8	3	—	—	6
Measles ..	291	21	46	48	49	50	74	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Primary & Infl.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	—	8	1	—	1	17
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ..	156	—	—	4	7	11	58	30	13	22	4	—	6	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	763	28	69	83	107	106	182	43	27	66	24	23	5	—	—	1	32

TABLE XI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS—1938-1967

Year	Smallpox	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	Malaria	Infective Hepatitis	Total
1938	—	2	—	3	116	—	225	29	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	66	37	—	44	22	—	—	554
1939	—	—	—	6	59	—	84	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	28	—	39	18	—	—	324
1940	—	—	—	21	42	129	59	12	5	—	686	—	—	—	—	95	27	—	51	22	—	—	1149
1941	—	—	—	16	48	128	38	12	5	—	260	—	—	—	—	86	23	—	51	14	—	—	692
1942	—	—	—	8	86	39	42	20	5	—	521	—	—	—	—	85	28	—	49	27	—	—	914
1943	—	—	—	4	98	197	61	17	8	—	355	—	—	—	—	126	19	—	43	22	—	—	956
1944	—	—	—	4	63	69	60	6	10	—	419	—	—	—	—	31	13	—	48	15	—	—	742
1945	—	—	—	3	41	34	64	6	2	—	233	—	—	—	—	38	7	—	56	18	—	—	501
1946	—	—	—	3	27	175	25	12	1	—	136	—	—	—	—	58	8	—	57	11	—	—	516
1947	—	—	—	—	26	48	11	12	3	—	696	—	—	—	—	31	7	—	48	20	—	—	902
1948	—	—	—	1	131	236	19	14	1	—	439	—	—	—	—	44	2	—	48	12	—	—	952
1949	—	—	—	2	265	54	4	15	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	55	3	—	45	19	—	—	930
1950	—	—	—	1	103	223	6	5	1	—	281	—	—	—	—	38	1	—	43	12	—	—	734
1951	—	—	—	3	102	88	3	6	—	—	855	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	53	11	—	—	1179
1952	—	—	—	1	116	139	1	6	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	74	17	—	—	813
1953	—	—	—	1	91	255	1	6	—	—	427	—	—	—	—	44	2	—	55	15	—	—	908
1954	—	—	—	2	86	97	—	12	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	25	24	—	51	14	—	—	519
1955	—	—	—	2	69	122	—	5	—	—	1059	—	—	—	—	19	27	—	55	4	—	—	1470
1956	—	—	—	3	35	95	—	6	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	18	29	—	31	3	—	—	290
1957	—	—	—	4	49	113	—	6	—	—	922	—	—	—	—	26	18	—	33	1	—	—	1492
1958	—	—	—	2	75	99	—	4	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	42	12	—	—	466
1959	—	—	—	1	51	12	—	1	—	—	756	—	—	—	—	25	13	—	15	3	—	—	893
1960	—	—	—	—	29	28	—	1	—	—	157	—	—	—	—	7	41	—	20	1	—	—	628
1961	—	—	—	—	37	33	—	2	—	—	739	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	49	9	—	—	929
1962	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	3	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	40	5	—	—	376
1963	—	—	—	—	20	50	—	1	—	—	729	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	30	8	—	—	855
1964	—	—	—	—	29	41	—	7	—	—	638	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	36	4	—	—	1053
1965	—	—	—	—	33	2	—	3	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	3	—	—	295
1966	—	—	—	—	30	4	—	1	—	—	387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	492
1967	—	—	—	—	23	56	—	1	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	156

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 25 new cases of tuberculosis notified, 21 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. Of the 21 pulmonary cases, 18 were males and 3 females. Although the number of notifications was somewhat higher than in 1966, the number of persons on the tuberculosis register continues to decrease, as is shown in Table XII.

Comprehensive medical care is provided by the Chest Clinic under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician from persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Careful investigation into living conditions, family history, workplace and contacts of the patient is carried out by the tuberculosis health visitor attached to the Chest Clinic. Whilst the work of this nurse is closely associated with the treatment of the patient, she is particularly concerned with preventive measures. These include arranging for contacts of the case to attend the Chest Clinic for B.C.G. inoculations and chest X-ray, and to secure information about the possible source of the disease amongst the circle of contacts.

In conjunction with the Health Department of the particular district, the Health Visitor is instrumental in securing attention to environmental defects which might hinder the patient's recovery.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register over the last 10 years :—

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

TABLE XII

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1958	362	44
1959	344	33
1960	304	26
1961	295	27
1962	272	36
1963	229	39
1964	216	37
1965	182	27
1966	154	25
1967	136	24

The classification of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1967 was :—

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total respiratory and non-respiratory		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
97	39	136	15	9	24	112	48	160

The housing conditions of cases on the register are indicated in the table below :—

TABLE XIII
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	80	45	25	5	5	—	—	—	50
Fair ..	50	23	9	12	5	1	—	—	52
Bad ..	6	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
	136								107

Of the 136 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.

The Housing Committee of the Borough gives special consideration to recommendations for re-housing in cases of tuberculosis. The object of these recommendations is to provide a standard of housing where the risks of direct infection from one member of the family to another are minimised and particularly to safeguard young children from possible exposure to infection.

The following table shows the recommendations I have made over the last 16 years with the number of cases actually re-housed :—

TABLE XIV

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
1961	4	7
1962	7	2
1963	4	2
1964	5	1
1965	4	7
1966	0	0
1967	2	1
TOTAL	154	83

TABLE XV

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1967

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years 0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	18	3	3	1	1	—	—	—
	21		4		1		—	
	25				1			
Case rate per 1,000	.42	.08	Death Rate per 1,000		0.02		0.00	
	.50				0.02			

TABLE XVI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1948-1967

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
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
1961	0.98	0.06	1.04	0.16	0.00	0.16
1962	0.80	0.18	0.98	0.12	0.02	0.14
1963	0.60	0.10	0.70	0.10	0.00	0.10
1964	0.72	0.16	0.88	0.08	0.00	0.08
1965	0.32	0.08	0.40	0.10	0.02	0.12
1966	0.26	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
1967	0.42	0.08	1.50	0.02	0.00	0.02
Average for 20 years	0.83	0.15	0.98	0.22	0.03	0.25
Average for first 5-year period 1948—1952	1.21	0.25	1.46	0.48	0.09	0.57
Average for last 5-year period 1963—1967	0.46	0.10	0.56	0.06	0.01	0.07

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 is controlled and administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board acting through the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee.

The hospital admits medical and surgical cases. There is an out-patient department and a 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.

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

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	Cricket 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,	Crickets Lane, Richmond House, York Place,	} Alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
*Speech Therapy	Richmond House, York Place,	
*Ultra Violet Light Clinics,	Richmond House, York Place,	Each morning— Monday to Friday 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	Dental*
Ophthalmic*	Chiropody*
Orthopaedic*	

3. Health Visitors

Crickets Lane Clinic

Mrs. Mason

Richmond House, York Place

Miss Cleary

Mrs. Beaumont

Mrs. Allott

Mrs. Kendrick

Miss Naden

Miss McNally

4. School Nurses

Mrs. Wolstenholme

Mrs. Cumberland

5. Midwives

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

Mrs. M. Crompton,

Lime Bank, Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne

Tel. No. ASHton 5070

Mrs. M. Tattersall,

2, Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Tel. No. ASHton 2086

Mrs. E. Broadhurst,

91, Hamilton Street, Stalybridge

Tel. No. STA 2674

Resigned 30.11.67

Mrs. H. H. S. Roberts,

133 Currier Lane, Ashton-u-Lyne.

Tel. No. ASHton 4623

Mrs. S. R. O'Rourke,

3 Woodend View, Mossley.

Tel. No. MY8 2224

* Denotes by appointment.

Environmental Health Services

Embodying the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1967

MARKET PLACE,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

MR. MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of your Public Health Inspectors for the year 1967.

It appears to have become an annual event to report disruption of work due to the resignation of Public Health Inspectors. During the year, two inspectors resigned to take up other appointments, and at the year's end, neither of the vacancies had been filled despite repeated advertisements.

In my report for 1966, I referred at length to the problem of "gypsies" and I make no apology for commenting on the matter again. During the year, 419 visits were made by inspectors in connection with the parking of caravans on land within the town. Taking into account the use of Cleansing Department staff to assist the inspectors, it is estimated that over 2,000 man-hours were expended on this work at a probable cost in excess of £1,000. This assessment does not take into account the assistance given by the Police. Legislation has been promised, but may not be to the liking of many local authorities when promulgated. In the meantime, our task has been made all the more difficult by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asking local authorities not to move "travellers" from their areas.

For many years the problem of increasing numbers of feral pigeons in the town has exercised the minds of the Council and its officers. Various deterrents have been tried without success, but during this year, discussions with the Divisional Pests Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food led to trial treatments, using a stupefying bait. The first trial was carried out at the beginning of November and the procedure required the chosen site to be pre-baited with wheat for several days at a fixed time each day. This was required to ensure that the maximum number of birds would be attracted to feed at a given point and time each day. On achieving this objective, a date was fixed for the actual operation, when the stupefying chemical was added to the bait. It had been estimated that 130 pigeons were feeding at this point, and 104 pigeons were caught. A further treatment was carried out during December at another site, when 101 pigeons were caught.

This is a brief and very much over-simplified explanation of the procedure. Before any treatment could be carried out, it was necessary to obtain a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and each site must be vetted by them. The *modus operandi* was laid down strictly by the Ministry's Divisional Pests Officer, whose staff were in attendance on each occasion. The local Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. was also in attendance to ensure that the operations were conducted in a humane manner. It was also felt advisable to have police officers with us, since the treatments were carried out early in the morning and it was often necessary to enter private premises to retrieve affected birds. Finally it was found necessary to have six or more of our own staff available for this purpose.

These treatments were so successful that a programme of treatments has been drawn up for 1968 in an attempt to reduce the feral pigeon population to manageable proportions. These "feral" pigeons must not be confused with "homing" or "racing" pigeons. The former are only domesticated to the extent that they congregate in man's environment because they receive adequate food and can usually find reasonable shelter. It has been proved without doubt that the majority of these birds are diseased and that they do carry certain diseases which are transmissible to man. The manner in which they deface buildings needs no description—one needs only to look at our own Town Hall. Their own roosting places are often indescribably filthy and I am quite sure that if some of our detractors could have seen some of the roosting places which have been found, they would change their minds. One such roosting place, which was an unused attic to a building close by the town centre, had a resident population in excess of 100 birds. The depth of the droppings over the whole of the floor area was over two feet, with the nests built on top of the droppings. The attic was very heavily infested by fleas and mites, and the stench was unbelievable. It is small wonder that feral pigeons are officially classed as vermin.

In concluding this prologue, I wish to record my appreciation of the support and encouragement which I have received from Alderman Gleave and the Members of the Health and Cleansing Committee, and to express my thanks to officers of other departments for their willing co-operation.

To Mr. D. D. Jagger, and all the staff of the Health Department, I wish to pay tribute for their loyalty and unstinting support.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. HOULDSWORTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT ON SLUM CLEARANCE

1898 properties have been included in clearance areas declared during the period 1955/1966. Apart from those properties which subsequently were made the subject of Clearance Orders, they have either been acquired by agreement or included in Compulsory Purchase Orders which have been confirmed. In all cases the occupants have been re-housed and the properties demolished.

The position with regard to the remainder of the properties in declared clearance areas, set out in more detail, is as follows:—

Clearance Area and properties comprised therein included in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders (not yet cleared)	No. of properties
Victoria Street (No. 1) 1963 16/20 Victoria Street	3
Old Cross Street, 1964 1/19 Old Cross Street 6/14 Enville Street 11/15 Mulberry Street	19
Wimpole Street, 1966 4/20 Wimpole Street 25 Albion Street	10
Glebe Street, 1966 34/38 Glebe Street	3
Albion Street, 1966 15/23 Albion Street 46/52 Penny Meadow 1 Wimpole Street	10
Pothill Square (No. 1) 1966 1 Kings Road/3 Pothill Square 5/23 Pothill Square	11
Pothill Square (No. 2) 1966 6/16 Pothill Square 25 Pothill Square 21/25 Turn Street	9
Cross Hope Street (No. 1) 1966 8/20 Cross Hope Street	7
John Street, 1966 276/308 John Street	17
Hope Street (No. 1) 1966 140/152 Princess Street 131/153 Hope Street	14
Margaret Street (No. 1) 1967 137/141 Margaret Street 140/146 Brook Street 165/171 Cotton Street (Order not yet operative)	10

Margaret Street (No. 2) 1967 127/129 Margaret Street 43/47 Brook Street (Order not yet operative)	5
Oldham Road (No. 1) 1967 72/82 Oldham Road (Order not yet operative)	6
Oldham Road No. 2 1967 88/96, 102, 106/110 Oldham Road (Order not yet operative)	9
Hampson Road 1967 31/43 Hampson Road 15/27 Hardy Street (Order not yet operative)	14
Hardy Street (No. 1) 1967 4/10 Hardy Street (Order not yet operative)	4
Hardy Street (No. 2) 1967 80 Nook Lane 1/5 Hardy Street (Order not yet operative)	4

The following is a summary of the position insofar as properties affected by clearance procedure is concerned:

Number of unfit properties included in Clearance Areas since 1955	2036
Number of unfit properties dealt with as individually unfit houses, i.e., Demolition or Closing Orders	106
Number of unfit properties included in the Medical Officer of Health's Certificate of Unfitness (Properties owned by the Council or were temporary prefabricated bungalows)	174
Number of properties not unfit for habitation but acquired under Part V of the Housing Act or included in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders to secure comprehensive development	320
Number of properties not unfit for habitation, but included in Compulsory Purchase Orders which have yet to be confirmed	—
TOTAL	2636

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Number of new Houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Local Authority	14	20
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—	—
(iii) By other Bodies or Persons	142	—
2. Total No. of Council-owned dwellings at end of year .. 5840
3. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1401
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 2209
 - (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 .. 602
4. Houses included in Clearance Areas 60
5. Individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation 19
6. 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 Year	
	Persons	Families
97	184	70
13		
—		
12	2	1
—		
—		
—		

7. Unfit houses closed :—

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

8. Unfit houses made fit :—

	Number
(1) By owner after informal action by local authority	181
(2) After formal notice under—	
(a) Public Health Acts	586
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 and 16	
(i) by owner	—
(ii) by Local Authority	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—
(4) After modification or revocation of a Clearance Order under S.21 Housing Act, 1961	—
(5) After determination of a Closing Order under S.27 Housing Act, 1961	—

9. 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	1	2

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

Action during the year :—

	No. of dwellings or other bldgs. affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	171
(b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to full standard	157
(c) Work completed	147

11. Rent Act, 1957 :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	4
No. of Certificates issued	—
No. of Undertakings accepted	2
No. of cancellations	—
Visits made in relation thereto	6

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

For the past 20 years, the Council has operated a waste-water closet conversion scheme. Initially, a fixed grant of £5 was paid. This was raised to £10 in 1958 and 50% of the reasonable cost in 1960. As a result of the last increase, it has become our policy to take statutory action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936, in all cases of reported defective waste-water closets.

At the time of the inauguration of the scheme there were approximately 10,000 waste-water closets. After 20 years, by reason of conversion, slum clearance and improvement grants, the estimated number is now under 2,000. This is still too high a number, and I hope that it will not be necessary to celebrate the silver jubilee of the scheme.

During the year, 191 waste-water closets were abolished under the scheme, but it is estimated that a further 333 waste-water closets were abolished by reason of improvement grants and property demolitions.

CLEAN AIR

Industrial Premises

123 observations on various chimneys were carried out for contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958. However, it was necessary to prosecute a firm of scrap dealers for causing nuisance by smoke from a proprietary furnace "so designed as to be smokeless in operation".

Domestic Premises

The Smoke Control Order No. 7 came into operation on the 1st July, bringing the total number of premises under control to 6264, covering 1346.38 acres.

On the 1st December, Smoke Control Order No. 8 was confirmed, less than three months after submission to the Minister, and will become operative on the 1st August 1968.

At the end of the year, approximately 32% of premises and 32.4% of the acreage of the town were under smoke control.

Whilst this performance may appear disappointing, eleven years after the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, it must be remembered that it is not a straightforward operation in industrial towns such as Ashton-under-Lyne. Slum Clearance must inevitably be taken into account when planning smoke control areas, which accounts for the apparently disjointed progress.

However, if we are to complete the programme by 1976, which was the year specified to the Minister, it will be necessary to deal with approximately 1,500 premises per year, a task which I consider is beyond the capabilities of the existing staff.

Since the Minister is expecting all local authorities to abide by their target dates at least, he has in fact, urged that every effort be made to complete programmes in advance of target dates. I am of the opinion that this can be accomplished only by the recruitment of an additional technical assistant.

Atmospheric Pollution

The following statistics show :—

- (Fig. 1) the monthly results for the year as recorded at our two sites at the Health Department Office and the Bailiff's house at Knott Hill Reservoir;
- (Fig. 2) those results shown graphically along with the results of each year since recording commenced;
- (Fig. 3) shows winter and summer averages for each year since records commenced and are based on figures provided by Warren Spring Laboratory.

One is tempted to try to draw conclusions from these figures, which would be unwise, because there are many factors which govern the results, the chief of which is the weather. This is exemplified by reference to Figs. 2 and 3. It will be noted on the graph (Fig. 2) that there was a high peak during November, occasioned by a short period of foggy weather which, coupled with a cold January and December, led to higher winter average smoke and SO₂ concentrations than in the previous year (Fig. 3). The remaining months of the year were so much lower than those for 1966, however, that the annual average for 1967 is lower than for 1966.

It will be several years yet before it will be possible to use these statistics logically.

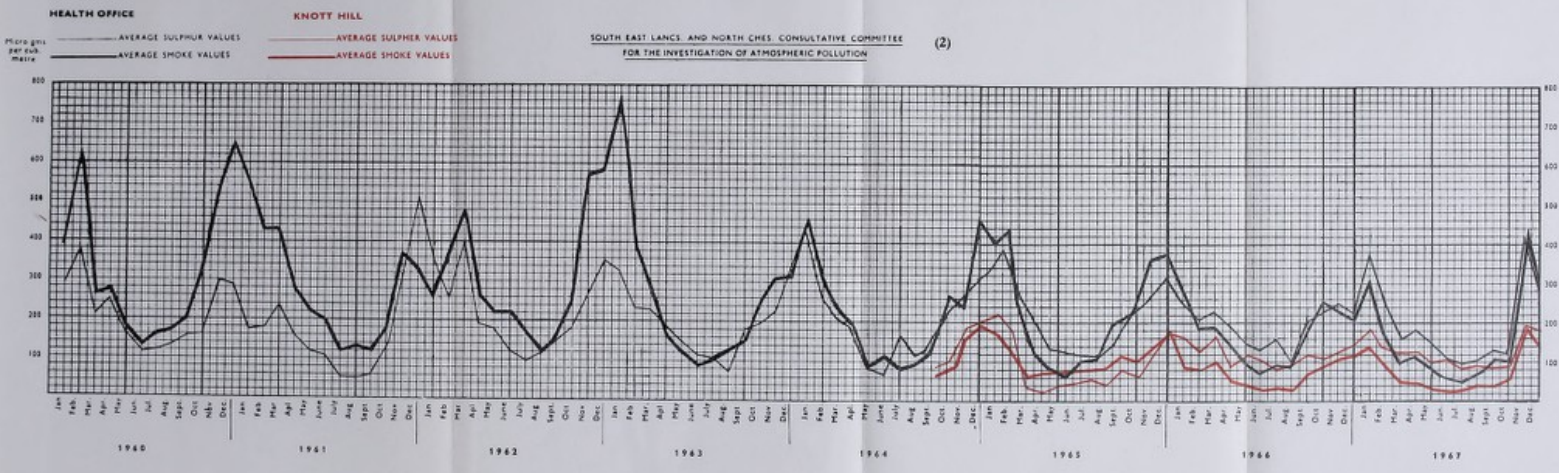
Before leaving this subject, I wish to record my appreciation of Mr. Baron, Bailiff at Knott Hill Reservoir, who has operated the volumetric instrument at his home for over three years with commendable accuracy and enthusiasm.

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS INSTRUMENT (1)

CONCENTRATIONS											
1967	SMOKE						SULPHUR DIOXIDE				
	Concentration Microgrms. per cub.m.						Concentration Microgrms. per cub.m.				
	Average		Highest		Lowest		Average		Highest		Lowest
	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	H.D.	K.H.	
January	319	136	1655	613	86	56	366	184	1390	478	157
February	176	89	972	448	61	30	254	137	864	449	94
March	99	58	172	113	55	34	154	125	257	235	91
April	118	55	203	151	37	24	181	123	294	208	97
May	84	39	191	104	37	8	143	100	240	154	64
June	59	30	113	56	47	17	117	110	253	205	85
July	56	33	162	125	26	16	105	86	264	161	79
August	77	45	162	111	32	17	109	88	223	217	55
September	104	42	275	148	36	17	138	87	297	180	58
October	100	60	180	108	60	32	127	95	219	137	54
November	437	194	1136	772	103	77	412	197	1063	516	56
December	265	171	587	548	106	57	284	134	626	352	86
Averages	158	79					199	122			47

H.D. = Health Department
K.H. = Knott Hill

The preceding graph shows the monthly average levels of pollution by Sulphur Dioxide and particulate matter, as recorded by the volumetric apparatus.



(3)

**WINTER AND SUMMER AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS OF
SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE**

expressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Meter.

	Smoke				Sulphur Dioxide			
	Health Dept.		Knott Hill		Health Dept.		Knott Hill	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
1961	383	178	—	—	270	83	—	—
1962	421	190	—	—	303	143	—	—
1963	385	123	—	—	259	135	—	—
1964	331	129	—	—	288	127	—	—
1965	337	120	151	51	333	141	150	87
1966	224	110	97	44	236	155	141	99
1967	233	83	118	41	266	132	145	99

FOOD

The information supplied in this section summarises the work of your Inspectors in safeguarding the food supplied to the public.

Milk Supply

Action taken with regard to the administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations.

1. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

- (i) No. of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—
- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| (a) Pasteurising plant .. — | (b) Sterilising plant .. — | |
| (c) Ultra heat treatment plant — | | |
| (d) Pre-packed milk .. 182 | (e) Untreated milk .. 18 | |
- (ii) By virtue of (i) above, No. of dealers at end of year authorised to deal in milk of the following designations :—
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| (a) Untreated 18 | (b) Pasteurised .. 90 | |
| (c) Sterilised 181 | (c) Ultra-heat treated 22 | |

2. Action taken by local authority in relation to samples taken in the district :

(i) Samples for Biological Examination :

Results :—	Total No. of samples submitted			
	Positive	Negative	No result	
	22			
(a) Tuberculosis	—	—	—	
(b) Brucellosis—Ring Test	8	14	—	
(c) Brucellosis—Culture Test	4	14	—	
(d) Brucellosis—Biological Test	—	—	—	

(ii) Samples for Statutory Tests

	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Void Samples
Raw Milk :				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—	—
Heat Treated Milk :				
(b) Methylene Blue Test }	43	{ 40	3	—
(c) Phosphatase Test }		{ 43	—	—
(d) Turbidity Test	15	15	—	—
(e) Colony Count Test	1	1	—	—

Ice-Cream

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

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	11
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	1
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	1
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	1

Food and Drugs Sampling

The sampling of foods and drugs is not haphazard as may appear from the list of commodities, but is planned with the Public Analyst and is based on the numerous Regulations and Orders which govern standards of quality of foods and requirements as to labelling.

This was the first complete year of the National Survey concerned with the presence of pesticide residues in foodstuffs. During this period, 41 samples were examined, consisting of:—

Milks 8; apples 5; butter 3; plain flour 3; self-raising flour 3; lard 4; pears 2; bacon 2; ham 2; and 1 each of the following: turnips, carrots, lamb chops, beef dripping, pork dripping, potatoes, tin of vegetable and beef broth, tomatoes, apricots.

The following ten were found to contain traces of pesticides:—

Turnips, potatoes, apples (2), milks (2), plain flour, pears (2), tomatoes.

Mr. G. H. Baker, Public Analyst, informs me that these results are very much in keeping with samples examined by many other local authorities, and as far as can be ascertained at this stage with the results of the National Survey. The interim report of the latter is awaited with interest.

Whilst the evidence, so far, appears to indicate that the levels of contamination are not such as to cause serious alarm, it is evident that such examinations must be continued at local and national level so that safety limits for pesticide residues can be evaluated and the whole question of any health hazards resolved.

During the year, 131 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The details of these samples are as follows:—

Soft drinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Meat pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lemon cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Marzipan	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Aspirin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish pastes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Milks	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marmalade	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Breakfast cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Culinary flavourings	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dried fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Candied peel	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Potted meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meat pastes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Potted salmon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tins curry	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cream cheeses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Instant coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Raspberry vinegar and olive oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

One sample each of the following:

Blackcurrant syrup; water; tea; milk shake syrup; dairy cream; salad dressing; tomato and ham sauce; instant curry; sweet whip; chunky pork; stuffed pork roll; pork luncheon meat; turkey paysanne; steak and dumplings; steak and kidney pudding; steak and mushroom pie; Christmas pudding; mincemeat; ground almonds; dates; crystallised fruits; edible cake decorations; tinted coconut; desiccated coconut; vegetable colouring; flour; oats; rice; ground rice; "Rilchoc" block; tincture of aloes; benzyl benzoate; celery pills; N.S.D. tonic; "Vital Restorers"; magnesium trisilicate powder; ferrous gluconate tablets; yeast tablets; cascara tablets; tincture of iodine; gentian violet.

Below are the particulars of the samples found upon analysis to have been adulterated or below standard:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Adulteration</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Soft drinks (4)	Contravened the Lead in Food Regulations 1961	Further samples taken—satisfactory.
Blackcurrant drink	Contained hydrochloric acid and an organic solvent	Further sample taken—satisfactory.
Meat pie	Deficient in meat	Letter to manufacturer.
Potted meat	Deficient in meat and contained cereal filler	Further sample taken in 1968—letter to manufacturer.
Brawn	Deficient in meat	Further sample taken—satisfactory.
Brawn	Deficient in meat	Further sample taken in 1968—letter to manufacturer.
Celery pills	Misleading label	Letter to manufacturer (firm since closed down).
Gentian violet	Incorrectly labelled	Manager of firm interviewed—labelling corrected.
Instant curry	Incorrectly labelled	Letter to manufacturer
Beef sausage	Contained undeclared preservative and meat content low	Further sample satisfactory.
Lemon cheese	Did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order	Letter to manufacturer—labelling now corrected.
Pork sausage	Deficient in meat	Further sample satisfactory.
Pork sausage	Deficient in meat	Further sample deficient—prosecution in 1968.
Beef sausage	Deficient in meat	Further sample deficient—prosecution in 1968.

Food Hygiene

1,076 inspections were made of food premises, resulting in improvements being carried out at several establishments.

The maintenance of regular inspections of all food premises, but particularly catering establishments, is of paramount importance, and every effort is made to keep them under constant surveillance.

The foods listed below were surrendered by local trades people and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Food Condemned 1967

						T.	C.	lbs.
Tinned goods	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	46
Pork	..	..	..	..	..		5	20
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	99
Currants	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	0
Honey	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	19
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	68
Total						2	15	28

Meat Inspection

At the end of 1966, the small slaughterhouse in Fleet Street ceased to function as such, but the throughput of pigs at the large slaughterhouse has shown a 15% increase on 1966.

It is pleasing to note that in spite of that continuing increase, the weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption continues to decrease.

If the present rate of increase in the throughput is maintained, and there is every reason to believe that it will, the time is not far distant when one Inspector will not be able to cope, and consideration will have to be given to the appointment of full-time Meat Inspectors for these duties.

No. of animals killed (pigs only)	..	..	..	49,935
No. of animals inspected (pigs only)	..	..	..	49,935
Total weight of meat and offal destroyed during the year as diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption	..	..	..	16 tons 9 cwts. 89 lbs.

Carcases and Organs Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption

PIGS	TUBER- CULOSIS	OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS			
		Inflam- matory Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Condi- tions	Total
Whole carcases con- demned	—	64	—	16	80
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	520	4,509	1,773	118	6,920

Details of Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

	Tuber- culosis	Inflam- matory	Parasitic	Other Diseases
Heads and Tongues ..	520	—	—	—
Lungs (prs.)	—	3,190	—	—
Livers	—	—	1,554	—
Plucks	—	1,119	—	—

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

October saw the commencement of the most serious outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease that this country had experienced for many years.

On the 30th October, this district was made a "Controlled Area", which necessitated the imposition of movement restrictions on all farm animals. On the 10th November, we were made an "Infected Area", which intensified the restrictions on animal movements.

At the end of the year, at which time the restrictions were still in force, 573 licences had been issued, authorising the movement of animals into the town.

Fortunately, most of them concerned the movement of pigs to a slaughterhouse, which eased considerably the burden of checking after movement.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the early part of the year, progress was maintained in the detailed inspections of registered premises, but during the latter half, staff shortages again curtailed the work. Nevertheless, by the year's end, more than 75% of the registered premises had received a detailed inspection.

In addition, most of the premises on which notices had been served previously were re-visited and further action taken where necessary.

There has been criticism nationally of the lack of progress in this sphere by various organisations, who maintain that these duties should be taken over by central government. Whilst it must be accepted that the criticism has been valid, I consider that it no longer applies. In our own case it will be seen that whilst we have not yet completed the major task of inspection and recording of all registered premises, re-inspections are taking place co-incidentally. The follow-up after initial inspection is most important, and it is my opinion that at least an annual re-inspection of all registered premises is required and will be carried out. The standard adopted by our confreres in the Factory Inspectorate is one inspection of each premise every four years.

Our usual practice of serving notices of contraventions immediately after inspections was followed.

An analysis of contraventions found and remedied is given below.

Section	NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS			Section	NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS		
		Found	Remedied			Found	Remedied
4	Cleanliness	159	71	13	Sitting facilities	1	—
5	Overcrowding	5	4	14	Seats (sedentary workers)	2	2
6	Temperature	179	102	15	Eating facilities	17	2
7	Ventilation	84	27	16	Floors, passages and stairs	185	61
8	Lighting	61	29	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	12	4
9	Sanitary conveniences	68	15	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—	—
10	Washing facilities	21	4	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	2	2
11	Supply of drinking water	—	—	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—	—
12	Clothing accommodation	26	9	24	First-aid General Provisions	53	24

Only eleven accidents were reported during the year and with one exception were of a minor nature, involving falls and striking against objects. The more serious accident involved a young male employee in a food supermarket, who damaged a hand in attempting to clean an electric slicing machine whilst it was in motion. The machine was provided with a guard and it was the action of removing it which caused his hand to slip on to the rotating blade.

A notice was displayed on a wall adjoining the machine, setting out instructions for its operation and cleaning. However, the manager stated that the youth had not been given practical instruction in the use of the machine and the latter said that he had been shown merely how to start and stop the machine.

The Council felt that although a notice was displayed, this was not sufficient instruction in itself, but should have been supplemented with practical instruction and supervision.

The occupiers of the premises were subsequently prosecuted under Section 19 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, but unfortunately the case was lost.

In all 615 visits were made to registered premises.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	8	138	38
Retail Shops ..	10	379	112
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	1	19	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	2	83	31
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	21	619	183

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

A comprehensive service was provided for the elimination of rats and mice for dwellinghouses, shops and commercial and industrial premises and agricultural premises. All complaints were dealt with promptly.

Two sewer treatments and a survey were carried out during the year, fluoracetamide being the poison used.

I am able to report a welcome reduction in sewer rat population, which has been reflected in a reduction in the number of surface infestations reported.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district ..	22,470	31
(b) No. of properties inspected following complaint ..	475	7
(c) No. of (b) infested by :—		
Rats	213	7
Mice	261	—
(d) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than complaint ..	422	4
(e) No. of (d) infested by :—		
Rats	97	—
Mice	39	—

DISINFESTATION

The arrangement whereby the Department undertook the disinfestation of Corporation owned houses and the houses and furniture of applicants, prior to removal into Corporation houses, appeared to operate satisfactorily.

During the year, 33 Corporation and 9 privately owned houses were treated for the eradication of insect pests.

Furniture and bedding only	16
Business premises	13

The number of houses requiring disinfestation for insect pests continued to decrease, but it was found necessary to provide a service to householders for the removal of wasps' nests and swarms of bees, complaints of which showed a marked increase over previous years.

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 :—

	Number	Results	
		Satis.	Unsatis.
(a) RAW WATER			
Bacteriological examinations	—	—	—
Chemical analyses	2	2	—
(b) WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY WHERE TREATMENT IS INSTALLED			
	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological examinations	32	32	—
Chemical analyses	2	2	—
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 (up to 31.6.67).
- Sauna Baths (from 18.9.67).

The swimming bath water is purified by "Bells" Filtration Plant, having a 3 hourly 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 several times daily to maintain an alkalinity of 200 parts per million, with a Ph. of 7.8, giving 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.

The Corporation has shown enterprise by installing a Sauna Bath. This has been installed to replace the Zotofoam Bath, having in mind the great benefit which members of the public will receive by taking advantage of this type of bath.

The effects of the Sauna are numerous. Apart from thoroughly cleansing the pores of the skin, it stimulates the circulation, relieves aches and pains and has a relaxing effect, both physical and mental. There is a reduction in weight—alas, often only temporary. The freedom from tension which the bath creates lasts for some considerable time.

The attendances at the Baths during the year 1967 were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	104,976
Private Slipper Baths	..	..	..	38,188
Zotofoam Sweating Bath	..	..	..	1,128
Sauna Bath	..	..	..	4,062
Total				<hr/> 148,354 <hr/>

A Municipal Laundrette is in operation with six End Loading Wash Machines taking 26 lbs. of washing, and 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 Laundrette, 1967	..	10,421
--------------------------------	----	--------

I am indebted to Mr. D. Grogan, M.N.A.B.S., the Baths Superintendent, for kindly supplying me with much information and 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 Laboratory for examination. All were satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1967 BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

							<i>No. of visits</i>
GENERAL SANITATION—							
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Animals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Ashbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	419
Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	382
Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	887
Drain tests : Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Colour	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Hawkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Interviews with owners, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
" " contractors, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Offensive smells	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
" trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Passages, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Refuse tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Temporary Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	714
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—							
Enquiries into cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	441
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Visits to contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
SHOPS ACT 1950—							
Sanitary and Welfare Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT—							
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

							<i>No. of visits</i>
VERMINOUS PREMISES—							
No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Disinfestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT—							
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT—							
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT—							
Visits to premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	615
Visits re accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
CLEAN AIR ACT—							
Smoke Observations : Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
„ „ Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Smoke Control Areas :							
Advisory visits..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1616
Visits to Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	769
Survey visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
HOUSING—							
Public Health Act :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	1137
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	636
Housing Act :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
Overcrowding :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rent Act, 1957 :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act :							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	517

INSPECTION OF FOODS—

Bakehouses and/or Confectioners	44
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, Canteens, Food prepar- ing premises	98
Licensed Premises, Clubs	45
Dairies, Milk Purveyors, Milk Shops	15
Fishmongers, etc.	8
Fried Fish Shops	11
Grocers	138
Greengrocers	30
Sweet Shops, Minerals, Ice Cream Makers and Vendors	37
Markets	48
Meat Shops, Stores, Stalls	64
Slaughterhouses	520
Others	18

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, there was 1 burial 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	317	140	2	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	4	4	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	9	—	—	—
Total	330	144	2	—
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 { Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or	—	—	—	—
{ Defective	2	2	—	2
{ Not Separate	—	—	—	—
{ for Sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	—	1	—
(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	3	2	1	2

