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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1962



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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

1962

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor A. R. SHEPPARD.

Alderman Miss E. E. J. CUNLIFFE.	Alderman B. H. GASKELL.
„ R. EVANS.	„ J. B. HINDLE.
„ T. GRIME.	„ W. WILCOCK.
„ W. RAWCLIFFE.	„ W. LOWE.
	Councillor W. BLEASDALE.
Councillor A. BARNES.	„ R. GREGORY.
„ W. CORCORAN.	„ R. HEYES.
„ J. CROASDALE.	„ Mrs. C. M. MONKS.
„ G. CROOK.	„ D. PYE.
„ H. V. DAVIES.	„ B. RILEY.
„ D. DUNN.	„ T. ROWLANDSON.
„ Miss A. FORSHAW.	„ G. R. RIGBY.
„ G. F. JONES.	„ N. SMALLEY.
„ J. S. JORDAN.	„ I. SELLERS.
„ P. KEANE.	„ T. C. SHORROCK.
	„ R. V. SWARBRICK.
	„ T. WOOSEY.

Chairman of Health Committee:

Councillor G. R. RIGBY.

Vice-Chairman of Health Committee:

Councillor J. CROASDALE.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council, also Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Adlington, Fulwood, Leyland, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell, and to the Rural District Councils of Chorley and Preston.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

N. T. W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.

Also Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Health Division 4.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. J. MORSE, M.A.P.H.I., A.I.P.H.E. (a) (b) (c).

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

H. WARD, M.R.S.H. (a) (b) (c).

F. MYERS, A.R.S.H.

G. H. WATCHORN, A.R.S.H. (a).

- (a) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificates as a Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.
- (c) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Clerical Staff:

R. HEAPS.

Mrs. D. PROCTER.

PART 1.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Chorley for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

Regarding the vital statistics the number of live births assignable to the Borough was 560 compared with 546 in the year 1961. This gives a birth rate of 17.9 (adjusted 18.1) per 1000 population. This figure of 17.9 is the highest recorded since 1947 and 1948 when the rates were 20.1 and 18.2 respectively. The birth rate for the country as a whole in 1962 was 18.0. The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year 1962 was 443 which is 12 more than in the previous year. This gives a death rate of 14.2 per 1000 population (adjusted 15.6). The national figure for deaths in 1962 was 11.9 with which the figure for the Borough compares unfavourably. For Lancashire as a whole the death rate in 1962 was 12.85 (adjusted 14.27).

Of these deaths 136 resulted from heart disease. This is 9 fewer than in the previous year but is still the largest single cause of death. Of these heart diseases 75 were attributed to coronary artery disease — 5 more than in 1961. Coronary thrombosis may be regarded as one of the great epidemic diseases of modern times. It has a special importance in that it often kills men at the height of their careers. The disease is more common among the overweight, sedentary, professional and executive classes. Many factors have been blamed such as smoking, lack of exercise, obesity and food rich in certain type of fats. Regular exercise and moderation in diet would appear to be the best way of reducing the incidence of this disease.

Deaths from all forms of cancer numbered 65 which is 9 fewer than in the previous year. There were 17 deaths from lung cancer compared with 20 in 1961. The Report of the Royal College of Physicians, published in 1962, confirmed the previous evidence regarding the definite relationship between tobacco smoking and this disease. Several forms of cancer are amenable to modern treatment particularly if advice is sought early, and more effort should be made to inform the public of the advances which have been made and so overcome the fear and the anxiety which this disease arouses.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system which include all forms of "Strokes" accounted for 79 as against 57 in 1961 — an increase of 22. This is the largest increase in the causes of deaths for the year and as this is usually a condition affecting the elderly the increase can only be attributed to an ageing population.

Turning to the respiratory diseases of bronchitis and pneumonia, 44 people died from these diseases which is one more than in 1961.

There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis whereas there was only one in the previous year.

It is pleasing to report once again that there were no deaths attributable to pregnancy or childbirth.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 15 of whom 11 died during the first week of life. The corresponding year were 18 and 10. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Borough for 1962 is accordingly 26.8 per 1000 live births as compared with National figure of 21.4 and the County figure of 24.0. A further reduction in infant deaths is one of the challenges facing the profession. In this connection one must make reference to the discovery made during the year that the administration of the drug Thalidomide during the early months of pregnancy was in a number of instances followed by the births of infants with deformities. No doubt many important lessons will be learned from this tragic occurrence. Investigation brought to light 3 infants in the Borough born with deformities which might be attributed to Thalidomide.

Referring now to the incidence of infectious diseases during the year one finds that the number of notifications was 220 as compared with 430 in 1962. This decrease is mainly accounted for by lower incidence of measles — 153 being notified in 1962 as compared with 336 in 1961. Notifications of Scarlet Fever were also fewer — 11 as compared with 36. Dysentery notifications declined from 17 to 9 but food poisoning notification increased from 1 to 8.

It is a matter of satisfaction to report that there were no notifications of diphtheria or poliomyelitis during the year but it is of vital importance that immunisation and vaccination against these diseases be continued.

In addition to the above mentioned notifications there were 11 of respiratory tuberculosis compared with 5 in 1961. There has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from this disease in recent years due to the introduction of new drugs and advances in chest surgery. Tuberculosis is a formidable disease, however, and it should not be assumed too soon that it has been defeated. Notifications of the disease are still quite numerous. The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school children against tuberculosis is a valuable preventative measure and mass miniature radiography is a useful means of detecting the disease in its early stages. Full advantage should be taken of these facilities. A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a survey in the Borough early in the year 1962. The report on the survey is contained in the body of this Report. A special investigation was carried out at one of the schools in the Borough following notification of a case of tuberculosis at the school.

The introduction of smallpox into the country in the early part of the year resulted in a much increased demand for vaccination against the disease. The apparent ease with which the disease could be introduced indicates the necessity for the utmost vigilance particularly at airports. Primary vaccination of infants is now recommended to be done between the age of 1 to 2 years and is a protective measure which should not be neglected. During the outbreak several requests were received from general practitioners for a second opinion in cases of illness but no cases of smallpox were diagnosed.

The various aspects of environmental hygiene continued to receive careful attention during the year and details are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the Report. Progress in regard to clearance of unfit houses continued. Three areas comprising 39 houses were officially represented and quite a number of individual dwellings were dealt with. The construction of 66 houses were completed by private enterprise and 114 by the Council during the year.

Progress on the East Valley Sewage Scheme continued and at the end of the year the outline scheme for the extension of Common Bank Sewage Works had been approved by the Ministry and the Consultant Engineers were proceeding with the preparation of the details. The scheme when completed will prove a vast improvement on previous conditions.

The re-building of the Market Public Conveniences were completed during the year and the Council and general public should be well satisfied with the improvement which has been achieved.

On the subject of Clean Air it is worth mentioning that towards the end of the year, Professor Schilling of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine enquired as to the possibility of the Council agreeing to the installation of a Daily Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus in the Borough in order to provide information which would assist him in his investigations into the health of cotton workers. The Council readily agreed to this request and the equipment has now been installed which it is hoped will also be useful to the Council in determining its policy in regard to the implementation of the Clean Air Act.

Meat inspection and Food Hygiene in general has continued to occupy a very considerable portion of the time of the Public Health Inspectors. Details of all the various duties of these Officers will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Section of the Report.

During the past year three new buildings provided by the Lancashire County Council for the Health and Welfare Services of Chorley and District were completed. Coniston House, which provides a very high standard of accommodation for 35 elderly people was completed in April. A very fine modern School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre now replaces adapted premises which had outlived their usefulness and a well-designed and suitably sited Ambulance Station has taken the place of one which had become quite obsolete.

I must, in conclusion, express my sincere thanks to Dr. Black, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, Mr. Morse, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Staff of the Health Department and the Officers of all Departments for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times.

I am also grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added, in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and parts of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock.

The town is situated approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located approximately 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses are the terraced type in the centre of the town with municipal housing estates on the outskirts. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, motor works, floor-cloth manufacture, and steam laundries. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1961 and 1962.

	1961	1962
Population (estimated)	31,160	31,210
Number of Deaths (corrected)	431	443
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.2	15.6
Live Births	546	560
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	17.7	18.1
Still-births	10	20
Still-births (per 1,000 live and still births)	18.0	34.5
Total live and still births	556	580
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	18	15
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	33.0	26.8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		
legitimate	29.3	25.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		
illegitimate	3.7	1.4
Neo Natal Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live		
births (first four weeks)	25.6	21.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per, 1,000 live		
births (under 1 week)	18.3	19.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and		
deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000	36.0	53.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live		
births	4.58	5.36
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still		
births	—	—
Number of deaths from Pulmonary		
Tuberculosis	1	3
Death Rate per 1,000 population from		
live and still-births	36.0	53.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	.03	0.10
Number of Deaths from all forms of		
Tuberculosis	1	3
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all		
forms of Tuberculosis ....	.03	0.10

The Borough covers an area of 4,292 acres

Population Census, 1951	32,636	
Population Census, 1961	32,262	
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books)	10,561	10,573
Rateable Value of the Borough	£318,324	£992,000 323,083
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,222	£3,550 1,245

CAUSE OF DEATH

The following is a copy of the information supplied by the Registrar-General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Chorley residents.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	—	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	1	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	4	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	16	1	17
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	8	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	4	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	17	10	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	3	1	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	30	49	79
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	46	29	75
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3	5
20. Other Heart Diseases	20	36	56
21. Other Circulatory Disease	10	25	35
22. Influenza	6	5	11
23. Pneumonia	6	6	12
24. Bronchitis	21	11	32
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	2	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	1	3	4
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	22	30
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	—	7
34. Other Accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	2	3	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<u>215</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>443</u>

TABLE I.

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Year 1962	560	*	443	*	20	34.5	Nil.	Nil.	15	26.8	12	19.6
Year 1961	546	17.6	431	13.9	10	18.0	Nil	Nil	18	33.0	14	18.3
1960	473	15.1	406	13.0	11	22.7	Nil	Nil	14	29.6	11	23.3
1959	511	16.3	457	14.5	13	24.8	Nil	Nil	7	13.7	3	5.9
1958	459	14.6	437	13.9	8	17	2	4.28	17	37	13	28.3
1957	503	15.9	390	12.3	17	33	Nil	Nil	9	18	8	16
Avg. 5 years 1957-61	—	15.9	—	13.5	—	23.1	—	.9	—	26.3	—	18.5
* Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.01) = 18.1 per 1000 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.10) = 15.6 per 1000												

TABLE II.
Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1957	18	23.0
1958	37	22.5
1959	13.7	22.0
1960	29.6	21.7
1961	33.0	21.4
1962	26.8	21.4

TABLE III.
Birth Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1957	15.9	16.1
1958	14.6	16.4
1959	16.3	16.5
1960	15.1	17.1
1961	17.6	17.4
1962	17.9	18.0

TABLE IV.
Death Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1957	12.3	11.5
1958	13.9	11.7
1959	14.5	11.6
1960	13.0	11.5
1961	13.9	12.0
1962	14.2	11.9

TABLE V.

Birth and Death Rates in the Borough of Chorley since 1947

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Birth Rate (Crude)	18.2	17.2	14.5	15.1	15.0	16.1	14.9	14.9	15.5	15.9	14.6	16.3	15.1	17.6	17.9
Death Rate (Crude)	10.9	13.3	14.9	14.5	12.5	13.4	13.8	14.4	12.7	12.3	13.9	14.5	13.0	13.9	14.2
Infantile Mortality Rate	33.	32.	25.	33.	35.	31.	27.	27	20.	18.0	37.0	13.7	29.6	33.0	26.8
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.	1.72	4.12	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.04	0.	0.	4.28	0.	0.	0.	0.
Natural Increase	+7.3	+3.9	-0.4	+0.6	+2.5	+2.7	+1.1	+0.5	+2.8	+3.6	+0.7	+1.8	+2.1	+2.5	+3.7

TABLE VI.

Birth and Death Rates through 5-Yearly Periods.

	1905-09	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54	1955-59	1960	1961	1962
Death Rate (Crude)	16.5	15.3	15.3	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.7	13.4	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.0	13.9	14.2
Birth Rate (Crude)	27.1	24.0	17.3	20.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	17.8	18.2	15.1	15.4	15.1	17.6	17.9
Infantile Mortality Rate	146	140	110	106	83	74.4	78.4	48.6	42.0	27.0	22.7	29.6	33.0	26.8
Natur'l Incre'se	+10.6	+ 8.7	+ 2.0	+7.6	+ 3.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 4.4	+ 5.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	+ 3.7	+ 3.7

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Since the National Health Service Act came into force the personal health services of the Borough have been administered by the Lancashire County Council, as the "Local Authority" under the Act. These services include the Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics and the School Health Services — Medical and Dental, and the Home Nursing Services.

The Ambulance Service is also provided by the County Council.

The Hospital Services which include all the local and near-by hospitals, are now maintained by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory in Preston, which forms part of the nation's Public Health Laboratory Service, undertakes all the work of the Borough of Chorley in this field.

The Public Health Laboratory Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, and caters for every aspect of the public health work of a local authority related to the bacteriological and biological examinations of samples and specimens.

DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES

The following services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4 Division Health Committee. The Divisional Medical Officer is Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Tel. Preston 77263 and the local Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health is Dr. D. J. Black, School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Tel. Chorley 2709.

Ambulance Service

There are 4 ambulances, 1 sitting case car and 3 dual purpose cars stationed at the Ambulance Station in Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts. All these vehicles are radio controlled from the County Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

The new ambulance station in Preston Street was occupied early in July.

Midwifery Service

There are two domiciliary Midwives serving Chorley who attend expectant mothers who are confined at home.

Home Nursing Service

There are established in various parts of Chorley 4 female District Nurses, 2 State Enrolled Assistant Nurses and 2 male District Nurses. The duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

Ante-Natal Clinic

There is a weekly session held at The School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Chorley, when a specialist, employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee, attends.

Child Welfare Centres

Three Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon, one at Collison Avenue open on Tuesdays and Fridays, and All Saints, Moor Road, being open Thursday afternoons. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was available through doctors surgeries and the school clinic in the Borough. Open sessions were held weekly in the clinic throughout the year. At the end of the year they were discontinued owing to lack of demand.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Collison Avenue, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

The school clinic in Collison Avenue is a new building opened in October, 1962, and the old clinics at 2/4 St. Thomas's Square and 20 St. Thomas's Road, were closed. In addition the Child Welfare Centre facilities previously provided at Cunliffe Street Methodist Sunday School were transferred to the new clinic.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer any one to adequately care for them. One such home is Coniston House, Tootell Street, Chorley. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions were held at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue, during the year for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers, and registered handicapped persons. In addition a domiciliary service is available for those unable to attend the clinic.

A similar service was also available through the Chorley Voluntary Old peoples' Welfare Committee.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.)

1962 and 1961.

1962		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Measles	...	9	81	44	19	153	1
Scarlet Fever	...	4	1	2	4	11	3
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	6	—	—	—	6	—
Pneumonia	...	23	2	2	2	29	2
Erysipelas	...	—	—	1	1	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	1	—	1	2 *
Dysentery	...	1	8	—	—	9	—
Food Poisoning	...	4	—	1	3	8	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	1	—	1	1
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961		281	48	6	1	336	—
Measles	...	281	48	6	1	336	—
Scarlet Fever	...	21	7	4	4	36	8
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	3	1	—	—	4	—
Pneumonia	...	19	6	1	3	29	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	...	2	—	1	1	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	1	1	—	—	2	2 *
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	1	—	1	—
Dysentery	...	16	—	1	—	17	—
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

*—These cases actually occurred in Hospital.

It will be observed from the above tables that there was a considerable decrease in the number of notifications of Measles and Scarlet Fever in 1962 as compared with the previous year. Other diseases showed only minor changes but apart from Measles the incidence of infectious diseases in the Borough during the year was low.

Tuberculosis

New cases and Mortality during 1962.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 44 years ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 — 64 years	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	9	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals.....	11		—		3		—	
1961 Totals:—	4		—		1		—	
1960 Totals:	5		—		—		—	

Five respiratory cases were added to the register being transfers from other authorities.

No. of cases on the register at the end of the year were:—

Pulmonary	80
Non-Pulmonary	19
Removal from Register	14

Brucellosis

The Laboratory continued to examine all raw milk for the presence of *Brucella* organisms which cause Undulant Fever in man. Pasteurisation renders the milk safe but it is possible for raw milk, i.e. Tuberculin tested, to contain the organisms. Laboratory examinations were made on 77 samples of milk, and 10 were found to contain these organisms. Now that tuberculosis has been eradicated from dairy herds, the time would seem ripe for similar steps to be taken against this disease. In the meantime the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have commenced a free vaccination service for calves which may in time help to free herds of this infection and a national survey has been carried out which may lead to more vigorous action. Medical Officers of Health have power to order the pasteurisation of milk found to contain *brucella* organisms but for various reasons the Regulation is difficult to apply and usually pasteurisation of infected milk is undertaken voluntarily by the farmer concerned.

MANCHESTER REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD**No. 1 MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT****FINAL REPORT ON THE SURVEY HELD IN CHORLEY.****2.1.62 to 21.2.62**

This was the third survey carried out in Chorley and good central accommodation was provided by the Corporation at the Public Baths.

The thanks of the Unit are due to the Mayor and Officers of the Chorley Corporation, Dr. J. Walker, the Divisional Medical Officer, and his staff, and to the Baths Superintendent and his staff for the co-operation we received during the survey.

COMMENTS**Response:—**

During the recent survey we x-rayed 7,943 people, as against a comparable figure of 7,380 in 1958. In 1958 the total number x-rayed was 8,110, but 730 of these were Army Intakes from all over Lancashire, which are not now available. The figures, therefore, show that there has been an increase in both the Industrial and General Public response, of 563, which is very gratifying.

Findings:—

During this survey we discovered 9 cases of tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment — a rate of 1.1 per thousand x-rayed — as against 8 cases in 1958 — a rate of 1.0 per thousand x-rayed, together with 13 cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision — rate of 1.6 per thousand x-rayed, which was exactly the same as in 1958.

We also discovered 2 cases of malignant neoplasm — a rate of .25 per thousand x-rayed — as against 1 case in 1958 — a rate of 0.1 per thousand x-rayed.

Fifty-six significant conditions of the heart were reported upon.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington (the Chorley supply coming from filter beds at ("The Nab")) with the exception of some of the properties on the Duxbury Estate, whose supply is drawn from the Manchester supply, as the pipe lines to that city traverse the area on their way from Thirlmere. The water is soft, being upland surface water.

The water supply continues to be chlorinated, and treated by the soda ash process to prevent plumbo solvent action.

Weekly bacteriological and periodical chemical analyses are carried out by the Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of their analyses to the Public Health Department. Since these copies were requested in 1941 the results have proved invariably satisfactory. With the exception of its plumbo solvent action.

In addition, the Department took 3 samples for bacteriological examination and 2 samples for chemical analysis from the Public Supply and 1 sample for bacteriological examination and 1 sample for chemical analysis from a private supply during the year. All results were satisfactory.

Practically all the houses within the Borough receive a mains water supply; the exceptions being the outlying farms and cottages. These number 11 dwelling-houses (including 5 farms).

In some cases a reasonably good water is rendered of doubtful quality by poor arrangements and conditions of pipes, or other extraneous cause.

There were 10,647 houses on a mains water supply in the Borough, at the end of the year. No houses are supplied by stand pipe.

The pressure of water in some parts of the town is not good and leads to consequent neglect of all those main cleansing functions for which water is used.

It is essential that a wholesome and sufficient supply of water is available to all householders, if a satisfactory standard of health is to be maintained.

The average daily consumption of water per head of population is about 34.9 gallons, compared with 34.8 gallons for the previous year. (This figure includes the town's use of water for industrial purposes, as well as domestic).

There was an extension of the water supply to existing houses in Pilling Lane, Stanley Place, Grosvenor Road, Egerton Grove, Brancker Street, Garfield

Terrace and to new houses in Cranbourne Street, Hartwood Park Estate and Millfield Road.

The following are details of a typical chemical analysis carried out during the year:—

(b) Chemical Examination:

Reaction, pH	....	....	....	....	....	7.3
						<u>parts per</u>
						<u>million</u>
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	....	....	....	....	....	none
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	....	....	....	....	....	0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	....	....	....	....	....	0.05
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	....	....	....	....	....	none
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	....	....	....	....	....	none
Hardness as CaCO ₃						
Carbonate	....	....	....	....	....	17.6
Non-Carbonate	....	....	....	....	....	21.4
Permanganate figure (4 hours, 80°F.) as O	....	....	....	....	....	1.92
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	....	....	....	....	....	17.6
Total Solids	....	....	....	....	....	108.6

(c) Mineral Analysis:

Calcium, Ca	....	....	....	....	....	10.0
Magnesium, as Mg	....	....	....	....	....	3.4
Sodium, as Na	....	....	....	....	....	13.2
Potassium, as K	....	....	....	....	....	1.4
Carbonate, as CO ₃	....	....	....	....	....	10.6
Chloride, as Cl	....	....	....	....	....	15.0
Sulphate, as SO ₄	....	....	....	....	....	32.0
Nitrate, as NO ₃	....	....	....	....	....	none
Iron, as Fe	....	....	....	....	....	0.30
Silica, as SiO ₂	....	....	....	....	....	6.2
Fluoride, as F	....	....	....	....	....	0.14

2. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two swimming baths in use in the Borough, the Corporation Swimming Baths and Hartwood Hall, an open-air pool, the latter being privately owned but open to the public in the summer months.

At both swimming baths the water used is from the Liverpool Corporation's mains supply, and it is treated by filtration and chlorination, the period of complete circulation or "change" of water being 4 hours at the Corporation baths and Hartwood Hall.

During the year 7 bacteriological and 4 chemical samples were taken. Two bacteriological samples from the Corporation baths and 2 chemical samples (1 from the Public Baths and 1 from Hartwood Hall) were unsatisfactory but by the end of the year everything was satisfactory, although a number of visits by our Public Health Inspectors had been made necessary.

3. SEWERAGE

The outlying farms and cottages in the Borough are parts not served by the water carriage system and houses in the Euxton Lane, Bolton Road, Wigan Lane and Carr Lane districts are drained to septic tanks, no sewers being available. The sewerage of the Preston Road district was carried out during the year. 180 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

Many small septic tanks give rise to nuisances by reason of blocked filters and the difficulty of ensuring that the effluent has been properly treated. Consideration should be given to sewerage of these houses where practicable.

Sewage disposal is effected at the works at Common Bank and Cowling.

The principal sewage works, serving more than three quarters of the area of the Borough, is situated at Common Bank at the lowest part of the Town. Cowling subsidiary installation deals with sewage from the eastern and southern parts of the Borough.

Sewage from Chorley is received at Common Bank through four trunk sewers at the north east of the works, and that from Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory is conveyed through two separate sewers on the westerly side. The works comprise mechanically operated screens, detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, storm water tanks, percolating bacterial filters, humus and sludge digestion tanks, and sludge drying beds.

During the year approval was given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the detailed scheme for the drainage of the East Valley, and authority given to invite tenders. Tender documents and final drawings are at present in the course of preparation and it is hoped to obtain approval to the selected tender before the end of the year.

The scheme put forward by the Consulting Engineers in respect of the extensions to Common Bank Sewage Disposal Works has been approved in principle by the Ministry and detail design is proceeding.

4. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board has jurisdiction in regard to rivers and streams pollution in the Borough. The pollution of rivers and streams has become a national problem and stringent measures are required to combat this menace.

Factories Act 1937 to 1959

For the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, see the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, Page 53.

PART 2.

CLEAN AIR.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

HOUSING.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION (GENERAL).

By

R. J. MORSE, M.A.P.H.I., A.I.P.H.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report to you for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The amount of time which a report of this nature takes becomes more of a burden each year as there are so many calls on the time available, and that is the reason why this year's report is being placed before you so late in the following year.

Work on the Slum Clearance Programme again proceeded steadily, 85 houses being represented as unfit during the year, either individually or as Clearance Areas. I regret having to record that it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against three landlords for failure to comply with Public Health Act statutory notices requiring repairs to houses.

The year saw a rapidly increasing number of soft ice-cream sales vans coming into the town from other areas. These vehicles are very well equipped but as the ice-cream is actually produced in the vehicle they require rigorous and frequent inspection, particularly with regard to their cleansing routine.

The throughput of animals at the Public Abattoir again showed a substantial increase, from 17,662 last year to 18,685 in 1962. Whilst it is gratifying to see the facilities provided being put to fuller use it must be remembered that the extra time devoted to meat inspection by your public health inspectors leaves less time available for other duties.

Each year I have been able to report a considerable further decrease in the percentage of animals inspected found to have some form of tuberculosis, and this year is no exception. In 1954 approximately 1 in every 3 cattle killed showed evidence of tuberculosis, but in 1962 only 1 in nearly 2,000 cattle was so affected. Remarkable evidence of the success of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme.

One of the highlights of the year from my own point of view was the Town Council's decision to enforce most of my recommendations with regard to the control of the sale of uncovered foodstuffs on the General and Cattle Markets, and the provision of suitable hand-washing and food and equipment washing facilities in the food stalls. These improvements, when completed, will do much to encourage better food handling practice on the Markets.

The biggest single increase in duties was in connection with the Noise Abatement Act, which is now giving rise to considerable extra work, and is increasing month by month as more members of the public discover that something can now

be done about noises which, in some cases, they have put up with for years without complaint. Usually, however, complaints have arisen when new equipment has been installed in existing factories. Only 8 visits were made in 1961, but in 1962 there were 61, made at all hours of the day and night. Discussions with managements are usually protracted, and suggested improvements take a long time to be put into effect, because of the highly technical nature of the subject and the complex nature of the problems to be solved. Each new problem bristles with difficulties, but it is more difficult to make complainants understand that it is not just a question of serving a notice and that cures can^{not} be effected overnight, however great my sympathy is for the distress they suffer, and in some cases it is real distress.

In conclusion I thank my colleagues in other Departments for their readily given help from time to time, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in the work of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. MORSE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

CLEAN AIR

The Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder give local authorities powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution, providing for the limitation of emissions of dark smoke; certain controls over the installation of new furnaces; requirements to minimise grit and dust emission; control over new chimney heights; smoke control areas; research and publicity; and the making of building byelaws.

Much work remains to be done before the aims of this legislation are accomplished, but steady progress is being made, although air pollution in Chorley emanates more from domestic premises than from industry.

There was less time to spare for these duties this year than last, but 26 smoke observations were made, 3 excessive emissions being recorded, and this entailed 25 visits to industrial premises. Such visits take a lot of time, and often the amount of time taken does not appear to be justified by the small results achieved, but if problems are to be solved they must be discussed with the managements, their engineers and staff, and advice given where necessary. While the Department is always ready to do this, the managements must realise that asking for guidance for ways to use some existing plant so as to comply with the Act, or pleading the "human element," is merely avoiding the issue when what is required is modern equipment. In many cases conversion to mechanical stokers for solid fuel, or oil-burners, would pay for themselves over a short period of years by fuel savings.

Investigation of Air Pollution

The Department continues to participate in the Investigation of Air Pollution in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Air Pollution Standard Deposit Gauge was in operation throughout the year, its contents being measured and analysed each month. The following figures give some idea of the solids deposited over the past seven years.

Total solids deposited (in tons per sq. mile) :—

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
168	162	121	73	110	142.9	169.8

Average deposit per month :—

14.0	13.5	12.1	6.7	10.0	15.8	14.15
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The nature and extent of pollution must be known for effective action to be taken to reduce it, and only by continuous recordings by scientific methods can the necessary knowledge be obtained. A large number of local authorities throughout the country participate in the scheme and the monthly figures are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific Research,

who act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity. At the Laboratory the results of the investigations are collated and circulated monthly to participating local authorities, so making available an overall picture of pollution throughout the country as well as the means of making comparisons between authorities.

Pollution by Road Vehicles

In a town with a traffic problem such as Chorley's the pollution of the air by road vehicles' exhaust gases gives much food for thought, but it is of interest to note that the Warren Spring Laboratory maintains a ten-ton diesel lorry instrumented and equipped to test devices for removing smoke from the exhaust gas. Investigation of a number of different methods at the Laboratory has demonstrated the essential difficulty of removing the smoke, once it is formed, and has emphasised that correct maintenance and operation of the engine provide the only practical means of preventing smoke. Work has now been started on methods of assessing the darkness of clouds of exhaust smoke as an aid to the setting and enforcement of reasonable standards.

Notifications of Proposals to Install New Furnaces

Notifications were received of proposals to install three new furnaces, all of which were replacements for old installations which were not capable of complying with the Clean Air Act and were being replaced following informal action taken by the Department.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Milk Supply

Since 1956 Chorley and the surrounding districts have comprised a Specified Area, so that the only milk now retailed within the Borough is designated milk, that is Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into force on 1st October, 1960, revoking the previous regulations. The principal changes affecting this authority are that dealers' licenses now permit sales outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority, a dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence now permits the sale of all three kinds of specially designated milk where the milk is obtained by the dealer in the container in which it is to be supplied to the consumer; the period for which a dealer's licence will be granted is now five years instead of one year; and certain changes covering the sampling and testing of milk.

The following Licences were issued under these Regulations:—

Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licences for tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk	....	....	....	179
Dealer (pasteuriser) licence	....	....	....	—
Dealer (steriliser) licence	....	....	....	—

112 visits were made to dairies and milk shops.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

111 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table:—

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) Milk	77	65	12	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Pasteurised Milk	14	13	1	14	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	10	—	—	—	—	10	—

Biological Examination of Milk

Samples submitted	....	....	....	....	....	77
Samples showing the presence of <i>B. tuberculosis</i>	....	....	....	....	....	—
Samples showing the probable presence of <i>Brucella abortus</i>						3

Chemical Analysis

49 samples of milk were obtained for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst.

(See Section 6 — “Food and Drugs Act, 1955” for details).

2. Ice Cream

There are 168 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. One of the premises is also registered for the manufacture of Ice-Cream, although within the meaning of the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, the product is, in fact, a milk-ice, the prescribed standard of composition for which being much lower than that for ice-cream.

The year saw a rapidly increasing number of soft ice-cream sales vans coming into the town from other areas. Each vehicle is equipped with a beater freezer to which is added a pre-packed pasteurised mix, so that fresh batches of ice-cream can be readily produced in the vehicle in a short length of time. These vehicles are very well equipped but they require rigorous and frequent inspection, particularly with regard to their cleansing routine.

Eight samples were taken for subjection to the methylene blue reduction test, and generally satisfactory results were obtained.

3. Meat Inspection and Public Abattoir

All slaughtering of animals for use as human food is carried on at the Corporations Public Abattoir, there being no private slaughter-houses in the Borough.

Your Public Health Inspectors carry out all meat inspection duties, which necessitate a certain amount of over-time working, particularly on Bank Holidays, and 100 per cent. inspection of carcasses and offals was maintained throughout the year despite a large overall increase in the number of animals killed over the previous year. Complete and thorough inspection is, of course, vitally necessary whatever difficulties there may be, as meat inspection is a duty which must never be neglected.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

The Public Abattoir equipment and conditions generally comply with the provisions of the Regulations, but it will be necessary to provide feeding troughs in the lairage and two stunning pens for use in connection with the slaughter of cattle.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

In order that the Public Abattoir may be made to comply with these Regulations, the following works and equipment will be necessary:—

Extra wash-hand basins; sterilizing units for the sterilization of cloths, knives and other equipment; new condemned meat building; tiling of wall surfaces and repairs to existing tiled surfaces; improvement of artificial lighting; suitable area made available in the hanging hall for holding carcasses requiring further examination; provision of rust proofed offal hooks throughout; replacement of wooden items of equipment by metal ones.

The installation of some of this equipment was commenced at the end of the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1955

Licenses issued to slaughtermen during the year 15

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3844	47	11356	3438
Number inspected	3844	47	11356	3438
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci — Whole carcasses condemned	5	4	9	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	952	—	420	425
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cystercercosis	22.3%	8.5%	3.8%	12.5%
Tuberculosis only — Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	18
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.05%	—	—	.5%
Cysticercosis — Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

The success achieved by the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme can readily be seen from the annual figures of the percentage of cattle found to be affected with Tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination. In 1954 the figure was 32.2%. Last year, 1961, the figure was down to 0.55%, and this year it was down to the remarkably low figure of 0.05%. Expressed more simply and approximately, in 1954 1 in every 3 cattle killed was affected with Tuberculosis; in 1962 only 1 in every 1900 was so affected.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Offal

All condemned meat and offal is stained green prior to being sold for processing.

19,768lbs. of meat and offal were disposed of in this way from the Abattoir, plus 90 lbs. of condemned imported and other meat from retail shops.

4. Inspection of Other Foods

Type of Food	Qty. Condemned (lbs.)
Luncheon Meat (Canned)	82
Ham (Canned)	910
Tongue (Canned)	60
Corned Beef (Canned)	68
Chicken	6
Plums	57
Apples	222
Liver	4
Kidney	3
Bacon	45
Butter	3
Margarine	6
Tins, packets of other foods	2086 (not lbs)
Frozen Foods (packets)	4349 (not lbs.)

5. Food Premises

Number and Types of Food Premises

General grocers and provision dealers	162
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	24
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	4
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.	42
Bakers and/or confectioners	39
Fried fish shops	25
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	34
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	124
Others	12

Number of Food Premises and Hawkers Registered

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Ice-cream premises	....	....	....	....	....	168
Potted and preserved food premises	....	....	....	....	....	34

Section 14, Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951:—

Hawker's premises	....	....	....	....	....	45
Hawkers	....	....	....	....	....	30

Inspection of Food Premises

Food Hygiene Regulations, "Clean Food" Byelaws, etc.

An effort was made to inspect as many food premises as possible during the summer months, starting with the more important food preparing premises, and much was achieved. The need for this effort was supported by the regrettable fact that 22 informal notices regarding contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations had to be served during the year. These notices were additional to verbal warnings given at the time of inspection of the many premises where there were only minor infringements of the Regulations.

General Market and Cattle Market

Following consideration of a special report by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Council passed the following resolution:—

1. That the tenants of all stalls on the Cattle Market from which "open food" is sold be given notice to vacate their stalls by the 31st December, 1962;
2. That by the same date the tenants of all stalls on the Cattle Market from which any type of food other than "open" food is sold be required to provide stalls of a standard to be approved by the Markets and Town Hall Committee;

3. That arrangements be made to ensure that "open" food is not sold on the General Market other than from "built-in" stalls;

4. That the tenants of stalls from which "open" food is sold and which will remain after implementation of the foregoing recommendations be required to provide adequate hand-washing facilities on their stalls;

5.(a) That the tenants of all stalls from which meat or fish is sold or where poultry is plucked or evisceration of rabbits or poultry is carried out be required to provide proper hand-washing and food and equipment washing facilities ;

(b) That the tenant of the open type stall at which poultry evisceration is being carried out be informed that the practice must cease forthwith.

N.B. "Open" food referred to in these recommendations does not include green-grocery.

6. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Sampling and Administration.

The Corporation is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

During the year 109 samples were taken. All were found to be genuine, but out of 47 samples of milk analysed, 16 samples contained less than the presumptive minimum of 8.5% of solids-not-fat established for milk by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. As the freezing point of these samples was normal, however, the deficiencies in solids-not-fat were not caused by the presence of extraneous water and no action was taken.

Two minor infringements of the Labelling of Food Order were discovered, one on the label of a can of rice pudding, and one on a packet of glucose sweets (Cherry Cobs). In both cases, when notified, the manufacturers readily agreed to amend the wording concerned.

Samples found to be genuine

Article	No. of Samples
Tea	1
Butter	1
Instant Coffee	1
Cut Mixed Peel	1
Cake Mix	1
Chutney	1
Ice Cream	3
Ice Lolly Syrup	1
Chocolate Polka Dots	1
Filleta of Lamb (Canned)	1
Margarine	1
Spread	1
Rice Pudding	1
Milk	47
Milk (evaporated)	2
Milk Ice	3
Beef and Vegetable (Canned)	1
Black Currant Drink	1
Bitter Lemon Drink	1
Tomato Juice	1
Pineapple Juice	1
Orange Juice	1
Sausages (Continental)	4
Spirits	24
Glucose Fruit Pastilles	1
Cough Candy	1
Steak (Stewed)	1
Barley Sugars	1
Cherry Cobs	1
Chocolate Bottles	1
Pork Rings	1
Minced Beef and Onion (canned)	1
Total	109

Food Complaints

A number of complaints were made by the public to the Department during the year concerning various foodstuffs. In one case, as detailed below, it was considered necessary to report the facts to the Council.

Article	Nature of Complaint	Action
Bottle of milk	Piece of glass in bottle	Considered by Council— Dairy firm warned

HOUSING

1. General

The main type of house in the Borough is a terraced type with either 4 or 5 habitable rooms. The common defects are defective roofs, walls, gutters, spouts, windows and lack of damp-proof courses. These defects are very liable to produce excessive dampness.

The total number of houses erected and otherwise acquired by the Council up to the end of 1962 was 2082.

In spite of the efforts made by informal and statutory action the number of sub-standard houses remains high.

During the year 46 individual houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the Housing Act, and 39 houses were officially represented in the following Clearance Areas:—Red Bank; Commercial Road; Water Street.

2. Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses Demolished

Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	90	122
Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2)	—	—

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Not in Clearance Areas		

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act 1957	12	24
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	2	52

3. Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses Closed	Persons Displaced
Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	24	67
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	4	10

4. No. of new houses erected during the year

(1) By the Local Authority	114
(2) By other bodies or persons	66

5. Particulars of Housing Schemes

(i) In hand at end of the year.

Princess Street No. 2 comprising 16 Bungalows and 40 Flats
 Jackson Street No. 2 comprising 6 Bungalows

(ii) Contemplated

Tootell Street and Yates Street comprising 24 Flats
 Eaves Lane and Crosse Hall comprising 8 Bungalows
 Frederick Street comprising 8 Bungalows
 Devonport Way comprising 8 Flats

6. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	928
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	2786
(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	501
(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	203

7. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	505
--	-----

8. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

A. Proceedings under Section 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a) by Owners	4
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Act

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	55
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by Owners	89
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	22
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	90
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been received and accepted	24

D. Proceedings under section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

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

Action During Year:—	No. of Schemes	Private Bodies or Individuals	No. of Schemes	Local Authority
		No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected		No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	8	8	—	—
(b) Approved by Local Authority ...	6	6	—	—
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed	7	7	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (a) above	—	—	—	—

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

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority	77
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority	76
(c) Work completed	44

11. Rent Act 1957

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	1
Certificates of disrepair cancelled ..	2

12. Prosecutions

In three cases it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against the owners of houses for failing to comply with Abatement Notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health, 1936. In each case the owner was fined and a Nuisance Order was made by the Magistrates.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

1. Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act and the various Orders made hereunder, within the Borough. Any action taken under the various duties imposed is outlined below.

Swine Fever

79 Licences were issued and 323 Licences from outside sources checked.
22 Special Orders received and checked.

Fowl Pest

2 outbreaks occurred in the Borough, 28 Special Orders and 171 Movement Licences, 3 Form A Licences, 4 Form B Licences, 4 Form C Licences were received and checked.

Foot and Mouth Disease

5 Special Orders received and checked.

Importation of Animals Act

No Licences issued, 6 from outside sources checked.

Transit of Animals Order

These orders deal with the conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.

Tuberculosis Area Eradication Order 1950

7 Notices prohibiting movement of bovine animals were received.

Waste Foods Order 1957

This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry and lays down other prohibitions and requirements in order to prevent the spread of foot and mouth and other diseases. Any person having 5 or more weaned pigs, or more than 50 head of poultry, who collects or receives waste foods for them must boil waste foods in plant for which he holds a licence from the local authority.

2. Shops Act, 1950

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act relating to closing hours, Sunday trading, and the employment of young persons, as well as those relating to health, is the responsibility of the Department.

Few special visits were made to non-food shops for the purpose of enforcing hours of closing and Sunday trading restrictions due to pressure of other work, but one complaint was received that a small food shop was making illegal sales on a Sunday and the owner of the shop was interviewed and cautioned.

.... During the course of Food Hygiene inspections of food shops routine Shops Act inspections were carried out, totalling 36 in the year.

3. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to secure the proper cleanliness of filling materials used in manufacturing bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles of upholstery.

There are three registered premises where filling materials of the type listed are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery, and 3 inspections were made during the year.

4. Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of unguarded electric fires, gas fires or oil heaters.

Most manufacturers now fit guards of an approved type to their appliances, so it is unusual to find new articles not properly equipped. Vigilance is still necessary, however, particularly in the case of second-hand dealers, and householders are frequently advised to fit guards to their fires when unguarded ones are noticed during the course of inspections for other purposes.

5. Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no person shall keep a pet shop without a licence, so as to ensure that animals in such shops are kept under suitable conditions and that mammals will not be sold at too early an age. 4 licences have now been issued.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

House and trade refuse is collected by a fleet of six Karrier Bantam, side-loading, end-tipping vehicles. One old petrol engine vehicle was replaced this year by a new vehicle of the same type but with a diesel engine. The remaining petrol-engine vehicle will be similarly replaced in due course.

In all 26 men (including drivers) are employed in collecting refuse as follows :—

- 1 Foreman refuse collector.
- 4 teams of 4 collectors and 1 driver on 4 vehicles.
- 1 team of 2 collectors and 1 driver on 1 vehicle.
- 1 team of 1 collector and 1 driver/loader on 1 vehicle.

A weekly collection service is maintained generally, but a number of breaks occurred in this routine during the year, due to national holidays and sickness, and changes in staff. Many of the shops and other trade premises are given a twice-weekly collection service, and one collection vehicle is largely engaged on this work.

In common with most local authorities, considerable difficulty is experienced in finding suitable men for these duties. A number of the refuse collectors have given the Corporation many years of excellent service, but they will not be easy to replace. Too often a replacement is started who only works for a week at most, sometimes only a few hours, when he discovers that it is not the job for him, probably because he did not expect to find it such hard work.

The development of new housing estates, is also bringing its attendant difficulties, as the overall length of carry is tending to increase. In the older properties the dustbins are usually sited very near to the road or back lane, but this is not so in the case of most new houses. In consequence the districts allocated to the various teams are in need of re-organisation, but a complete survey of the service will be necessary to make this possible.

During the year the Fire Station buildings vacated by the Lancashire County Council were taken over by the Department for storage use and garaging of vehicles.

Storage of Refuse

The system whereby the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house and certain business premises can be required to provide a suitable dustbin, under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926, continues to work well and ensures that all premises in the town have a suitable bin of standard size.

During the year 109 preliminary notices were served on the persons responsible to provide bins and in only 7 cases was it necessary to serve a statutory notice to secure the provision of a suitable dustbin.

Dustbins of an excellent quality are purchased for sale to the public at 47/6 and 43/- each, 363 being sold in the year. With reasonable use these bins appear to have a life, on average, of over 10 years.

Considerable difficulty was experienced throughout the year in obtaining supplies of the Chorley pattern dustbins from the regular supplier and resulted in the order being given to yet another firm.

During the year consideration was given by the Council to proposals made by the Chief Public Health Inspector for the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme for drivers and refuse collectors. Approval in principle was given to the introduction of a suitable scheme and a number of discussions took place with the representatives of the three trades unions involved. Good progress was made by the end of the year, when it was hoped that a satisfactory bonus scheme would be in operation by April, 1963.

Refuse Disposal and Salvage

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Lawnwood, where the salvage depot is also situated. Six men are engaged on this work as follows:—

- 1 Tip Foreman
- 1 Tractor driver
- 2 Tip men
- 2 Paper salvage balers

There was an increased income from the sale of waste paper during the year, this being the only commodity salvaged by the Department. The sale of 388 tons of this material secured a gross income of £3,246 (£2,908—1961), out of which £603 was distributed in the form of an incentive bonus amongst the collection and disposal staff. This increase was achieved despite reductions in prices obtained during the year. The prices for fibreboard containers and mixed papers dropped from £10 5s. to £9 10s. per ton and £8 to £7 15s. per ton respectively.

Protective Clothing and Welfare

All employees are issued with overalls and in April, 1961 a laundering service for them was commenced, so that the men could hand in a dirty pair of overalls at the end of each week and collect a clean pair. Despite the obvious advantages of this system to the men the majority have continued to have their own overalls washed at home. Few make regular use of the laundering service.

In addition to overalls, gloves and goggles are issued to refuse collectors if requested, and rubber boots and donkey jackets are issued to men employed on the tip.

There is a need for some type of waterproof clothing to be issued for use in inclement weather, and it is hoped that a sum will be allowed for in Estimates for an issue to be made next year.

All men engaged on refuse collection are allowed free use of the slipper bath facilities at the Public Baths.

In view of the unsatisfactory condition of the men's rest room in the old building in the Town's yard it was decided to make more satisfactory provision for the men in the Ambulance buildings vacated by the Lancashire County Council, which were taken over by the Department towards the end of the year.

Street Cleansing

The Borough Engineer is responsible for the cleansing of streets and snow clearance.

Public Conveniences

There are 14 public conveniences under the control of the Department, cleaned and maintained by a staff of 2 males (full-time) 1 male (part-time) and 1 female (full-time) and 2 females (part-time) Other conveniences provided at Astley Hall and the Recreation Grounds are under the supervision of the Parks Department. The old and insanitary urinal at the junction of Back Street and Bolton Street was demolished.

The insufficiency of public conveniences throughout the Borough is noticeable, but certain improvements to existing conveniences are being carried out, and in September, 1962 the new General Market Public Conveniences were opened. These new conveniences are extremely well equipped, with wash and brush up and free hand-washing facilities, and electric shaving facilities in the men's section.

Regretfully, it must be recorded that damage to locks, fittings and buildings was again prevalent throughout the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION (GENERAL)

1. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits and Inspections:

Building Plans	....	....	....	....	....	22
Clean Air (Including Observations)	....	....	....	....	....	67
Diseases of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	25
Drainage (Inspections and Tests)	....	....	....	....	....	131
Entertainment Places	....	....	....	....	....	—
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	96
Food Premises	....	....	....	....	....	544
Food Inspection :—						
Routine and Condemnations	....	....	....	....	....	105
Sampling—Food and Drugs	....	....	....	....	....	114
Bacteriological	....	....	....	....	....	180
Public Abattoir (Days)	....	....	....	....	....	220½
Housing:—						
Housing Acts — Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	44
Closing/Demln.	....	....	....	....	....	96
Slum Clearance	....	....	....	....	....	543
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	6
Imprt. Grants	....	....	....	....	....	209
Public Health — Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	245
Re-inspection	....	....	....	....	....	1649
Vermin	....	....	....	....	....	134
Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	99
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	519
Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	234
Offensive Trades	....	....	....	....	....	5
Pet Animals Act	....	....	....	....	....	7
Public Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	562
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	204
Rag Flock Act	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rodent Control	....	....	....	....	....	7
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	4
Shops Act	....	....	....	....	....	36
Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	....	19
Tents, Caravans, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	30
Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	171
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	—

2. Offensive Trades

There are 2 premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trade classified as "offensive", namely Tripe Dressing 1, and Gut scraping 1.

These premises are all inspected to see that they conform to the bye-laws.

No. of visits made 5

3. Moveable Dwellings

Under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926 (section 92-3) no tent, caravan, or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

During the year 30 visits were made to such dwelling to ensure that they were moved from unsuitable sites as soon as possible.

4. Rodent Control

Apart from the enormous amount of damage caused by rodents to food-stuffs, other materials, and to the fabric of buildings, they are potential food poisoning organism carriers. Most rat infestations originate from rats gaining access to buildings by way of defective drains from the public sewers, and to control the rat population in the sewers a bi-annual treatment by laying poison bait in the manholes is carried out.

- | | | | |
|--|-------|------|----|
| (a) No. of properties in district | 10573 | 1710 | 23 |
| (b) No. of properties inspected | 214 | 150 | 23 |
| (c) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:— | | | |
| Rats — major | — | — | — |
| minor | 142 | 119 | 4 |
| Mice — major | — | — | — |
| minor | 72 | 31 | — |
| (d) No. of infested properties treated | 214 | 150 | 4 |
| (e) No. of "Block" control schemes carried out | — | — | — |

TYPE OF PROPERTY		
Non-agricultural		Agricultural
Dwelling-houses	All others	
10573	1710	23
214	150	23
—	—	—
142	119	4
—	—	—
72	31	—
214	150	4
—	—	—

- (f) Any other action — Sewer treatment carried out during the year.

5. Disinfestation

Vermin

Infestations of bed bugs or fleas are now a rare occurrence but it was found necessary to disinfest 6 houses during the year.

Modern insecticides have made this work much easier and they are extremely effective, repeat disinfestations being almost unknown.

When necessary bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam in the Department's own steam disinfector.

Other Pests

The advice of the Department is frequently sought concerning the eradication of many types of insect pests, and in some cases treatment is carried out.

6. Schools

- | | | |
|------|---------|---|
| 1. | Chorley | All Saints C.E. |
| 2. | " | Duke Street County (Junior) |
| 2. | " | Duke Street County (Infants') |
| 3. | " | Highfield County (Junior) |
| 3. | " | Highfield County (Infants') |
| 4 | " | Hollinshead Street Congregational
(Infants') |
| 5. | " | Parochial (Mixed) |
| 5. | " | Parochial (Infants') |
| 6. | " | Sacred Heart R.C. (Mixed) |
| 6. | " | Sacred Heart R.C. (Infants') |
| 7. | " | St. George's C.E. (Junior and Infants') |
| 8. | " | St. James' C.E. (Mixed) |
| 8. | " | St. James' C.E. (Infants') |
| 9. | " | St. Joseph's R.C. |
| 10. | " | St. Mark's C.E. |
| 11. | " | St. Mary's R.C. (Mixed) |
| 11. | " | St. Mary's R.C. (Infants') |
| 12. | " | St. Peter's C.E. (Mixed) |
| 12. | " | St. Peter's C.E. (Infants') |
| 13. | " | Weld Bank R.C. (Junior) |
| 14. | " | Weld Bank R.C. (Infants') |
| 80. | " | Duke Street Practical Instruction Centre. |
| 81 | " | Highfield Practical Instruction Centre |
| 101. | " | Southlands County Secondary |
| 104. | " | St. Augustine's R.C. Secondary (Boys') |
| 105 | " | St. Alban's C.E. Secondary |
| 130. | " | Grammar, Southport Road |
| 150. | " | Highfield Nursery School |
| 151. | " | Duke Street Nursery School |
| 200. | " | Astley Park School |

Progress is still being made with improvements to the older schools and heating, lighting, and other facilities are generally satisfactory.

Urinal accommodation in some schools is not satisfactory, however, and in a number of schools hand-washing facilities are still below the prescribed standards.

7. Water Supply

In a number of cases where the water supply has proved to be inadequate due to low pressure, and with several houses sharing a common service pipe, the owners have been requested to provide a sufficient supply.

This has mostly been accomplished by running a new service pipe or pipes from the street main. The provision of a new piped supply from the street main is a costly item, and the Water Undertaking have now agreed to bring the rising main to the stop taps on the pavements at their expense. This should encourage more owners to re-lay the pipes for which they are responsible, so providing an adequate supply at a reduced cost.

8. Sanitary Accommodation

The various types of closets in the Borough are as follows :—

Privy middens	....	....	....	....	17
Closets attached to above middens	....	....	....	....	19
Pail closets	....	....	....	....	26
Waste water closets	....	....	....	....	375
Water Closets	...	....	....	....	11,121

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary, and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and pail closets.

The number of waste water closets was further reduced during the year, 43 having been converted to water closets. The number of pail closets was also considerably reduced as a Clearance Order was made on Red Bank Cottages.

The grant of £7 10s. 0d. made by the Council towards the cost of each conversion did not prove as successful as was hoped in encouraging owners to carry out conversions voluntarily. Almost all conversions were secured by the service of a notice on the owner when waste water closets were found to be in some way defective. In November, 1961, the Council decided to increase the grant to half the total cost of each conversion in an endeavour to accelerate the rate of conversion, and the increased number of conversions this year is partly attributable to the increased grant.

Drain Clearing

A free service is provided for the clearing of stoppages in drains where simple "rodding" or "plunging" is effective, one man being employed part-time on this work.

When it is found necessary to excavate and open the drain then a charge is made, the work being carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

9. Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning

Whenever necessary routine enquiries were made concerning all notified cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning, necessitating 99 visits.

Disinfection of 14 houses was carried out following cases of infectious diseases, and numerous books and other articles were disinfected.

10. Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960 made new provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement, and provides that noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Specific restrictions are placed on the operation of loud-speakers on highways and other places open to the public.

This legislation is now giving rise to considerable extra work, and is increasing month by month as more members of the public discover that something can now be done about noises which, in some cases, they have put up with for years without complaint. Usually, however, complaints have arisen when new equipment has been installed in existing factories.

In terms of visits and observations made during the year under this heading, the number, 61, may not seem great (although only 8 were made last year), but the visits are invariably of long duration and, of necessity, have to be made at all hours of the day and night.

Discussions with managements are usually protracted, and suggested improvements take a long time to be put into effect, by reason of the highly technical nature of the subject and the complex nature of the problems to be solved. Each new problem bristles with difficulties, but it is difficult to make complainants understand that it is not just a question of serving a notice.

One of the lesser problems, from a technical point of view, was created by ice cream vendors sounding their chimes outside the permitted hours of 12 noon to 7 p.m. All the firms concerned were written to, informing them of their position under the Act, but it was subsequently necessary to prosecute one ice cream salesman for using a loudspeaker outside the permitted hours. He was fined £5.

11. Factories Act, 1937 to 1958

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of			
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	50	10	—	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	156	85	9	—	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	206	95	9	—	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
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)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	2.	6	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2.	6	—	7	—

NEW LEGISLATION

Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962.

This Act requires that where rent for a house is payable weekly it is the duty of the landlord to provide a rent book or similar document for use in respect of the premises, and such rent book shall contain the name and address of the landlord and other relevant information.

The Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962

These Regulations re-enact, with amendments, the previous Regulations dating from 1925 to 1958. The principal changes include an extension to the list of permitted preservatives; certain foods may contain preservatives in excess of the limits provided the food is covered by a statement in the prescribed form; and that where food is certified by a public analyst as containing preservatives not permitted by the Regulations, the food may be condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962

These Regulations prescribe a list of permitted emulsifiers and stabilisers and prohibit the sale or importation of food which contains such materials other than those on the prescribed list. Such substances are prohibited for sale in flour and the particular emulsifiers which bread may contain are specifically mentioned. The sale of cream containing thickening substances is prohibited as also is the sale or advertisement of the thickening substances themselves. Where a public analyst certifies any food as containing any emulsifier or stabiliser so as to constitute an offence under these Regulations, then such food may be treated as unfit for human consumption.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day) Order, 1962

These two Orders further extend the above Regulations to certain named Local Authorities situated throughout the country.

Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962.

These Regulations amend various other Food and Drug Regulations by applying specifically certain sections of the Food and Drugs, Act, 1955, in regard to legal proceedings.

The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962

These Regulations do not automatically apply to houses let off to different families but the Local Authority may, if they think fit, by means of an Order apply these Regulations to particular houses, if it appears to them that the house is in an unsatisfactory state by reason or failure to maintain proper standards of management.

Having made the Order, the Local Authority may then serve on the manager of the house notice requiring him to execute all works to make good neglect, and in default the Local Authority may do the work and recover the expenses. "Manager" in this context means the owner or lessee who receives the rents or other payments from tenants or lodgers therein. The Regulations provide that premises shall be in good order, and cleanliness, and have satisfactory water supply and drainage; lighting and heating installations; provision for rooms, halls and staircases in common use; windows and other means of ventilation, and means of escape in case of fire. Managers are required to ensure that refuse is satisfactorily dealt with and steps are to be taken to protect residents from injury as a result of structural conditions in the premises. The manager of a house to which the Regulations have been made to apply is required to display a copy of them for the information of the occupants and provide the Local Authority on request with particulars of all such occupants and use of rooms. The Local Authority is also required to keep a Register of such managers. These Regulations were primarily introduced to deal with the worsening situation of such houses, most of which appear to be confined to the larger cities of this country.

