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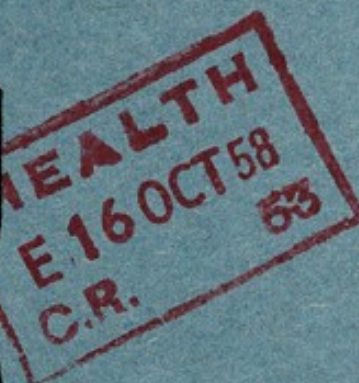
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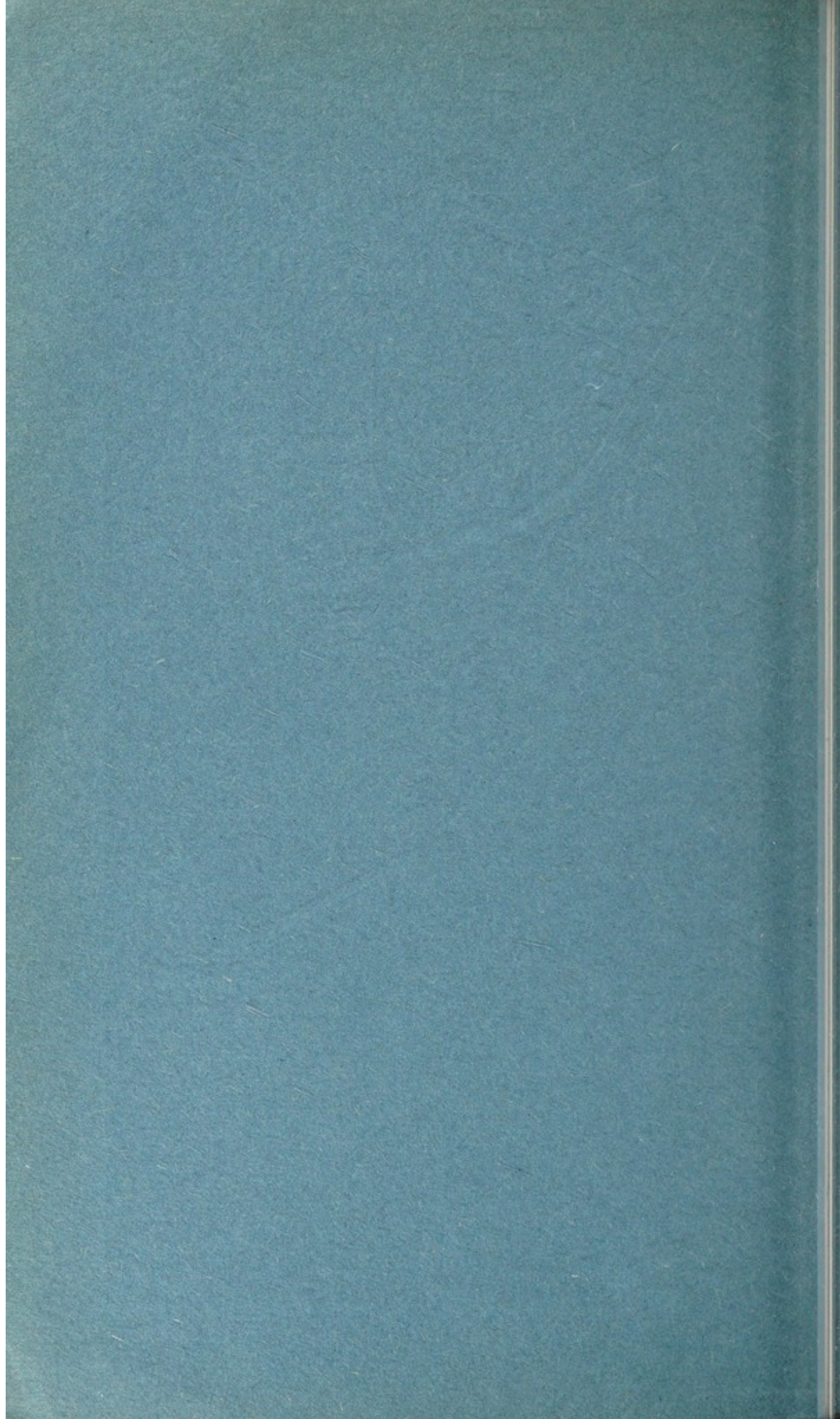
DROYLSDEN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health

1957





DROYLSDEN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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1957

CHICAGO
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

of the
Medical Officer of Health

1925

URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1957).

Chairman :

A. J. R. RAFFERTY.

Vice-Chairman :

G. JAMES.

Members :

C. S. BUSSIN

W. R. MORRIS

F. HILSON

N. PHYTHIAN

A. HULME

A. J. R. RAFFERTY

G. JAMES

L. WAYWELL

C. TOMLINSON

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

ANTHONY D. BOSTOCK, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

ALAN T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst. P.C., M.R.S.H.

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Smoke Inspector.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

FREDERICK W. WELSBY, M.A.P.H.I., Inspector of Meat
and Other Foods.

(Resigned November, 1957).

W. M. MACPHAIL, Cert. Royal San. Inst. of Scot.

(Resigned March, 1957).

Clerks :

Miss M. PLUMB

Miss D. GOUGH

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1957

Public Health Department,
Droylsden.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the district during 1957.

The vital statistics of the area again provide very satisfactory reading, a low crude death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 to which has to be applied a high conversion factor (1.41) resulting in an adjusted death rate of 13.8 reflects on a relatively youthful population.

The absence of any deaths due to childbirth and an infantile mortality rate as low as 15 per 1,000 live births, are matters for satisfaction, though one would have liked to see the still birth rate showing some decline from the figure 32.

The infectious diseases have not been unduly prevalent and it is interesting to note that measles has now reverted to a regular biennial frequency.

There were no notifications of Poliomyelitis.

An additional table (Table 1X) appears in this year's report and shows the number of notifiable diseases which have been reported annually over the last 18 years (1940-1957). It reveals some striking improvements, particularly in respect to diphtheria, pneumonia, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis; in fact most of the notifiable diseases show a decreased incidence over the period in question. Poliomyelitis with a total of 17 notifications in 18 years can hardly be described as a very serious problem.

I would acknowledge with pleasure the assistance I have received from Dr. Bostock and also Mr. Traynor, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,
Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,
Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	1,246
Population :	
At Census, 1931	13,270
At Census, 1951	26,365
Estimated, Mid-1957	26,310
Number of Inhabited Houses :	
At Census, 1931	3,280
Estimated at end of 1957	8,721
General Rate for 1957	18/9 in the £
Rateable Value	£215,784
Sum represented by a penny rate	£864

Social Conditions of the Area

There is some cotton spinning and weaving, cloth finishing and dyeing, engineering, upholstery and confectionery. There are a large number of retail tradespeople. A high percentage of the population follow occupations in the adjoining City of Manchester.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian population : Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1957:
26,310.

Live Births	Total	M.	F.	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population mid-1957 :
Legitimate	374	184	190	
Illegitimate.....	14	9	5	
	—	—	—	Crude
Total	388	193	195	Adjusted
	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births
Stillbirths	13	5	8	32
Deaths	257	136	121	Death-rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population mid-1957 :
				Crude
				Adjusted
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 Total births				Nil
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 LIVE births				15
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 LIVE births				8

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	15
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Male infantile mortality rate	15.5
Female infantile mortality rate	15.5

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES

(a) From Measles (all ages)	Nil
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
(c) From Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis	2
(d) From Diphtheria (all ages)	Nil
(e) From Cancer (all ages)	45
(f) From Tuberculosis (all forms)	1

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No cases of diphtheria have been notified during the last nine years.

There were 8 notifications of scarlet fever as against 19 in 1956, 496 cases of measles as against 3 in 1956. Whooping cough showed a decrease—11 as against 73 in 1956. There were 25 cases of dysentery and 7 cases of food poisoning notified. There were no cases of poliomyelitis.

CANCER

The number of deaths occurring where cancer was entered as a cause of death was 45, giving a death rate of 1.71 per 1,000 of the population. This is an increase on last year's figure of 41.

The age groupings of these deaths and separation into sexes is shown on the following table :

Cancer Deaths, 1957

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
10-15	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	1
35-40	—	1	1
40-45	—	1	1
45-50	2	—	2
50-55	3	3	6
55-60	5	1	6
60-65	3	4	7
65-70	4	—	4
70-75	5	3	8
75 and over	2	7	9
	—	—	—
	24	21	45
	—	—	—

The number of deaths where cancer was mentioned as a cause of death in each of the last 12 years was as follows :

1946	40	1952	62
1947	48	1953	54
1948	39	1954	56
1949	45	1955	52
1950	52	1956	48
1951	46	1957	45

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

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

The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows :

Tuesdays	2-0 p.m.
Wednesdays	10-0 a.m.
Fridays	10-0 a.m.

Also the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in every month..... 6-0 p.m.

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

DISINFECTION

During the year 12 premises were disinfected by the Council as follows: Tuberculosis 11, scarlet fever 1. In addition the nine schools were disinfected twice each during the year.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

The following pathological specimens were submitted to the Manchester Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year: 366 specimens for typhoid, salmonella or dysentery groups; 152 sh.sonnei; 12 salm.heidelberg; 3 salm.typhi-murium; 2 sh.flexuuri and 4 swabs for diphtheria.

MIDWIVES

There are three Lancashire County Council Midwives residing and practising in the district, viz:

Nurse WATERHOUSE, 224 Greenside Lane, Droylsden.
Phone: DRO 1014.

Nurse WHITEHEAD, 67 Scott Road, Droylsden.
Phone: DRO 1006.

Nurse ERNEST, 33 Gorseyfields, Droylsden.
Phone: DRO 3552.

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nurses ceased to occupy the Droylsden Sick Nursing Associations house in Market Street, Droylsden, in November, 1953.

At the close of the year the following three Nurses were working in the area from the addresses shown:

Mrs. WILLIAMS, 12, Ashdale Crescent, Droylsden.
Phone: DRO 3513.

Miss MASON, C5, Willow Walk, Droylsden.
Phone: DRO 3125.

Mrs. CAINE, 209/211, Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne. Phone: ASH 4412.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(Administered by Lancashire County Council)

Headquarters :

Lord Street Garage, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Phone : ASHton 2297/8.

The Ambulance Sub-station in Ash Road, Droylsden, is open from :

8-0 a.m. to 4-0 p.m. Monday to Friday.

8-0 a.m. to 12-0 p.m. Saturday.

The Staff consists of one Shift Leader and two Ambulance Driver/Attendants.

Vehicles : One ambulance and one car.

1957

Number of cases of emergency	150
Non-emergency	7,270
Infection	8

	7,428
Mileage—Ambulance	16,239
Car	19,750

35,989

DAY NURSERIES

There are at present three Day Nurseries in the area, viz :

1. Droylsden No. 2 — Lewis Road.
2. Droylsden No. 3 — Greenside Lane.
3. Droylsden No. 4 — Fold Street.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals of any type in the area.

1.—General. Since 5th July, 1948, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board control all the hospitals which might serve the Droylsden area ; these include the Manchester General Hospitals as well as the Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital. Under the same Regional Board, but controlled by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee, are the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne (District Infirmary and Lake Hospital) and the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Droylsden residents can, and do, use both Ashton and Manchester General Hospitals.

2.—Infectious Diseases. Monsall Hospital continues to take cases from Droylsden, but no charges are now made for this service.

3.—Maternity. Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

4.—Smallpox. The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital in their area was to be used for a case of smallpox should it arise.

5. Puerperal Pyrexia. Cases requiring hospital treatment are received at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Droylsden is one of the six constituent districts of Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council, who are the Local Authority for the area and provide for the following services in Droylsden :

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

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

The Medical Officer locally responsible for the above Divisional Health Service is :

Dr. ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Divisional Medical Officer of Health,
Divisional Health Offices,
St. Michael's Square,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

TABLE I

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (All causes)		STILL BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	TOTAL		NEO-NATAL	
									No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1957	388	14.7*	257	9.8*	13	32	Nil	Nil	6	15	3	8
1956	421	16.0	273	10.3	13	30	Nil	Nil	7	17	6	14
1955	346	13.1	278	10.5	18	49	Nil	Nil	11	32	10	29
1954	342	13.0	249	9.4	13	37	Nil	Nil	13	38	10	29
1953	370	14.2	256	9.8	12	31	Nil	Nil	14	38	12	31
1952	390	14.9	280	10.7	8	20	Nil	Nil	8	21	6	15
Average, 5 years 1952-1956.....	—	14.2	—	10.1	—	33	—	—	—	29.2	—	24

*Adjusted Live birth-rate (Comparability Factor 1.02) = 14.9
 Death-rate (Comparability Factor 1.41) = 13.8

TABLE II
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE, 1936-1957

Year	Population Mid-year Estimate	No. of Births	Crude Birth- rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death- rate	No. of Infantile Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000	AVERAGE 5 YEARS		
								Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11
1936.....	19,250	357	18.5	232	13.5	19	53			
1937.....	21,490	414	19.2	248	12.9	27	65			
1938.....	23,710	466	19.6	286	13.5	32	68	19.6	12.4	54
1939.....	24,940	512	20.5	272	10.8	42	44			
1940.....	25,160	510	20.2	296	11.7	21	40			
1941.....	24,970	500	20.0	283	11.3	25	42			
1942.....	24,460	513	20.9	264	10.7	40	77			
1943.....	24,160	520	21.5	267	11.0	31	59	21.4	10.9	48
1944.....	24,070	573	23.8	248	10.3	18	31			
1945.....	23,620	492	20.8	273	11.5	16	32			
1946.....	24,800	535	21.5	250	10.0	21	39			
1947.....	25,160	572	22.7	284	11.2	17	29			
1948.....	27,290	469	17.1	267	9.7	16	34	18.3	10.5	34
1949.....	26,580	409	15.4	283	10.6	16	39			
1950.....	26,720	397	14.9	302	11.3	11	33			
1951.....	26,320	375	14.2	294	11.2	16	27			
1952.....	26,260	390	14.9	280	10.7	14	21			
1953.....	26,060	370	14.2	256	9.8	14	38	13.8	10.3	31
1954.....	26,350	342	13.0	249	9.4	13	38			
1955.....	26,380	346	13.1	278	10.5	11	32			
1956.....	26,390	421	16.0	273	10.3	7	17			
1957.....	26,310	388	14.7	257	9.8	6	15			

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH — 1957

No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis (other)	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	—	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ..	8	—	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	10	14	24
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	3	—	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	21	35
18.	Coronary disease angina	26	9	35
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20.	Other heart diseases	19	34	53
21.	Other circulatory diseases	5	2	7
22.	Influenza	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	4	2	6
24.	Bronchitis	13	3	16
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	17	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents	2	2	4
35.	Suicide	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTAL		136	121	257

INFANT DEATHS — BY CAUSE. SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	AGE AT DEATH								TOTALS Both Sexes	
	Under 1 Day M. F.	1 Day & less than 7 Days M. F.	1 Week & less than 4 Weeks M. F.	4 Weeks & less than 6 Months M. F.	6 Months & less than 12 Months M. F.	M.	F.			
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis (other forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Influenza.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
Bronchitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital malformations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other diseases peculiar to infancy.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
All other causes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	6	

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods Years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M. F.		Non- pulmonary M. F.		Pulmonary M. F.		Non- pulmonary M. F.	
0 - 1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25.....	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65.....	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 - 75.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS...	12	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
	17		1		1		-	
Case Rate per 1,000.....	0.64		0.03		Death Rate per 1,000		0.04	

TABLE VI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES ANNUALLY
1938 - 1957

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1938.....	1.51	.42	1.93	.59	.18	.77
1939.....	.60	.32	.92	.56	.12	.68
1940.....	.99	.35	1.34	.43	.15	.58
1941.....	1.44	.36	1.80	.64	.12	.76
1942.....	1.18	.61	1.79	.57	.16	.73
1943.....	1.15	.20	1.35	.33	.12	.45
1944.....	1.16	.37	1.53	.53	.12	.65
1945.....	1.01	.29	1.30	.71	.08	.79
1946.....	1.37	.32	1.69	.52	.08	.60
1947.....	1.19	.27	1.46	.79	.07	.86
1948.....	1.28	.21	1.49	.54	.03	.57
1949.....	1.05	.22	1.27	.45	.03	.48
1950.....	1.31	.14	1.45	.52	.03	.55
1951.....	1.25	.26	1.51	.34	—	.34
1952.....	1.52	.19	1.71	.23	—	.23
1953.....	0.96	.19	1.15	.15	—	.15
1954.....	0.87	.34	1.21	.19	—	.19
1955.....	0.37	.11	0.48	.11	—	.11
1956.....	0.49	.19	0.68	.15	.03	.18
1957.....	0.64	.03	0.67	.04	—	.04
Average for 20 years.....	1.06	.27	1.33	.42	.06	.48
Average for first 5-year period 1938-1942	1.14	.41	1.55	.56	.14	.70
Average for last 5-year period 1953-1957	0.66	.17	0.83	.14	.02	.15

TABLE VII
CANCER DEATHS
According to Site and Sex

List No.	Sites	No. of REGISTERED DEATHS							
		1954		1955		1956		1957	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10.	Stomach	6	5	5	5	4	4	6	3
11.	Lung and bronchus.....	8	4	8	-	9	-	8	-
12.	Breast	-	5	1	4	-	7	-	1
13.	Uterus.....	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	9	11	18	7	9	10	14
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	31	25	25	27	20	21	24	21

TABLE VIII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

DISEASE	Total Cases at All Ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hospital from District
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomylitis, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	25	2	5	4	4	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	496	15	60	68	67	73	204	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	11	-	1	2	2	1	4	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	-
Food Poisoning.....	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	-	3	1	13
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	571	18	67	75	73	78	218	6	5	15	5	8	3	2	19

TABLE IX
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—1940-1957

YEAR	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pul. Tuberculosis	TOTALS
1940	21	4	42	3	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	362	59	—	25	9	539
1941	36	2	48	3	1	—	2	19	1	1	—	42	116	—	36	9	316
1942	10	1	108	2	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	261	38	—	29	15	474
1943	18	2	180	3	—	—	1	9	—	1	—	118	40	—	28	5	405
1944	9	3	34	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	339	69	—	28	9	501
1945	11	6	61	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	272	64	—	24	7	457
1946	5	3	23	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	61	—	34	8	151
1947	2	1	51	3	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	437	58	—	30	7	602
1948	2	1	61	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	432	93	—	35	6	643
1949	—	2	80	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	255	67	3	28	6	447
1950	—	1	54	1	—	—	—	7	—	6	47	149	76	—	35	4	380
1951	—	1	37	2	1	2	—	6	—	1	1	444	49	1	29	7	581
1952	—	3	48	2	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	124	81	—	40	5	311
1953	—	5	23	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	4	168	140	—	25	5	378
1954	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	299	32	—	23	9	377
1955	—	3	34	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	28	189	38	2	10	3	315
1956	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	3	8	3	73	1	13	5	132
1957	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	25	496	11	7	17	1	571

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES embodying the Report of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1957

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I present my annual report for the year 1957.

The national shortage of Public Health Inspectors persisted throughout the year, and Mr. W. M. Macphail resigned to take up another appointment in March. This resulted in a very great decrease in the amount of important routine work able to be carried out, for example, the enforcement of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; and a further blow occurred in November, when Mr. F. W. Welsby also obtained another appointment.

This calamitous staffing position is reflected in the inspection figures in the body of the report.

In the four years since November, 1953, there has been only 18 months during which the Department has had its full establishment of three Inspectors.

The Incentive Bonus Scheme introduced to the Refuse Collection service in November, 1956, overcame its "growing pains," and the service improved considerably during the year. Loading rates in excess of 200 bins per man per day were often achieved, but the collection cycle was still somewhat erratic since, with the loading staff reduced to a minimum, the absence of even one man, can seriously affect the service.

Industrial concerns were periodically informed of the impending advent of the provisions of the Clean Air Act which affect them, and all possible assistance and advice was offered.

Also during the year the necessary work was done to enable the Council, early in 1958, to take the "decision in principle" on the first Smoke Control Area.

New legislation included the Housing Act, 1957, and the Rent Act, 1957. The latter Act had a multiplicity of forms and was so complicated that few Landlords or Tenants understood it, and consequently a great deal of time was spent in explaining it to them.

Several requests were again received for talks to be given to social bodies on Public Health subjects, "clean air" and "clean food" being especially popular. Flannelgraphs prepared on these various subjects were well received.

The year was therefore another period of rapidly increasing activity in environmental sanitation, coupled with the continual struggle against the handicap of staff shortages, and in this connection I must record the excellent work of Mr. Welsby, Miss Plumb and Miss Gough.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council, and to the Medical Officer of Health, I express my appreciation of their continued encouragement and support. I also thank fellow officers for their assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. TRAYNOR,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR : 1957

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts) | 205 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 830 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | None |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | None |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 13 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 205 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :—

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	87
---	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | None |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notice were rendered fit : | |
| (a) By Owners | None |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | None |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 9

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By Owners 4

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners None

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 13

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 13

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit None

Houses demolished after Purchase by Local Authority None

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

1,914 visits were made to 532 premises. 571 defects or nuisances were discovered and 307 were abated. This involved the service of 205 informal and 9 formal notices.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1957

Roofs	59
Wall Plaster ; Ceiling Plaster	42
Damp Walls	40
Window Frames	45
Window Sills	8
Glazing	3
Skirting Boards	4
Sash Cords	11
Parting Beads	2
Rain Water Pipes	11
Defective Brickwork	14
Sink Waste Pipes	6
Soil and Vent Pipes	2
Bath Waste Pipes	2
Back Boilers	3
Gutters	85
Chimney Stacks and Pots	3
Choked Drains	37
Defective Drains	19
Wash-hand Basins	3
Floor Timbers	24
W.C. Pedestals	7
W.C. Doors	1
W.C. Roofs	1
W.C. Cisterns	9
Pail Closets	4
Handrails	5
Door Frames	10
Door Locks	1
Front Doors ; Rear Doors	5
Pointing	16
Door Steps	3
Fireplaces and Flues	14
Stone-flagged Floors	1
Cold Water Supply	4
Paths	7
Private Sewers	5
Section 24-Sewers	21
Sinks	1
Bursts in Water Supply	20
Yard Gates	4
Filthy Premises	2
Smoke Nuisance	1
Rodents	11
Insect Pests	2
Noxious Odours	11

WATER SUPPLY

Droylsden's water supply is provided by Manchester Corporation, mainly from the Longdendale Reservoirs.

The Manchester Corporation states that the Longdendale water supply is perfectly wholesome for all dietetic purposes, but, although it is practically clear, it is never colourless during the summer months. With the autumn rains the water becomes discoloured and hazy owing to peat extracts brought into the reservoirs along with traces of clay. As the water is discoloured, a certain amount of sediment accumulates in the mains, and this necessitates periodic flushing.

Complaints of such sediment were received during the year. The mains were flushed by Manchester Corporation to remove the sediment.

In addition, the Droylsden Public Health Department took one sample of water for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination. The samples were free from toxic metallic contamination and revealed no coliform bacilli.

SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

During the year, 12 houses formerly served by a septic tank were connected to a main sewer.

That part of the Parish of Littlemoss which was included in the Urban District in April, 1954, is not sewered.

Droylsden's sewage is treated by Manchester Corporation at the Davyhulme Sewage Works.

The sanitary accommodation position is as follows :—

Houses having Water Closets	8,677
Houses having Waste Water Closets	4
Houses having Pail Closets	108
Houses served by Septic Tanks	71
Houses served by Cesspools	2

DUSTBINS

In April, 1951, a resolution was passed by the Council to supply dustbins (as a rate-borne charge) to dwelling-houses in the district. 1,109 dustbins were supplied during the year to houses and a further 19 dustbins were sold to other premises.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk.

Number of Registered Distributors operating from :

(a) Own dairies in district	5
(b) Dairy farms in district	1
(c) Premises outside district	8
(d) Shops in the district	78

Routine inspections have been made of dairies and shops in the district to ensure conformity with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Six samples of designated milks, as under, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester :—

Designations	Number of Samples Submitted	RESULT	
		Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory
Pasteurised and T.T.			
Pasteurised	5	4	1*
Sterilised	1	1	—
TOTALS	6	5	1

* In this case the maximum shade temperature exceeded 65°F. and the test was therefore void.

2. Meat Inspection.

The following meat was inspected during the year, and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction, after having been certified as unfit for human consumption:

Corned Beef	72 lbs.
Sheeps Liver	30 „
Ox Tongue	42 „

Cooked Ham	149 lbs.
Cooked Gammon	12 „
Jellied Veal	24 „
Shoulder Ham	146 „
Chopped Pork	2 „
Pork Shoulder	36½ „
Pork Luncheon Meat	33½ „
Pork Loin	9½ „
Boned Beef	6 „
Beef Sausage	4 „
Chicken (tin)	5 „

3. Other Foods.

The following foodstuffs were inspected, and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction, after having been certified as unfit for human consumption :

Assorted Tinned Goods	620 tins
Frozen Egg	28 lb. tin
Cream Cheese Spread	2 pkts.

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream is 50.

4. Premises Connected with the Storage, Preparation and Sale of Food

With the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, there had in the previous year been great activity in this field, some 140 food shops having been dealt with.

Owing to the staffing position, however, it was not possible to continue this essential work at such a level, and only the following were visited :

- 2 Prepared Meat Products Factories.
- 2 Bakehouses.
- 2 Fried Fish Shops.
- 1 Mineral Water Manufacturer.
- 1 Meat Shop.

5. Food Hygiene

The attention of many food handlers was called to the necessity for general food hygiene, and quantities of literature and posters on this subject were distributed in food preparing premises. Talks were also given using a flannel-graph prepared in the Department.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In June, 1954, the Council became the Shops Act Authority for the area, and the organisation required for the administration of the Act of 1950 was set up. During the year 81 shops were visited. The 1954 survey revealed that the following shops exist in the District :

Grocers and Provision Dealers	81
Sugar Confectionery and Ice Cream	35
Meat Shops (including cooked meat and tripe)	37
Bakers and Confectioners	24
Fried Fish Shops	18
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	28
Fishmongers, Poultry, Game, etc.	2
Chemists	10
Ladies' Outfitters, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.	23
Gents. Outfitters	3
Wool Shops	6
Ladies' Hairdressers	13
Gents.' Hairdressers	3
Hardware	12
Furniture and Furnishings	4
Stationers and Toys	5
Shoe Repairs	6
Shoe Shops	5
Dry Cleaners	5
Corn Merchants	1
Opticians	2
Decorators	3
Florists	3
Herbalist	1
Tobacconist and Newsagents	3
Books and Magazines	1
Second-hand Clothes Shop	1
Pets Stores	3
Motor Cycles, Spares and Accessories	5
Radio, T.V., Prams, etc.	5

Plumbers' Sundries	2
Horologist	1
Sub-Post Office	1
Licensed Premises	25
Off Licence	7
Wine Merchants	2
Launderette	1

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Three premises were found to be infested with bed bugs. Some were treated by spraying with insecticides having a high residual toxicity, e.g. either Benzene Hexachloride or D.D.T.

Fifty-six prospective tenants of Council houses were visited and cases of infestation were discovered. Of these 17 cases were granted Council accommodation and the furniture and effects were fumigated by H.C.N. in sealed removal vans.

RODENT CONTROL

The Rodent Operators work under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. 20 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with cases of infestation, and in particular those cases of infestation which arose from defects in drains and sewers.

Treatment of sewers was carried out over two periods of six weeks each, at the recognised times, under the direction of a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Rodent Operator continued his survey of the district when not engaged in following up specific complaints.

STABLES AND PIGGERIES

Four visits were made to piggeries in the district. All occupiers of these premises are required (under Section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1936) to remove manure regularly at seven-day intervals. This action has been taken to prevent the breeding of the common house-fly and other pests.

RODENT CONTROL
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1942
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling houses (inc. Council houses) (2)	All other (inc. Business Premises) (3)	Totals of columns 1, 2 and 3 (4)	Agricultural (5)
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District.....	11	8,721	495	9,227	18
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	1	148	35	184	1
(b) Survey under Act	5	293	52	350	7
(c) Otherwise	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections.....	98	1,437	272	1,807	23
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor).....	3	104	23	130	Nil
(b) Mice (Major).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor).....	Nil	44	12	56	Nil
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A...	3	148	35	186	1
6. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments.....	14	150	35	199	2
7. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act. Treatment and Structural Work.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken follow- ing the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year 3 formally timed smoke observations were taken, together with some informal observations. Three boilerhouses were visited and inspected, and fuel consumption conditions were discussed with the engineers and firemen concerned, in an effort to achieve co-operation in reducing smoke emissions.

Apparatus has been installed throughout the area covered by the Joint Scheme for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, and results are being supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In addition, the University of Manchester Department of Botany has continued the research into the effect of pollution on plant life. The Joint Scheme Authorities also supply Information on local pollution figures to this scheme.

Also during the year, all industrial concerns were, at intervals, reminded of the anticipated arrival in the coming Spring of the Regulations relating to emissions of dark smoke. All were urged to take the necessary action to ensure that their steam-raising plant would be capable of being operated without infringing the now, more severe standards.

Talks were again given to social groups on the subject of "Clean Air," the flannelgraph prepared in the Department again being used with success.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

SECTION 110—OUTWORKERS

Number of outworkers.
List required by
Section 110 (c) in
November, 1957

Wearing Apparel :

Making, etc. 52

During the year 3 visits were made to outworkers and the respective premises were inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

REFUSE, SALVAGE & KITCHEN WASTE SERVICES

Refuse Collection

In November, 1956, a "Group-Incentive" bonus scheme was introduced to the service for a trial period. The scheme was successful in increasing loading rates and was retained throughout 1957. The men are required to complete a basic task of 120 bins per man per day and bonus of 1½d. for every bin emptied in excess of that figure is paid. The two refuse teams, each consisting of a Driver/Loader and 5 Ashbinmen share the total bonus between them each week on the basis of the number of hours worked by each man.

Loading rates in excess of 200 bins per man per day were often achieved, and the service improved appreciably. The shortages of staff caused by sickness, holidays, etc., however, still made the collection cycle somewhat erratic.

The scheme also virtually stopped the constant changes of staff; with the number of Ashbinmen reduced, the total staff engaged on refuse collection, refusal disposal, and salvage services is 18, and during the year 29 men were employed. This latter figure compares with 74 in 1956, and 71 in 1955.

It was estimated that a total annual weight of 6,500 tons of refuse was collected.

The Public Cleansing Costing Return figures for the year 1956-1957 are shown in the table below. These show that Droylsden's net costs are well below the average, and in that year the net cost of refuse collection and disposal per house, per week, was slightly less than 4½d.

Collection of trade refuse, and private work carried out, resulted in an income of £250.

Refuse Disposal

The town's refuse was again disposed of by controlled tipping.

Towards the end of the year, the "Calfdozer" machine which was then 5½ years old, was replaced by a "Muledozer" machine.

The "Muledozer" machine is a half-track vehicle, more powerful than its predecessor and having a bigger blade with twin hydraulic rams.

The whole of the year's refuse was disposed of at the Moorside Tip, which, by December, had an estimated life of 5 months.

Maximum possible precautions against vermin were again undertaken, blowing and spraying of insecticides being carried out at regular and frequent intervals. Rodent control was carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

Two private contractors continued to use the tip, and this brought in a sum of £169 from tipping charges. With the exception of this necessary covering material from these two firms, private tipping was discontinued as from the 1st April, 1952, in order to conserve tipping space.

The Public Cleansing Costing Returns below, show that there was a credit of 6d. for every ton of refuse disposed of during the year.

SALVAGE SERVICES

The present salvage services were begun during the early years of the 1939/1945 war.

Each service is treated as an individual business proposition and must show a profit, but in each case there is a hidden profit in that valuable tipping space is conserved by the sale of these items, also there is a reduced risk of tip fires, and, by keeping to a minimum the amount of food waste on the tips, vermin infestation is discouraged.

Waste Paper

Waste paper from business premises is collected by the salvage vehicle; waste paper from domestic premises is collected by the refuse collection vehicles, each of which draws a 6½ cu. yd. capacity trailer.

A bonus scheme is in operation, based on the tonnage despatched to the Board Mill each month.

For various reasons, the Board Mill Company imposed a quota system on all Authorities, and this quota, which in our case was 20 tons per month, persisted throughout the year. There was however a slight rise in prices, and grade sorting was intensified.

The amount of paper despatched during the year was 223 tons valued at £1,952; this was a decrease of 59 tons on the figure for 1956, but an increase in income of £280.

The annual tonnages since the service began are as follows :

1940	70 Tons	}	Total 5 years	349 tons
1941	74 "			
1942	38 "			
1943	125 "			
1944	42 "			

1945	95 Tons	}	Total 5 years	619 tons
1946	126 "			
1947	120 "			
1948	133 "			
1949	145 "			

1950	184 Tons	}	Total 5 years	944 tons
1951	152 "			
1952	199 "			
1953	189 "			
1954	210 "			

1955	265 Tons
1956	282 "
1957	223 "

Kitchen Waste

Following the removal of the Direction to Collect, it was decided to continue the service, selling the waste direct to local pig-keepers possessing boiling plants licensed by the Ministry.

This practice, which received Ministerial approval, was to continue so long as it was economically sound.

During the year, a total of 109 tons of kitchen waste, value £441 was collected and sold.

Scrap Metal

Heavy iron, weighing 12 tons 12 cwt., and light iron weighing 8 tons 4½ cwt. were salvaged from the refuse tip during the year, and this was sold for a sum of £106.

MISCELLANEOUS

Petroleum Act, 1928.

Fifteen licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum Spirit during the year.

All these premises were visited and the various installations inspected.

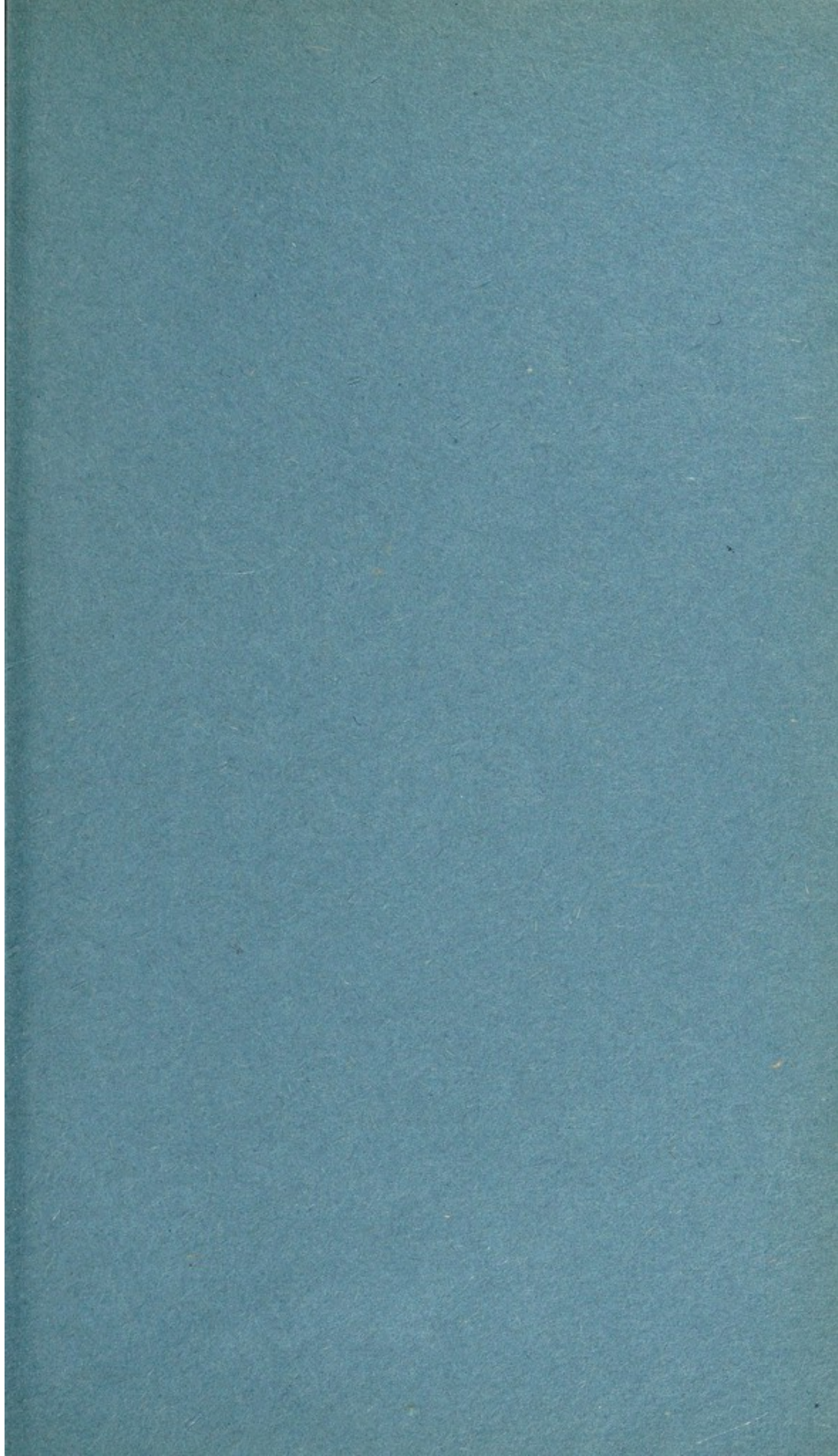
Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Two licences to keep pet shops were issued. These premises are inspected by the local inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**EXTRACT FROM
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURNS**

1956 - 1957

Authority	Acreage	Estimated Population June, 1956	Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	Net cost per ton			Net cost per 1,000 population			Net cost per 1,000 premises			Gross cost per ton	
				Collection	Disposal	Total	Collection	Disposal	Total	Collection	Disposal	Total	Labour	Transport
Average all Authorities	—	—	17.5	s. d. 35.1	s. d. 5.8	s. d. 40.10	£ 564	£ 99	£ 662	£ 1726	£ 302	£ 2025	s. d. 24.5	s. d. 16.0
Average Urban Districts	—	—	20.5	s. d. 28.7	s. d. 2.8	s. d. 31.3	£ 533	£ 51	£ 584	£ 1654	£ 159	£ 1811	s. d. 19.10	s. d. 12.6
DROYLSDEN	1,246	26,310	13.6	s. d. 26.6	s. d. 6 cr	s. d. 26.0	£ 329	£ 6 cr	£ 323	£ 987	£ 18 cr	£ 969	s. d. 27.11	s. d. 7.5



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