[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Droylsden U.D.C.

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

DROYLSDEN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1961

Printed by J. ANDREW & CO. LTD., "Reporter" Office, Market Square, Ashton-u-Lyne.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. Beatrice F. Wignall, M.B.E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. Ellis

Members:

Councillor C. S. Bussin, D.Opt.

Councillor H. P. Desmond

Councillor R. Ellis

Councillor A. Harrison, A.R.I.C.S.

Councillor F. Hilson, M.R.S.H.

Councillor N. Phythian

Councillor C. Tomlinson

Councillor L. Waywell

Councillor Mrs. Beatrice F. Wignall, M.B.E.

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

J. E. Morris, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.I.H., D.P.H.
(Left 31st October)

Pauline Blockey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1st November)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Alan T. Traynor (left March)

Vernon K. Hallows (Appointed May)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

R. G. Hopkins (Left January)

C. A. White (Left April)

Positions remain vacant.

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss M. Plumb

Miss D. Gough (Left April)

Miss L. Waywell (Left November)

Miss L. Jones

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DROYLSDEN.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the town for 1961.

From the viewpoint of the vital statistics, the year 1961 has been remarkable in one or two features, not all of them too reassuring. Firstly 1961 was a Census year and as the findings of the Preliminary Report are now available, the figures have been incorporated in the body of the report (see page 7). Comparing 1961 with 1951—the year of the last census—there has been a decrease in the population of 1,424 persons, viz: 5.3%—presumably due to migration out of the district. A reference to Table II shows that the 'natural increase' in the population over the last 10 years has been 1,182 persons or approximately 4.5 per 1,000, and the boundary changes taking place during the intercensal epoch (due to the acquisition of part of Limehurst) resulted in a slight increase in population. Both these factors must have been annulled by the migratory factor.

The birth rate has risen from 15.5 in 1960 to 17.1 in 1961—quite a substantial rise, whilst the death rate over the corresponding period has risen over twice as much viz: crude rate 9.9 to 13.5 per 1,000 population.

Fluctuations in rates are of course correlated negatively with size of populations and one must not read too much into annual changes based on a 26,000 population; it is a more profitable exercise to look at the age and sex structure and causes of death when some interesting data emerge.

Biblical expectation of life has been said to be "three score years and ten"; the Registrar's Life Table for 1960 shows that this target (as an average) has been achieved by women, and men are approaching it, his figures being 68.3 and 74.1 years for males and females respectively.

Do the 1961 Droylsden deaths indicate that the population are achieving the Psalmist's expectation of life ?

In the case of females, two-thirds of the deaths occurring were aged 70 years or over whilst one-third were under this age, thus showing that the mean age at death for females is over 70 years.

In the case of males the position is reversed, viz: only one third of the deaths were aged 70 years or more, whilst two-thirds were under this age.

A death rate thus disguises the fact that males are not sharing the general prolongation of life which is occurring.

A scrutiny of the death returns reveals those conditions which are responsible for this halt in the fall of male mortality.

	Male deaths whose age was under 70 years. (Total 104)	Female deaths whose age was under 70 years. (Total 68)
Coronary Disease	27	4
Bronchitis.....	13	2
Cancer of Lung.....	7	4
	47	10

Are any of these diseases preventable ?

Taking the above causes in reverse order, the Royal College of Physicians in their recent Report* set out a full and unanswerable conviction of the cigarette as the main causative factor in the development of cancer of the lung and they had this to say about smoking and chronic bronchitis:—

> "Patients admitted to hospital with chronic bronchitis have been found to be much heavier smokers than control patients of the same age and sex, and it has been estimated that heavy smokers are five times more likely to be admitted to hospital with bronchitis than non-smokers."

In Droylsden males have a six times female mortality rate from bronchitis.

The male toll from coronary disease in Droylsden was 7 times the female.

On this point the Royal College had this to say:—

> "From Doll and Hill's investigation of British doctors a considerable increase in coronary death-rates with increasing tobacco consumption in men under 55 years of age, is shown".

and again:—

> "these findings are similar to those of other recent studies, that the main association between smoking and coronary disease occurs during early middle life."

It is human nature to point the blame for illness and premature mortality to factors outside one's own control; today, however, the environmental factors deleterious to health are rapidly vanishing and the real prime factors leading to ill health are emerging in their true

* Report of the Royal College of Physicians in relation to cancer of the lung and other diseases. Published by Pitman (1962).

colours—the cigarette and other addictions—lack of exercise—excesses in food or drink—maladjusted personalities, and other causes. The day that man can control himself as well as he has controlled his environment will see the culmination of preventive medicine.

The figures in respect to tuberculosis give little cause for concern but every effort is needed to eradicate that small reservoir of infection in the adult population by ascertainment and treatment.

The infantile mortality rate is this year not one to be pleased with, 19 infant deaths and a rate of 43.5 per 1,000 live births is more than double that of 1960.

A scrutiny of the circumstances of all those infant deaths who died between one month and one year reveals a need for an intensification of mothercraft training directed to those mothers who are often least ready to accept it.

There is little to report regarding infectious diseases and the notifiable conditions gave little cause for concern.

I would acknowledge with pleasure the assistance given to me by Mr. Hallows the Chief Public Health Inspector and to say that Dr. Blockey has given me great help in the regular work of the Department.

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

Your obedient Servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is sited East North East of the city centre of Manchester, and separates that City from the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. Apart from the parish of Littlemoss (added to the urban district on the dissolution of the Rural District of Limehurst in 1954), the district is almost entirely developed. Littlemoss lies within the Greater Manchester Green Belt area. There are still some cotton spinning, cotton weaving, cloth finishing, cloth dyeing, engineering and upholstery industries within the district. A high percentage of the population follow occupations in the City of Manchester, for which the district slowly progresses towards being a dormitory. It follows that there are a large number of retail tradespeople within the district.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district 1,245 acres

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
Population—1951	12,873	14,008	26,881
—1961	12,294	13,163	25,457

Intercensal decrease = 1,424 (5.3%)

Private Dwellings—1951	8,253
—1961	8,653

Intercensal increase = 400 (4.8%)

(These figures are taken from the 1961 Census Preliminary Report).

Rateable Value	£246,757
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£.970
General Rate—1961	22/9d. in £1

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
LIVE BIRTHS			
Legitimate	219	198	417
Illegitimate	10	10	20
Totals	229	208	437
STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	–	1	1
Totals	5	4	9
DEATHS			
Totals	175	170	345

There was one death of an illegitimate infant under one year of age.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1961	1960	England & Wales 1961 Rates
Estimated Population	25,457	26,240	
Comparability Factor—Births ..	1·01	1·01	
Deaths ..	1·40	1·39	
Births—Live	437 (229)	408 (196)	
Still	9 (5)	3 (2)	
Totals	446	411	
Crude birth rate per 1,000 pop. ..	17·1	15·5	
Birth rate (adjusted)	17·2	15·7	17·4
Deaths	345 (175)	261 (138)	
Crude death rate per 1,000 pop. ..	13·5	9·9	
Death rate (adjusted)	18·9	13·8	12·0
Infant deaths	19 (8)	7 (5)	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	43·5	17·2	21·4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43·16	17·9	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	50·0	—	
Male infantile mortality rate ..	38·3	25·5	
Female infantile mortality rate ..	52·28	9·4	
Perinatal Mortality—			
Stillbirths and first week deaths. Total live and stillbirths ..	40·4	17·0	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	20·2	7·3	18·7
Maternal Mortality—			
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1	—	
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	2·24	—	0·33
Neo-natal Mortality—			
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	13	5	
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	29·7	12·3	15·5
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 pop.			
(a) Primary notification—			
Respiratory	0·35	0·41	
Non-respiratory	0·07	0·07	
(b) Deaths—			
Respiratory	—	0·11	0·065
Non-respiratory	—	—	0·007
Deaths from cancer—all forms including leukaemia	53	53	
Deaths rate per 1,000 pop. from cancer—all forms, including leukaemia	2·07	2·02	2·16

The figures in brackets ( ) represent males.

CANCER

The number of deaths occurring where cancer was entered as a cause of death was 53, giving a death rate of 2.07 per 1,000 of the population. Last year's figure was also 53.

The age groupings and separation into sexes are shown below.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Totals
0 — 10	—	—	—
10 — 15	1	—	1
15 — 20	—	—	—
20 — 25	—	—	—
25 — 35	—	—	—
35 — 40	—	—	—
40 — 45	1	1	2
45 — 50	3	2	5
50 — 55	5	2	7
55 — 60	2	2	4
60 — 65	6	3	9
65 — 70	—	2	2
70 — 75	3	7	10
Over 75	6	7	13

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

1950 — 52	1956 — 48
1951 — 46	1957 — 45
1952 — 62	1958 — 44
1953 — 54	1959 — 59
1954 — 56	1960 — 53
1955 — 52	1961 — 53

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No cases of diphtheria have been notified during the last 13 years.

There were 21 notifications of scarlet fever as against 19 in 1960; 158 cases of measles as against 469 in 1960.

Only one notification of whooping cough was received, and there were no notifications of poliomyelitis, food poisoning or dysentery.

During the year 7 premises were disinfected, 5 following tuberculosis and 2 following scarlet fever. In addition 6 schools and one nursery were disinfected.

Forty-six specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for typhoid, salmonella or dysentery groups, and one for food poisoning and one for diptheria.

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	1.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	9.30 a.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.
Also the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in every month (for old patients and by appointment only)	6.00 p.m.
A clinic for children only is held on Friday afternoon from	2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

MIDWIVES

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

Mrs. H. F. A. Dean,
15 Porlock Avenue, Audenshaw — Tel. No. DRO 3441

Mrs. E. Ernest,
33 Gorseyfields, Droylsden — Tel. No. DRO 3552

DISTRICT NURSES

Mrs. Williams,
12 Ashdale Crescent, Droylsden — Tel. No. DRO 3513

Mrs. E. Maher,
5b Lancaster Road, Droylsden — Tel. No. DRO 2930

Mrs. Cain,
209 Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne — Tel No. ASH 4412

Mrs. Leckey,
5 Bannerman Road, Droylsden (Part-time).

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(Administered by Lancashire County Council)

Headquarters: Lord Street Garage, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Tel. No. ASHton 2297/8.

An Ambulance Sub-station is maintained in Ash Road, Droylsden.

The Staff consists of one Shift Leader and two Ambulance Driver/Attendants. One ambulance and one car are stationed there.

Number of cases of emergency	189
Non-emergency	9,123
	9,312
Mileage—Ambulance	20,381
Dual Purpose	24,573
Totals	44,954

DAY NURSERIES

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

1. Droylsden No. 3.....Greenside Lane
2. 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.

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.

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,
Divisonal Health Offices,
St. Michael's Square,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

TABLE I

YEAR	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1961	437	17·1	345	13·5	9	20·2	1	2·24	19	43·5	13	29·7
1960	408	15·5	261	9·9	3	7·3	Nil	Nil	7	17·2	5	12·3
1959	401	15·3	256	9·8	10	24·3	Nil	Nil	9	22·4	7	17·5
1958	401	15·3	256	9·7	6	14·7	Nil	Nil	8	20·0	5	12·5
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
Average 5 years 1956—1960	—	13·3	—	9·9	—	21·6	—	—	18·9	18·9	—	12·8

Adjusted Live birth-rate (Comparability Factor 1·01) = 17·2
Death-rate (Comparability Factor 1·40) = 18·9

TABLE II. BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1936—1961

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	15·3	9·9	18·3
1958	26,290	401	15·3	256	9·7	8	20			
1959	26,230	401	15·3	256	9·8	9	22·4			
1960	26,240	408	15·5	261	9·9	7	17·2			
1961	25,600	437	17·1	345	13·5	19	43·5			

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH 1961

No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis (other)	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	3	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	9	5	14
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	6	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	10	24
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	23	26	49
18	Coronary disease, angina	36	12	48
19	Hypertensions with heart disease ..	1	4	5
20	Other heart disease	23	33	56
21	Other circulatory disease	3	15	18
22	Influenza	1	4	5
23	Pneumonia	10	9	19
24	Bronchitis	27	8	35
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	3	—	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	21	35
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	3	3
34	All other accidents	—	2	2
35	Suicide	—	2	2
36	Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
	Total	175	170	345

TABLE IV
INFANT DEATHS—BY CAUSE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	AGE AT DEATH												
	Under 1 Day		1 Day & less than 7 days		1 Week & less than 4 weeks		4 Weeks & less than 6 months		6 Months & less than 12 months		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Birth injuries	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Post-natal asphyxia and atelect-asis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to infancy ..	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
All other causes	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total ALL Causes ..	4	2	—	3	2	2	2	3	—	1	8	11	19

TABLE V

TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 & upwards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11		—		—		—	
Case Rate per 1,000 ..	0·43		—		Death rate per 1,000 ..		Nil	

TABLE VI

TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES ANNUALLY
1942—1961

Year	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total
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
1958	0·33	—	0·33	·23	—	·23
1959	0·57	·11	0·68	·04	—	·04
1960	0·41	·57	0·98	·11	—	·11
1961	0·35	·07	0·42	—	—	—
Average for 20 years	0·92	0·23	1·15	·31	·03	·34
Average for first 5-year period 1942—1946	1·17	0·35	1·52	0·53	·11	·64
Average for last 5-year period 1957—1961	0·46	0·15	0·61	0·08	Nil	·08

TABLE VII

CANCER DEATHS
1958—1961
ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

List No.	Sites	Number of Registered Deaths							
		1958		1959		1960		1961	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	Stomach	7	3	4	2	8	3	4	3
11	Lung and Bronchus	7	3	9	4	10	—	9	5
12	Breast	—	6	—	4	—	6	—	6
13	Uterus	—	1	—	6	—	2	—	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	6	16	12	10	13	14	10
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemis ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	25	19	29	30	28	24	27	26

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 Hosp. from District
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diptheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	—	1	2	3	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	158	9	23	33	25	25	39	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	3	—	—	11
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	197	10	24	37	29	26	52	5	3	3	2	3	3	—	13

TABLE IX
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—1941-1961

YEAR	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Opthalmia Neonatorum	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Malaria	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pul. Tuberculosis	TOTALS
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
1958	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	20	112	13	21	—	9	—	194
1959	—	—	49	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	13	155	10	2	—	9	3	250
1960	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	55	469	26	3	1	11	2	590
1961	—	1	21	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	158	1	—	—	11	—	197

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
2 MANCHESTER ROAD,
DROYLSDEN.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the environmental health of the district and the public cleansing service for 1961.

The first matter of report is in connection with the staff without which no progress on any front can be reported. In January, Mr. Hopkins left the Department; in April Mr. White left; just after the departure of the Chief Inspector, Mr. Traynor. For a month the Department was completely without its own staff and tended only by occasional visits of Inspectors from the neighbouring borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, to whose Council thanks must be expressed for their willing release of these Inspectors. Following my arrival in May, repeated advertisements failed to bring any additional staff, and the year had to be faced alone. This meant, as is revealed in the following pages, that all work except housing had to be held off, and I had to maintain top pressure even to contain the housing work.

Fortunately you agreed to a review of the establishment of the Department in October, and it is hoped that a new staff will join me early in the new year.

The refuse collection and disposal services continued to be bedevilled by breakdowns in the mechanical transport and equipment and a weekly collection never seemed to happen two weeks together. However, the arrival of a new refuse collection vehicle, a new crawler-tractor for tip control, and phased overhauls for the remaining vehicles (all again scheduled for early in the new year) will at last, it is hoped make the weekly collection really normal.

The only real progress is to report that Smoke Control Orders Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 came into active operation on 1st April.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council, and to the Medical Officer of Health, I express my appreciation of their encouragement and support. I also thank fellow Officers for their assistance and forbearance in a very trying year.

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

Your obedient Servant,

VERNON K. HALLOWS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The supply to the whole of the district is provided by Manchester Corporation. The water is upland surface water and mainly derived from the Longdendale Reservoirs. It should be possible to report that the water supply is excellent in quality and quantity, but this is not yet so. There are too many occasions when residents complain of the dirtiness of the water. Early in 1959, it was stated, the Manchester Corporation commenced work on a large project at Godley that would include filtration and sedimentation plant sufficient to eliminate these very frequent complaints; but to date there appears little abatement of the nuisance.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the exception of the parish of Littlemoss, which was included in the Urban District in 1954, the whole of the district is sewered. The sewage is conveyed to the Manchester Corporation system via a main outfall sewer at Clayton Bridge, and is treated at that Authority's disposal plant at Davyhulme. Littlemoss, a 'Green Belt' area next to the beauty spot of Daisy Nook, contains towards 200 premises, one-third of which are served by septic tank installations. The other two-thirds are deplorably still having to use pail-closets.

As the sewage system that exists now is itself undergoing extensive modernisation, and the parish of Littlemoss contains only houses and farms sited straggily along the one through road, it appears difficult to hold any hope of an early provision of modern drains and sewers.

Sanitary Accommodation

The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

Fresh Water Closets	9,423
Waste Water Closets	4
Pail Closets	107
Houses served by Septic Tanks	71
Houses served by Cesspools	2

Refuse Storage

Storage of refuse is by the use of 2½ cubic feet capacity metal dustbins, of which there are some 9,500 plus in the district. By a resolution of the District Council in April, 1951, the dustbins are replaced for the use of dwelling-houses and the cost borne as a charge on the general rates. This has ensured standardisation of the dustbin in use and that only serviceable dustbins remain in use, both great assets to the refuse collection teams.

During the year 487 dustbins were replaced and 68 were sold. These latter were either initial provision of a dustbin to a newly occupied house or extra dustbins desired by the occupiers of houses and/or shops.

Since the inception of the 'Dustbin Scheme' 9,173 dustbins have been replaced by the Council.

1951 — 703	1957 — 1,109
1952 — 636	1958 — 911
1953 — 917	1959 — 885
1954 — 856	1960 — 665
1955 — 1,122	1961 — 487
1956 — 882	

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is carried out by two teams each comprising one driver and five dustbin men. When it is realised that to ensure a weekly collection each team has to collect, empty and return, no less than 1,000 bins each working day, one may wonder that a weekly collection is ever achieved, and not wonder at the fact that over the year the collection cycle did not remain static. However, a bonus of 2d. a bin has been introduced with a basic figure calculated to ensure that a complete weekly collection earns each team member a weekly bonus in excess of £2 0s. 0d. and improvements, including a new large capacity rear-loading refuse collection vehicle, to the vehicle fleet planned for early next year. It is then confidently expected the two teams will be able to maintain the weekly collection apart from the statutory holiday-time disturbances, to overcome which overtime and week-end working is planned.

Difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a proper standard of cleanliness of the collection vehicle fleet, and during the year a steam-generating cleansing machine was purchased, and a cleansing rota introduced to ensure no vehicle is overlooked.

Refuse Disposal

The town's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the central tipping area behind the Ash Road Depot. Compaction, levelling and covering of the tipped refuse is controlled by a tractor fitted with a bull-dozing blade. This machine is now very near to the end of its useful life. It is no longer versatile enough nor strong enough to cope with the constantly changing materials being tipped. The purchase of a tracked machine during 1961 has already been approved in principle and the arrival of this bigger and better machine is eagerly looked forward to.

The tipping area covers the old sewage works and during the year one of the old small sewers still not diverted from beneath the tip was found to be near collapse. The diversion of the sewer has now been brought into the present phase of the 'Sewage Scheme' and it is hoped the works will commence early in 1962. In the meantime tipping has had to cease on the bottom levels of the tipping area, and a final top level is being added immediately behind the Depot buildings.

Because of the nearness of housing development, maximum precautions against infestation by flies or vermin are continually necessary and it is gratifying to report the complete absence of complaint during the year from the nearby householders.

The main source of covering material continues to be waste sand from a local moulding works, now supplemented by spot purchases of cinder and other material, when irregularities occur in the delivery of the waste sand.

The site of the tipping area is a natural valley along the bottom half of which flows a small watercourse. The time is rapidly approaching when plans for the culverting of this watercourse must be brought to fruition in order to ensure full life for the tipping area and the proper recovery of the land to provide public open spaces for future generations.

Salvage Services

Waste paper continued to be collected, mainly by the salvage vehicle (a spare refuse collections vehicle) with supplemental amounts from the refuse collection teams who, when collection cycles are normal, use 6½ cubic yard trailers behind the refuse collection vehicles, to attempt some pre-separation of ~~water~~ waste at the time of collection from houses.

Any breakdown of a refuse collection vehicle immediately halts the main collection of salvage.

Cleansing Costs and Statistics

Estimated total weight of household refuse collected	5,250 tons
Estimated weight per 1,000 population per day	11 cwts.
Average length of haul to tipping area.....	2 miles

Net cost per ton (1961/1962)

Collection	51/1d.
Disposal	8/10d.

Net cost per 1,000 population (1961/1962)

Collection	£529
Disposal	£91

Net cost per 1,000 premises (1961/1962)

Collection	£1,531
Disposal	£262

Gross Expenditure (1961/1962)

Collection	£13,471
Disposal	£2,308
Income	£2,778

Net Expenditure (1961/1962) £15,779

Waste Paper Salvaged:	*Tons*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Value* £ s. d.
Mixed Waste	131	9	—	1,037 13 6
Fibreboard	55	10	3	553 8 8
Newsprint	44	—	—	374 0 0
Total	230	19	3	1,965 2 2

Annual tonnages since inception:

1940 — 70	1945 — 95	1950 — 184
1941 — 71	1946 — 126	1951 — 152
1942 — 38	1947 — 120	1952 — 199
1943 — 125	1948 — 133	1953 — 189
1944 — 42	1949 — 145	1954 — 210
1955 — 265	1958 — 261	
1956 — 282	1959 — 252	
1957 — 223	1960 — 276	
	1961 — 230	

Clean Air

The Council is one of the constituent member authorities of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Under the provisions of this Committee two instruments for the recording of sulphur pollution are stationed in the district. One, a lead peroxide 'candle' is sited within the Manor Road Cemetery grounds, and the second, a volumetric analysis instrument, is sited at the Council Offices. Due to the complete absence of staff within the Department, the volumetric analysis instrument has not been operated this year, and also because of this complete absence of staff, no progress can be reported in the making of Smoke Control Areas.

During the year Smoke Control Orders Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 came into operation on 1st April. Though these areas covered open land at the time of making, at the end of 1961 112 houses had been erected within these areas.

The Council accepted a recommendation in the year that a Smoke Control Assistant be appointed to ensure continuity of progress in the making of Smoke Control Areas, and although an appointment has been made, the Assistant will not be able to commence duties until the first week of the new year.

Progress may be reported on the Industrial front, but regrettably only due to the diminishing number of large mills and boilers.

Smoke Control Areas

No.	*Acreage*	*Dwellings*	*Others*	*Operative*
1	20·5	292	—	1.4.1960
3	5·15	12	—	1.4.1961
4	1·65	22	—	1.4.1961
5	3·45	—	—	1.4.1961
6	7·2	—	—	1.4.1961
7	11·44	78	—	1.4.1961

Rodent Control

The operative staff consists of one full-time rodent operative who is helped on 3 days a week and during sewer treatments by the Department's disinfestor. Both operators are fully trained in rodent control and are now sufficiently skilled and experienced as to be capable of operating with only general overall supervision from Public Health Inspectors. Due to this fortunate fact the work of rodent extermination and suppression was able to continue at full pressure. That this was essential may easily be seen from a study of the figures in the following report. The numbers of premises visited as a result of notification rose by 10 per cent. Fortunately all infestations responded to the run-of-the-mill treatment of Warfarin, against which no resistance has yet been noticed in the district.

The numbers of complaints continues to be high for the type of district. The time will yet come however when with the completion of the modifications to the district's sewage scheme, and the disappearance of the branch arm of the canal that traverses the district, the effect of these two on the incidence of the rodent population will be fully apparent.

Two treatments of the manholes on the sewer system were carried out, again using the muslin bag method of suspending the bait just above the manhole benchworks. One third of the district's manholes show some take again and again despite the regularity of the treatments. This now warrants fuller investigation should time permit during the next year.

	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	8,379	1,192	9,582	18
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(*a*) Notification	Nil	121	30	151	1
(*b*) Survey under Act	7	312	47	366	8
(*c*) Otherwise	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ..	140	1,486	294	1,920	40
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by:					
(*a*) Rats (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	2	95	14	111	2
(*b*) Mice (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	26	9	35	Nil
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	2	121	23	146	2
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ..	30	123	23	176	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 following 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

Vermin Control

It is the practice of the Department to inspect the dwellings of prospective Council tenants and 54 such inspections were carried out. In four cases evidence of infestation by bugs was found. These cases were successfully treated by the Department's Disinfestor using liquid spray containing either DDT or Gammexane.

Throughout the year 28 premises were found to be infested by bugs. All were successfully treated in the manner indicated. In addition eight business premises, six schools and one nursery were disinfested of various insects.

Schools

There are eleven schools within the district. It is regrettable that not one was visited within the year—a direct result of no staff. It is not possible therefore to report any progress nor even the maintenance of normal conditions. It is hoped no deterioration has taken place, despite the six cases where schools were disinfested for various insects by the disinfestor during the year.

Factories

Routine inspection of the factories was not possible during the year, though some visits were made in respect of contraventions brought to the notice of the Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

1. Inspections:

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Council ..	—	—	—
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Council	81	10	3
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Council	—	—	—
Totals	81	10	3

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	3	3	3
Defective sanitary accommodation ..	1	1	1
Other Offences	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	4

3. Outworkers:

	No. of outworkers in November list (Sec. 110(1) (c)
Manufacture of womens and childrens clothing	69

Housing

This portion of the Department's activities received my full attention during the year and in consequence no slackening occurred of the work to ensure that proper housing conditions prevail.

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	260
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit but capable of being made fit	250
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit and not capable of being made fit	7
Number of dwelling-houses made fit after informal action	154
Number of dwelling-houses made fit after formal action	21
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in clearance areas	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses demolished outside of any clearance area	20
Number of dwelling-houses closed outside of any clearance area	4

During the year the opportunity was made to revise the list made in 1955 of the dwelling-houses considered to be so unfit as to require clearance and demolition and the Council requested to formulate a definite plan for the rehousing of the residents now living in these houses.

Number of dwelling-houses existing at the end of the year which are thought not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense	620

REGISTER OF DEFECTS REMEDIED

Dampness	73
Chimney stacks and pots	5
Roofs	40
Walls (Brickwork)	21
Walls (pointing and rendering)	18
Barge Boards	2
Stairs and handrails	5
Plasterwork (Wall and Ceiling)	41
Floors	14
Windows (Frames and Cills)	36
Windows (Glazing)	9
Windows (Sashcords)	4
Windows (Parting Beads)	4
Doors, Gates and Frames	29

Doorsteps and paths	9
Fireplaces and flues	10
Yard surfaces	1
W.C. Roofs	6
W.C. Walls	6
W.C. Doors	6
W.C. Fittings	18
Bath and sink wastepipes	11
Eaves Gutters	33
Rainwater Pipes	8
Drains—choked	9
Drains—defective	6
Sewers—choked	1
Sewers—defective	15
Sewers—Section 24	10
Water under floors	3
Water Supply (Insufficient)	8
Dirty Premises	6
Dangerous Buildings	2

Number of Notices served	Informal	181
	Formal	35
	Legal action	Nil

New Housing

Erected by local Authority (for sale only)	12 houses
Erected by other persons	37 houses

Improvement of Housing

Standard Grants submitted	18
Standard Grants approved	18
Standard Grant works completed	12
Improvement Grants submitted	Nil
Applications for granting of Certificates of Disrepair	4
Number granted	2
Number of Undertakings given	2
Number issued	Nil
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	
Number cancelled	4

Clean Food

There are no slaughterhouses within the district all meat used and sold being imported from the slaughterhouses of Manchester and Ashton. The following meat was inspected at shops and warehouses during the year and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction after having been certified as unfit for human consumption:

Cooked Ham	142 lbs.
Leg of Mutton	129 lbs.

Gammon	108 lbs.
Corned Beef	53 lbs.
Pork Loins	44 lbs.
Corned Mutton	42 lbs.
Chopped Ham	38 lbs.
Rolled Boneless Bacon	22 lbs.
Beef Sausages	19 lbs.
Ox Tongue	12 lbs.
Pork Sausages	4 lbs.
Cooked Pork Shoulder	2 lbs.

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

Assorted Foodstuffs	306 tins
Dried Apricots	29 lbs.
Apple and Raspberry Jam	2 lbs.
Figs	3 pkts.
Pork Pies	2
Steak and Kidney Pies	1

There are 280 premises retailing food in the district, of these there are:—

Registered Milk Distributors	78
Registered for sale of Ice Cream	56
Registered for sale of Preserved Foods	6

There are also five Registered Milk Distributors operating from dairies within the district; 2 large wholesale food storage warehouses, and two food manufactories.

No visits were made in connection with Food Hygiene requirements, except for two in connection with the registrations of shops for the sale of ice cream.

Shops

There are 380 shops within the district. The Council became the Shops Authority in 1954 and the Department having no staff during the year, no supervision of the requirements of the Shops Act could be carried out.

Pet Animals

Three licences to keep pet shops were issued.

Storage of Petroleum

Eighteen licences were issued for the storage of petroleum or petroleum spirit.

Tests are required on all tanks installed over 20 years ago, and these tests are conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the Home Office.