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DROYLSDEN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962



DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

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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, F.B.O.A.

Councillor H. P. Desmond

Councillor R. Ellis

Councillor J. O. Hales

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

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

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

Pauline Blockey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Vernon K. Hallows, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL STAFF

Neil H. Morton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. Harrison, Smoke Control Officer.

I. Holmes, Student.

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss M. Plumb (Left November)

Mrs. C. Hill (Appointed December)

Miss L. Jones

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DROYLSDEN.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district and incorporating therein the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

A glance at the table on page 6 which gives the Vital Statistics for 1961 and 1962 would indicate that the year has, on the whole, been a good one. A rising birth rate and a falling death rate are accompanied by an infantile mortality rate less than a half of the previous year's high rate. The perinatal mortality rate is 27.8, whilst in 1961 it was 40.4.

On the other hand the two major preventable diseases, viz: Cancer of the Lung and Tuberculosis of the Lung, are not declining as one would hope. In this matter one would suspect that "big business" and "money" are rated as more important than "health"; consequently one cannot be very optimistic in the prospects of reducing the lung cancer death rate until the problem of mass advertising of cigarettes is firmly curtailed.

The most important and urgent matter before you in the environmental field is the eradication of slum property.

Whilst the Chief Public Health Inspector has represented properties to you, there would appear to be urgent need for greater re-housing activity to implement existing programmes.

I would acknowledge the assistance I have had from Dr. Blockey in the district, and from the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Hallows, under whose supervision the environmental health services are so ably directed.

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 is a large number of retail tradespeople within the district.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district			1,245 acres
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Population—1951	12,873	14,008	26,881
—1961	12,294	13,163	25,457
Intercensal decrease = 1,424 (5.3%)			
Population—Mid 1962			25,650
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.....	£250,695
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£.970
General Rate—1962	25/3d. in £1

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE BIRTHS			
Legitimate	230	210	440
Illegitimate	10	10	20
Totals	240	220	460
STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	8
DEATHS			
Totals	144	147	291

VITAL STATISTICS

	1961	1962	England & Wales 1962 Rates
Estimated Population	25,457	25,650	
Comparability Factor—Births ..	1.01	1.01	
Deaths ..	1.40	1.38	
Births—Live	437 (229)	460 (240)	
Still	9 (5)	8 (4)	
Totals	446	468	
Crude birth rate per 1,000 pop. ..	17.1	17.9	
Birth rate (adjusted)	17.2	18.1	18.0
Deaths	345 (175)	291 (144)	
Crude death rate per 1,000 pop. ..	13.5	11.3	
Death rate (adjusted)	18.9	15.6	11.9
Infant deaths	19 (8)	8 (6)	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	43.5	17.4	21.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legiti- mate live births	43.16	18.1	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births	50.0	—	
Male infantile mortality rate ..	38.3	26.0	
Female infantile mortality rate ..	52.28	9.5	
Perinatal Mortality—			
Stillbirths and first week deaths.			
Total live and stillbirths ..	40.4	27.8	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	20.2	17.1	18.1
Maternal Mortality—			
Deaths from pregnancy, child- birth and abortion	1	1	
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	2.24	2.14	0.35
Neo-natal Mortality—			
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	13	6	
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	29.7	13.0	15.1
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 pop.			
(a) Primary notification—			
Respiratory	0.35	0.50	
Non-respiratory	—	0.04	
(b) Deaths—			
Respiratory	—	—	0.059
Non-respiratory	—	—	0.007
Deaths from cancer—all forms including leukaemia	53	50	
Deaths rate per 1,000 pop. from cancer—all forms, including leukaemia	2.07	1.95	2.18

The figures in brackets () represent males.

CANCER

The number of deaths occurring where cancer was entered as a cause of death was 50, giving a death rate of 1.95 per 1,000 of the population. Last year's figure was 53.

The age groupings and separation into sexes are shown below.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Totals
0 — 10	—	—	—
11 — 15	—	—	—
16 — 20	—	—	—
21 — 25	—	—	—
26 — 30	—	—	—
31 — 35	—	1	1
36 — 40	1	—	1
41 — 45	1	1	2
46 — 50	1	3	4
51 — 55	2	2	4
56 — 60	1	1	2
61 — 65	10	6	16
66 — 70	4	3	7
71 — 75	2	5	7
Over 75	4	2	6

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

1951 — 46	1957 — 45
1952 — 62	1958 — 44
1953 — 54	1959 — 59
1954 — 56	1960 — 53
1955 — 52	1961 — 53
1956 — 48	1962 — 50

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No cases of diphtheria were notified. The 14th year without a single case.

There were only twelve notifications of scarlet fever but measles maintained their 'popularity' with 207 notifications. The measles notifications were only half those during the last peak year of 1960 but an increase on the 158 of 1961.

No case of whooping cough was notified but poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery all appeared again following their blank year in 1961. One non-fatal case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified. Two single isolated cases of food poisoning occurred and there were 38 cases of dysentery notified amongst the under-five-year-olds in nurseries.

During the year one house was disinfected, this following notification of tuberculosis. Five schools were disinfected as precautionary measures on occasions through the year.

Three-hundred-and-ninety-five specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for typhoid, salmonella, or dysentery groups; 4 for poliomyelitis; 2 for food poisoning and one for tuberculosis.

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 four Lancashire County Council Midwives practising within the district, viz:—

Mrs. H. F. A. Dean,
18 Greenfield Street, Audenshaw Tel. No. DRO 3441

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

Miss E. G. Gibbons,
Flat 7, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton Tel. No. ASH 4269

Mrs. H. C. Whitehead,
67 Scott Road, Droylsden Tel. No. DRO 1006

DISTRICT NURSES

The following are the District Nurses within the District :—

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

Mrs. E. Maher,
420 Mancahster Road, Droylsden Tel. No. DRO 1088

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

Mrs. M. Pownall,
15 Hallworth Avenue, Audenshaw Tel. No. DRO 3458

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 at Ash Road Depot, Droylsden.

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

1962

Number of cases of emergency.....	165
Non-emergency.....	8,597
	8,762
Total Mileage—Ambulance and Dual Purpose	42,279
Average Miles per case	4.7

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,
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	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	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1962	460	17.9	291	11.3	8	17.1	1	2.14	8	17.4	6	13.0
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	32.0	Nil	Nil	6	15.0	3	8.0
Average 5 years 1957—1961	—	15.58	—	10.5	—	19.7	—	0.4	—	23.6	—	16.0

1962 Adjusted Live birth-rate (Comparability Factor 1.01) = 18.1
 Death-rate (Comparability Factor 1.38) = 15.6

TABLE II. BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1941—1962

Year Col. 1	Popula- tion Mid-year Estimate Col. 2	No. of Births Col. 3	Crude Birth- rate Col. 4	No. of Deaths Col. 5	Crude Death rate Col. 6	No. of Infantile Deaths Col. 7	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Col. 8	Average 5 years		
								Birth Rate Col. 9	Death Rate Col. 10	Infantile Mortality Col. 11
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			
1958	26,290	401	15.3	256	9.7	8	20	15.3	9.9	18.3
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			
1962	25,650	460	17.9	291	11.3	8	17.4			

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH 1962

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	2	6
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	12	1	13
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	5	5
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	4	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	12	21
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	—	3	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	14	19	33
18	Coronary disease, angina	30	24	54
19	Hypertensions with heart disease ..	2	3	5
20	Other heart disease	24	31	55
21	Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
22	Influenza	—	2	2
23	Pneumonia	6	5	11
24	Bronchitis	20	7	27
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	2	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	14	21
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34	All other accidents	1	1	2
35	Suicide	2	—	2
36	Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
	Total	144	147	291

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	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Birth injuries	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total ALL Causes ..	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	6	2
										8

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 75 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
	13		1		—		—	
Case Rate per 1,000 ..	0·50		0·04		Death rate per 1,000 ..		Nil	

TABLE VI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES ANNUALLY
1943—1962

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
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	—	0.35	—	—	—
1962	0.50	.04	0.54	—	—	—
Average for 20 years	0.889	0.202	1.091	0.299	0.029	0.328
Average for first 5-year period 1943—1947	1.17	0.29	1.46	0.57	0.09	0.67
Average for last 5-year period 1958—1962	0.43	0.14	0.57	0.07	Nil	0.07

TABLE VII
CANCER DEATHS
1958—1962
ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

List No.	Sites	Number of Registered Deaths									
		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	Stomach	7	3	4	2	8	3	4	3	4	2
11	Lung and Bronchus ..	7	3	9	4	10	—	9	5	12	1
12	Breast	—	6	—	4	—	6	—	6	—	5
13	Uterus	—	1	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	6	16	12	10	13	14	10	9	12
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
	TOTAL	25	19	29	30	28	24	27	26	26	24

TABLE VIII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5- 9	10- 14	15- 19	20- 34	35- 44	45- 64	65 and Over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hosp. from District
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	12	—	—	2	—	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, etc. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	38	4	9	8	6	—	6	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	207	3	9	32	35	42	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	5	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	276	8	20	42	41	48	96	2	1	9	4	5	—	—	5

TABLE IX
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—1942-1962

YEAR	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Malaria	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pul. Tuberculosis	TOTALS
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	6	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	—	2	—	432	93	—	—	35	6	643
1949	—	2	80	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	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	9	—	3	28	189	38	2	—	10	3	315
1956	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	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	1	11	3	250
1960	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	55	469	26	3	—	11	2	590
1961	—	1	21	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	158	1	—	—	11	—	197
1962	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	38	207	—	2	—	13	1	276

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
2 MANCHESTER ROAD,
DROYLSDEN.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the environmental health of the district and the public cleansing services for 1962.

The year started on a bright note with the coming of new staff and work recommenced hopefully. Two Smoke Control Orders were approved and confirmed and a ten-year programme to cover the entire district inaugurated. Plans for the re-introduction of Slum Clearance were produced and new mechanical equipment and transport obtained to help the cleansing services. Unfortunately, the slum clearance never reached the inauguration stage and this problem grows to crisis point, to mar the otherwise excellent year that the Department enjoyed.

The new vehicles and equipment for the Cleansing Services helped to stave off the reorganisation of these services which is threatened because of overloading of the present staff but since emptying the bin itself cannot be mechanised, the amount of mechanical aid that can be given here is limited and only physical labour will be able to give the necessary help when the breaking point is reached.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council, and to the Medical Officer of Health, may I express my great appreciation of their help and support.

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

Your obedient Servant,

VERNON K. HALLOWS, M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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 still 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 replacement of the insanitary pails by the provision of modern drains and sewers.

Sanitary Accommodation

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

Fresh Water Closets.....	9,448
Waste Water Closets	4
Pail Closets	103
Houses served by Septic Tanks	71
Houses served by Cesspools	2

Clean Water

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 because of the large amounts of sediment that pass through the taps.

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 auspices of this Committee two instruments for the recording of sulphur pollution are sited within the district. One, a lead peroxide 'candle' is within the Manor Road Cemetery grounds, and the second, a volumetric analysis instrument, at the Health Department Offices in Manchester Road. The instruments allow observation and comparison of the pollution problem by their daily and monthly recordings.

The earnest and enthusiastic application to his duties by the newly-appointed Smoke Control Officer led to a re-awakening of the Smoke Control Area Programme and a new programme designed to

completely cover the entire district by 1973 evolved. Two new areas, Nos. 2 & 8, affecting some 1,200 houses, were declared during the year and were confirmed without modification by the Minister.

Progress on the industrial front quickened too. Several firms commenced planning replacement of existing old installations with all new package-type installations.

Smoke Control Areas

<i>No.</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Operative</i>
1	20.5	292	—	1.4.1960
2	134.0	836	3	1.6.1963
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
8	24.0	361	2	1.9.1963

Clean Food

There are no slaughterhouses within the district. All meat used and sold is imported from the slaughterhouses in the surrounding districts of Manchester, Ashton and Dukinfield.

The following foods were 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:

Corned Beef.....	268½ lbs.
Corned Mutton.....	18 lbs.
Pork.....	236½ lbs.
Ham.....	149½ lbs.
Luncheon Meat.....	36 lbs.
Ox Tongue.....	30 lbs.
Steak.....	18 lbs.
Chicken.....	2 lbs.
Salmon.....	1 lb.
Bacon.....	65 lbs.
Beef Sausages.....	6 lbs.
Prunes.....	30 lbs.
Evaporated Milk.....	23 tins
Assorted Fruits and Vegetables.....	797 tins

There are some 280 premises retailing food in the district, 2 large wholesale food storage warehouses and 2 large food manufactories.

Routine visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations were recommended following the blank year of 1961 and particular attention given to mobile shops. In general, the food traders themselves are acutely conscious of all requirements and willingly co-operate. In the past year some difficulties have been caused to the retailers by the

apparent lack of supervision in the factories of the large manufacturers and producers. Beetles in preserves, insects in meat and tinned products, foreign objects in packaged goods, seem to turn up with unfailing regularity with great distress to the purchasers and no little embarrassment to the retailers. Although no legal proceedings were taken during the year, correspondence with the producers was such as to leave no doubt of the seriousness with which these incidents are regarded.

HOUSING Maintenance

A great portion of the Department's activities each year is concerned with ensuring that proper housing conditions prevail. No slackening of the pressure occurred during 1962, as the following statistics show:

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	231
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit but capable of being made fit.....	208
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit and not capable of being made fit.....	5
Number of dwelling-houses made fit after informal action	120
Number of dwelling-houses made fit after formal action	41
Number of dwelling-houses closed outside of clearance areas	5

The following numbers of notices were served in connection with the repairing of houses:

Informal	193
Formal	57

No legal action was necessary to enforce any of the notices.

An effort was made to recommence slum clearance during the year, following the revision of the schedule of properties thought likely to be found unfit on inspection, but difficulties in rehousing have so far prevented any commencement whatsoever, in this ever-more urgent necessity.

Number of dwelling-houses existing at the end of the year which are thought not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense	615
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REGISTER OF DEFECTS REMEDIED

Dampness	42
Chimney stacks and pots	6
Roofs	48
Walls (Brickwork).....	16

Walls (pointing and rendering).....	7
Barge Boards.....	1
Stairs and handrails.....	5
Plasterwork (Wall and Ceiling).....	27
Floors.....	12
Windows (Frames and Cills).....	18
Windows (Glazing).....	1
Windows (Sashcords).....	2
Windows (Parting Beads).....	3
Doors, Gates and Frames.....	23
Skirting Boards.....	1
Doorsteps and paths.....	8
Fireplaces and flues.....	8
Yard surfaces.....	1
W.C. Roofs.....	3
W.C. Walls.....	2
W.C. Doors.....	4
W.C. Fittings.....	20
Bath and sink wastepipes.....	5
Sinks.....	1
Eaves Gutters.....	33
Rainwater Pipes.....	9
Drains—choked.....	7
Drains—defective.....	4
Sewers—choked.....	9
Water Supply (Insufficient).....	7
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings.....	10
Dirty Premises.....	6
Accumulation of rubbish.....	4

Improvement

Standard Grants submitted.....	15
Standard Grants approved.....	18
Standard Grant works completed.....	24
Improvement Grants submitted.....	2
Improvement Grants approved.....	Nil

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for grant.....	6
Undertakings given by owners.....	4
Certificates issued.....	1
Applications for cancellation.....	2
Certificates cancelled.....	1

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 disinfector. 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. The numbers of premises visited as a result of notification rose slightly. 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.

	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	8,443	1,423	9,877	18
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	1	128	17	146	Nil
(b) Survey under Act	7	350	43	400	8
(c) Otherwise	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections ..	122	1,740	240	2,102	42
4. Number of properties inspected (in Part 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Rats (Minor)	1	109	5	115	1
(b) Mice (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Mice (Minor)	1	25	12	38	Nil
5. Number of infested properties (in Part 4) treated by the L.A.	2	134	17	153	1
6. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments ..	13	139	17	169	1
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 de- fault 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 36 such inspections were carried out. Where evidence of infestation by bugs is found, the houses are treated by the Department's Disinfestor using liquid spray containing either DDT or Gammexane.

Seven houses, 23 business premises and two schools were disinfested of various insects during the year.

Factories

Routine inspections of factories were made as possible during the year, though none were required to be 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	30	—
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Council	—	—	—
Totals	81	30	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

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

3. Outworkers:

TRADE	No. of outworkers in November list (Sec. 110(1) (c))
Making, etc. of wearing apparel ..	25
Making, etc. of household linen ..	2
Making, etc. of upholstery plus umbrellas etc.	22
Making of files	3
Making of cart gear	1
Making of nets	1

Shops

The District Council became the Shops Act Authority for the district in 1954, administering the legislation over some 380 shops.

Some 170 of these shops were visited for Shops Act purposes during the year and generally fair standards were found.

Schools

There are eleven schools within the district. It has been the practice to occasionally disinfect certain of the schools by aerosol spray and five schools were so treated. Two schools required disinfestation because of flies and beetles during the year.

Several inspections of toilet accommodation were made, revealing generally unsatisfactory standards. The school caretakers in these places do not reveal any enthusiasm for the task of cleaning up after hordes of small boys and girls, but all the blame cannot be laid on their shoulders. The masters and teachers should more actively complain and protest too.

Storage of Petroleum

Fifteen licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit, etc. Four tanks were withdrawn from use following requests by the Department for strict compliance with the regulations governing the storage. Tests are required on all tanks installed over 20 years ago and the tests are carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Home Office.

Pet Animals

Three licences to keep pet shops were issued. The opinion of the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. is requested periodically to ensure no falling away of conditions.

CLEANSING SERVICES

Refuse Storage

Storage of refuse at houses 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 dwelling-houses and the cost borne by the general rate fund. This has ensured standardisation of dustbins and also ensured that only serviceable dustbins remain in use, both great assets to the refuse collection men.

During the year 439 dustbins were replaced and 34 were sold. These latter were either initial provision of a dustbin to a new house or extra dustbins required by occupiers of houses and shops.

Since the start of the 'Dustbin Scheme' 9,612 dustbins have been replaced by the Department.

1951 — 703	1957 — 1,109
1952 — 636	1958 — 911
1953 — 917	1959 — 885
1954 — 856	1960 — 665
1955 — 1,122	1961 — 487
1956 — 882	1962 — 439

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.

A bonus of 2d. per bin emptied over and above a basic figure means that each member of a team may earn a weekly bonus of some £2 10s. 0d. should the team be capable of reaching the once-weekly collection cycle. During the year the teams averaged this once-weekly collection for some four to five months.

The continual addition of new bins for new properties looks like overloading the teams in the very near future and the growing area covered by smoke control orders also gives cause for alarm, as to possible overloading, due to the very small number of men and machines employed on collection duties.

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 now satisfactorily controlled by a tracked bulldozer purchased during the year.

Because of the nearness of housing development, maximum precautions against infestations by flies or vermin are continually necessary and it is again gratifying to report the absence of complaints 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.

Costs and Statistics

Estimated total weight of household refuse collected	6,186 tons
Estimated weight per 1,000 population per day	13 cwts.
Average length of haul to tipping area	2 miles

	<i>Collection</i>			<i>Disposal</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost per ton	2	6	9	0	6	5	2	13	2
Net cost per 1,000 population	567	0	0	76	0	0	643	0	0
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,608	0	0	215	0	0	1,023	0	0
Gross expenditure	14,980	0	0	3,988	0	0	18,968	0	0
Net expenditure	14,472	0	0	1,938	0	0	16,410	0	0

Salvage Services

Waste board and paper continued to be collected, mainly by the salvage vehicle from shop and business premises. Pre-separation by the ashbin men and the use of trailers behind the refuse collection vehicles has been discontinued since the restriction on purchase of the waste paper.

Annual tonnages salvaged since the start of the paper salvage rounds are as follows:

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	1959 — 252	
1956 — 282	1960 — 269	
1957 — 223	1961 — 221	
1958 — 261	1962 — 179	



