

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Eccles Borough.

Contributors

Eccles (Greater Manchester, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES



REPORT

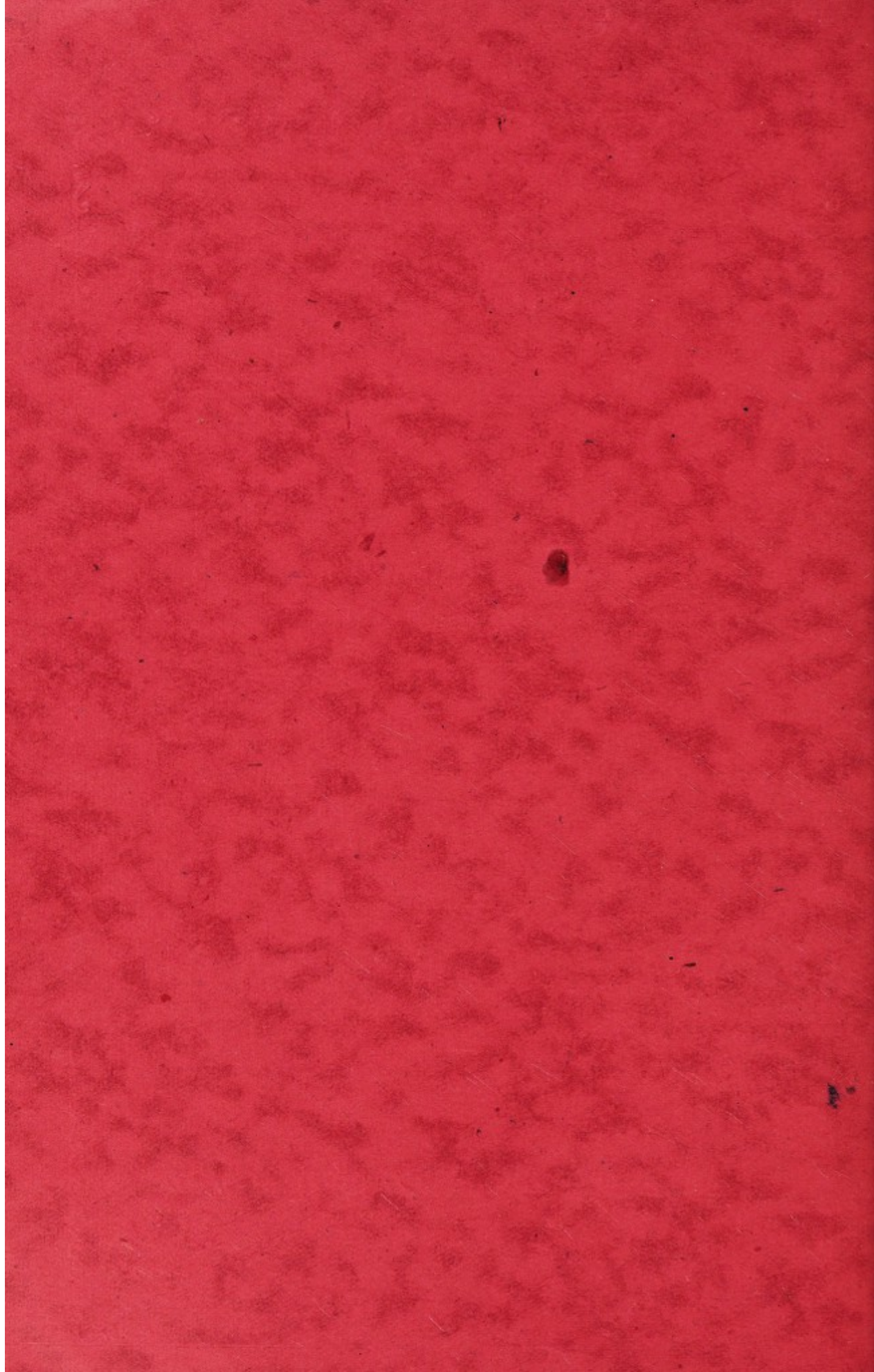
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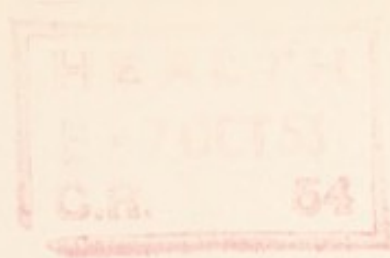
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

AND THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending December 31st, 1952





BOROUGH OF ECCLES



R E P O R T

OF THE

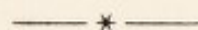
**MEDICAL OFFICER
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SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending December 31st, 1952

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Members of the Health Committee

as at 31st December, 1952.



The Mayor : Councillor H. P. KAY, J.P.


Chairman : Alderman J. McCANN.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. G. SMITH.

Aldermen : Mrs. N. E. HAYES, F.R.G.S.
P. LOMAX.
Mrs. M. O'KANE.

Councillors : Mrs. E. ATCHISON.
Mrs. E. BODDAN.
S. BUTLER.
J. PEARSON.
G. T. URWIN.

Town Clerk : G. O. JONES.



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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1952

— * —

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1952, which has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 of 22nd January, 1953.

The population of the Borough at a Census taken during 1951 was 43,927 and was estimated by the Registrar General to be 44,020 in 1952.

The birth rate of 15·8 per 1,000 of the population was higher than in either of the two previous years ; there were 694 live births and 24 stillbirths.

The death rate of 14·3 was the highest since 1945. There were 610 deaths ; of these 386 occurred in persons aged 65 years or over. For the fourth year in succession no deaths were attributable to child-birth. There were no deaths from measles, whooping cough, diphtheria or poliomyelitis. Deaths from influenza numbered 3 compared with 20 in the previous year. For the third year in succession no deaths from diarrhoea occurred in children under two years of age. Deaths of children under one year were 22, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 32 per 1,000 live births, the highest since 1949.

Except for 1948, the notifications of tuberculosis were the lowest for eleven years. Notifications of scarlet fever showed a marked decline from 91 in the previous year to 33, and measles notifications fell from 794 to 448. Whooping Cough was still fairly prevalent, 101 cases being notified, almost the same number as in the year previous. Cases of dysentery showed a remarkable falling off in number, there being 5 cases reported compared with 69 in the previous year ; no doubt the intensive food hygiene campaign helped to bring about this welcome reduction.

Following a meeting in January of representatives of interested organisations, a Home Safety Committee was set up in the Borough with the object of trying to reduce the large number of accidents that occur in the home ; an account of their work is given in the Report.

Considerable changes have occurred in the staff of the department during 1952 ; three additional Sanitary Inspectors and a Pupil Inspector left during the year to take up other posts and the clerical staff lost two of its members.

Five new members of the staff were appointed and the work has continued to be efficiently carried out.

Dr. J. M. D. Corrigan, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, deputised for me on a number of occasions during the year, and I would like to record my thanks to her for her helpful assistance.

I desire to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by Mr. Taylor and the Sanitary Inspectors and by Mr. Evans and the clerical staff of the Department, and to thank the members of the Health Committee and the Council for their consideration and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. V. STOCKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Eccles.
July, 1953.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Medical Officer of Health

A. V. STOCKS

M.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Vict.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector

H. R. TAYLOR, C.R.S.I., Cert. Insp. Meat & Food.

Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector

R. MARTIN, D.P.A.(London), C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat & Food.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

F. G. ASHCROFT, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat & Food
(Resigned 31/10/52)

J. S. OLDFIELD, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat & Food.
(Resigned 31/10/52)

A. NEWTON, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat & Food
(Resigned 31/12/52)

J. R. HODSON, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat & Food
(Appointed 1/12/52)

R. COLLEY, C.S.I.B., ~~Cert. Insp. Meat & Food~~
(Appointed 1/12/52)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

D. HURST (Resigned 30/9/52)

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk—J. W. EVANS

Miss D. BROUGHTON (Resigned 31/1/52)

R. COLLEY (Resigned 30/11/52)

P. W. COLLIER

Miss E. DICKENSON (Appointed 28/1/52)

Mrs. N. BULLOCK (Appointed 6/2/52)

B. WILKINSON (Appointed 31/12/52)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	3,417
Population (Census 1951)	43,927
„ (Estimated 1952)	44,020
Number of Houses and Flats, 1952	13,444
Rateable Value (December, 1952)	£283,229
Sum represented by a penny rate 1951/52	£1,120

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The area of the Borough is 3,417 acres. It extends from the Gilda Brook, which separates it from the City of Salford, westward for a distance of four miles to the boundary of Irlam U.D. Its southern boundary is the Manchester Ship Canal, from which it extends northwards for a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the boundaries of Worsley U.D. and Swinton & Pendlebury M.B.

The area is flat, its maximum height above ordnance datum being 136 feet in Half Edge Lane and its lowest point being below the 50-foot contour line in the neighbourhood of the old bed of the River Irwell at the west end of the Borough.

Barton Moss, which is about 75 feet above ordnance datum, has been drained and reclaimed by the Manchester Corporation Cleansing Department and now consists of fertile agricultural land, quite unsuitable for development owing to the difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation for buildings, the peat being 16 to 20 feet in thickness.

POPULATION.

The Population at the 1931 Census was 44,416 persons, and at the 1951 Census 43,927, a decrease of 489 persons. The estimated population for the year 1952, as computed by the Registrar-General, was 44,020.

At the 1931 Census there were 10,699 structurally separate dwellings, giving an occupation density of 4.15 persons per dwelling. At the end of 1952 the estimated total number of houses in the Borough was 13,444, giving an occupation density of 3.27.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupations in which the population of the Borough is employed comprise commercial, professional and clerical occupations, a large proportion of these persons being employed in Manchester. A large proportion of adult males are engaged in engineering and metal trades or are railway or transport workers, while a smaller number are engaged in textile trades, building, furniture making, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Population	41,270	41,740	43,870	43,980	44,370	43,700	44,020
Live Births—							
Males	431	446	410	380	351	309	369
Females	381	414	387	343	334	310	325
Total	812	860	797	723	685	619	694
Legitimate :							
Males	406	422	387	360	334	297	362
Females	362	396	367	332	315	292	312
Total	768	818	754	692	649	589	674
Illegitimate :							
Males	25	24	23	20	17	12	7
Females	19	18	20	11	19	18	13
Total	44	42	43	31	36	30	20
Birth Rate	19·6	20·6	18·1	16·4	15·6	14·2	15·8
Stillbirths :							
Males	15	13	14	12	10	14	10
Females	10	17	6	7	5	10	14
Total	25	30	20	19	15	24	24
Stillbirth Rate ..	29·0	33·0	24·0	26·0	21·0	37·0	33·0
Deaths :							
Males	271	299	277	295	293	299	309
Females	264	242	238	274	278	304	301
Total	535	541	515	569	571	603	610
Death Rate	12·9	12·9	11·7	12·9	12·9	13·8	14·3
Maternal Deaths:							
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes ..	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Infant Deaths ..	37	40	27	27	15	18	22
Infant Mortality Rates :							
All Infants	45·0	46·0	32·0	37·0	22·0	29·0	32·0
Legitimate ..	40·0	45·0	31·0	33·0	22·0	29·0	—
Illegitimate ..	136·0	71·0	46·0	129·0	28·0	111·0	—
Deaths from :							
Cancer	79	61	82	87	98	98	106
Measles	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Diarrhoea (under 2)	6	8	6	8	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	1	2	0	0

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1952.

(Provisional Figures)

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1952, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1951. (The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	RATE PER 1000 <i>Total Population</i>		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 POPULATION	RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales..	15.3	0.35	11.3	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.9	0.43	12.1	1.3	31.2
160 smaller Towns (est. resident popu- lations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1951	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.5	25.8
ECCLES	15.8	0.54	14.3	0.00	32.0

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT during the years 1921—1952.

Year	Popula- tion	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS		Stillbirth Rate	MATERNAL DEATHS	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Number	Year Rate	At All Ages Number	Rate	Other Causes
1921	44,960	887	19.7	72	78.0	520	11.5	1
1922	45,090	817	18.1	75	91.8	602	13.2	1
1923	45,270	791	17.7	42	53.1	490	10.7	2
1924	46,020	773	16.7	71	91.8	544	11.8	1
1925	45,960	793	17.2	54	68.0	509	10.9	3
1926	45,670	778	17.0	61	78.0	526	11.5	4
1927	45,390	709	15.6	43	60.6	577	12.7	1
1928	45,200	743	16.4	49	65.9	499	11.0	2
1929	45,040	682	15.1	47	68.9	597	13.2	1
1930	45,040	639	14.2	41	64.1	539	11.9	2
1931	44,770	606	13.5	51	84.1	524	11.7	0
1932	44,434	577	13.0	42	72.8	507	11.4	3
1933	44,942	536	11.9	28	52.2	486	10.8	2
1934	43,370	514	11.8	28	54.5	487	11.2	2
1935	42,900	533	12.8	23	41.6	498	11.6	3
1936	42,770	602	14.0	33	54.0	525	12.2	4
1937	42,560	626	14.7	41	65.0	573	13.4	1
1938	42,550	593	13.9	36	60.0	521	13.1	1
1939	42,630	586	13.7	22	37.5	541	12.7	2
1940	41,440	602	14.5	47	77.0	711	17.1	0
1941	40,910	561	13.7	51	90.0	614	15.0	0
1942	40,360	659	16.3	42	63.7	547	13.5	0
1943	40,090	637	15.8	35	54.0	491	12.2	0
1944	39,430	751	19.0	43	57.2	519	13.1	2
1945	39,440	628	15.9	42	66.0	568	14.4	1
1946	41,270	812	19.6	37	45.0	535	12.9	0
1947	41,740	860	20.6	40	46.0	541	12.9	1
1948	43,870	797	18.1	27	32.0	515	11.7	0
1949	43,980	723	16.4	27	37.0	569	12.9	0
1950	44,370	685	15.6	15	22.0	571	12.9	0
1951	43,700	619	14.2	18	29.0	603	13.8	0
1952	44,020	694	15.8	22	32.0	610	14.3	0

BIRTHS.

The number of children born during 1952 was 694, as compared with 619 during 1951 and an average of 737 over the preceding five years.

STILLBIRTHS.

The stillbirths number 24, the same as in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 33.0 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with 37 in 1951 and 21 in 1950.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1952 there were 22 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 32.0 per 1,000 births.

The infant mortality rate for the borough in 1951 was 29, in 1950 it was 22 and in 1949 it was 37.

The neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, the number of deaths occurring in the first month of life, was 10, giving a neonatal mortality of 14.0 per 1,000 live births, as against 18.0 for 1951.

The causes of death in the first year of life included 5 deaths from prematurity, 4 of which occurred in the first twelve hours of life and one at three days. There were 3 cases of asphyxia, 6 cases of pneumonia and 3 deaths due to congenital abnormalities. The remaining deaths were due to meningitis, convulsions and enteritis.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 610, compared with 603 in 1951 and an average of 560 during the five years 1947-51. The crude death rate was 14.3 per 1,000 of the population as against 13.8 in 1951. Deaths from cancer numbered 106, compared with 98 in each of the previous two years. Respiratory diseases, including pulmonary tuberculosis, accounted for 107 deaths, compared with 113 in 1951 and 92 in 1950.

There were no deaths from measles, whooping cough, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Thirty deaths occurred in infants or children under the age of 15 years ; 386 occurred in persons aged 65 or over.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the fourth year in succession there were no deaths attributable to childbirth in connection with the 718 live or stillbirths occurring in 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950-52.

	1950	1951	1952
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	14	20	15
Other Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Syphilitic Disease	2	2	1
Diphtheria	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	1	0
Cancer of Stomach	10	20	15
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	19	16	19
Cancer of Breast	11	9	9
Cancer of Uterus	4	4	4
Cancer of other sites	54	49	59
Leukaemia, Alukaemia	2	0	0
Diabetes	5	4	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	73	72	65
Coronary Disease, Angina	57	60	80
Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	13	6
Other Heart Disease	98	94	95
Other Circulatory Disease	23	35	46
Influenza	5	20	3
Pneumonia	17	23	23
Bronchitis	54	64	63
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	6	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	3	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	10	12	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	4	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	7	3	6
Other Causes	50	47	46
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	4	3
All other Accidents	9	10	14
Suicide	2	5	6
Homicide and Operations of War	0	1	0

INFANT MORTALITY—1948-1952.

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year.

Cause of Death	1948						1949						1950						1951						1952						
	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	1	—	2	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	2	—	1	2	6	1	2	—	1	2
Diarrhoea } Enteritis } Gastritis }	5	—	—	—	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Injury at Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atelectasis	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations..	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
Atrophy, Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Gravis.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	2	—
Acute Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Causes	4	1	2	—	1	—	6	—	2	1	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	27	5	5	2	6	9	26	1	4	5	3	13	15	5	5	2	1	2	18	4	5	2	4	3	22	6	4	—	6	6	6

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified, Number of Deaths from these Diseases, Number of Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the year 1952.

	CASES NOTIFIED.												
	YEARS :												
	Total Cases, all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	33	—	—	3	5	8	13	3	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—
Pneumonia—													
Acute Primary ..	32	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	11	8
Acute Influenzal ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	101	8	14	18	12	18	30	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	448	9	44	44	72	112	156	5	—	5	1	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary	30	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	15	2	3	4
Non-Pulmonary ..	11	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	1
TOTALS	672	21	61	68	90	140	204	14	4	28	12	17	13

	WARDS.								HOSPITAL		Total Deaths
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total Cases re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	3	4	5	2	2	5	2	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—											
Acute Primary ..	6	4	3	3	5	—	7	4	8	—	23
Acute Influenzal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Ophth. Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	14	14	6	7	17	13	20	4	—	—
Measles	64	66	33	58	63	90	41	33	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Pulmonary	7	2	2	4	2	4	5	4	—	—	15
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	3
TOTALS	98	93	61	77	85	115	75	68	16	—	41

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 672 notifications of infectious disease during the year, as against 1189 notifications during 1951.

MEASLES.

Deaths and Case Mortality, 1946—1952.

	0—1 Years			1—2 Years			2—3 Years			Over 3 Years		
	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000
1946.....	5	0	0·0	20	0	0·0	25	0	0·0	133	0	0·0
1947.....	29	0	0·0	74	0	0·0	98	0	0·0	542	0	0·0
1948.....	23	0	0·0	47	0	0·0	69	0	0·0	427	0	0·0
1949.....	12	0	0·0	62	1	16·1	62	0	0·0	278	0	0·0
1950.....	19	0	0·0	43	0	0·0	56	0	0·0	295	0	0·0
1951.....	28	0	0·0	73	0	0·0	133	0	0·0	560	1	1·7
1952.....	9	0	0·0	44	0	0·0	44	0	0·0	351	0	0·0

An epidemic of measles occurred during the closing months of 1952 and continued during the first three months of 1953. There were 794 notifications of the disease in 1951 and 448 in 1952. The previous outbreak occurred in the autumn and winter of 1950/51.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Deaths and Case Mortality, 1946—1952.

	0—1 Years			1—2 Years			2—3 Years			Over 3 Years		
	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000
1946.....	4	0	0·0	8	0	0·0	8	0	0·0	35	0	0·0
1947.....	22	0	0·0	16	1	62·5	20	0	0·0	88	0	0·0
1948.....	20	0	0·0	20	1	50·0	13	0	0·0	114	0	0·0
1949.....	17	1	58·8	20	0	0·0	15	0	0·0	87	0	0·0
1950.....	12	0	0·0	10	0	0·0	18	0	0·0	92	0	0·0
1951.....	13	0	0·0	10	0	0·0	12	0	0·0	67	0	0·0
1952.....	8	0	0·0	14	0	0·0	18	0	0·0	61	0	0·0

101 cases of whooping cough were reported this year, against 102 cases in 1951.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that no cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough during 1952. During the year 342 children had a primary immunisation as against 629 in the previous year. The fall in diphtheria cases and in deaths from the disease in the country generally has been so dramatic in recent years that there is the danger that parents may consider that immunisation is no longer a vital necessity. The fact is, that in some respects, it is more important than ever before.

In the days when diphtheria was prevalent, most children who did not contract the disease acquired a natural immunity to it because of the presence of diphtheria in the community. This was due to repeated small doses of infection, insufficient to produce the disease but sufficient to establish immunity to it.

Under the conditions that now exist, children are more susceptible than formerly, because of this lack of natural immunity. If large numbers of children were left unimmunised, the introduction of diphtheria into the community could cause a rapid and dangerous spread of the disease.

Parents who desire to have their children immunised against diphtheria may choose between having this done by the family doctor or having it done at the clinics by the County Council medical staff. Treatment is free, and where the family doctor carries it out, a reimbursement is made by the County Council on the basis of record cards submitted by the doctor. Infants should receive a primary immunisation in the first year of life, preferably about the eighth or ninth month, and because the effect of immunisation gradually fades further reinforcement injections should be given when the child commences school life. Further reinforcement injection is desirable about the age of ten years. Arrangements can be made for these reinforcement injections at the clinics or by the family doctor.

During 1952, 374 children received reinforcement injections of whom 139 were under five years of age and 235 over the age of five.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons Inoculated each year. New Cases.

Year of Birth	Year Inoculated :														Total aged 15 and over	GRAND TOTAL					
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939			1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	Total
1952	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
1951	200	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218
1950	37	252	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
1949	20	90	208	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344
1948	16	17	61	373	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495
1947	35	31	26	100	331	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	553
1946	12	69	14	25	142	339	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	629
1945	2	50	35	10	28	95	277	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501
1944	—	64	32	8	44	30	136	304	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623
1943	1	28	19	2	61	22	43	94	246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517
1942	—	5	7	2	54	62	40	41	87	222	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535
1941	—	—	6	2	33	56	48	23	33	85	209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	496
1940	—	2	—	6	12	29	47	38	46	42	165	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	502
1939	—	1	2	4	—	13	48	34	63	93	146	128	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565
1938	—	1	—	11	2	—	12	23	65	72	136	74	56	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	488
1937 to 1926	—	1	2	27	—	2	13	41	136	316	784	702	426	225	405	847	50	89	107	4173	Total aged 15 and over
	342	629	414	596	735	678	692	602	681	831	1455	1020	515	261	405	847	50	89	107	10949	GRAND TOTAL

VACCINATION.

During the year 303 successful primary vaccinations against smallpox were carried out and there were 111 successful re-vaccinations.

The recent outbreak of smallpox in a severe form in the West Riding of Yorkshire has once again drawn attention to the fatal character of this disease, particularly in those who have no protection against it by means of previous vaccination.

Infant vaccination gives a measure of protection to the individual for many years ; should the disease be contracted it is usually in a modified form and a fatal issue is not likely.

Another reason for having infants vaccinated is that should vaccination subsequently become necessary either during an epidemic on account of the person coming into contact with a case of smallpox or because of entry into one of the services, the reaction to vaccination tends to be more severe if the patient has never been previously vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was a decrease in the number of notifications of scarlet fever, 33 cases being reported in 1952 against 91 in 1951. The disease continues to be of a mild type.

DYSENTERY.

Five cases of dysentery were reported during the year as against 69 cases in 1951. They were all single isolated cases.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of poliomyelitis was reported during the year. This was a youth of 20 years. The disease was of the paralytic type.

FOOD POISONING.

On the 23rd June, 1952, during a routine inspection of the canteen at a local mill, it was found that two female members of the kitchen staff had been ill over the week-end, following a works picnic to Blackpool on Saturday, the 21st June. The symptoms, abdominal pain and diarrhoea, suggested food poisoning.

A list of the names and addresses of the one hundred and four people who had made the trip was obtained, and it was found that thirty-three of these had similar symptoms. Thirty-one people were interviewed ; the other two were away from home. They had only had two common meals, lunch at a restaurant near Blackpool, and tea at a restaurant in Blackpool. From various case histories, the lunch was suspected as having caused the food

poisoning, particularly when information obtained resulted in the tracing of another party who had also had lunch in the same restaurant. Of sixty-six members of this party, twenty-eight were similarly affected.

Specimens of urine and faeces were taken from as many affected persons as possible and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital. Where affected persons lived outside the borough, the local authorities of the districts in which they lived were contacted. The first specimens of faeces were taken three days after consumption of the suspected meal. Fifteen first samples were taken ; of these eight were positive, and the causal organisms were subsequently identified as *Clostridium Welchii* serological type 7. This is strong presumptive evidence of infection from a common source. Experience has shown this organism is likely to be found in twice-cooked meat or gravy.

The lunch consisted of :—

Soup :

Turkey : Roasted on Friday evening and allowed to cool in kitchen until served.

Sausage : Cooked on Friday, allowed to cool in the kitchen, and stored in the refrigerator until re-heated for lunch.

Gravy : Made from stock obtained from chickens after roasting on Friday and allowed to stand overnight. Next morning fat was removed, and liquid made into gravy, which was kept warm on the stove until served.

Potatoes, peas and carrots.

Pudding and/or fruit tart.

Cl. Welchii is an anaerobic organism. Conditions during preparation of food stuffs as reported above are ideal for the growth of this anaerobic organism, since cooking drives off air, and the presence of certain reducing substances in meat favours the initiation of anaerobic growth, whenever the organisms are present in the meat in its raw state. To guard against this, steps should be taken to either avoid the pre-cooking of meat dishes in catering establishments, since this method provides conditions favourable to the growth of the organisms, or to provide efficient refrigerating machinery to cool down the cooked food quickly enough to prevent the growth of the organisms.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 33 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year, against 41 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary in 1951, this being a decrease of 8 pulmonary and an increase of 7 non-pulmonary over the previous year. Details of the cases in age groups are given below.

New Cases and Mortality, 1952.

Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
5—10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	1	5	—	1	—	2	—	1
25—35	3	5	1	1	5	1	—	1
35—45	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—55	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
55—65	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and over..	2	3	—	1	1	3	1	—
Totals ..	13	20	5	6	8	10	2	3

Distribution of Notifications in Wards.

Wards	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
Barton.....	7	1	8
Eccles	2	2	4
Irwell	3	1	4
Monton	4	1	5
Patricroft	2	2	4
Trafford	4	1	5
Westwood Park	6	—	6
Winton	5	3	8
Borough	33	11	44

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1935-52.

Year.	New Cases			Deaths		
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total
1935	32	15	47	14	4	18
1936	41	27	68	24	3	27
1937	45	15	60	23	5	28
1938	46	25	71	27	6	33
1939	47	18	65	21	—	21
1940	35	14	49	24	5	29
1941	14	12	26	23	6	29
1942	54	22	76	26	—	26
1943	40	10	50	13	7	20
1944	32	14	46	20	6	26
1945	42	9	51	16	1	17
1946	35	14	49	26	2	28
1947	55	9	64	26	8	34
1948	38	3	41	14	1	15
1949	44	6	50	19	2	21
1950	52	7	59	17	3	20
1951	41	4	45	22	1	23
1952	33	11	44	18	5	23

SAFETY IN THE HOME.

During 1952, 130 persons who had sustained accidents in their homes in the Borough, were conveyed by ambulance to hospital.

The age distribution was as follows :—

9 cases occurred in children under 3 years.

49 " " " 3 to 15 years.

42 " " persons 15 to 60 years.

27 " " " over 60 years.

3 " " " (age unknown).

The causes of the accidents may be summarised as follows :—

Falls	Scalds	Burns	Wounds	Others	Electric Shock	Miscellaneous
71	11	5	19	19	1	4

Further details of the accidents are as follows :—

FALLS :

26—cause not known.

1—in yard.

1—against fireplace.

10—down stairs.

Ages :

3, 3, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 11, 11, 14, 30, 32, 53, 58, 60, 61, 62, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 85 (two ages unknown).

70.

(age unknown).

3, 4, 11, 19, 27, 43, 60, 75, 79 (one age unknown).

FALLS :	Ages :
11—down steps.	5, 16, 18, 34, 36, 38, 48, 61, 65, 69, 73.
2—on icy pavement.	6, 26.
1—on fire curb.	1½.
4—on broken glass.	4, 10, 26, 82.
7—from chairs.	2, 4, 5, 34, 48, 59, 81.
5—from wall.	4, 5, 7, 10, 10.
1—from swing.	8.
1—from cycle.	12.
1—from tree.	9.
SCALDS :	
5—cause not known.	4, 9, 10, 13, 47.
2—boiling water.	11 mths., 39.
1—overturned cup of tea.	6.
1—burst hot water bottle.	38.
1—exploding pressure cooker.	15.
1—from kettle.	60.
BURNS :	
2—cause not known.	2, 68.
1—fall on fire.	5.
1—blowback from fire.	28.
1—blowback from gas oven.	13.
WOUNDS :	
3—cause not known.	26, 45, 61.
1—self-inflicted.	70.
4—cut hand.	3, 9, 11, 12.
1—fish bone in throat.	57.
1—knife slipped cobbling shoes.	27.
2—head injuries.	31, 37.
1—cut with knife.	79.
1—cut temple.	5.
1—hit by stone.	3.
1—sewing needle in finger.	29.
1—cut eye through fall on glass.	7.
1—stick in throat.	4.
1—eye injury.	70.
OTHER INJURIES :	
19—cause not known.	2, 2, 4, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 27, 30, 35, 42, 54, 57, 67, 71.
ELECTRIC SHOCK :	
1—exploring under floor.	10.
MISCELLANEOUS :	
1—blowback from boiler.	60.
1—poisoning, aspirin overdose.	73.
1—swallowed tablets.	1½.
1—submerged in bath.	2.

The Health Committee considered the question of prevention of accidents in the home at a meeting in September, 1951.

It was decided to seek affiliation to the Home Safety section of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, with a view to a local Home Safety Council being established, and at the November meeting it was decided to take steps to call a meeting of representatives of interested organisations for the purpose of setting up a local Home Safety Committee.

The Inaugural meeting was held in the Town Hall on the 24th of January, 1952, and was attended by the Mayor, the Mayoress, the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and forty-eight interested persons. The principal speaker was Mrs. W. E. Duncan, Manager of the Home Safety Department of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

An Executive Committee was formed with the following aims :

- (i) To find out what organisations in the Borough would welcome a speaker on "Home Safety."
- (ii) To provide a panel of speakers.
- (iii) To ascertain the incidence of accidents occurring in homes in the Borough.
- (iv) To provide for posters, literature and other means of propaganda.
- (v) To consider measures of preventing home accidents, otherwise than by education of the public.

Alderman Mrs. M. M. C. Kemball, J.P., was appointed Chairman and Councillor Mrs. E. Boddan Vice-Chairman. The Medical Officer of Health agreed to act as Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

The Executive Committee held five meetings during the year.

An Exhibition in connection with Prevention of Accidents due to Fire in the home was arranged with the co-operation of the Fire Brigade at the Fire Station, Liverpool Road, Eccles, from May 3rd to 17th inclusive, and was attended by 1,913 persons.

The Committee gave detailed consideration to the question of provision of fire guards in homes.

Arrangements were made during the year to supply lecturers to organisations desiring to have a talk on Home Safety, and a number of well-attended lectures took place during the year.

Statistics of local accidents in the home were submitted at the meetings of the Committee together with information supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

GENERAL

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

All pathological specimens, as well as samples of milk for bacteriological examination, were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10. During the year a total of 397 examinations were made at the laboratory.

Month	Diphtheria		Ice Cream					Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	
	Total	+	Total	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total	+
January	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
February	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
June	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
July	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
August	5	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—
September	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
November	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Totals	103	—	8	6	—	—	2	7	—

Various Investigations.

Milk, Turbidity Test	..	..	..	..	..	9
Milk, Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	..	66	
Milk, Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	..	66	
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	112
Urine	..	..	..	..	..	4
Blood	..	..	..	..	..	10
Synthetic Cream	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vegetable Soup	..	..	..	..	..	1

PUBLIC BATHS.

There are two swimming pools, the larger pool containing approximately 66,000 gallons and the smaller pool 52,000 gallons. The water from both pools is driven by an electrically-operated pump to three 8 ft. Bell's Pressure Filters, being automatically dosed with alum and soda en route. After filtration, the water is warmed and aerated, chlorine gas is added, and then it is returned to the pools. The filters are capable of dealing with 28,000 gallons per hour, and the whole of the water in the two baths can be passed through in four hours. The treatment of the water is controlled by regular estimations of the *pH* value and amount of available chlorine.

In addition to the two bathing pools there are 20 slipper baths for males and 16 for females, which are well patronised.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water from Swimming Baths.

Date	Origin of Sample	COLIFORM ORGANISMS :	
		Found in	Not found
16/1/52	Large Plunge	100 ml.	—
30/1/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
20/2/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
25/3/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
14/5/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
14/5/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
28/5/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
28/5/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
10/6/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
10/6/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
9/7/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
9/7/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
30/7/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
30/7/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
3/9/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
3/9/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
18/9/52	Large do.	—	100 ml.
18/9/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
8/10/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
18/11/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.
11/12/52	Small do.	—	100 ml.

Result of Chemical Analysis from Swimming Bath.

Date	Origin of Sample	pH value	Residual Free Chlorine (p.p.mill.)	Appearance	Free Chlorine
16/1/52	Large Plunge	7.3	0.5	Clear	Present
30/1/52	Large do.	7.3	0.5	do.	do.
20/2/52	Large do.	7.7	1.0	do.	do.
25/3/52	Large do.	7.3	0.3	do.	do.
14/5/52	Small do.	7.3	1.0	do.	do.
14/5/52	Large do.	7.4	0.72	do.	Trace
28/5/52	Large do.	7.3	0.4	do.	Nil
28/5/52	Small do.	7.2	0.8	do.	Present
10/6/52	Large do.	7.3	0.2	do.	Trace
10/6/52	Small do.	7.3	0.4	do.	Present
9/7/52	Large do.	7.3	0.2	do.	Trace
9/7/52	Small do.	7.3	0.4	do.	Present
30/7/52	Large do.	7.2	0.6	do.	Trace
30/7/52	Small do.	7.2	0.5	do.	do.
3/9/52	Large do.	7.4	0.4	do.	Nil
3/9/52	Small do.	7.3	0.6	do.	Present
18/9/52	Large do.	7.5	0.4	do.	Nil
18/9/52	Small do.	7.5	0.6	do.	do.
8/10/52	Small do.	7.1	0.92	do.	Present
18/11/52	Small do.	7.4	0.7	do.	do.
11/12/52	Small do.	7.7	0.6	do.	do.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Lancashire
County
Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

- (1) *Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.*

Infant Consultation.

Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Post-Natal Clinic.

First and third Fridays in each month, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

- (2) *St. Mary Magdalene's School, Catherine Street, Winton.*

Infant Consultations.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

- (3) *Congregational Schoolroom, Clarendon Road, Eccles.*

Infant Consultations.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

School Clinics.

- (1) *Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles.*

Minor Ailments Clinic.

Daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Dental Clinic.

Monday and Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Inspection Clinic.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, by appointment.

Foot Clinic.

Thursday, 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., by appointment.

Wart Clinic.

By appointment.

Immunisation Clinic.

Friday, 11 a.m.

(2) *Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.*

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Third Thursday in each month, 2-30 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic.

Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orthoptic Clinic.

Monday to Friday, by appointment.

Immunisation Clinic.

First, third and fifth Monday in each month,
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Regional
Hospital
Board.

Chest Clinics.

Stretford Memorial Hospital (Telephone number
CHOrlton 3804).

By appointment only.

Hope Hospital, Eccles Old Road, Salford 6
(Telephone number ECCles 1511).

By appointment only.

All appointments in the first instance must be
made through Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Manchester
Regional
Hospital
Board.

Venereal Diseases Clinic, Salford.

Males. Monday to Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Thursday, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Friday, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sunday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females. Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sunday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

No change in the hospital accommodation for the area has taken place during the year ; general cases are admitted to Park Hospital and the Eccles & Patricroft Hospital, while chronic cases are admitted to Bridgewater Hospital. A large number of cases from the district are also received by the various hospitals in Manchester and Salford.

Cases of infectious diseases and puerperal pyrexia are admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford, and Monsall Hospital, Manchester, while cases of smallpox are sent to the Florence Nightingale Isolation Hospital, Bury.

PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3 and 4).
Eccles Corporation Act, 1901.
Eccles (Housing of the Working Classes) Order, 1902.
Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
Part 7. Sections 85 and 86.
Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2).
Pet Animals Act, 1951.
Rag Flock and Other Materials Act, 1951.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Sections 14 and 16).

Bye-laws, Regulations, etc.

Houses let in Lodgings.	New Streets and Buildings.
Good Rule and Government.	Barbers' and Hairdressers' Weekly
Closing Order	Half-Holiday Order, 1927.
(Butchers' Shops).	Employment of Children.
Closing Order	Nursing Homes.
(Boot and Shoe Shops).	Improvement of Housing
Smoke Abatement.	Conditions.
Nuisances.	Eccles Fish & Chip Friers' Weekly
Slaughter Houses.	Half-Holiday Order, 1939.
Common Lodging Houses.	Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
Offensive Trades.	Section 15 (Cleanliness).

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year, 127 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, of which 119 were found to be satisfactory. 85 were samples of milk, of which 23 were formal samples and 62 informal, while 34 informal samples and 8 formal samples of other food were taken. The foods sampled were as follows :—

	Number of Samples.	Number unsatisfactory.
Milk	85	4
Cream, Synthetic	2	—
Fish Cakes	3	—
Ice Cream.. .. .	9	—
Sweets	1	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—
Herbal Tablets.. .. .	1	—
Sulphur Tablets	1	—
Beer (Mild)	1	—
Coffee (French)	1	—
Nut Mixture	1	—
Paste (Chicken and Beef) ..	1	1
Paste (Salmon).. .. .	1	1
Soft Drink Powder.. .. .	1	—
Sponge Mixture	1	—
Compound Juniper Pills ..	1	—
Iodised Throat Tablets	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	2	2
Cheese (Processed)	1	—
Cheese (Spread)	1	—
Cydapple	1	—
Flour (Self-Raising)	1	—
Honey	1	—
Jam	1	—
Jelly (Table)	2	—
Lemon Barley	1	—
Sauce (thick)	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	—
Vegetable Soup	1	—
Catarrh Pastilles	1	—
	<hr/> 127 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>

Milks, Samples Nos. 1856, 1860 and 1861.

These formal samples represented three out of six churns of farmers' milk, and on analysis they were found to contain 2.90, 2.70 and 2.65 per cent. of fat, respectively. On comparison with the minimum presumptive limit of 3.0 per cent. for fat of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, they were 3.3, 10.0 and 11.6 per cent. deficient in fat, respectively. Their non-fatty solids contents also came below the 8.50 per cent. minimum presumptive limit of the above Regulations, but their freezing points showed this not to be due to the presence of extraneous water. The average fat content of the whole six churns was, however, satisfactory, and the farmer was advised to seek advice with a view to improving the quality of his milk.

Salmon Paste, Sample No. 1918.

This formal sample, on analysis, was found to contain only 38.2 per cent. of fish, and on comparison with the Food Standards (Fish Paste) Order, 1951, which requires fish paste to contain not less than 70 per cent. of fish, was 45.4 per cent. deficient in fish. Legal proceedings were instituted, and at the hearing the defendants were fined £5 and ordered to pay £3. 13s. 6d. in costs, *i.e.* fines totalling £8. 13s. 6d.

Chicken and Beef Paste, Sample No. 1919.

This formal sample was found to be deficient 4.2 per cent. in meat content on a 55 per cent. basis. The manufacturer was cautioned.

Tincture of Iodine, B.P., Samples Nos. 1924 and 1927.

Informal sample No. 1924, on analysis, was found to contain 5.13 per cent. weight in volume of iodine and 5.44 per cent. weight in volume of potassium iodide. The British Pharmacopoeia specifies this product to contain 2.5 per cent. weight in volume each of iodine and potassium iodide. The sample is thus approximately twice the stipulated strength. Accordingly, the shop was visited and formal sample No. 1927 procured. There was, however, only one bottle left in the shop and only the iodine content could be determined. This was found to be 4.67 per cent. weight in volume, and on comparison with the standard of 2.50 per cent. weight in volume of iodine demanded by the British Pharmacopoeia it was 86.8 per cent. over strength. This, in my opinion, was not a very serious offence, and the manufacturers, on interview, gave an undertaking to the effect that they would exercise a stricter control over the manufacture of their products.

Milk, Sample No. 1931.

This informal sample was found to be deficient 4.1 per cent. in non-fatty solids. Freezing point (Hortvet) 0.514°C . The supplier was visited, but no explanation as to how water had gained access to the milk could be found. All subsequent samples were found to be genuine.

Ice Cream.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, came into operation on 7th July, 1952, requiring ice cream to contain not less than 4 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar, and 5 per cent. milk solids other than fat. Nine samples were submitted during the year, and all were found to satisfy the above Order on analysis. Their average composition was 9.9 per cent. fat, 13.4 per cent. sugar, and 8.2 per cent. milk solids other than fat, thus showing that products considerably superior to that required by law were being sold.

Swimming Bath Waters.

A total of 21 swimming bath waters were examined and all contained a small excess of free chlorine over that present as chloramines. This indicates that chlorination is keeping pace with pollution and that no danger exists of any infection by the pathogenic micro-organisms of water-borne diseases.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and by the Refuse Collection Department during the year 1952.

An appreciable amount of work has been done in the matter of repairs to property in spite of the ever-increasing cost of labour and materials, but depreciation is rapidly outpacing repairs to old property and the provision of new houses.

Propaganda work continues. Addresses have been given on health and sanitary topics to interested persons, and attempts have been made to arouse the interest of others by posters, leaflets, etc.

The inspection of food-preparing establishments and food shops is an important branch of our work, and the fact that no case of illness, suggestive of contaminated food manufactured or prepared within our district, is evidence of the thorough manner in which this duty is discharged and demonstrates the willing co-operation and efforts of food handlers.

During the latter half of the year, a Survey of all on-licensed public houses in the district was made and copies of the report were submitted to the Licensing Justices and the brewery companies. It is pleasing to record that many of the improvements suggested have already been carried out and other work is now in progress.

Difficulty has again been experienced in maintaining a regular collection of house refuse, due to men leaving our service for cleaner and more lucrative employment.

While nothing of an exceptional nature has transpired, I think there will be found in these pages evidence of work of a useful character having been accomplished.

I express my appreciation for the support and consideration extended by the Public Health Committee and my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. TAYLOR,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Eccles.
1953.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

HOUSING

Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year :

- (a) Total, inc. numbers given separately under (b) (temp.)
 - (i) By the Local Authority 34, 24 Flats
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities —
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 17
- (b) With *State Assistance* under the Housing Acts :
 - (i) By the Local Authority (temp.) —
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons —

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

- (i) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 2,112
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . . 2,112
- (ii) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 19
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . . 19
- (iii) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 5
- (iv) 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 2,107

2. Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 1,469

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

(A)—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 114 |
| (ii) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | 156 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

(B)—Proceedings under Public Health Act :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 164 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners.. .. . | 189 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

(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 | 5 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

The total number of inhabited houses and flats in the Borough is 13,444.

The following table gives the number of houses built and the number demolished for the years 1926 to 1952, inclusive. There are 13 reconstructed temporary buildings at the Gun Site, Chatsworth Road, used for housing 18 families.

Year	Built by Local Authority		Built by Private Enterprise		Houses Demolished
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	
1926	72	—	36	—	15
1927	19	—	37	—	24
1928	78	—	46	—	69
1929	137	—	16	—	34
1930	26	—	3	—	29
1931	21	—	68	—	40
1932	—	—	69	—	14
1933	12	—	55	—	20
1934	112	—	85	—	68
1935	1	—	234	—	46
1936	82	—	251	—	76
1937	—	—	202	—	28
1938	2	—	294	—	10
1939	158	—	224	—	34
1940	—	—	—	—	49
1941	—	—	—	—	62
1942	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	8
1944	—	—	—	—	10
1945	—	—	—	—	5
1946	34	—	8	—	4
1947	97	—	9	—	23
1948	83	—	10	—	3
1949	161	—	1	—	2
1950	130	—	—	2	5
1951	101	—	18	—	3
1952	34	24	17	—	1
TOTAL	1360	24	1683	2	682

Sanitary Administration.

During the year, 1,333 inspections were made, 3,496 defects or nuisances discovered, and 3,536 defects or nuisances abated, involving 4,204 re-inspections. In carrying out this work, 938 informal notices and 281 statutory notices were served, and 571 owners and contractors were interviewed.

The following is a list of the Statutory Notices served and abated during the year :—

	Served	Abated
Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	17	22
Section 93	144	163
Section 39	3	4
Section 103	3	—
Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	114	156
	<hr/> 281	<hr/> 345

Sanitary Conveniences.

The estimated number and variety of Sanitary Conveniences in use at the end of the year were as follows :—

Fresh-water flushed closets	16,798
Waste-water flushed closets	26
Fresh-water flushed latrines	8
Pail closets	43
Dustbins	14,360
Baths	9,130

Water Supply.

The Manchester Corporation gave a continuous and adequate supply of water during the year. There was no occasion for restriction in its use by house-holders.

218 complaints of waste water due to burst pipes and defective fittings were made to the Water works Department.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested :—

(a) Council houses	7
(b) Other houses	8

In 15 cases the Local Authority carried out disinfestation by spraying with Zaldecide, and in 11 cases a Manchester firm of fumigators carried out disinfestation by Hydrogen Cyanide of the household effects.

During the year 53 visits were paid to premises by the disinfectors for the purpose of disinfecting, following cases of infectious disease. 15 visits were made for the purpose of disinfestation, of which 8 were private premises and 7 were Corporation premises. A sum of £16. 14s. 6d. was recovered from tenants towards the cost of these disinfestations.

Disinfection.

29 library books were delivered to the department for disinfection.

During the year the department sold 459 bottles and 8 gallons of Izal, 158 bottles of Vermicine, and 230 boxes and 26½ lbs. of beetle powder ; whilst 148 bottles of Izal were given free in cases of infectious disease.

A charge of 6d. has been made on each bottle, which sum is returnable to the purchaser on the return of the empty bottle, but very few purchasers will return the bottle after use.

Complaints.

During the year 1,783 complaints were received by the department, of which 153 were by letter and 1,630 by telephone or by personal visits to the department.

Offensive Trades.

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are two rag and bone dealers and one tripe boiler.

Theatres and Cinemas.

There are six such places of entertainment in the Borough. These were inspected during the year and no defects were found.

Stables and Piggeries.

There are 19 stable premises and 33 premises where pigs are kept.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Number of Registered Premises .. 3

Number of Inspections 19

Number of Samples taken 10

Details of samples taken are as follows :—

APPROPRIATE TESTS :

Sample No.	Material	Chlorine Test (parts per 100,000)	Oil and Soap Test %	Soluble Impurities %	Trash Content %	Dust Index	Oil %	Insoluble Impurities %	Total Impurities %	Remarks
1	Coir Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	Satisfactory
2	Bed Feathers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	do.
3	Woollen Flock	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
4	Rag Flock	8	3.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	do.
5	Cotton Felt	—	—	—	3.1	1.4	2.2	—	—	Unsatisfactory (excess oil)
6	Cotton Felt	—	—	—	3.5	1.5	1.3	—	—	Satisfactory (repeat, No. 5)
7	Rag Flock	10	2.5	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
8	Woollen Mixture Felt	10	4.0	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	do.
9	Woollen Felt	14	1.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	do.
10	Woollen Flock	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
	Requirements of appropriate Tests ..	30	5.0	1.8	7½	3.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	

Mortuary.

The mortuary was used on 45 occasions for the reception of bodies.

Shops Act.

There are 933 occupied shops in the Borough, classified as follows :—

Artists' Materials	1	Jewellers	8
Auctioneers	1	Leather Goods	2
Bread & Confectionery	40	Millinery	11
Butchers	51	Motor Accessories	8
Boots & Shoes	19	Mixed Business	96
Boot & Shoe Repairers	14	Newsagents & Tobacconists ..	32
Chemists	14	Off-Licences	47
Cafes & Snack Bars	14	On-Licences	48
Cycle Dealers	8	Opticians	3
Cooked Meats	1	Outfitters	46
Corn Merchants	3	Photographers	5
Coal Order Offices	2	Piano Dealers	2
Dyers & Cleaners	11	Pet Stores	2
Drapers	30	Pawnbrokers	3
Decorators	13	Sanitary Fittings	2
Electric & Radio Appliances ..	18	Stationery & Fancy Goods....	14
Engineers' Tools	2	Sweets & Tobacco	52
Fish & Chips	36	Sewing Machines	1
Fishmongers	4	Sports Equipment	1
Florists	4	Surgical Appliances	2
Funeral Directors	3	Tripe Dealers	3
Fents	1	Tobacconists	3
Gas Appliances	1	Upholsterers	1
Grocers	78	Wardrobe Dealers	10
Greengrocers	54	Woodworkers' Supplies	2
Hardware	37	Wools	2
House Furnishers	13	Wholesale Dealers	7
Hairdressers	47		

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences were issued under the above Regulations :—

Milk Distributors	126
Supplementary Licence (Pasteurised)	10
" " (Sterilised)	9
" " (T.T. Pasteurised) ..	10
Dealer's Licence (Sterilised)	126
" " (Pasteurised)	79
" " (T.T. Pasteurised) ..	32
" " (Tuberculin tested) ..	14
Pasteuriser	1

Supervision of Milk Supply.

143 visits have been made to Registered Dairies and Milk Shops. The domestic supplies continue to be exclusively bottled designated milk—pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin-tested. The Borough has not yet been included in a “Specified” Area (in which the sale of loose and/or raw milk is prohibited).

It is pleasing to report a decrease in the number of complaints received of contamination of milk bottles and of the return of dirty bottles to the distributors by the general public.

The deposit of empty bottles and crates on footpaths—with risk of fouling of such by dogs—still continues. All distributors were circularised in 1951, and asked to discontinue this practice.

Vehicles used by distributors in the district have now been provided with means of preventing milk from being unnecessarily exposed to heat, and from contamination, under Regulation 30 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Three Notices were served under the Regulations and necessary work carried out during the year.

The only “Pasteurising” plant in the Borough has been further improved during the year—by the re-conditioning of the can-washer and by the replacement of all wide-mouthed bottles with narrow-mouthed bottles and overlapping aluminium caps—which again anticipates a regulation which will come into operation probably within the next two years.

85 samples of milk were submitted to the Borough Analyst, and 141 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Registration of Premises for the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream and Preserved Foods.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, SECTION 14.

The following is a list of the types and number of premises for which certificates have been granted under the above Acts:—

Manufacture of Ice Cream	.. .. .	4
Sale of Ice Cream	.. .. .	41
Manufacture of Sausages	.. .. .	12
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Meat		16
Manufacture of Preserved Meat	.. .. .	8
Manufacture of Preserved Fish	.. .. .	39
Manufacture of Water Ices	.. .. .	18
Sale of Water Ices	.. .. .	44
Sale of Wrapped Ice Cream	.. .. .	63

Of the seven premises registered in 1951 for the manufacture of ice cream, one manufactures "hot-mix" ice cream and six "cold-mix" and, of the latter, three have discontinued manufacturing during the year 1952. The manufacture of "hot-mix" ice cream ceased in the middle of the year.

Nine samples of ice cream were submitted to the Borough Analyst, and eight samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

In addition to necessary improvements carried out in premises as above, by virtue of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 (adopted in the Borough), seven persons selling ice cream from vehicles in the Borough were registered and, by informal action previous to registration, all vehicles were provided with overall roof covers; enclosed sides fitted with sliding windows for serving re-painted where necessary; provision was made in the vehicles for "sanitising" utensils, and a supply of hot water, soap and towels for personal washing carried at all times.

Other suppliers of ice cream sold in the Borough are from manufacturers of national repute whose premises and methods are known to be satisfactory and whose products are sampled frequently in the district where their premises are situated.

Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Hawkers : Greengrocery ..	3	}	11
Shell Fish	1		
Ice Cream	7		

National Assistance Act, 1949.

Section 50 of the above-mentioned Act imposes on the Local Authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the Authority.

During the year five burials were effected at a total cost of £73. 11s. 3d., the deceased persons being four adults and one child. A total of £42. 0s. 6d. was recovered towards the cost of the burials. The funeral arrangements were made by the department.

National Assistance (~~Amendment~~) Act, 1951.

Section 47 of the above-mentioned Act gives Local Authorities power to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

During the year two cases were dealt with ~~under the above Section~~ and in each case the patient voluntarily agreed to their removal without recourse to a Court Order.

Canal Boats.

There were no inspections of Canal Boats during the year. The boats delivering coal to the wharfs here are day boats and are not occupied by any person. The other traffic on the Canal consists of those boats passing through the district without stopping.

Diseases of Animals Act.

One suspected case of Swine Fever was reported. This was not confirmed.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

The cleansing and maintenance of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Committee.

The following is a list of the Conveniences cleansed and maintained by the department :—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Accommodation for Females.</i>	<i>Accommodation for Males.</i>
Bus Station, Lane End	6 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s and 6 Urinal Stalls
Trafford Road	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 3 Urinal Stalls
Peel Green	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 2 Urinal Stalls
Winton Library	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 3 Urinal Stalls
Barton Bridge, Barton Lane	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 6 Urinal Stalls
Cab Stand, Wellington Road	Nil	3 Urinal Stalls
Patricroft Bridge	Nil	5 Urinal Stalls
Waggon & Horses, corner of New Lane	Nil	4 Urinal Stalls
Monton Green	Nil	4 Urinal Stalls

The following urinals, which are accessible to the public, are also cleansed by the department :—

Blue Bell Hotel, Monton.
Park Hotel, Monton.
Royal Oak Hotel, Barton Lane.

Much damage has been done again in the Conveniences during the year. 170 defects were reported, and the cost of repairing amounted to £78. 0s. 8d.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health.

(including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of :		Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
			Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	40	45	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	199	228	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	4	—	—
TOTAL		243	277	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found.

(If Defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

Particulars (1)	Line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found :				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were insti- tuted
		Found (3)	Remed. (4)	Referred :		
				To H.M. In- spector (5)	By H.M. In- spector (6)	
Want of cleanliness.....	4	17	17	—	1	—
Overcrowding	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature..	6	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	7	4	4	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	6	6	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :						
(a) insufficient	9	2	2	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	4	4	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)....	12	5	3	—	2	—
TOTAL		39	37	—	5	—

There are 16 out-workers in the Borough.

FOOD INSPECTION.

FOOD SURRENDERED.

	Tins	Packets	Lbs.	Jars
Beef	912	—	2½	—
Cheese	—	24	—	—
Chicken	13	—	—	—
Coconut	4	—	—	—
Fish	218	—	—	—
Fish Cake and Paste ..	14	—	—	25
Fruit	1,946	—	54½	4
Ham	189	—	—	—
Jams	512	—	2	3
Juices	21	—	—	—
Kidney Fat	—	10	—	—
Lemon Filling	40	—	—	—
Milk	157	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	—	—
Madeira Cake	—	13	—	—
Macaroni	1	—	—	—
Ox Cheeks	—	33	—	—
Puddings	—	—	1	—
Pork	12	—	9	—
Rabbit	31	—	—	—
Spaghetti	6	—	78	—
Sauce	—	—	—	1
Soups	52	—	—	—
Sago	—	—	56	—
Turkey	6	—	—	—
Tongue	29	—	—	—
Tomatoes	291	—	—	—
Veal	42	—	—	—
Wafer Creams	1	—	—	—
Vegetables	492	—	—	—

Inspections.

Licensed Premises	90
Bakehouses	91
Butchers' Premises	136
Food Premises	392
Food-preparing Establishments	123
Food Inspections	134
Fish Friers	112
Factories	273
Houses let in Lodgings	9
Ice Cream Shops	105
Milkshops and Dairies	143
Marine Store Dealers	3
Out-Workers' Premises	21
Offices	3
Stables and Piggeries	106
Schools (Sanitary Conveniences)	42
Theatres and Cinemas	11
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	102
Visits re Shops Acts	64
Visits re the suitability of tenants for Corpora- tion houses	9
Visits re Rats and Mice	547
Visits re Refuse Collection	101
Test applied to Drains	270
Owners and Contractors seen	571
Houses Measured	1
Smoke Observations	41
District Inspection of Houses	1,333
Re-Inspection of Nuisances, &c.	4,204
Samples	215
Ashbins	927
Caravans	1
Miscellaneous	49
Markets	72
Visits re Rag Flock Act.	19
Hawkers	20
Conveniences	6

Nuisances and Other Work.

Defective house drains	41
„ ventilating shafts to drains.. ..	2
„ gullies	3
„ soil pipes	1
„ water closets	108
„ eavesgutters and spouting	203
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes ..	1
„ sink waste pipes	17
„ sinks	14
„ dustbins and lids	1,000
Accumulation of manure or rubbish ..	3
Defective handrails to stairs.. ..	10
„ house floors	103
„ ceilings	17
„ skirting boards	11
„ plastering of ceiling and house walls..	267
„ washboilers	9
„ window frames, etc.	60
„ sashcords to windows	78
„ fireplaces and ranges	62
„ brickwork of house walls	2
„ wood sills	6
„ doors	41
„ steps.. .. .	8
„ chimney stacks and pots	37
„ paving of yards and passages ..	20
„ roofs	323
„ flues	7
„ yard walls	25
„ stone sills to windows.. ..	11
„ yard gates	12
Dampness of house walls	116
Want of pointing of house walls ..	69
Want of pointing round doors and window frames	76
Windows not made to open	6
Miscellaneous	120
Dirty houses	4
Houses verminous	3
No permitted number in Rent Book..	4
No name and address of M.O.H. ..	4
Reports to Surveyor	8
Reports to Manchester Corporation (re waste of water)	218
Factories (want of cleansing)	3
Emission of excessive smoke	3

Defects found in Premises where Food is Prepared, Stored or Sold.

Insufficient or no hot water.. .. .	7
Notice "Wash Your Hands" not exhibited ..	54
Absence of adequate hand-washing facilities ..	13
Absence of adequate washing facilities for crockery and utensils	10
Absence of towels, soap, etc.	3
Absence of cloakroom or clothes storage facilities	1
Defective sinks	2
Defective or insufficient drainage.. .. .	12
Rodent or insect infestation of premises	14
Defective walls, floors, ceilings	60
Walls, floors, ceilings in need of cleansing or re-decoration	50
Tiling around "dirty" areas	3
General maintenance	10
Food not protected from contamination	33
Inadequate food storage facilities.. .. .	8
Want of impervious and/or readily cleaned sur- faces for preparation of food	14
Want of protective clothing or clothing (dirty)..	11
Unsatisfactory methods of food handling.. ..	1
Defective crockery	2
Utensils not capable of being properly cleansed	10
Inadequate ventilation	16
Defective or insufficient refuse bins	11
Refuse accumulations	4
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	19
Manufacture, storage or sale of food on un- registered premises	7
Hawkers of food not registered	7
Food Bye-Laws—name on stall	2
Milk Regulations contraventions.. .. .	3
Meat Regulations contraventions	1
Ice Cream Regulations contraventions	5
Merchandise Marks Act—contraventions	13

Shops Act, 1950, and Regulations.

Contraventions :

Hours of Working	2
Forms/Notices not displayed	5
Insufficient ventilation	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

The improvement in the collection of House Refuse was continued during the year. The labour position improved a little, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining casual labour to work during the period of annual holidays and to replace men who were absent through sickness.

During the year men were off sick on 33 occasions, which meant a loss of 3,539½ working hours, as compared with 30 occasions and 5,428 working hours in 1951.

Absenteeism accounted for a further loss of 1,038½ working hours during the year, as against 636 working hours in 1951.

The number of loads of refuse and salvage removed during the year was 9,690 as compared with 9,412 during 1951, the weight of refuse being 15,445 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. as compared with 14,040 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr. for 1951.

A sum of £131. 0s. 9d. was charged for the removal of Trade Refuse.

There are four S.D. Freighters and three "Dennis" waggons engaged in the collection of refuse. The following is a list of the vehicles, the dates purchased, and the cost :—

No. 2	.....	1936	.....	£552
No. 6	.....	1939	.....	£615
No. 3	.....	1947	.....	£888
No. 5	.....	1949	.....	£910
No. 7	.....	1950	.....	£910
No. 8	.....	1950	.....	£995
No. 1	.....	1952	.....	£1187

The number of employees in this department is as follows:—

- 1 Foreman ;
- 8 Drivers ;
- 7 Leading Hand Loaders ;
- 21 Loaders.

The types and value of material salvaged during the year are given herewith. The figures have been supplied by the Manager of the Sewage Works, who deals with refuse disposal :—

	Weight				Income		
	T.	c.	q.	lb.	£	s.	d.
Baled Tins	265	9	0	0	980	10	3
Baled Paper	268	8	3	15	2391	18	0
Bottles	39	7	1	0	236	3	6
Textiles	55	7	1	14	219	2	5
Broken Glass	139	16	1	0	241	4	4
Iron, Steel	68	17	2	0	223	14	1
Non-ferrous Metals	6	2	0	10	541	4	4
Bones	4	12	2	0	32	7	6
Other Goods	9	5	0	0	5	15	8
Cinders, etc.	—				240	7	7
	857	5	3	11	£5112	7	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year 501 properties were inspected under the above Act, classified as follows :—

Local Authority's premises	29
Dwelling Houses	150
Business Premises, etc.	290
Agriculture	32
	<hr/>
	501

	TYPE OF PROPERTY:				Total (5)
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	Agri- cultural (3)	All other (inc. business premises (4)	
1. Total number of properties	29	12,702	33	1,708	14,472
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 :					
(a) notification ..	(a) 9	46	—	15	70
(b) survey or otherwise	(b) 20	104	32	275	431
3. Number of properties inspected (see Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by rats.	Major 1	—	1	4	6
	Minor 2	32	10	12	56
4. Number of properties found to be serious infested by mice	8	24	—	27	59
5. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	11	33	1	33	78

121 properties were found to be infested as follows :—

Major Infestation (Rats)	6
Minor Infestation (Rats)	56
Major Infestation (Mice)	59

The total number of treatments undertaken by the Rodent Operator employed by the department was 78.

A sum of £130. 5s. 3d. was recovered towards the cost of these treatments and a further sum of £2. 6s. 0d. was received for the sale of sticky traps.

ASHBINS.

Under the Municipal Ashbin Scheme, a total of 1,105 ashbins were supplied during the year, of which 82 were for newly erected houses. The department sold 58 ashbins at a cost of £80. 8s. 9d. to the owners.

Great difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the year in obtaining delivery from the makers owing to the shortage of steel. During the first three months of the year we were unable to obtain any ashbins, but for the remaining nine months we were readily supplied.

Since the commencement of the Scheme in 1949, the department has purchased 4,077 ashbins, of which 424 were for newly erected houses, 510 were sold and 3,143 were for replacement of defective ashbins.

KITCHEN WASTE.

The amount of Kitchen Waste collected and sold during the year was 140 tons 7 cwts. and the income was £448. 16s. 6d. compared with 183 tons 12 cwts. in 1951 and an income of £551. 17s. 9d.

Below is given the amount of Kitchen Waste collected each year since the work commenced in December, 1942 :—

	Weight			Income		
	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
1942 (1 month)	9	5	1	16	4	2
1943	351	16	3	615	14	3
1944	462	5	1	750	6	2
1945	408	18	2	659	7	7
1946	272	9	0	439	7	2
1947	152	12	3	246	1	1
1948	149	12	1	241	5	0
1949	201	2	0	465	18	7
1950	207	4	0	562	9	7
1951	183	12	0	531	17	9
1952	140	7	0	448	16	6
	2539	4	3	£4977	7	10

The amount collected and sold each month during 1952 was as follows :—

	Weight			Income		
	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
January	13	2	0	39	6	0
February	13	2	0	39	6	0
March	13	17	0	41	11	0
April	10	17	0	32	11	0
May	13	18	0	41	14	0
June	9	12	0	28	16	0
July	10	8	0	31	4	0
August	6	16	0	23	16	0
September	12	9	0	43	11	6
October	12	19	0	45	6	6
November	11	6	0	39	11	0
December	12	1	0	42	3	6
	140	7	0	£448	16	6

Comparative Summary of Work done from 1932 to 1952.

Year	Loads	Weight of ashbin refuse removed			Total Weight of refuse removed	Average cost per ton	Cost of Manual Labour		Cost of Haulage		Total Cost
		Carts	Fords	Dennis and S.D. Freights			£	s.	£	s.	
1932	6286	T. c. q. 366 14 3	T. c. q. 4036 3 0	T. c. q. 5806 9 2	T. c. q. 10279 10 3	s. d. 7 4	£ s. d. 2008 19 0	£ s. d. 1746 1 7	£ s. d. 3755 0 7		
1933	6741	995 14 2	3435 14 2	6286 17 1	10873 12 3	6 7	1987 10 1	1619 16 8	3617 6 9		
1934	6922	503 2 2	3312 12 2	7358 9 1	11174 4 1	6 8	2169 1 0	1574 15 10	3743 16 10		
1935	6946	131 11 0	3411 14 0	8155 5 0	11698 10 0	7 2	2342 9 7	1760 18 3	4103 7 10		
1936	7100	38 17 0	2698 3 0	7773 15 2	10510 15 2	8 2	2496 17 10	1784 17 7	4281 15 5		
1937	7695	31 18 0	1818 7 1	8691 1 2	10541 6 3	8 8	2600 5 0	2008 7 6	4608 12 6		
1938	8268	—	1144 8 0	9077 13 2	10222 1 2	9 7	2766 11 8	2128 2 2	4894 13 10		
1939	9122	—	1048 13 0	9877 19 2	10926 12 2	10 0	3011 15 4	2429 4 5	5440 19 9		
1940	8554	—	231 5 0	10461 5 0	10692 10 0	10 9	3223 0 2	2525 8 10	5748 9 0		
1941	7679	—	252 6 0	11570 15 1	11823 1 1	9 2	2982 5 3	2443 5 2	5425 10 5		
1942	8647	828 12 3	402 3 3	13051 7 0	14282 3 2	8 5	3406 2 11	2626 1 8	6032 4 7		
1943	8341	152 7 1	—	12845 5 0	12997 12 1	9 7	3519 15 7	2709 3 2	6228 18 9		
1944	7661	416 10 3	—	10104 9 1	10521 0 0	13 5	3912 17 1	2652 2 1	6564 19 2		
1945	8310	790 9 0	—	10630 7 2	11800 11 0	12 1	4206 14 0	2916 16 5	7123 10 5		
1946	9457	826 2 0	—	14148 1 2	14974 3 2	11 7	5476 9 3	3220 9 6	8696 18 9		
1947	9763	387 0 3	—	14589 19 0	14976 19 3	12 2	6041 15 2	3042 11 9	9084 6 11		
1948	10119	—	—	15451 18 2	15451 18 2	12 8	6570 4 8	3275 11 9	9845 16 5		
1949	10903	—	—	16080 7 0	16080 7 0	14 1	7495 15 3	3816 4 2	11311 19 5		
1950	10438	—	—	15159 18 2	15159 18 2	15 7	7946 12 3	3907 19 7	11854 11 10		
1951	9412	—	—	14040 13 1	14040 13 1	17 3	8051 19 7	4047 4 1	12099 3 8		
1952	9690	—	—	15445 12 3	15445 12 3	19 7	9486 9 1	5126 17 10	14613 6 11		





