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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector



1956

BOROUGH OF ECCLES



REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1956

BOARD OF HEALTH



REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

Chief Public Health Inspector

1926

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

on

31st December, 1956

His Worship The Mayor :

Alderman J. BIRCH

Deputy Mayor :

*Alderman J. McCANN

Alderman R. BENSON

†Alderman Mrs. E. BODDAN

Alderman C. FLANAGAN

‡Alderman Mrs. M. O'KANE

‡Alderman J. WALKER, J.P.

‡Alderman O. WILLIAMS

Councillor D. W. ANDERSON

Councillor S. P. BAGNALL

Councillor C. G. BALDWIN

Councillor T. CUSACK

Councillor G. K. EDWARDS

Councillor Mrs. M. J. HEMBROUGH, J.P.

Councillor C. E. JOHNSON

‡Councillor M. H. LEWIS

‡Councillor P. LOMAX

Councillor E. MATHER

Councillor J. P. McDUGALL

‡Councillor Mrs. I. M. M. MILLS

Councillor Mrs. M. A. MOORE

Councillor F. M. NOLAN

Councillor G. NOLAN

Councillor J. PEARSON

Councillor C. R. REVANS

‡Councillor Mrs. C. D. RHODES

Councillor W. ROCHFORD

Councillor H. RUSHFORTH

‡Councillor J. G. SMITH, C.C.

Councillor W. SULLIVAN

Councillor J. H. TOOLEY

Councillor A. H. WALSH

*Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee.

†Deputy Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee.

‡Members of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIS J. ELWOOD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Belf), D.P.H.(Eng.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

Public Health Inspectors :

W. BLACK, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food

C. L. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food

P. W. COLLIER, C.S.I.B., Appointed 1.7.56

A. PRESCOTT, C.S.I.B., Appointed 1.7.56

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk—J. W. EVANS

D. A. JONES

P. W. COLLIER (Resigned 30.6.56)

Miss C. GREEN (Resigned 17.10.56)

Mrs. E. K. AXON (Appointed 22.10.56)

Miss M. TONGE (Appointed 3.1.56)

Disinfectant/Rodent Officer :

F. SHEPHERD

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1956

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report on the health of the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1956, as made to the Minister of Health in accordance with Statutory requirements; the report has been drawn up in accordance with directions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 19/56 dated 11th December, 1956.

The form of presentation of the report has been slightly altered from previous years in that the various statistical tables have been collected together at the end of the report for your ready reference, while the main body of the report is not unduly weighted with statistical matter. With most of these tables you will already be familiar, but the opportunity has been taken of introducing one or two new ones.

The Borough was fortunate in its infant mortality experience in 1956. Only 7 infant lives were lost, giving an infant mortality rate of 10.0 per 1,000, which is an extraordinarily low rate for any district, but especially so in the industrialised Manchester area.

Cancer is becoming more prominent as a cause of death, and it is therefore imperative that medical advice should be sought by those in middle or later life if suspicious symptoms make their appearance. In 1956, 123 deaths were due to this cause, representing 16.6% of all deaths in the Borough. Much research has been concentrated over many years on this strange and terrible disease, and it is therefore of great significance that the recent report of the Medical Research Council (which had been prepared after surveying evidence from many investigations in different countries) draws attention to tobacco smoking as a cause of lung cancer. The death rate from cancer of the lung among men who have been heavy cigarette smokers is nearly 40 times that which obtains among non-smokers. Clearly, therefore, the risk to health which smoking carries should be made plain to all, and every effort should be made to discourage young people from taking up the habit.

Some dysentery outbreaks are becoming all too common, particularly among our infant scholars, and 67 cases of this mild but troublesome and highly infectious disease were notified during 1956. Attention is drawn in the body of the report to the importance of the habit of handwashing, after visiting the toilet, which is the only effective means of breaking the chain of infection.

In this connection one might mention that a high proportion of the schools in Eccles (particularly the non-controlled schools) are sadly deficient in handwashing facilities. During the year all the schools in Eccles were visited personally and a comprehensive report on their shortcomings in this and other respects was submitted to the Divisional Education Officer. In some schools action has been taken to ameliorate the deficiencies, but the general position in most is highly unsatisfactory.

In Table IX the tuberculosis experience of the Borough over the past 20 years is set out, and it is appropriate to express appreciation of the excellent co-operation of the Housing Department and of the Housing Committee in re-housing families in which a case of tuberculosis occurs. There is no doubt that the enlightened policy of the Corporation in regard to these unfortunate cases has had an influence on the incidence of this disease in Eccles.

It is pleasing to note that all 123 samples of Food and Drugs taken during the year 1956 were found to be satisfactory. The regular and unobtrusive activity of the Department in this field doubtless contributes to ensuring that the consumer gets safe and wholesome food.

The accompanying report of the Chief Public Health Inspector goes out over the name of Mr. H. R. Taylor, who has now retired after many years in your service. I should like to take this opportunity of wishing him a long and happy retirement, and of thanking him and his successor Mr. R. Martin and the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty throughout the year. To the Members of the Health Committee and of the Council my thanks are due for your continued confidence and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WILLIS J. ELWOOD, *Medical Officer of Health.*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,417
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,927
Population (Estimated 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,420
Number of Houses and Flats, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,279
Rateable Value (December, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£456,824
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1955/56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,810

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, westwards 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 and 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-feet 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 1956 as computed by the Registrar General, was 43,420.

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 the Trafford Park industrial area. Many adult males are engaged in engineering and metal trades or are railway or transport workers, while a smaller number is engaged in textiles and building trades. Adult female workers are employed in clerical work and in textile and distributive trades.

BIRTHS (See Tables I and II)

The number of live births during 1956 was 690 (339 males and 351 females) as compared with 622 during 1955. This gives a live birthrate of 15.9 per 1,000 population, which is substantially higher than the rate for the previous year (14.3) and shows a slight increase on the average rate (15.1) for the five years 1951/55.

STILLBIRTHS (See Table I)

The stillbirths numbered 13. The stillbirth rate was 18.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, as compared with 28.0 in 1955 and 23.6 in 1954.

INFANT MORTALITY (See Tables 1 and II)

During 1956 there were only 7 deaths of infants under one year of age, which gives an infant mortality rate of 10.0 per 1,000 live births. This is an extraordinarily low infant mortality rate, which has never been approached before in the history of the Borough. The infant mortality rate for the Borough in 1955 was 33.0, and the average rate for the five years 1951/55 was 29.8. The rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 23.8.

The neonatal deaths, i.e. the number of deaths occurring in the first month of life, were 3, giving a neonatal mortality of 4.3 per 1,000 live births, as against 21.0 for 1955.

The causes of death in the first year of life were 1 case pneumonia, 2 cases of suffocation (within the first 24 hours of life) and 4 from other causes.

DEATHS (See Tables I to IV)

The number of deaths at all ages during the year was 740, compared with 801 in 1955. The crude death rate was 17.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 18.4 in 1955. In recent Annual Reports it has been pointed out that from the beginning of 1953, on instructions from the General Register Office, deaths of persons occurring in hospitals for the chronic sick are attributed to the district in which the hospital is situated, irrespective of the original place of residence of the person concerned. The only hospital for the chronic sick within this Borough is Bridgewater Hospital. The inclusion by the Registrar General of the deaths which have occurred in this Hospital, in calculating the death rates for the district, has weighted unfavourably the crude death rates for 1953 and succeeding years. Such deaths numbered 245 in 1953, 283 in 1954, 300 in 1955 and 255 in 1956. Under arrangements previously existing, however, some of these deaths would have been included in any case; comparison with previous years has, therefore, been somewhat difficult.

It is pleasing, therefore, to note that in 1956 for the first time the "comparability factor" for deaths which the Registrar General has calculated for each district takes into account the presence in any district of a chronic sick hospital. For Eccles the comparability factor is 0.81, and when the crude death rate of 17.0 is multiplied by this factor we get an adjusted death rate of 13.7 per 1,000 which it is legitimate to compare directly with the *adjusted* death rates of neighbouring districts and which presumably we can compare with the *adjusted* death rates for Eccles for each of the years to come.

No deaths occurred during the year from measles, diphtheria or whooping cough. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, numbering six, were the second lowest ever recorded, and there was one death from other forms of tuberculosis. There was one death from poliomyelitis.

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis totalled 68. Deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were 27, against 27 in 1955, and from other forms of cancer were 92 against 141 in 1955.

Fifteen deaths occurred in infants or children under the age of 15 years; 542 occurred in persons aged 65 or over.

Accidental deaths totalled 19, compared with 17, 25, 20, 17 and 14 in the previous five years.

An analysis of the deaths from accidental causes in 1956 shows that 12 were due to falls, 2 were due to moving vehicles and 5 to other causes.

Six of the accidents occurred at home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths attributable to childbirth in connection with 703 live and stillbirths occurring in 1956. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 0.56 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

CANCER

The number of deaths which have been due to this cause (including leukaemia) in recent years has been as follows :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cancer of stomach	15	26	17	22	9
Cancer of lung, bronchus	19	31	23	27	27
Cancer of breast	9	16	10	14	15
Cancer of uterus	4	6	5	8	7
Cancer of other sites	59	50	62	70	61
Leukaemia, aleukaemia... ..	—	—	5	1	4
Totals	<u>106</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>123</u>

This gives for 1956 a cancer mortality rate of 2.83 per 1,000 compared with 3.27 per 1,000 in 1955. The national rate for 1956 was 2.27 per 1,000 for men and 1.89 per 1,000 for women.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 387 notifications of infectious disease (including tuberculosis) during the year, as compared with 1,194 during 1955.

The distribution of these cases as between various age groups and in the various wards of the town is shown in Table V, while in Table VI the infectious diseases experience of 1956 is seen along with that of the preceding 21 years.

There were 67 cases of sonne dysentery compared with 5 in 1955 and 304 in 1954. Twenty-four of these cases were in the 5—10 year age group, and 31 of the 67 occurred in Winton ward. The control of this mild but highly infectious disease is extremely difficult among young children. It appears to spread directly from child to child through personal contact and through the medium of inanimate objects such as toys, pencils and lavatory seats. The provision of adequate washing facilities in all our schools (with hot as well as cold water) is the first essential. The inculcation of the habit of hand-washing after visiting the toilet should be so effective that this becomes an automatic routine about which the child does not need to think.

Seven cases of poliomyelitis (5 paralytic, 2 non-paralytic) were notified, and one of the paralytic cases died. This is the highest incidence for any single year in Eccles since the epidemic of 1947 when there were 46 cases. In accordance with the practice recommended by the Ministry of Health, "home and garden" quarantine for 21 days was imposed on child members of each family in which a case occurred.

The incidence of no other infectious disease was high during the year; in fact the total number of cases notified (387) was the lowest for more than 20 years. For the fifth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Statistical particulars relative to the incidence of tuberculosis are given in Tables VII, VIII and IX. It will be seen that 21 new cases were notified during the year (20 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory), and that there were 7 deaths (6 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory). From Table VII it will be seen that the death rate from tuberculosis in 1956 was a little higher in Eccles (0.16 per 1,000) than in England and Wales (0.12 per 1,000).

During the year an effort was made to revise thoroughly the register of cases of tuberculosis which is maintained in the Department. The result of this revision is apparent in Table VIII, from which it will be seen that there were, as at the end of 1956, 195 persons in Eccles suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, and a further 31 suffering from the non-respiratory form of the disease.

Modern methods of treatment very dramatically reduced the death rate from this disease, as can be seen from Table IX. Unfortunately, however, it happens in some cases that though the treatment prolongs life for many years it does not effect complete cessation of activity of the disease and the patient passes into a stage of chronic infectivity. Such sufferers from tuberculosis have a moral duty to the community to ensure that they do not pass on their infection to others.

We must never forget that respiratory tuberculosis in its active stage is an infectious disease to which young children and adolescents are particularly susceptible.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

This is advised at about 3 months of age. Infant vaccination gives a measure of protection to the individual for many years; should the disease be contracted subsequently it is generally in a modified form and a fatal issue is unlikely.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations done in the District during 1956 and the previous year :

	1956	1955
(a) Number of primary vaccinations	298	212
(b) Number of re-vaccinations	82	52
(c) Number of infants under 1 year included in (a) ...	244	178

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents have the choice of having children immunised from the age of four months

- (1) by a " triple " vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus;
- (2) by a " combined " vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough ;
- (3) against whooping cough only ;
- (4) against diphtheria only.

In the case of " triple ", " combined " or whooping cough immunisation, three injections are given at intervals of not less than one month.

These protective injections are given free of charge at Clinics and by general practitioners at their surgeries. The County Council pays a fee to general practitioners for sending in a record card containing particulars of these immunisations.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year :

	Primary	Reinforcing
Whooping Cough only	4	—
Diphtheria only	47	534
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough " combined " ...	89	6
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus " triple "	282	1
Total diphtheria immunisations included above ...	418	541

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Under arrangements made by the County Council in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, parents of children born in the years 1947-54 inclusive were invited to register their children for vaccination with the newly produced British vaccine against poliomyelitis. 1,712 Eccles children were so registered, and by the end of the year the vaccination of 187 of them (by two injections) had been completed.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents of children about to leave school may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis, and to their being vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine if the skin-test shows them to be susceptible to this disease.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act, as amended in 1951, gives power to remove compulsorily to hospital or Part III accommodation persons in need of care and attention, which they are unable to provide for themselves and which they are not receiving from other persons.

Action is only taken as a last resort when a person is in an advanced state of neglect and is unwilling to go voluntarily.

During the year an order was granted for the removal of a man aged 80 years who was living alone. This man's person and clothing were filthy, as were the rooms in which he was living. He was removed to Bridgewater House and subsequently transferred to Hospital.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACTS 1937-1953

Thirty-three medical examinations of persons for admission under the above Act were made during the year.

SAFETY IN THE HOME

Including the Annual General Meeting held in the Town Hall on 12th January, 1956, at which Mr. R. Cooke, of Salford Home Safety Committee gave an interesting address dealing with the many cases of accidents and stressing in particular the association between tiredness and the risk of accidents occurring, four meetings of the Eccles Home Safety Committee were held during the year.

In addition to Press reports of the meetings of the Committee, advertisements on various aspects of safety in the home have been inserted in the local paper, and a considerable amount of publicity material—posters, leaflets and book markers have been purchased and distributed. A special effort was concentrated on the National Home Safety week, 5th to 11th November.

The Eccles Old People's Welfare Association held a carnival in July and a vehicle was entered in the procession which displayed the theme of Road Safety and Home Safety under the slogan "Accidents happen in a Flash". Over 1,000 leaflets were distributed to the public along the route of the procession.

The number of cases which were conveyed to hospital by ambulance during the past four years as a result of home accidents was as follows :—

			1956	1955	1954	1953
Total cases in children under 3 years	...	...	26	20	21	14
Total cases in children 3 to 15 years	...	...	33	60	38	35
Total cases in persons 15 to 60 years	...	...	42	43	45	45
Total cases in persons over 60 years	...	...	29	21	31	24
Total cases in persons of unknown age	...	...	21	8	3	9
			<u>151</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>127</u>

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

				<i>Falls</i>	<i>Scalds</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Wounds</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1956	...	...	...	80	10	7	32	22	151
1955	...	...	...	72	9	9	46	16	152
1954	...	...	...	80	14	9	8	27	138
1953	...	...	...	67	9	8	15	28	127

It is pleasing to note that 1956 is the first year since the formation of the Eccles Home Safety Committee in which the number of accidents in the home does not show a rise on the total for the previous year.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Pathological specimens, as well as samples of food for bacteriological examination are sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, 10, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Regent Road, Salford, 5.

PUBLIC BATHS

There are two swimming baths, the larger pool containing approximately 66,000 gallons, and the smaller pool 52,000 gallons. The water from both pools is circulated by an electrically-operated pump to three 8-ft. Bell's Pressure Filters, which are capable of dealing with 24,000 gallons per hour. *En route* to the filters the water is chlorinated, and alum is added. After filtration, soda is added, and the water is heated and aerated. The whole of the water in the two baths can be passed through in five hours. The treatment of the water is controlled by regular estimations of the pH value and the 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.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES
(Lancashire County Council)

SERVICE	SITUATION	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE
ANTE-NATAL	Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (a.m. by appointment only).
CHILD WELFARE	1. Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft. 2. St. Mary Magdalene's School, Catherine Street, Winton. 3. Abbey Grove, Eccles.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
CHIROPODY	Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
DENTAL	Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles. (Tel. ECC 2386)	By appointment.
IMMUNISATION	1. Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles. 2. Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	Monday 11 a.m. (by appointment). At any Child Welfare Clinic Session.
MINOR AILMENTS	Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12 noon (School Medical Officer in attendance Monday).
OPHTHALMIC	Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
ORTHOPAEDIC	Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
ORTHOPTIC	Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
POST-NATAL	Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	First and Third Fridays in every month. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
SPEECH THERAPY	Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES
(Regional Hospital Board)

SERVICE	SITUATION	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE
CHEST CLINIC	Hope Hospital, Eccles Old Road, Salford, 6.	By Appointment.
VENEREAL DISEASE	St. Luke's Clinic, 11, Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester, 3.	Monday 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Tuesday 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thursday 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

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

PERMISSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890 (Parts 2, 3, and 4)
 Eccles Corporation Act, 1901
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part 7, Sections 85 and 86)
 Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924
 Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2)
 Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1)
 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Sections 16 and 22)
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 (Section 13 and 14)

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

										<i>Date of coming into force</i>
Barbers' and Hairdressers' Weekly Half-holiday Order 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24th Oct., 1927
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31st Aug., 1954
Closing Order (Butchers' Shops)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th June, 1922
Closing Order (Boot and Shoe Shops)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd Feb., 1916
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th March, 1934
Control of Dogs at night-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th April, 1927
Eccles Fish and Chip Friers' Weekly Half-holiday Order 1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th May, 1939
Fouling of Footways by Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st June, 1952
Good Rule and Government (Spitting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6th Aug., 1920
Good Rule and Government (Littering)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4th Dec., 1931
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26th March, 1950
New Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st June, 1939
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th March, 1934
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st Oct., 1956
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16th Dec., 1929

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the sanitary conditions of the Borough, and the refuse collection service, for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

During the year, the desire of the townspeople to improve their knowledge of public health matters was again apparent in the continuing requests for talks and film shows from members of the staff.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, which became fully operative in July, called for thorough inspections of all food premises in the Borough.

The extensive duties, which culminated in the making of the Barlow Street/Cawdor Street Compulsory Purchase Order early in 1957, occupied a great deal of the time of the Inspectors and clerical staff in the last three months of the year. The reward for these efforts was the confirmation of the Order, with only one modification.

The ideal of a weekly collection of domestic refuse from all premises in the Borough was realised during the last three months of the year, following the introduction of a bonus scheme.

It is pleasing to report that, in spite of the extra demands made on the time of all members of the staff, routine inspections of the various types of premises have continued.

I express my appreciation for the generous encouragement and consideration extended by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and my thanks to all the staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. Taylor,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance (Table XII)

The rehousing of all families from the Gower St./Henry St., Clearance Area was completed in April, 1956, and the area was cleared of all buildings by the middle of the year. The worst of the Individual Unfit Houses included in the Housing Programme were represented. Since September, survey and inspection of the proposed Barlow St./Cawdor St., Area has continued, and the Area was declared a Clearance Area in October, 1956.

(b) Sanitary Defects and Disrepair (Tables XIII and XIV)

The number of dwelling houses inspected during the year shows a marked increase over 1955. The number of complaints investigated was 910, and, as a result of notices served, 634 houses were "made fit".

(c) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (Table X)

Only 8 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. It is now obvious that, so far as this area is concerned, this Act has failed in its primary object, which was to provide a financial stimulus to the owners of property to carry out necessary repairs.

The effects of the Rent Act, 1957, will be awaited with interest.

(d) Houses Let-in-Lodgings

Several houses which were let-in-lodgings, or occupied by more than one family, were inspected during the year. Most of the houses were, with respect to facilities provided for the households accommodated therein, so far defective as not to be reasonably suitable for occupation by those households. Notices were served under Section 11 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, on the persons having "control" of the houses.

(e) Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises

(i) Disinfection

During the year 28 houses were disinfected following cases of infectious disease. 122 library books were brought to the Department for disinfection.

(ii) Disinfestation

126 premises, of which 27 were houses owned by the Corporation, were visited and treated by the staff of the Department to eradicate insect pests. In 5 cases disinfestation of the household effects using Hydrogen Cyanide were carried out by a private firm.

(f) Sanitary Accommodation in Dwelling Houses

The estimated numbers, and variety of conveniences are as follows :—

Fresh-water flushed closets	...	17,653
Waste-water flushed closets	...	24
Fresh-water flushed latrines	...	8
Pail-closets	...	43
Dustbins	...	16,144
Baths	...	10,011

The majority of the waste-water flushed closets are in the Park Street, and Philip Street areas. These are being converted, as they become defective.

The pail closets are mostly provided at houses and farms in the Barton Moss area.

2. ADMINISTRATION (Tables XIII and XIV)

During the year, 7,007 primary inspections or inquiries and 6,205 re-visits were made. The number of defects or nuisances discovered was 2,781 ; 2,542 defects or nuisances were remedied or abated. A total of 1,021 informal letters or notices were sent out, and in 303 instances the service of Statutory Notices was necessary, as indicated below :—

Act and Section under which served	No. served in year	No. abated in year	No. of Prosecutions
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39	120	126	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 45	23	21	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93-103	151	148	12
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 75	2	2	—
Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9	1	10	—
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Sec. 11	6	4	—
	303	311	12

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (Table XV)

On the last day of 1956 some important sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were brought into effect. The remainder of the Act is not expected to be in force until 1958.

Under the Act, *inter alia*, Local Authorities must be informed when new furnaces etc. are to be installed. Any new industrial furnace of a heating capacity of 55,000 B.T.U.s per hour, burning the type of fuel for which it was designed, must be capable of being operated smokelessly.

If the plans and specifications of a new furnace are submitted to and approved by a local authority the installation will be deemed to comply with the provisions of section 3, so that it will not be an offence under this section if the furnace at any time should emit smoke. There is, however, nothing to preclude action for offences under other sections of the Act.

Powers to create Smoke Control Areas are given for the first time to Local Authorities who did not previously possess such powers.

The emission of excessive quantities of mica dust from a factory within the Borough again caused trouble. Further dust collecting equipment was installed and alterations to the existing plant were carried out. A great improvement was noticeable by the end of the year. Occasionally "human element" errors arise which give some cause for complaint.

The same firm is also responsible for the emission of large quantities of dark smoke which is discharged at a low level and gives rise to nuisance in the neighbourhood. Plans, however, are in hand to abolish the existing boilers and to instal an oil-fired boiler in lieu. (This work was completed in August, 1957).

Several other nuisances arising from smoke, grit and effluvia were investigated during the year, and in most cases satisfactory results were obtained.

Thirty-four timed observations of works chimneys were made during the year.

Instruments for the estimation of sulphur dioxide are based at the Sewage Works, the Town's Yard in Westwood Park and at Barton Airport. Deposit guages are installed at the Sewage Works and at Westwood Park.

4. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Tables XVI to XXIII)

(a) General

The Food & Drugs Act, 1955, which consolidated and amended previous legislation, came into force on 1st January, 1956. Regulations made under Sec.13 of the Act, (the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955) were fully operative by 1st July. These regulations required occupiers of food premises, and their employees, to comply with certain essential requirements, designed to enable "clean food to be produced in clean premises by clean persons"—an ideal which has been stressed in Eccles since the Clean Food Campaign was instituted in 1951.

Offenders against the Act are liable on conviction to a fine up to £100, or three months imprisonment; a caterer may be disqualified from carrying on his business.

In order to assist food handlers, a summary of the Regulations was prepared, and distributed by hand, to all food premises. In July, inspections of premises commenced. Contraventions of the regulations were noted, and letters were written to the occupiers of premises listing those contraventions, and advising on necessary improvements. It may be recorded that no single premise has so far had a "clean bill". In many instances, the regulations which could be complied with easily e.g. the provision of first aid equipment, and of notices requesting employees to "wash their hands" after using the sanitary conveniences, were contravened. Difficulties were met in connection with the installation of wash hand basins, especially where traders live on the premises and have wash hand basins in a bathroom, nearly always situated on the first floor.

Certain regulations which are capable of different interpretation have resulted in the easiest and cheapest course being adopted to comply with the regulations. The use of a mobile wash hand bowl instead of a fixed wash hand basin; and the interpretation of the phrase "immediate consumption" are typical examples of this. An attitude that the work requested is being done "for the Inspector" and not because it is required by legislation may be the result of years of propaganda when the Inspector had to make and set his own standards.

(b) Sampling of Food and Drugs (Table XVII)

All samples of food and drugs purchased during the year were reported as genuine.

(c) Milk Supply (Tables XVII, XIX, XX)

All milk sold in the Borough is bottled outside the Borough by firms who possess modern equipment. Many employ professional staff who regularly sample supplies of milk coming into their dairies from farms, and so are able to maintain the required standards.

(d) Ice Cream (Table XX)

All samples purchased during the year were found to comply with the required food standard, and were bacteriologically satisfactory. During the year the manufacture of ice cream at the two registered premises in the Borough ceased. All ice cream sold is now manufactured outside the Borough. No contravention of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952, have been observed.

(e) Meat and Foods Inspection (Tables XXI and XXII)

Only 18 animals were slaughtered at the two licensed slaughter houses. The local butchers prefer to buy their meat "off the hook", mostly from the Manchester Wholesale Market. Condemned carcase meat is disposed of to an approved firm for manufacture into fertilizers or animal feeding stuffs. Tinned goods are disposed of by incineration.

(f) Hawkers of Foodstuffs

Twenty hawkers are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. These are classified as follows :—

Bread and Confectionery	...	1
Eggs and Poultry	...	1
Fish and Greengrocery	...	1
Greengrocery	...	5
Grocery and Greengrocery	...	1
Ice Cream	...	9
Meat	...	1
Shell-Fish	...	1

All vehicles have been inspected frequently during the year, and defects, where observed, have been remedied.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

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

Situation	Accommodation		
	Females	Males	
	W.C.'s	W.C.'s	Urinal stalls
Bus Station, Lane End	6	3	6
Trafford Road	3	2	3
Peel Green	3	2	2
Winton Library	3	2	3
Barton Bridge, Barton Lane	3	2	6
Monton Green	3	2	3
Cab Stand, Wellington Road	—	—	3
Patricroft Bridge	—	—	3

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.

Waggon and Horses Hotel, Peel Green.

Much wilful damage has been reported in the Conveniences during the year. Eighty-two defects were repaired and the cost amounted to £89 19s. 10d.

6. MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

During the year the mortuary situate in the Town's Yard was extended and modernised at an approximate cost of £4,400 and made available for use from the 16th July, 1956.

The mortuary provides cold storage for 6 bodies, a post-mortem room, a viewing room, a reception room and a small room for the Surgeon.

The accommodation compares favourably with any similar mortuary in the County.

The mortuary has been used for the reception of 22 bodies during the period since the date of re-opening.

7. CANAL BOATS

The only boats delivering coal to wharfs in the Borough are " Day Boats ", which are not used as living accommodation. The other traffic on the Bridgewater Canal merely passes through the district.

8. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950 SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938

One case of swine fever at a piggery within the Borough was notified in June, 1956.

The entire stock was slaughtered under Licence and the restrictions were subsequently removed.

A suspected outbreak at a farm in the Borough commenced in July, 1956, and the usual restrictions were imposed. The incidence of Swine Fever was, however, not confirmed, and the restrictions were withdrawn.

9. REFUSE COLLECTION (Tables XXVIII to XXXI)

The difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable men continued during the year. It was found almost impossible to obtain casual labour for the holiday period. Several ways of increasing the output were considered ; finally it was realised that the only solution was to provide some financial inducement in order to attract able and hard-working men to work with the regular gangs, and to replace the temporary men who for the most part had little inclination to work hard or attend regularly. During the first three months of the year sickness accounted for the loss of 201 man-days, and absenteeism for the loss of 75 man-days—as will be seen from the following table :—

	No. of men	Total man-days lost	
		Absenteeism	Sickness
Men—over 12 months service ...	24	19	93
Men—under 12 months service	16	56	108

In June, a bonus scheme based on a payment of 3d. for each bin collected over and above a daily norm of 106 bins per man per day was brought into operation. One gang agreed to try out the scheme, and after a few weeks, all gangs were similarly operating. The increased earnings resulted in requests for work from a far better type of man, and cut down absenteeism, due to all causes, to a total of 120 man-days, during the last three months of the year.

The employees engaged on refuse collection on 31st December, 1956 were as follows :—

- 1—Foreman.
- 8—Drivers.
- 1—Driver loader.
- 23—Loaders.
- 7—Leading hand loaders.

The weight of refuse collected during the year was 16,300 tons, as compared with 14,737 tons in 1955.

An income of £1,083 for the removal of trade refuse showed an increase of £784 over 1955. Income from sale of kitchen waste decreased from £577 in 1955 to £526 in 1956.

Details of weights of salvage sold, and income therefrom have been supplied by courtesy of the Sewage Works Manager (Mr. S. Brock).

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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TABLE I
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT for 1956 and Previous Years

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1956	43,420	690	*15.9	740	*17.0	13	18.3	—	—	7	10.0	3	4.3
1955	43,450	622	14.3	801	18.4	18	28.0	1	1.56	21	33.0	13	21.0
1954	43,580	662	15.2	718	17.2	16	23.6	1	1.51	14	21.0	9	14.0
1953	43,780	708	16.2	734	17.3	12	16.7	2	2.82	24	34.0	16	23.0
1952	44,020	694	15.8	610	14.3	24	33.3	—	—	22	32.0	10	14.0
1951	43,700	619	14.2	603	13.8	24	37.2	—	—	18	29.0	11	18.0
Average 5 years 1951/55		—	15.1	—	16.2	—	28.0	—	1.18	—	29.8	—	18.0
England and Wales 1956		—	15.7	—	11.7	—	23.0	—	0.56	—	23.8	—	16.9

* Adjusted : Live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.00) = 15.9 per 1,000
Death rate (comparability factor 0.81) = 13.7 per 1,000

TABLE II
BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANTILE MORTALITY

Single Years and Average Rates for 5-Year Periods

Year	Popu- lation Mid- Year Estimate	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1935	42,900	553	12.8	498	11.6	23	41.6
1936	42,770	602	14.0	525	12.2	33	54.0
1937	42,560	626	14.7	573	13.4	41	65.0
1938	42,550	593	13.9	521	13.1	36	60.0
1939	42,630	586	13.7	541	12.7	22	37.5
<i>1935-39</i>	—	—	<i>13.8</i>	—	<i>12.6</i>	—	<i>52.1</i>
1940	41,440	602	14.5	711	17.1	49	77.0
1941	40,910	561	13.7	614	15.0	49	90.0
1942	40,360	659	16.3	547	13.5	43	63.7
1943	40,090	637	15.8	491	12.2	35	54.0
1944	39,430	751	19.0	519	13.1	43	57.2
<i>1940-44</i>	—	—	<i>15.9</i>	—	<i>14.2</i>	—	<i>68.0</i>
1945	39,440	628	15.9	568	14.4	42	66.0
1946	41,270	812	19.6	535	12.9	37	45.0
1947	41,740	860	20.6	541	12.9	40	46.0
1948	43,870	797	18.1	515	11.7	27	32.0
1949	43,980	723	16.4	569	12.9	27	37.0
<i>1945-49</i>	—	—	<i>18.1</i>	—	<i>13.0</i>	—	<i>45.2</i>
1950	44,370	685	15.6	571	12.9	15	22.0
1951	43,700	619	14.2	603	13.8	18	29.0
1952	44,020	694	15.8	610	14.3	22	32.0
1953	43,780	708	16.2	734	17.3	24	34.0
1954	43,580	662	15.2	718	17.2	14	21.0
<i>1950-54</i>	—	—	<i>15.4</i>	—	<i>15.1</i>	—	<i>27.6</i>
1955	43,450	622	14.3	801	18.4	21	33.0
1956	43,420	690	15.9	740	17.0	7	10.0

TABLE III

BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Causes of Death for the Year 1956. Classified under the Headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1	6
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	1	1	2
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	1
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	2	4
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	7	9
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	3	27
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	—	15	15
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	7	7
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	29	61
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1	4
16	Diabetes	1	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	72	74	146
18	Coronary disease, angina	53	40	93
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20	Other heart disease	52	60	112
21	Other circulatory disease	33	37	70
22	Influenza	1	—	1
23	Pneumonia	15	8	23
24	Bronchitis	25	20	45
25	Other disease of respiratory system	3	3	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	6	3	9
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	36	51
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34	All other accidents	11	8	19
35	Suicide	2	1	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1
	TOTALS	370	370	740

TABLE IV
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS 1935-1956

Number of deaths in single years
Percentage distribution in five-year periods

YEAR	AGE AT DEATH (YEARS)								TOTAL
	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 +	
1935	23	2	5	8	9	56	155	240	498
1936	33	2	5	3	17	53	162	250	525
1937	41	5	8	8	20	49	164	278	573
1938	36	8	5	9	14	55	168	226	521
1939	22	4	7	6	16	64	163	259	541
1935-39	5.83	.79	1.13	1.28	2.86	10.43	30.54	47.14	100%
1940	49	4	10	17	18	65	184	364	711
1941	49	6	9	13	15	60	154	308	614
1942	43	3	6	6	11	60	168	250	547
1943	35	3	4	5	16	32	131	265	491
1944	43	3	2	3	7	53	133	275	519
1940-44	7.6	.66	1.08	1.53	2.32	9.37	26.72	50.72	100%
1945	42	2	5	6	7	39	167	300	568
1946	37	1	3	2	9	45	134	304	535
1947	40	8	5	7	11	37	143	290	541
1948	27	4	3	5	3	26	143	304	515
1949	27	1	3	4	4	28	141	361	569
1945-49	6.34	.59	.70	.88	1.25	6.41	26.69	57.14	100%
1950	15	3	4	6	6	29	158	350	571
1951	18	—	1	1	4	34	150	395	603
1952	22	4	2	2	8	33	153	386	610
1953	24	2	1	3	5	25	183	491	734
1954	14	1	—	2	2	28	140	531	718
1950-54	2.87	.31	.25	.43	.77	4.61	24.22	66.54	100%
1955	21	—	1	3	3	24	183	566	801
1956	7	1	5	2	2	29	152	542	740

TABLE V
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—1956
NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED

	Total Cases all ages	Cases Notified 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
Scarlet Fever ...	56	—	—	2	6	14	33	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Pneumonia ...	28	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	3	9	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	116	13	10	20	24	14	34	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	68	6	8	8	9	8	25	1	1	2	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis :													
Paralytic...	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-paralytic ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :													
Respiratory ...	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	9	—
Non-respiratory...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	67	—	5	5	4	8	24	2	3	6	3	5	2
Food Poisoning ...	15	1	1	—	6	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	387	25	25	37	50	46	125	7	6	18	10	26	12

**WARD DISTRIBUTION; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1956**

	Wards								Hospital		
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total cases re- moved to hospital	Deaths in hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	14	4	3	6	5	9	10	5	3	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	4	6	2	6	2	2	4	2	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	5	13	5	18	12	9	40	14	2	—	—
Measles ...	3	6	8	10	4	11	18	8	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis :											
Paralytic...	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	1	1
Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :											
Respiratory ...	1	—	—	7	3	3	2	4	16	—	—
Non-respiratory...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	14	6	1	7	1	—	7	31	5	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	2	1	1	1	9	—	2	—	—
TOTALS ...	42	38	21	56	31	38	96	65	39	1	1

TABLE VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1935-1956

YEAR	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Poliomyelitis, paralytic	Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	Dysentery	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Food poisoning	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	Meningococcal infection	Acute encephalitis	TOTALS
1935	—	72	79	5	31	50	119	184	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	15	—	—	589
1936	—	57	49	11	19	40	373	654	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	27	—	—	1,273
1937	—	74	75	7	27	43	207	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	45	15	—	1	531
1938	—	55	123	8	20	35	151	1,027	1	—	—	—	—	1	46	25	—	—	1,492
1939	—	62	33	3	25	49	299	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	18	—	—	545
1940	—	148	46	2	18	37	91	703	—	—	1	—	—	3	35	14	—	—	1,097
1941	—	113	44	3	12	39	370	466	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	12	—	—	1,081
1942	—	69	111	4	16	15	84	547	1	—	2	—	—	14	54	22	—	—	939
1943	—	73	125	3	8	29	130	262	—	—	1	—	—	10	40	10	—	—	691
1944	—	27	94	2	13	29	227	283	—	—	3	—	—	3	32	14	—	—	827
1945	—	55	66	3	13	30	36	599	2	—	3	—	—	2	42	9	—	—	860
1946	—	15	42	6	17	37	55	183	1	—	1	—	—	1	35	14	—	—	407
1947	—	4	29	—	13	35	146	743	46	—	—	—	—	4	54	6	—	—	1,080
1948	—	4	75	2	23	25	167	566	1	—	—	—	—	3	36	4	—	—	906
1949	—	1	115	1	12	35	139	414	4	—	—	—	1	2	42	4	—	2	772
1950	—	8	72	1	14	36	132	413	—	2	3	—	8	4	52	7	4	—	756
1951	—	7	91	—	19	40	102	794	—	—	69	5	10	3	41	4	2	—	1,187
1952	—	—	33	1	5	33	101	448	1	—	5	—	2	2	30	11	—	—	672
1953	—	—	40	1	17	38	66	304	1	—	10	—	6	—	29	9	—	—	521
1954	—	—	41	1	11	23	230	82	1	—	304	—	43	1	34	4	1	—	776
1955	—	—	43	2	14	25	122	925	3	—	5	—	18	—	29	5	2	1	1,194
1956	—	—	56	—	6	28	116	68	5	2	67	—	15	2	20	1	—	1	387

TABLE VII
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1956

AGE PERIODS (YEARS)	*NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	12	8	1	—	5	1	—	1
	20		1		6		1	
	21				7			
Rates per 1,000 population	0.46		0.02		0.14		0.02	
	0.48				0.16			
Eng. and Wales Rates per 1,000 population	0.71		0.09		0.11		0.01	
	0.80				0.12			

*New cases include all primary notifications and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, but do not include Inward Transfers.

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases on Register as at 31st December, 1956

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Males	110	10	120
Females	85	21	106
TOTAL at 31.12.56	195	31	226
TOTAL at 31.12.55	237	53	290

TABLE IX
TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1937-1956

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
1937... ..	1.05	.35	1.40	.54	.11	.65
1938... ..	1.08	.57	1.65	.63	.14	.77
1939... ..	1.10	.42	1.52	.63	.04	.67
1940... ..	.84	.33	1.17	.62	.12	.74
1941... ..	.34	.29	.63	.47	.10	.57
1942... ..	1.33	.54	1.87	.66	—	.66
1943... ..	.99	.24	1.23	.37	.14	.51
1944... ..	.81	.35	1.16	.50	.17	.67
1945... ..	1.06	.22	1.28	.43	.02	.45
1946... ..	.84	.34	1.18	.55	.07	.62
1947... ..	1.31	.21	1.52	.52	.19	.71
1948... ..	.86	.06	.92	.22	.07	.29
1949... ..	1.00	.13	1.13	.40	.04	.44
1950... ..	1.17	.15	1.32	.31	.04	.35
1951... ..	.93	.09	1.02	.45	.02	.47
1952... ..	.74	.24	.98	.34	.06	.40
1953... ..	.66	.20	.86	.27	—	.27
1954... ..	.78	.09	.87	.20	—	.20
1955... ..	.66	.11	.77	.11	—	.11
1956... ..	.46	.02	.48	.14	.02	.16
Average for 20 years	.90	.25	1.15	.41	.07	.48
Average for first 5-year period 1937-1941	.88	.39	1.27	.57	.11	.68
Average for last 5-year period 1952-1956	.66	.13	.79	.21	.02	.23

TABLE X

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year 1956

No. of
Houses

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,748
(b) Number of inspections, made for the purpose	6,649
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :	
(a) Number found during year	5
(b) Number (or estimated number) remaining at end of year	853
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	706

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954) :—

[illegible]

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas :—

(1) Houses demolished or closed during year :

(a) Housing Act, 1936—

(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section II) ...

(ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section II and still in force

(iii) Parts of building closed (Section 12)

(b) Housing Act, 1949—

(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2) ...

(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953—

(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Section 10 (1) and 11 (2) ...

Number of Houses	Number of Persons displaced
9	89
3	11
None	None
None	None
None	None

(2) Repairs during the year :—

No. of
Houses

Repairs during the year :—											Houses
(a)	Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period after informal action by the local authority										428
(b)	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice— Houses in which defects were remedied—										
	(i)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
	(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c)	Housing Act, 1936—action after service of formal notice— Houses made fit—										
	(i)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d)	Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 : Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) ...										—

4. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Certificates of Disrepair

[illegible]

5. Overcrowding

213 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, involving 818 persons. Of these, 32 were Corporation houses, and 181 private houses. These figures have been supplied by the House Lettings Officer.

TABLE XI
HOUSING PROGRESS (Years 1946 to 1956 inclusive)

Year	Built by local Authority		Built by Private Enterprise		Houses Demolished or Closed
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	
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
1953	155	—	27	—	18
1954	51	6	8	—	3
1955	180	88	29	—	7
1956	194	60	77	—	58
Total	1,220	178	204	2	127

TABLE XII

HOUSING ACTS 1936-1955—Statements of action from 9th June, 1954

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order and of (b) confirmation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Gower St./Henry St. Clearance Area	(a) 27.6.1955 (b) 23.9.1955	1, George Street	1	1	Nov., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		3, George Street	6	2	Nov. and Dec. '55	May, 1956	Re-housed
		5, George Street	2	1	Dec., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		7, George Street	2	1	Dec., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		9, George Street	2	1	April, 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		11, George Street	2	1	Dec., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		13, George Street	4	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		1, Henry Street	7	1	Dec., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		3, Henry Street	4	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		5, Henry Street	1	1	Dec., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		7, Henry Street	3	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		9, Henry Street	2	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		11, Henry Street	5	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		13, Henry Street	2	1	Dec., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		15, Henry Street	1	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		17, Henry Street	2	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		19, Henry Street	4	1	Dec., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		21, Henry Street	4	1	Nov., 1955	March, 1956	Re-housed
		1, Legh Street	2	1	Jan., 1956	April, 1956	Re-housed
		3, Legh Street	2	1	Nov., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		5, Legh Street	2	1	Dec., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		7, Legh Street	5	2	Dec., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		9, Legh Street	4	2	Dec., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		11, Legh Street	3	1	Nov., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		13, Legh Street	3	1	Dec., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		15, Legh Street	4	1	Dec., 1955	April, 1956	Re-housed
		1, Gower Street	2	1	Feb., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		3, Gower Street	4	1	Nov., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		5, Gower Street	3	1	Feb., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		7, Gower Street	3	1	Feb., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		9, Gower Street	2	1	Feb., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed

TABLE XII (continued)

(a) Houses in Clearance Areas

(1) Description of Clearance Area	(2) Date of (a) Clearance Order and of (b) confirmation by Minister	(3) Address or situation of house	(4) No. of persons displaced	(5) No. of families	(6) Date of displacement	(7) Date of demolition	(8) Information as to re-housing
Gower St./Henry St. Clearance Area	(a) 27.6.1955 (b) 23.9.1955	11, Gower Street	3	1	Jan., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		13, Gower Street	3	1	Jan., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		15, Gower Street	7	1	Nov., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		17, Gower Street	2	2	Dec., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		19, Gower Street	5	1	Feb., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		2, Gower Street	—	—	—	May, 1956	—
		4, Gower Street	6	2	Feb. '56 & Dec. '55	May, 1956	Re-housed
		6, Gower Street	6	1	Nov., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		8, Gower Street	6	1	Nov., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		10, Gower Street	4	1	Dec., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		12, Gower Street	4	1	March, 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		14, Gower Street	7	1	March, 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		16, Gower Street	4	1	Dec., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed
		18, Gower Street	2	1	Jan., 1956	May, 1956	Re-housed
		20, Gower Street	1	1	Nov., 1955	May, 1956	Re-housed

TABLE XII (continued)

(b) Individual Unfit Houses

(1) Address or situation of house	(2) Undertaking accepted	Orders Made		(5) No. of persons displaced	(6) No. of families	(7) Date of displacement	(8) Date of demolition	(9) Date of closure	(10) Information as to re-housing
		(3) Demolition	(4) Closing						
62, Gee Lane ...	—	July, 1954	—	7	1	March, 1955	Apl., 1955	—	Re-housed
64, Gee Lane ...	—	July, 1954	—	5	1	Oct., 1954	Apl., 1955	—	Re-housed
36, Peel Green Road ...	—	Dec., 1954	—	2	1	July, 1955	Aug., 1955	—	Re-housed
38, Peel Green Road ...	—	Dec., 1954	—	2	1	Mar., 1955	Aug., 1955	—	Re-housed
1, Chorlton Fold ...	—	Dec., 1954	—	1	1	Jan., 1956	Mar., 1956	—	Re-housed
614, Liverpool Road ...	—	Jan., 1955	—	4	1	Dec., 1954	Apl., 1955	—	Re-housed
616, Liverpool Road ...	—	Jan., 1955	—	3	1	Dec., 1954	Apl., 1955	—	Re-housed
23, Aldred Street ...	—	June, 1955	—	3	1	June, 1955	Apl., 1956	—	Re-housed
25, Aldred Street ...	—	June, 1955	—	5	1	June, 1955	Apl., 1956	—	Re-housed
27, Aldred Street ...	—	June, 1955	—	5	1	March, 1955	Apl., 1956	—	Re-housed
29, Aldred Street ...	—	June, 1955	—	—	—	Apl., 1955	Apl., 1956	—	—
274, Worsley Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar., 1955	—	—
272, Worsley Road ...	—	Sept., 1955	—	—	—	—	June, 1956	—	—
270, Worsley Road ...	—	Sept., 1955	—	3	1	March, 1956	June, 1956	—	Re-housed
103, Worsley Road ...	Sept., 1955	—	—	4	1	Jan., 1956	—	Jan., 1956	Re-housed
2, Preston Avenue... ..	Nov., 1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made fit
4, George Street ...	—	July, 1955	—	2	1	Oct., 1955	Aug., 1956	—	Re-housed
185, Liverpool Road ...	Dec., 1955	—	—	4	1	Jan., 1956	—	Jan., 1956	Re-housed
1, James Square ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	3	1	Oct., 1956	Apl., 1957	—	Re-housed
3, James Square ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	8	1	June, 1956	Apl., 1957	—	Re-housed
5, James Square ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	5	1	June, 1956	Apl., 1957	—	Re-housed
4, James Square ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	3	1	June, 1956	Apl., 1957	—	Re-housed
6, James Square ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	2	1	June, 1956	Apl., 1957	—	Re-housed
2, Nelson Street ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	2	1	June, 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
4, Nelson Street ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	3	1	June, 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
6, Nelson Street ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	—	—	—	Mar., 1957	—	—
20, Monton Lane ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	3	1	June, 1956	June, 1957	—	Re-housed
22, Monton Lane ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	1	1	Apl., 1956	June, 1957	—	Re-housed
24, Monton Lane ...	—	Apl., 1956	—	1	1	Apl., 1956	June, 1957	—	Re-housed
24, James Terrace... ..	June, 1956	—	—	3	1	July, 1956	—	July, 1956	Re-housed
3/5, College Croft ...	—	June, 1956	—	1	1	July, 1956	—	—	Re-housed

TABLE XII (continued)

(b) Individual Unfit Houses

(1) Address or situation of house	(2) Undertaking accepted	Orders Made		(5) No. of persons displaced	(6) No. of families	(7) Date of displacement	(8) Date of demolition	(9) Date of closure	(10) Information as to re-housing
		(3) Demolition	(4) Closing						
4, John Shaw Street ...	—	June, 1956	—	4	1	July, 1956	—	—	Re-housed
6, John Shaw Street ...	—	June, 1956	—	1	1	July, 1956	—	—	Re-housed
10, John Shaw Street ...	—	June, 1956	—	7	1	Sept., 1956	—	—	Re-housed
12, John Shaw Street ...	—	June, 1956	—	5	1	Oct., 1956	—	—	Re-housed
2, Barlow Lane ...	—	July, 1956	—	5	1	Sept., 1956	June, 1957	—	Re-housed
4, Barlow Lane ...	—	July, 1956	—	—	—	—	June, 1957	—	—
4, King William Street ...	—	July, 1956	—	1	1	Feb., 1957	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
6, King William Street ...	—	July, 1956	—	2	1	Oct., 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
10, King William Street ...	—	July, 1956	—	1	1	Dec., 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
12, King William Street ...	—	July, 1956	—	2	1	Oct., 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
14, King William Street ...	—	Sept., 1956	—	2	1	Oct., 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
16, King William Street ...	—	July, 1956	—	2	1	Oct., 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
18, King William Street ...	—	July, 1956	—	2	1	Oct., 1956	Mar., 1957	—	Re-housed
17, Bradburn Street ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
19, Bradburn Street ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	2	1	May, 1957	—	—	Re-housed
21, Bradburn Street ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	2	1	Dec., 1956	—	—	Re-housed
33, Lincoln Street ...	—	Sept., 1956	—	5	1	Aug., 1956	Sept., 1956	—	Re-housed
1, Millers Street ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	1	1	Dec., 1956	Feb., 1957	—	Re-housed
3, Millers Street ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	3	1	Nov., 1956	Feb., 1957	—	Re-housed
5, Higher Croft ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	5	1	Dec., 1956	Feb., 1957	—	Re-housed
7, Higher Croft ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	3	1	Dec., 1956	Feb., 1957	—	Re-housed
9, Higher Croft ...	—	Oct., 1956	—	1	1	Dec., 1956	Feb., 1957	—	Re-housed

TABLE XIII
INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Factories and Workplaces :		
Factories—power	46	12
Factories—non-power	7	3
Outworker's premises	7	4
Offices and workplaces	12	—
Shops Act	37	18
Smoke observations	34	—
Nuisance from smoke or effluvia ...	71	34
Total	214	71
Food Premises :		
Bakehouses	16	—
Butchers and cooked meat shops ...	35	—
Dairies and milk shops... ..	82	—
Factory and school canteens	13	—
Fish, fruit and vegetable shops ...	39	—
Fish friers	65	—
Food inspection... ..	87	—
Food sampling	113	9
Grocers and confectioners shops ...	124	—
Licensed premises	55	—
Market stalls	1,008	—
Merchandise Marks Act	6	—
Mobile Food Vans	23	—
Restaurants, cafe's and snackbars ...	51	—
Slaughterhouses... ..	11	—
Other premises	19	—
Total	1,747	9
Housing and Sanitation :		
Applicants for Corporation houses ...	37	—
Certificates of Disrepair	17	45
Dangerous Structures	47	53
Defects and disrepair	992	4,011
Drainage and sanitary fittings	269	186
Filthy and verminous premises	56	53
Houses—let-in-lodgings	19	63
Interviews with owners and contractors	364	—
Inspections of work in progress	124	83
Overcrowding	20	63
Unfit houses—survey	197	106
—inspection	475	661
Total	2,617	5,324

TABLE XIII (continued)

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Infectious Disease—inquiries	400	48
Keeping of Animals		
Diseases of Animals Act	20	—
Pet Shops	3	9
Piggeries	48	—
Other Animals	13	7
Total	84	16
Refuse Collection		
Ashbins	1,316	69
Accumulations	144	46
Totals	1,460	115
Unclassified		
Cinemas	13	—
Fairgrounds	6	—
Marine Store Dealers	3	—
Persons in need of care and attention ...	7	—
Public Conveniences	48	—
Schools	32	1
Rag Flock etc. Act	4	—
Miscellaneous	372	621
Totals	485	622

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS OR
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1956

Accumulations removed	25
Chimney stacks repaired	72
Cooking facilities provided	2
Dangerous structures (Referred to Borough Surveyor)	36
Dampness remedied	32
Doors and gates repaired etc.	60
Drains, cleansed, repaired, renewed etc.	90
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	429
Filthy and verminous premises cleansed... ..	33
Fireplaces repaired etc.	48
Floors repaired and renewed	109
Food stores provided	28
Roofs repaired	368
Steps repaired	16
Lighting and ventilation improved	9
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	45
Statutory information not inscribed in rent books ...	14
Unclassified defects etc., remedied	72
Walls and ceilings repaired	325
Walls pointed etc.	266
Waste of water (including burst pipes) abated	124
Water closets Repaired or renewed—104	116
Additional provided—12	
Water supply provided	5
Windows repaired or renewed	169
Yard walls repaired or re-built	26
Yard surfaces and paths relaid	23
Total	2,542

TABLE XV
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) Estimated Amounts of Sulphur Dioxide

(ESTIMATION OF SO₂ EXPRESSED AS mgms SO₃ per day/100 sq. cms. PbO₂)

STATION NO :—	(1)	(2)	(3)
LOCATION :—	BARTON AIRPORT LIVERPOOL ROAD	SEWAGE WORKS PEEL GREEN ROAD	TOWN'S YARD WESTWOOD PARK
JAN., 1956	3.59	3.10	4.37
FEB., 1956	4.13	5.08	3.16
MAR., 1956	3.93	4.97	3.20
APR., 1956	3.04	3.74	2.36
MAY, 1956	1.66	1.90	1.47
JUNE, 1956	1.40	1.54	1.12
JULY, 1956	1.53	2.12	0.91
AUG., 1956	1.67	1.94	1.31
SEPT., 1956	2.24	2.91	1.68
OCT., 1956	2.37	3.11	2.24
NOV., 1956	2.75	3.92	2.68
DEC., 1956	3.02	3.50	3.07
OCT.—FEB., 1955/56	3.49	4.07	3.36
OCT.—FEB., 1956/57	2.80	3.47	2.79
SUMMER, 1954	1.33	1.78	1.30
SUMMER, 1955	1.99	2.37	1.24
SUMMER, 1956	1.92	2.36	1.48
WINTER, 1953/54	3.67	4.80	3.67
WINTER, 1954/55	3.49	4.30	3.13
WINTER, 1955/56	3.56	4.22	3.33
YEAR 1954/55	2.38	2.97	2.17
YEAR 1955/56	2.81	3.32	2.36

(b) Record of Observations of Deposited Matter for the Year

STATION NO :—	(1)	(2)	(3)
JAN., 1956	—	19.1	21.8
FEB., 1956	—	20.4	14.0
MAR., 1956	—	28.8	18.4
APR., 1956	—	36.9	30.3
MAY, 1956	—	18.7	15.3
JUNE, 1956	—	17.2	16.5
JULY, 1956	—	21.5	17.9
AUG., 1956	—	16.4	18.0
SEPT., 1956	—	28.2	15.0
OCT., 1956	—	18.3	12.8
NOV., 1956	—	18.6	16.9
DEC., 1956	—	20.1	23.9
TOTALS FOR YEAR	—	264.2	220.8

(Figures given show rate of deposition in tons per square mile per month).

TABLE XVI
REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE MANUFACTURE
AND SALE OF ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOODS
(Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16)

Type of Premises	Number Registered	Number of Inspections
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	2	6
Sale of Ice-Cream	103	183
Storage of Ice-Cream	—	—
Manufacture of sausages	13	} 51
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	17	
Manufacture of preserved meat	9	
Preparation of preserved fish	34	65
Totals	178	305

TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

Nature of Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Butter	1	1	—
Cheese Spread	1	1	—
Coffee Essence	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Flour	6	6	—
Halibut Oil Capsules	1	1	—
Healing Ointment	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	3	3	—
Icing Sugar	1	1	—
Jellies, table	3	3	—
Lard	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Lemon Juice	1	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Mayonnaise	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Milk	85	85	—
Pepper	2	2	—
Sauce	3	3	—
Sauce, Fruit	1	1	—
Sausage, Beef	2	2	—
Sausage, Pork	2	2	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—
	123	123	—

TABLE XVIII
BATH WATER SAMPLES FROM PUBLIC BATHS (Chemical Analysis)

Bath	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Large Plunge	13	13	—
Small Plunge	9	9	—
TOTAL	22	22	—

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND LICENCES ISSUED

The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-54.

No. of registered distributors operating from— :

(a) Dairies in the district	8
(b) Shops in the district	152
(c) Premises in other districts	12

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54.

No. of dealer's licences issued in respect of

Tuberculin-tested milk 15

No. of supplementary licences issued in respect of

Tuberculin-tested milk 8

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-53.No. of " Pasteurisers " licences issued..... 1
(withdrawn 16.4.56)

No. of dealer's licences issued in respect of

(a) Pasteurised milk 82

(b) Sterilised milk 152

No. of supplementary licences issued in respect of

(a) Pasteurised milk 8

(b) Sterilised milk 8

TABLE XX

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Samples of Milk

	Nature of Test and Result							
	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Tuberculin-tested milk...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) milk ...	2	—	22 (1 void)	—	23	—	—	—
Pasteurised milk ...	2	—	36 (1 void)	1	38	—	—	—
Sterilised milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Totals	4	—	60	3	61	—	29	—

(b) Samples of Ice-Cream

Result of Examination			
Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
5	1	—	—

(c) Samples of Swimming-Bath Water

Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
22	22	Nil

(d) Samples of Nose and Throat Swabs (for Diphtheria)

Taken	Positive	Negative
23	Nil	23

(e) Samples of Faeces

Taken	Positive	Negative
650	211	439

TABLE XXI
MEAT INSPECTION
CARCASES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	4	—	4	5	5	—
Number inspected	4	—	4	5	5	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	1	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	25.0%	—	—	20%	—	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

There were two private slaughter houses licensed during the year.

TABLE XXII
INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS
DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY FOOD
WHOLESALEERS AND RETAILERS

Food	Tins	Lbs.	Articles
Meat	475	176	—
Milk	190	28	—
Fish	309	14	—
Fruit	449	—	—
Preserves	26	—	—
Soup	62	—	—
Veg.	693	—	—
Fowl	—	—	8
	2,204	218	8

TABLE XXIII
INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES DURING 1956

Defects, contraventions etc. found	No.
Ceilings, defective	1
Clothing accommodation not provided	15
Contamination, risk of	18
First Aid Kits, insufficient or absence of	14
Floors, defective	22
Floors, in need of cleansing	2
Hot water, absence of, to washbasins or sinks	23
Refuse bins, defective	14
Rooms, requiring cleaning or re-decoration	24
Sanitary accommodation, unsatisfactory	22
Sinks, defective	8
Towels, nail brushes, soap etc., absence of	22
Utensils and fittings defective, insanitary etc.	45
Vehicle unsuitable for purpose used	5
Walls defective	8
Washbasins, absence of	10
Windows defective, broken glazing etc.	3
Total	256

TABLE XXIV
FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(a) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of :		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	10	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	178	58	1	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	12	16	—	—
TOTAL	198	84	1	—

(b) Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found (2)	Remed. (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	13	13	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	15	15	—	—	—

There are 19 out-workers in the Borough.

TABLE XXV
SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are 924 occupied shops in the Borough, classified as follows :—

Artists' Materials	2	Jewellers	6
Auctioneers	1	Leather Goods	3
Bread and Confectionery	33	Millinery	6
Butchers	50	Motor Accessories and Petrol Sales	16
Boots and Shoes	17	Mixed Business	75
Boot and Shoe Repairers	14	Newsagents and Tobacconists	43
Chemists	13	Off-Licences	49
Cafes and Snack Bars	16	On-Licences	48
Cycle Dealers	11	Opticians	4
Cooked Meats and Tripe... ..	5	Outfitters	45
Corn Merchants	2	Photographers	5
Dyers and Cleaners	15	Piano Dealers	1
Drapers	28	Pet Stores	4
Decorators	13	Pawnbrokers	3
Electric and Radio Appliances	19	Sanitary Fittings	7
Engineers' Tools	2	Stationery and Fancy Goods	15
Fish and Chips	33	Sweets and Tobacco	63
Fishmongers	4	Sewing Machines	1
Florists	6	Sports Equipment	1
Funeral Directors	3	Surgical Appliances	2
Fents	2	Tobacconists	4
Gas Appliances	1	Upholsterers	1
Grocers	84	Wardrobe Dealers	10
Greengrocers	51	Woodworkers' Supplies	4
Hardware	24	Wools	2
House Furnishers	12	Wholesale Dealers	4
Hairdressers	41		

TABLE XXVI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (RODENT CONTROL)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	Local authority	Dwelling houses	All other premises	Agricultural premises	
1. Number of Properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	20	123	48	2	193
(b) Survey under the Act	14	77	10	2	103
(c) Otherwise	—	—	18	—	18
2. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	152	542	463	23	1,180
3. Number of " Properties " inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (i) Major	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Minor	12	25	21	3	61
(b) Mice (i) Major	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Minor	11	32	34	—	77
4. Number of Infested Properties treated by the Local Authority	23	34	55	3	115
5. Total Treatments carried out	26	34	55	3	118

£104 6s. 0d. was recovered from the occupiers of properties where treatments were undertaken.
The treatment of the Sewer system in the Borough is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

TABLE XXVII
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of Registered Premises	...	3
Number of Inspections	...	12
Number of Samples taken	...	10

RESULTS OF SAMPLES

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
46	Washed Flock Loose	27	1.9	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
47	Washed Flock Loose	23	2.7	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
48	Woollen Mixture Felt	5	3.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
49	New Fibre (Layered)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	Satisfactory
50	New Cotton Felt (Coloured) ...	—	—	—	4.0	1.2	0.8	—	—	Satisfactory
51	Jute Felt Backing	11	2.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
52	Woollen Flock	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
53	Woollen Flock	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
54	Rag Flock... ..	4	3.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
55	Wood Wool	14	1.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory

TABLE XXVIII
COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
	£	£	£
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	15,639	6,430	22,069
(b) Transport	9,420	652	10,072
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings ...	2,852	1,194	4,046
(d) Other items	10	358	368
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	27,921	8,634	36,555
2. GROSS INCOME	1,253	5,029	6,282
3. NETT COST	26,668	3,605	30,273
UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only	19 4	7 11	27 3
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only	11 8	10	12 6
6. Nett Cost per ton	33 0	4 5	37 5
7. Nett cost per 1,000 population...	£ 614	£ 83	£ 697
8. Nett cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,864	252	2,166

TABLE XXIX
SALVAGE RETURNS, 1956

	Weight				Income		
	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.				£	s.	d.
Baled Tins	260	2	1	0	1,582	8	3
Baled Paper	348	19	1	0	2,587	10	10
Bottles	15	16	1	0	94	17	6
Textiles	24	18	3	0	150	14	6
Iron and Steel	36	9	3	0	113	10	1
Non-ferrous Metals	2	0	1	23	151	5	5
Bones	1	3	0	0	8	1	0
Dust	—	—	—	—	15	11	0
Cinders	—	—	—	—	166	19	6
Totals	689	9	2	23	4,870	18	1

TABLE XXX
COLLECTION OF KITCHEN WASTE (1942 to 1956 inclusive)

	Weight				Income		
	Tons cwt. qrs.				£	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
1953	181	8	0		686	10	4
1954	187	5	3		726	2	5
1955	159	10	0		577	11	6
1956	136	0	0		526	9	1

TABLE XXXI
DETAILS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

Fleet No.	Description	Date Purchased	Cost
1	S.D. OTE 327	Aug., 1952	£1,187
2	S.D. RTJ 127	Dec., 1953	£2,124
3	S.D. HTJ 196	Oct., 1947	£893
4	S.D. UTC 866	Dec., 1954	£1,548
5	DENNIS LTB 166	Sept., 1949	£910
6	DENNIS WTD 240	Sept., 1955	£1,349
7	DENNIS LTF 413	May, 1950	£910
8	DENNIS MTD 451	Nov., 1950	£995



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