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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1957



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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor M.M.Fidler, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1957/58

Councillor G.Quinn, Chairman
Councillor M.Baker, J.P., Vice-Chairman
Alderman J.B.Marsden
" A.Pimlott
" A.L.Williams, J.P., C.C.
Councillor F.I.Airey
" J.A.Crofton
" H.Evans
" W.E.Froggatt
" W.Newton
" W.Watkins

Town Clerk - C.A.Cross., M.A., LL.B., D.P.A.,
Barrister-at-Law

Officers of the Public Health Department:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C.H.T.Wade., M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

L.T.J.Trippier, Assoc.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.Wheeler, Cert.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J.Heaton (Resigned 16th March, 1957)

SENIOR CLERK

E.Tonge

SHORTHAND TYPIST/CLERK

Mrs.N.Raven

June, 1958.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1957 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The population according to the Registrar General's estimate is now 33,640, which again shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 14.5 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in Prestwich Hospital, the adjusted rate becomes 15.9 per thousand. This rate is lower than the national rate which was 16.1 per thousand.

Similarly, the adjusted death rate after making allowances for the hospital population was 9.5 compared with a national rate of 11.5.

There was again a marked preponderance of male deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi. Fourteen males and one female died from this cause.

Over the last 17 years, the national incidence and death rate of this disease has increased and is increasing every year, and has now become a problem of major proportion.

While there are still many factors which call for further elucidation, there is a growing weight of evidence confirming the relationship between cancer of the lungs and smoking, particularly cigarette smoking. The Ministry of Health has now accepted the Medical Research Council's findings as establishing a causal relationship between smoking and lung cancer and it is essential that all smokers should be made to realise what this means.

Among confirmed smokers it is doubtful if any propaganda would be powerful enough to cause them to stop smoking, but every effort must be made to prevent young people from acquiring the habit.

During the year there were 12 infant deaths, 7 of which occurred during the first week of life, and 5 which occurred during the first year of life. The majority of these deaths were due to congenital abnormality and prematurity.

The infant mortality rate was 28 per thousand live births compared with the national rate of 23 per thousand live births, but where the numbers are small, a five year average gives a more realistic figure and the average for the last five years was 20.2 per thousand live births.

Infectious disease consisted principally of an outbreak of measles.

There were 14 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis and four deaths, excluding those which occurred in the Prestwich Hospital.

All samples of milk taken for examination for tuberculosis and bacteriological content were satisfactory.

Water supplies from the three water boards were generally satisfactory. Four adverse reports were received and I was informed that these were caused by disturbance in the mains during and after main-

tenance work, and by bursts in the water mains, resulting in considerable disturbance to the water supply in the area.

The two volumetric analysers issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, for measuring the amount of smoke and sulphur in the atmosphere, have been in continuous operation during the whole year, and detailed daily records have been kept. One of these is installed in the Health Department and the other, by kind permission of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee, at Butterstile Lane Reservoir.

These volumetric analysers make a 24 hour record. The amount of solids in the air is measured by passing the air through a filter paper, and the amount of sulphur dioxide is estimated chemically.

It is now generally realised that smoke pollution is a serious menace to the health of the community, and in this connection I am pleased to report that the Council have made an order under the Clean Air Act declaring the "Butt Hill Estate" a smoke controlled area. This has been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and will become operative on the 1st September, 1958. When completed there will be a total of 167 dwellinghouses, flats and shops, all of which will come within the smoke controlled area.

Since Prestwich is largely a residential area, much of the atmospheric pollution is due to domestic smoke, and the establishment of the first smoke controlled area is a decisive step towards cleaner air in the borough.

During the year, attention has again been paid to the observance of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Visits have been paid to food premises to ensure that proper standards of food hygiene were being maintained.

The first clearance area under the Council's Clearance Scheme, comprising thirty dwellinghouses, together with one dwellinghouse and shop and a lock-up shop, has now received confirmation and approval from the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The second area, comprising four dwellinghouses, is now awaiting Ministerial confirmation, and the third area which contains 17 dwellinghouses and one food warehouse has been inspected, and at the time of writing this the necessary reports are being compiled for representation to the Council.

The Council did not build any houses during the year, but 15 were erected by private builders. At the end of the year the Council had four old people's dwellings under construction and contemplate building 11 bungalows and 15 flats.

There were 104 applicants for rehousing on the priority list at 31st December, 1957, and a total of 658 on the general waiting list.

Five applications were received during the year for improvement grants under the Housing Acts, 1949-1954, and two of these were not granted.

I would like to express my thanks to all members of the Council, officers and staff for their continued help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C.H.T.WADE,
Medical Officer of Health.

* "adjusted" means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area - 2,420 acres.

Population - Registrar General's estimate of:-

Home population mid 1957 33,640

Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate Books,
at end of 1957 10,591

Rateable value 1957 - £360,418

Sum represented by a penny rate - £1,450.

Social conditions are generally good, the area is mainly residential and the chief industries are bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and the manufacture of soap and toilet requisites.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live } Legitimate....	412	226	186	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1957
births) Illegitimate..	19	8	11	
	<u>431</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>197</u>	Crude 12.8
				Adjusted 14.5
Stillbirths	12	4	8	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births - 27
Deaths	530	257	273	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1957
				Crude 15.8
				Adjusted 12.1

From the 1st January, 1953, all deaths occurring in the Prestwich Hospital have been assigned to Prestwich instead of being transferred to the area of the patient's home address, as in previous years. The total deaths for 1957 and the mortality rates are therefore higher. From the total of 530 deaths occurring during the year, 151 were in the Prestwich Hospital.

Prestwich Residents

Estimated population 33,640 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(3,100 approx.) = 30,540

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms) - 379 (405 in 1956)

Crude 12.4 (13.2 in 1956) adjusted 9.5 (10.0 in 1956)

Respiratory Tuberculosis - 0.10 (0.07 in 1956)

Prestwich M.B.	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1957	431	*12.8	530	*15.8	12	27	-	-	12	28	7	16
Year 1956	413	12.2	557	16.5	13	31	1	2.35	8	19	5	12
1955	402	11.9	511	15.1	10	24	1	2.43	8	20	7	17
1954	417	12.3	459	13.6	16	37	1	2.31	4	10	4	10
1953	414	12.1	473	13.9	11	26	-	-	10	24	8	19
1952	423	12.4	355	10.4	14	32	-	-	8	19	7	17
Average 5 years 1952- 1956	-	12.2	-	13.9	-	30	-	1.42	-	18.4	-	15

* Adjusted { live birth rate (comparability factor 1.13) = 14.5 per 1,000
death rate (comparability factor 0.77) = 12.1 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1957

There were 530 deaths in the district during the year. Thirty-two per cent of these were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition, twelve per cent were due to coronary heart disease, and thirteen per cent to diseases of the blood vessels in the brain. Thus the total percentage of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was fifty-seven per cent.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for seventeen per cent of the deaths.

Respiratory infections, that is influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis, caused ten per cent of the deaths.

Details of causes of deaths during 1957 will be found listed hereunder.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	2
Syphilitic Disease	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	7	5
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	7
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	26	28
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	44
Coronary disease, angina	36	27
Hypertension with heart disease	6	6
Other heart diseases	51	81
Other circulatory disease	13	10
Influenza	5	3
Pneumonia	9	8
Bronchitis	17	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital malformations	4	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	23
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
All other accidents	4	3
Suicide	5	2
	<u>257</u>	<u>273</u>
Total ...	530	

The above table includes 151 deaths in Prestwich Hospital
(68 males and 83 females)

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR
THE AREA.

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as Child Welfare, Mental Health, Care of School Children, and Care of the Aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery, and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Health Committee No.12 from headquarters in Bury.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Borough Council is responsible for the provision of the remainder of local health services, and the whole of those matters likely to affect or be concerned with the maintenance of high standards of environmental health. These services include:-

- Control of Infectious Disease (including food poisoning);
- Provision of suitable Water Supplies;
- Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination);
- Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences;
- Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation;
- Detection and prevention of nuisances;
- The prevention of atmospheric pollution;
- Control of rat, mouse and insect infestations;
- Control of cleansing, disposal of refuse and sewage.

The examination of milk, water, ice-cream and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Borough by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES.

There was an increase in the total notifications for 1957 compared with 1956 (500 against 257). This was accounted for by an epidemic of measles in the early part of the year and there was a total of 409 measles cases against 84 in 1956.

There were only 8 cases of scarlet fever and 29 cases of whooping cough notified during 1957 compared with 40 and 75 respectively in 1956.

There were 10 respiratory tuberculosis cases and one non-respiratory tuberculosis case notified from the Prestwich Hospital out of twenty-four respiratory and two non-respiratory notifications received.

A boy of 12 years of age was removed to hospital suffering from post encephalitis following influenza. He was discharged after four weeks' treatment and made a satisfactory recovery.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during 1957.

There were three cases of Sonne dysentery. Two of these related to a baby and her mother. The third which was a totally unrelated case concerned a middle-aged woman.

All these cases were of a minor nature and all made a rapid recovery.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951 - SECTION 47.

The above section gives power to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention. It was not necessary to take any action under this section during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During 1957 immunisation sessions were held at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, Beech House, Bent Lane, on alternate Tuesday mornings, and at Rainsough Clinic every month. The Clinics are under the control of the Lancashire County Council, Divisional Health Committee No.12.

Appended below are figures showing the number of children who received primary or reinforcement injections during 1957 and who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1957.

1. Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1957:

						<u>Age at date of final injection</u>			
0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years	5-	10-	Total aged 5-14 inclusive	Total aged 15 & over
204	77	13	7	10	311	11	1	12	-

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1957, i.e. subsequent to complete course:

Age group	0-	5-	10-14 incl.	Total 0-14 incl.	Total aged 15 and over
	36	237	135	408	-

3. Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.57:

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1-4 1953-56	5-9 1948-52	10-14 1943-47	Total under 15
Number immunised	50	1176	1918	1672	4816

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Under the direction of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No.12, poliomyelitis vaccinations were carried out during 1957 at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, Beech House, Bent Lane, as and when supplies of vaccine were available. Appended below are figures showing the number of children who completed vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1957:-

													Total
Born in year:	1943	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	-	-	131	156	137	138	117	136	116	88	1	-	1020

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1957

Notifiable diseases	Total cases at all ages	Total cases notified											Total deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	29	3	1	3	9	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
Measles	409	9	25	47	54	58	210	4	1	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
*Acute Pneumonia	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	8	3
Primary or Influenzal													
Acute Encephalitis -post infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
*Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
*Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
*Tuberculosis - Respiratory	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	12	3	8**
*Tuberculosis - Non-Respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	500	14	26	50	64	64	223	6	4	13	24	12	11

* The following cases included in the above figures occurred in the Prestwich Hospital:-

Acute Pneumonia	-	2
Typhoid Fever	-	1
Erysipelas	-	1
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	10
Tuberculosis Others	-	1

** Includes 4 deaths in Prestwich Hospital.

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

June, 1958.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present to you the following report on the public health circumstances and work carried out in the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

During the year 781 complaints were made to the department relating to housing and sanitary defects, unsound and contaminated food, atmospheric pollution, and other items of a varied nature which are referred to in the report.

A total of 1,295 sanitary defects or nuisances were discovered and 954 abated. The number of informal notices served was 210 and statutory notices numbered 25.

Legal action was taken on one occasion during the year in connection with housing defects. Two summonses were issued in respect of one property. In respect of the first summons which related to defective roof and other work, a nuisance order was granted, to be complied with within twenty-eight days, and the second summons relating to a defective outlet pipe and eavesguttering, resulted in the imposition of a £2 fine.

Inspections of food premises were made during the year to ascertain that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being complied with and legal action was taken on one occasion, and particulars of this case will be found in the report.

Amongst food condemned during the year was a large quantity of unsound foodstuffs, left on the premises of a wholesale food warehouse after the firm had gone bankrupt and which was surrendered to the department by the liquidators. Details of this and other foodstuffs condemned are given in the report.

The recent Food Hygiene Regulations and the new Rent Act have added to the work of the department. In the near future the implementation of the Clean Air Act will bring additional duties and responsibilities. In this connection I would point out that despite repeated advertising during the year it has not been possible to engage another public health inspector.

Despite the shortage of staff, the work of the department has progressed very satisfactorily during the year, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to cope with the additional work which new legislation has brought and will bring in the near future.

The Rodent Operator has again been kept fully occupied investigating complaints of rodent infestation. Treatments were carried out on 265 premises and 1,137 visits were made in connection with infestation and investigation.

The two sewer treatments on the Corporation's public sewers again showed only slight takes. The Prestwich Hospital sewers were also treated twice and only slight infestation was revealed.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

L.T.J. TRIPPIER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The area is supplied with water by the following three authorities:
(1) Manchester Corporation Waterworks, (2) Irwell Valley Water Board,
and (3) Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

During the year 13 samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, 9 being reported as satisfactory and 4 as unsatisfactory. Of the 4 unsatisfactory results, one was from the Irwell Valley Water Board supply and three from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks supply. The unsatisfactory results obtained from the two authorities' supplies were due to the disturbance of deposits in the pipes, following maintenance work and by bursts in the water main.

Three samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and proved satisfactory, the amount of lead being less than 0.1 parts per million.

The water supplied from a private deep well to a farm in the Simister area was sampled for chemical analysis and the report was satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, Buckley Lane, Prestwich, in detritus and precipitation tanks (using aluminoferric), afterwards passing through percolating filters to humus tanks, and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irwell. Sludge drying beds are provided. Storm tanks are provided for storm water in excess of three times the dry weather flow; this water is later passed through the works for treatment. Storm flows in excess of six times the dry weather flow pass over the storm water overflows direct to the river. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has approved of the first stage of the sewage works reconstruction scheme and the preliminary work is to commence in the near future.

Simister, which is a semi-rural district away from the main sewer, is dealt with in three methods:-

- (1) Part of the area is drained to a small disposal works, consisting of a settlement tank and percolating filter. The effluent is discharged into Whittle Brook watercourse;
- (2) Another area is drained into a large septic tank, the effluent from this is also discharged into the Whittle Brook watercourse;
- (3) Other parts of the district drainage are dealt with by individual septic tanks and cesspools.

In other low lying areas of the town pumping stations are provided.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

	1957
Middens	Nil
Closets attached to middens	Nil
Pail closets	69
Fresh water closets	11290
Waste water closets	9
Moveable dustbins	11384
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	Nil
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	1
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of houses at which moveable ashbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The local authority carry out a normal collection of refuse every seven/eight days from all premises in the district. Trade refuse is collected one day per week. There is a special salvage collection every Tuesday. Dennis freighters are employed on refuse collection. The Council have a modern salvage and refuse disposal plant. A Dennis cesspool and gully emptier is provided for cesspool cleansing.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories have been visited to ensure that they complied with the requirements of the Acts. There are no factories in the area that employ outworkers. Notifications were received from adjoining authorities giving the names and addresses of 44 outworkers and all of these have been visited and conditions found to be satisfactory.

Close co-operation has been maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories. The report required under the provisions of section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is given on pages 13 and 14.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The prevention of atmospheric pollution again received attention during the year. Routine visits were made to factories and advice was given to boilermen and factory managers where necessary. Twenty-one smoke observations were taken, and no further action was necessary.

The Prestwich Corporation is represented on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. Two sulphur dioxide deposit recorders are sited in the district for observations by representatives of the Committee.

Two volumetric analysers for recording atmospheric pollution have been installed. One is in the Public Health Department and the other is at the Butterstile Lane reservoir, and detailed daily records are taken and recorded.

BUG INFESTATION.

There were no cases of bug infestation during the year.

The houses and furniture of all prospective council house tenants are inspected before tenancies are commenced. In the case of infested houses the premises are disinfected prior to removal. The Housing Representative and Public Health Inspector visit the premises and advice is given to the tenants.

INSECTS.

During the year the department's attention was called to nuisances arising from the presence of crickets, beetles, moths and wasp infestation. Liquid and powder insecticides dealt effectively with the crickets, beetles and moths, but gassing measures with Cymag poison gas were necessary in the case of wasp infestation, after which the nests were destroyed.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection in cases of infectious disease is carried out by formalin spray or formalin vapour only in those premises where it is considered necessary by the Medical Officer of Health.

Infected bedding and articles suitable for steam disinfection are removed and dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station provided by

the Council at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Disinfection is carried out by a workman attached to the Public Health Department.

The following disinfections were carried out during 1957:-
Rooms - 22; Articles of bedding and clothing - 178; Public library books - 2; Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed - 18.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council employ a full-time Rodent Operator, and all complaints of infestation are investigated and a treatment carried out if necessary. Investigations are also made of tips, allotments, etc. to ensure that re-infestations have not arisen since the last treatment.

There has been close co-operation with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, whose help and advice has been readily given.

The treatment of rodent infestations in private dwellinghouses is carried out as a free service to the public, but a charge is made for treatments carried out in business premises or on agricultural property.

The following is an analysis of the various types of infestation treated during 1957:-

	Business premises	Dwelling-houses	Corporation self-occupied property	Total
<u>Rats:</u>				
Type of infestation -				
Major	5	Nil	2	7
Minor	27	36	3	66
<u>Mice:</u>				
Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	39	59	Nil	98

The Rodent Operator made 1,137 visits in the course of investigations or treating infestations.

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS.

During the year the following treatments were carried out in accordance with the methods and instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

First Treatment (Financial year 1957/58):

Test baiting was commenced on the 29th April and completed on the 8th May, 1957.

Number of manholes test baited 201
" " " showing prebait take 4

The 10% test showed slight infestation in three scattered areas, and the poison treatment was commenced on the 7th May and completed on the 17th May, 1957.

Number of manholes baited 89
" " " showing prebait take 23

The treatment revealed infestation in eight different areas but this was only of a slight nature. The heaviest infestations were found in manholes with storm water overflows leading to watercourses.

Second Treatment (Financial year 1957/58):

Commenced on 18th November and completed on 29th November, 1957.

Number of manholes baited	62
" " " showing prebait take	16

This treatment revealed infestation in areas that had been previously treated but was only of a slight nature.

PRESTWICH HOSPITAL.

In addition to the public sewers, two treatments were carried out on the private sewers at the Prestwich Hospital. The first treatment was carried out in June, 1957, when 74 manholes were test baited and infestations were found at the main part of the hospital and the Annexe. The first treatment followed and twelve takes (five at the Main and seven at the Annexe) were recorded. The second treatment was carried out in December and manholes baited where takes had previously been found. One take was found in the main part of the hospital and nine at the Annexe, but the infestations revealed were of a light nature only.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS 1957

	<u>Inspections</u>	
Conversions - Waste water to fresh water closets	5	
Drains	195	
Dustbins - Defective	50	
Dwellinghouses - re overcrowding	47	
" - re dirty condition	12	
" - re infectious disease	65	
" - re verminous conditions	9	
" - under Housing Acts & Public Health Acts	734	
Explosives	41	
Food control/Food hygiene	100	
Notices served - Preliminary	210	
" - Statutory	25	
Outworkers	50	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	60	
Piggeries	5	
Public and other conveniences	161	
Sampling - Milk, water, ice-cream	32	
Schools - re sanitary accommodation	9	
Shops - re meat	4	
" - re other foods	17	
Smoke observations	21	
Special complaints	16	
Septic tanks.....	5	
Tenancy inspections	212	
Tips, refuse	65	
Water courses	11	
Miscellaneous	107	
Rag flock	5	
Pet animals	5	
Petroleum	23	
Factories - No mechanical power used	6	
" - Mechanical power used	43	
Ice-cream	36	
Offices, etc.....	7	
Places of public entertainment	3	
Shops	189	
<u>Contraventions - Factories</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	-	-
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accn.....	2	2
<u>Contraventions - Shops</u>		
Dirty and/or defective w.cs.....	-	-
Not closing half-day weekly (full)	5	5
Notice re half-day closing not displayed ...	5	5
Premises defective and dirty	4	4

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on register (3)	Number of		
			Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	5	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	2	67	49	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority(excl. outworkers' premises).	3	4	6	-	-
Total	-	76	59	7	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	M/c line No.	No.cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions institu- ted (7)
		Found	Rem- edied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanli- ness (s.1)	4	2	2	-	1	-
Overcrowding(s.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(s.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(s.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (s.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conven- iences (s.7):						
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl.offen- ces relating to outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4	4	-	2	-

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Semi-detached houses are the most prevalent type in the district, usually between five and forty years' old. The older type terraced property exists in parts of the district, and the corporation's slum clearance proposals submitted to the Ministry cover 298 premises in fourteen areas over the next ten years.

The number of persons registered for rehousing at the end of the year was 658 and 104 were on the priority list. Approximately two-thirds of the applicants required two bedroomed houses, and the remaining number the three bedroomed type. There was also a small percentage requiring one bedroomed flats.

No new houses were erected by the local authority during 1957 but there were 15 houses erected by private builders. At the end of the year the local authority had four old people's bungalows in hand and it is contemplated that a further 11 bungalows will be erected in Ostrich Lane and 15 flats on the Kersal Road site.

There is now a shortage of sites for building purposes until redevelopment schemes are carried out.

It is found that there is a reluctance on the part of owners to carry out anything but essential repairs to their property, due to financial limitations. In some cases, where the owner has increased the rent, the tenant has applied for a certificate of disrepair and, during the year, 60 of these applications were received. A detailed list of these applications is given hereunder:-

RENT ACT, 1957

Details of applications for certificates of disrepair covering the period 1st July, 1957, to 31st December, 1957.

PART 1.

Applications for certificates of disrepair:

1. Number of applications for certificates	60
2. Number of houses inspected	60
3. Number of applications waiting decision by Health Committee..	2
4. Number of proposals to issue certificates of disrepair served	57
5. Number of applications cancelled	
(a) after Form J served but all repairs carried out	1
(b) after discovery that a certificate of disrepair issued under the 1954 Housing Repairs & Rent Act is in force...	1
6. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	20
7. Number of decisions to issue certificates	23
(a) in respect of some defects	12
(b) in respect of all defects	9
8. Number of undertakings given by landlords	21
9. Number of undertakings refused	1
10. Number of certificates issued	23

PART 2.

Applications for cancellation of certificates:

11. Applications by landlord to local authorities for cancellation	2
12. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
13. Decision by local authority to cancel certificate in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
14. Certificates cancelled	1

OVERCROWDING.

Numerous investigations were made into alleged moral overcrowding and lack of bedroom accommodation at the request of the Housing Department. In a few cases moral overcrowding due to insufficient bedroom accommodation was found, and there was one case of legal overcrowding.

Moral overcrowding is usually caused by newly married couples taking up residence in their parents' homes, or when there are children of both sexes growing up in the same family.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	349
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	734
(2)	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a)	Number found during year	2
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year (slum clearance areas)	298
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.....	112

2. CLEARANCE AREAS (HOUSING ACT, 1936, AND HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954):

(1)	Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:	
(a)	Unfit houses	None
(b)	Other houses	None
(2)	Number of persons displaced	None

3. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

		<u>Number of</u> <u>Persons</u>	
		<u>Houses</u>	<u>displaced</u>
(1)	Houses demolished or closed during year:		
(a)	Housing Act, 1936 -		
(i)	Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (s.11)	None	None
(ii)	Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under s.11 and still in force	None	None
(iii)	Parts of building closed (s.12) ...	None	None
(b)	Housing Act, 1949 -		
(i)	Closed as a result of closing orders under ss.3(1) and 3(2).....	None	None
(c)	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:		
(i)	Closed as a result of closing orders under ss.10(1) and 11(2)....	2	5
(2)	Repairs during the year:		
(a)	Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	86	
(b)	Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - Houses in which defects were remedied -		
(i)	by owners	13	
(ii)	by local authority in default of owners	None	

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Number of Persons displaced</u>
(c) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (ss.9,10,11 and 16). Houses made fit -		
(i) by owners	None	
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	None	
(d) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954: Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and demolition orders revoked (s.5)	None	

4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954):

(1) Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under s.7	None
(2) Number of separate dwellings contained in (1) above	None
(3) Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (s.6)	None

5. HOUSING ACT, 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC:

Action during year:	Private bodies or individuals		Local authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a)*Submitted by private individuals to local authority	5	5	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	3	3	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	5	5	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-
(g)*Any other action taken under the Act (give brief particulars)				

* Two of the above schemes were not granted.

ø Two of the completed schemes were approved in 1956.

SECTION F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food shops, cafes, food preparing premises and hawkers' vehicles have been inspected to ensure that proper standards of food hygiene were being maintained, and that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being complied with.

During the year a summons was taken out against a vendor of soft drinks for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the defendant was fined as follows:- £1 for smoking over open food, £1 for exposing food to risk of contamination, and £1 for not displaying his name and address.

The following lists give details of the various types of food premises in the borough, and the number of businesses registered for the sale of ice-cream or preserved foods:-

<u>Type of business</u>	
General grocers and provision dealers	88
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.).....	27
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	8
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.).....	33
Bakers and/or confectioners	23
Fried fish shops	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.....	42
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	53
Others	15
	<u>302</u>

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955/56

There are 23 hawkers of food registered by the local authority and frequent inspections have been made of their vehicles to ascertain that the required standards were being maintained.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.56</u>	<u>No. of inspections of regd. premises during year</u>
<u>Preparation or manufacture of preserved foods, etc.</u>			
Butchers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938	10	}
Butchers	Food & Drugs Act, 1938	4	
Grocery & provisions		2	
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice-cream.</u>			
Cafes & snack bars	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938	1	}
<u>Sale of ice-cream.</u>			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	- do -	24	}
Cafes etc.		3	
Grocery & provisions		20	
Confectioners		1	
Greengrocers		1	

Sweets and/or tobacconists	Food & Drugs Act, 1938	12
Grocery & provisions		12
Confectioners		2
Cafes, etc.		1

ADULTERATION, ETC.

Sampling under Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The Lancashire County Council administered the above, and I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 190 samples was obtained, consisting of 142 samples of milk (including 12 samples of Channel Islands milk) and 48 others, comprising:-

2 Cheese	1 Full cream milk food
2 Bacon	1 Seidlitz powders
1 Fish paste	2 Bicarbonate of soda
1 Almond oil	2 Tea
1 Double cream	1 Ice-cream powder
1 Orange drink	1 Vitamin tablets
1 Curry powder	1 Bismuth tablets
1 Cold cure	2 Jam
2 Rich cream	1 Fruit - canned
3 Barley	1 Spice - mixed
1 Blancmange powder	1 Maple syrup
2 Sweets	1 Pickles
1 Bread	1 Epsom salts
1 Lard	1 Margarine
1 Aspirin	1 Flour confectionery
2 Christmas pudding	1 Soup - canned
2 Whisky	1 Cooked meat sausage
3 Gin	

The above samples were analysed by the County Analyst and appended hereunder is a list giving details of samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise, giving rise to irregularity.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
E.8471	Milk (I)	Freezing point indicated the presence of 4.1% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
E.3714	Milk (I)	Milk - genuine. 14 mgms. of hard grey materials adhered to inside lip of bottle - consisted of calcium carbonate and sand similar to those found in cement mortar.	Dairy cautioned.
E.8773	Milk (I)	Contained 1.1 parts per 100,000 moist dirt of the nature of dung.	Farmer cautioned. County Milk Production Officer notified.
E.8774	Milk (I)	Contained 1.0 parts per 100,000 moist dirt of the nature of dung. In both these samples the milk was genuine.	
E.8775	Milk (I)	1.2 parts per 100,000 moist dirt of the nature of dung. Fat 2.90%, deficient 1.6% fat.	
-	Milk (I)	Contained 1 part by volume visible dirt (dung) per 100,000 parts of milk.	
			Vendor communicated with.

E.9378	Milk (I) Channel Islands	Fat 3.55%. Deficient 11.2% fat, but sample was buttered.	Further sample obtained which proved to be genuine.
E.9387	Sweets (Payne's Milk Choco- late "Egg- lets")	Label states "double cream filled". Double cream is a description specified under the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951. Filling devoid of "cream" or "double cream". Description could be mislead- ing and a misuse of the designation 'cream' under s.47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Manufacturers communicated with and they agreed to alter label to con- form to the Act.
E.9454	Milk (I)	Fat 2.90%. Deficient 3.3% fat.	Vendor notified.
E.3729	Kosher bread	Contained 0.26 gms.compressed vegetable fibre material like cardboard.	Bakers cautioned.
E.9690	Milk (F)	Freezing point indicates 0.3% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned. Further samples obtained.
E.122	Maple syrup	Contained 70 parts per mill- ion of zinc. Recommended limit for zinc is only 50 parts per million.	Importers commu- nicated with.
E.277	Sweets (Orange and lemon slices)	Pictures on packing were of the appearance of crystall- ised fruit but sample con- sisted of imitation sweet- meat. The word "flavoured" or "jelly" should be inclu- ded on the label.	Packers commu- nicated with.

FOOD CONDEMNED 1957

	<u>Tins</u>		<u>Tins</u>
Nescafe	1	Beans in tomato	1
Unsweetened milk	11	Tomatoes	109
Evaporated milk	2	Tomato juice	48
Condensed milk	3	Carrots	5
Cream	4	Mushrooms	1
Rice puddings	1	Corn cobs	10
Pears	104	Soups (assorted)	29
Pineapples	70	Scotch broth	1
Strawberries	8	Stewed steak	14
Cherries	34	Steak fillets	1
Gooseberries	2	Steak puddings	3
Raspberries	2	Spam	1
Loganberries	7	Irish stew	1
Apricots	6	Steak and kidney	1
Plums	10	Calves' tongues	2
Prunes	7	Herrings	2
Peaches	63	Tuna fish	1
Oranges	34	Pilchards	9
Grapefruit	7	Sardines	3
Fruit salad	6	Crab	2
Assorted fruit	46	Salmon	3
Peas	97	Salmon & potato salad	3
Beans	63	Marmalade	7
		Chocolate spread (cartons)	26

		<u>Weight</u>
Minced beef loaf	3 tins	3 lbs.
Ox tongue	4 "	24 lbs.
Chicken	9 "	34 lbs.
Duck	22 "	83 lbs.
Corned beef	6 "	26 lbs.
Pork luncheon meat	13 "	8 lbs.
Cooked ham	9 "	113 lbs.
Apples	2 boxes	56 lbs.

The above foodstuffs were all surrendered voluntarily to the department by the food dealers concerned.

During the year a considerable quantity of unsound foodstuffs were left on the premises of a wholesale food storage warehouse after the firm had gone into bankruptcy, and were surrendered to the department by the liquidator. A list of the foodstuffs surrendered is appended hereunder:-

Orange squash	569 bottles	
Lemon squash	112 "	
Lemon barley	194 "	
Plums	15 tins	
Pears	5 "	
Fruit salad	3 "	
Condensed milk	1 "	
Peas	2 "	
Beans	20 "	
Peeled tomatoes	1 "	
Red cabbage	15 jars	
Piccalilli	15 "	
Sauce	40 bottles	
Tomato ketchup	16 "	
Jam	16 tins	
Mincemeat	21 "	
Sponge cakes	75 cartons	
Mint humbugs	24 bottles	
Lemon filling	1553 tins	1553 lbs.
Spices/Mixed herbs	139 cases	2000 lbs.
Pickles	338 jars	296 lbs.
Herrings	66 tins	54 lbs.
Sheeps' tongues	5 tins	5 lbs.
Margarine	16 packets	16 lbs.

All foodstuffs condemned during the year were disposed of by incineration under supervision at the Corporation's Refuse Disposal Works.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

During the year, twenty-two samples of ice-cream were obtained from persons retailing in the district. There is only one retailer manufacturing ice-cream, the remainder selling only prepacked. Appended below is a table showing results on the bacteriological examination of the samples of ice-cream submitted to the laboratory:-

Provisional grade	1	2	3	4
Number of samples	21	1	-	-

MEAT SUPPLY

Inspections were made of retailers' shops in the district, and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory and it was not necessary to take any formal action. There are no registered slaughter houses in the district. There is one attached to the Prestwich Hospital which is used on occasions, and two slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year of persons employed at the Hospital.

MILK SUPPLY

(a) Licences:

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54, and the Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, have been issued -

Tuberculin Tested Milk:	
Retail distributors	35
Pasteurised Milk:	
Retail distributors	44
Sterilised Milk:	
Retail distributors	46

(b) Dairies and milk shops:

At the end of the year there were 62 distributors of milk operating from -

(i)	own dairies in the district	2
(ii)	shops in the district other than dairies	44
(iii)	premises outside the district	14

All milk supplies in the Borough of Prestwich have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 142 samples of heat treated milk were obtained from sources of supply which serve the Borough, and of these nine failed to satisfy the prescribed tests.

Detailed particulars of these, together with the action taken, will be found under Adulteration etc. on page 19.

From the 1st January, 1954, no raw milk other than tuberculin tested may be sold within the Borough as Prestwich is included in the Milk(Special Designations)(Specified Areas)(No.3)Order, 1953, which allows only milk designated as "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested" to be retailed in the Borough.

SECTION G. GENERAL.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the district used for the manufacture of rag flock or other filling materials. Three premises where filling materials are used have been registered.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licences were granted during the year for the keeping of a pet shop. Inspections were made to ensure that the premises and accommodation provided for the animals complied with the requirements of the Act.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

Licences were granted to 20 firms for the keeping of petroleum to which the Petroleum Acts apply, and to six firms for cellulose solution, each licence being for the duration of twelve months.

All petroleum and cellulose is kept in underground steel tanks or separate stores, specially constructed of fire-proof material throughout, and the Regulations otherwise complied with.

During the year it was ascertained that petrol was being stored in a private garage, thereby contravening the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £8. The Magistrates ordered that the petrol be confiscated.

GAME ACT, 1831.

Three licences to deal in game were granted by the Council.

PAWNBROKER'S LICENCE.

One certificate was issued authorising the granting of a licence to carry on the business of pawnbroker.

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

	<u>Dated</u>
*New Streets and Building Byelaws	1926, amended in 1927 and 1931
Removal of Offensive Matter Byelaws	1st August, 1947
Nuisance Byelaws	1st August, 1947
Offensive Trades Byelaws	1st October, 1947
Good Rule and Government Byelaws	1st January, 1948
Hackney Carriage Byelaws	1st January, 1949
Prohibiting the Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	25th January, 1950
Sale of Clean Food	30th May, 1950
Building Byelaws	15th June, 1953
Public Places and Streets (Prestwich) Order	1956

	<u>Made by Council</u>	<u>Approved by Government Department</u>
Buildings - Clean Air Act, 1956	13th February, 1957	11th June, 1957
Good Rule and Government Byelaws - Noisy Conduct at Night and Parking on Grass Verges	9th October, 1957	23rd December, 1957

* Byelaws repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets.



