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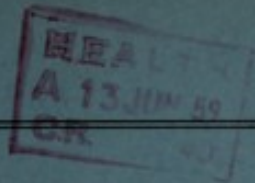
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L. Henry

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1958



Principal address of the Medical Officer of Health:-

Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.
Telephone Bury 25.

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Bury.

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1958

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor J.A.Crofton, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1958/59

Councillor G.Quinn, Chairman
Councillor M.Baker, J.P., Vice-Chairman
Alderman A.L.Williams, J.P., C.C.
Councillor F.I.Airey
Councillor Miss M.F.Copp
Councillor Mrs.V.B.Dickinson, J.P.
Councillor W.E.Froggatt
Councillor W.Newton
Councillor N.C.Proctor, J.P.
Councillor P.W.Ridyard
Councillor 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.A.P.H.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Retired - 30th September, 1958
E.Wheeler, Assoc.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Appointed - 1st October, 1958

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.Wheeler, Assoc.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Until 30th September, 1958

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J.Voyce - Commenced 17th February, 1958

SENIOR CLERK

E.Tonge

SHORTHAND TYPIST/CLERK

Mrs.N.Raven

June, 1959.

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1958 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The population according to the Registrar-General's estimate is now 33,550, which again shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 14.7 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in the Prestwich Hospital the adjusted rate becomes 16.2 per thousand. This is slightly lower than the national rate which was 16.4 per thousand.

Similarly, the adjusted death rate after making allowance for the hospital population was 9.5 compared with a national rate of 11.7.

There was again a marked preponderance of male deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi. During the year the total of male deaths in England and Wales from cancer was 50,732 of which 17,030 or over 33 per cent. were certified as due to cancer of the lungs and bronchi, compared with 45,067 female deaths from cancer, of which only 2,779, about 6 per cent., were due to cancer of the lungs. While there was a decrease in the deaths from cancer in this district, 83 compared with 90 for the previous year, there was an increase in the cases of lung cancer. Out of the 40 males and 43 females who died from cancer during the year 19 males and 4 females died from cancer of the lungs compared with 14 males and 1 female in 1957.

In my last report I stressed that the Ministry of Health had accepted the Medical Research Council's findings as establishing a causal relationship between smoking, particularly cigarette smoking, and lung cancer.

I can, in this connection, only emphasise that the latest medical and statistical research has confirmed this relationship, and re-affirm the primary importance of convincing the general public that cigarette smoking is a major contributory factor of this disease and that every effort should be made to persuade young people to refrain from acquiring the habit.

During the year there were eight infant deaths, six of which occurred during the first week of life and two which occurred during the first month of life. As will be seen in the statistical table given in the report, the majority of these neo-natal deaths were due to congenital abnormality and prematurity.

The infant death rate of 18.3 per thousand live births compares favourably with the national rate which was 22.5 per thousand.

Infectious disease consisted principally of an outbreak of measles.

There were twelve cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis, excluding those which occurred in Prestwich Hospital and there were no deaths among Prestwich residents from this disease.

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. The results show that although Prestwich is primarily residential it is suffering from as serious a degree of atmospheric pollution as surrounding areas which are more industrialised.

Atmospheric pollution is now recognised as a major social evil which is having an adverse effect on health, as there is a marked relationship between the degree of atmospheric pollution and the incidence of respiratory disease. Furthermore, recent research has suggested that atmospheric pollution may be a contributory factor in the increase of lung cancer. Statistical evidence has confirmed that the incidence of this disease is considerably higher in industrial areas than it is in country districts. While it must be assumed that cigarette smoking is the principal factor the effects of pollution in the atmosphere cannot, in this connection, be ignored.

I am, therefore, pleased to report that the first smoke controlled area in the Borough became operative on 1st September, 1958. This area, the Butt Hill Park Estate, is a new estate in process of development on the south-west side of the Borough, and when completed will comprise 120 dwellinghouses.

The Council have also approved in principle the creation of a second smokeless zone. The area envisaged comprises 127 private houses, 274 council houses, 80 council flats and maisonettes, and one church, and will eventually link up with the Butt Hill Park Estate. It will thus create an extensive area on the windward side of the Borough, and since much of the pollution in Prestwich is caused by dwellinghouses, this should materially reduce the atmospheric pollution within the Borough.

The first and second clearance areas under the Council's clearance scheme, comprising 34 dwellinghouses, one dwellinghouse and shop, and one lock-up shop, have both been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and at the time of writing this report tenants from both these areas are being rehoused by the Council.

The third area, which contains 17 dwellinghouses and one food warehouse, has been approved by the Council and is now being prepared for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

During the year four bungalows were built by the Council and 15 dwellings by private builders. At the end of the year the Council had 15 flats and 11 bungalows under construction and contemplate building a further 15 flats and four bungalows.

There were 103 applicants for rehousing on the priority list at December, 1958, and a total of 764 on the general waiting list.

Six applications were received during the year for improvement grants under the Housing Acts, 1949-1954, and five 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 during the year, and I would particularly like to place on record my sincere appreciation for the invaluable assistance which I received from the former Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. T. J. Trippier, who retired at the end of September, 1958. During the years of our association his wide knowledge and his long experience in all aspects of public health work were always at my disposal, and he has played a major part in raising the standards of health and sanitation within the Borough.

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-1958..... 33,550

Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate Books,
at end of 1958 10,610

Rateable value, 1958: £360,691

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,418

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	428	222	206	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated
births (Illegitimate ..	9	3	6	home population mid-1958:
	<u>437</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>212</u>	Crude 13.0
				Adjusted 14.7
Stillbirths	7	3	4	Rate per 1,000 (live and
				still) births 15.8
Deaths	521	256	265	Death rate per 1,000 estimated
				home population mid-1958:
				Crude 15.5
				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 1958 and the mortality rates are therefore higher. From the total of 521 deaths occurring during the year 150 were in the Prestwich Hospital.

Prestwich Residents

Estimated population 33,550 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(3,100 approx.) = 30,450

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms) - 371 (379 in 1957)
Crude 12.18 (12.4 in 1957) adjusted 9.5 (9.5 in 1957)
Respiratory tuberculosis - Nil in 1958 (0.10 in 1957)

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		
Year 1958	437	*13.0	521	*15.5	7	15.8	-	-	8	18.3	8	18.3
1957	431	12.8	530	15.8	12	27.0	-	-	12	28	7	16.0
1956	413	12.2	557	16.5	13	31.0	1	2.35	8	19	5	12.0
1955	402	11.9	511	15.1	10	24.0	1	2.43	8	20	7	17.0
1954	417	12.3	459	13.6	16	37.0	1	2.31	4	10	4	10.0
1953	414	12.1	473	13.9	11	26.0	-	-	10	24	8	19.0
Average 5 years 1953 - 1957	-	12.26	-	14.98	-	29.0	-	1.42	-	20.2	-	14.8

* Adjusted (live birth rate (comparability factor 1.13) = 14.7 per 1,000
(death rate (comparability factor 0.78) = 12.1 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958 with COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1957.

There were 521 deaths in the district during the year. Thirty 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 to the brain. Thus the total percentage of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was 55 per cent.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 15.9 per cent of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 13.4 per cent. of the deaths.

Details of causes of deaths during 1958 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1957.

	1958		1957	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	-	6	2
Syphilitic disease	2	-	1	1
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5	7	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	4	14	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	-	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	20	26	28
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	1
Diabetes	3	3	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	46	23	44
Coronary disease, angina	43	20	36	27
Hypertension with heart disease	9	5	6	6
Other heart diseases.....	53	64	51	81
Other circulatory diseases	11	15	13	10
Influenza	1	4	5	3
Pneumonia	17	14	9	8
Bronchitis	14	12	17	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	4	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	8	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	1	-
Congenital malformations	1	2	4	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	20	16	23
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	1	-
All other accidents	4	7	4	3
Suicide	1	2	5	2
	<u>256</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>273</u>
	Total: 521		Total: 530	

The above tables include deaths in Prestwich Hospital, which were as follows:-

1958 - 150 deaths (72 males and 78 females)
1957 - 151 deaths (68 males and 83 females)

Deaths at all ages

Age at death	Number
0 - 1	8
1 - 2	2
2 - 5	-
5 - 15	3
15 - 25	1
25 - 45	19
45 - 65	135
65 - 75	159
75 and over	<u>194</u>
	<u>521</u>

353 deaths (or 67.7 per cent.) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Causes of deaths of infants under one year of age.

	<u>Under 1 day</u>	<u>1 - 7 days</u>	<u>1 - 3 weeks</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prematurity.....	1	1	-	2
Atelectasis	1	2	-	3
Early peritonitis	-	-	1	1
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	-	1	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	1	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8

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.

The total notifications for 1958 showed a considerable decrease on those of 1957 (208 against 500). There was a decrease in the number of measles notifications (131 against 409) and other infectious disease notifications were in general all lower, with the exception of scarlet fever notifications, which increased from 8 to 25, but the cases were of a mild nature only.

There were five respiratory tuberculosis cases and one non-respiratory tuberculosis case notified from the Prestwich Hospital, out of 17 respiratory and two non-respiratory notifications received.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during 1958.

During the early part of the year a girl aged six was removed to hospital suffering from pneumococcal meningitis. She was discharged after four weeks' treatment and made a satisfactory recovery.

During the year a woman aged 52 years, resident in Prestwich, was admitted into hospital as a confirmed case of typhoid fever. Faeces and blood specimens were obtained from family and other close contacts and submitted for bacteriological examination; all were reported on as negative.

By reason of the woman having attended a dance in one neighbouring authority just prior to her illness, and being employed in another, the Medical Officers of these two authorities were notified. As a result of enquiries in these districts a woman typhoid fever carrier was discovered and removed to hospital. She was resident in one of the above authorities' area and was employed by a confectionery firm in the other. This firm had supplied food to snack bars where the Prestwich resident had taken meals and had also supplied refreshments at the dance she attended just before her illness.

Doctors in Prestwich and surrounding districts were notified of this case and advised to report any of their patients whose illness was of an unexplainable pyrexial nature.

The Prestwich case was discharged from hospital after five weeks' treatment and made a satisfactory 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 1958 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 overleaf are figures showing the number of children who received primary or reinforcement injections during 1958, and who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1958.

1. Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1958:

<u>Age at date of final injection</u>									Total aged 5-14 inclusive	Total aged 15 & over
0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years	5-	10-			
269	84	10	4	6	373	10	4	14	-	

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1958, i.e., subsequent to complete course:

Age group	0-	5-	10 - 14 incl.	Total 0 - 14 incl.	Total aged 15 and over
	132	358	266	756	-

3. Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.58:

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-57	5-9 1949-53	10-14 1944-48	Total under 15
Number immunised	81	1186	1961	1672	4900

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Under the direction of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No.12 poliomyelitis vaccinations were carried out during 1958 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 1958:-

Born in year:

1942 or earlier	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
209	155	239	235	234	133	113	116	131	142	172
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958				
	180	209	295	301	261	20	Total: 3145			

In addition 349 persons received a third injection during the period 31st August to 27th December, 1958.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1958.

Notifiable diseases	Total cases at all ages	Total cases notified												Total deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over		
Scarlet fever	25	-	1	1	2	1	12	7	1	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	14	-	1	2	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	131	6	11	24	13	17	55	4	-	1	-	-	-	
Dysentery	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
*Acute pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	2	1	
Typhoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
*Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
*Tuberculosis respiratory	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	3	3**	
*Tuberculosis others	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Pneumococcal meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	208	7	13	27	16	22	77	13	4	13	11	5	4	

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

Acute pneumonia	- 2
Erysipelas	- 1
Tuberculosis Respiratory	- 5
" Others	- 1

** 3 deaths in Prestwich Hospital.

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

June, 1959.

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, 1958.

The year under review saw the retirement of Mr.L.T.J.Trippier, who for 27 years had been the Chief Public Health Inspector for Prestwich, and I had the honour to succeed him. Mr.Trippier retained his office until the 30th September, 1958, and in consequence played a major part in directing the work of the Public Health Department during the year, and I would in this connection like to express my sincere appreciation for the help and consideration which he, at all times, gave and which his experience and wide knowledge rendered so valuable.

During the year, 792 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 this report.

A total of 1,131 sanitary defects or nuisances were discovered and 875 abated. The number of informal notices served was 221 and statutory notices numbered 14.

Legal action was taken on one occasion during the year in connection with housing defects, and a nuisance order was granted for the work to be carried out within 14 days. The owner, however, agreed to the work being done through the Corporation in default.

Throughout the year attention has been given to hygiene in connection with food shops and all places where food is prepared. Every opportunity is taken to give advice on the correct methods of preparation and sale of food to all food handlers.

The work of the department has, to some degree, been restricted by the shortage of staff, and the retirement of Mr.Trippier accentuated this shortage. At the time of writing this report I am pleased to state that there is now another Public Health Inspector in the department but the inspectorate staff is still at a very low level and it is becoming increasingly difficult to cope with the additional work which new legislation is creating.

The rodent operator has again been kept fully occupied investigating complaints of rodent infestation. Treatments were carried out on 213 properties and 984 visits were made in connection with infestation.

Two sewer treatments were carried out on the Corporation's public sewers during the year. The first one revealed evidence of slight infestation but the second treatment revealed no trace of any infestation.

Sixty-six manholes were baited in areas which, in the past, had all shown evidence of persistent infestation, but despite exhaustive examination the baits were totally undisturbed. Paranitrophenal was used as a mould inhibitor so that the baits remained palatable during the whole period. This was a particularly gratifying result and demonstrates the efficacy of the regular sewer treatments and reflects great credit on the work of the rodent operator. Two sewer treatments were also carried out on the Prestwich Hospital sewers and these revealed only very slight and scattered infestation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
E.WHEELER,

-11- 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 six samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, three being reported as satisfactory and three as unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory results were from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks supply and were due to the disturbance of deposits in the pipes, following maintenance work, and by bursts in the water mains.

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 aluminic ferric), 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 preliminary stages in the extensions and alterations of the Sewage Disposal Works to cope with the increased flow in the district was commenced during the year and entailed the reconstruction of the rectangular filter beds and the supply of the necessary distribution machinery.

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.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has approved the scheme for a new Sewage Disposal Works for areas (1) and (2).

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

1958

Middens	Nil
Closets attached to middens	Nil
Pail closets	66
Fresh water closets	11312
Waste water closets	9
Moveable dustbins	11408
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	Nil
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	3
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 37 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 16 and 17.

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-four smoke observations were taken, and no further action was necessary.

During the year the Council approved the establishment of the first smoke control order in the district. The area concerned was the Butt Hill Park Estate, and after Ministerial confirmation the order became effective on the 1st September, 1958. The Butt Hill Park Estate is a new estate which is being developed in the centre of a residential area on the south-west side of the Borough, and when completed will comprise approximately 120 houses.

The Prestwich Corporation is represented on the Manchester Clean Air Council. Three lead peroxide recorders are sited in the district for observations by representatives of the Clean Air Council.

Two volumetric analysers for recording atmospheric pollution have also been installed. One is in the Public Health Department and the other is at Butterstile Lane Reservoir, and detailed daily records are taken and recorded. The implementation of the Clean Air Act will eventually have far reaching consequences on the work of the Health Department.

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 Assistant 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, 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.

During the summer months there were numerous complaints of nuisance caused by bees. These were all referred to various apiarists within the district who successfully dealt with same.

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 - 15; Articles of bedding and clothing - 151; Public library books - 34; Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed - 48.

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 1958:-

	<u>Business premises</u>	<u>Dwelling- houses</u>	<u>Corporation self-occupied property</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Rats:</u>				
Type of infestation -				
Major	7	-	2	9
Minor	17	29	3	49
<u>Mice:</u>				
Major	1	-	-	1
Minor	38	50	-	88

The Rodent Operator made 984 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 1958/59):

Test baiting was commenced on 8th April and completed on 17th April, 1958.

Number of manholes test baited	273
" " " showing prebait take	21

The 10% test showed slight infestation in nine scattered areas, and the poison treatment was commenced on 22nd April and completed on 1st May, 1958.

Number of manholes baited	83
" " " showing prebait take	29

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

Second treatment (financial year 1958/59):

Commenced on 20th October and completed on 28th October, 1958.

Number of manholes baited	66
" " " showing prebait take	None

The manholes baited were all in areas which in the past had shown evidence of persistent infestation.

Paranitrophenal was used as a mould inhibitor and in consequence the baits remained perfectly palatable during the whole of the period, but despite exhaustive examination no trace of any infestation was found.

This is the first time that no infestation has been revealed in the area treated and it would appear that it has now been possible, not only to eliminate the rats around the sewer manholes, but also those living in the sewers, which by reason of the rapid deterioration of the bait had hitherto been immune.

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 May, 1958, when 42 manholes (23 at the Main and 19 at the Annexe) were test baited. The areas were all where infestation had previously been found but no takes were recorded, and there was no trace of any infestation.

The second treatment was carried out in December, 1958. Thirty-nine manholes (22 at the Main and 17 at the Annexe) were test baited and slight infestation was found. Poison bait was laid round the affected areas and one take was recorded at the Main and seven at the Annexe, but the infestation revealed was of a scattered nature only.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1958

Certificates of disrepair	125
Clearance areas	34
Conversions - Waste water to fresh water closets	9
Drains	219
Dustbins - Defective	59
Dwellinghouses - re overcrowding	36
" - re dirty condition	15
" - re infectious disease	54
" - re verminous conditions	9
" - under Housing Acts and Public Health Acts	667
Explosives	43
Food control/food hygiene	84
Notices served - preliminary	221
" " - statutory	14
Outworkers	43
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	50
Piggeries	6
Public and other conveniences	130
Sampling - milk, water, ice-cream	16
Schools - re sanitary accommodation	6
Shops - re meat	5
" - re other foods	21
Smoke control areas	23
" observations	24
Special complaints	14
Septic tanks	8
Tenancy inspections	109
Tips, refuse	34
Watercourses	9
Miscellaneous	108
Rag flock	4
Pet animals	6
Petroleum	24
Factories - No mechanical power used	5
" - Mechanical power used	39
Ice-cream	24
Offices, etc.	5
Places of public entertainment	3
Shops	167

Contraventions - Factories

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	3	3

Contraventions - Shops

Dirty and/or defective w.cs.	1	1
Not closing half-day weekly (full)	3	3
Notice re half-day closing not displayed	4	4
Premises defective and dirty	6	6

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 regis- ter (3)	Number of		
			Inspec- tions (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	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	2	63	46	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority(excl. outworkers' premises)	3	4	7	-	-
Total	-	72	58	6	-

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	1	1	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	10	3	3	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl.offen- ces relating to outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6	6	-	1	-

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Semi-detached houses are the most prevalent type in this district, usually between five and forty years' old. The older type terraced property exists in parts of the district, and the Corporation's 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 764 and 103 were on the priority list. Approximately 60% of the applicants require two bedroomed dwellings, 30% require three or more bedrooms, and 10% require one bedroomed dwellings.

During the year four bungalows were erected by the local authority, and 15 dwellings were erected by private builders. At the end of the year the local authority had in hand 15 flats on the Kersal Road site and 11 bungalows on the Ostrich Lane site. It is contemplated that 15 flats will be erected on the Carr Clough Estate and four bungalows in the Heys Road area.

There is now a shortage of sites for building purposes until re-development 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 37 of these applications were received.

Appended hereunder is a general report on the Rent Act, 1957, and its implementation in the Borough.

RENT ACT, 1957

Since the above Act came into operation the Public Health Department has dealt with practically 100 applications from tenants for certificates of disrepair. Of this number about one half of the applicants were issued with certificates of disrepair, thus empowering the tenants to reclaim any increase of rent already being paid to the owner and, in most cases, to revert back to somewhere near the amount of rent being paid at the time the Act came into operation. However, in ten cases all the work specified in the certificates of disrepair has been undertaken and the certificates cancelled, thus allowing the owner to reclaim the increase of rent from the date of his application for cancellation of the certificate of disrepair. In the majority of the other applicants, where certificates have not been issued, the owners served undertakings on the tenants (and a copy on the Council) promising to remedy all the defects proposed to be included in a certificate of disrepair within six months. These undertakings, on the whole, have been complied with and the tenant has continued to pay the due increase in rent.

In certain cases, however, where the undertakings have been broken by the landlord, including six where tenants have applied for a certificate as to the remedying of defects specified in the undertaking, all the tenants have been able to adjust the rent as though a certificate of disrepair had been issued.

As a result of the provision of the Rent Act in Prestwich a great deal of repair work has been carried out to houses which were becoming neglected for want of attention by the owners, and the permitted increase in rent has given an incentive to the landlords, even though the tenant may have had to make the first move by the service of a notice to the landlord of defects of repair.

This report does not take into account the number of cases in which the owner and tenant have come to some agreement regarding repairs, without bringing in the local authority, as these figures are not available. These are cases where tenants have served the required notice on the landlord of defects of repair and within the time limit of six weeks, the owners undertook to carry out the repairs specified therein or came to some agreement in writing, with the tenant regarding certain repairs which could not be included. The number of such cases has been considerable and many houses will have been made fit for habitation in this way. Details are appended hereunder of the applications received:-

No. of applications received (from July 1957 when the Act came into operation until 31st December, 1958).....	97*
No. of proposals to issue certificates of disrepair	94
" " certificates issued	50
" " " not issued (work done)	1
" " undertakings received	43
" " " accepted	41
" " " refused	1
" waiting approval	1
" of applications for cancellation received from landlords	15 6
" " " granted	10
" " " refused	3
(where tenant objected that all the work had not been carried out)	
" " " for certificates as to remedying of defects specified in landlord's undertaking to remedy defects.....	6
" " certificates granted	6

* includes three applications which were cancelled

~~6~~ includes two applications awaiting approval

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 but 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 DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1)(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 384
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 791
- (2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:
 - (a) Number found during year 1
 - (b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year (clearance areas) 298
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 95

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

		<u>Demolished</u>	<u>Number of Persons displaced</u>
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	None	-
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.....	None	-
(3)	Houses on land acquired under s.43(2) Housing Act, 1957	None	-

NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under s.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	1
(5)	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	None	None
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	None	-
(7)	Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	None	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.

(1)	Under ss.16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) of Housing Act, 1957	1	1
(2)	Under ss.17(3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	None	-
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under s.18 of Housing Act, 1957	None	-

4. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By local authority</u>
(1) After informal action by local authority	96	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	8	1
(b) ss.9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	None	-
(3) Under s.24, Housing Act, 1957	None	-

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957).

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of sep- arate dwell- ings contained in col. (1).</u>
Position at end of year:	(1)	(2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under s.48	None	None
(b) Under s.17(2)	None	None
(c) Under s.46	None	None
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under ss.34 or 53	None	-

6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in col. (1).</u>
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year.....	(1) None	(2) None

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING(FINANCIAL PROVISIONS)ACT, 1958 -
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	6	6	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	1	1	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Act (give brief particulars)	None			

* Five of the above schemes were not granted.

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.

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:-

Type of business.

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
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REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS

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 31.12.58</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 and Drugs Act, 1938	4	
Grocery & provisions		2	
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice-cream.</u>			
Cafes and snack bars	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938	1	161
<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, 1955	13	}
Grocery & provisions		15	
Confectioners		2	
Cafes, etc.		1	

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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 200 samples was obtained consisting of 139 samples of milk (including 9 samples of Channel Islands milk) and 61 others, comprising:-

5 condensed milk	2 cooking fat	1 mustard
2 fresh fruit	1 jam	1 beef sausage
1 powdered gelatine	2 fruit curd	1 pork and sage
4 white pepper	1 lemonade powder	croquettes
1 drinking chocolate	2 oatmeal	1 biscuits
2 curry powder	1 pickles	2 ground almonds
1 salad oil	1 essence of anchovy	2 barley
1 coffee	1 ground ginger	1 ice-cream mix
1 cod liver oil	1 butter	1 dried fruit
1 rum	2 bread	
2 canned soup	1 Epsom salts	
3 flour confectionery	1 cordial	
1 golden raising powder	1 liquid paraffin	
1 Kruschen salts	2 lard	
1 lemon cheese	1 throat tablets	
3 flour	1 glycerine	

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>Type</u>	<u>Result of analyses</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 8.6% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned
Cod liver oil	Acid value of oil 1.5 compared with B.P. limit of 1.2. Oil did not taste rancid.	No action taken
Buttered currant bun	Contained a crumpled piece of multi-layered brown paper or cardboard 35 x 25 x 1.5 mm. and weighing 0.725 gramme.	Bakers cautioned
Bread (part of a loaf)	Contained 45 gms. of dough discoloured by 0.11% mineral oil and 136 parts per million iron.	Bakers interviewed
Beef sausage	Contained 235 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed
Ginger nut biscuits	Contained fragments of glass and wire of the appearance of part of an electric filament light bulb. Weight of extraneous matter 0.788 gramme.	Legal proceedings pending

FOOD CONDEMNED 1958

	<u>Tins</u>		<u>Tins</u>
Rice pudding	7	Peas	31
Evaporated milk	7	Tomatoes	61
Condensed milk	45	Tomato juice	27
Cream	1	Carrots	5
Pineapple	98	Beetroot	2
Pineapple juice	6	Beans	23
Pears	38	Baked beans	2
Peaches	36	Beans and tomatoes	7
Grapefruit	43	Beans and sausage	1
Grapefruit juice	8	Salmon and potato salad	1
Apricots	36	Salmon spread	7
Plums	24	Salmon	19
Strawberries	22	Rock lobster	1
Cherries	70	Pilchards	13
Oranges	45	Prawns	3
Orange juice	8	Crabmeat	2
Loganberries	17	Herrings	6
Fruit salad	9	Tuna	1
Fruit segments	10	Casserole steak	3
Prunes	4	Stewed steak	15
Cocktail snaps	3	Steak and gravy	4
Fruit cocktail	2	Steak pudding	1
Fruit cocktail in jelly	5	Steak fillets	1
Rhubarb in syrup	28	Mixed grill	1
Marmalade	2	Ham and pork	1
Dried mixed fruit	69	Chopped pork	1
Sweet corn	4	Pork in juice	1
Corn cobs	5	Chicken fillets	1
Celery	1	Chicken soup	2
Spaghetti	1	Tomato soup	4
Pickled cucumber	1	Mushroom soup	5
Gherkins	1	Vegetable soup	6
		Scotch broth	1

Corned beef	19 tins	101 lbs. 3 ozs.
Jellied veal	9 "	54 lbs.
Cooked ham	13 "	86 lbs.
Ox tongue	3 "	9 lbs. 6 ozs.
Lunch tongue	12 "	72 lbs.
Luncheon meat	51 "	51 lbs. 4 ozs.
Meat loaf	5 "	3 lbs. 12 ozs.
Pork luncheon meat	33 "	23 lbs. 9 ozs.
Chicken	3 "	6 lbs. 15 ozs.
Pork and beef	3 "	3 lbs.

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

Following a complaint of the mouldy condition of a packet of crumpets investigation by the Health Department revealed obvious contamination with a mould. The culture showed a growth of a saprophytic fungus. Legal proceedings were not instituted but a warning was given to the firm of bakers concerned.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

During the year six samples of ice-cream were obtained from persons retailing in the district. There are two retailers 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 ...	6	-	-	-

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	47
Sterilised Milk:	
Retail distributors	46

(b) Dairies and milk shops:

At the end of the year there were ⁵⁷ distributors of milk operating from -

- (i) own dairies in the district 2
- (ii) shops in the district other than dairies 42
- (iii) premises outside the district 13

All milk supplies in the Borough of Prestwich have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 139 samples of heat treated milk were obtained from sources of supply which serve the Borough, and of these one failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Detailed particulars of these, together with the action taken, will be found under Adulteration etc. on pages 22 and 23.

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.

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

Dated

*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
Buildings - Clean Air Act, 1956	1st September, 1958
Good Rule and Government Byelaws: Noisy Conduct at Night and Parking on Grass Verges	December, 1957
Deposit of Litter	May, 1956

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



