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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1959



BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor Tavie Collins, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959/60

Alderman G. Quinn, Chairman
Councillor M. Baker, J.P., Deputy 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 J. Mather
Councillor W. Newton
Councillor N.C. Proctor, J.P.
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.

Principal address: Divisional Health Office, Parsons
Lane, Bury, Lancs. Telephone BURY 4025.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. Holt, M.A.P.H.I.

Commenced 19th January, 1959

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. Voyce

SENIOR CLERK

E. Tonge

SHORTHAND TYPIST/CLERK

Mrs. N. Raven

REPORT OF THE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

1900

ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT

ALBANY, N. Y., 1900.

ALBANY, N. Y., 1900.

June, 1960.

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1959 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The population according to the Registrar-General's estimate is now 33,510, which again shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 15.4 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in the Prestwich Hospital the rate becomes 16.98 per thousand. This is slightly higher than the national rate which was 16.5 per thousand.

The adjusted death rate after making allowance for the hospital population is 10.8 compared with a national rate of 11.6.

There were no deaths of mothers during pregnancy or confinement and the infant mortality rate was only 6.6 per thousand live births. This compares with a national rate of 22.0 but where the numbers involved are only small, a five-year average gives a more realistic figure and the average rate for the five years 1954/1958 was 19.1.

The total deaths from cancer showed an increase on last year, 89 against 83. Male deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi were again in marked contrast to the female deaths from this cause. Of the 43 males and 46 females who died from cancer during the year, 22 males and 5 females died from cancer of the lungs and bronchi compared with 19 males and 4 females in 1958.

During the last few years the steady and apparently inexorable increase in the incidence of lung cancer has been the subject of much concern and study. Exhaustive research has been made and the latest findings have again confirmed those of the Medical Research Council's as establishing a causal relationship between smoking, particularly cigarette smoking, and lung cancer. Unfortunately the smoking habit is one that very soon becomes deeply ingrained and, because of this, smokers in general are impervious to either appeals or statistics. I can, therefore, only reiterate the primary importance of persuading young people to refrain from forming the habit.

Infectious disease during the year consisted mainly of an epidemic of measles.

There were seven cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year; there were 6 deaths.

There were two minor isolated cases of food poisoning during the year. Details of these will be found later in the report.

During the year special consideration has been given to smoke abatement and the creating of smoke controlled areas in the Borough. Contamination of the air is now recognised as a definite threat to the health of the community. Statistical research has proved that the incidence of respiratory disease is directly linked to the degree of pollution in the atmosphere. Furthermore, the available evidence suggests that it may be a contributory factor in the incidence of lung cancer.

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

Prestwich is scheduled as a "black area" and the question of atmospheric pollution is, therefore, of paramount importance; in consequence the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, is being treated as a matter of priority.

Prestwich is a built up residential area with comparatively few industrial premises. There are only nine industrial chimneys but there are over 20,000 domestic chimneys in use, and it is therefore the domestic smoke which is responsible for most of the pollution within the Borough.

Two volumetric analysers for recording the degree of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, and two lead peroxide recorders which record the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, have been in operation during the whole of the year and daily records have been kept. A study of these records confirms that domestic smoke is the chief factor in the atmospheric pollution within the Borough. During the summer months when few domestic fires were in use the pollution was considerably lower than at any other period. As soon as the colder weather came from September onwards, necessitating the use of domestic coal fires, there was a progressive increase in the degree of recorded pollution. This is clearly shown by the graphs on pages 3A and 3B, following my report.

The first smoke controlled area in Prestwich became operative on 1st September, 1958. This area - the Butt Hill Park Estate - is a new estate which is in process of development on the south-west side of the Borough and will, when complete, comprise 120 dwellinghouses.

The second smoke control area, comprising 274 Council houses, 80 Council flats and maisonettes, 121 private dwellings and one church, was submitted for Ministerial approval and provisional clearance was given.

At the time of writing this report the Council are awaiting the result of a public inquiry following the serving of a notice of objection.

A third area has been submitted for approval and notification has now been received stating that this has been granted and will come into operation on 1st November, 1960. The area concerned is a block of Council flats comprising 15 units of accommodation.

A fourth area, involving approximately 500 private houses, has also been submitted and provisional clearance has now been given. If this, and the second area (which has been the subject of an inquiry) are finally approved, a solid block of property on the windward side of the Borough, comprising 1,100 houses and other buildings, will come within smoke controlled areas, and this will materially reduce the degree of atmospheric pollution within the Borough.

The inclusion of the remaining parts of the Borough in smoke controlled areas has been the subject of detailed consideration by the Council. The programme finally approved entails the dividing of Prestwich into three main zones, and it is provisionally estimated that it will take five to six years for each of these to be brought under smoke control. It will, therefore, take fifteen to eighteen years to render the whole of Prestwich smoke free.

Water supplies from the three Water Boards have been generally satisfactory. Samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination and whilst there were no adverse reports regarding the latter, six samples submitted for bacteriological examination revealed the presence of coliform bacilli and one sample showed traces of coliform bacilli and faecal coli.

The Water Boards concerned were informed and stated that the unsatisfactory reports were due to disturbance in the mains during and after maintenance work and by bursts in the water mains resulting in disturbance to the water supply in the area. Following these reports follow-up samples were taken and all proved to be satisfactory.

Milk supplies have been satisfactory during the year; all samples submitted were found to be free from tubercle bacilli and only two samples out of thirty-five submitted failed to pass the recognised bacteriological test.

During the year 11 houses and one block of flats, comprising 15 units of accommodation, were built by the Council and 37 houses were erected by private builders.

At the end of the year the Council had 19 dwellings under construction and the start of redevelopment schemes is now being contemplated. At the end of December, 1959, there were 90 applicants for rehousing on the priority list and a total of 646 on the general waiting list.

Under the Housing Acts, 1949-54, six applications were made for standard grants and ten for discretionary grants. Three of the schemes involving the standard grants and seven involving the discretionary grants were not allowed.

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

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

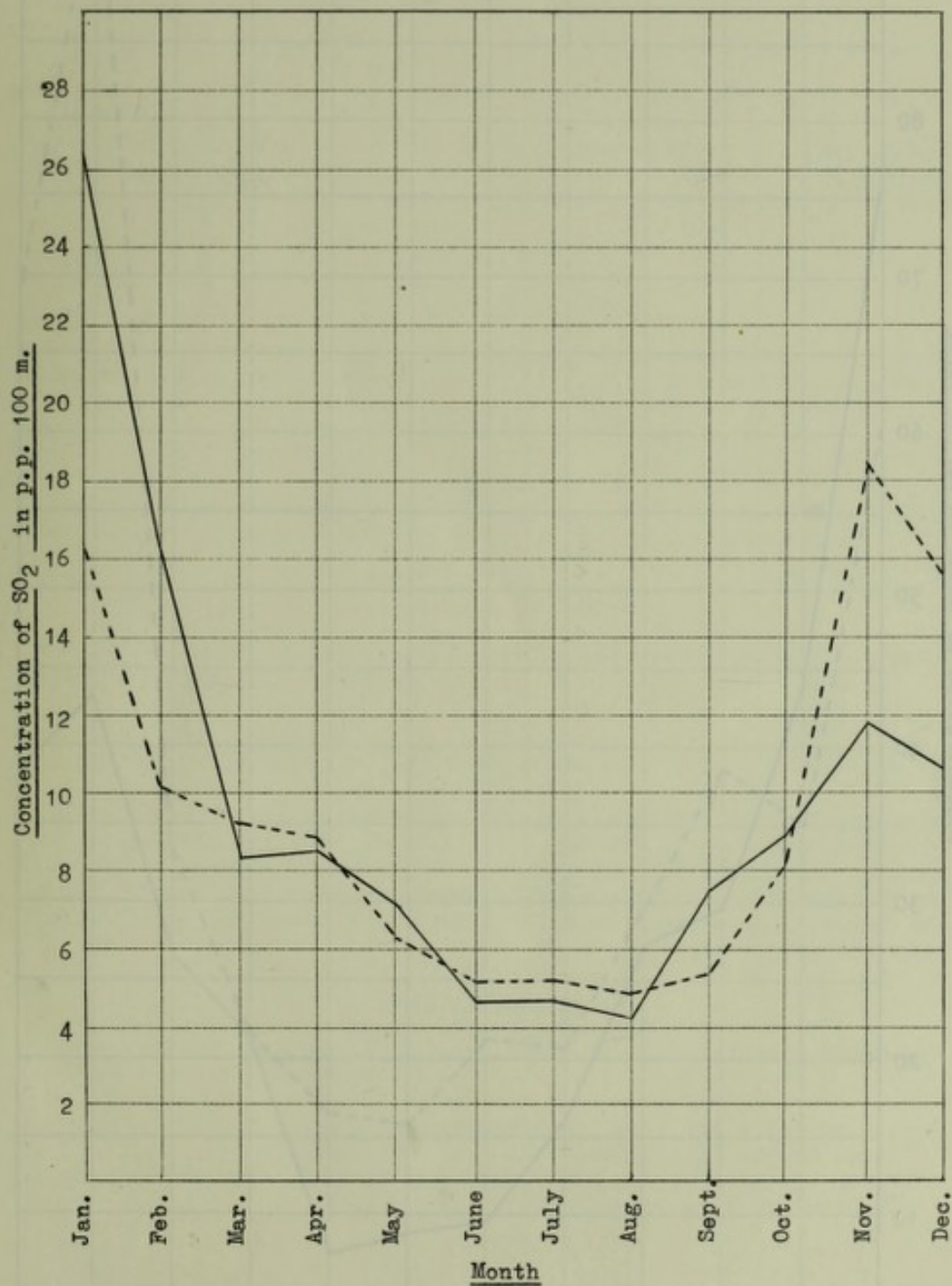
Your obedient Servant,

C.H.T.WADE,

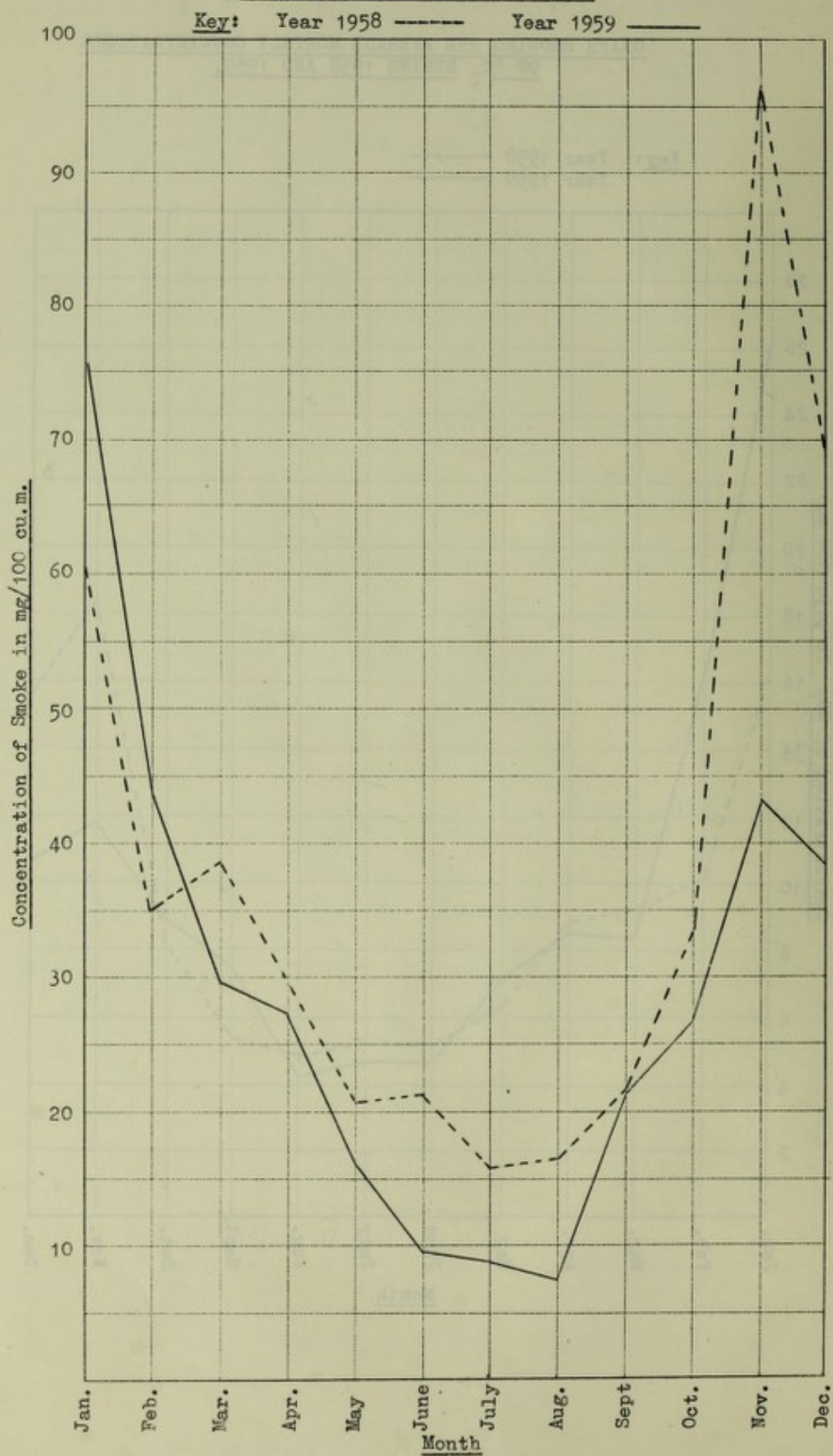
Medical Officer of Health.

GRAPH SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS
OF SO_2 DURING 1958 AND 1959.

Key: Year 1958 -----
Year 1959 —————



GRAPH SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS
OF SMOKE DURING 1958 and 1959.



SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area: 2,420 acres

Population: Registrar-General's estimate of -

Home population mid-1959 33,510

Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books,
at end of 1959 10,662

Rateable value 1959: £378,710

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,512

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....	441	234	207	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1959:
births (Illegitimate..	17	9	8	
	<u>458</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>215</u>	
				Crude 13.7
				Adjusted 15.4
Stillbirths:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 21.4
Legitimate	9	4	5	
Illegitimate ..	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	
	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	
Deaths	551	258	293	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1959:
				Crude 16.4
				Adjusted 13.5

From 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 1959 and the mortality rates are therefore higher. From the total of 551 deaths occurring during the year, 150 were in the Prestwich Hospital.

Prestwich Residents

Estimated population 33,510 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(3,100 approx.) = 30,410

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms) - 401 (371 in 1958)

Crude 13.19 (12.18 in 1958) adjusted 10.8 (9.5 in 1958)

Respiratory tuberculosis 0.053 (Nil in 1958)

Prestwich M.B.	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal mortality		Infant Mortality					
									Total		Neo-Natal		Peri-Natal	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total deaths	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of still- births plus deaths of infants under one week of age	Rate per 1,000 still- births & deaths of infants under one week of age
Year 1959	458	*13.7	551	*16.4	10	21.4	Nil	Nil	3	6.6	1	2.2	11	23.5
1958	437	13.0	521	15.5	7	15.8	Nil	Nil	8	18.3	8	18.3	-	-
1957	431	12.8	530	15.8	12	27.0	Nil	Nil	12	28.0	7	16.0	-	-
1956	413	12.2	557	16.5	13	31.0	1	2.35	8	19.0	5	12.0	-	-
1955	402	11.9	511	15.1	10	24.0	1	2.43	8	20.0	7	17.0	-	-
1954	417	12.3	459	13.6	16	37.0	1	2.31	4	10.0	4	10.0	-	-
Average 5 years 1954- 1958	-	12.4	-	15.3	-	27.0	-	1.42	-	19.1	-	14.7	-	-

*Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor = 1.13 = 15.4 per 1,000
(death rate comparability factor = 0.82 = 13.5 per 1,000)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1959 WITH COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1958

There were 551 deaths in the district during the year. Twenty-six per cent of these were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition 16.7 per cent were due to coronary heart disease and 14.5 per cent were due 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 57.2 per cent.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 16 per cent of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 11 per cent of the deaths.

Details of cases of deaths during 1959 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1958.

	1959		1958	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	-	3	-
Syphilitic disease	6	2	2	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2	7	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	5	19	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	-	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6	-	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	28	14	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	-	-
Diabetes	1	2	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	29	51	24	46
Coronary disease, angina	55	37	43	20
Hypertension with heart disease	4	9	9	5
Other heart disease	44	70	53	64
Other circulatory diseases	4	12	11	15
Influenza	4	3	1	4
Pneumonia	9	7	17	14
Bronchitis	20	13	14	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	4	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	4	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	23	15	20
Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	2	1
All other accidents	4	6	4	7
Suicide	2	1	1	2
	<u>258</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>265</u>

Total: 551 Total: 521

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

1959 - 150 deaths (77 males and 73 females)
1958 - 150 deaths (72 males and 78 females)

Age at death	Deaths at all ages	
	Males	Females
0-1	3	-
1-2	1	1
2-5	-	-
5-15	-	1
15-25	4	-
25-45	9	7
45-65	91	65
65-75	83	82
75 and over	<u>67</u>	<u>137</u>
	<u>258</u>	<u>293</u>

Total: 551.

369 deaths (or 66.97 per cent) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Causes of deaths of infants under one year of age

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Male or Female</u>	<u>Age</u>
Anoxia prematurity	1 male	8 hours
Apical pneumonia	1 male	4 months
Virus pneumonia	1 male	4 months

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 1959 showed an increase on those for 1958 (498 against 208). This was accounted for by an epidemic of measles in the early part of the year, and there was a total of 424 cases against 131 for the previous year.

The number of scarlet fever notifications was the same as 1958, there being 25 cases in each year; the cases notified during 1959 like those of 1958 were of a mild nature only.

Whooping cough notifications were 19 against 14 in 1958.

There were 7 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

During the year a girl two years of age was admitted to hospital suffering from meningococcal infection. She was discharged after a fortnight's treatment and has made a satisfactory recovery.

There were two unrelated cases of food poisoning during the year. The first involved two people, an aged person of 90 years and her daughter aged 59. Faeces samples were submitted on their behalf and salmonella typhi-murium was isolated. The 90 year old patient was admitted to hospital but died a fortnight later, the cause of death being myocardial degeneration and arteriosclerosis. The 59 year old patient, daughter of the above, made a satisfactory recovery.

All food prior to the illness was consumed at home and from enquiries made it would appear that the food had been purchased by a son of the elder patient. He also bought similar items for his own family but none of them showed any symptoms of food poisoning. Samples of food were submitted for bacteriological examination but all proved to be negative.

Despite a full and exhaustive investigation the cause of the outbreak remains unknown.

The second case of food poisoning involved a boy aged 16. He was the only member of his family to be affected and the illness was of a mild nature only.

Bacteriological examination of faeces samples revealed the presence of salmonella typhi-murium. Food samples were submitted for bacteriological examination but all proved to be negative and the source of the infection remains unknown.

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 1959 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 1959, and who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1959.

1. Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1959:

										Age at date of final injection	
0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years	5-	10-	Total aged 5-14 inclusive	Total aged 15 & over		
297	66	7	7	7	384	17	14	31	-		

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1959, i.e., subsequent to complete course:

Age group	0-	5-	10 - 14 inclusive	Total	0 - 14 inclusive	Total aged 15 & over
	180	311	225		716	-

3. Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.59:

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1959	1-4 1955-58	5-9 1950-54	10-14 1945-49	Total Under 15
Number immunised	162	1200	1875	1783	5020

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Under the direction of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No.12 poliomyelitis vaccinations were carried out during 1959 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 1959.

Born in year:

1932 or earlier	1933-1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
180	894	73	56	48	74	76	57	46	51	53
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959		
	37	58	46	49	64	107	307	36		

In addition, 3,625 persons received reinforcement injections in the same period.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1959.

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	2	2	5	12	3	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping cough	19	6	2	3	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	424	9	23	62	56	43	229	-	1	1	-	-	
Dysentery	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Meningococcal infection	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute pneumonia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	6
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
Food poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Tuberculosis respiratory	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	
Tuberculosis others	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	498	15	26	69	60	49	248	3	6	7	9	6	11

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

June, 1960.

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 December, 1959.

During the year 960 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 1,126 sanitary defects or nuisances were discovered and 850 abated. The number of informal notices served was 255 and statutory notices numbered 33.

Throughout the year attention has been given to hygiene in connection with food shops and all other places where food is prepared. Legal action was taken on one occasion during the year in connection with failure to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Eleven summonses were taken out against the firm concerned and they were fined £2 in respect of each summons.

Regular inspections have also been made to ensure that the provisions of the Shops Act were being complied with. In this connection I would add that there are a number of Jewish traders in this district. Applications are made from time to time for an amendment of shop hours from persons observing the Jewish Sabbath and thereby wishing to close on Saturdays and to open on Sundays. Three of these applications were granted during 1959.

Following a burst in a water main the premises of two food shops were flooded. An inspection was made of the stocks at these premises, following which all contaminated foodstuffs were surrendered by the owners for destruction. Details of these, together with those of other unsound foodstuffs which were surrendered to the department during the year, will be found in the body of the report.

As will be seen from the report of the Medical Officer of Health, the question of atmospheric pollution has been the subject of serious consideration by the Council. Pollution in the atmosphere is now recognised as a major factor in general living conditions and environmental health, and the report of the Medical Officer of Health shows that the implementation of the Clean Air Act is being treated as a matter of priority in this district. In this connection I would add that for the Clean Air campaign to be fully effective it is imperative that the fullest co-operation is obtained from the general public. One of the most important aspects of the Clean Air problem lies in making public opinion "Clean Air conscious" and the Public Health Department plays a vital role in this matter.

The Fabrics(Misdescription)Regulations, 1959, came into force during the early part of the year. These regulations lay down certain tests which materials, purporting to be non-inflammable or flame resistant, must satisfy, and the enforcement of these regulations is primarily the responsibility of the local authority. This responsibility has been vested in the Public Health Department and arrangements have been made for the carrying out of any required tests in accordance with the prescribed British Standards.

The work of the department has, to some degree, been restricted by staff limitations, and I am pleased to report that Mr. J. Holt joined the staff in the early part of the year as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Rodent Operator has again been kept fully occupied investigating complaints of rodent infestation. Treatments were carried out on 233 properties and 930 visits were made in connection with infestation. Two sewer treatments were carried out on the public sewers. Only three takes were recorded on the first treatment, and eight takes were recorded on the second treatment, but the infestation revealed was very slight and of a scattered nature only.

During the year Mr. J. W. Robinson, who had been the Rodent Operator for the last twelve years, resigned his position in the Health Department, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the loyal and capable way in which he performed his duties. At all times Mr. Robinson realised the importance of the rodent operator in the field of public health, and the comparative freedom from rodent infestation in Prestwich at the present time is, in a large measure, due to the work which he so ably carried out.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. WHEELER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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 drought the Irwell Valley Water Board had difficulty in supplying all their areas, and they made arrangements whereby the supplies for the Prestwich area were purchased from the Manchester Corporation Water Undertaking, and the arrangement is still effective. During the latter part of the year the Council resolved that the Manchester Corporation Water Undertaking be requested to apply to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an order varying the limits of supply of that Undertaking, to include that part of Prestwich now served by the Irwell Valley Water Board.

During the year 18 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and seven of these were unsatisfactory. One of these samples was taken from the Heywood and Middleton Water Board's supplies, three were from the Irwell Valley Water Board's supplies and three were from their area from water purchased from the Manchester Corporation.

These unsatisfactory reports were taken up with the Water Boards concerned, who stated that they were due to disturbance of deposits in the pipes, following maintenance work, and by bursts in the water mains. Follow-up samples were taken and all were reported as satisfactory.

Three samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and all 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 Simister was sampled for chemical and bacteriological analysis and the reports were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, Buckley Lane, Prestwich, in detritus and precipitation tanks (using aluminous 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 overflow 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 were commenced during the year. The reconstruction of the rectangular filter beds has now been completed and the distribution machinery to same is being installed.

The second part of Scheme 1, which comprises the construction of humus tanks, re-circulation machinery, new sludge drying beds and new outfall to the river, will be commenced in the early part of 1960.

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 a scheme for providing a new main sewerage system for the area mentioned in (1), also for the provision of a new combined sewerage treatment plant to treat the sewerage from this area, also from the area mentioned in method (2). A tender for the work has now been accepted and it should be commenced in the early part of 1960.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

	1959
Middens	Nil
Closets attached to middens	Nil
Pail closets	66
Fresh water closets	11,366
Waste water closets	7
Movable dustbins	11,460
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	2
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	Nil
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of houses at which movable 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 25 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 page 28.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

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

Prestwich is in a "black area" and records of the degree of pollution in the district have been accurately kept over a period of years. These figures have been of great value in helping to decide the Council's policy with regard to future smoke controlled areas.

A volumetric analyser was installed in the Health Department in 1956 and since that time detailed daily records have been kept. Subsequently a second one was installed, by kind permission of the Manchester Waterworks Committee, at the reservoir situate in Butterstile Lane, and a third one also by permission of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee has now been installed in the Heaton Park area.

In addition, two lead peroxide recorders have been in use since 1951. The cylinders from these instruments are submitted for analytical examination each month to ascertain the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the air.

To ensure the accurate measurement of smoke stains a reflectometer was purchased in the early part of the year, and subsequently all smoke stains have been measured with this instrument.

The results obtained from the volumetric analysers and the lead peroxide recorders are forwarded each month to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and a monthly summary is received from them giving the figures of all the recording stations in the country. This has proved a valuable source of comparison.

The amounts of smoke and sulphur recorded by the two volumetric analysers and the amount of sulphur as shown by the lead peroxide recorders will be found in the following tables.

Volumetric Analysers. Stations Nos.1 and 2.

(1) Concentration of smoke in milligrams per 100 cubic metres.

Month	Station	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	No.1*	75.37 \emptyset	215.00	24.12
	No.2**	68.97	197.80	16.61
February	No.1	43.86	177.80	7.92
	No.2	38.35	161.50	7.32
March	No.1	29.32	63.00	12.61
	No.2	22.80	45.50	9.38
April	No.1	27.40	69.90	6.60
	No.2	22.30	60.80	6.50
May	No.1	16.30	38.00	6.10
	No.2	15.80	35.50	5.00
June	No.1	9.58	18.90	2.88
	No.2	8.11	17.40	3.14
July	No.1	8.92	15.78	3.30
	No.2	7.96	14.95	3.85
August	No.1	7.05	18.00	1.21
	No.2	6.09	17.62	1.18
September	No.1	21.13	56.80	8.37
	No.2	20.00	51.20	8.04
October	No.1	26.64	63.10	9.37
	No.2	24.04	61.80	5.77
November	No.1	43.22	119.20	16.60
	No.2	37.42	119.10	12.90
December	No.1	32.00	106.00	13.00
	No.2	37.00	98.00	14.00

* Station No.1 is situated in the Health Department.

** Station No.2 is situated at the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Reservoir in Butterstile Lane.

\emptyset During the month of January, 1959, the concentration of smoke in the Prestwich area was approximately three times higher than that in the non-black areas.

Volumetric Readings - Monthly Averages 1959

(2) Sulphur dioxide in parts per 100 million.

Month	Station	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	No.1*	26.56	79.8	7.5
	No.2**	30.85	92.40	8.21
February	No.1	16.39	46.6	5.64
	No.2	14.19	29.83	5.27
March	No.1	8.59	16.7	3.51
	No.2	8.81	19.65	4.26
April	No.1	8.58	21.68	2.38
	No.2	7.83	19.95	3.08
May	No.1	7.2	12.9	2.7
	No.2	6.8	13.7	1.9
June	No.1	4.68	7.40	1.95
	No.2	4.79	8.15	1.15
July	No.1	4.69	8.36	2.13
	No.2	5.11	8.72	1.98
August	No.1	4.11	7.91	1.68
	No.2	4.04	6.75	1.64
September	No.1	7.47	15.82	3.72
	No.2	7.28	13.6	3.34
October	No.1	8.89	18.30	4.13
	No.2	8.59	20.04	3.96
November	No.1	11.94	26.10	5.20
	No.2	11.27	24.46	2.04
December	No.1	10.6	28.2	5.1
	No.2	10.8	31.2	4.3

* Station No.1 is situated in the Health Department.

** Station No.2 is situated at the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Reservoir in Butterstile Lane.

(3) Sulphur dioxide recorders.

Estimation of sulphur dioxide expressed as milligrams of sulphur trioxide per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide.

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Town's Yard	4.74	3.92	2.90	2.31	1.54	1.26	1.16	1.14	1.58	2.4	3.74	3.38
Sewage Works	5.04	3.97	2.76	2.29	1.60	1.55	1.31	1.36	1.79	2.2	3.53	3.59
Sedgley Park College	5.83	5.01	2.93	2.66	1.64	1.47	1.25	1.22	1.69	2.8	4.64	5.09

BUG INFESTATION.

There were four cases of bug infestation during the year. The premises were fumigated by gammexane and afterwards treated with liquid and powder D.D.T. The bedding, etc., was steam disinfected at the Council's steam disinfecting station at the Refuse Disposal Works.

The infestations were all successfully abated.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

The houses and furniture of all prospective Council tenants are inspected before tenancies are taken up. In the case of infested houses the premises are disinfested prior to removal. The Housing Officer and the Public Health Inspector visit the premises and advice, where necessary, is given to the tenant.

INSECTS.

During the year the department's attention was called to nuisances arising from the presence of crickets, moths and wasp infestations. 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 the wasp infestation, after which the nests were destroyed.

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

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection in cases of infectious diseases 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 for steam disinfection are removed and dealt with at the steam disinfecting 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 1959:-

Number of rooms fumigated	11
Number of articles of bedding etc. steam disinfected..	46
Number of articles of bedding destroyed	30
Number of library books disinfected	22

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 following is an analysis of the various types of infestation:-

	<u>Business</u> <u>premises</u>	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>houses</u>	<u>Corporation</u> <u>self-occupied</u> <u>property</u>	<u>Agric-</u> <u>ultural</u> <u>property</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Rats:</u>					
Type of infestation-					
Major	Nil	Nil	3	3	6
Minor	33	83	2	5	123
<u>Mice:</u>					
Major	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Minor	34	51	1	Nil	86

The Rodent Operator made 1,262 visits in the course of investigations or treating infestations.

Treatments were carried out at the Prestwich Hospital as and when requested.

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 agricultural property.

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 1959/60):

Baiting was commenced on 20th April and completed on 4th May, 1959.

Number of manholes test baited	236
" " " showing prebait take	3

In view of the fact that no infestation was revealed in the sewers during the previous treatment, special care was taken in the selection of test baiting points. The selected manholes covered the whole sewer system, and all baits were subject to a thorough examination, but only three takes were recorded and two of these occurred at odd manholes not linked with the main sewer system.

Second treatment (financial year 1959/60):

Commenced on 19th October and completed on 9th November, 1959.

Number of manholes baited	78
" " " showing prebait take	6

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

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1959

Certificates of disrepair	42
Clearance areas	19
Conversions - Waste water to fresh water closets	6
Contaminated foodstuffs	16
Diseases of animals (waste food boiling plants)	14
Drains	367
Dustbins - Defective	109
Dwellinghouses - re overcrowding	4
" - re dirty condition	9
" - re infectious disease	78
" - re verminous conditions	44
" - under Housing Acts and Public Health Acts	698
Explosives	41
Food control/food hygiene	68
Hackney carriages	14
Notices served - Preliminary	255
" " - Statutory	33
Outworkers	35
Pet animals	7
Petroleum	34
Piggeries	6
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	63
Public and other conveniences	112
Rag flock	5
Sampling - Milk, water, ice-cream	98
Schools - re sanitary accommodation	5
Shops - re meat	9
" - re other foods	26
Smoke control areas	389
" observations	23

Septic tanks	15
Special complaints	22
Tenancy inspections	115
Tips, refuse	114
Water courses	22
Miscellaneous	124
Factories - No mechanical power used	8
" - Mechanical power used	48
Ice cream	36
Offices, etc.....	19
Places of public entertainment	3
Shops	194

Contraventions - Factories

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation ...	2	2
Want of cleanliness	2	2

Contraventions - Shops

Not closing half-day weekly (full)	2	2
Notice re half-day closing not displayed	2	2
Premises defective and dirty	6	6

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 clearance proposals submitted to the Ministry cover 298 premises over the next ten years. At the time of writing this report, 36 houses in the first and second clearance areas have been demolished and the sites have been cleared.

The number of persons registered for rehousing at the end of the year was 646 and 90 of these were on the priority list. Three hundred and fifty-eight of the applicants were tenants, 265 were sub-tenants and 23 were owner occupiers, and approximately 15% of them require one bedroom dwellings, 57% require two bedroom dwellings, and 28% require three or more bedroom dwellings.

During the year the local authority erected 11 bungalows and 15 flats, and 37 dwellings were erected by private builders. At the end of the year the local authority had in hand four bungalows on the Heys Road site and 15 flats on the Butterstile Lane site.

There is now a shortage of land for building purposes but the start of redevelopment schemes is now being contemplated.

RENT ACT, 1957

The implementation of the Rent Act, which came into force in July 1957, has necessitated a considerable amount of work in the department.

Up to the present time 119 applications have been received for certificates of disrepair and it would appear that the Rent Act has had a considerable effect on the fitness of houses within the Borough. The number of unfit houses has been reduced, and the unwillingness of the landlords to effect repairs on economic grounds has to some extent diminished.

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 were no cases 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)	214
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	598
(2)	Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a)	Number found during year	3
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year (clearance areas)	301
	(298 in clearance areas)	
(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	47

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>Number of persons displaced</u>	<u>Families displaced</u>
<u>In clearance areas:</u>			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	36	84	39
(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..	None	-	-
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health.	None	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act, 1957	1	2	1
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	None	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.

(1) Under ss.16(4), 17(1), 35(1) of Housing Act, 1957	1	1	1
(2) Under ss.17(3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under s.18 of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(4) Under s.58(1), Public Health Act, 1936 - Dangerous building	1	3	1

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..	106	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	6	2
(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 separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year:		
(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 column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
Houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year.....	None	None

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC.

Action during year	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>		<u>Local authority</u>	
	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
*(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority:				
Standard	6	6	-	-
Discretionary ..	10	10	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority: Standard....	3	3	-	-
Discretionary...	3	3	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry..	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed:				
Standard	1	1	-	-
Discretionary ..	2	2	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Act (give brief particulars)	None			

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. In one shop (fish and game dealers) the firm concerned was asked to bring their premises up to the required standards. These requests were ignored and 11 summonses were taken out under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The defendants were fined £2 in respect of each of the 11 summonses, and at the time of writing this report the work required to bring the shop up to the required standard has been carried out.

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>

REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS

There are 22 hawkers of food registered by the local authority and inspections have been made of their vehicles to ascertain that the required standards were being maintained. Following repeated contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws, the registration of one food hawker was revoked by the Council during the year.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.59</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 and General Powers) Act, 1938	10	}
Butchers	Food and Drugs Act, 1938	4	
Grocery & provisions		2	
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice-cream:</u>			
Cafe and snack bar	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938	1	}
Groceries and provisions		1	
<u>Sale of ice-cream:</u>			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	- do -	24	}
Cafes etc.		3	
Grocery & provisions		20	
Confectioners		1	
Greengrocers		1	

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.59</u>	<u>No. of inspections of regd. premises during year</u>
.. continued			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	13	137
Grocery and provisions		17	
Confectioners		3	
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 162 samples was obtained consisting of 107 samples of milk (including 12 samples of Channel Islands milk) and 55 others, comprising:-

1 luncheon meat, canned	1 sweets	1 cream cheese
1 cheese and bacon spread	1 chocolate	1 cottage cheese
1 aspirin tablets B.P.	2 sherbert	3 flour confectionery
1 tincture of iodine	3 flour	2 pork sausages
1 margarine	2 pickles	1 syrup of figs
2 jam	2 malt extract	1 double cream
2 fruit, dried	1 cordial	1 arrowroot
1 tea	5 bread	1 table jelly
1 fruit, canned	1 lard	1 castor oil
3 liquid paraffin B.P.	2 white pepper	3 beef sausage
1 malt extract and cod liver oil	2 soft cheese	3 barley

These 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>
Informal milk	Contained a flake of broken glass 2mm x 2.5mm and weighing 3 mgms.	Dairy cautioned.
Luncheon meat	Contained a scarred piece of steel which weighed 2.1 mgms.	Importers written to.
Cheese and bacon spread	Contained 129 mgms. phosphate crystals due to crystallising out of emulsifying salts, otherwise genuine.	No action taken.
Sherbert	"Cornflour" should follow "sugar" in list of ingredients, also calcium phosphate present without declaration.	Manufacturers written to.
Liquid paraffin	Sample did not comply with B.P. limit test for carbonisable substances.	Packers written to.
Informal milk (part bottle)	Contained a fragment of broken glass weighing 9.5 mgms. The cap was still in position but pierced for a straw.	Dairy interviewed.
*Part of a loaf of bread	Contained a galvanised iron staple $\frac{1}{2}$ " long weighing 0.40 gm. The staple was baked into the loaf in the analyst's opinion.	Bakers cautioned.
Cream cheese	Fat 7.4%, Moisture 72.5%. Consisted of "skimmed curd cheese".	Vendor cautioned.
Cottage cheese	Fat 4.7%, moisture 75%. Consisted of "skimmed curd cheese".	No action.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of analyses</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Vanilla slices (3 samples)	All three samples had a taint resembling Guaiacol, associated with custard filling. Could be due to decomposition of vanilla flavouring.	Bakers inter-viewed.
Pork sausage	Contained 20 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed
Beef sausage (Kosher)	Contained 300 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed
Portion of sliced loaf of bread	Contained a small white button similar to a shirt button and weighing 0.22 gm. In the analyst's opinion it had been baked into the crust of the loaf.	Bakers cautioned
Formal Jersey milk	Fat content only 3.48%. Deficient 13% of fat.	Farmer cautioned. Further samples proved genuine.

* The loaf in question was purchased from a shop in Prestwich.

FOOD CONDEMNED, 1959

	<u>Tins</u>		<u>Tins</u>
Creamed rice	4	Soup	37
Rice pudding	4	Chicken fillets	1
Evaporated milk	25	Boned chicken	1
Condensed milk	1	Potted beef	1
Cream	94	Beef slice	1
Plums	293	Beef and pork	3
Prunes	5	Ham and pork	1
Grapefruit	19	Pork luncheon meat	22
Apricots	11	Pork in juice	4
Loganberries	24	Corned beef loaf	7
Peaches	55	Steak	10
Pears	46	Steak fillets	1
Pineapples	81	Steak and kidney puddings	1
Cherries	34	Steak pudding	3
Strawberries	7	Casserole steak	2
Damsons	1	Beef steak pie	3
Fruit salad	9	Lamb chops	1
Oranges	15	Sliced bacon	1
Orange marmalade	2	Sausage	2
Apricot jam	4	Oxtail	1
Apples	2	Crab	2
Ravioli	1	Salmon spread	1
Tomatoes	62	Salmon	19
Beans	9	Tuna	3
Beetroot	1	Pilchards	6
Carrots	1	Sardines	14
Peas	58	Brislings	4
		Kippers	1 pair
Luncheon meat	12 tins	12 lbs. 12 ozs.	
Corned beef	27 "	101 lbs. 7 ozs.	
Corned mutton	2 "	6 lbs. 12 ozs.	
Pork loin	1 tin	3 lbs. 10 ozs.	
Cooked ham	6 tins	78 lbs. 13 ozs.	
Ox tongue	15 "	32 lbs. 0 ozs.	
Calves tongues	44 "	18 lbs. 0 ozs.	

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

Following a burst in a water main, the premises of two food shops were flooded by polluted water. An inspection was made of the stocks at these premises, following which all the contaminated food-stuffs were surrendered by the owners for destruction. The items surrendered comprised 2179 tins/jars/cartons/etc., 820 bottles ales/stout/cider/mineral waters,etc. An itemised list of these articles is given hereunder:-

Broth (assorted)	77 tins	Prunes	14 tins
Soups (assorted)	325 tins	Plums	17 tins
Peas	235 tins	Grapefruit	8 tins
Beans	21 tins	Pineapples	9 tins
Spaghetti	7 tins	Evaporated milk	43 tins
Spaghetti with tomato and cheese sauce	12 tins	Condensed milk	12 tins
Macaroni	12 tins	Cream	4 tins
Baked beans	331 tins	Unidentified canned goods	17 tins
Baked beans in tomato sauce	150 tins	Christmas puddings	13 pkts
Baked beans with pork sausage	14 tins	Mincemeat	3 jars
Curried beans with sultanas	19 tins	Fancy wafers	11 pkts
Green beans	39 tins	Baking powder	1 tin
Butter beans	5 pkts	Lemon flavouring	1 bottle
Beetroot	26 tins	Marzipan	1 pkt
Tomatoes	2 tins	Curry powder	22 cartons
Cheese & tomato portions	5 pkts	Egg custard with rice	16 tins
Butter cheese spread	1 box	Bovril	12 botts.
Sandwich spread	17 jars	Salmon	60 tins
Macedoine of vegetables	7 tins	Salmon with potato salad	1 tin
Pickles	16 jars	Salmon with shrimp paste	21 jars
Malt vinegar	21 botts.	Chicken	4 tins
Assorted sauces	49 botts.	Boneless turkey	1 tin
Salad cream	16 jars	Pork luncheon meat	22 tins
Mayonnaise	3 botts.	Cooked ham	3 tins
Grapefruit	4 tins	Ox tongue	4 tins
Assorted jams	90 jars	Corned beef	22 tins
Marmalade	23 jars	Beefsteak	1 tin
Peaches	34 tins	Beef steak pie	1 tin
Fruit salad	48 tins	Steak and vegetables	1 tin
Fruit cocktail	22 tins	Tripe and onions	16 tins
Rhubarb	14 tins	Pineapple split	1 box
Apricots	23 tins	Coconut chips	1 box
Apricots with rice	5 tins	Liquid filled cherries	2 pkts
Pears	46 tins	Liquorice torpedoes	1 box
Cherries	3 tins	Chocolate cream watches	21
Gooseberries	1 tin	Chocolate eggs	48
Blackcurrants	10 tins	Brazil nut chocolate	3 blocks
Strawberries	7 tins	Milk chocolate	1 box
Bitter lemon	40 bottles	Tomato juice cocktail	17 bottles
Lemonade	38 bottles	Grapefruit	36 bottles
Lemon barley	4 bottles	Ginger ale	8 bottles
Orange	73 bottles	Pineapple juice	12 bottles
Jaffa juice	4 bottles	Tonic water	6 bottles
Tirquzade	3 bottles	Ribena	2 bottles
Champagne Perry	54 bottles	Ales	210 bottles
Cider	145 bottles	Stout	106 bottles
Pomagne	4 bottles	Barley wine	19 bottles
Soda water	16 syphons/ bottles	Lager	23 bottles

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

During the year 14 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	9	4	-	1

The one sample of grade 4 was supplied to the shopkeeper by a manufacturer in a neighbouring authority. The authority concerned were notified and follow up samples were taken. These were all satisfactory.

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 slaughterhouses 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	41
Pasteurised Milk:	
Retail distributors	52
Sterilised Milk:	
Retail distributors	52

(b) Dairies and milk shops.

Number of registered distributors operating from -

(i) own dairies in the district	3
(ii) shops in the district other than dairies.	45
(iii) premises outside the district	15

During the year an application was made to open up premises as a dairy. Before the application was granted all internal and external defects were remedied, the interior decorated throughout, and all regulations relating to dairies complied with.

(c) Samples.

	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>No result</u>
(i) "Heat treated" milk Tuberculosis	5	5	None	None
(ii) "Pasteurised" Phosphatase test	12	12	None	None
(iii) Methylene blue reduction test	17	14	2	1
(iv) "Sterilised" turbidity test	6	6	None	None

The reports on the unsatisfactory samples of pasteurised milk were forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the attention of their officers.

All milk supplies in the Borough of Prestwich have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 107 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 page 22.

From 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 five 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 fireproof 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.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the year a hackney carriage business was set up in the Borough and the following licences issued in connection with same:-

Hackney carriage licences	3
Hackney carriage drivers' licences	8

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 April, 1948
Hackney Carriage Byelaws	1st January, 1949, amended 1st June, 1959
Prohibiting the Sale of Contra- ceptives 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	December, 1957
Parking on Grass Verges	
Deposit of Litter	May, 1956

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

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959 FOR THE BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	No. on regis- ter (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which ss.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	5	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority	58	41	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	6	-	-
Total	67	53	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (s.7)(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	1	-

OUTWORK. Sections 110 and 111.

No factories in Prestwich employ outworkers.



