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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1960





BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

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

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960/61

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.A. Fletcher
Councillor Mrs. B.J. Holden, J.P.
Councillor J. Mather
Councillor J. Phythian
Councillor W. Watkins
Councillor B.B. Williams

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.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. Voyce

SENIOR CLERK

E. Tonge

SHORTHAND TYPIST/CLERK

Mrs. N. Raven

July, 1961.

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1960 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The provisional figures for the 1961 census show that the population of Prestwich is now 34,191. This is very near the Registrar General's estimated population of 33,390. There has been a decrease in population of 179 since 1951.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 15.1 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in the Prestwich Hospital the adjusted rate becomes 16.7 per thousand. This is lower than the national rate which was 17.1 per thousand.

The adjusted death rate after making allowance for the hospital population was 11.39 compared with a national rate of 11.5.

During the year there were 8 infant deaths, 6 of which occurred during the first week of life, one during the second week, and one at the age of 6 months. As will be seen later in the report, the majority of these deaths were due to congenital abnormality and prematurity. The infant mortality rate of 17.9 per thousand live births compares favourably with the national rate of 21.7 per thousand, 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 1955/59 was 18.4. There were no deaths of mothers during pregnancy or confinement during 1960.

Deaths from cancer again showed an increase on those of last year, 92 against 89. As in previous years there was a marked disparity in the deaths of lung cancer between males and females. Of the 50 males and 42 females who died during the year from cancer, 22 males and 7 females died from cancer of the lungs and bronchi compared with 22 males and 5 females in 1959.

The apparently inevitable increase in the incidence of cancer, particularly lung cancer, is now a matter of major concern. During the last few years intensive research has been made and it is now firmly established that the incidence of lung cancer is heaviest amongst cigarette smokers and that the danger of contracting the disease rises rapidly with the number of cigarettes smoked. Efforts are being made to discourage young people from acquiring the habit but this presents many difficulties. It is a difficult task to attempt to stop young people from doing something by informing them of the future dangers of such a habit. To a young person the threat of cancer is so far away as to seem very remote and constant propaganda encouraging smoking now seems to be directed towards teenagers. Advertisements on hoardings and on television screens constantly stress the pleasures of cigarette smoking, and above all it is an accepted adult social habit. So whilst again reiterating the importance of doing everything to discourage young people from acquiring the habit, I must emphasise that our efforts can only succeed when we can counter the tremendous pressure from commercial sources and above all when we get more support from the adult members of the community.

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

Infectious disease was largely confined to measles and whooping cough. All the cases were of a mild nature and there were no deaths.

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

During the year the Borough again remained free from poliomyelitis and diphtheria. To-day all parents realise the need for poliomyelitis vaccination but are apt to take the immunity from diphtheria for granted. In actual fact one is as important as the other. To maintain the present immunity from diphtheria it is imperative that every child be immunised and it is the duty of all parents to see that this is done.

During the year there was an outbreak of dysentery involving pupils at a Prestwich school, and two outbreaks of food poisoning, accounting for ten cases, and particulars of these are given later in the report. In one of the food poisoning outbreaks the food responsible was pre-cooked chicken which had been warmed up.

In an endeavour to obviate this source of infection a summer food campaign was undertaken in the district. All shopkeepers selling food-stuffs of any description, together with clubs and licensed premises, were informed of the special dangers of food infections during the summer months. Particular reference was paid to the dangers of pre-cooking and re-heating. Instruction was given on the correct manner of keeping and handling foodstuffs, particularly in warm weather, and posters were distributed emphasising special points. By this means it is hoped that the risks of food poisoning within the district have been reduced.

During the year plans for extending the smokeless zones have gone ahead. Prestwich is scheduled as a black area and smoke control is therefore a matter of considerable importance.

The first smoke control area came into operation on 1st September, 1958. This area, which is in process of development, will eventually comprise 120 dwellinghouses. In addition an Order covering a block of Council flats, containing 15 units of accommodation, came into force in November, 1960. A further area comprising 274 Council houses, 80 Council flats and maisonettes, 121 private houses and one church, has now received Ministerial approval and will come under a Smoke Control Order on 1st September, 1961. A fourth area comprising 500 private houses has now been submitted for approval to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and a fifth area comprising 491 private houses, flats and shops, 117 Council houses, two industrial concerns and 11 miscellaneous properties is at the time of writing this report being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

In an endeavour to show what the setting up of a smoke control area will entail to the residents in that area a Clean Air Exhibition was held during the year. A wide range of appliances, gas, electric and solid fuel burning, were on view and there were graphic illustrations showing the degree of pollution within the Borough, the proposed future smoke control programme, and the benefits that smoke control areas will bring.

The exhibition was open for three days and was well attended. The public showed a keen interest in the various appliances and it was obvious from the many questions that were asked that they were extremely interested, and this exhibition undoubtedly did a great deal towards making the people of Prestwich interested in smoke control.

Water supplies were generally satisfactory throughout the year. Samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination and all proved satisfactory.

Following a complaint of sediment in the water supply the matter was taken up with the Water Board concerned and it was ascertained that the supply was normal and the slight suspended matter was mainly detritus. The main was flushed and the supply was then satisfactory.

During the year four bungalows and 15 flats were built by the Council, and 43 houses and 11 flats were erected by private builders.

At the end of the year the Council had no houses under construction but the first and second clearance areas had been completed and the site cleared, and at the time of writing this report redevelopment has commenced and the Council are erecting two blocks of flats, each comprising 12 units of accommodation.

Under the Housing Acts, 1949-54, 15 applications were made for standard grants and one for a discretionary grant. Eight of the schemes involving standard 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.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area: 2,420 acres

Population: Registrar-General's estimate of home population
mid-1960 33,390

Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books at end
of 1960 10,674

Rateable value 1960: £380,376

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,507

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 Births	(Legitimate ... 427 (Illegitimate.. 20 447	228 9 237	199 11 210	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1960: Crude 13.4 Adjusted 15.1
Stillbirths:				
Legitimate ...	10	7	3	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 21.9
Illegitimate..	-	-	-	
	10	7	3	
Deaths	533	260	273	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1960: Crude 16.0 Adjusted 13.2

When a death occurs in the Prestwich Hospital it is, if the patient has been in hospital for six months or more, assigned to Prestwich instead of being transferred to the area of the patient's home address. In consequence the total deaths and the mortality rates for the Prestwich area are correspondingly higher.

PRESTWICH RESIDENTS

Estimated population 33,390 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(3,100 approx.) = 30,290

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms) - 416 (401 in 1959)

Crude 13.73 (13.19 in 1959), adjusted 11.39 (10.8 in 1959)

Prestwich M.B.	Infant Mortality														
	Live births			Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal 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 1960	447	*13.4	533	*16.0	10	21.9	Nil	Nil	8	17.9	7	15.7	16	35.0	
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	-	-	
Average 5 years 1955- 1959	-	12.7	-	15.9	-	23.8	-	0.96	-	18.4	-	13.1	-	-	

*Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor = 1.13 = 15.1 per 1,000
(death rate comparability factor = 0.83 = 13.2 per 1,000)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1960 WITH COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1959

There were 533 deaths in the district during the year. 25% of these were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition 17.8% were due to coronary heart disease and 14% were due to diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, thus the total percentage of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was 56.8%.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 17.3% of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 7% of the deaths.

Details of causes of death during 1960 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1959:-

	1960		1959	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	2	6	-
Syphilitic disease	6	2	6	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	7	22	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	-	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	23	16	28
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	1
Diabetes	3	3	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	51	29	51
Coronary disease, angina	63	32	55	37
Hypertension with heart disease	2	8	4	9
Other heart disease	30	70	44	70
Other circulatory diseases	11	13	4	12
Influenza	-	-	4	3
Pneumonia	5	4	9	7
Bronchitis	24	1	20	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	5	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	5	-
Congenital malformations	4	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	26	10	23
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	1	3
All other accidents	4	7	4	6
Suicide	2	1	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-
	<u>260</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>293</u>
Total:	533		551	

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

1960 - 117 deaths (51 males and 66 females)
1959 - 150 deaths (77 males and 73 females)

Age at death	Deaths at all ages	
	Males	Females
0-	7	1
1-	1	-
2-4	-	-
5-14	-	-
15-24	2	-
25-44	14	6
45-64	83	53
65-74	81	79
75 and over	<u>72</u>	<u>134</u>
	<u>260</u>	<u>273</u>
	Total: 533	

366 deaths (68.67%) were in the age groups of 65 and over.

Causes of deaths of infants under one year of age.

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Male or Female</u>	<u>Age</u>
Prematurity	Male	8 hrs.
Anencephaly	Male	1 hr.
Prematurity	Male	2 days
Prematurity		
Cerebral haemorrhage	Female	1 day
Anoxia		
Acute broncho pneumonia	Male	6 mths.
Ectodermal dysplasia		
Atelectasis of brain		
Intra cranial haemorrhage	Male	2 days
Prematurity (31 week gestation)	Male	1 day
Congenital pulmonary atresia	Male	2 wks.

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 1960 showed a considerable decrease on those for 1959 (285 against 498). There was a decrease in the number of measles notifications (166 against 424) and also scarlet fever (21 against 25) but there was an increase in whooping cough (33 against 19). There were seven cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year. There were no cases of poliomyelitis during 1960.

The increase in the number of dysentery cases was due to an outbreak amongst the children attending a Prestwich school. Faeces specimens were submitted on behalf of all affected children and some dysentery organisms were isolated from 26 of these specimens.

A full investigation was carried out and enquiries made into the school meals service, sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, but the source of the infection remains unknown. 80 faeces specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 26 were new cases, 5 were second specimens and 1 was a third specimen. Advice on hygiene was given to schools and parents. A pamphlet issued by the Central Council for Health Education detailing the precautions where dysentery is concerned was distributed. Doctors, together with headmasters and headmistresses of other schools, were informed of the outbreak.

There were two unrelated cases of food poisoning during the year. The first involved two children, brother and sister aged 9 months and 4 years respectively. Faeces specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination on behalf of these children and also their parents, and salmonella typhi-murium, a food poisoning organism, was isolated from the specimens submitted on behalf of the children. All food prior to the illness was consumed at home but only the children were affected. A full investigation was carried out but the source of the infection remains unknown.

The second case occurred amongst members of a Prestwich women's coach party. On the return of the party about half the members complained of pains in the stomach and diarrhoea. Faeces specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination and heat resistant Ch. Welchii, a food poisoning culture, was isolated from eight of these specimens. Investigations were immediately instituted and it was ascertained by the Medical Officer for the combined districts of Westmorland that the food causing the outbreak was chicken which had been pre-cooked, slowly cooled, later warmed up and served at the hotel in Windermere, where the members of the outing partook of lunch.

All the patients in the two outbreaks summarised above made a satisfactory recovery.

During the year notifications were received of a case of paratyphoid fever and a case of typhoid fever. The two persons involved were a youth of 17 and a woman of 50 respectively. Both these patients were admitted to hospital and were discharged after a stay of six weeks' duration. They have both 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 1960 immunisation sessions were held at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, Beech House, Bent Lane, on alternate Tuesday mornings, and at Rainsough Clinic every month. The clinics are under the control of the Lancashire County Council, Divisional Health Committee No.12. Appended below are figures showing the number of children who received primary or reinforcement injections during 1960, and who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1960.

1. Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1960:

						<u>Age at date of final injection</u>			
0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years	5-	10-	Total aged 5-14 inclusive	Total aged 15 & over
314	47	9	6	6	382	27	9	36	-

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1960, i.e., subsequent to complete course:

Age group	0-	5-	10 - 14 inclusive	Total	0 - 14	Total aged 15 & over
	204	196	165		565	-

3. Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.60:

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1960	1 - 4 1956-1959	5 - 9 1951-1955	10 - 14 1946-1950	Total under 15
Number immunised	159	1239	1693	2019	5110

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Under the direction of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No.12 poliomyelitis vaccinations were carried out during 1960 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 1960.

Born in year:

1932 or earlier	1933-1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
567	114	5	5	2	6	5	4	7	7	5	5	10
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960					
	8	8	8	15	45	288	25					

In addition 2107 persons received reinforcement injections in the same period.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1960

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	21	-	-	-	4	2	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	33	2	3	4	5	2	15	1	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	166	1	22	18	28	20	75	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	33	2	3	2	-	5	13	3	-	5	-	-	-
Acute pneumonia	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-
Primary and influenza													
Typhoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Food poisoning	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	2	-
Tuberculosis respiratory	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	5
Tuberculosis non-respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	285	7	28	24	38	30	113	9	7	12	13	4	5

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

July, 1961.

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, 1960.

During the year 967 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 1,018 sanitary defects or nuisances were discovered and 796 were abated. The number of informal notices issued was 217 and statutory notices numbered 12. It was not necessary to take any legal action.

Throughout the year attention has been given to hygiene in connection with food shops and all places where food is prepared. Frequent inspections have been made and advice has been given on the correct methods of preparation and sale of food to all food handlers. Where necessary the attention of the shopkeeper was drawn to matters that required attention and all these have been successfully complied with.

As will be seen from the report of the Medical Officer of Health, the question of atmospheric pollution is one of paramount importance in Prestwich. In view of this the creation of smoke controlled areas has been treated as a priority matter and considerable progress has been made during the year. As will be realised this has of necessity taken up a great deal of the time of the inspectorate staff, and in consequence the general work of the department has to some degree been restricted because of staff limitations. In this connection I am pleased to report that Mr. J. Kenyon has now joined the staff as a Smoke Control Officer and his appointment will enable the public health inspectors to devote more of their time to the general work of the department.

The rodent operator has again been kept fully occupied investigating complaints of rodent infestation. Treatments were carried out at 179 properties and 1113 visits were made in connection with infestation. Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year on the public sewers. On the first treatment only three takes were recorded, and on the second there were four complete and one partial take. The infestation revealed was of a slight and scattered nature only. These results confirm the efficacy of the regular sewer treatments in controlling the degree of rat infestation in the sewers.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation to the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and keen interest in the work of the department, also to the Medical Officer of Health and my colleagues in the departments for their co-operation. I would also add a special word of appreciation to all members of the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and hard work which they have put in during the year. This not only helps to keep pace with the ever increasing work of the office but provides for a smoother running of the department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E. WHEELER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The three authorities responsible for the supply of water in the Prestwich area during 1960 were (1) Manchester Corporation Waterworks, (2) Irwell Valley Water Board, and (3) Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

The arrangements made during 1959 whereby the Irwell Valley Water Board purchased supplies of water for the Prestwich area from the Manchester Corporation Water Undertaking have remained in force during the whole of the year. The Council had at a previous date resolved that the Manchester Corporation Water Undertaking be requested to apply 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, and this order becomes effective from 1st April, 1961, and from that date the Irwell Valley Water Board will cease to be a water authority in the Prestwich area.

During the year two samples were taken for bacteriological examination and they were both satisfactory. Three samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and proved satisfactory, the amount of lead being less than 0.1 parts per million.

Complaints were received during the year of discolouration in the water supplies. These were taken up with the Water Boards concerned, who stated that they were due to disturbances in the main during and after maintenance work and by bursts in the water mains resulting in disturbance to the water supplies. In one case analysis revealed the presence of detritus as suspended matter. The main was flushed and the supply was thereafter satisfactory.

The water supply throughout the year has been generally satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage 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 overflow direct to the river.

The preliminary stages on the extensions and alterations of the sewage disposal works to cope with the increased flow in the district have been completed and the rectangular filters and distributing machinery have been installed and are working satisfactorily. The second part of scheme 1, which comprises the construction of new additional humus tanks, pumping station and recirculation plant, and alterations to flow to sedimentation tanks, etc., is proceeding satisfactorily. Completion is expected in the next 12 months.

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 also being discharged into the Whittle Brook watercourse.

These two areas are in process of being combined. The small works (1) is being changed to a pumping station to

deliver to a new disposal works which will also take the sewerage from (2). The large septic tank will be demolished.

- (3) Other parts of the district drainage are dealt with by individual septic tanks and cesspools.

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

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

	1960
Middens	None
Closets attached to middens	None
Pail closets	66
Fresh water closets	11,402
Waste water closets	7
Movable dustbins	11,510
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets.....	None
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets.....	None
Number of houses at which movable ashbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	None

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 29 outworkers and all of these have been visited and conditions found to be satisfactory.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Under the Factories Act, 1959(Commencement No.4)Order, 1960, which became operative from 12th December, 1960, the County Council became responsible for the exercise of functions relating to means of escape in case of fire and all certificates were handed over to the Lancashire County Fire Brigade on 12th December, 1960. The total number of certificates issued by this authority was 14.

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 26 and 27.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year routine visits were made to factories in the district and advice was given to boiler men and factory managers where necessary. Fourteen smoke observations were made and no further action was necessary.

Prestwich, whilst not being an industrial area, is by virtue of its geographical situation scheduled as a black area and the reduction of the amount of atmospheric pollution in the atmosphere is a major priority. To assist in assessing the degree of pollution and so helping to determine the Council's future policy regarding smoke control areas accurate measurements of the degree of atmospheric pollution have

been kept for a number of years.

Three volumetric analysers have been in operation during the year in different parts of the Borough, one at the Health Department, the second by kind permission of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee at the reservoir in Butterstile Lane, and the third, also by permission of Manchester Waterworks Committee, at the Heaton Park reservoir, and detailed daily records have been kept. To ensure accuracy all smoke stains have been measured with a reflectometer.

In addition to the above two lead peroxide records have also been in use. The cylinders from these instruments are submitted for analytical examinations each month to ascertain the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the air.

The results obtained from the volumetric analysers and the lead peroxide recorders are forwarded each month to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. These results are collated and a monthly summary is issued showing the degree of pollution in respect of every recording station in the country, and this is an extremely valuable source of comparison.

The amounts of smoke and sulphur recorded by the three 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, 2 and 3.

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

Month	Station	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	No.1*	56	172	20
	No.2**	47	179	11
	No.3***	-	-	-
February	No.1	43	110	14
	No.2	39	117	12
	No.3	-	-	-
March	No.1	22	63	9
	No.2	21	49	7
	No.3	15	48	4
April	No.1	19	38	6
	No.2	20	49	5
	No.3	18	46	5
May	No.1	17	39	4
	No.2	15	29	4
	No.3	10	23	2
June	No.1	8	36	3
	No.2	6	17	2
	No.3	3	7	1
July	No.1	11	18	5
	No.2	7	12	3
	No.3	9	14	Nil
August	No.1	15	27	5
	No.2	11	20	4
	No.3	11	20	3
September	No.1	23	58	11
	No.2	17	58	7
	No.3	17	45	5
October	No.1	31	80	5
	No.2	28	82	7
	No.3	26	89	6
November	No.1	41	154	16
	No.2	37	142	12
	No.3	37	104	14
December	No.1	56	138	15
	No.2	50	144	11
	No.3	48	121	11

Volumetric Readings - Monthly Averages 1960

(2) Sulphur dioxide in parts per 100 million.

Month	Station	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	No.1*	15.1	74.4	5.1
	No.2**	13.8	59.1	3.5
	No.3***	-	-	-
February	No.1	8.2	24.2	3.2
	No.2	11.9	33.5	4.3
	No.3	-	-	-
March	No.1	4.6	6.8	1.6
	No.2	7.6	15.3	2.8
	No.3	5.6	12.2	2.5
April	No.1	3.2	5.9	1.4
	No.2	8.1	17.8	3.4
	No.3	6.2	13.3	3.2
May	No.1	3.8	7.2	1.5
	No.2	6.9	12.8	2.3
	No.3	6.1	13.6	0.6
June	No.1	2.8	5.5	1.4
	No.2	4.8	11.1	2.3
	No.3	4.1	9.6	1.9
July	No.1	3.9	7.0	1.9
	No.2	4.2	6.7	1.9
	No.3	3.4	5.8	1.4
August	No.1	4.8	7.6	1.8
	No.2	5.1	8.7	2.1
	No.3	4.3	6.2	1.4
September	No.1	6.2	9.8	3.0
	No.2	6.9	13.2	3.1
	No.3	5.3	9.0	2.0
October	No.1	7.6	17.9	2.8
	No.2	8.7	13.8	2.6
	No.3	5.3	17.9	1.4
November	No.1	10.9	39.6	4.6
	No.2	12.4	44.6	4.4
	No.3	7.9	29.7	3.8
December	No.1	11.7	47.5	2.2
	No.2	18.3	67.9	3.7
	No.3	11.1	48.7	3.8

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

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

*** Station No.3 is situated at the Manchester Corporation Waterworks reservoir in St.Margaret's Road.

Sulphur dioxide recorders.

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

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Town's Yard	3.96	3.4	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.37	1.7	2.15	2.4	3.58
Sewage Works	4.50	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.54	1.8	2.32	2.62	3.76

BUG INFESTATION.

There was one case of bug infestation during the year. The premises were fumigated by gammexane and afterwards treated with liquid and powder D.D.T.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

The houses and furniture of all prospective Council tenants are inspected before tenancies are taken up, and all infested houses 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, beetles and wasp infestations. Liquid and powder insecticides dealt effectively with the crickets, beetles and moths, but gassing measures and cymag poison gas were necessary in the case of the wasp infestations, after which the nests were destroyed. During the summer months there were complaints of nuisances caused by bees. These were all referred to local apiarists 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.

The steam disinfecter, which was situate at the refuse disposal works, is no longer in use and any infected bedding or articles requiring steam disinfection are by arrangement with the Radcliffe Borough Council taken to the steam disinfection station at Radcliffe.

The following disinfections were carried out during 1960:-

Number of rooms fumigated	15
Number of articles of bedding etc. steam disinfected	15
Number of articles of bedding destroyed	13
Number of library books disinfected	11

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.

Appended hereunder is an analysis of the various types of infestation:-

	<u>Business premises</u>	<u>Dwelling houses</u>	<u>Corporation self-occupied property</u>	<u>Agric- ultural property</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Rats:</u>					
Type of infestation -					
Major	None	None	3	2	5
Minor	21	57	4	2	84
<u>Mice:</u>					
Major	5	None	None	None	5
Minor	43	42	None	None	85

The rodent operator made 1,112 visits investigating and treating infestations. Treatments were carried out at the Prestwich Hospital as and when requested. The treatment of rodent infestation in private houses is carried out as a free service but a charge is made for treatments carried out on business premises or agricultural property.

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

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 1960/61):

Baiting was commenced on 19th April and completed on 4th May, 1960.

Number of manholes test baited	200
" " " showing prebait take	3

The test baiting was carried out over a wide area and included all the manholes which had in the past shown signs of infestation. A bait preservative was used and in consequence the baits remained fresh and palatable during the whole of the baiting period, but only three takes were recorded and the infestation revealed was of a slight and scattered nature only.

Second treatment (financial year 1960/61):

Commenced on 9th November and completed on 19th November, 1960.

Number of manholes baited	66
" " " showing prebait take	5

In the second treatment the manholes were again selected over a wide area and the infestation was again slight and scattered.

From these results it would appear that the infestation in the Prestwich sewers is very slight and that the six monthly sewer treatments are successfully controlling the sewer rodent infestation.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1960.

Certificates of disrepair	14
Clearance areas	27
Contaminated foodstuffs	15
Diseases of animals (Waste Food Order)	10
Drains	346
Dustbins - defective	106
Dwellinghouses - re dirty condition	9
under Housing Acts and Rent Acts	617
re infectious disease	72
re overcrowding.....	12
re verminous conditions	14
Fireworks/explosives	46
Food control/food hygiene	64
Hackney carriages	9
Miscellaneous	154
Outworkers	29
Pet Animals Act	7
Petroleum	44
Piggeries	7
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	27
Public and other conveniences	84
Rag flock	7
Sampling - Milk, water, ice-cream	14
Schools - re sanitary accommodation	6
Smoke control areas	713
" observations	9
Septic tanks	14
Special complaints	12
Standard grant applications	17
Tenancy inspections	81
Tips refuse	79
Water courses	28

Factories, Shops, etc.

Bakehouses - No mechanical power used	5
Mechanical power used	6
Dairies and milk shops	42
Factories - No mechanical power used	7
Mechanical power used	45
Ice-cream	24
Offices	23
Places of public entertainment	6
Restaurant kitchens	2
Shops	232

Contraventions - Factories

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	2	2
Want of cleanliness	3	3

Contraventions - Shops

Not closing half-day weekly	3	3
Notice re half-day closing not displayed	4	4
Premises defective and dirty	5	5

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Semi-detached houses are the most prevalent type in the district usually between five and fifty 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. 36 houses in the first and second clearance areas have been demolished and the sites cleared, and at the time of writing this report redevelopment is in progress and two blocks of flats, each comprising 12 units of accommodation, are now being erected by the Council.

The number of persons registered for rehousing at the end of the year was 543, comprising 317 tenants, 194 sub-tenants and 32 owner-occupiers, and of these 62 were on the priority list. Approximately 28% of the applicants require one bedroom dwellings, 54% require two bedroom dwellings and 18% require three or more bedroom dwellings. The number of houses owned by the Corporation is 1,700.

During the year the local authority erected four bungalows and 15 flats, and 43 houses and 11 flats were erected by private builders. At the end of the year the Corporation had no houses under construction but there were 114 dwellings in course of erection by private builders.

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

RENT ACT, 1957.

The implementation of the Rent Act, which came into force in July 1957, whilst not achieving all that was hoped, has had some effect on raising the standard of housing within the Borough.

In the beginning there were a considerable number of applications but during the year under review only six applications were received making a total of 125 in all. Since its inception the Rent Act has had a considerable effect on the fitness of houses within the Borough and the unwillingness of landlords to effect repairs because of financial limitations has been considerably 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)	123
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	691
(2)	Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a)	Number found during year	4
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year (clearance areas)	266
	(262 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	38

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>No. of persons displaced</u>	<u>Families</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	-	-
<u>Not in clearance areas:</u>			
(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	-	-	-
(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	2	5	2
(2)	Under ss.17(3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under s.18 of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

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..	80	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	5	-
(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.

	<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>
Action during year				
*(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority: Standard.....	15	15	-	-
Discretionary..	1	1	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority: Standard	7	7	-	-
Discretionary..	1	1	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry.....	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed:				
Standard.....	7	7	-	-
Discretionary..	1	1	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above.	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Act (give brief particulars).....	None			

* 8 standard schemes were not granted.

SECTION F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food shops, cafes, food preparing premises and hawkers' vehicles have been inspected regularly during the year to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with. From the inspections made it was apparent that the general standard is quite good and the majority of shop keepers in this district are co-operative.

To obtain complete success in the campaign for clean food and food handling it is essential to have the fullest co-operation from members of the public. Unfortunately there are still people who seem completely indifferent as to how the food they purchase is kept or handled, with the result that there are still shopkeepers whose methods leave something to be desired, but in general the standards are steadily rising and there is hope that the really unsatisfactory premises will soon be a thing of the past.

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	82
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc).....	27
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc).....	6
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc).....	29
Bakers and/or confectioners	23
Fried fish shops	12
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	35
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	47
Others	15
	<u>276</u>

REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS.

There are 14 hawkers of food registered by the local authority and one firm in the district operates nine vehicles as mobile shops for the sale of grocery, green fruit and meat. Frequent inspections have been made of vehicles in connection with the above to ensure that the required standards were being maintained.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.60</u>	<u>No. of inspec- tions of regd. premises dur- ing year</u>
<u>Preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc:</u>			
Butchers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938	10)
Butchers	Food and Drugs Act, 1938	4)
Grocery & prov- isions		2	
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice-cream:</u>			
Cafe & snack bar	Lancashire County Council	1)
Groceries and provisions	(Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938	1)
<u>Sale of ice-cream:</u>			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	- do -	24)

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.60</u>	<u>No. of inspections of regd. premises during year</u>
Cafes etc.	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938	3	187
Grocery and provisions		20	
Confectioners		1	
Greengrocers		1	
Sweets and/or tobacconists	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	13	
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 174 samples was obtained, consisting of 117 samples of milk (12 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 57 others, comprising:-

2 stuffed olives	2 castor oil B.P.	2 sweets
3 flour	1 dried milk	1 camphorated oil
2 fish, canned	2 sauce	1 double cream
1 cooking fat	1 soft cheese	1 herrings, bottled
1 cream cheese	2 camphorated oil B.P.	1 zinc ointment BP
2 penicillin tablets	1 borax B.P.	1 smoked salmon spread
1 compound codeine tablet	1 tartare sauce	1 salad cream
2 tea	2 cake (portions of)	1 arrowroot
1 meat, canned	1 steak & dumplings, canned	1 orange drink
2 vitamin C tablets		1 castor oil
4 jam	1 salted peanuts	1 indigestion tablets
1 bread fingers	1 milk of magnesia	1 tomato sausage
1 flour	1 iced buns	1 fish balls, bottled
1 cream cheese spread	1 fish, canned	1 malt extract with cod liver oil BP
	1 smoked salmon, canned	

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>
1 cream cheese	Fat 13.9%, moisture 73.3%. Consisted of curd cheese.	Vendor cautioned.
1 formal Channel Islands milk	Fat content 3.85%, deficient 7% fat.	Farmer interviewed.
1 camphorated oil	Contained artificial colouring matter.	Vendor communicated with.
1 informal milk	Fat content 2.90%, deficient 3.3% fat.	Producer notified.
1 cake (portion of)	Contained one dead fly weighing 17 mgms.	Bakers cautioned.
1 informal milk	Fat content 2.95%, deficient 1.6% fat.	Producer notified.
1 formal milk	Fat content 2.80%, deficient 6.6% fat.	Producer notified.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of analyses</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 tomato sausage	Meat content 64.5%. Contained 390 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed re preservative.
1 informal milk	Contained one dead fly larva weighing 8 mgms. The larva had not been heated and the bottle itself appeared clean.	Complainant informed.
1 flour	Vitamin B ₁ 0.20 mgm/100 gms. (limit not less than 0.24 mgm.) Nicotinic acid 1.5 mgm/100 gms. (limit not less than 1.6 mgms.)	No action taken.

FOOD CONDEMNED, 1960

	<u>Tins/ jars</u>		<u>Tins/ jars</u>
Rice puddings	20	Beans	7
Evaporated milk	18	Baked beans	8
Condensed milk	1	Beans & pork sausages	1
Dairy cream	2	Tomatoes	41
Peaches	55	Peas	62
Apricots	12	Beetroot	9
Plums	10	Carrots	1
Pears	27	Soups	26
Strawberries	8	Strained foods	7
Pineapples	32	Spaghetti	1
Pineapple juice	2	Pickles	2
Grapefruit	31	Irish stew	1
Cherries	6	Braised steak	11
Gooseberries	1	Beef steak pie	1
Loganberries	6	Steak pudding	2
Prunes	9	Steak & kidney pudding	1
Raspberries	1	Pork sausages	1
Mandarin oranges	3	Lamb chop	1
Orange juice	3	Salmon	8
Fruit salad	9	Sardines	1
Marmalade	6	Pilchards	13
Pineapple jam	3	Shrimps	3
Luncheon meat	6 tins	7 lbs. 2 ozs.	
Pork loin	4 tins	14 lbs. 12 ozs.	
Pork in juice	2 tins	1 lb. 8 ozs.	
Chopped pork	2 tins	14 ozs.	
Pork shoulder	2 tins	2 lbs. 0 ozs.	
Pork	4 tins	2 lbs. 12 ozs.	
Ham	7 tins	31 lbs. 13 ozs.	
Chopped ham & pork	1 tin	11½ ozs.	
Corned beef	21 tins	35 lbs. 5 ozs.	
Minced beef loaf	2 tins	1 lb. 8 ozs.	
Corned mutton	1 tin	12 ozs.	
Tongues	11 tins	14 lbs. 13 ozs.	
Beef & tongue	2 tins	1 lb. 0 oz.	
Cooked shoulder	2 tins	2 lbs. 12 ozs.	

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

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	53
Sterilised Milk:	
Retail distributors	54

(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 ...	47
(iii) premises outside the district	15

All milk supplies in the Borough of Prestwich have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 117 samples of milk were obtained from sources of supply which serve the Borough and of these five 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.

Under the Milk(Special Designations)Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, the issuing of milk dealers' licences was transferred to the Food and Drugs Authority for the area in which is situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold. In consequence the issuing of milk licences is now done by the Lancashire County Council.

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. Registrations are in force for three premises where filling materials are used.

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

Two 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

There is one hackney carriage proprietor operating in the district and during the year the undermentioned licences were issued:-

Hackney carriage licences 1
Hackney carriage drivers' licences 2

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

	<u>Dated</u>
*New Streets and Building Byelaws	1926 amended in 1927 and 1931
Removal of Offensive Matter Byelaws	1st August, 1947
Nuisance Byelaws	1st August, 1947
Offensive Trades Byelaws	1st October, 1947
Good Rule and Government Byelaws	1st 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 Parking on Grass Verges	December, 1957
Deposit of Litter	May, 1956
Building Byelaws - Thermal Insulation	2nd August, 1960

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

1. THE PROPOSED CHANGES

The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(a) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(b) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(c) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(d) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(e) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(f) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(g) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(h) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(i) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(j) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(k) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(l) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

(m) THE PROPOSED CHANGES
The proposed changes in the law are set forth in the following:

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

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 register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	4	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	57	44	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	9	-	-
Total	69	59	6	-

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)	No. cases in which defects 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)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	No. cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(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	5	5	-	1	-

OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111

No factories in Prestwich employ outworkers.



