

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Prestwich Borough.

Contributors

Prestwich (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p4xjt9ma>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

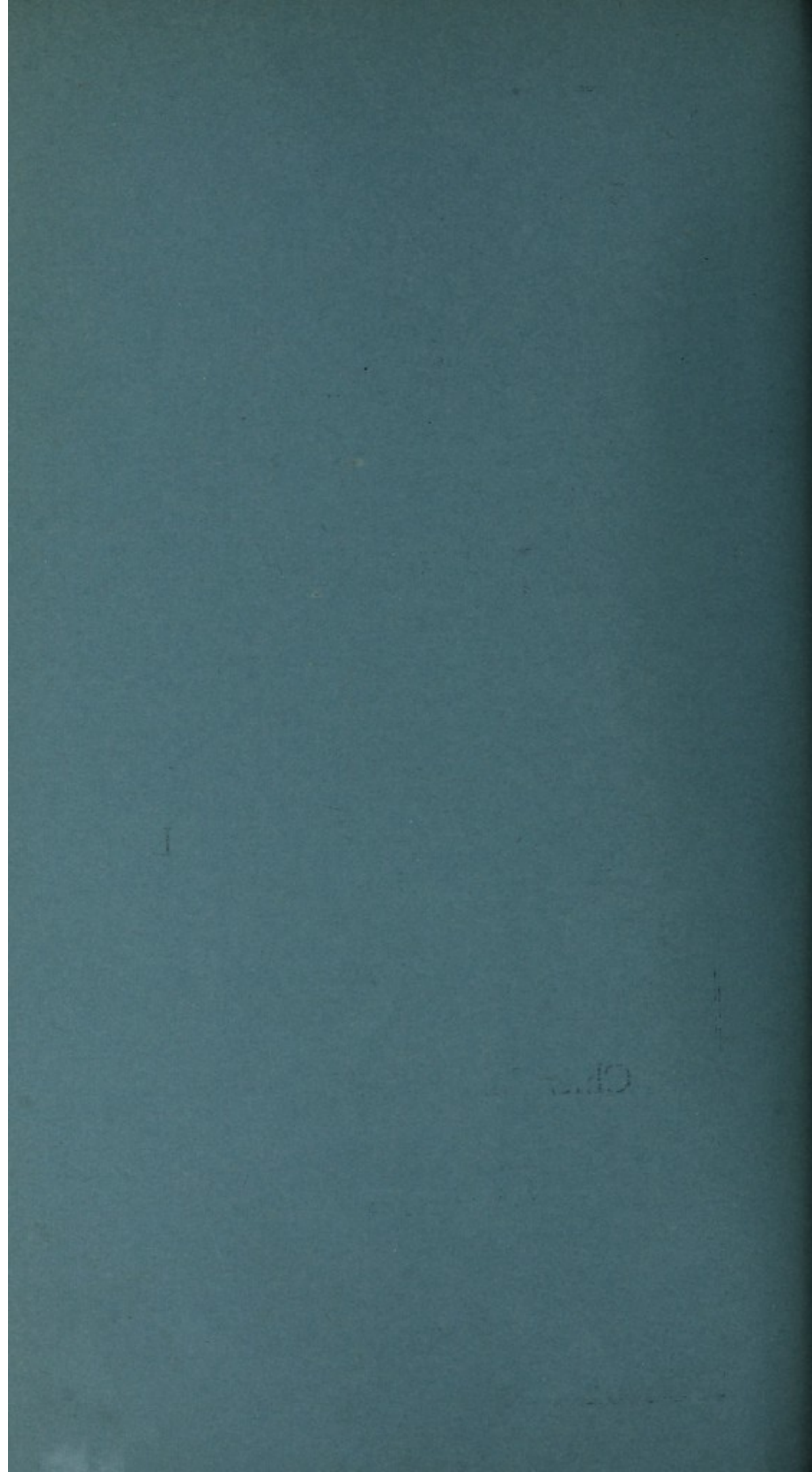


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1961



BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor W. Watkins, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961/62

Alderman G. Quinn, Chairman
Councillor M. Baker, J.P., Deputy Chairman
Alderman A.L. Williams, J.P., C.C.
Councillor F.I. Airey
Councillor Mrs. M.F. McVittie
Councillor Mrs. V.B. Dickinson, J.P.
Councillor W.A. Fletcher
Councillor Mrs. B.J. Holden, J.P.
Councillor J. Mather
Councillor W. Newton
Councillor J. Phythian

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.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F.A. Denny (from April 1961)

SMOKE CONTROL OFFICER

J. Kenyon (from May 1961)

SENIOR CLERK

E. Tonge (to July 1961)
J.F. Walton (from August 1961)

SHORTHAND TYPIST /CLERK

Mrs. N. Young

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this manual is to provide a guide for the use of the equipment.

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

1.1. The equipment is designed for use in the field and is intended to be used by personnel who are familiar with the equipment and its operation. It is not intended for use by personnel who are not familiar with the equipment and its operation.

1.2. The equipment is designed to be used in the field and is intended to be used by personnel who are familiar with the equipment and its operation.

SECTION II - DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT

2.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The equipment is a portable, self-contained unit which is designed to be used in the field. It is intended to be used by personnel who are familiar with the equipment and its operation.

2.2. COMPONENTS

The equipment consists of the following components:

2.2.1. CONTROL PANEL

The control panel is located on the front of the equipment and is used to operate the equipment.

2.2.2. DISPLAY PANEL

The display panel is located on the front of the equipment and is used to display the results of the equipment's operation.

2.2.3. POWER SUPPLY

The power supply is located on the back of the equipment and is used to provide power to the equipment.

2.2.4. CABLES

The cables are used to connect the equipment to the power supply and the display panel.

2.2.5. ACCESSORIES

The accessories are used to operate the equipment and include the following:

2.2.5.1. OPERATING MANUAL

The operating manual is a guide to the use of the equipment and is intended to be used by personnel who are familiar with the equipment and its operation.

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1961 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 34,000. There has been a decrease in population of 179 since 1951.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 14.0 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in the Prestwich Hospital, the adjusted rate becomes 15.2 per thousand. This is lower than the national rate which was 17.4 per thousand.

The adjusted death rate after making allowance for the Prestwich Hospital population was 10.15 compared with the national rate of 12.0.

During the influenza outbreak early in the year there were 12 deaths. Two smallpox contacts were followed up and fortunately the Borough remained entirely free from this infection. Vaccination of appropriate staffs was carried out.

During the year there were four infant deaths, two of which occurred during the first week of life, one at the age of one month and one at the age of nine months, the causes of death being acute broncho-pneumonia, prematurity, malformation, and abnormality of the lungs. The infant mortality rate of 9.5 per thousand live births is considerably lower than the national rate of 21.4 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 1956/60 was 17.56. There were no deaths of mothers during pregnancy or confinement during 1961.

Deaths from cancer showed an unexpected decrease on those of last year, 77 against 92. During the year 44 males and 33 females died of cancer, of these 17 males and 2 females died of cancer of the lungs and bronchi, compared with 22 males and 7 females in 1960. These figures confirm the marked disparity in the deaths of males and females from lung cancer, which had been evident from the figures of previous years.

It is evident that the incidence of lung cancer can be associated with cigarette smoking, and a recently published report by the Royal College of Physicians on "Smoking and Health" assesses the evidence about the relationship of smoking and health, and concludes that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and other diseases.

There were nine cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year. There were two deaths during the year. During the year there was one case of poliomyelitis in the Borough, a 30 year old, who was admitted to Monsall Hospital with paralytic poliomyelitis. She was discharged in September and has made a satisfactory recovery.

During the year there was an outbreak of food poisoning involving three persons and there was also a single case of food poisoning, making a total of four cases. Particulars of these are given later in the report.

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

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

At the time of compiling this report four smoke control orders are actually in operation and two more have been confirmed by the Minister, one to come into operation later this year and the other in July 1963. By that date about one sixth of the Borough will then be covered by smoke control orders involving over 1,700 houses and 70 other premises over an area of more than 400 acres. Eventually the establishment of smoke control areas throughout the Borough will have a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the air and an improvement in health, because it is estimated that about 80% of all pollution comes from domestic chimneys. A technical smoke control officer commenced duties in the department in April 1961.

As a result of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's recent decision to review the administrative requirements of smoke control areas, it has been possible to reduce the original target completion date of the smoke control programme in Prestwich by three years, and it is now anticipated that the programme will be completed by 1975 instead of 1978.

During the year, water supplies were found to be generally satisfactory, and samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination all proved satisfactory.

In 1961 the Council built five bungalows, and 69 houses; 41 flats were erected by private builders. The Council had the construction of 24 flats in hand at the end of the year, and the erection of a further 44 dwellinghouses is contemplated in the near future.

Progress has been made during the year in relation to housing. Two clearance areas were represented, one of which has now been confirmed by the Minister. A third area in Longfield was inspected in detail and, at the time of writing, is now awaiting confirmation by the Minister. These three areas comprise about 95 houses.

Whilst it is true to say that Prestwich has not a real housing problem compared with the larger neighbouring authorities, there are a number of small areas of fairly old property in which the houses are unfit. Progress is inevitably slow, due to the fact that Prestwich is a built-up residential area with little land left to build upon. Clearance area sites will soon be the only land available for building new houses to rehouse people from clearance areas but, unfortunately, there are few such areas sufficiently large enough to redevelop in this way. During the year one demolition order on an old bungalow, one closing order, together with three undertakings to make houses fit, were dealt with in addition to the many routine inspections of houses following complaints.

I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council, officers and staff, for their valued assistance 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-1961 34,000
1961 census 34,191

Number of inhabited dwellings according to Rate Books at
end of 1961 10,579

Rateable value 1961: £382,619

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,527

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	400	216	184	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1961: Crude 12.4 Adjusted 14.0
births (Illegitimate ..	22	13	9	
	<u>422</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>193</u>	
Stillbirths:				
Legitimate	7	4	3	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births..... 18.6
Illegitimate ..	1	-	1	
Deaths	540	249	291	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1961: Crude 15.9 Adjusted 13.0

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 34,000 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(3,100 approx.) = 30,900

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms) - 378 (416 in 1960)
Crude 12.33 (13.73 in 1960), adjusted 10.15 (11.39 in 1960)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961 WITH COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1960

There were 540 deaths in the district during the year 27% of these were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition 19% were due to coronary heart disease and 11.5 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 57.5%.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 14.9 of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 13.5% of the deaths.

Details of causes of death during 1961 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1960:-

	1961		1960	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	2	-	3	2
Syphilitic disease	5	1	6	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	1	2	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	2	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	2	22	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	-	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	18	24	23
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	1
Diabetes	1	3	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	35	24	51
Coronary disease, angina	70	32	63	32
Hypertension with heart disease	7	4	2	8
Other heart disease	27	88	30	70
Other circulatory diseases	4	16	11	13
Influenza	5	7	-	-
Pneumonia	8	15	5	4
Bronchitis	18	17	24	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	3	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	4	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	4	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	30	15	26
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	1	1
All other accidents	3	1	4	7
Suicide	3	2	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	1	-
	249	291	260	273
Total:	540		533	

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

1961 - 162 deaths (76 males and 86 females)
1960 - 117 deaths (51 males and 66 females)

Age at death	Deaths at all ages	
	Males	Females
0-	3	1
1-	1	-
2-4	-	1
5-14	-	2
15-24	2	-
25-44	17	11
45-64	76	49
65-74	78	78
75 and over	72	149
	249	291
Total:	540	

377 deaths (69.8%) 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>
Acute broncho pneumonia	Male	9 mths.
Broncho pneumonia	Female	1 week
Prematurity		
Arnold-Chiara malformation	Male	1 mth.
Spina-bifida		
Atelectasis of lungs	Male	2 days

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 prevent 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 1961 showed a substantial increase on those for 1960 (393 against 285). There was a considerable increase in the number of measles notifications (327 against 166), but scarlet fever (17 against 21), and whooping cough (21 against 33), showed a decrease. There were nine cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year. There was one case of paralytic poliomyelitis notified during the year.

The Borough remained free from any outbreak of dysentery during the year. There was, however, an outbreak of food poisoning involving three persons, and also an unrelated single case, making a total of four cases of food poisoning.

The first case involved two children, brother and sister, aged 4½ and 7½ respectively, and a grandparent. Faeces specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination on behalf of these children, parents and grandparents. *Salmonella typhi-murium*, a food poisoning organism, was isolated from the specimens submitted on behalf of these three persons affected. Prior to the illness all six members of the family had consumed the same meals which had been prepared at home, the other three members of the family were, however, unaffected. All affected members of the family made a satisfactory recovery. A full investigation was carried out but 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 1961 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 1961, and who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1961.

1.	<u>Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1961:</u>									
	<u>Age at date of final injection</u>									
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total	5-	10-	Total	Total
							under 5 yrs.		aged 5-14 inclusive	aged 15 & over
	157	228	21	13	7	426	36	10	46	-
2.	<u>Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1961, i.e., subsequent to complete course:</u>									
	<u>Age group</u>			0-	5-	10 - 14		Total 0-14		Total aged
						inclusive				15 and over
				341	281	193		815		3
3.	<u>Number of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31.12.61:</u>									
	<u>Age at 31.12.61</u>		Under 1		1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	Total	
	i.e. born in year		1961		1957-60	1952-56	1947-51	under 15	over 15	
	Number immunised		157		1378	1680	2059	5274	308	

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Under the direction of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No 12 poliomyelitis vaccinations were carried out during 1961 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 persons who completed vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1961.

<u>Aged 40 or over</u>		<u>Born before 1933 but not aged 40</u>		<u>Born in year</u>		1933/1942	1943/1946	1947/1951	1952/1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
119		706		271		39	139	151	19	28	93	298	47	

In addition 3025 persons received reinforcement injections in the same period.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1961

Notifiable diseases	Total cases at all ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	17	-	1	-	1	4	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	21	2	2	1	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	327	6	37	46	46	45	136	4	3	4	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute pneumonia Primary and Influenzal	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-
Acute polio- myelitis para- lytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tuberculosis Respiratory	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	2
Non-respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	393	8	41	47	49	50	160	7	4	10	9	8	2

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

August, 1962

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present to you, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, the following report on the public health circumstances and work carried out by the department in the Borough for the year ended December, 1961.

The new staffing arrangements to cope with the extra work involved as a result of the Council's ambitious smoke control programme were put into effect during the year. This included the appointment of a technical smoke control officer and student public health inspector. The Health Department was fully staffed and up to establishment throughout the year. This has enabled the department to cope much easier with all the routine work and to make substantial progress in other fields, including the establishment of more smoke control areas, also in housing where three more clearance areas have been represented.

Again I have to report that close on 1,000 various complaints have been dealt with throughout the year. A total of 824 sanitary defects or nuisance were discovered and 603 were abated. The number of informal notices issued was 199 and the statutory notices served numbered 15. It was not necessary, however, to take any legal action regarding these matters.

Throughout the year every opportunity has been taken to inspect food businesses and to draw the attention of the persons in charge to certain matters in cases where the premises did not comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1961.

Smoke control has taken up a great deal of time in the department and it is noticeable now that as more and more areas are coming into operation, many more people are calling in the Health Department for information and advice on all matters relating to clean air and adaptation of fireplaces.

I feel that at last we are reaping the benefits of prolonged publicity in relation to our efforts to bring the whole of Prestwich under smoke control by 1975. After the Ministry had conducted two public inquiries in regard to Nos. 2 and 4 areas, the fifth area in Hilton Park, which is the largest so far, was confirmed without any objections being lodged with the Minister. The general public appear to be giving our efforts every support and now seem to be more concerned that it will take so long to complete the programme. During the year a successful prosecution was taken against a persistent offender in one of our earlier smoke control areas, for emitting smoke from his chimney caused by the burning of unauthorised fuels. The defendant was fined £5 with £2.2s. costs.

The volumetric apparatus is still a valuable instrument and readings continue to be taken at various stations in the Borough, measuring the degree of pollution. These figures will be most valuable within the next few years to compare the cleanliness of areas under smoke control and those not yet affected.

One of the most valuable services given to the public is that of rodent control. It is most important that the officer be well trained and interested in the work as he has to deal with many varied complaints, including all types of pests. It is essential that he is able to maintain a good relationship with the general public and for them to have

confidence in him. It is difficult to find the right type of person for this work, but at the present time we are very fortunate in having such a person who is taking a great interest in the work.

During the year treatments were carried out at 296 properties for rodent infestations and this involved some 966 visits. Sewer treatments were also carried out, details of which are set out further on in the report.

The coming into operation of the Public Health Act, 1961, has given the local authority added powers in relation to various public health problems and these powers have been successfully used on several occasions during the year, especially in regard to the liberation of obstructed drains and sewers where action can now be carried out much quicker than under previous legislation.

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 continued support and interest in the work of the department, also to the Medical Officer of Health and my colleagues in the various departments for their co-operation. A special word of appreciation must also go to the staff of the Health Department for the willing and efficient way they have carried out their work, despite the increasing problems continually being thrust upon them throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E.WHEELER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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

From 1st April, 1961, the Manchester Corporation Water Undertaking took over that part of Prestwich previously served by the Irwell Valley Water Board, and from that date the Irwell Valley Water Board ceased to be a water authority in the Prestwich area.

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

Two complaints of contamination of the public water supplies were received during the year, and in both cases an investigation was made. A complaint was received of discolouration of the water supply. This was submitted for analysis and it was found to be Lake District water of a high standard of purity, which was showing the effect of heavy rainfall during recent months. It was slightly chlorinated and had apparently been treated with lime to reduce plumbo solvency.

In the second case a sample of water containing "an insect" which had been taken from the cold water tap of the public supply was submitted for examination. The "insect" was examined and found to be Asellus, a crustacean (a member of the crab family) which is occasionally found in distribution mains, and although quite harmless is obviously aesthetically objectionable. The main was thoroughly flushed but two further samples were discovered. The service pipe to the house was then chlorinated and no further complaints were received.

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

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of the Simister area all sewage from the district is conveyed through the Council's sewers to their Sewage Disposal Works off Buckley Lane. Pumping stations are provided in low lying areas to boost the flow along the main sewerage system.

It had for a long time been acknowledged that the present works were unable to adequately cope with the increased flow of sewage in the area, due to the construction of new houses, increase in population, provision of more w.c.s., sinks, baths, wash hand basins and washing machines, etc., since the Sewage Works were built. It was finally agreed to extend and improve the work in three stages. This year saw the completion of the first two contracts and towards the end of 1961 the third stage was commenced. Work on reconstructing the rectangular filters, provision of new distributing machinery, the construction of new humus tanks has been completed. The third stage includes the construction of new sludge drying beds, new circulation plant and pumping station.

When the project is complete these works will be comparable with any modern sewage works of its size in the country and should adequately deal with all the normal flow of the town's sewage and storm water. A considerable improvement in the effluent discharged into the river from the humus tanks has already been noted from samples taken by the Rivers Pollution Board's officers.

A similar project is under way in the Simister area. The previously overloaded and obsolete small disposal units in the area are being

demolished and a new works constructed.

Towards the end of the year properties previously drained to the Council's septic tank and filter in Simister Lane were connected to the new foul sewer. The construction of a new pumping station to replace the existing small disposal works at the bottom of Droughts Lane was started which will pump the sewage from that area to the new treatment plant.

When the scheme is completed sewage from the properties along Simister Lane between the new bungalows near Corday Lane and the Same Yet, all those in Droughts Lane and John Street, those in Nut Lane up to St. George's Church and those in Mount Pleasant and Croft Avenue, will all be treated by the sewage treatment plant recently constructed.

The Council will share the cost of conversion from pail closets to a water carriage system including cost of connection to the new sewer.

The remaining properties in the area, which mainly include isolated farms where there is no sewer within reasonable distance, drain into septic tanks and cesspools. The Council provide a service for emptying cesspools as and when required.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

	1961
Middens.....	None
Closets attached to middens	None
Pail closets	65
Fresh water closets	11517
Waste water closets	6
Movable dustbins	11637
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets ...	1
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	None
Number of houses at which movable ashbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	None

OBSTRUCTED PRIVATE DRAINS AND SEWERS.

A service is given for the liberation of obstructed private drainage systems in cases of emergency and in other cases when the Rodent Operator is not too busily engaged on his own routine work of pest control. A charge is made for this service.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Until the latter part of the year most of the crude refuse passed through the Refuse Disposal Works where separation, and incineration, baling and storage of salvage took place. In addition, partial tipping was carried out at Carr Meadow.

The refuse disposal plant, constructed in 1927 and enlarged in 1939, had been in continual use for over 34 years and it was quite clear that serious consideration would have to be given to either spending large sums of money on a complete overhaul of the plant and machinery, constructing a new works or going on to full scale controlled tipping.

After long discussions the Council finally resolved to close down the works and put into operation a system of controlled tipping with the aid of modern machinery. The change over took place in August and has proved to be very successful. All refuse is now tipped according to the Ministry's recommendations, on Carr Meadow, and a modern Track Marshall bulldozer, permanently stationed on the tip, consolidates and levels the refuse.

A new Muirhill hydraulic shovel digs out suitable cover material from the sewage works land, loads it on to a lorry and transports it to the tip, the distance being approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. All refuse is covered after each load and effectively sealed at the end of each working day. Regular routine visits are made to check on vermin and insects and when necessary treatments are carried out. The tip is regularly treated to prevent any infestation of crickets and a special treatment carried out each spring. The usual difficulties have been experienced in regard to the availability of labour and sickness but normally every effort is made to maintain a 7/8 days collection of refuse from all premises in the district. Arrangements were made for a neighbouring authority to collect refuse from one of the outlying areas in an effort to give a more frequent collection.

To speed up the collection service the Council have authorised the purchase of a new type of vehicle, namely the Dennis Paxit Mark III. This will save much time lost at present hauling loads to the tip and eventually it is hoped that a gradual change over will be made to this type of vehicle. At present the refuse collection fleet of vehicles includes 5 Dennis side loaders.

As a result of the closing down of the works it has been decided not to continue with salvage but a special collection of trade refuse is continued on one day each week.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The district is fairly well catered for in respect of public conveniences, there being a total of six situated in various parts of the Borough, including St Mary's Park and Playing Field. Unfortunately, owing to vandalism at the Clough conveniences, the Council decided to close them down.

Considerable cost was continually being incurred replacing broken w.c. pedestals, flush pipes, etc., and damage to the roof, brickwork and doors. Generally speaking there has been a reduction in the amount of damage in the other conveniences this year. A full time lavatory attendant is employed in cleaning all the conveniences, and general repairs are carried out by a local contractor.

During the year two of the main conveniences were completely repainted.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

Prestwich does not operate a dustbin maintenance scheme as in all the neighbouring authorities, nevertheless the normal replacement of defective bins by the owners and occupiers as the result of intimation notices works very well. Notices under section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have only been served in three instances this year and no bins have had to be provided in default of the notices. The Cleansing Superintendent periodically submits lists of houses where new bins are required. This is confirmed by inspection of the bins, and if necessary an informal notice is sent to the owner asking him to replace the bin.

In local authority houses the bins are replaced free of charge by the Corporation. Owners are informed in the intimation notice that standard dustbins can be supplied and delivered through the Corporation at current prices, and many take advantage of this service.

MORTUARY SERVICE.

The department has a specially designed van which, apart from routine health department work, is used for the conveyance of dead bodies to the Prestwich Hospital mortuary at the request of the Police where post mortem examination of the dead person is required. During the year 5 female and 18 male bodies were removed to the mortuary.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE CONTROL.

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 constant operation during the year in different parts of the Borough, one at the Health Department, a second by kind permission of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee at the reservoir in Butterstile Lane, and a third, also by permission of Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee, at the Heaton Park reservoir, until 30th April, 1962, when it was moved to a new station at the Town's Yard, Fairfax Road, and detailed daily records have been kept. To ensure accuracy all smoke stains have been measured with a reflectometer. The results obtained from the volumetric analysers 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 concentrations of smoke and sulphur recorded in 1961 by the three volumetric analysers will be found in the following tables, together with corresponding figures for previous years.

Volumetric Analysers. Stations Nos.1, 2 and 3.

(1) Average concentration of smoke in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	Station	1959	1960	1961
January	No.1*	750	560	390
	No.2**	690	470	390
	No.3***	-	490	340
February	No.1	440	430	320
	No.2	380	390	260
	No.3	- (not available)		310
March	No.1	290	220	290
	No.2	230	210	260
	No.3	-	150	290
April	No.1	274	190	210
	No.2	223	200	230
	No.3	-	180	200
May	No.1	163	170	109
	No.2	158	150	124
	No.3	-	100	-
June	No.1	96	80	94
	No.2	81	60	77
	No.3****	-	30	109
July	No.1	89	110	95
	No.2	77	70	67
	No.3	-	90	87
August	No.1	71	150	91
	No.2	61	110	65
	No.3	-	110	93
September	No.1	211	230	171
	No.2	200	170	131
	No.3	-	170	202
October	No.1	266	310	252
	No.2	240	280	209
	No.3	-	260	300
November	No.1	432	410	358
	No.2	374	370	347
	No.3	-	370	450
December	No.1	370	560	792
	No.2	320	600	732
	No.3	-	480	772

Volumetric Readings - Monthly Average 1961

(2) Sulphur dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	Station	1959	1960	1961
January	No.1 *	437	446	223
	No.2 **	394	418	412
	No.3 ***	-	389	281
February	No.1	252	242	194
	No.2	224	352	280
	No.3	-	(not available)	212
March	No.1	246	132	252
	No.2	252	217	296
	No.3	-	160	246
April	No.1	246	93	240
	No.2	223	231	289
	No.3	-	177	232
May	No.1	206	109	156
	No.2	194	197	186
	No.3	-	174	-
June	No.1	134	80	131
	No.2	137	137	152
	No.3 ****	-	119	152
July	No.1	135	112	111
	No.2	146	120	106
	No.3	-	97	117
August	No.1	118	137	118
	No.2	115	146	121
	No.3	-	123	123
September	No.1	214	177	162
	No.2	208	198	187
	No.3	-	152	192
October	No.1	254	218	247
	No.2	246	249	226
	No.3	-	152	240
November	No.1	342	312	257
	No.2	322	354	341
	No.3	-	226	292
December	No.1	303	334	546
	No.2	308	522	866
	No.3	-	314	678

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

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

*** Station No.3 was situated at Manchester Corporation Waterworks reservoir in St Margaret's Road from January 1960 until 30th April 1961.

****From June onwards Station No.3 has been situated at the Town's Yard, Fairfax Road.

A great deal of progress has now been made in connection with the establishment of smoke control areas since the Clean Air Act came into operation. During the year over 1,000 visits have been made to houses in regard to smoke control. The following table shows the position at the time of compiling this report.

Area	No. of acres	Dwellings	Other premises	Commercial premises	Date of operation
No.1 (Butt Hill)	21	120	-	-	1.9.58
No.2 (Carr Clough)	42	490	1	-	1.9.61
No.3 (Kersal Close)	1.2	15	-	-	1.11.60
No.4 (Agecroft Road)	80	502	2	11	1.11.62
No.5 (Hilton Park)	272.8	613	18	38	1.7.63
No.6A (Bent Hill)	103	578	4	6	Awaiting confirmation (possible date 1.11.63).
No.6B (Prestwich Park)	177	600 approx.	6	10	Under survey.
7 areas	697	2918	31	65	

There are approximately 11,685 premises in the Borough and it has now been estimated that the whole district can be brought under smoke control by 1975 in a three phase programme, each taking about 5 years. From the above table it will be seen that smoke control areas covering more than a quarter of the total number of premises in the Borough will be in operation by the end of 1963. If this progress continues at the same steady rate, we shall easily keep to our target year of 1975. Until the final costs have been calculated in the two larger areas, namely Nos.4 and 5, it is difficult to say how the figures will compare with the original estimates submitted to the Minister, but some indication can be obtained from the final costs for the No.2(Carr Clough) Smoke Control Area, details of which are as follows:-

	Total cost	Exchequer cont.4/10ths	Council cont.3/10ths	Occupiers cont.3/10ths
Estimate (including provision for gas points)	£2,034*	£813.12.0d.	£610.4.0d.	£610.4.0d.
Estimate (excluding provision for gas points)	£1,166	£466.8.0d.	£349.16.0d.	£349.16.0d.
Actual cost	£1136.5s.	£454.1.6d.	£342.2.2d.	£342.2.2d.

*A sum of £868 was allowed in the estimate for gas points but only a negligible number of points were provided.

It will be seen from the above figures that the total actual cost of converting appliances in the No.2(Carr Clough)Smoke Control Area is only £29.15s.0d. below the estimated total cost submitted to the Ministry, if allowance for gas is excluded.

This area consisted of 490 Council and private dwelling houses of which only 121 were private houses and eligible for grant towards adaptation of fireplaces. No adaptations were required in the Council houses which are of post-war construction.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

The houses and furniture of prospective Council tenants are inspected before tenancies are taken up, and all infested houses are disinested prior to removal. Public health inspectors and housing representatives make joint re-investigations to ensure that advice previously given is being followed.

INSECTS.

During the year the Rodent Operator successfully abated various nuisances arising on tips and dwellinghouses from the presence of crickets, beetles, wasps, etc. and these were effectively eradicated with liquid and powder insecticides. All types of infestations are dealt with by the Rodent Operator at Prestwich Hospital for which a charge is made.

BUG INFESTATION.

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

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 1961:-

Number of rooms fumigated	16
Number of articles of bedding etc steam disinfected	14
Number of articles of bedding destroyed	12
Number of library books disinfected	13

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. Tips, allotments, etc. are also investigated to ensure that re-infestations have not arisen since the previous treatment. Appended hereunder 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	1	2	1	2	6
Minor	37	125	7	3	172
<u>Mice:</u>					
Major	2	None	None	None	2
Minor	60	56	None	None	116

The Rodent Operator made 966 visits investigating and treating infestations. Treatments were carried out at the Prestwich Hospital as and when required. 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, especially in regard to sewer treatments, details of which are as follows:-

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 1961/62):

Baiting was commenced on 1st May and completed on 10th May, 1961.
Number of manholes test baited - 181.
Number of manholes showing prebait take - 21 partial and 37 complete.

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, and 21 partial and 37 complete takes were recorded. This confirmed the increased incidence of reported rat infestation in the district.

Second treatment (financial year 1961/62):

Commenced on 16th October and completed on 27th October, 1961.

The first sewer treatment revealed 21 partial and 37 complete takes and these points together with adjacent manholes were carefully poison baited. The results showed 22 complete takes in the 152 manholes treated. The 22 manholes where takes had been recorded were poison baited again and 3 complete and 14 partial takes were recorded. A third poison baiting of the infested manholes resulted in only 3 partial takes being recorded.

During the year there has been evidence of increased minor rat infestation within the Borough. It would appear, however, that this has now been successfully abated by the Rodent Operator.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1961.

Certificates of disrepair	8
Clearance areas	61
Contaminated foodstuffs	19
Diseases of animals (Waste Food Order) ..	1
Drains	266
Dustbins - defective	18
Dwellinghouses - re dirty condition	44
- under Housing Acts and Rent Acts	715
- re infectious disease	43
- re overcrowding	9
- re verminous conditions	6
Fireworks/explosives	29
Food control/food hygiene	68
Hackney carriages	1
Miscellaneous	189
Outworkers	4
Pet Animals Act	3
Petroleum	30
Piggeries	8
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	49
Public and other conveniences	24
Rag flock	2
Sampling - Milk, water, ice-cream	26
Schools - re sanitary accommodation	3

Smoke control areas	1050
Smoke observations	21
Septic tanks	12
Special complaints	15
Standard grant applications	19
Tenancy inspections	36
Tips refuse	31
Water courses	11

Factories, Shops, etc.

Bakehouses - No mechanical power used	3
- Mechanical power used	4
Dairies and milk shops	36
Factories - No mechanical power used	5
- Mechanical power used	42
Ice-cream	18
Offices	15
Places of public entertainment	2
Restaurant kitchens	4
Shops	217

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	5	5
Notice re half-day closing not displayed	3	3
Premises defective and dirty	7	7

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The local authority owns 1,724 houses. Of the remainder the most prevalent type are semi-detached houses approximately between five and forty years' old. Older terraced type property exists in parts of the district but in general housing conditions are reasonably good. 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 415, comprising 261 tenants, 116 sub-tenants and 38 owner-occupiers. Approximately 39% of the applicants require one bedroom dwellings, 39% require two bedroom dwellings and 22% require three or more bedroom dwellings.

During the year the local authority erected five bungalows; 69 houses and 41 flats were erected by private builders. At the end of the year the Corporation had 24 flats under construction and the erection of a further 44 dwellinghouses is being contemplated.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year five applications were received. This brings the total number of applications received since the implementation of the Rent Act to 130.

Three undertakings were received and accepted in respect of these applications. One certificate of disrepair was issued. This was later cancelled and one of the five applications was itself cancelled.

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)	234
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	892
(2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a) Number found during year	2
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year (clearance areas)	296
(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	124

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	None	None	None
(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 ..	1	1	1
(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	1	3	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. 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 ..	107	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	-
(b) Ss 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	3	-
(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 con- tained 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 occu- pants 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	3	3	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above)	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	None	-	-	-

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard grants.

<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority..	19
(b) Applications approved by local authority ..	18
(c) Work completed	9
(d) Remarks: One of the above schemes was not granted.	

STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

All applications for both standard and improvement grants are dealt with through the Borough Engineer but are not proceeded with until a certificate of fitness is issued by the Chief Public Health Inspector. In the case of a standard grant the certificate states whether or not, after the proposed works have been completed, the house would be fit

or likely to remain fit for 15 years. For an improvement grant this period is extended to cover 30 years' life of the property. The majority of applications have satisfied these requirements but there have been a few cases where there has been considerable dampness and dis-repair which has prevented the applicant from obtaining a grant until the property has been rendered fit for human habitation for the required period of time. This co-operation between departments works very well and is also a check against grants being issued in connection with houses which may be closed as unfit or likely to be included in clearance areas or redevelopment schemes.

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.

<u>Type of business.</u>	
General grocers and provision dealers	83
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc).....	27
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc)	7
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved Meats, tripe, etc)	30
Bakers and/or confectioners	23
Fried fish shops	12
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	33
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	48
Others	16
	<u>279</u>

REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS.

There are 11 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 31.12.61</u>	<u>No. of inspections of regd. premises during year</u>
<u>Preparation or manufacture of preserved food etc:</u>			
Butchers	Lancs. County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act 1938	10	}
Butchers	Food and Drugs Act 1938	4	
Grocery & provisions		2	

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd at 31.12.61</u>	<u>No. of inspec- tions of regd. premises dur- ing year</u>
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice-cream:</u>			
Cafe & snack bar	Lancs. County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act 1938	1	167
Groceries and provisions		1	
<u>Sale of ice-cream:</u>			
Sweets and/or tobacconists	do.	26	167
Cafes etc.		3	
Grocery & provisions		21	
Confectioners		1	
Greengrocers		1	
Sweets and/or tobacconists	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	13	167
Grocery & provisions		17	
Confectioners		3	
Cafes etc.		1	

ADULTERATION, ETC.

Sampling under Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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 178 samples was obtained, consisting of 115 samples of milk (16 of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and 63 others comprising:-

2 margarine	1 orange drink
3 saccharin tablets	2 borax B.P.
1 cooking fat	1 self-raising flour
1 ice-cream cold mix powder	3 tincture of iodine B.P.
2 cod liver oil with malt extract	2 jam
2 stuffed olives	3 vinegar
1 sodium bicarbonate B.P.	2 compound codeine tablets B.P.
1 bicarbonate of soda B.P.	6 ice-cream
5 fruit, dried	1 part of a wedding cake
1 milk, condensed, full cream sweetened	1 flour
1 double concentrated tomato paste	1 milk, condensed, full cream, unsweetened
1 sponge cake and sponge pudding mixture, sweetened	1 salad cream
2 sweets	2 sugar
1 lollipop on stick	2 table jelly
1 part filled bottle of lemonade	1 pork luncheon meat, canned
1 golden raising powder	1 soft drink powder
1 bread	2 vegetables, canned
1 spaghetti	1 candied peel
	1 shredded wheat
	1 plain wholewheat flour

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 of sample</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 formal Channel Islands milk	Fat 3.80%, deficient 5% fat.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained. Ministry of Food notified.
1 tincture of iodine B.P.	Consisted of "iodine paint" of the Second Supplement to the BP.1934	Stock withdrawn and re-labelled.

<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 cod liver oil with malt extract	Consisted of malt extract containing 23% cod liver oil (by volume). Name of food on label does not follow accepted principles of food labelling or the established practice of the B.P. Should be described as "Malt extract with cod liver oil".	Packers communicated with.
1 part filled jar of jam and separately a piece of broken glass	The jam contained a few particles of fat and bread crumbs (total weight 55 mgms); otherwise genuine. The glass jar was intact.	Packers communicated with and complainant interviewed.
1 part of a wedding cake.	Part of the cake mixture had green tint due to partial separation of the mixed artificial colouring matters used in the cake. Green tint was due to "Green S". This and other colouring matters present were all "food permitted colours". No mould and no significant amount of any toxic metal present.	Complainant and bakers notified.
1 flour	Contained creta praeparate 600 mgms. per 100 gms. flour. Limits 235-390 mgms. per 100 gms.	Millers notified.
1 double concentrated tomato paste	Contained 12 parts per million lead and 80 parts per million copper (equivalent to 258 parts per million on dry tomato solids). Recommended maximum limit for lead 5 parts per million and for copper 100 parts per million on dry tomato solids.	Stock withdrawn. Importers notified re copper and lead.
1 formal Channel Islands milk	Fat 3.95%, deficient 1.2% fat.	Further sample obtained.
1 sweets	Appearance of very old stock. Majority of sweets had become distorted due to partial melting and congealing together, others partially discoloured or bleached. Otherwise chemically satisfactory. Sweets were not, in the opinion of the County Analyst, of marketable quality.	Stock surrendered.
1 part filled bottle of lemonade	Taint due to sulphuretted hydrogen (0.05 parts per million) derived from action of lemonade on composition stopper.	Packers communicated with.

<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 shredded wheat-part box and portion of one biscuit	Sample contained 0.54 gms. black or dark coloured shredded wheat due to presence of 20 mgms. of used mineral oil containing 4.3 mgms. iron.	Packers cautioned.
1 bread	Contained 95 mgms. fatty dough stained with 0.31 mgms. iron rust.	Bakers cautioned and complainant informed.

FOOD CONDEMNED, 1961.

	<u>Tins/ jars</u>		<u>Tins/ jars</u>
Peeled tomatoes	12	Raspberries	3
Tomatoes	12	Cherries	5
Vegetable soup	3	Prunes	17
Celery soup	1	Steak pudding	1
Tomato soup	2	Pineapple juice	2
Meat soup	1	Orange marmalade	2
Pilchards	3	Plums	2
Peaches	30	Beans and pork sausage	1
Pears	21	Green beans	5
Apricots	10	Gooseberries	1
Pineapples	20	Cream	1
Creamed barley	1	Salmon	2
Creamed rice	4	Cereal mixture	7
Dessert fruit	2	Sultanas	1
Fruit cocktail	3	Shredded suet	1
Peas	36	Blanc mange	8
Grapefruit	5	Custard powder	13
Honey	2	Oranges	16
Condensed milk	13		

Pork loin	4 tins	17 lbs 8 ozs.
Cooked ham	4 tins	47 lbs 8 ozs.
Casserole steak	8 tins	7 lbs. 2 ozs.
Casserole meat	4 tins	3 lbs. 14 ozs.
Chopped ham and pork	4 tins	2 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cooked shoulder	2 tins	12 lbs.
Corned beef	3 tins	7 lbs. 15 ozs.
Beef loaf	1 tin	12 ozs.
Pork kidneys	1 tin	7 ozs.
Stewed steak	9 tins	8 lbs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Beef steak	1 tin	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Pork	3 tins	2 lbs. 4 ozs.
Pork luncheon meat	6 tins	6 lbs. 5 ozs.
Pork shoulder	1 tin	8 lbs. 9 ozs.
Shoulder ham	3 tins	33 lbs. 8 ozs.
Ox tongue	4 tins	24 lbs.
Chopped pork	3 tins	12 lbs.
Ham	1 tin	13 lbs. 12 ozs.

In addition the following items were condemned and destroyed after the cellar of a local public house, in which they were stored, had been flooded by sewage.

	<u>Bottles</u>		<u>Bottles</u>
Lager	22	Tonic water	72
Light ale	48	Baby dry ginger	72
Grapefruit	14	Large lemon	7
Ginger beer	20	Cordial	7
Bitter lemon	72	Cherry B.	39

In addition two tons, 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of assorted chocolates and sweets were condemned and destroyed. This was part of a consignment bought by a local retailer which, on examination, proved to be unfit for human consumption.

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

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted by the Lancashire County Council against a local confectioner who had produced and sold a meat pie which was found to contain green mould. The pie had been made on Friday, placed in deep freeze, baked on Sunday and sold on Monday. The defendant pleaded guilty to the offence, and said in mitigation that the weather during the weekend had been very humid with thunder and lightning, and it was felt that this had caused the pie to deteriorate.

The defendant was fined £5 plus £2 witness costs and £5.5s. advocate's fee.

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. In addition one other slaughterman's licence was renewed.

MILK SUPPLY.

All milk supplies in the Borough of Prestwich have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 115 samples of milk were obtained from sources of supply which serve the Borough and of these two failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Detailed particulars of these, together with the action taken, will be found under Adulteration, etc. on pages 23 and 24.

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 "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.

Dairies and milk shops:

Number of registered distributors operating from -	
(i) own dairies in the district	2
(ii) shops in the district other than dairies	47
(iii) premises outside the district	15

SAMPLING.

1. Milk. Six samples of milk have been taken within the Borough, the results of which are given overleaf.

<u>Designation of milk</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Result</u>
Pasteurised	1	Satisfactory
Sterilised	1	Satisfactory
Tuberculin tested past.	1	Unsatisfactory
" "	3	(Two satisfactory
		(One unsatisfactory

The dairies from which the two unsatisfactory milk samples were obtained, together with the local authorities of the areas in which the dairies are situate, were notified of the reports received. In the case of the unsatisfactory sample of tuberculin tested milk, the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food received notification of the reports. Subsequent sampling of this milk revealed it to be satisfactory.

Three of the above samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted for biological examination. All were found free from tuberculous infection.

2. Ice-cream. Eleven samples of ice-cream were obtained from manufacturers and retailers within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. Eight samples submitted initially were reported upon as follows:-

Provisional Grade 1	-	4
"	"	2
"	"	3

Following receipt of these results, three further samples of ice-cream were obtained from the two retailers whose supply had received a provisional grade 3. The reports indicated that in the case of one supply this had now received a provisional grade 1, the other provisional grade 2, the latter again receiving still a similar report in respect of a further sample.

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

Four licences were granted during the year for the keeping of a pet shop, compared with three in the previous year. Inspections were made to ensure that the premises and accommodation provided for the animals complied with the requirements of the Act.

PETROLEUM(CONSOLIDATED)ACT, 1928 Storage of petroleum and petroleum spirit.

This local authority has adopted the Home Office Model Code of Principles of construction, and licensing conditions for the keeping of petroleum spirit under the Act. The conditions laid down are mainly to minimise the risk of fire. All new installations are inspected and have to comply with the Model Code before a licence is issued. All new storage tanks for petroleum spirit are pressure tested at 10 lbs. per square inch and must hold this pressure to be passed as satisfactory.

During the year an increasing number of new tanks have been installed at various petrol filling stations to cope with the increased demand for petrol.

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

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

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 Contraceptives in Slot Machines	25th January 1950
Sale of Clean Food	30th May 1950
Building Byelaws	15th June 1953
Buildings - Clean Air Act 1956	1st September 1958
Good Rule and Government Byelaws:	
Noisy Conduct at Night and	December 1957
Parking on Grass Verges	
Deposit of Litter	May 1956
Building Byelaws- Thermal	2nd August 1960
Insulation	

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

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 33 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 29 and 30.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT
OF THE YEAR 1961 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	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec.7 is enforced by the local authority	56	21	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which sec.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	3	-	-
Total	68	27	3	-

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. of 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)	2	2	-	-	-
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	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	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	2	-

OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111

No factories in Prestwich employ outworkers.



