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RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1960



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Health Department,
Council Offices,
Ramsbottom.*

RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1960.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor J. H. PARKINSON, J.P. (from May, 1959)

Councillor A. MOONEY, J.P., (from May, 1960)

Chairman of the Health Committee :

Councillor G. HOLT, J.P. (deceased 5th April, 1960)

Councillor J. H. PARKINSON (from 26th May, 1960)

Vice-Chairman : Councillor W. BESWICK.

Councillors :

F. M. ASHWORTH, B.Sc. *R. H. MAWDSLEY

H. BRADLEY J. W. PICKUP

*T. FELLOWS G. E. POLLARD, J.P.

*T. R. HAWORTH H. C. RANDELL

R. HAYHURST *H. SHEPHERD

*F. ISHERWOOD B. J. SMITH

*Members of the Health Committee

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

(Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury: Tel: Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

HARRY KELLETT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H. ; Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H.

(Health Dept., Council Offices, Market Place, Ramsbottom)

Tel : Ramsbottom 3293.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

ROBERT R. T. MORTIMER, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

FRANCIS C. EVANS (until 30th June, 1960).

TERENCE WALSH (from 9th August, 1960).

Clerk :

ANDREW L. HAYHURST

Shorthand Typist :

Miss B. TAYLOR.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

April, 1961.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District 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 of the 1961 census show that the population is now 13,813. The estimated population according to the Registrar General was 13,760. There has been a decrease of 774 since 1951. The adjusted birth rate was 15.2 compared with 17.1 for England and Wales per thousand of the population. The adjusted death rate was 13.5 as compared with the national rate of 11.5. The infant mortality rate continues to remain below that of the national rate of 21.7, the figure for 1960 being 15.5 and a five year average figure being 17.6. There were no deaths from maternal causes or infectious diseases but there was one death from respiratory tuberculosis.

The water supply has been satisfactory during the year and arrangements have now been made to draw additional supplies from Manchester Corporation to avoid a possible shortage due to a dry summer.

Out of a total of 57 samples of milk, all were free from Tubercle Bacilli for the second year running. Five samples failed the Methylene Blue test out of 69 submitted. Three cases of Brucellosis were reported during the year. Once again it is necessary to emphasise that the only safe milk is pasteurised or heat treated milk. A considerable number of notifications of food poisoning were received but only in 4 instances was it possible to confirm the condition.

There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of tuberculous infection found in cattle and pigs slaughtered in the district. In 1960 only 1.31 per cent. of carcasses were found to be infected compared with 3.2 in 1959. These are the lowest figures since records were commenced in 1937. There is still a high incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* in cattle which causes tapeworm infection in man. 80 carcasses were found to be infected in 1960 as against 107 in 1959. These figures should be compared with that of 258 cases reported in the whole of the administrative county in 1959. In the absence of any indication that this is a purely local infection these results are attributed to the great care which is taken in carrying out meat inspection in this area.

Progress has continued in dealing with unfit houses. Seven clearance areas were the subject of official representations involving 30 houses during a year and eight houses were dealt with as individually unfit.

A survey of the first proposed Smoke Control Area began early in 1961. Three volumetric sulphur-dioxide and smoke analysers are now in use, the two lead peroxide gauges having been discontinued.

I would like to express my thanks to the Council and staff for their advice and assistance throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.

1960
1959
1958
1957
1956
1955
1954
1953
1952
1951

Death Rate of Infant and Child Year of Age

Final Statistics for 1960
The following table shows the number of deaths from all causes among infants and children under 15 years of age in New York State during 1960. The number of deaths is shown by age group, sex, and race. The total number of deaths is 1,100.

Section A

VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR
1960

The following table shows the number of deaths from all causes among infants and children under 15 years of age in New York State during 1960. The number of deaths is shown by age group, sex, and race. The total number of deaths is 1,100.

1. Total number of deaths: 1,100

2. Deaths by age group:

- Infants under 1 year: 450
- Children 1 to 4 years: 300
- Children 5 to 14 years: 350

3. Deaths by sex:

- Male: 550
- Female: 550

4. Deaths by race:

- White: 700
- Black: 200
- Other: 200

5. The death rate per 1,000 live births for infants under 1 year was 20.0 in 1960, compared with 18.0 in 1959 and 17.0 in 1958.

6. The death rate per 1,000 live births for children 1 to 4 years was 10.0 in 1960, compared with 9.0 in 1959 and 8.0 in 1958.

7. The death rate per 1,000 live births for children 5 to 14 years was 5.0 in 1960, compared with 4.5 in 1959 and 4.0 in 1958.

Statistics of the Area, 1960

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	9,559
Population (census 1951)	....	....	....	....	....	14,587
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1960	....	....	....	....	....	13,760
Number of inhabited houses—						
(a) Census, 1951	....	....	....	....	....	5,005
(b) End of 1960	....	....	....	....	....	5,180
Rateable value	....	....	....	....	....	£152,187
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	....	....	....	£620

Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.		
Live Births	Legitimate	189	89	100	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1960 = Crude 14.1 Adjusted 15.2
	Illegitimate	5	4	1	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		194	93	101	
Still Births	Legitimate	8	8	—	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 44.3
	Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	Total	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	9	8	1		
Deaths	191	108	83	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1960 = Crude 13.9 Adjusted 13.5	
England and Wales	{ Birth rate	17.1	
	{ Death rate	11.5	

Age Period of Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	1	2	3
Between 1 and 5 years	—	—	—
Between 5 and 15 years	—	—	—
Between 15 and 25 years	1	—	1
Between 25 and 45 years	7	1	8
Between 45 and 65 years	32	24	56
65 years and over	67	56	123
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108	83	191
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	15.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	34
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths of infants under one year of age : The infant mortality rate of 15.4 per 1,000 was lower than the national average. The five year average of 17.6 which gives a more accurate figure is slightly lower than the national average of 21.7.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis : There was one death from Respiratory Tuberculosis and none from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. New cases were five pulmonary, one less than last year. These figures are satisfactory when compared with those of England and Wales, being equal to the national rate.

Birth rate : The corrected birth rate was 15.2 that is corrected to a standard population for purposes of comparison with the national rate which was 17.1.

Death rate : The rate of 13.5 per 1,000 compares with 11.5 for England and Wales.

Still Birth rate : The number of registered stillbirths was 9 as compared with four last year. The still birth rate being 44.3 as compared with 19.7 nationally

CAUSES OF DEATH	1959	1960
ALL CAUSES	198	191
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
Measles	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	4	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus (F), Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	4
Diabetes	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	27
Coronary disease, angina	32	31
Hypertension with heart disease	12	7
Other heart diseases	25	30
Other circulatory diseases	8	10
Influenza	3	0
Pneumonia	10	5
Bronchitis	11	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	10
Suicide	3	3
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4
All other accidents	4	5
Homicide and operations of war	0	0

TABLE I
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1960 TO 1940

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis Forms Death Rate
				All Infants per 1,000	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births				
1960	13,760	13.5	15.2	15.5	15.8	Nil	44.3	Nil	0.07	
1959	13,710	13.9	16.1	14.6	15.5	Nil	19.1	Nil	0.07	
1958	13,770	14.3	16.3	4.8	4.8	Nil	14.2	4.74	Nil	
1957	13,890	15.0	12.2	30	30	Nil	61	Nil	Nil	
1956	13,990	14.6	12.3	23	23	Nil	17	Nil	0.14	
1955	14,140	15.5	11.2	19	19	Nil	13	6.25	Nil	
1954	14,160	14.0	12.3	23	23	Nil	28	Nil	0.07	
1953	14,210	11.3	13.8	31	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.14	
1952	14,190	16.4	14.2	25	25	Nil	38	4.78	.07	
1951	14,380	17.2	14.2	25	25	Nil	24	Nil	.20	
1950	14,440	15.9	14.3	24	25	Nil	24	Nil	.14	
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41	
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28	
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28	
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5	
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45	
1944	13,450	13.31	15.98	60.5	60	66.66	35.87	Nil	.67	
1943	13,730	14.13	15.8	64.5	60.3	111.1	18.4	4.52	.29	
1942	14,240	15.17	13.48	62	65	Nil	35	Nil	.21	
1941	14,890	12.5	11.5	55	51	167	65	10.9	.47	
1940	14,850	14.2	10.7	56	57	Nil	42	Nil	.34	

TABLE II—VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1960.

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1960—45,755,000

	1960		
	England and Wales		Ramsbottom
	No.	Rate per 1000 home population	Rate per 1000 home population
BIRTHS :			
Live Births	782,673	17.1	15.2
Stillbirths	15,734	0.34	0.65
		19.7(a)	
DEATHS :			
All causes	526,278	11.5	13.5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,426	0.075	0.07
Respiratory	3,094	0.068	0.07
Non-respiratory	332	0.007	0.00
Cancer (all forms)	98,691	2.16	1.52
Lung and bronchus	21,992	0.48	0.51
Other cancer	76,699	1.68	1.31
Maternal Mortality (total)	311	0.39(a)	0.00
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	248	0.31(a)	0.00
Due to abortion	63	0.08(a)	0.00
Infant mortality	16,961	21.7(b)	15.50
Neo-natal mortality	12,188	15.6(b)	10.30
NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) :			
Typhoid fever	89	0.002	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	239	0.005	0.00
Meningococcal infection	630	0.014	0.00
Scarlet fever	32,166	0.703	0.29
Whooping cough	58,030	1.268	0.65
Diphtheria	53	0.001	0.00
Erysipelas	2,954	0.065	0.07
Smallpox	1	0.000	0.00
Measles	159,314	3.482	14.15
Pneumonia	14,543	0.318	0.72
Acute poliomyelitis—			
Paralytic	258	0.006	0.00
Non-paralytic	125	0.003	0.00
Acute encephalitis—			
Infective	145	0.003	0.00
Post-infectious	116	0.003	0.00
Dysentery	43,269	0.946	0.79
Food poisoning	7,722	0.169	0.29
Puerperal pyrexia	8,807	0.192	0.00
Tuberculosis—			
Respiratory	21,129	0.462	0.29
Meninges and C.N.S.	199	0.004	0.00
Other	2,662	0.058	0.00

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

TABLE III
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS
MEAN RATES FOR 1941—1960

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis		
1941—1945	14.2	13.9	0.29		54
1942—1946	15.5	14.4	0.33		53
1943—1947	17.0	14.9	0.33		49
1944—1948	17.3	15.3	0.30		40
1945—1949	17.0	15.3	0.33		33
1946—1950	16.9	15.5	0.33		32
1947—1951	16.1	15.9	0.18		24
1948—1952	14.7	15.6	0.15		21
1949—1953	14.2	14.9	0.15		24
1950—1954	14.2	14.9	0.09		25
1951—1955	13.1	14.8	0.08		24
1952—1956	14.3	12.7	0.08		24
1953—1957	13.8	14.4	0.08		25
1954—1958	13.4	14.8	0.04		19.7
1955—1959	14.2	14.9	0.04		18.2
1956—1960	14.8	14.0	0.05		17.6

TABLE IV

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.												
Year 1960	194	*15.2	191	*13.5	9	44.3	Nil	Nil	3	15.5	1	10.3
Year 1959	205	*16.1	198	*13.9	4	19.1	Nil	Nil	3	14.6	1	4.9
Year 1958	208	*16.3	207	*14.3	3	14.2	1	4.74	1	4.8	1	4.8
Year 1957	169	*13.1	208	*14.4	11	61	Nil	Nil	6	30	1	12
Year 1956	172	*13.4	204	*13.9	3	17	Nil	Nil	7	23	4	23
Year 1955	158	*12.2	219	*13.8	2	13	1	6.25	5	19	3	19
Average 5 years— 1955—1959	—	14.2	—	14.0	—	24.8	—	2.19	—	18.2	—	12.7

Means corrected to a Standard Population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 17.6 per 1,000 }
 death-rate (" " 0.97) = 13.6, " }

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council
is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and
water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health
Laboratory at Monks Hospital.

Section B

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban
Council—The control of infectious diseases; provision of suitable
water supplies; inspection of all food supplies; carrying out
household refuse; the examination,
general accommodation in houses, factories, shops and other
premises; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human
habitation; nuisances and detritus; road control; offensive
trades; control of animals; and many other matters connected
with environmental health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
OF
HEALTH SERVICES

Special facilities are now under the Regional Board and
Management Committees, and patients are admitted without
charge to local hospitals.

Antibiotics, that is Penicillin, Streptomycin and Malarium and
Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and
administered under the National Health Service Scheme.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban Council :—The control of infectious disease ; provision of suitable water supplies ; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse ; inspection of all food and food preparing premises ; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination ; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises ; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation ; nuisances and defects ; rodent control ; offensive trades ; smoke abatement ; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees, and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951—1960

DISEASE	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Scarlet Fever	4	1	2	2	17	—	7	26	6	29
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	195	39	138	222	22	211	17	172	130	175
Whooping Cough	9	10	24	25	25	75	18	17	17	24
Pneumonia	10	6	28	30	8	6	9	3	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	1	—	3	2	—	2	3	1	3
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	6	3	1	6	2	2	—	5	3
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	3	4	1	3	—	2	1
Dysentery	11	1	8	—	30	2	2	1	—	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	8	14	22	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	238	65	211	299	137	298	63	223	165	254

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1960

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED											Total Deaths	Cases re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospi-tal		
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS														
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over	Age Un-known					
Scarlet Fever	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	195	56	76	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	1	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	2	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	234	8	62	85	65	1	1	6	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1960

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	195	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	3	23	38	26	96
Whooping Cough	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	10	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	238	10	6	3	5	12	3	5	4	24	42	26	98

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1960

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	25	15	40	10	7	17	35	22	57
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	4	5
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of :									
(a) having died	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) having left the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) having recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	25	19	44	10	7	17	35	26	61

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 143 - 170.
National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III.

(i) **Infectious Diseases.**

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

(ii) **Laboratory Facilities.**

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, faeces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination :—

	1960
Milk for Tuberculosis	58
Milk for Methylene Blue	66
Milk for Turbidity Test	3
Milk for Phosphatase Test	9
Water for Bacteria	84
Ice-cream for Methylene Blue	22
Throat Swabs	—
Faeces Samples	169
	411

(i i) **Whooping Cough.**

9 cases were notified, compared with 10 cases in the previous year.

(iv) **Scabies.**

Under modern conditions there is little reason why there should be any cases of scabies, and most of the cases occur amongst schoolchildren. No cases were treated at the School Clinic during the year.

(v) **Tuberculosis.**

There were 5 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and none of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

(vi) **Small pox.**

No cases occurred during the year.

(vii) Food Poisoning.

During the year 53 cases were reported of which 4 were confirmed. Sonne Dysentery—11 positive cases were dealt with during the period.

In all the Department submitted 169 faeces samples for examination.

(viii) Poliomyelitis.

No cases occurred during the year. In the area 392 children completed vaccination against poliomyelitis, and in addition 1,199 persons received reinforcement injections.

(ix) Disinfection.

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the year under review no disinfections took place.

(x) National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

This section gives powers to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention and who are living under insanitary conditions. One case was dealt with during the period, this person responded to home visiting, and was not removed.

(xi) Co-ordinating Committee for Neglected Children.

This Committee consisting of the representatives of authorities and organisations interested in child care met four times during the period, and dealt with nine individual cases.

The value of the Committee is that it co-ordinates action by such bodies as the Divisional Health Committee, Local Health Committee, County Children's Department, National Assistance Board, Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C., Divisional Education Department, local Housing Department and the W.V.S.

The Officers of these organisations meet to agree on the day to day practical steps to be taken in dealing with neglected children.

Section D

**SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

April, 1961.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report on the work of environmental health carried out during the year 1960.

The Health Committee suffered a grievous loss in April in the death of the Chairman, Councillor G. Holt, J.P. He had been a member of the Council for nearly twenty-six years and Chairman of the Health Committee since May, 1954. Councillor Holt had always shown a deep interest in public health matters and had given long and devoted service in this field of Local Government.

During the year Mr. F. C. Evans completed his fourth year as a Pupil in the Department and was successful in passing his qualifying examination. In July he was appointed as a Public Health Inspector to the Borough of Farnworth. Mr. T. Walsh of Ramsbottom was appointed as a Pupil in August. This Authority has had a good record over the years in this field of public health training.

The joint Health and Housing Committees recommended to the Council the next five-years programme of unfit houses to terminate on the 31st August, 1965, involving a total of 105 houses. The building of small units of accommodation is to continue in the near future and this will help with the further clearance of unfit houses, a high proportion of which are occupied by single persons.

The Cleansing service has operated satisfactorily during the year, a five-day collection is to be implemented in 1961 to co-incide with the 5-day week. Recruitment of staff is difficult in competition with industry and a hard core of permanent men keep this vital service functioning. The mechanised disposal of refuse on the tip has proved efficient and hygienic.

A wet Summer relieved the Health Authority of much concern in regard to public water supplies, but these, along with private supplies, were subjected to routine sampling.

The Slaughterhouse Report, required under the Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the 9th September, after consultation with the trade and other interested bodies. The proposed "Appointed Day" is the 1st January, 1962. In future, slaughtering will probably be concentrated in two slaughterhouses and one bacon factory. Some 19,256 animals were slaughtered locally and over 21 tons of meat was found to be unfit for human consumption. Over 83% of the meat sold in the area is produced locally and large quantities are exported.

Approval was received during the year from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the Council's "Decision in Principle" to make a Smoke Control Area at Holcombe Brook and a detailed survey is to commence in 1961. The spread of these Areas has been very slow, partly due to objections which have been made in ignorance. It is surprising that so many well educated people are unmoved by or opposed to the policy of clean air. Success in this field will depend on the desire of the residents to accept new forms of heating, and this, if translated into practice, will bring immense benefits, in better health, cleaner homes and pleasanter surroundings. Clean air is one of the biggest and cheapest labour saving devices for the twentieth century housewife, and in the second half of this century can be the greatest single contribution to health in these islands.

I wish to thank the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor J. H. Parkinson, who deputised during the Chairman's illness, and all the Members who show a keen interest in the work of the Department.

A pleasing feature of Local Government Service in Ramsbottom is the close co-operation of the Council and the Council's Officers and this is gratefully acknowledged.

I also wish to thank the Staff of the Health Department for their cheerful service in the day to day running of the Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. KELLETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Water Act, 1945.

Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

No. of Houses Connected to Public Mains during 1960		SUPPLIES TO HOUSES					
		Supply to all Houses at end of Year					
		From Public Mains				From Private Supplies	
		Direct to Houses		By means of Stand Pipes		No. of Houses	Est. Pop.
Existing	New	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.		
1	51	4,877	13,265	Nil	Nil	178	445

(a) PUBLIC.—The public water supply is provided and maintained by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. Additional filtration plant is now in operation at Loveclough, Crawshawbooth. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year the Water Board took 184 samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains, and on common service pipes.

The Water Board report the results of analysis of 184 bacteriological and 40 chemical samples, all being satisfactory.

There is very close liaison between the officials of the Health Department and the Engineer and Manager of the Board in regard to water samples, and in all matters connected with public water supplies, and this co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

The Board are actively engaged in large filtration schemes, and the whole of the Board's supply is subject to very frequent sampling by the health authorities throughout its supply area. During the year 22 samples were taken by the Department of public water, all being satisfactory.

(b) PRIVATE.—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. 62 bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected, 22 were satisfactory, 40 were unsatisfactory.

In all, 203 yards of new 3in. main, 37 yards of new 4in. main, and 119 yards of 12in. main were laid during the period. Old mains were renewed to the extent of 142 yards of 4in. main

Sewage Disposal. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 15.

The sewage disposal works are situated at Summerseat. They embody detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. During the year consideration has been given to extensions and improvements at the works, and a scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which has received approval in principle.

Rivers and Streams. Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951.

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority. There is close liaison with the District Inspector (Mr. R. L. Bolton, A.M.C.T., A.R.S.H.), Mersey River Board. A number of cases of river pollution were brought to his notice, and joint inspection of new septic tank installations took place.

Closet Accommodation. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47.

The following conversions were carried out during the period : 26 Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets under conversion grants and 35 under Improvement Grants.

The Council make a grant to a maximum of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets and pail closets into fresh water closets.

Pail Closet Accommodation.

The Council provides a weekly emptying service for 136 pail closets in use in various parts of the Urban District. These premises fall into three groups.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Property not more than 100 feet from sewer and water supply | 20 |
| (b) Property where sewer extensions required | 13 |
| (c) Isolated property, sewers will not be available for a long period of years | 103 |

ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1960.

Privy Middens	24
Pail Closets	136
Waste Water Closets	662
Fresh Water Closets	4,251

Public Cleansing.

Types of receptacles in use at the end of the year :—

Privy Middens	24
Pail Closets	136
Dry Ash Pits	19
Dustbins	5,668

(a) Refuse Collection.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 72.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse and salvage, is carried out by direct labour. The department maintain the following vehicles :—

TRANSPORT

<i>Date Registered</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1949, Feb.	KTC448	S&D side loader	7 cu. yds.
1950, Feb.	LTD361	S&D side loader	7 cu. yds.
1954, March	STC781	S&D fore and aft tipper	16 cu. yds.
1959, Nov.	LTD665	S&D fore and aft tipper	12/14 cu. yds.
1960, Oct.	822RTE	Austin Van	10 cwts.

The normal establishment of Cleansing Staff consists of one foreman, three drivers, two tipmen and twelve ashbinmen. The labour position seems to have become stabilised and the staff has remained fairly permanent. The number of working days lost due to sickness amounted to 266 as compared with 277 for 1959. This is approximately equivalent to the loss of the labour of one man for a full year.

With a full staff in operation and in the absence of vehicle breakdowns all the teams should be capable of maintaining a weekly collection of refuse. In July the 16 cu. yd. Fore and Aft vehicle was converted from a petrol to a diesel engine. A new 10 cwt. van came into use in October.

On average each man empties 105 bins per day. Two vehicles (one 16 cu. yd. and one 12 cu.yd.) are employed exclusively on dustbins, the third vehicle collecting bins, pail closets, trade refuse, etc.

The Council collect, at an annual charge, refuse from certain houses in the Tottington U.D.C. and Bury C.B. areas more readily accessible from this district.

The Cleansing Staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of water-proof clothing bi-annually.

A 44-hour week has been in operation since October, 1948 ; this is spread over 5½ days during November to February ; and 5 days during the remainder of the year. In 1961 a five-day week is to come into operation for a trial period of six months. After consultation with the Unions the men agreed to operate a five-day collection service.

Repairs and maintenance are carried out by the Council's Transport Department. This system came into operation in 1954 and has proved very successful. The co-operation of the Transport Manager, Mr. L. T. Merrall, and his staff, is acknowledged.

(b) Refuse Disposal. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 76.

The 16 acre tipping site at Bolton Road West, which came into use on the 26th May, 1954, continued to be the sole disposal area in the district.

The Council agreed to modify the "phased programme" of tipping, the area near the main road and houses to be kept for tipping of industrial and building waste of an approved type. Public tipping of material of this type is allowed free, and increased use has been made of this facility.

All refuse has been sealed at night, and the whole of the ashes from an adjoining works is now purchased as covering material. On the 17th August, 1959, a Weatherill hydraulic loading shovel was brought into use. This handles all the refuse, collects covering material, strips top soil and has proved a most useful piece of equipment. One tip attendant acts as driver. Nuisance from fires, accidental or deliberate has been reduced to a minimum.

Dusting of refuse with insecticidal dusts is carried out during the fly-breeding season.

The tip is treated at regular intervals for rodents to ensure that these are eliminated at the earliest possible stage. During the year seven treatments were carried out.

The contents of pail closets are collected weekly by a special night soil tank, and are discharged via a special chute to the sewer.

Particulars of Loads tipped :—

	<i>Loads</i>	<i>Estimated Tonnage</i>
	1960	1960
Household refuse	1664	4992
Privy Middens	28	56
Various (covering material, etc.)	6	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1698	5058

During the year a number of loads of refuse were weighed from these figures the estimated tonnage was calculated.

CLEANSING COSTS.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for financial year ending 31st March, 1961, was £12,675 19s. 9d.

	£	s.	d.
Nett Cost per Ton (estimated weight)	2	10	2
Nett Cost per 1,000 premises	2,437	13	10
Nett Cost per 1,000 population (13,760)	921	4	5
Nett Cost—equivalent rate in the £	1	8.38	
Percentage to total rates in the £		7.90%	

(c) Septic Tanks.

There are a growing number of small sewage treatment plants in the unsewered parts of the district, many in connection with individual new houses. These are emptied when required, the cesspool and gully emptying vehicle being hired from Rawtenstall Corporation or the Turton U.D.C.

(d) Salvage.

There was little change in the quantity of waste paper and cardboard collected during 1960, the figure being 152 tons. The revenue from salvage rose from £1,001 in 1959 to £1,064 in 1960.

A bonus scheme was introduced in 1955 for waste paper, and during 1960 £245 was paid out to the staff.

The market for waste paper was fairly steady.

A twin box electric baling press was installed in May, 1957, in lieu of hand baling. This machine has proved very successful.

(d) Provision of Dustbins.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Section 8.

From the 1st April, 1958, a bin "replacement" scheme came into operation. B.S.S. 792, 2½ cu. ft. bins being supplied by the Council, the cost being levied as a rate charge. During the year 231 bins were supplied at a cost of £284, as against £401 in the previous year. Eventually the bins will be standardised throughout the town with many advantages. 80 bins were also sold during the year.

(e) Salvage of Materials.

The following list shows weights of material recovered and the income from their sale :—

		1960						
		T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Condemned Food	....	19	8	3	23	68	5	9
Mixed Waste Paper	....	151	19	0	0	1063	13	6
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
		171	7	3	23	1131	19	3
		<hr/>				<hr/>		

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Total Visits—1960
Housing—Housing Act	237
Housing—Public Health Act	28
Other Visits—Public Health Act	63
Temporary Dwellings	2
Vermin Infestations	42
Infectious Diseases	244
Water Supply	21
Water Samples	84
Sanitary Accommodation	4
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C's.	26
Drainage	348
Refuse Accommodation	78
Public Cleansing	52
Public Conveniences...	13
Dairies	—
Bakehouses	2
Butchers Shops	3
Fried Fish Shops	—
Ice Cream Premises	2
Food Preparing Premises	4
Hawkers	—
Restaurants	—
Slaughterhouses	9
Ice Cream Samples	22
Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	69
Meat Inspections	716
Food Inspection	15
Factories Act	12
Outworkers	1
Shops	4
Schools	—
Smoke Abatement	144
Rodent Control	31
Keeping of Animals	1
Miscellaneous Visits	347
Overcrowding	1
General Food Premises	3
Food Poisoning	2
Problem Families	3
Food Hygiene Regulations	16
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	—
Rent Act	9
	2,658

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

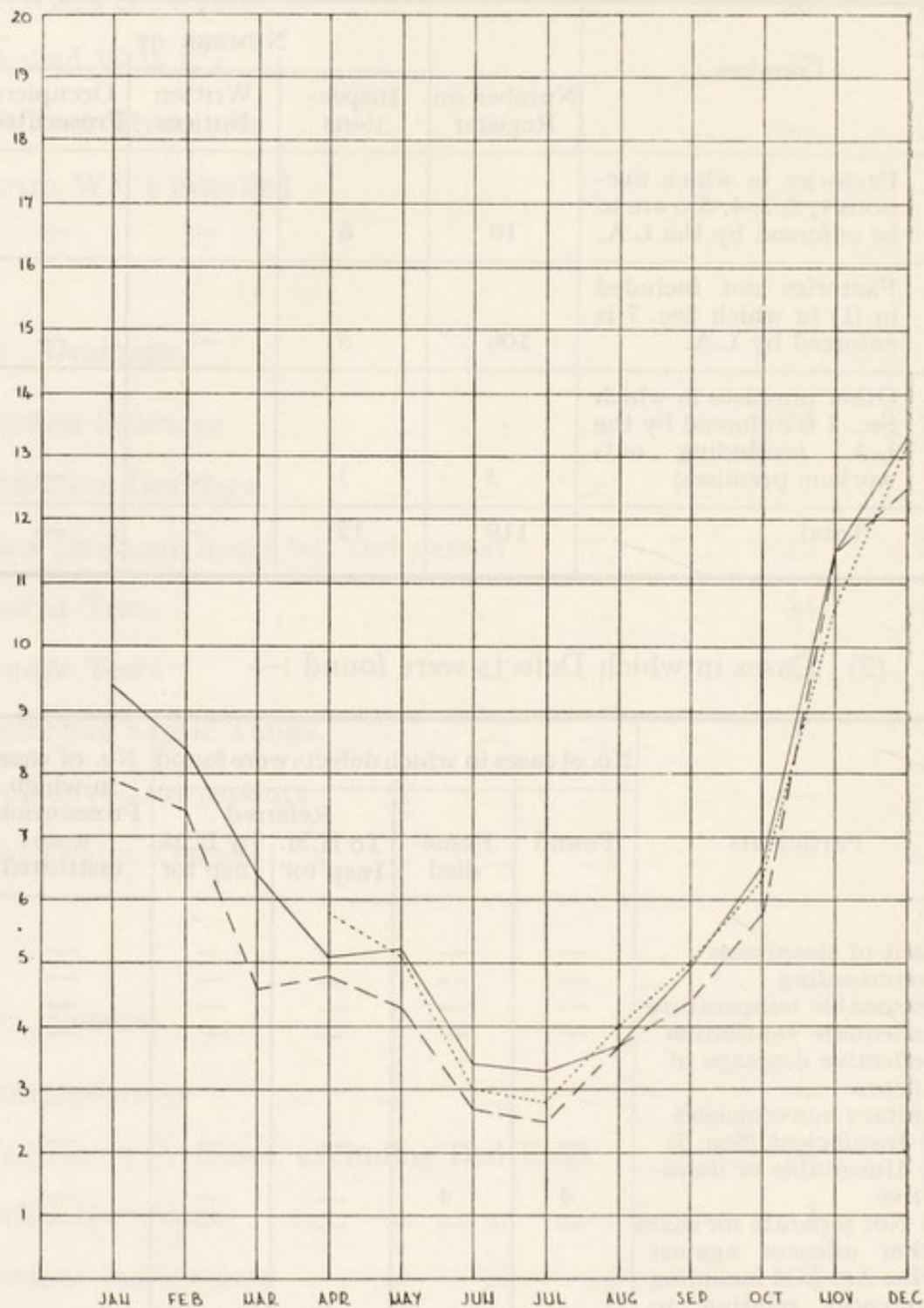
Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	10	6	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	106	5	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	1	—	—
Total	119	12	—	—

(2) Cases in which Defects were found :—

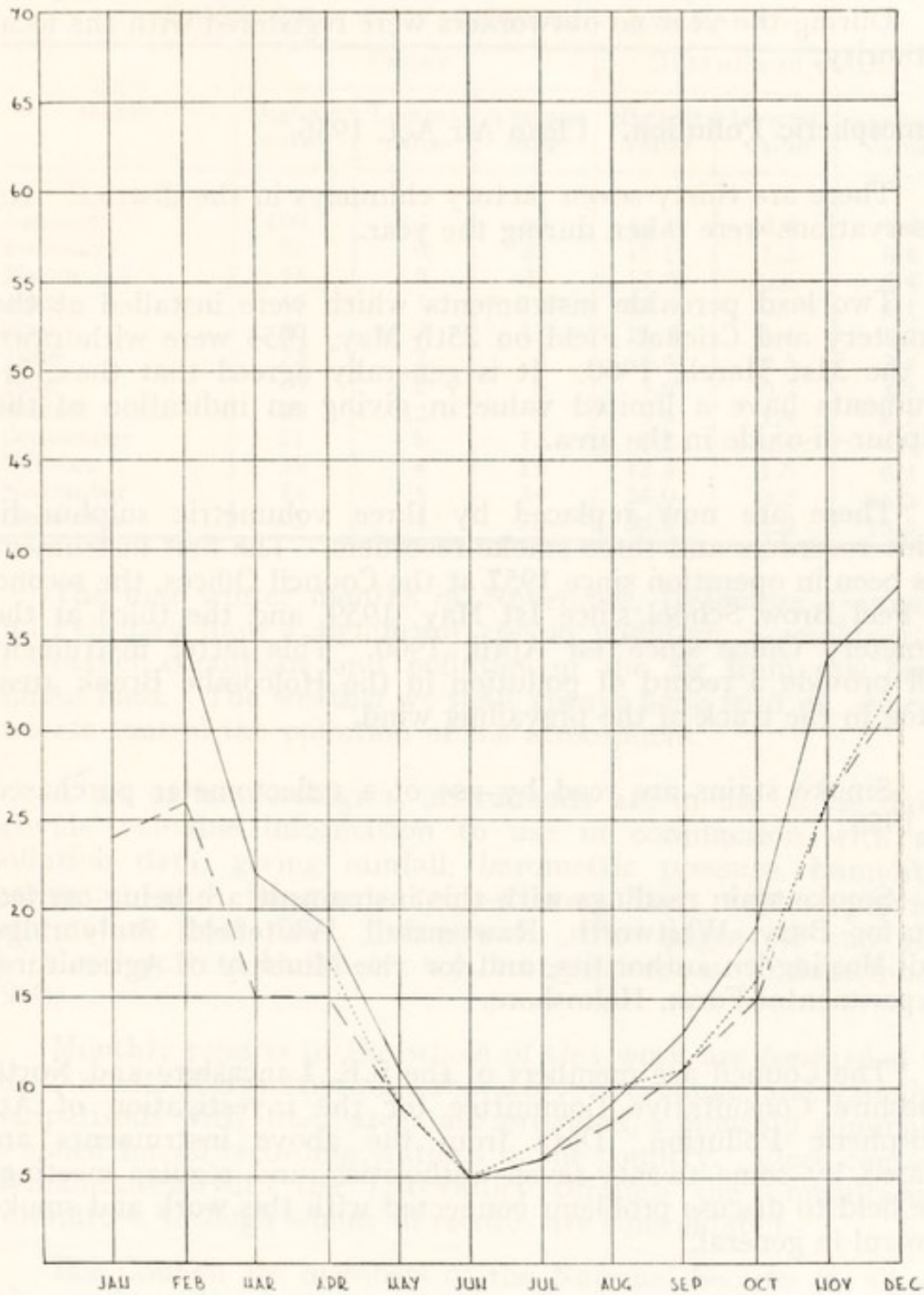
Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp'tor	By H.M. Insp'tor	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

ACTIVITY OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1960
VOLUMETRIC METHOD



SMOKE POLLUTION—1960



KEY:— ———— = No. 1 HEALTH DEPT. OFFICE

----- = No. 2 PEEL BROW SCHOOL

..... = No. 3 CEMETERY

OUTWORKERS.

During the year no outworkers were registered with the local authority.

Atmospheric Pollution. Clean Air Act, 1956.

There are thirty-seven factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year.

Two lead peroxide instruments which were installed at the Cemetery and Cricket Field on 25th May, 1954 were withdrawn on the 31st March, 1960. It is generally agreed that these instruments have a limited value in giving an indication of the sulphur-di-oxide in the area.

These are now replaced by three volumetric sulphur-di-oxide recorders and three smoke recorders. The first instrument has been in operation since 1957 at the Council Offices, the second at Peel Brow School since 1st May, 1959, and the third at the Cemetery Office since 1st April, 1960. This latter instrument will provide a record of pollution in the Holcombe Brook area, being in the track of the prevailing wind.

Smoke stains are read by use of a reflectometer purchased in 1958.

Smoke stain readings with this instrument are being carried out for Bury, Whitworth, Rawtenstall, Whitefield, Stalybridge and Haslingden authorities, and for the Ministry of Agriculture, Experimental Farm, Helmshore.

The Council are members of the S.E. Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Data from the above instruments are shared by some twenty-seven authorities, and regular meetings are held to discuss problems connected with this work and smoke control in general.

Once again the month of July showed the lowest figures for air pollution, both in sulphur-di-oxide and smoke. In degree of pollution the worst readings are at the Council Offices with Cemetery and Peel Brow School following in descending order of pollution. During June to August the highest smoke readings were obtained at the Cemetery

The following results of the air sampling apparatus are appended :—

DAILY READINGS—MONTHLY AVERAGES

1960 Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR-DI-OXIDE		
	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value
January	109	7	35	42.4	2.4	9.4
February	70	6	35	19.1	1.5	8.4
March	58	9	22	17.2	0.6	6.4
April	46	5	19	14.0	0.9	5.1
May	26	2	11	11.3	1.4	5.2
June	12	2	5	6.4	0.5	3.4
July	9	1	6	5.6	0.7	3.3
August	18	2	9	5.4	1.4	3.7
September	21	8	13	9.2	2.4	4.9
October	39	4	19	13.5	1.6	6.3
November	74	5	34	24.9	3.2	11.5
December	95	5	38	30.9	1.8	13.3

The four winter months of November, December, January and February show a significant rise in pollution, a combination of weather conditions and pollution of the air from raw bituminous fuels. The weather we shall always have with us, we can at least control the pollution of the atmosphere.

A set of meteorological instruments are in use, these daily provide valuable information to use in conjunction with air pollution data, giving rainfall, barometric pressure, humidity, maximum and minimum temperatures, two tables provide information from these instruments. (See pages 42 and 43). A "Kew" pattern barometer was brought into use in September, 1960.

Monthly reports of the whole of this work are forwarded to the D.S.I.R. Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, and valuable comparisons with other areas are provided, a monthly summary is issued for all recording stations in the country. Close contact is maintained with the Laboratory through the Consultative Committee, through whom all records are consolidated.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air.

Thermometer Readings — 1960

Month	MAXIMUM					MINIMUM					Average for Month
	Mean	Highest	Day of Month	Lowest	Day of Month	Mean	Highest	Day of Month	Lowest	Day of Month	
January	42	52	23	33	14	33	48	23	21	17	37
February	45	56	28 & 29	33	12	33	48	29	16	15	39
March	48	59	1	36	9	37	46	1	30	9 & 22	42
April	52	61	20 21 & 22	49	11	38	50	6	26	17	45
May	64	74	27	48	2	46	55	27	30	2	55
June	72	84	6	59	10	50	58	6 & 18	38	29	61
July	65	70	4 & 6	56	7	50	56	28	44	1 & 10	57
August	69	75	28	60	12 & 14	51	59	5 & 22	41	13	60
September	62	72	12 & 13	55	6	47	56	11	35	21	54
October	55	65	5 & 7	50	10 & 14	44	52	4 & 8	28	13	50
November	48	55	2	43	18 & 19	37	45	2 & 22	28	28	42
December	42	53	1	34	12	32	44	1	23	13	37
For year	55	84	6 June	33	14 Jan. 12 Feb.	42	59	5 & 22 August	16	15 February	48

HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL, 1960

Month	Mean Rela- tive Humid- ity %	Total Rain- fall Inches	Mean Daily Rain- fall Inches	Greatest Fall in One day		No. of Days with Rain	No. of Days without Rain
				Inches	Day of Month		
January	92	6.83	0.22	0.97	19	16	15
February	94	3.90	0.13	0.55	10	17	12
March	91	1.21	0.04	0.20	2 & 3	10	21
April	71	3.04	0.10	0.91	12	17	13
May	69	2.32	0.07	0.72	12	11	20
June	66	1.48	0.05	0.40	7	14	16
July	81	8.83	0.28	1.59	6	23	8
August	80	5.63	0.18	1.00	27	22	9
September	82	3.48	0.12	0.61	14	16	14
October	83	5.13	0.17	0.92	9	19	12
November	89	8.07	0.27	1.19	25	26	4
December	87	5.77	0.19	1.50	3	20	11
For year	82	55.69	0.15	1.59	6 July	211	155

On the 1st December, 1957, the byelaw made under Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force. This requires that only approved heating or cooking equipment shall be installed in new buildings.

During the year no applications were made under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, for approval of furnaces and equipment. The Area Engineer, Mr. P. Clare, National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service acts as consultant when required.

On the 12th February, 1959, the Council agreed in principle to the making of the first "smoke control area" under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956, this to be at Holcombe Brook. The Council are to be commended for their initiative in this matter.

This area is of 205 acres and contains 582 dwelling houses, and lies on the westerly side of the town, and would benefit immediately on becoming a smoke control area. It is an area of considerable housing development thus all new houses will be equipped with approved appliances. Many houses in the area are of modern construction so that conversions to approved appliances will be less costly, and many houses will already be equipped.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave provisional approval to proceed, and a detailed survey of the area is to be completed in 1961.

The establishment of clean air through "smoke control areas" will depend in the end on the co-operation of industry, householders and local authorities, the Council have now pointed the way, given the will we can have clean air.

Verminous Premises.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 83 - 85.

Twenty cases of cockroach infestation were treated during the year.

When treatment is carried out by the Department, various types of residual spray, or smoke generators containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane are used. The sprays and generators have generally been very efficient.

Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 107, 108.

There are three offensive trades in the district : 1 tripe boiler, 1 soap boiler, 1 gut scraper.

Schools.

The standard of accommodation of the school meals service is generally good, adequate washing facilities, hot water, hot cupboards and hot plates, storage cupboards, etc., being provided.

The sanitary accommodation at two schools in rural parts of the district leave much to be desired. Turn County School is on pail closets and Buckhurst School is on privy middens. No sewers are available in either district. This problem has been partially resolved during the year, Buckhurst School being closed.

The following is an analysis of the sanitary condition of the schools in the area :—

Total number of schools in district	....	....	11
Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces			—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Number of schools with :

(i)	Fresh Water Closets only	....	....	....	....	10
(ii)	Waste Water Closets only	....	....	....	....	0
(iii)	Trough Closets only	....	....	....	....	0
(iv)	Pail Closets only	....	....	....	....	1
(v)	Privy Closets only	....	....	....	....	0

REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Number of schools with :

(i)	Dustbins	....	....	....	....	11
(ii)	Dry Ashpits	....	....	....	....	0

WATER SUPPLY

Number of schools supplied from :

(i)	Public Mains	....	....	....	....	11
(ii)	Private Supplies	....	....	....	....	0

DRAINAGE

Number of schools with drainage to :

(i)	Public Sewers	....	....	....	....	10
(ii)	Inadequate Disposal Systems	....	....	....	....	1

WASHING FACILITIES

Some room for improvement in the older schools.

FOOD HANDLING FACILITIES

In the majority of cases these are satisfactory, although there is room for improvement in a few schools.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Moveable Dwellings.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 268—269.

There are no licensed camping sites in the area, and there are no caravans licensed in the district.

Rodent Control.

Pest Act, 1949.

Considerable work was done under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department, and two ashbinmen are trained operatives acting as reserves. Since December, 1957 the Council have carried out rodent control for the Tottington U.D.C. as that authority have no trained rodent operative.

(a) SURFACE INFESTATIONS.—During the year the following surface infestations were treated :—

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS AND MICE

	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Agricultural Premises	Business & Miscellaneous Premises	Total
	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960
Primary Inspections	—	—	—	—	—
Rat Infestations—"Reservoir"	—	—	—	—	—
"Major"	—	—	—	—	—
"Minor"	2	45	1	10	58
Mice Infestations	—	4	—	—	4
Total Treatments	4	47	1	10	62
No. of points poisoned or used	106	584	30	316	1036
Bodies Found—Rats	7	37	—	22	66
Mice	—	—	—	—	—

The Council's refuse tip received seven treatments during the year. The poison Warfarin was used extensively with very satisfactory results. Visits to baiting points were reduced and a more efficient kill obtained. In certain cases for example, factories, hospitals, etc., permanent baiting points were set up to deal with subsequent invasion of rats. The use of paranitrophenol, a bait preservative has been continued, together with extended baiting periods. There is marked reduction in mould growth.

(b) Sewer Treatments.

- (1) **Maintenance Treatment.**—One took place during the year in March.
First treatment. 24 manholes poisoned with warfarin and oatmeal, 3 'partial' takes occurred.
- (2) **Test-Bait.**—A 20% test baiting of the sewers, with bread rusks, was carried out in August. 72 manholes were treated.

(c) River Irwell Treatment.

A treatment of portions of the River Irwell took place in April. Results were as follows :—

Bait consisting of pinhead oatmeal/oil/sugar/paranitrophenol/warfarin was laid at 504 baiting points. There were 1 'complete', 8 'good', and 19 'partial' takes. 12 rats were recovered.

The work was carried out by the Rodent Operator with an assistant.

The river continues to be polluted ; miscellaneous refuse of both animal and organic nature were found in certain parts. An annual treatment, as in the case of sewers, appears to be warranted. Treatment is concentrated in nine sections of the industrial part of the river.

The treatment was co-ordinated with Mr. H. Turner, Director of Cleansing, County Borough of Bury, on the boundary of the two districts, and with Mr. P. G. Price, District Goods Manager, British Railways, Bolton, in connection with railway embankments in close proximity to the river.

Councillor J. H. Parkinson and Councillor W. Beswick and the Chief Public Health Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the North East Lancashire Advisory Committee on Rodent Control, for the year 1960, this met twice during the period, at Burnley and Oswaldtwistle.

Mortuary. *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 198.*

The mortuary was used during the period for the reception of 2 bodies, death resulting from the following causes :—

2 deaths from natural causes.

Public Conveniences. *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 87.*

Five Public Conveniences are provided in different parts of the town, one catering for males only.

Temporary conveniences were erected at Holcombe Hill on Good Friday to cater for the large influx of visitors.

During the year considerable damage continued to be done to conveniences.

Fittings were damaged and coin boxes attacked. The result of this damage frequently caused inconvenience to the public.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act and regulations made thereunder came into force on 1st November, 1951.

One Certificate of Registration is in force for a factory using Kapok, down and feathers as a filling material.

No samples of the above materials were taken during the year.

Marine Store Dealers. *Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Section 86.*

The names and addresses of five dealers in old metal appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Pet Shops. *Pet Animals Act, 1951. Section 1.*

This Act controls the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. One licence was issued during the year for the keeping of a pet shop.

Exhumation.

No exhumations took place in the district during the year.

Bye-Laws in Force in the District.

New Street Byelaws	18th March, 1924
Emission of Smoke Byelaws	4th May, 1931
Pleasure Ground Byelaws	6th August, 1931
Common Lodging House Byelaws	1st November, 1935
Nuisance Byelaws	1st February, 1936
Food Handling Byelaws	26th June, 1950
Building Byelaws	15th February, 1954
Slaughterhouse Byelaws	1st December, 1956
Building Byelaws Amended (Smoke Prevention)	1st December, 1957
Building Bye-Laws Amended (Insulation of Buildings)	1st October, 1960.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.

Sewering of the Turn district, and reduction of number of pail closets.

Abolition of waste water closets.

Further clearance of Unfit Houses.

Reduction in the pollution of the River Irwell.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1900

- (i) By the Local Authorities
- (ii) By Other Local Authorities
- (iii) By Other Bodies of Persons

Section E

HOUSING

1.	Inspection of Dwellings during the year —
(a)	Total number of dwellings inspected
(b)	Number of inspections and of dwellings inspected
(c)	Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair
(d)	Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair and not capable of reasonable repair
(e)	Number found during the year
(f)	Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair and not capable of reasonable repair
(g)	Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair and not capable of reasonable repair
(h)	Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair and not capable of reasonable repair
(i)	Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair and not capable of reasonable repair

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1960.

		Houses	Flats
(i) By the Local Authority....	....	Nil	Nil
(ii) By Other Local Authorities	....	Nil	Nil
(iii) By Other Bodies or Persons	....	49	Nil

HOUSING

1960

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	33
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose formal or informal	.... ....	265
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :		
(a) Number found during the year	.... ....	Nil
(b) Number (or estimated No.) at end of year		Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	.... ....	Nil

(2) HOUSES DEMOLISHED :—

	Houses De-molished	Displaced During year	
		Persons	Families
(a) In Clearance Areas			
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	—	20	7
(ii) included by reason of bad arrangement	—	—	—
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 42(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(b) Not in Clearance Areas			
(iv) As result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	—	5	1
(v) L.A. owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	—	—	—
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation, action under local acts	—	—	—
	Number		
(3) Unfit Houses Closed :—			
(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	4	1
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

(4) Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(i) After informal action by L.A.	1	Nil
(ii) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sec. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
(iii) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

5. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

	<i>Private Bodies or Individuals</i>		<i>Local Authority</i>	
	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dw'lings or Build'gs</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dw'lings or Build'gs</i>
1. Submitted by private individuals	28	28	—	—
2. Approved by L.A.	26	26	—	—
3. Submitted by L.A. to Minister	—	—	—	—
4. Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
5. Work completed	11	11	—	—
6. Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (5) above	1	1	—	—

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants.

	No. of Schemes	No. of Buildings or dwellings.
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	57	57
(b) Approved by Local Authority	55	55
(c) Work completed	30	30

Housing Conditions.

Housing Act, 1957.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954.

Rent Act, 1957.

The majority of the houses in the district are stone built, consisting of two rooms up and two rooms down; conveniences such as hot water systems, baths, etc., are absent in many cases. Approximately 58% of the houses have baths, and 83% have water closets.

Some idea of the extent of the housing position can be judged from the following figures which show the number of families applying for Council Houses :—

	Total No. of Separate Family Units applying for		
	Bungalows and Flats :	2-Bedroom Houses :	3-Bedroom Houses :
Without separate houses	9	7	3
With separate houses	51	59	24
Estimated future requirements	Can be met in 1961 out of existing stock of housing units.		

The present position as to over-crowding cannot be accurately assessed without a comprehensive survey. It is not thought to be a serious problem judged by the applicants for council houses and figures from clearance area inspections, three cases of legal over-crowding were discovered in 1960.

Local Authority Housing Schemes.

With the completion of the Pin Meadow Housing Scheme the Council are considering future housing development in the town centre on clearance area sites and at Edenfield. Fifty-two one bedroom flats are contemplated.

Unfit Housing.

(a) Housing Act, 1957. Section 42.

In June, 1955, a report was presented to the Council on a housing survey of sub-standard type houses within the area of the Urban District. This was required under Section 1, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by 30th August, 1955.

While not every house in the district was inspected, the Minister required an estimate of the number of houses unfit for human habitation. In all 678 houses were listed in the report, and the following houses have still to be considered :—

Ward	Through Houses	Back-to-Back Houses	Back-to-Back Type Houses	Back-to-Earth Houses	Total
NORTH	37	32	12	1	82
CENTRAL	51	12	1	Nil	64
EAST	49	11	12	3	75
SOUTH	79	10	11	Nil	100
WEST	27	52	24	2	105
W-C-S	6	Nil	13	1	20
TOTAL	249	117	73	7	446

During the year the Council approved the next five years programme of unfit houses for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is proposed to deal with 105 houses by 31st August, 1965.

HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the period the Council dealt with seven clearance areas and the position as at 31st December, 1960 was as follows :—

Area No.	Name	No. of Houses	Year Represented	Year of Inquiry	Year Re-housed	Year De-molished
1	East Street	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
2	Whalley Road (No. 4)	10	1954	1954	1955	1955
3	Kenyon Street	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
4	Brook Street	4	1954	1954	1955	1956
5	Back Bridge St., Flag St.	6	1954	1954	1955	1956
6	Woodhey Road & Gem. St.	3	1955	1955	1956	1956
7	New Smithy	5	1955	1955	1956	1956
8	Whalley Road (No. 5)	4	1955	1955	1956	1956
9	Wilds Place & Dundee Lane	3	1955	1955	1955	1956
10	Foot o'th' Rake	3	1955	1955	1956	1958
11	Old Engine	2	1955	—	—	1958
12	Dundee Lane	7	1955	1955	1956	1957
13	Tanners Street	3	1955	—	1956	1958
14	Whalley Road (No. 6)	3	1955	—	1955	1957
15	Market Street (No. 2)	3	1955	1956	1956	1957
16	Cooper St. & King St.	10	1955	—	1956	1957
17	Plunge...	6	1955	—	1956	1958
18	Holcombe Brook Road	2	1955	—	1957	1957
19	Top o'th' Lea...	2	1956	—	1957	—
20	Bye Road (No. 1)	5	1956	—	1957	1958
21	Nuttall Lane (No. 1)	20	1956	1957	1958	1958
22	Marklands Place	5	1956	—	1957	1958
23	St. Paul's Place	11	1957	1957	1958	1958
24	Nuttall Lane (No. 2)	18	1957	—	1958	—
25	Stubbins Lane (No. 3)	8	1958	—	1959	1959
26	Bolton Road West (No. 2)	3	1959	—	1959	1959
27	Starling Street	12	1959	—	1960	—
28	Peel Brow	6	1960	—	1960	—
29	Whalley Rd. No. 7	3	1960	1960	—	—
30	Garden Street	7	1960	1960	—	—
31	Nuttall Road	5	1960	—	—	—
32	Peel Hall	3	1960	1960	—	—
33	Brooksbottom	2	1960	—	—	—
34	Rochdale Rd. No. 1	4	1960	—	—	—

In all, the Medical Officer of Health made 7 official representations involving 30 houses with a total population of 50 persons.

In addition a number of individually unfit houses were dealt with, 8 in number.

There is close co-operation with Mr. H. Hilton, the Housing Manager, in dealing with housing problems in unfit houses, and the Health and Housing Committees have a close liaison in these matters.

(b) Rent Act, 1957.

During the year three applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" were received under the above Act, two certificates being granted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Section F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food (Inspection) Regulations, 1960.

All analytical samples of packed milk produced in the district are reported to the Milk Production Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who are now responsible for the analysis of milk. 2 out of 50 samples were reported to the Dairy Agricultural Officer.

25 samples of milk were submitted for examination in which 2 out of 50 samples were from this district.

In the year 1958 the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations (Special Order) came into force for the district of Kent. This order requires the sale of the following description milk only in the district.

Standard, sterilized and tubed or Tinned milk.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No. of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Own dairies in the district	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	....	....	....	....	32
(c) Premises outside the district	....	....	....	....	4

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by local authority during 1960 in respect of :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Distribution	12
--------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

No. of licences issued in respect of heat-treated milk.

Retail distributors :—

Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Sterilised	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35

All unsatisfactory samples of graded milk produced in this district are reported to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who is now responsible for production of milk. 5 out of 69 samples were reported to the County Agricultural Officer.

57 samples of milk were submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli, all being free from this infection.

On the 14th April, 1958 the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, came into force for the district of Ramsbottom. This order permits the sale of the following designated milks only in the area :—

Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested milks.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 91.

The following table shows the result of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The results of the methylene blue tests, which are an indication of the keeping quality of the milk, are fairly good, only five samples failing out of a total of 64 samples of milk. 12 samples of pasteurised milk passed the methylene blue test, and they all passed the phosphatase heat treatment test. Three samples of sterilised milk passed the turbidity test indicating efficient sterilisation.

MILK SAMPLING — 1960

Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	18
Tuberculin Tested	57	—	—	52	5	57	—	—	—	114
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
Sterilised.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	72	3	—	64	5	57	—	12	—	141

(b) Ice Cream.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers....	1
Registered Retail Manufacturers	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use)	67

In January, 1949, the Council adopted five Codes of Practice approved by the Lancashire County Council, covering the manufacture, transportation, storing and sale of ice cream. All persons dealing with this product are informed of the appropriate Code, and this is now the standard required in all premises.

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING —1960

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture	4	1	—	1	4	2	6
Not Local Manufacture	12	2	2	—	12	4	16
Totals	16	3	2	1	16	6	22

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption. The results on this basis were good, 16 out of 22 samples being in grade I.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

Ramsbottom Urban District Council
WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole Carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1945	124	890	1,014	2,688	6,077	8,765
1946	Nil	1,192	1,192	1,215	7,488	8,703
1947	508	949	1,457	1,898	4,814	6,712
1948	175	996	1,171	4,296	4,563	8,859
1949	702	1,307	2,009	5,121	10,500	15,621
1950	1,790	1,654	3,444	2,961	8,155	11,116
1951	1,302	1,715	3,017	2,951	7,277	10,228
1952	10,544	2,899	13,443	3,129	6,573	9,702
1953	11,059	4,734	15,793	3,658	5,185	8,843
1954	4,692	9,236	13,928	6,571	11,040	17,611
1955	680	12,872	13,552	10,182	21,118	31,300
1956	2,996	12,504	15,500	18,878	22,274	41,152
1957	3,826	10,801	14,627	8,462	25,064	33,526
1958	2,279	16,219	18,498	15,956	35,952	51,908
1959	4,873	24,807	29,680	2,219	21,714	23,933
1960	4,392	33,662	38,054	649	7,946	8,595
Totals	49,942	136,437	186,379	90,834	205,740	296,574

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1949-1960

Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected carcasses	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1949	6,157	6,157	4	283	4.66	33	460	8.01
1950	7,422	7,422	11	284	3.97	17	422	5.91
1951	6,714	6,714	8	312	4.77	10	313	4.81
1952	7,897	7,897	30	344	4.73	20	314	4.22
1953	8,082	8,082	29	579	7.52	23	313	4.15
1954	14,392	14,392	20	1,116	7.89	20	535	3.89
1955	16,604	16,604	9	1,435	8.69	40	907	5.70
1956	19,547	19,547	13	1,441	7.43	55	843	4.59
1957	19,605	19,605	17	799	4.16	26	819	4.71
1958	22,483	22,483	11	1,097	4.93	28	1,248	5.67
1959	21,432	21,432	25	1,365	6.48	8	678	3.20
1960	19,256	19,256	29	1,649	8.71	1	252	1.31

(c) Meat and Food Inspection.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 9.**Memo 3. Meat.*

(i) MEAT INSPECTION.

During the period all the animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory and at three other Slaughter Houses have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1960

	Cows	Bulls	Heifers	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	2700	49	267	1005	52	10775	4408
Number inspected	2700	49	267	1005	52	10775	4408
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	8	—	2	1	1	7	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	788	7	26	105	—	58	665
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	29.4	14.2	10.4	10.5	1.9	0.6	15.3
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	139	—	14	20	—	—	79
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.2	—	5.2	2.0	—	—	1.7
CYSTICERCOSIS							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	49	—	5	26	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	12	—	1	3	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption—1960 :

	Whole Carcases and organs pounds	Part Carcases and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	4,392	33,662	38,054
Tuberculosis only	649	7,946	8,595
Totals	5,041	41,608	46,649

The above figures include pigs slaughtered for private consumption of which parts were surrendered.

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS WEIGHTS CONDEMNED.

Disease	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Arthritis	—	79	—	79
Abscess	3682	384	5	4071
Actinomycosis	1209	—	—	1209
Bruising	789	75	9	873
Carcinoma	451	—	80	531
Cirrhosis	1006	58	—	1064
Congestion	425	135	—	560
Cysticercus Bovis	3338	—	—	3338
Degeneration (Fatty)	171	28	—	199
Emphysema	368	—	6	374
Fascioliasis	2675	—	157	2832
Hypertrophy	70	13	—	83
Hydatid Cysts	1946	40	5	1991
Mastitis	7246	—	—	7246
Uraemia	—	125	—	125
Milk Spots	41	208	—	249
Necrosis	79	11	—	90
Nephritis	22	4	—	26
Oedema	661	5	—	666
Pentastomes	47	—	—	47
Pleurisy	1172	964	—	2136
Peritonitis	429	605	20	1054
Pericarditis	488	339	—	827
Pneumonia	546	806	—	1352
Sour	104	—	—	104
Strongylus Rufescens	—	—	13	13
Telangiectasis	3328	—	—	3328
Septicaemia	263	—	10	273
Fever	—	161	—	161
TOTALS	30556	4040	305	34901

A store for condemned meat is provided at the Depot. This is a brick structure, adequately ventilated, flyproof, and provided with cement rendered walls, water laid on, drainage facilities, hanging rails, etc.

Memorandum 3 Meat (Methods and criterion of meat inspection) issued by the Ministry of Food adopted by the Council on the 18th December, 1952, is closely followed.

(ii) Slaughter Houses.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

During the year four slaughterhouse licences were renewed, one being at a bacon factory.

Slaughtering has been carried out continually since decontrol in 1954 on most days of the week. From January to December, 1960, a total of 19,256 animals were slaughtered, and 20 tons, 16 cwts., 2 quarters, 1 lb. of meat were condemned.

Considerable overtime has been worked by the Council's meat inspectors, and during 1960, 105 hours on weekdays, and 239 hours on Sundays, a total of 344 hours, were worked by the inspectors. In practice an inspector has to be on duty every Sunday. Considerable quantities of meat produced in the Ramsbottom area are being exported to neighbouring areas, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are now making a special payment to the authority in respect of inspection of this meat, under the Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960 came into force on the 1st November.

All condemned meat is removed at the time of inspection and is dyed with "naphthalene green". It is finally disposed of to a fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs manufacturer. The butchers receive payment equivalent to the "condemned value" of all carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. 80 carcasses were affected with cysticercosis of which some part was condemned, a percentage of 1.22 of the number of cattle inspected, a decrease from 3.02 in 1959. 16 carcasses were submitted for treatment by refrigeration for three weeks at 20°F.

It is interesting to note that in 1959, 258 cases of cysticercus bovis were found in the administrative county; of these 107 were found in Ramsbottom, a percentage on the number of cattle killed of 0.32 as against 3.07.

There was a marked fall in the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs slaughtered in the district from 3.20 in 1959 to 1.31 in 1960. A continued decrease is expected as a result of the operation of the "specified areas". In June the "Slaughterhouse Report" as required by section 3, Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction Order, 1959 was approved and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This followed discussions with licensees of existing slaughterhouses, representatives of the retail trade, trade unions, etc. If this report is accepted the operative date will be 1st January, 1961. It is envisaged that three slaughterhouses will continue to operate.

(iii) Slaughtermen's Licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty)
Regulations, 1958.

Up to the 31st December, 1960, 20 persons had been licensed as slaughtermen.

(iv) Other Foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 9-11.

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption :—

Canned Ham 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Fresh Fruit 16 lbs.

340 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

(v) Food and Drug Sampling.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 91-93.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the sampling of food and drugs for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its Sanitary Officer, Mr. J. Eckersley.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 69 samples were obtained in the Ramsbottom District during 1960.

Forty two of the samples were milk, and 27 other foods comprising :

1 Meat Pies	1 Ground Mixed Spice
1 Pork Sausages	1 Vanilla Flavouring
1 Compound Syrup of Figs	1 Lemon Flavouring
1 Epsom Salts	1 Minced Chicken
2 Malt, milk and Cocoa Bev.	1 Nutmeg Ground
2 Cocoa	1 Almond Flavouring
1 Pudding	1 Raspberry Flavouring
1 Cream Sterilised Canned	1 Cinnamon Ground
1 Sugar	1 Ground Mace
1 Epsom Salts B.P.	1 Potted Beef with Butter
1 Flour confectionery	1 Fish spread
2 Cough Medicine	1 Turkey and Tongue Paste

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine

(d) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 1st April, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

No. of hawkers of fish, vegetables, etc., on register 3

(e) Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1955

Under an order made by the Ministry of Health, Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 28th March, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

The following types of premises appear on the Department's register :—

Premises for sale of cooked meats, etc.....	....	....	20
Premises for sale of fried fish	....	....	13
Premises for sale of ice-cream	....	....	67

(f) **Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.**

Section 13 of the above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1952. This section requires notification to the local authority of the slaughter of animals, slaughtered otherwise than for human consumption. No notices were received during the year.

(g) **Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.**

These regulations came into force on the 31st August, 1952, and extended the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-48 to cover an additional class of animal. The slaughter of horses, mares, geldings, etc., is now controlled by these regulations.

No animals in this class were slaughtered in the district during the year.

(h) **Clean Food.**

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 13 and 15.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

- (i) The Council has adopted a Code of Practice for shops, stalls and vehicles drawn up by a Committee consisting of the Medical Officers and Public Health Inspectors of the seven Local Authorities in No. 12 Health Division, and the County Borough of Bury. This Code sets out in detail what is considered to be "good practice" for the various food trades in the day to day running of their businesses.
- (ii) The Council has adopted Bye-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, they came into force on 26th June, 1950.



