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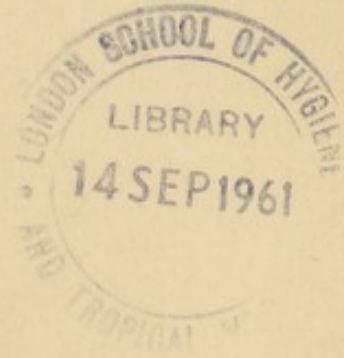
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14 OCT 1960



**BOROUGH OF STRETFORD**

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# ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1959

**Including the Report of the  
Chief Public Health  
Inspector**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
STRETFORD.  
TRAFFORD PARK 2101.



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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
for the  
**YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1959.

It will be seen from a perusal of the statistical data in the report, under their relevant headings, that the general health of the community during the year under review has been satisfactory.

**VITAL STATISTICS**

**Population**

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Borough of Stretford at mid-year, 1959, at 61,550 compared with an estimate of 61,760 for the previous year. The census population of 1951 was 61,874.

**Birth Rate**

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,079, of which 575 were male and 504 female giving a birth rate of 16.7 per thousand of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.5 per thousand of the population.

Of the 1,079 live births 72 were illegitimate giving a ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births of 1 to 15. This is a slight increase in the illegitimate birth rate over the previous year when the ratio was 1 to 16.

The number of still births recorded was 22 giving a still birth rate per thousand total births of 20.0 which is an improvement on the previous year when the rate per thousand births was 23.3.



### **Death Rate**

There were 708 deaths during the year, 342 males and 366 females, giving an adjusted general death rate per thousand of the estimated population of 13.8. This shows no significant change from the previous year. The death rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 11.6 per thousand.

As will be seen from the statistical table listing the causes of death, cardio-vascular disease and cancer, as in previous years, were the main killing diseases accounting for 343 and 141 deaths, respectively. Coronary disease was responsible for a total of 99 deaths, 68 of which occurred in males.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the cause of death in 26 cases, all of them men. This is a considerable decrease on the previous year's total of 41 and is the lowest mortality rate from this disease recorded in the Borough for many years. One would like to think that this is a significant trend, but the national figure for deaths from this disease gives no cause for such optimism since this statistic shows that there is a steady increase in the death rate from this disease in the country as a whole and there is certainly no indication that carcinoma of the respiratory system has reached its peak incidence in the community, far less that it is on the decline.

### **Maternal Mortality Rate**

There were two maternal deaths during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.82 per thousand total births.

### **Infant Mortality Rate**

The infant mortality rate for 1959 was 25 per thousand live births which is a considerable improvement on the rate for the previous year which was 37.2 per thousand live births. The national average for England and Wales for the year was 22 per thousand births.

Due to the operation of chance in relatively small populations, considerable fluctuation in mortality rates takes place from year to year and a more realistic comparison with the national figure may be obtained by taking the average infant mortality rate over a number of years. If this is done over the past decade the infant mortality rate for the Borough is found to be 26.3 per thousand live births, and that for England and Wales for the corresponding period 25.5.

Of the 27 children under one year who died during the year 19 died within the first month of life, i.e., 70 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred during the neo-natal period. This loss of life soon after birth indicates that there is still considerable room for improvement in the ante-natal care of the expectant mother. Since there is no dearth of ante-natal



facilities in the area one can only assume that either (a) the care provided is not satisfactory, or (b) a number of expectant mothers fail to utilise the available services.

As far as can be ascertained, and here one is in considerable difficulty in making a true assessment due to the diversity of services, the care afforded the expectant mother is of a high standard and it would therefore seem that more time and energy must be expended by all workers in the health team to ensure that all expectant mothers receive antenatal care early and regularly during their pregnancy.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### (a) **Poliomyelitis**

No case of acute poliomyelitis was notified during the year but since this has happened in three other years during the last decade it is much too early to sit back and congratulate ourselves on the effectiveness of the immunisation campaign against the disease. There can be no doubt however from the evidence accruing from all parts of the world that the vaccine at present being employed affords a very large measure of protection against this crippling disease.

In the Borough there has been a very good response to the immunisation campaign by parents of children in the under 15 age groups and at the end of the year under review approximately 75 per cent. of the group had been fully protected against the disease.

The response, however, in the older age groups has been most discouraging considering the amount of propaganda that has been carried out locally and nationally and the facilities offered in the way of open clinic sessions. It has been most disappointing, and surprising, that with the extension of the eligible age to include everyone under the age of 40 that the response from this more mature and responsible group has not shown any improvement over the 15 to 25 age group. One anticipated an overwhelming response from this older age range, since the majority have a parental responsibility to protect themselves, if nothing else, and one would have thought that this in itself would have been sufficient incentive. It may be, of course, that this point has not been sufficiently emphasised in the publicity campaign, since it is difficult to believe that such a large proportion of parents accept their duty to their offspring so lightly.

I would appeal to parents not to wait until there is an outbreak of the disease in the community before seeking protection, it may then be too late.



(b) **Diphtheria**

For the eighth consecutive year no case of diphtheria has been reported ; a striking testimony to the effectiveness of the protective measures taken against this disease.

(c) **Measles**

This disease was epidemic during the year, there being 659 notified cases compared to 197 during the previous year. One death was reported. In the majority of cases the disease was of a mild character with few complications.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution of the air we breathe is still the main adverse environmental health factor in the Borough. The severity of the degree of pollution by visible and invisible components can be seen by reference to the tables in the report.

The disappointingly slow progress in the establishment of smoke control areas under the Clean Air Act must again be noted. It is most surprising that in an area so heavily contaminated, so little enthusiasm is shown for the prevention of smoke from domestic chimneys.

One can, of course, well understand the inherent affection for the traditional open coal fire in spite of its dirt and inefficiency, but the attempt being made in many quarters to justify its retention on a rational and scientific basis is difficult to comprehend.

The main arguments against the designation of smoke control areas within the Borough seem to run as follows :—

- (1) Why control the domestic fire when the chief offender in the area is industry and nothing is being done about industrial pollution ?
- (2) Why set up smoke control zones when there is an insufficiency of solid smokeless fuels especially of the premium grades and that the scarcity of the more reactive smokeless fuels will mean that the householder will have to depend on coke for the bulk of his supplies and coke fumes are injurious to health ?
- (3) The cost to the consumer of smokeless fuel is greater than bituminous coal.
- (4) Existing storage capacity in the majority of houses will be inadequate since smokeless fuels are much bulkier than raw coal.

If the known facts are carefully examined with regard to each argument ; I feel that no unprejudiced person could fail to be convinced for the need to accelerate, in the black areas, the establishment of smoke control zones.

Regarding the first argument there are two implications which are easily refuted.

- (a) That the local authority is "dragging its feet" as far as the pollution of the air from industrial undertakings is concerned. This is, of course, quite untrue since considerable progress has been made in the Trafford Park industrial area during the last few years with the willing co-operation of the industrialists concerned, but when it is realised that we are in this area dealing with probably the greatest single concentration of industry in the country, if not in the world, the magnitude of the problem to be tackled should be fully appreciated.
- (b) That household smoke is of no great significance compared to industrial discharges. In this argument there is always a tendency, either wittingly or otherwise, to confuse smoke with "pollution" according to the case being made. The Beaver Report on atmospheric pollution showed that domestic smoke was responsible for approximately 50 per cent. of the total smoke and more recent work on the subject has shown this to be much too low an estimate. It should also be remembered that domestic smoke by reason of its high tar content and low emission level is more harmful than industrial smoke.

Regarding the argument that the householder in established smoke control zones will be unable to buy a sufficiency of premium smokeless fuels and will be chiefly dependent on coke; it must be admitted that this may well be so. The local authority have, of course, no way of assessing the availability of the supplies of the various fuels and must rely on the Minister's final appraisal of the overall supply position. This supply position must, of course, be carefully considered by the Minister before giving his confirmation to any proposal for the establishment of a smoke control zone made to him.

The belief that coke fumes are more injurious to health than raw coal fumes is, surprisingly enough, held by a fairly large number of otherwise rational individuals. One wonders if this is not due in part at least to the old association of coke and closed iron stoves, and the notoriety achieved by the night-watcher's brazier.

Coke, in fact, contains no constituents that are not also present in bituminous coal and, of course, has the great advantage that it is smokeless and free from tar products. The sulphur



content of coke which is the constituent usually criticised, is not any greater than that of the raw coal from which it is derived and recent scientific work has shown the amount released as sulphur dioxide is actually considerably less than from coal since a greater percentage is retained in the ash. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasised that given an approved appliance for the burning of smokeless fuels, there can be no harmful effect to the consumer, and at worst the effect cannot be as bad as that of raw coal which it is replacing.

Regarding comparative cost all scientific evidence goes to show that smokeless fuels are actually more economical than bituminous coal when the respective thermal values are carefully considered. Here again the suitability of the appliance used is all important.

The argument about the inadequacy of existing storage accommodation does not seem to be very important. The difficulty where it exists and cannot be overcome by enlarging the accommodation, can easily be met by a slightly more frequent delivery by the distributor.

The existing legislation on the establishment of smoke control zones contains one rather serious defect in so far as it makes no provision for the compensation of the owner who is willing to make his contribution to clean air by the conversion of his fireplaces for the burning of smokeless fuels before the local authority are prepared to designate the area in which he lives as a smoke control area. Surely this penalty for good citizenship should be removed and could easily be done by allowing the payment of the usual grant aid to any person who has installed, at his own cost, any approved appliance say within three years of the designation as a smoke control area of the district in which he resides. No money would of course be actually payable until the smoke control area was confirmed which would overcome the difficulty of having to pay out public money without having the necessary enforcement control over the type of fuel consumed.

#### FOOD HYGIENE

During the year the Egg Pasteurisation Plant referred to in last year's report has continued to function satisfactorily. A careful bacteriological check has been kept on the end product and in all samples salmonella organisms known to have been present before pasteurisation have been eliminated.

The value of pasteurisation of contaminated whole egg and egg whites has now been amply demonstrated, and in view of the very high contamination rate of this product with food poisoning organisms, and the lack of a uniform policy in the

public health field in dealing with this problem I should like to repeat my plea for the formulation by the central government for enforcing regulations to ensure adequate pasteurisation of all imported egg either in the country of origin or after importation. There should certainly be immediate legislation to make obligatory the pasteurisation of egg products known to be contaminated before its release to the consumer. To rely on high temperature baking to kill off pathogenic organisms as seems to be the case in many parts of the country at the present time does not seem to be very sound public health practice.

### HOUSING

The system of dealing with applications for re-housing on medical grounds whereby a confidential report is received by your medical officer of health from the family doctor of the applicant, has worked well during the year and I am grateful for the co-operation I have received from the medical practitioners in the area.

During the year 224 cases were dealt with of which 163 or 73 per cent. warranted some degree of priority on health grounds. The number of families approved for re-housing during the year on health grounds was 35.

In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and in the preparation of this report.

Last, but by no means least, to you Mr. Chairman and members of the Health Committee, I offer my most sincere thanks for your encouragement, kindness and forbearance during the year.

I have Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION A.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1959

Area (Statute Acres).....	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1959 .....	61,550
(Census, 1951) .....	61,874
(Census, 1931) .....	56,791
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1959), according to Rate Books (estimated) .....	18,560
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1951).....	17,321
Persons per acre .....	17.43
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1951) .....	19,445
Rateable Value .....	£1,118,568
Product of 1d. Rate.....	£3,743

### VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

		M.	F.	Total	
Live Births	{	Legitimate .....	541	466	1,007
		Illegitimate .....	34	38	72
	Total .....	575	504	1,079	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) .....	16.7
Still Births .....	22
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.....	20.0
Deaths .....	708
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) .....	13.8

The crude death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1.20 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 13.8 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 11.6 per 1,000.



Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	2
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....	1.82
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births .....	25.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	24.82
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	27.77
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births .....	17.6
Death rate of infants under 1 week of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births .....	13.9
All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births.....	33.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	141
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis .....	1

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 61,550 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1959.

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1959

### Registrar-General's Classification.

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	1	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	6
11.     "          "          lung, bronchus	26	—
12.     "          "          breast	—	18
13.     "          "          uterus	—	7
14.     "          "          (other sites)	33	42
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
16. Diabetes	3	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	67
18. Coronary disease, angina	68	31
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	3
20. Other heart disease	30	56
21. Other circulatory disease	10	30
22. Influenza	2	4
23. Pneumonia	18	28
24. Bronchitis	24	18
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	2
31. Congenital malformations	5	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	29
33. Motor vehicle accidents	9	2
34. All other accidents	7	8
35. Suicide	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	—
All causes	342	366
	708	

## WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1959

Stretford .....	105
Longford .....	99
Talbot North .....	88
Talbot South .....	62
Trafford .....	107
Cornbrook .....	87
Clifford .....	81
Park "A" .....	32
Park "B" .....	47
Total .....	
	708

### BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,079 registered births, a crude birth rate for the year of 17.5 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 0.95 giving a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 16.5 per 1,000.

### DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 708 (see table on page 13).

449 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 36 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 295 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 708. Of this number, 439 (or 62 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death	Number
0—1 .....	27
1—2 .....	4
2—5 .....	—
5—15 .....	2
15—25 .....	4
25—45 .....	38
45—65 .....	194
65—75 .....	176
75 and over .....	263
Total .....	
	708



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the Department and the Laboratory. Dr. Parker and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

#### The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1959 as compared with five in 1958. All patients made a satisfactory recovery.

#### Maternal Mortality

Two maternal deaths were recorded by the Registrar-General during 1959.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table :—

## MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79
1952	—	—	0.72
1953	—	—	0.76
1954	1	1.04	0.69
1955	—	—	0.64
1956	—	—	0.56
1957	1	0.94	0.47
1958	—	—	0.43
1959	2	1.82	0.38

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.



**INFANT MORTALITY, 1959**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE**

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia .....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebral haemorrhage .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Meningitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Anoxia .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningomyelocele .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Heart disease .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cystic Kidneys .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diaphragmatic hernia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus incompatibility .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Primary Amentia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syringomyelocele .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27</b>

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1959 was 25 per 1,000 live births as compared with 37 in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 22 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 17 it will be observed that of the 27 deaths of children under one year of age 19 occurred within one month of birth.

## NEO-NATAL DEATHS

### Certified Causes

#### Prematurity

5 deaths were due to prematurity

4 with 24 hours

1 at 1 day

#### Pneumonia

1 at 5 days

1 at 9 days

#### Cerebral haemorrhage

3 within 24 hours

1 at 2 days

#### Meningitis

1 at 1 week

#### Anoxia

1 within 24 hours

1 at 2 days

#### Meningomyelocele

1 at 4 days

1 at 1 week

#### Cystic Kidneys

1 at 2 weeks

#### Diaphragmatic hernia

1 within 24 hours

#### Rhesus incompatibility

1 at 2 days

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1959

Year	Stretford		England and Wales
	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1932	44	59	65
1933	33	46	64
1934	32	41	59
1935	47	60	57
1936	28	37	59
1937	45	59	58
1938	39	53	53
1939	25	56	50
1940	48	75	55
1941	25	44	59
1942	54	74	49
1943	55	59	49
1944	54	48	46
1945	54	49	46
1946	55	45	43
1947	54	40	41
1948	57	46	34
1949	41	36	32
1950	33	31.0	29.8
1951	19	18.7	29.6
1952	19	19	27.6
1953	26	26	26.8
1954	16	17	25.5
1955	20	25	24.9
1956	39	38	23.8
1957	27	26	23.0
1958	39	37	22.5
1959	27	25	22.0



## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

#### Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

Proposals for additional works and improvements at the Sewage Works are proceeding.

#### Closet Accommodation (end of 1959)

No. of Middens .....	None
„ Closets attached to these Middens .....	None
„ Pail Closets .....	6
„ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens) .....	None
„ Fresh-water Closets .....	23,403
„ Moveable Ashbins for refuse .....	20,565
„ Waste-water Closets .....	None

#### Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

#### Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :—

##### Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1959—

Dwellings .....	3,787
Factories .....	180
Shops .....	97
No. of notices served during the year—	
Statutory—Public Health Acts .....	96
Informal .....	395

#### Results of service of notices—

Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied with .....	89
Informal—Complied with or in hand .....	311
Outstanding .....	84
Defects or nuisances discovered .....	907
Defects or nuisances abated .....	670

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 130 cases, making a total of 525 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

#### **Swimming Baths**

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

#### **Schools**

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

### **PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS**

#### **Offensive Trades**

There are three premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (two fat melting, one gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Full compliance with bye-law requirements has been maintained during the year, and one factory, where contents relate to both gut scraping and fat melting, is regarded as a model in regard to both layout and operation.

#### **Houses Let in Lodgings**

There are no "common lodging houses" in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms ("houses let in lodgings," "flats") with inadequate amenities for each individual family.



## SECTION D

### HOUSING

#### (a) Statistics

##### Number of new houses erected during the year

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority .....	—	25
(ii) By other local authorities .....	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons .....	16	—

##### Houses completed since 1939

	New	Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority .....	*1,653	30
(ii) By other local authorities .....	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons .....	† 344	99
Total .....	1,997	129

\* Includes 42 prefabricated houses and 841 flats. † Includes 30 flats.

##### (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) ..... 1,763
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ..... 3,391
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—
  - (a) Number found during year..... 19
  - (b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year ..... 119
- (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 ..... 429

(2) Houses Demolished;—	Houses Demolished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation .....	—	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc. ....	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957 .....	5	14	5
<hr/>			
(3) Unfit Houses Closed;—	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4) 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 .....	2	12	3
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 .....	—	—	—



	By Owner	By Local Authority
<b>(4) Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied;—</b>		
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	296	—
(2) After formal notice under	79	28
(a) Public Health Acts		
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	—	—

**(5) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—**

**Improvement Grants, etc.**

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority .....	4	4	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority .....	4	4	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry .....	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry .....	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed .....	3	—	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above).....	—	—	—	—

**(6) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 — Standard Grants :—**

Action during year	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local authority .....	11*	11*
(b) Approved by Local authority .....	7	7
(c) Work completed .....	7	7

\* Total includes two which were refused and two which were submitted late December and only approved after the end of the year.



## **(b) Housing Conditions**

### **(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions**

117 have now been declared unfit, demolished or closed. 414 more are expected to be included in Compulsory Purchase Orders after representation as unfit during the next five years. Approximately 400 will attract statutory action during the subsequent period of five years.

### **(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses**

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,303 applicants on register.

Houses required : 444 1-bedroom type.  
536 2-bedroom type.  
280 3-bedroom type.  
42 4-bedroom type.  
1 5-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

42 flats in course of construction.  
200 flats contemplated.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses :

Difficulty of limited building sites will be overcome by erection of tower blocks of flats and redevelopment on land cleared of unfit dwellings.

### **(3) Overcrowding**

Two cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Local Authority were relieved during the year.

### **(4) Fitness of Houses**

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None.

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

in connection with

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES**

**(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)**

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of:		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	30	16	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	400	164	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) .....	5	24	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>435</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>



**(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient .....	6	7	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	7	8	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	18	20	—	4	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section 111 of the Act.  
46 Out-workers in August list (Wearing apparel)

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

#### Registration of Retail Distributors

Applications for Registration received	Applications granted	Number of Notices to show Cause	Applications granted after Notice to show Cause	Total Applications granted	Removed from Register	On Register at December 31st, 1959
Dairymen (i.e., Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises) .... 1	1	—	—	1	—	7
Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 17	17	—	—	17	—	134
TOTAL .....	18	—	—	18	—	141

### EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1959

Type of Milk	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Reduction		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test	
	+	-	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	-
Pasteurised Sterilised	—	—	43	6	41	8	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
(Pasteurised)	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ungraded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	—	—	45	6	43	8	—	4

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined: 55.

Phosphatase: S = Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units.

Methylene Blue: S = Pasteurised Milk. Must not decolorize Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collection.

Raw Milk. Must not decolorize Methylene Blue within 4½ hours if the sample is taken from 1st May to 31st October, or within 5½ hours if taken from 1st November to 30th April.



**Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949,  
and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and  
Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949**

**Licences granted during 1959**

Designation	To Retail from Premises within the Borough	To Retail from Premises outside the Borough	TOTAL
Pasteurised .....	111	11	122
Sterilised .....	125	12	137
Tuberculin Tested .....	27	9	36
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>263</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>295</b>

**Adulteration**

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 159 samples were submitted to the Salford City Analyst (public analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 58 milk, 28 ice cream, 13 drugs and 60 other foods.

One informal sample of milk was adversely reported upon. The sample was 1.8 per cent. deficient in non-fatty solids due to the presence of extraneous water. The milk was from a bulked supply and a formal sample proved genuine. The dairyman was cautioned.

Six samples of other foods reported upon adversely were also adequately dealt with by informal action.

One hundred and sixteen samples were examined for preservatives and were reported satisfactory.

Two summonses were issued against a company under Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of a mouldy meat pie. The company invoked Section 113 and charged the shop manager. The Magistrates found that the company had exercised due diligence and were dismissed. The manager was fined £5 on two counts.

Two summonses against another company under Section 8 in respect of meat alleged to be unfit for human consumption was dismissed, the Magistrates said they were giving the defendants the benefit of a doubt, but costs for the defendant were refused.

**SAMPLES EXAMINED**  
**Report of the Borough Analyst**

Samples	Number Examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
<b>FOODS:</b>			
Milk	58	1	1.7
Apples	2	—	—
Biscuits	1	—	—
Bread	3	—	—
Butter	2	—	—
Cooking Oil	1	—	—
Cordial, Blackcurrant Juice	1	—	—
Cream, Imitation	1	—	—
Doughnuts, with Jam	1	—	—
Glucose Drink	1	—	—
Glucose Sweets	1	—	—
Ice-Cream	25	2	8.0
Ice-Cream, Dairy	2	—	—
Ice-Cream Lollie	1	—	—
Lemon Barley Water	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	—
Margarine	5	—	—
Meat, Luncheon	4	2	50.0
Milk Shake	3	—	—
Oatmeal	2	—	—
Orange Drink	5	—	—
Oranges	2	—	—
Orange Squash	1	—	—
Peanuts	1	—	—
Pectin, Fruit	1	—	—
Pepper, White	2	—	—
Potato Crisps	2	—	—
Rice	3	—	—
Rum	1	—	—
Sago	2	1	50.0
Salmon	1	—	—
Sausage Improver	1	—	—
Shortcake	1	—	—
Soup	1	—	—
Steak, Casserole	1	1	100.0
Steak, Stewed	1	—	—
Tapioca	1	—	—
Tomatoes	1	—	—
Veal and Ham Roll	1	—	—
Welsh Rarebit Spread	1	—	—
<b>DRUGS</b>			
Castor Oil B.P.	1	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	2	—	—
Eye Drops	1	—	—
Herbal Tonic	2	—	—
Indigestion Tablets	2	—	—
Medicinal Charcoal Tablets	1	—	—
Olive Oil B.P.	1	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	1	—	—
Travel Sickness Tablets	2	—	—
<b>Total Food and Drugs</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.4</b>



**SECTION F**  
**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER**  
**INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

The table on page 35 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the eighth year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the eighth year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Flixton.

**Immunisation against Diphtheria**

This is now a function of the Divisional Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Divisional Health Offices and the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the County Council School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

The following table shows the immunisation rate at 31st December, 1959 :

	At ages (years)		
	0—5	5—15	Total
No. immunised during the year ended 31.12.59 .....	681	186	867
Total immunised at 31.12.59 .....	3,223	10,897	14,120
Immunity Index at 31.12.59 .....	56.4	34.3	41.1

**Whooping Cough and Measles**

There was one death from measles but none from whooping cough.

**Puerperal Pyrexia**

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Two of these patients were confined in hospital and one at home. All were investigated, and in none was there any evidence of streptococcal infection.



### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases of ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

### Food Poisoning

There were 40 cases of food poisoning including three outbreaks at works canteens involving 6, 15 and 18 cases, the casual organism in each case being identified as *Cl. Welchii*.

There was also one case of staphylococcal food poisoning.

Six cases of salmonella infection were also notified but were not considered to be food-borne.

### Dysentery

There were 31 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

### Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2*	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	9
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	3	2	1	7	6	7	3	9	34	72

\* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms—fatal.

† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms—some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.





**CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL**

Sent into Hospital as:	HOSPITAL:					TOTAL
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Park Hospital		
Scarlet Fever .....	3	1	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	1	—	1	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	1	2	—	—	—	3
Dysentery .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever .....	1	4	—	—	—	5
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	4	2	—	—	—	6
Gastro-Enteritis .....	1	1	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas .....	4	4	—	—	—	8
Food Poisoning .....	—	2	1	—	—	3
?Meningitis .....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Upper Respiratory Infection .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Glandular Fever .....	1	1	—	—	—	2
Chicken Pox .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis .....	—	2	—	—	—	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>47</b>



**WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

Notified Disease	Ward Distribution of Cases notified										Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward								
	WARDS										WARDS								
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Traford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Traford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Total
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup) .....	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas .....	7	16	11	6	16	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever .....	3	—	12	3	1	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever .....	2	10	2	1	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	32	67	103	95	100	102	127	22	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Measles .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary .....	3	3	4	—	6	4	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	3	2	1	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria (Contracted Abroad).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>

**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950-1959**

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever .....	68	56	89	23	46	7	75	188	77	103	73.2
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.1
Paratyphoid Fever .....	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	0.7
Pneumonia .....	14	18	24	23	20	21	26	15	37	31	22.9
Meningococcal Infection .....	2	—	2	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	1.2
Acute Encephalitis .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	0.3
Dysentery .....	31	55	427	147	233	138	67	19	30	48	119.5
Erysipelas .....	6	9	2	8	3	5	6	9	9	4	6.1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	9	—	14	—	—	3	1	2	16	4.5
Measles .....	659	197	882	208	323	585	390	679	855	488	526.6
Whooping Cough .....	23	16	86	101	98	60	227	269	165	255	130.0

	DEATHS										10 years mean
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	46	38	26	11	31	21	22	29	19	19	26.2
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Acute Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.2
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.3
Measles .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.1



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1959

Month	DIPHTHERIA (inc. Membranous Croup)	ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	PUERPERAL PYREXIA	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	PNEUMONIA	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	MALARIA	AC. ENCEPHALITIS	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January	—	1	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	14
February	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	1	32
March	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2	55
April	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	150	—	158
May	—	—	12	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	232	2	252
June	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	21	—	7	—	—	—	112	2	153
July	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	56	3	75
August	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	22	6	36
September	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6
October	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	2	20
November	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	26
December	—	1	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	21
TOTAL	—	6	68	—	3	—	14	40	2	31	2	—	—	659	23	848



Notifications were cancelled or amended in hospital in fourteen cases, viz. :—

In 4 cases notified as acute poliomyelitis (paralytic) diagnosis was amended to :

- Influenza 1
- Lumbago 1
- Palatal Paralysis 1
- Catarrhal Labrinthitis 1

In 1 case notified as acute poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) diagnosis was amended to :

- Lymphocytic Meningitis 1

In 1 case notified as scarlet fever diagnosis was amended to :

- Tonsillitis 1

In 1 case notified as erysipelas diagnosis was amended to :

- Dental Abscess 1

In 2 cases notified as dysentery diagnosis was amended to :

- Gastro enteritis 1
- Salmonella Tennessee 1

In 3 cases notified as food poisoning diagnosis was amended to :

- Gastro enteritis 3

In 2 cases notified as food poisoning and not removed to hospital diagnosis was amended to :

- Dysentery 2

37 cases notified as dysentery and 1 case notified as food poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Patients		Contacts	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria .....	—	14	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery .....	69	230	—	12
Faeces for Food Poisoning .....	49	17	—	8
Faeces for Typhoid .....	1	12	—	—
Faeces for Paratyphoid .....	3	9	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis .....	—	4	—	—

## DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Ladywell Hospital, Salford. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

### **Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.**

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Infant Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

## CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 2.34 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

141 deaths were recorded from cancer, and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 42.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

	At ages (years)					Total
	0—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer .....	1	9	17	40	74	141
Total deaths from all causes .....	50	25	79	115	439	708
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths .....	2.00	36.00	21.51	34.78	16.85	19.91

## DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1959

### Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (site)	At Ages (years)					
	At all Ages	0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Brain and Rectum .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Antrum .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Skin of Palate .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tongue .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Salivary Gland .....	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lymph Glands .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Thyroid .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Oesophagus .....	8	—	1	—	3	4
Pharynx .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cricoid Cartilage .....	1	—	—	1	—	—
Throat .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchus .....	19	—	—	4	8	7
Lung .....	7	—	1	1	3	2
Breast .....	18	—	3	1	5	9
Abdomen .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Spine and Ribs.....	1	—	—	1	—	—
Stomach .....	15	—	1	2	2	10
Liver .....	4	—	—	2	—	2
Liver and Bladder .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Reticular System .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Colon.....	13	—	1	—	5	7
Pancreas .....	2	—	1	—	—	1
Adrenal Gland .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bladder .....	4	—	—	—	—	4
Rectum .....	13	1	—	2	3	7
Ovary.....	6	—	—	2	1	3
Uterus .....	7	—	—	—	2	5
Vagina .....	2	—	—	—	1	1
Vulva .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Prostrate .....	3	—	—	—	—	3
Carcinomatosis .....	4	—	1	—	2	1
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>74</b>



## TUBERCULOSIS

31 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 14 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one death from a non-pulmonary form of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1959, is shown in the following table:—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
178	156	334	17	8	25	195	164	359

### Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1959

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years:								
0- .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5- .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10- .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15- .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20- .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25- .....	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
35- .....	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45- .....	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
55- .....	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65- .....	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	18	13	—	1	13	1	—	1
	31		1		14		1	



CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

	Quarter ending:				TOTAL
	March 31st	June 30th	Sept. 30th	Dec. 31st	
<b>PULMONARY—</b>					
Lungs .....	9	13	3	6	31
Lungs and Neck Glands .....	—	—	—	—	—
Pleura .....	—	—	—	—	—
Apex .....	—	—	—	—	—
Chest .....	—	—	—	—	—
Hilar Glands and Chest .....	9	13	3	6	31
<b>TOTAL .....</b>					
<b>NON-PULMONARY—</b>					
<i>Alimentary :</i>					
Peritoneum .....	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Glands :</i>					
Mesenteric .....	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary .....	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal .....	—	—	1	—	1
Cervical .....	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Genito-Urinary :</i>					
Epididymis .....	—	—	—	—	—
Endome Trium .....	—	—	—	—	—
Renal Tract .....	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Joints and Bones :</i>					
Spine .....	—	—	—	—	—
Rib .....	—	—	—	—	—
Neck (Lupus) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges .....	—	—	—	—	—
Face .....	—	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL—PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY .....</b>	9	13	4	6	32



### **Non-Notified Tuberculosis**

There was one death from tuberculosis which had not been previously notified :—

A man aged 72 : Certified cause of death—

I (a) Cor Pulmonale

(b) Post Tuberculosis Bronchiectasis

II Chronic Bronchitis

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951**

#### **Removal of Persons in need of care and attention**

There was no occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
for the  
**YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959**

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To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Eleventh Annual Report describing the work of the Public Health Inspectorate in connection with environmental hygiene and reporting on the operations of the Public Cleansing Service.

All the activities described in the pages which follow are aimed at the promotion of better health, sometimes by statutory action, but more generally by informal action. There have been no changes in the technical staff during the year and, therefore, the expertise which they have developed has again been directed into all avenues of health education and to the maintenance of an efficient health service.

Some of the activities of the Department merit special mention in these introductory observations. Firstly, the clearance of unfit houses continues to be a matter of major importance. Now that the worst houses have been declared as unfit for human habitation, the way is clear for an expanding programme of clearance in co-ordination with redevelopment proposals in the Cornbrook and Clifford Wards as planned by the Borough Engineer. The immediate aim of the Department within the next four years is the representation of 400 dwellinghouses. The subsequent re-housing of the occupants will reduce the social and health problems always associated with out-moded and unfit dwellings.

Arising from the proposed redevelopment of areas in Old Trafford special consideration will have to be given to the implications of tower blocks of flats. These are to form part of the pattern of development in the future and will call for special methods of storage and collection of house refuse. Specialised containers of probably 20 cubic feet capacity will need to be employed and it is envisaged that four such units will be mounted upon a turntable beneath specially designed and isolated refuse chutes. These large containers



will be emptied by means of a vehicle fitted with hoist gear, but the same vehicle will be designed for the dual purpose of large containers and normal dustbins. Only by detailed consideration of this matter at committee level and by co-ordination with the Borough Engineer can we be assured that the collection arrangements for the indefinite future will be satisfactory and efficient.

The third matter which calls for particular mention is that of domestic smoke control. The Report of the Committee on Air Pollution (usually referred to as "The Beaver Report") made clear the economic cost of air pollution and helped to arouse public opinion to the pressing nature of the problem. Domestic chimneys are responsible for one-half of the smoke which pollutes the air we breathe and in winter when domestic fires are in general use the concentration of smoke is threefold. Members will realise that the Department's programme has been unnecessarily delayed owing to a reluctance among sections of the public to accept the findings of the experts and to implement the procedure laid down by statute in relation to domestic smoke. The Department is now geared to the task of achieving clean air and every effort will be made by education and goodwill to promote progress and endeavour to meet the preferences of householders.

I wish to thank members of the Committee and Town Council for the real interest which they have displayed in the work of the Department and for the support which has been evident in policy decisions. Likewise I appreciate keenly the loyalty of colleagues who have continued to identify themselves with the aims of improved sanitation and hygiene in the many and varied duties entrusted to them.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector



## (1) INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

### (a) Investigation of Complaints

The number of complaints received during the course of the year, both in writing and verbally at the enquiry office, totalled 868. It will be seen from the classified table below that the nature of the items reported is comparable with those investigated during previous years :—

Nature of Complaint	Number Received
Obstructed drains .....	33
Obstructed cellar drains .....	21
Obstructed water closet .....	7
Obstructed yard drains .....	2
Defective water closet .....	11
Defective plaster .....	3
Defective dustbin .....	244
Defective house roof .....	32
Defective floors .....	1
Defective windows .....	5
Defective fireplaces .....	2
Defective walls .....	10
Defective gutters .....	7
Defective chimneys .....	6
Defective drains .....	18
Dampness of house .....	27
Accumulation of refuse .....	16
Dirty house .....	5
General insanitary conditions .....	29
Houses infested with vermin .....	139
Rats and mice infesting dwellings .....	169
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated) .....	2
Food .....	11
Miscellaneous .....	68
Total .....	868

### (b) Nature of Visits and Inspections

Routine visits and inspections, together with inspections following specific complaints, totalled 13,888 during the year under review. The tendency for the number of visits to increase year by year still continues, and the increase in the volume of the work accounted for more than 1,000 extra visits during the year. This reflects the introduction of new legislation concerned with environmental health in respect of clean air, repair of dwellinghouses and the provision of modern amenities in dwellinghouses sufficiently sound to attract "Standard Grants." The following table has been

prepared to show the volume and variety of the work undertaken by your inspectors during the year :—

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	Number
Houses—	
Public Health Acts .....	1,139
Housing Acts .....	1,506
Infectious Diseases .....	295
Overcrowding .....	7
Drainage Inspections and Tests .....	1,638
Canal Boats .....	3
Houses let in lodgings .....	61
Rivers and Streams .....	22
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	17
Stables and Piggeries .....	17
Rats and Mice Infestation .....	296
Factories with Power .....	164
" without Power .....	16
Workplaces .....	24
Outworkers' rooms .....	27
Bakehouses .....	112
Public Conveniences .....	18
Theatres, Cinemas, etc. ....	15
Schools .....	38
Shop Acts .....	97
Petroleum Acts .....	258
Vacant Land and Dumps .....	62
Common Yards and Passages .....	20
Interviews with Owners, etc. ....	479
Miscellaneous Visits .....	2,592
Vermin .....	724
Offices .....	30
Re-visits to premises under notice—Public Health Act .....	1,530
" " " " —Housing Act .....	75
Offensive Trades .....	65
Smoke Observations .....	232
Boiler Plant .....	250
Rent Act .....	151
Smoke Control Area Survey .....	628
<b>MEAT AND FOODS—</b>	
Slaughterhouses .....	261
Butchers' Shops and Stalls .....	140
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	23
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .....	29
Grocers and other Food Shops .....	65
Fried Fish Shops .....	14
Dairies and Milkshops .....	17
Food Vehicles .....	12
Ice Cream Premises .....	83
Restaurants and Dining Rooms .....	149
Other Food Premises .....	191
Milk Samples .....	51
Food and Drugs Samples .....	134
Ice Cream Samples .....	51
Other Samples .....	60
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>13,888</b>



(c) **Resultant Action**

In accordance with the conditions detected during the various inspections reported in the preceding paragraph, notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances and other unsatisfactory conditions. The following tabulated statement indicates the action taken by way of statutory procedure and the nature of the defects involved :—

**STATUTORY NOTICES**

Section of Act	Subject	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1958	Served	Abated	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1959
Public Health Act, 1936	24 Maintenance of a length of public sewer .....	—	13	13	—
	39 Drainage .....	23	30	51	2
	44 Reconstruction of sanitary accommodation .....	—	2	2	—
	45 Defective water-closet .....	1	8	6	3
	75 Provision of dustbins .....	1	—	1	—
	91-100 Conditions prejudicial to health .....	27	43	63	7
Housing Act 1957	9 General housing defects .....	4	1	—	5
	16 Time and Place Notices .....	—	4	4	—
	17(1) Demolition Order .....	2	4	6	—
	TOTAL .....	58	105	146	17

In the majority of cases the desired work is undertaken promptly upon the service of informal notices and only in relatively few cases has it been necessary to take formal action. As compared with the previous year less than one-third of the number of statutory abatement services were called for, and by the end of the period the outstanding notices had been reduced again to less than one-third of those outstanding at the beginning of the period. The following tabulated statement shows the results achieved during the year 1959 :—

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied	Number
Houses—	
Cellar area gratings repaired or renewed .....	1
Chimneys and stacks repaired .....	13
Coppers provided or repaired .....	1
Ceiling plaster repaired .....	49
Dangerous conditions remedied .....	17
Dampness abated .....	41
Doors repaired or renewed .....	5
Eaves guttering repaired or renewed .....	84
Fireplaces repaired or renewed .....	13
Food stores provided or repaired .....	1
Floors repaired or renewed .....	22
Gas pipes repaired .....	1
Roofs repaired or renewed .....	157
Repairs to water supplies .....	1
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed .....	36
Sinks repaired or renewed .....	9
Sash cords provided .....	11
Stairs repaired or renewed .....	8
Ventilation provided .....	1
Walls (external) re-pointed, etc. ....	39
Wall plaster repaired .....	55
Windows repaired or renewed .....	44
Waste pipes repaired or renewed .....	16
Water storage tanks repaired .....	1
Yards and passages paved or repaired .....	11
Window sills re-blocked .....	1
Drainage—	
Drains cleared of obstructions .....	46
Drains repaired or reconstructed .....	34
Inspection chambers provided or repaired .....	3



Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied—continued

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied	Number
Water Closets—	
New water closets provided .....	3
Water closet compartments repaired .....	14
Water closets cleansed .....	1
Water closet pedestals provided .....	4
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired.....	16
Water closet flush pipes repaired .....	1
Dustbins—	
New dustbins provided .....	1,874
Miscellaneous—	
Offensive accumulations removed .....	4
Animals—nuisances abated .....	2
Dirty premises cleansed .....	4
Contraventions remedied in—	
Slaughterhouses .....	5
Shops .....	1
Food premises generally .....	17
Bakehouses .....	1
Boilerhouses .....	1
Total.....	2,669

(2) **FOOD CONTROL**

(a) **Meat Inspection at Time of Slaughter**

A further increase in the number of animals brought forward for slaughter at the Mode Wheel Abattoir was recorded during the year when a total of 48,268 cattle, sheep and pigs were all examined for lesions of disease. The standard of animal health was fairly comparable with that which obtained last year as the incidence of disease was found to be at a similar level to that recorded in the previous 12 months. A tabulated statement has been prepared showing the proportions of the animals affected with disease, and indicating the value of routine meat inspection at the time of slaughter and the continuing need for vigilance to detect animal diseases which are communicable to man.

**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INCIDENCE OF DISEASE**

1958	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .....	3,474	2,397	53	39,108	3,236
Number inspected } All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	4	29	6	86	3
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned .....	512	541	—	345	197
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis .....	14·8%	23·7%	11·3%	1·1%	6·1%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses con- demned .....	8	23	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	138	221	—	—	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	4·2%	10·1%	—	—	2·7%
Cysticercosis: Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	2	—	—	—	—



## WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Generalised Tuberculosis .....	23	5	4	—	—	—	1
Cysticercus Bovis .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oedema .....	14	—	1	—	—	2	—
Pyæmia .....	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Uraemia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund .....	—	—	—	—	3	24	—
Emaciation .....	6	—	—	—	1	27	—
Dead on arrival .....	—	—	—	—	1	32	—
Acute Septic Mastitis .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Septic Pleurisy .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Septic Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

It will be remembered that all diseased and unwholesome carcase meat and offal is stained with green dye before removal from the slaughterhouse. The material is collected daily and removed by contractors for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. A total weight of 32 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qrs., 26 lbs. was dealt with in this manner during 1959 and the proceeds from the sale of the meat and offal totalled £909 16s. 1d. It has for some years been an agreed practice to credit the slaughtering firms with 75 per cent. of this income and to employ the balance to offset the cost of handling the material and making suitable arrangements for disposal.

### (b) Examination of Other Foods

Regular examination of numerous foodstuffs other than butchers' meat takes place throughout the year in food shops, food factories, warehouses and canteens. Wherever human food is intended for sale occasions arise when its fitness has to be determined. The following classes of foodstuffs were found upon examination to be unfit for human consumption and on that account were surrendered by the food traders for destruction :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat .....	2	16	1	22
Canned Fruit .....	—	4	1	17
Canned Fish .....	—	—	1	6
Canned Beans .....	—	—	1	25
Fresh Meat (Canteens) .....	—	1	1	1
Miscellaneous .....	—	2	—	26
	3	5	0	13

### (c) Sampling and Testing of Food

One useful method in controlling the quality and suitability of human food is the regular sampling of articles of food, drugs and synthetic products. Sampling during the year was on a similar scale to previous years, and details of the 209 samples taken in respect of food and drugs and results of the 30 samples of milk will be found included in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Testing of ice cream samples showed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs as only three samples were found to be below the standard for keeping quality. There are seven premises within the districts registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and 177 premises from which ice cream is sold by retail. The table below shows the results obtained from routine sampling of ice cream :—

#### Results of Ice Cream Testing

Bacteriological	Grade	1	2	3	4
Loose ice cream (manufactured in Stretford) .....	.....	8	2	—	2
Loose ice cream (manufactured elsewhere) .....	.....	2	1	—	1
Wrapped ice cream (manufactured elsewhere) .....	.....	25	5	—	—
		35	8	—	3

Four samples of imitation cream and one lollie were satisfactory.



Chemical	Fat Content	
	More than 10%	5-10%
Loose ice cream (manufactured in Stretford) .....	—	5
Loose ice cream (manufactured elsewhere) .....	2	1
Wrapped ice cream (manufactured elsewhere) .....	18	1
	20	7

One sample of imitation cream and one lollie were examined and found to be genuine.

#### (d) **Promotion of Food Hygiene**

The year under review has contributed to the steady progress which is being made in the promotion of high standards of hygiene in premises concerned with the storage, preparation or sale of food. The number of visits made to food premises totalled 1,084 and, as a direct result, additional or more satisfactory fittings and equipment were provided and an enhanced standard of food handling was attained.

The progress achieved in enhanced standards of food hygiene does not preclude the occasional incident when contaminated food is detected or made the subject of a complaint from the public. Six incidents of this character occurred during the year and included three cases of a foreign body being introduced into the food during preparation and two instances where decompositoin was found in butchers' meat and fish. In three instances warning letters were sent to the persons responsible, but in three other cases it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The prosecutions resulted in penalties in two cases and a dismissal of the third case without costs.

#### (e) **Food Premises**

The standard of construction in the 490 food premises within the district continues to be generally satisfactory. 1,084 visits and inspections were undertaken during the year and it is felt that the award of Food Hygiene Certificates in the past is now bearing fruit and that the health education of food traders is also showing good results.

In the total number of food premises already quoted 195 are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods, jams and meat products. From the 208 inspections made during the year it was clear that all registered premises were being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

### (3) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

#### (a) Measurements of Air Pollution

The investigation of air pollution, which was commenced almost 12 years ago at the instigation of this and adjoining Councils, still continues, and additional equipment is being brought into use. Over the area as a whole of the region south-west from Manchester there has been a gradual reduction in the amount of visible pollutants in the atmosphere. This is particularly noticeable in respect of a deposit gauge in Trafford Park where the estimated deposit has been halved over a period of five years. The position with regard to sulphur dioxide has been variable and the seasonal trends have shown fluctuations denoting first decreasing and then increasing pollution.

The tables which follow have been prepared to show the results obtained at stations within the Borough in respect both of the activity of sulphur dioxide and the quantity of deposited matter. The same results are also shown graphically in the pages which follow. Despite the slight increase of particulate matter in Trafford Park as compared with last year, the marked improvements over the previous five years reflect credit on the industrialists who have endeavoured to anticipate the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

#### ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

expressed as mgm SO<sub>3</sub>/day/100 cm<sup>2</sup> Batch A.Pb02

#### Monthly Results—1959

Month	STATIONS				
	Longford Park	Lostock Library	Metro-Vick Mosley Road	Metro-Vick West Works	Victoria Park
Jan. ....	4.48	5.46	7.09	6.91	5.20
Feb. ....	2.19	3.21	6.39	4.13	2.83
March ....	2.03	3.18	4.58	3.57	2.70
April ....	1.69	2.65	7.90	4.46	2.20
May ....	1.32	2.45	6.30	4.37	1.83
June ....	0.77	1.40	8.72	6.91	0.89
July ....	0.79	1.34	8.07	4.55	0.81
August ....	0.76	1.32	6.75	4.57	0.87
Sept. ....	1.10	2.13	4.08	2.87	1.63
Oct. ....	1.60	2.31	7.34	4.52	1.69
Nov. ....	2.21	3.41	4.84	3.48	3.08
Dec. ....	2.02	2.97	7.47	4.20	2.36



## ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

by Deposit Gauges

Monthly Deposits—Tons per square mile

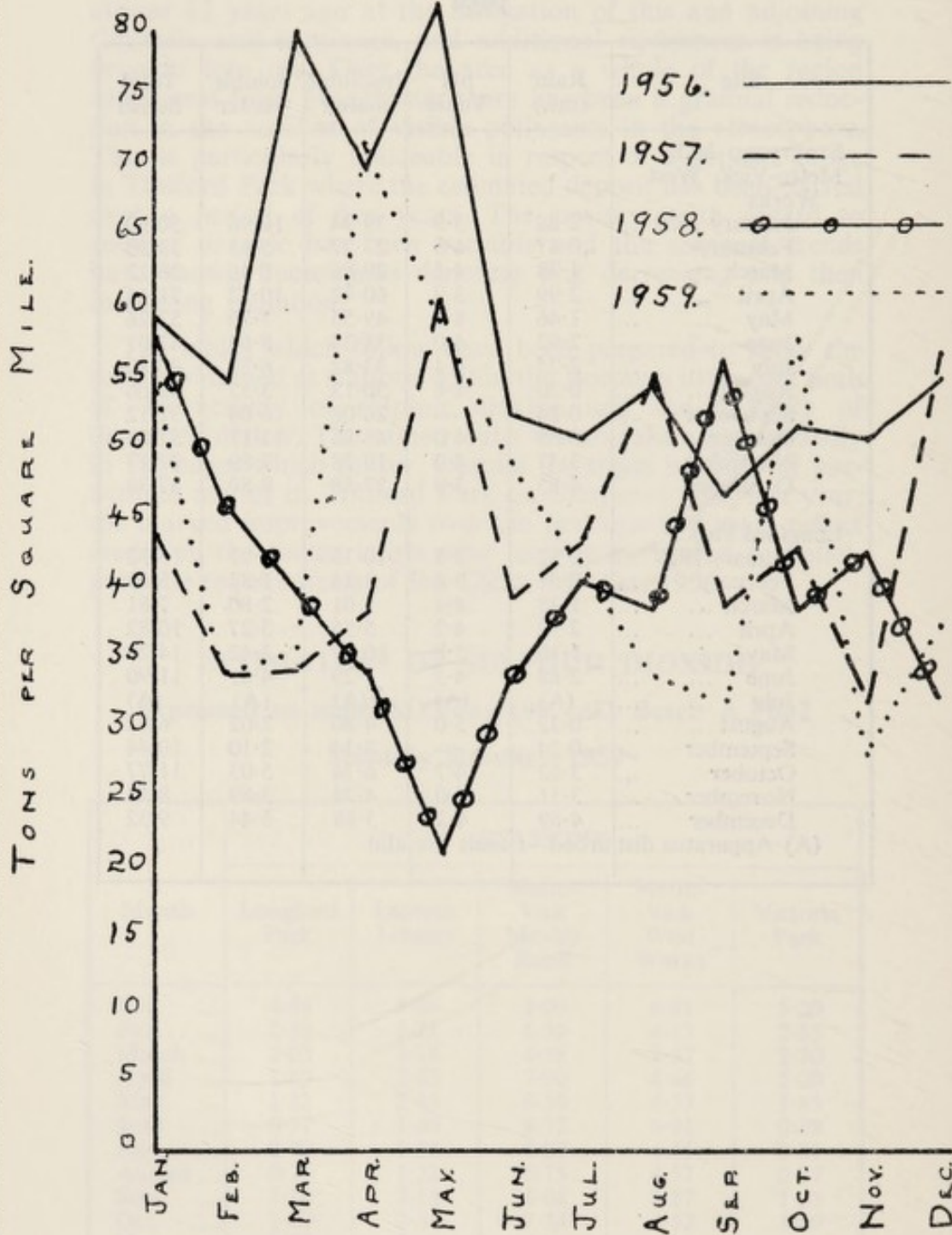
1959

Site	Rain (ins.)	pH Value	Insoluble matter	Soluble matter	Total Solids
<b>STRETFORD M.B. Metro-Vick, West Works</b>					
January 1959 ...	2.88	3.9	39.94	10.96	50.90
February ...	0.47	4.5	27.27	5.93	33.20
March ...	1.38	4.5	29.66	6.46	36.12
April ...	2.99	3.9	60.42	10.72	71.14
May ...	1.46	4.1	49.56	7.70	57.26
June ...	2.92	4.0	38.38	8.63	47.01
July ...	2.25	4.4	33.82	6.37	40.19
August ...	0.20	4.6	30.13	3.53	33.66
September ...	0.24	—	26.08	6.04	32.12
October ...	3.59	4.0	43.86	13.17	57.03
November ...	3.47	4.0	19.28	7.89	27.17
December ...	4.85	3.9	27.58	9.80	37.38
<b>Longford Park</b>					
January 1959 ...	2.92	3.8	10.35	4.97	15.32
February ...	0.51	3.8	3.84	1.84	5.68
March ...	1.38	4.4	5.01	2.80	7.81
April ...	2.92	4.2	5.55	5.27	10.82
May ...	1.10	3.8	10.87	3.42	14.29
June ...	2.88	4.5	7.29	4.61	11.90
July ...	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
August ...	0.32	5.0	4.80	2.02	6.82
September ...	0.24	—	8.34	2.10	10.44
October ...	3.62	4.7	6.74	5.03	11.77
November ...	3.31	4.0	4.24	3.89	8.13
December ...	4.69	4.2	3.88	5.44	9.32
(A) Apparatus disturbed—result invalid					

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

## DEPOSITED MATTER

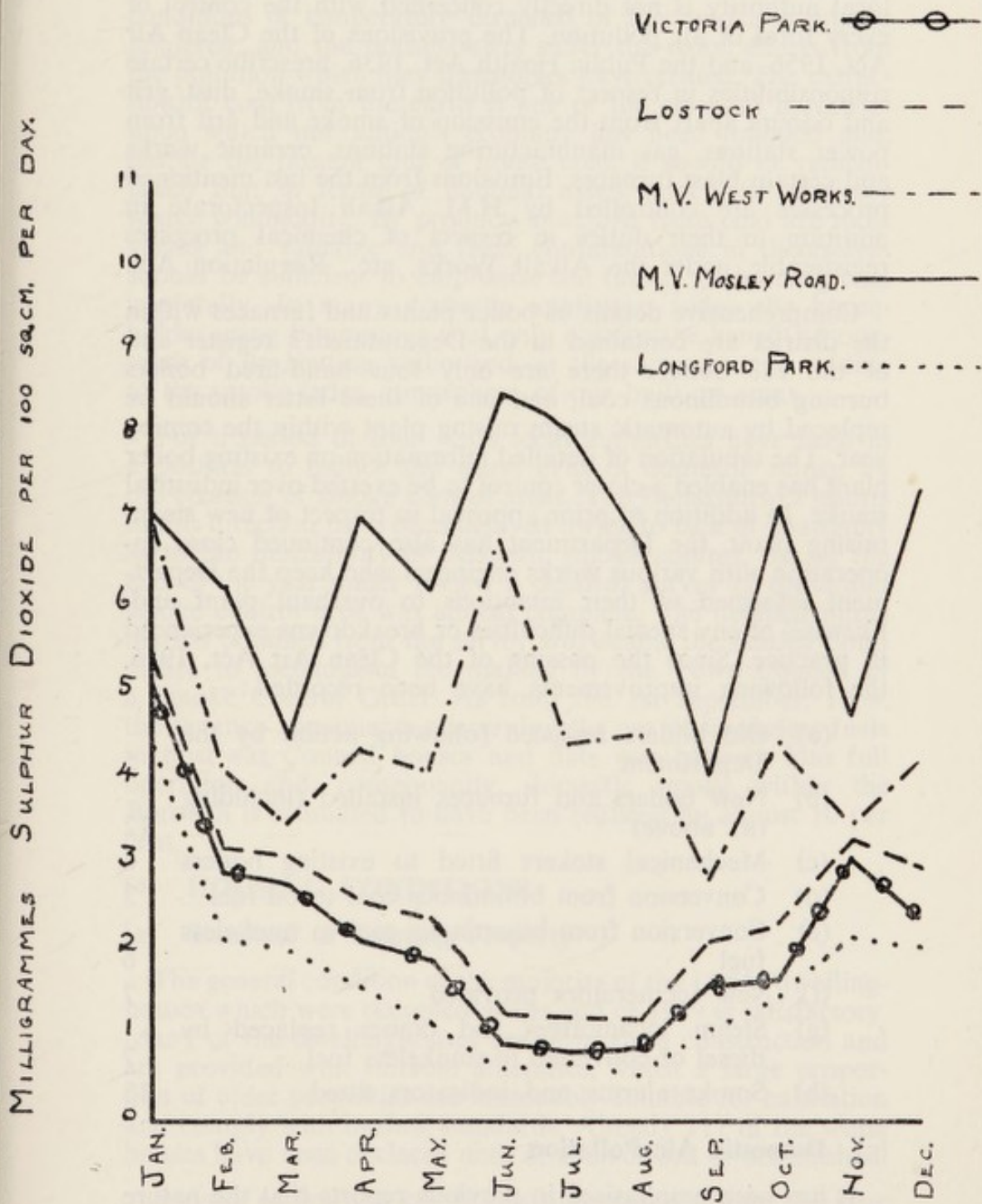
### TRAPPORD PARK, WEST WORKS.





# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

## ACTIVITY OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE. — 1959.



### (b) Industrial Air Pollution

The pollution of the atmosphere is the direct result of the combustion of fuel in steam raising plants for motive power, process steam, generation of electricity and the conduct of chemical processes or the use of mechanical transport. The local authority is not directly concerned with the control of every form of air pollution. The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the Public Health Act, 1936, prescribe certain responsibilities in respect of pollution from smoke, dust, grit and odours apart from the emission of smoke and grit from power stations, gas manufacturing stations, ceramic works and certain blast furnaces. Emissions from the last mentioned processes are controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspectorate in addition to their duties in respect of chemical processes registerable under the Alkali Works, etc., Regulation Act.

Comprehensive details of boiler plants and furnaces within the district are contained in the Department's register and of the 183 boilers there are only four hand-fired boilers burning bituminous coal, and one of these latter should be replaced by automatic steam raising plant within the coming year. The tabulation of detailed information on existing boiler plant has enabled a closer control to be exerted over industrial smoke. In addition to prior approval in respect of new steam raising plant, the Department has also continued close co-operation with various works engineers who keep the Department informed of their intentions to overhaul plant and, likewise, of any special difficulties or breakdowns experienced in practice. Since the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, the following improvements have been recorded:—

(a) Old boilers replaced following action by the Department .....	5
(b) New boilers and furnaces installed (including (a) above) .....	12
(c) Mechanical stokers fitted to existing boilers .....	6
(d) Conversion from bituminous coal to oil fuel.....	3
(e) Conversion from bituminous coal to smokeless fuel .....	6
(f) New incinerators provided .....	7
(g) Steam locomotives and cranes replaced by diesel or converted to smokeless fuel .....	7
(h) Smoke alarms and indicators fitted .....	18

### (c) Domestic Air Pollution

It has been emphasised in previous reports that the nature of pollutants from domestic premises differs in some respects from pollutants produced by industry. The most significant



characteristics of domestic smoke are the low level of emission, the low temperature and tarry nature of the smoke and products of combustion. During the winter months when many householders are burning bituminous coal, the concentration of smoke in the atmosphere is normally three times that experienced during the summer months. During adverse conditions of temperature dispersal of this smoke is greatly hindered, and the householders suffer the worst effects from the pollution which they themselves have created. The extraction of coal from the earth is one of the essential industries upon which our nation's economy has been founded and, despite the present glut of house coal, it should be remembered that in terms of national assets coal is a relatively scarce commodity. By products obtained from coal are most varied and valuable and these considerations in themselves should be sufficient to emphasise the futility of burning coal wastefully. In many domestic appliances today the householder using bituminous coal only obtains the benefit of one-tenth of its heating value and, at the same time, is adding to the smoke-laden atmosphere of our built-up areas.

For a period of four years local authorities have been in a position to reduce the worst evils of domestic smoke by the creation of smoke control areas. The Department's efforts in this direction have been delayed owing to lack of unanimity as to the desirability of domestic smoke control, but at the end of the year under review a detailed survey of the initial smoke control area was almost complete. The detailed information obtained from the survey will enable the Health Committee to recommend the making by the Town Council of a Smoke Control Order. As from the 1st September, 1959, the tenancy agreements concerning the use of smokeless fuels in post-war Council houses and flats was brought into full operation and, consequently, domestic smoke within the Borough is estimated to have been reduced by almost 10 per cent.

#### **(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS**

##### **(a) Standard of Existing Property**

The general condition of the majority of the 18,560 dwelling-houses which were occupied at the end of 1959 is satisfactory. Many of the dwellinghouses are of modern construction and are provided with suitable amenities, whilst a large proportion of older properties are reasonably suitable for habitation and comply with byelaw standards. Already 117 of the worst houses have been declared unfit or even closed or demolished.

Surveys of housing conditions undertaken during the year indicate some 800 dwellinghouses are sub-standard and will require statutory action during the ensuing 10 years. Un-



desirable housing conditions also exist in certain larger houses which are sub-let and where the main overcrowding problem is found. Of the 1,303 families on the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation many are sub-tenants in these houses let in lodgings.

**(b) Repairs to Dwellinghouse Property**

The conservation of dwellinghouse property is one of the important duties of the Department and during the year 3,391 visits were made in respect of 1,763 houses. These visits secured the execution of essential repairs and are calculated to prevent the deterioration of dwellinghouse property. The helpful influence of the Rent Act in preserving fit dwellinghouses continued during the year and the introduction of "Standard Grants" in cases where amenities are below modern standards has resulted in further progress. The following table indicates that action in connection with the Rent Act, 1957, has now passed its peak in relation to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair. It is obvious, however, that the value of the statute will continue to be felt as the state of repair of a dwellinghouse is linked to the permitted rent which is chargeable to a tenant.

**Applications for Certificates of Disrepair**

	1958	1959
Applications by tenants .....	144	24
Decisions not to issue .....	—	2
Decisions to issue .....	144	22
Undertakings given by landlords .....	109	19
Undertakings refused by Local Authority	—	—
Certificates issued .....	43	5

**Applications for Cancellation**

Applications by landlords .....	19	3
Objections by tenants .....	3	—
Decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections .....	—	—
Certificates cancelled .....	18	5

**(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings**

By the early part of the year many of the worst properties had been declared unfit, some had been closed and demolished and re-housing of the families to be displaced was awaited in the declared clearance areas. At the request of the Minister of Housing and Local Government a further five years programme of unfit houses considered suitable for clearance has



been prepared. This contains 414 premises in the Cornbrook and Clifford Wards. A phased time-table of representations has been agreed in order to permit the orderly redevelopment of the areas in question. Final proposals will necessitate a further five-year programme comprising some 400 houses to complete the two schemes of redevelopment.

## **(5) OTHER FACTORS IN ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**

The Department is concerned with the promotion of environmental hygiene in many spheres of daily living and undertakes visits and inspections in relation to the health and welfare of the general public. The following spheres of activity are under constant review in addition to the duties already described in connection with general inspections, food control, reduction of air pollution and improvement of housing conditions.

### **(a) Control of Prescribed Premises**

Routine visits to shops and offices during the year in connection with the health and comfort of shop and office workers numbered 127. The standard of amenity required by the Department in such premises is usually forthcoming, and, in the case of new shops and offices, the standards of design usually exceed the presumptive standard. Routine duties in relation to closing hours, Sunday trading and the employment of shop assistants were continued during the year. Furthermore, 15 visits were made to cinemas within the Borough where the usual satisfactory standards of hygiene and amenity were maintained. From the 15 visits made it was clear that any defects which arise are given prompt attention.

There are 25 schools within the district and during the period under review 38 visits were made in relation to sanitary accommodation, drainage, yard surfaces, washing accommodation and the facilities for taking meals. The schools generally reached a good standard, and any defects which require to be reported to the Borough Education Officer are given early attention.

Inspection of factories with mechanical power is restricted to sanitary accommodation, and, for the purpose of checking these amenities, 164 visits were made. Other visits included 16 inspection of workplaces where mechanical power is not employed and 24 visits to building sites where large constructional works were in progress.



The number of offensive trades on the register remained the same as the previous year. Fat melting is carried on in two premises and gut scraping in a third. Sixty-five routine visits to ensure compliance with bye-law requirements were made during the year, but no special action was found to be necessary.

Tents, vans and sheds also called for supervision in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936. Although no licences to station caravans were issued during the year, 17 visits were made to inspect caravans which were stationed for short periods, in some cases in connection with the erection of buildings, or, in other cases, to secure their removal from vacant plots of land.

**(b) Drainage**

The inspection and testing of drainage systems represents an important aspect of the preservation of sanitary circumstances and, during the year, 1,638 drainage inspections and tests to both new and existing drains were undertaken. In almost all cases where notices were served calling for the repair or reconstruction of defective drains the work was carried out without delay. Statutory action, however, had to be taken in relation to 43 defective drains and 10 instances of defective sanitary fittings. In all cases where the commencement of work was delayed beyond the time allowed by abatement notices, the work was carried out in default and the expenditure thus incurred was re-charged to the owners of the property.

In addition to separate private drains, action was called for in relation to combined drains serving two or more premises. In these circumstances, the duty of maintaining and repairing such combined drains (where constructed before 1st October, 1937) falls upon the Local Authority. It was found necessary during the year to cleanse and repair combined drains in respect of 93 blocks of property, involving the expenditure of £1,087 3s. 0d. which was subsequently apportioned between the various owners deriving benefit from the combined drains.

**(c) Pest Control**

Household pests, notably cockroaches, bed bugs, fleas and ants, were again the subject of attack by the Department. During the year these household pests were detected in 162 dwellinghouses and appropriate treatment was undertaken to disinfest the premises. Evidence of infestations were detected upon routine visits or following complaints, and, in some instances, upon the routine inspection of the homes of applicants on the Council's waiting list for housing accom-



modation. The houses and contents in all cases are adequately treated in advance of removal to new accommodation. In addition, by arrangement with the Estates Manager, all Council houses and flats which become vacant are subject to inspection for evidence of vermin infestation. Not only are all necessary treatments supervised by the Inspectorate, but personal interviews with the tenants are used as a means of health education in order to prevent re-infestation.

The duty of ensuring that the district is kept free from rats and mice is laid upon the Council by virtue of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The control of these pests continues to be one of real importance in order to prevent damage to property, destruction and waste of food-stuffs and to obviate the possibility of serious infection. Adequate repressive measures were continued during the year both in respect of infestations on the surface of land and within buildings. The volume of work necessary to deal with surface infestations is indicated in the following table:—

#### SURFACE INFESTATION

Type of Property	Premises Treated	Number of Inspections	Rats Killed	Mice Killed
Local Authority .....	42	138	118	84
Dwelling Houses .....	169	598	52	267
Agricultural Land .....	10	12	—	53
Industrial Premises.....	930	1,685	228	1,805
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>1,151</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2,209</b>

In addition to the measures taken to combat surface infestations, it has been found in practice that treatments of the sewerage system at six monthly intervals are most effective in reducing the rodent population. Over the years extensive guidance has been furnished by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and continued assistance is afforded from this quarter and also from the regular meetings of the Rodent Control Advisory Committee for South-East Lancashire. Further success in reducing the known area of infestation within the sewers was achieved by means of the prolonged baiting technique. A comparison of the treatments undertaken during March and September with those of the previous year indicates that the problem has now been reduced to almost negligible proportions.

## SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS

	1958		1959	
	March	September	March	September
Total Number of Manholes .....	1,991	1,991	1,991	1,994
Number of Manholes Baited .....	68	41	62	142
Number of Manholes showing pre-bait take .....	15	5	—	1
Number of Manholes showing complete pre-bait take .....	—	—	5	8

### (d) Public Safety

In the interests of public safety the Department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit, petroleum mixtures and carbide of calcium. During the year 258 inspections were made in relation to the testing of underground tanks, the repair and renewal of fittings and the general supervision of storage installations. Storage licences were issued in respect of installations in 169 separate premises, and the appropriate licence fees amounted to £129 10s. 0d.

Administration of the Explosives Act and Regulations resulted in the registration of 81 shop premises for the sale of fireworks. Retailers were notified prior to November by means of a circular letter of the requirements of the Regulations and the various conditions which apply to the sale and display of fireworks and shop goods. No applications were received during the year for licences to store explosives.

The licensing and supervision of hackney carriages continued during 1959 when facilities for examination of these vehicles were again afforded by Broadbent (Motors) Ltd. By virtue of the annual inspection and examination, the vehicles were maintained in sound and roadworthy condition and 16 licences to ply for hire within the Borough were issued. The practice of issuing special licences to ply for hire from the three sports arenas was continued to ensure an adequate taxi service on the occasions of cricket and football matches and greyhound racing meetings. Special licences were granted in respect of 62 taxis licensed elsewhere than in Stretford and special drivers' licences were granted to 64 drivers.



### (e) Collection and Disposal of House Refuse

The quantity of house refuse removed from the vicinity of dwellinghouses during the year exceeded 18,000 tons, which serves to emphasize the importance of this service in order to maintain hygienic conditions. The task system of collection again ensured satisfactory frequency of removal in that every dwellinghouse received 52 visits in the course of the year and many shops and small commercial premises received a twice weekly collection of trade refuse. Collection time lost on account of statutory holidays was made up during the same week by dint of overtime working on the Saturday. During the year 1,874 dustbins were issued by the Department to renew unserviceable receptacles, and this added to the smooth working of collection and was instrumental in preventing injury to the workmen.

Mechanised controlled tipping was continued during the year with satisfactory results. The constructional work has so far permitted the development at the finished level of a cricket ground covering some four acres and a site for permanent allotments to release building land elsewhere. The severance of a small portion of the land available for tipping by the construction of the Stretford/Eccles Bypass has been turned to good account. It is anticipated that the severed portion will provide a very satisfactory outlet for surplus material from the reconstruction of the sewage works, and, thereafter, the remainder of the land will be reclaimed by the tipping of builders' refuse.

### (f) Recovery of Salvage

The following quantities of salvage were recovered during the calendar year and represents a useful addition not only to animal feeding stuffs but also to the raw materials required for the manufacture of board for packaging :—

Material	Weight			Income		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste .....	299	4	2	1,031	8	0
Mixed Waste .....	246	10	1	1,848	16	5
Newsprint .....	22	3	0	192	5	6
Fibreboard .....	99	2	1	941	11	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>597</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>£4,014</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

(g) **Public Mortuary**

On 82 occasions during the year bodies were admitted to the Public Mortuary upon the directions of the Lancashire Constabulary, and the records show the following certified causes of death :—

Cause of Death	Number of occasions when Mortuary used
Natural Causes .....	66
Accidental Death:—	
Fractured skull .....	2
Fractured spine .....	1
Multiple injuries .....	2
Heart disease .....	1
	—
Misadventure:—	6
Fractured skull .....	1
Coal gas poisoning .....	1
	—
Suicide:—	2
Coal gas poisoning .....	3
Hanging .....	1
Drowning .....	1
	—
Open Verdict:—	5
Coal gas poisoning .....	1
Stillborn .....	1
Asphyxiation .....	1
	—
	3
Total	82

(6) **STAFF**

Your staff of Public Health Inspectors remained unchanged during the year, and, accordingly, the work has proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. It was necessary, however, to recruit shorthand typists to replace both members of the staff who left the Department on retirement or marriage. The newly recruited members of the staff have more than justified their selection by the reliable manner in which their work has been undertaken.

Towards the end of the year authority was obtained to appoint a Technical Officer for duties in relation to domestic smoke control, and it is anticipated that this part of the work will be expanded during the forthcoming year.



Throughout the year under review I have received ready and willing assistance from officers in other departments, and, particularly, from my colleagues in the Health Department. The unfailing loyalty of the staff to the aims of the Department and the understanding attitude of members of the Health Committee have again made possible a satisfactory report of the year's achievements.

Throughout the year under review I have benefited greatly and with assistance from officers in other departments and agencies. From my colleagues in the Health Department the meeting beyond the call to the scene of the health and the maintenance of the health of the community. Health Committee have again made possible a satisfactory report of the year's achievement.

Category of Work	Number of Patients Treated
Cholera	12
Dysentery	45
Malaria	180
Typhoid	30
Smallpox	5
Scarlet fever	10
Measles	25
Whooping cough	15
Infantile paralysis	3
Diphtheria	8
Polio	2
Other	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>

The Health Department has been very busy during the year and has treated a large number of patients. The total number of patients treated is 335, which is a record for this year. The most common diseases treated are Malaria (180), Dysentery (45), and Cholera (12). The Health Department has also treated a number of other diseases, including Typhoid, Smallpox, Scarlet fever, Measles, Whooping cough, Infantile paralysis, Diphtheria, and Polio. The Health Department has also treated a number of other diseases, including Cholera, Dysentery, Malaria, Typhoid, Smallpox, Scarlet fever, Measles, Whooping cough, Infantile paralysis, Diphtheria, and Polio.