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URMSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

**1964**

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



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U R M S T O N      U R B A N      D I S T R I C T      C O U N C I L

Chairman of the Council 1964-65

Councillor A.R.Coupe, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964-65

Chairman: Councillor A.G.Lowe

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R.E.Salthouse

Councillors:-

Rev.E.Calland	A.R.Coupe
G.H.Carnall	Mrs.R.V.Royle-Higginson,J.P.
F.Cooper	F.N.Sutherland
L.Collier	C.Taylor

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

\*W. WOOD, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

\*F. G. V. RUMSEY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

\*A. R. SHAWCROSS, M.A.P.H.I.  
B. HANNA, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 31.8.64)  
R. J. S. FEELY (Pupil)

\* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

Smoke Control Assistants:

E. G. STONEHOUSE (Senior Assistant)  
J. A. ELSON  
H. L. HASLAM

Clerks:

G. W. BLAKE, A.C.I.S., (Chief Clerk)  
E. MARGERISON  
(MRS.) M. M. BULL  
(MISS) L. M. CLOSE (Commenced 10.8.64)



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1964

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urmston Urban District Council

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1964.

Population

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the district at mid-year 1964 at 43,050, showing a decrease of 70 on the estimated population for 1963 and a population slightly below the census return of 1961, which was 43,068. This estimated decrease is rather difficult to reconcile with the increased birth rate over recent years and the housing development which has taken place in the district since 1961.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 848 compared with 858 during the previous year, and of the live births registered 416 were male and 432 female.

The adjusted birth rate per thousand of the estimated population at 18.7 was slightly above the national average for England and Wales which was 18.4.

Out of the total of 848 live births 38 were illegitimate, which shows no great change from previous years, and expressed as a percentage of all live births at 4.5 per cent compares favourably with the average rate for urban areas throughout the country.

### Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate for 1964 was 18.9 per thousand live births which is slightly better than the average rate for England and Wales, which was 20 per thousand live births. A total of sixteen infants under one year old died during the year, twelve of the deaths occurring during the first four weeks of life.

### Death Rate

The adjusted death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 13.2 which was slightly above the rate for England and Wales at 11.3 per thousand.

During the year 452 deaths were registered, 244 males and 208 females.

The statistical analysis of the causes of death contained in the report once again emphasises the contribution made by diseases of the cardio-vascular system and cancer to the general mortality rate. Approximately half (227) of all deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and of these coronary artery disease accounted for 91 deaths, sixty of them men. The mortality rate from coronary artery occlusion continues to rise each year, which I suppose is not unexpected in a predominantly middle class population at which the disease seems to strike most severely.

Cancer was responsible for 107 deaths, where the most frequent site of the disease was again the respiratory system. Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the cause of death in 24 cases an increase of two over the figure for 1963, and eight over that for the previous year. The incidence of this disease continues its upward trend and there does not appear to be anything further to add to what has been said in earlier annual reports regarding this tragic self-inflicted disease. The evidence that cigarette smoking is the main factor in the causation of the disease continues to accumulate from many sources throughout the world, and every effort is being made through the health education staff to bring this to the notice of the public in general and the adolescent in particular.



Fourteen deaths occurred as a result of accidents, eight of them connected with motor vehicles.

Seven suicides were registered during the year.

#### Infectious Diseases

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 674 but the only disease to reach epidemic proportions was measles, which accounted for 607 cases.

Again it is gratifying to report that there was no case of poliomyelitis or diphtheria reported in the district during the year which is certainly attributable to the effectiveness of the immunisation campaigns against these infections. With the absence of the disease from the community it becomes increasingly difficult to persuade the unthinking and apathetic parent to see that the young child is adequately protected.

It would be tragic if we have to wait for an outbreak of disease, with its attended distress, and often lifelong handicaps, before certain parents realise their parental duty. There is very little excuse for the failure to have any child immunised since free facilities are available either from the family practitioner or at any child welfare clinic.

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 of the valuable co-operation received from other departments.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I offer my sincere thanks for their support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area (Statute Acres).....	4,799
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population mid 1964.....	43,050
(Census, 1961).....	43,068
(Census, 1951).....	39,237
Occupied Houses at 31st December, 1964.....	13,994
Unoccupied Houses at 31st December, 1964.....	226
Total.....	14,220
Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied (Census 1961)	13,903
Persons per Acre.....	8.9
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961)	14,040
Rateable Value (31st December 1964).....	£2,834,755
Product of 1d Rate (31st March, 1965).....	£11,763



# VITAL STATISTICS 1964

## Live Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	398	412	810
Illegitimate.....	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>38</u>
Total...	<u>416</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>848</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted)... 18.7

## Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	6	10	16
Illegitimate.....	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total...	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births..... 23.0

Deaths..... 452

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted)..... 13.2

Respiratory Tuberculosis, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 0.07

Malignant neoplasm, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 2.51

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..... 1

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births..... 1.15

## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	7	8	15
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total...	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 18.9

## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	5	7	12
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total...	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 14.2

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	5	6	11
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total...	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 13.0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1964

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	3	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, (other sites)	30	28	58
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	41	63
Coronary disease, angina	60	31	91
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	5
Other heart disease	19	30	49
Other circulatory disease	11	8	19
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	11	8	19
Bronchitis	12	6	18
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	21	38
Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
All other accidents	3	3	6
Suicide	3	4	7
Total	244	208	452

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF DEATHS

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
under 1	8	8	16
1 -	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	3	-	3
25 - 44	10	6	16
45 - 54	14	8	22
55 - 64	57	27	84
65 - 74	68	42	110
75 and over	84	117	201
Total	244	208	452



INFANT MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1933	13	41	64
1934	21	46	59
1935	15	33	57
1936	22	47	59
1937	31	58	58
1938	14	26	53
1939	27	48	50
1940	24	45	55
1941	34	65	59
1942	34	63	49
1943	37	56	49
1944	37	49	46
1945	18	29	46
1946	21	30	43
1947	28	33	41
1948	20	29	34
1949	21	31	32
1950	13	21	29.8
1951	7	10	29.6
1952	11	21	27.6
1953	9	14	26.8
1954	22	35	25.5
1955	16	25	24.9
1956	22	34	23.8
1957	15	20	23.0
1958	11	16	22.5
1959	13	18.2	22.0
1960	15	19.9	21.7
1961	14	18.1	21.4
1962	22	26.5	21.4
1963	15	17.5	20.9
1964	16	18.9	20.0



# INFANT MORTALITY 1964

Causes of Death of Infants under One Year of Age

Cause of Death	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 year
Anoxia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Atelectasis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro- Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	12	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	16

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Number of Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1933	1	3.06	4.23
1934	1	2.11	4.41
1935	3	6.32	3.93
1936	3	6.10	3.81
1937	6	10.83	3.11
1938	1	1.79	3.08
1939	nil	-	2.93
1940	2	3.57	2.16
1941	1	1.85	2.23
1942	4	7.05	2.01
1943	2	2.93	2.29
1944	2	2.60	1.93
1945	nil	-	1.79
1946	nil	-	1.43
1947	1	1.18	1.17
1948	nil	-	1.02
1949	2	2.91	0.98
1950	1	1.57	0.86
1951	1	1.62	0.79
1952	nil	-	0.72
1953	nil	-	0.76
1954	nil	-	0.69
1955	1	1.55	0.64
1956	1	1.49	0.56
1957	nil	-	0.47
1958	1	1.42	0.43
1959	nil	-	0.38
1960	nil	-	0.39
1961	1	1.27	0.33
1962	nil	-	0.35
1963	1	1.15	0.28
1964	1	1.15	0.25

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1964

Site of Disease and Age at Death

Cancer (site)	At all ages (years)	At Ages (years)			
		0 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Bladder	3	-	-	1	2
Brain	3	-	-	3	-
Breast	8	-	2	3	3
Bronchus	24	-	-	13	11
Carcinomatosis	11	-	1	7	3
Cervix	2	-	1	1	-
Colon	9	-	-	4	5
Larynx	2	-	-	1	1
Liver	4	-	-	4	-
Ovary	3	-	-	2	1
Pancreas	6	-	-	2	4
Prostate	3	-	-	1	2
Rectum	9	1	1	5	2
Spine	2	-	-	-	2
Stomach	12	-	-	4	8
Thyroid	1	-	-	1	-
Uterus	5	1	-	1	3
Totals	107	2	5	53	47



## Water Supply

This is supplied by the Manchester Corporation and the quality is excellent and the quantity sufficient. One bacteriological and two chemical examinations were carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory in each instance.

## Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations

The number of examinations carried out during the year was 492 made up as follows:-

Milk:-	
Methylene Blue Test.....	14
Phosphatase Test.....	15
Turbidity Test.....	5
Typhoid, Salmonella, Staph.aureus test.....	1
Ice-Cream.....	39
Pork.....	1
Orange Cordial.....	1
Faeces.....	386
Swimming Bath Water (Bacteriological)	10
- do - (Chemical).....	11
Drinking Water (Bacteriological)	1
- do - (Chemical).....	2
Water (Tea Urns) (Chemical).....	5

## Drainage and Sewerage

The sewage from Davyhulme is received and treated at the sewage disposal works of the Manchester Corporation at Rivers Lane, Davyhulme. Sewage from Urmston and Flixton is received at the Urmston Council's sewage works at Irlam Road, Flixton, where it is treated prior to discharge into the Manchester Ship Canal.

During the year good progress has been maintained on the modernisation of Flixton sewage works and work on the construction of the Urmston-Flixton relief sewer and the Trafford Park re-sewerage scheme has been completed.

A new pumping station at Kingsway Park has been constructed and put into operation.



A number of stoppages in sewers and surface water drains have been cleared and a considerable amount of cleansing work has been carried out.

With the continuing drive of the Mersey River Authority for cleaner rivers additional trade effluents are being discharged into the Council's sewers resulting in a large increase in the work of sewage disposal.

The usual measures of cleansing and the removal of obstructions from water courses have been carried out during the year.

#### Swimming Baths

The Council owns a modern indoor baths consisting of a swimming pool, slipper baths, showers and dressing halls for both sexes. The capacity of the swimming pool is 180,000 gallons and it accommodates comfortably about one hundred and eighty bathers at any one time. Six samples of water from the swimming pool were submitted for chemical analysis at intervals during the year and the results in each case showed the water to be quite safe for bathing purposes.

#### Schools

There are eighteen maintained and two private schools in the district and all are provided with modern type sanitary conveniences.

#### Sanitary Accommodation (end of 1964)

No. of Middens.....	Nil
" " Privy Closets.....	Nil
" " Pail Closets.....	6
" " Dry Ashpits (excluding middens)...	Nil
" " Movable Ashbins for Refuse.....	14,910
" " Trough Closets.....	Nil
" " Waste-water Closets.....	13
" " Fresh-water Closets.....	14,520
" " Houses on Water Carriage System...	14,220



## Factories

Visits are made to factories by the public health inspectors in relation to the provision and proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences in mechanical factories and also in respect of cleanliness, drainage of floors, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in non-mechanical factories. Details of the action taken under this heading are given in the tables on page sixteen.

There were twenty outworkers recorded during the year under section 133 of the Act, all of whom were engaged in the making of wearing apparel. All outworkers' premises were visited by the public health inspectors and found to be satisfactory.

## Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined and provides for the registration of premises where such filling materials are used and for the licensing of premises used for manufacturing or storage of rag flock. Powers are given to local authorities for inspection of premises and sampling of materials. At the end of the year the number of registered premises was two.

There are no premises licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

## Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 has the purpose of securing necessary care and attention for persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. If the Medical Officer of Health certifies such action to be necessary the local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the removal of such a person to a hospital or other suitable place.

The powers conferred are used only as a last resort after sympathetic persuasion has failed and official action was not necessary during the year.



# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## PART I

### Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	4	1	Nil	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	140	65	3	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	14	14	Nil	Nil
Total	158	80	3	Nil

### Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of Cases				Occu- piers prose- cuted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (Sec.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (Sec.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	Nil	3	Nil

## H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Council	37	Nil
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	55	Nil

Total number of Council-owned dwellings at end of year 2,268

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).....	196
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.....	443
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.....	113
(2) Dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonably expense of being rendered fit.....	56

### Clearance Areas

Number of dwelling houses demolished during the year:

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation.....	Nil
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	Nil
(c) Number of families displaced.....	Nil



Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas:-

(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.....	6
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	2
(c) Number of families displaced.....	1

Unfit Houses:-

(a) Number closed.....	Nil
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	Nil
(c) Number of families displaced.....	Nil

Unfit Houses Made Fit:-

(a) As a result of informal action by the Local Authority.....	39
(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice:-	
(i) By owners.....	12
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Housing Act 1957:-	
(i) By owners.....	Nil
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

Unfit Houses In Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation (Sections 48, 17(2), 46)..	Nil
Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Sections 34 or 53).....	Nil

Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.....	Nil
--	-----

Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc:-

Action during the year.....	Nil
-----------------------------	-----

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants

(a) Applications submitted to local authority.....	28
(b) Applications approved by local authority.....	24
(c) Work completed.....	27

## F O O D

### Food Sampling

The Lancashire County Council were the responsible authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the first three months of the year. During that period a total of 63 samples was obtained, consisting of 41 samples of milk (8 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 22 others comprising:-

1 Fish paste	1 Lard
1 Mincemeat (brandy flavour)	1 Plain flour
1 Olive oil	1 Table jelly
1 Table jelly compound	1 Vinegar
2 Gelatine	1 Saccharin tablets.
1 Colouring material	1 Marzipan
1 Soup mixture, dried, (barley and mushroom)	1 Sweets (made with pure butter)
1 Biscuits	1 Shrimp salad
1 Compound vitamin tablets	1 Blackcurrant health drink with Vitamin C
1 Margarine	1 Ginger pudding
1 Bacon	

The County Analyst gave adverse reports on the following samples:

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Soup mixture, dried	Labelling offence.	Importer's attention drawn to labelling.
1 Sweets, made with pure butter	Butter fat only 3%. Should not be less than 4%.	Vendor and manufact- urer informed.
1 Biscuits	Contained approx. 1.1 gramme of biscuit crumb discoloured by 0.006 mgm. copper.	Complainant and manufacturer informed.
1 Shrimp salad	Labelling offence.	Importers notified.
1 Informal milk	Contained 0.02 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.



<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Ginger pudding	Lower part of pudding infested with fungus of the nature of Aspergillus Repens.	Complainant and packers interviewed.
1 Formal milk	Contained 0.02 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 Formal milk	- do -	- do -
1 Informal milk (Channel Islands)	Contained 0.02 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Dairy notified.
1 Informal milk	- do -	- do -

As from 1st April, 1964, the population of the urban district being in excess of 40,000, the Council took over from the Lancashire County Council the functions of a local authority under the adulteration provisions of the Act. In connection with the exercise of their functions the Council appointed the Public Analyst of the City of Salford as their public analyst, on a part-time basis, under Section 89 of the Act.

During the period of nine months, one hundred and eight samples were sent to the public analyst for examination and details of these are given in the tables on pages twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
FOOD:			
Butter	1	-	-
Cereal and Cereal Products	3	-	-
Cheese and Cheese Products	1	-	-
Chocolate Confectionery	1	-	-
Coffee and Coffee Products	2	-	-
Fats etc. other than Butter and Margarine	1	-	-
Fish Products, Canned	1	-	-
Flour Confectionery, other than Bread	3	-	-
Fritter Mix	1	-	-
Fruit, Canned	1	-	-
Ice-Cream	2	-	-
Ice Lollies	1	-	-
Margarine	2	-	-
Meat Products, Canned	5	-	-
Meat Products, Pies	6	6	100.0
Meat Products, Sausages	5	1	20.0
Milk, taken for Compositional Analysis	15	-	-
Milk, Others	4	1	25.0
Milk Products	1	-	-
Nuts and Nut Products	1	-	-
Oils	1	-	-
Preserves	5	-	-
Puddings	3	-	-
Sauces	3	-	-
Soft Drinks	7	-	-
Spices, Condiments and Herbs	5	-	-
Sugar, Syrup, etc.	4	-	-
Tea and Tea Products	1	1	100.0
Vegetable Products, Dried	1	-	-
Total Foods:	87	9	10.3



Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
DRUGS:			
Disprin Tablets	1	-	-
Hyoscine Hydrobromide Tablets, B.P.	1	1	100.0
Hypophosphites Compound Syrup	1	-	-
Iodine Compound Paint B.P.C.	1	1	100.0
Iodine Solution, Weak B.P.	1	-	-
Perforated Plastic Self-Adhesive Plaster	1	-	-
Pholcodine Linctus B.P.C.	1	-	-
Physostigmine Eye Drops	1	-	-
Pilocarpine Eye Drops	1	-	-
Piperazine Adipate Tablets, B.P.	1	-	-
Piperazine Phosphate Tablets, B.P.	1	-	-
Potassium Chloride Tablets, B.P.	1	1	100.0
Prednisolone Tablets, B.P.	1	-	-
Sodium Bicarbonate	1	-	-
Soluble Compound Codeine Tablets, B.P.	1	-	-
Spirit of Sal Volatile	1	-	-
Waterproof Self-Adhesive Plaster	1	-	-
Zinc Ointment	1	-	-
Zinc Oxide Plaster B.P.C.	1	1	100.0
Zinc, Starch and Talc Dusting Powder	1	-	-
Zinc and Castor Oil B.P.	1	-	-
Total Drugs:	21	4	19.0
TOTAL FOODS AND DRUGS:	108	13	12.0
MILK:			
The average composition of the fifteen milk samples was as follows:			
	<u>1964</u>	<u>Min. Requirements</u>	
Fat %	3.65	3.00	
Non-fatty Solids %	8.87	8.50	
Total Solids %	12.52	11.50	



The samples found to be adulterated or otherwise irregular are listed in the following table:

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Meat Pie	Contaminated with patch of mould.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide tablets B.P.	Irregular Label.	Vendor Interviewed.
Iodine Compound Paint	Dispensed in an incorrect container.	Vendor Interviewed.
Potassium Chloride tablets B.P.	The tablets failed the B.P. disintegration and clarity tests. Also label not in accordance with B.P.	Manufacturer and Pharmacist notified.
Zinc Oxide plaster B.P.C.	Did not comply with several of the B.P.C. labelling requirements.	Manufacturer notified.
Tea	Label did not state "Registered Trade Mark".	Manufacturer notified.
Pasty	Contained a relatively large piece of string.	Baker given severe warning.
Bottle of Milk (Complaint)	Contaminated with foreign matter which was found to be a mixture of mould growth and dirt.	Warning letter sent to offender.
Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 21.5%.	Formal sample to be taken.
Meat Pies Meat & Potato Pies Cornish Pasties Meat Pies	All these samples were deficient in meat compared with the Food Standards Committee recommendations for meat pies.	Manufacturers notified.

#### PRESERVATIVES:

Thirty-three samples were examined for preservatives comprising nine milks, one dried onions, two sugars, one double cream, one instant coffee, one malt vinegar, one custard powder, two ice creams, five sausages, two jam, two marmalade, two syrups, one cordial and three orange drinks.

None of these samples contravened the Regulations.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Acute Poliomyelitis

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis since 1933:-

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.	
1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	9	17
1948	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
1950	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	9
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1952	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
1953	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	4	11
1954	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4
1957	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2	-	5	11	8	3	2	37	68

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS										65 and over
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	
Dysentery	33	-	5	5	9	3	3	3	3	2	-	-
Measles	607	26	72	101	87	91	225	3	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	-	-	-	2	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - (respiratory)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	23	4	3	2	3	5	2	4	-	-	-	-
Total	680	30	80	108	101	100	237	11	6	3	3	1



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
NOTIFIED EACH MONTH DURING 1964

Month	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Total
January	-	-	-	27	27
February	28	8	1	5	42
March	30	1	-	-	31
April	6	1	2	-	9
May	-	2	1	-	3
June	2	1	-	-	3
July	21	5	-	-	26
August	33	1	3	1	38
September	21	3	-	-	24
October	97	-	2	-	99
November	183	1	1	-	185
December	186	-	1	-	187
Total	607	23	11	33	674

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) 1955-64

Disease	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever	11	2	7	13	18	13	27	45	51	48	23.5
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	1.3
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	-	2	23	5	11	15	20	21	4	9	11.0
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2
Dysentery	33	8	100	249	303	-	25	199	4	6	92.7
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	3	2.1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	4	-	1.0
Measles	607	765	62	801	238	346	447	852	235	862	521.5
Whooping Cough	23	8	1	7	77	64	6	64	76	170	49.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	.1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	2	20	5	19	92	77	21.6
Food Poisoning	-	4	10	51	-	2	1	6	-	-	7.4
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Total	674	789	206	1140	655	461	538	1214	471	1175	732.3



# TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1964

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 "	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
Total	6		1		3		Nil	

New Cases and Mortality - 1947-64

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1947	15	5	4	7	4	4	-	2
1948	17	10	3	5	5	4	-	1
1949	12	12	1	6	5	6	-	-
1950	13	6	-	2	6	-	2	-
1951	18	8	4	1	5	1	1	-
1952	16	5	2	1	6	2	-	-
1953	12	12	2	3	4	-	-	-
1954	11	7	-	4	4	1	1	-
1955	6	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
1956	13	6	1	-	6	1	-	-
1957	7	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
1958	9	5	-	2	1	-	-	-
1959	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	-
1960	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1961	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
1962	6	3	1	-	3	1	-	-
1963	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the  
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Urmston.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although staff shortages, particularly in the technical grades have caused considerable anxiety during the year, some routine inspectorial work having of necessity to be postponed, activities in other directions have proceeded fairly normally.

Domestic smoke control was again got under way, following the official confirmation in July of the Council's "Smoke Control Order No. 3", whilst in the industrial sector increasing attention was given to pollution arising in the Trafford Park area. In December a further Clean Air and Domestic Heating Exhibition organised by the department and opened by the Chairman of the Council, proved successful in stimulating interest in this very vital public health field.

The acquisition of full Food and Drugs powers by the Council considerably increased the responsibilities of your inspectorate in relation to the control and sampling of food, etc., and this work was carried out in close liaison with the authority's Public Analyst.

In the cleansing section, the man-power problem again proved to be the greatest obstacle to an all embracing and efficient service. Whilst in general a regular weekly collection of household wastes has been maintained, this only proved possible by supplementing the wages of workmen by way of a round clearance bonus. Whether these additional increments paid to employees over and above agreed negotiated rates are a complete answer to the problem of labour shortage is conjectural - but in these days of over-full employment - such a solution appears to be the only one of any practical significance.



May I again express my thanks to all who have assisted in the production of the following report, whether in the field or office, and for the help and interest of the Chairman and members of the Council's Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WOOD,  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

## THE INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS AND GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

### Complaints

At first sight the investigation and the resolving of complaints made by residents on an infinite variety of subjects, seems to the casual observer to be not only time-consuming but somewhat fruitless. These complaints, however, can comprise matters of major public health significance or to be seen as trivialities to all but the offended party. Large or small, significant or otherwise, the ventilation and resolution of these grievances to and by the appropriate officer of the Council acts as a safety valve and prevents minor frustrations assuming crisis dimensions.

In general, the number of complaints recorded by the department during the year has tended to increase, but the majority of these have been dealt with by the inspectorate informally, for it is only after protracted effort and negotiation that cases are reported to the Committee for statutory action. Recourse to a court of law is always regarded as the last extremity and never undertaken lightly.

Complaints of an objectionable odour arising from the drying of by-products of maize in the Trafford Park area of the district were again made forcibly by residents in the neighbouring districts of Eccles and Salford, and in spite of every effort by the department to find some solution these emanations have continued at greater or lesser intensity. Meetings between representatives of the Company in question and officers and members of the three local authorities concerned have been held at intervals without a great deal of success. It is felt that the considerable money and effort expended by the firm might preclude the orthodox approach, i.e. the service of a notice under the Public Health Act, but suggestions have now been made for a more radical approach which if approved by the legal representatives of the authorities concerned could be the means of finally resolving the problem.

The other major nuisance affecting areas of the district, that of the transportation and tipping of pulverised fuel dust, has now largely been eliminated, the Central Electricity Board having levelled, soiled and closed the two tipping sites which were in use last year.



## Inspection of the District

As laid down in statutory regulations, it is the duty of a public health inspector to inspect his district systematically and at intervals as the occasion requires, and to keep himself informed of the sanitary circumstances of the area.

The following tables, therefore, are important in that they summarise the outside work of your inspectors.

Nature of Complaint	Number Received	Confirmed
Accumulations	19	17
Animals, Poultry, etc.	20	16
Atmospheric Pollution (all sources)	12	10
Dirty Premises	4	3
Factories	5	5
Flooding	10	10
Food	23	14
Housing defects	56	46
Noise	9	5
Obstructed drains	90	87
Overcrowding	-	-
Other vermin	115	115
Rats and mice	172	89
Miscellaneous	28	16
Total	553	433

#### ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Notices served during the year comprised:-

Informal	Statutory
129	77

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

##### Urmston Urban District Council Act, 1935

Two vendors of ice-cream contravened section 122 of the above Act by sounding chimes on a vehicle on a Sunday, and fines were imposed.



## INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The total number of visits made by the Council's Public Health Inspectors for all purposes is set out below:-

Accumulations	57
Animals	129
Caravans, etc.	13
Drainage Work (New Buildings)	357
"    "    (Existing Buildings)	552
Dwelling Houses - re Complaints	657
re Overcrowding	2
re Infectious Diseases	225
re Dirty and Verminous	48
re Housing Acts	66
re Rent Act	20
re Improvement Grants	104
re Miscellaneous	49
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	23
Factories, (Mechanical, Non-Mechanical Outworkers' Work Places)	89
Food Premises	490
Food Examinations	611
Flooding of Cellars, etc.	40
Hairdressers	26
Ice-Cream Premises	28
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	44
Market Fairs, etc.	38
Mortuary	8
Noise	49
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises (Visits by Technical Assistant)	523
Petroleum	61
Public Cleansing - Council Refuse Tip	134
Other Visits	360
Private Tips	87
Council Transport (Refuse)	51
Public Conveniences	98
Licensed Premises, etc.	28
Rodent Control & Disinfestation	166
Sampling Visits	119
Sewers	30
Shops Act	16
Smoke Control & Atmospheric Pollution	446
Swimming Baths (Water Samples & General Visits)	38
Schools	5
Special Visits - Work in Progress, etc.	127
Towns Water Supply and Factory Supply	11
Miscellaneous	370
	<u>6,395</u>
Smoke Control Areas - Visits made by Survey Assistants	<u>6,549</u>
	<u>TOTAL 12,944</u>

## HOUSING

As has been said and reported on many occasions in the past, the generality of housing accommodation within the urban district is of a fairly high standard. The great preponderance of houses are either modern three-bedroomed semis erected between the wars, or the terraced type originating somewhat earlier in the century. Slum property as such has been eliminated and with the exception of individual houses, property of the kind usually associated with the demolition provisions of the Housing Act is largely non-existent.

It should not be inferred, however, that there are no areas within the district capable of improvement, although thorough going replanning and structural re-conditioning could not take place without a considerable expenditure of public money on purchase.

### Maintenance

This work was largely effected by virtue of the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts, minor matters being dealt with under the nuisance clauses of the former. Structural work and general re-conditioning was enforced under the latter.

### Improvement

The officers of the department co-operated closely with the Surveyor in the carrying out of work under the grant provisions of the Housing Acts. Within the limits imposed by staff shortages, every endeavour was made to advise and encourage owners and owner/occupiers to take advantage of this method of modernising their properties.

### Demolition

As previously stated the type of property ripe for demolition is not extensive, always subject to existing standards as to unfitness being continued.



The following gives factual data of work carried out during the period under review:-

Action taken but houses not demolished	24
Houses on original list of 1953 still requiring action	15
Houses added to list as result of July/August 1962 survey	12
Houses demolished	6
Families rehoused	3
Houses awaiting demolition following action by department	24
Number of (standard) improvement grant applications approved	27
Number of (discretionary) improvement grant applications approved	Nil
Houses in which defects were remedied as the result of formal or informal action	51

### HOUSING DEFECTS (Detailed Analysis)

Description	Out- standing 1963	Recorded	Remedied	Out- standing 1964
Ceiling Plaster	2	9	7	4
Dampness	12	36	23	25
Eavesgutters R.W.P's etc.	18	41	32	27
Fireplaces, Grates, etc.	-	3	2	1
Floors	6	15	14	7
Roofs	17	43	35	25
Sinks, Lavatory Basins, etc.	2	4	2	4
Walls (pointing etc.)	7	43	29	21
Walls, plaster	14	23	27	10
W.C.'s Soilpipes, etc.	4	21	10	15
Windows	39	87	55	71
Woodwork	6	17	8	15
Yards, Paths	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	8	21	24	5
Totals	135	363	268	230



The foregoing figures do not include defects found in dwellings inspected under the following heads:-

Rent Act 1957  
Improvement Grant Applications  
Clearance Areas

-----  
RENT ACT 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1st January - 31st December, 1964.

1. Number of applications for certificates.....	3
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates.....	Nil
3. Number of undertakings given by landlords.....	1
4. Number of undertakings refused by local authority....	Nil
5. Number of certificates issued.....	2
6. Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair.....	2
7. Certificates of Disrepair cancelled.....	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act

By and large food and drink sold within the district was of a satisfactory quality. Standards of handling, transport, and storage were reasonable, and such few incidents and deficiencies as occurred were dealt with by a seasonable warning which had the desired result.

During the year, an outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen had repercussions throughout practically every district in the country. The implicated food - corned beef of Argentinian origin - was fairly widely distributed in Urmston, and for some weeks inspectors of the department were engaged tracing and withdrawing from sale the contaminated packs.

In April the Council became the authority for purposes of the Food and Drugs Act. Those provisions of the Act, previously the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council, were transferred, and since then sampling of various food and drugs has been carried out locally. Prior to the transfer the Council appointed Mr.G.S.Meadows, City Analyst, Salford, to act on their behalf for purposes of the Act.

A report of the work done, samples obtained, with the resultant analyses, is contained within the body of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### Food Hygiene

The statutory regulations made by the Ministry of Health have been brought into effect, and for purposes of these detailed inspections of all shops, stalls, etc., retailing or handling food-stuffs have been carried out as frequently as possible.

#### Food Preparation and Manufacture

Under the provisions of the Urmston Urban District Council Act, 1935, sixteen premises are registered for fish frying and twenty-three for the manufacture of cooked meats, etc.

So far as practicable regular inspections were made at the two large meat processing plants situated within the district, one of which is primarily engaged in the production of meat pies and is a comparatively new establishment, the other, whose business is concerned with the processing and canning of meat, vegetables, cereals, etc., is an old established concern in a very large way of business. The latter Company has worldwide connections and following inspection the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the certification of consignments of food for export. Trouble occasionally arises as the premises of the Company are situated in a closely built-up residential area, and although it must be admitted that conditions under which processing of food is undertaken are not completely perfect, the basic cause of complaints is the situation of the factory rather than faults arising from processing and manufacture.



The following table indicates the quantity of meat used by the firm during the year, which was subject to scrutiny before canning:-

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>			
Beef:				
Forequarters				2992
Hindquarters				1151
	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.
Boneless Beef	2320	3	3	17
Pork	45	16	1	14
Lamb and Mutton	16	0	3	8
Ox Tails	16	7	1	9
Kidney	31	14	1	15

#### Cold Store, Trafford Park

One of the largest cold storage units in the region is sited in the district, and is closely associated with the docks. After food is discharged from vessels in Manchester and Salford, large quantities of foodstuffs from practically every country in the world are conveyed to these premises for retention and distribution. Inspections and if necessary sampling are carried out as frequently as necessary.

#### Food Hawkers

Under the provision of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, twelve hawkers of foodstuffs and associated storage premises were registered with the authority.

One additional application was received during the year.

#### Slaughtering Facilities

There is no slaughterhouse at present in operation within the Urban District, and no slaughtering of cattle, sheep or pigs took place during the year. In connection with the food factory previously reported upon however some thousands of eight-week-old broiler chickens are killed and dressed each week and your Inspectors carry out the supervision as necessary during the operations.

The bulk of fresh meat consumed is imported from outside areas - the Manchester Abattoirs being the major point of origin, although one Flixton butcher owns and operates a slaughterhouse in the Cheshire area from which he draws his supplies.

#### Food Condemnation

The following table gives details of foodstuffs which were the subject of voluntary surrender during the year. No official seizures were made, nor was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

	<u>Quantities</u>			
	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.
Meat	-	1	1	1
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	-	1	1	20
Canned Meats	-	5	1	14
Fish	-	-	-	7
Other Foods	3	4	0	14
	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

In addition to the above 1,418 packets of frozen foods were voluntarily surrendered and condemned.



## Food Premises

There are 347 food premises in the area comprising the following:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	72
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	35
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry game, etc.)	2
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	35
Bakers and Confectioners	23
Fried Fish Shops	16
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	42
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	88
Others	34

The number of food premises registered are as under:-

Type of Business	Legislation under which registration effected	Number at 31.12.64.
Manufacturer or dealer in ice-cream	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 89	116
Fish Fryer	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935	16
Manufacturer of Sausages and cooked meats	Section 87	23
Food Hawkers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938 Section 115	12

## Control of Milk Supplies

Under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary sampling of milk supplies has been carried out, and the Public Analyst's assessment of these is contained in one part of the Medical Officer of Health's report.

Samples were also obtained and submitted for examination in an endeavour to ensure that the processing of milk supplies had been effective. The findings on these samples are set out as under:-

BIOLOGICAL (T.B.)			METHYLENE BLUE			PHOSPHATASE			TURBIDITY		
No.	Pos.	Neg.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.
Nil	-	-	14	13	1	15	15	-	5	5	-

## Ice-Cream

The number of samples of ice-cream obtained and submitted for examination and the Public Health Laboratory's assessment is as follows:-

NUMBER OF SAMPLES	METHYLENE BLUE PROVISIONAL GRADE			
	1	2	3	4
39	37	2	-	-



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### Domestic

The work in connection with the Council's programme of domestic smoke control continued at a reasonable speed, but there was not however that sense of urgency amongst those householders concerned which the department could have desired. A number of factors may have been the cause of this seeming inertia, not the least of which was the greater cost of work and appliances, the amount of domestic upheaval involved and the strain being placed on a small body of contractors when the enlargement of their complement of workmen was next to impossible.

The staff of the smoke control section have been fully occupied with the tasks of survey, installation and approval of domestic heating appliances in projected and confirmed smoke control areas, and in the last few weeks of the year were largely responsible for the organisation of a further Clean Air and Domestic Heating Exhibition. This latter effort proved to be very worthwhile, serving to create some interest where before there was apathy, and encouraging the hope that the Council's comprehensive scheme of smoke control can achieve the desired result.

### Industrial

The Council's prior approval has been given in seven cases to the modification and/or installation of new boiler plant during the year.

### General

The Joint Standing Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution (region South-West of Manchester) continued its work during the year. It becomes increasingly apparent that this type of co-operation between neighbouring authorities is vital in any concerted attack on what is without doubt the most important public health problem still unresolved.

# ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Tons per square mile per month  
1964/1963

	Bowfell Road Flixton		Ashburton Chemical Works Trafford Park	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
January ...	12.81	10.91	36.65	49.47
February ...	11.00	7.16	26.81	20.98
March ...	17.79	17.62	44.49	40.64
April ...	13.89	14.35	50.48(a)	29.47
May ...	15.57	13.83	32.32	-
June ...	11.06	16.00	27.29	36.72
July ...	14.78	15.69	36.83	41.82
August ...	14.37	11.60	29.95	32.01
September...	13.64	14.12	54.08(b)	37.26
October ...	16.28	12.00	42.70	36.81
November ...	19.87	16.72	54.50	34.43
December ...	26.54	10.54	35.51	28.06

(a) Bottle contained some rust

(b) Bottle contained gritty matter



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
expressed as mgms SO<sub>2</sub>/day/100 cm<sup>2</sup>  
Monthly Results 1964/1963

Month	STATIONS					
	Bowfell Road		Sewage Works Davyhulme		Barton Power Station	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
January	2.65	1.57	3.69	7.18	4.78	10.31
February	2.43	3.20	4.06	5.27	4.44	6.72
March	3.09	1.84	4.90	3.20	5.88	3.65
April	1.67	2.27	2.30	3.29	2.79	5.09
May	1.61	1.24	2.48	2.16	3.93	3.14
June	0.91	1.50	1.58	2.29	2.39	3.77
July	0.80	0.65	1.31	1.05	1.34	1.33
August	0.82	0.72	1.42	1.32	1.73	1.40
September	0.97	1.05	1.72	1.77	1.90	2.03
October	1.78	1.35	2.90	2.00	2.96	2.11
November	2.87	1.93	4.44	2.77	5.45	3.70
December	2.55	3.03	4.35	4.79	5.37	4.80

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO<sub>2</sub>  
Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre  
1964/1963

1. Site: Edward Wood Company, Limited, Trafford Park.

Month	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)
January	321	450	1080	1176	48	168	502	538	1228	988	151	175
February	275	405	840	972	28	148	396	546	746	829	241	245
March	200	200	372	616	88	Nil	336	387	490	665	192	111
April	110	160	260	632	48	4	342	297	490	547	115	111
May	68	89	184	256	16	32	302	218	529	408	166	52
June	45	65	68	144	16	8	254	139	521	264	111	30
July	48	93	128	300	4	36	227	164	381	291	101	46
August	61	97	212	368	Nil	28	216	171	428	329	62	75
September	94	209	300	608	28	48	320	302	484	618	169	130
October	263	117	752	340	60	20	397	342	783	506	179	207
November	272	195	900	588	48	32	533	388	2210	647	242	215
December	412	370	1292	1996	64	40	457	500	1281	1830	201	207

A = Average  
H = Highest  
L = Lowest

{ a } = 1964  
      { b } = 1963



DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO<sub>2</sub>  
Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre  
1964/1963

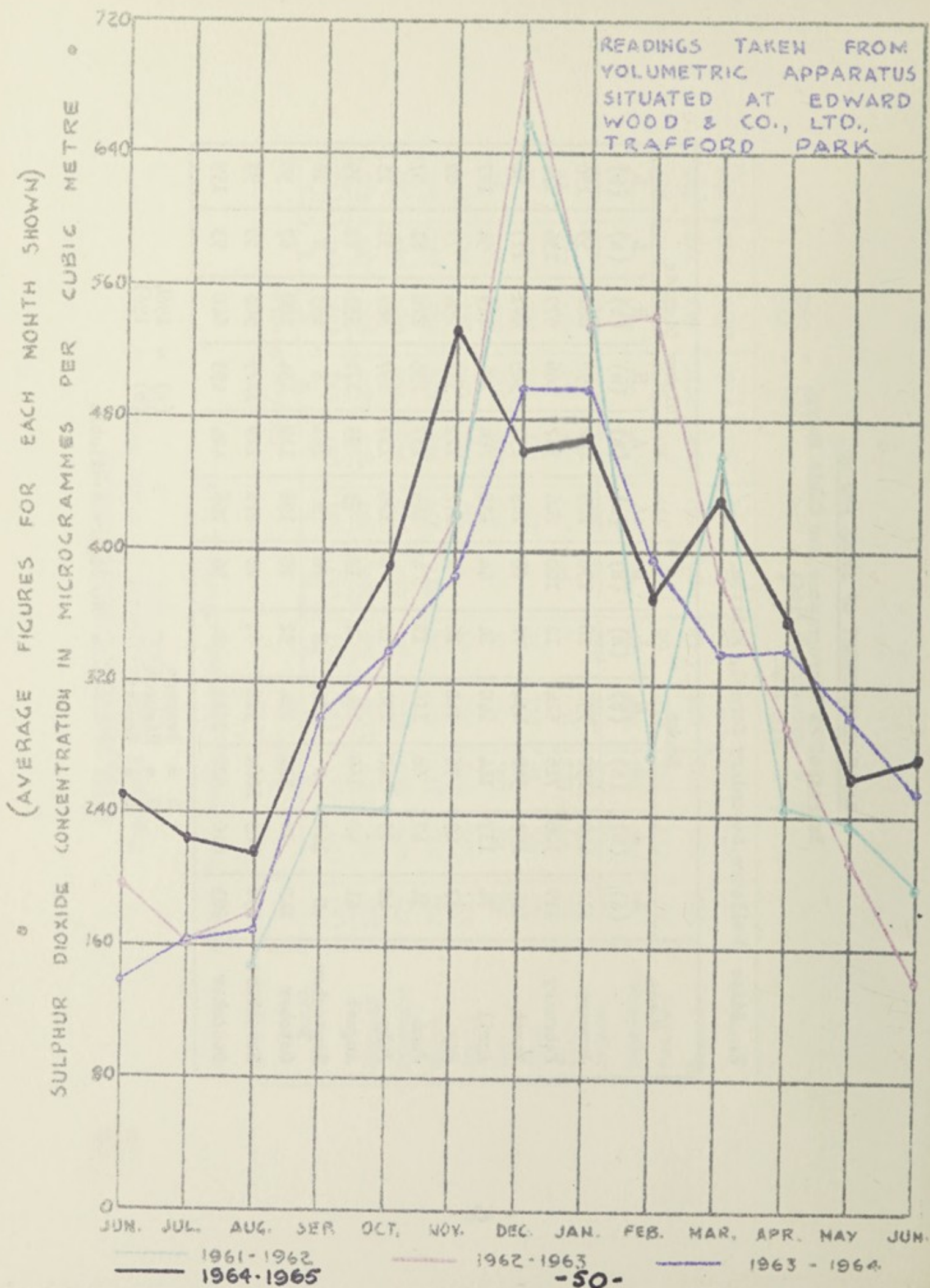
2. Site: Wellacre Secondary School, Flixton.

Month	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)	A (a)	A (b)	H (a)	H (b)	L (a)	L (b)
January	310	440	1192	936	28	136	285	442	598	882	59	136
February	219	306	716	524	12	100	246	337	466	579	136	174
March	194	159	302	434	72	28	249	257	345	491	117	50
April	74	117	144	240	24	44	138	284	284	449	54	127
May	37	49	76	140	16	4	172	122	336	254	77	62
June	34	47	68	116	12	4	145	137	235	226	61	57
July	40	73	140	296	12	6	120	117	197	389	31	15
August	41	42	168	164	4	12	73	93	172	353	12	19
September	N	142	N	488	N	26	N	151	N	693	N	18
October	242	78	512	284	52	28	198	119	454	208	67	50
November	250	183	1064	928	62	20	271	229	1175	503	55	93
December	281	820	620	2011	24	56	266	424	493	640	93	139

A = Average  
H = Highest  
L = Lowest

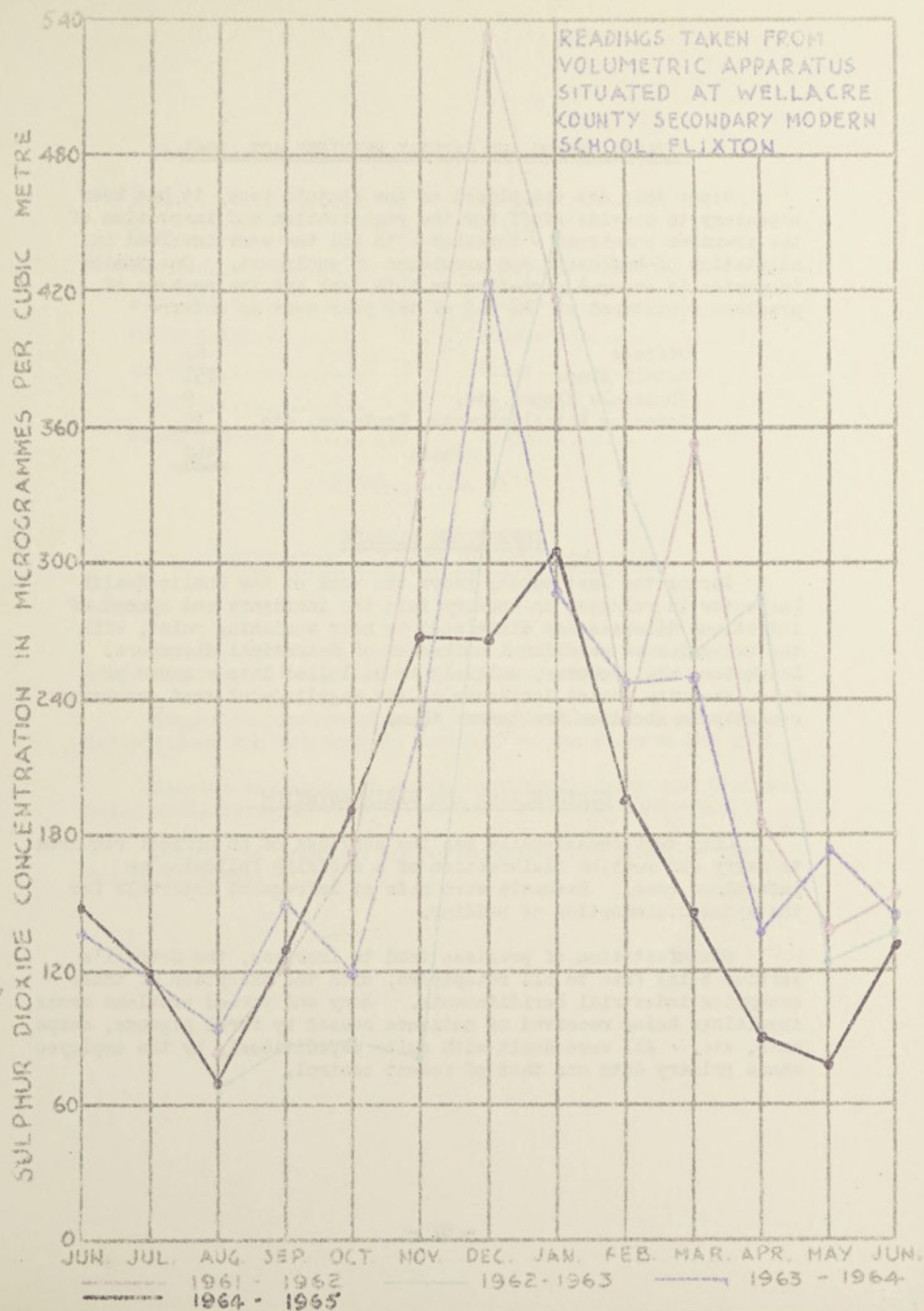
$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 1964 \\ 1963 \end{matrix}$

N = No Figure Available





(AVERAGE FIGURES FOR EACH MONTH SHOWN)



### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Since this Act was placed on the statute book, it has been necessary to provide staff for the registration and inspection of the premises concerned - together with all the work involved in adaptation of buildings and provision of equipment. One junior inspector is engaged part-time on this work and the numbers of premises registered at the end of the year were as under:-

Offices	62
Retail Shops	251
Wholesale Shops, etc.	9
Catering Establishments, Canteens, etc.	<u>20</u>
Total	<u>342</u>

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

During the last twenty years the work of the Public Health Inspector in relation to enquiry into the incidence and spread of infectious diseases has diminished to near vanishing point, with the exception of occasional outbreaks of intestinal disorders. Inspectors are, however, unlikely to be lulled into a sense of false security whilst incidents of the magnitude of that occurring recently in Aberdeen are before them.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Only very occasionally was the services of an officer required to carry out routine disinfection of a dwelling following an infectious case. Requests were made at infrequent intervals for the steam disinfection of bedding.

Disinfestation of premises tend to increase, the Council's service being free to all ratepayers, with the exception of those occupying industrial hereditaments. Many and varied problems arose, complaints being received of nuisance caused by feral pigeons, wasps, ants, etc. All were dealt with quite expeditiously by the employee whose primary duty was that of rodent control.



The following is a list of matters dealt with:-

Ants.....	50	Fleas.....	4
Bees.....	2	Flies.....	2
Beetles.....	5	Gooseberry Mites.....	6
Blow Flies.....	2	Hornets.....	2
Cockroaches.....	6	Silverfish.....	1
Crickets.....	1	Slugs.....	1
Earwigs.....	3	Snails.....	1
Feral Pigeons.....	136	Wasps.....	31
Total.....		253	

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

Total inspections again showed an increase on the previous years figures, although infestations decreased slightly.

Complaints increased quite considerably but confirmed infestations did not show an increase on the figures for 1963.

Routine treatment of sewers continued, tests and treatment being satisfactorily carried out at six monthly intervals.

Details of premises and infestations are shown in the following table.

	Type of Property			
	Dwell- ing Houses	All other (including business & industrial)	Agricul- tural	Total
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	14220	1305	16	15541
Number of properties inspected.....	224	424	16	664
Number of infestations				
RATS, - Major.....	Nil	14	Nil	14
Minor.....	77	107	7	191
MICE, - Major.....	Nil	9	Nil	9
Minor.....	49	65	Nil	114
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority.....	126	195	7	328

#### SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council is the authority for all the provisions of the Shops Act and each public health inspector is appointed as enforcing officer. Because of staffing shortages the routine work associated with those sections of the statute relating to closing hours was not extensive - very few complaints were received however, most shop-keepers tending to close earlier than was strictly necessary.

Orders in force in the Urban District are:-

Urmston (Fish, Fruit and Vegetables) Shops  
Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1939.

Urmston Shops Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

The County of Lancaster Weekly (Half-Holiday)  
Closing Order, 1937.

Urban District of Urmston Closing Order No. 1.



### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Again the number of routine inspections made by officers of the department was limited, the limitation being imposed by the pressure of other work. In general, however, factory building sanitation and facilities for employees are adequate, and requests for improvement in matters where the department had control presented no difficulty, co-operation being effective at all levels.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Set out below are the facilities provided for public use within the district. Although no new conveniences have been brought into use during the year, the plans for central area redevelopment include the provision of two modern buildings complete with all necessary services.

Situation	Males				Females	
	2 W.C.s	2 Urinals			3 W.C.s	
Church Road	2 W.C.s	2 Urinals			3 W.C.s	
Davyhulme Circle	2 "	3 "			3 "	
Flixton Village	1 "	3 "			2 "	
Moorside Road	1 "	1 "			2 "	
Mosley Road (Trafford Park)	1 "	3 "			2 "	
Station Road	2 "	6 "			3 "	
Tenax Road (Trafford Park)	1 "	3 "			1 "	
Woodsend Park	1 "	3 "			2 "	

### MARINE STORE DEALERS

Under the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, registrations have been approved by the Council as follows:

Marine Store Dealers.....	2
Dealers in Old Metal.....	2

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

At regular intervals during the swimming season samples of water from the plunge were taken and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. On every occasion the result of these examinations showed the water to be satisfactory for bathing purposes.

During the year a small experimental swimming bath was constructed at a local primary school, with the idea of introducing swimming into the curriculum at an early age and thereby overcoming the inherent fear that some children have of water in large volume. A considerable amount of time was spent by an inspector of the department in an endeavour to fix and maintain an efficient system of chlorination and to ensure the fitness of the water for bathing where a continuous system of filtration and sterilization was not practical.

By sampling and close attention to detail good results were obtained, but experience showed that whilst the bath was in use no relaxation or errors were permissible if tolerable conditions were to be maintained.

### PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Eighty-three licences covering the storage of 819,837 gallons of petroleum or petroleum derivatives, and two licences in respect of 247 tons of calcium carbide were approved and issued by the Council during the year.

The Council's regulations based on the Home Office Code were in general complied with, and there were no accidents reported attributable to any installation under the jurisdiction of the department.



## STAFF

As is the case with most local authorities, Umston is finding it difficult, if not impossible, to recruit technical staff possessing the necessary qualifications and experience. Only two qualified inspectors are now in the employ of the Council, less than fifty per cent of what most authorities would regard as a meagre establishment indeed. This situation must have serious repercussion in the future. Only by making calls on junior officers and senior administrative staff has it been possible to plug gaps and present a reasonably satisfactory picture.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Collection of Household Refuse

The attention given to this section of the department's work is consonant with the importance of the service in the maintenance of the health and well-being of the community. Without the regular removal and hygienic disposal of the domestic and trade wastes, civilisation as we know it would rapidly come to a rather malodorous end.

The acquisition and retention of labour in these days of over full employment, has again proved to be the department's greatest difficulty, this in spite of pay increases and locally instituted bonus schemes. In general, however, a regular weekly collection of household rubbish has been maintained throughout the year, holiday periods excepted.

### Refuse Disposal

Although land in Council ownership in the Meadows should be adequate for many years to come for the disposal of domestic wastes, the acceleration in the delivery of trade refuse in the past few years has been such as to raise doubts as to the wisdom of a policy which provides tipping space for any industrialist requiring it. Restrictions of any kind are always unpopular, but once the land now available for refuse disposal is exhausted the cost of any new method of disposal would undoubtedly become a serious financial burden on the Council.

During the year the Health Committee considered increasing the charges for the privilege of using the Council's disposal facilities by fifty per cent, it being thought the payment of seven and sixpence per load not unreasonable in present circumstances. Two thousand, one hundred and ninety six pounds was received by way of tipping charges in the period.

A new bull-dozer by Drott was acquired by the department. This machine having a work potential far in excess of its predecessor, has provided more efficiency and flexibility than was ever possible in the past.

#### Gully Emptying

The Health and Public Works Committees are considering the advisability of transferring this service to the Surveyor's department. This course of action may be taken if it is accepted that the cleansing of street gullies, etc., are inseparably linked with the maintenance of roads and highways.

#### Dustbin Replacement Scheme

Seven hundred and seventy one defective containers were replaced at an average unit cost of £1. 17. 6d. The total expenditure on the service was £1,446. 0. 0d. and equivalent to .123 of a penny rate. Since the inception of this rate-borne service some 13,431 new bins have been provided or replaced.

During the year the Health Committee decided to give a trial to plastic dustbins and a small estate now in course of construction is to be used for the experiment. These new receptacles are less than half the weight of the orthodox type of bin and all things being equal the saving in manual effort should be considerable.



## Departmental Transport

Motor transport operated by the department is as under:-

One Dennis 10 cubic yards Side-loader.....	1951
One Austin Luton-type Van.....	1953
One Dennis Gully Emptier, 1,000 gallons.....	1955
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader	1957
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader	1959
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader	1960
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader	1961
One Ford Luton type Van.....	1961
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader	1962
One Austin A.35 5 Cwt. Van.....	1962
One S.D. Gully Emptier, 1,100 gallons.....	1963
* One S.D. cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader...	1964

\* purchased 3rd March, 1964.

## Salvage

The considerable expansion in use of board for all purposes, together with restrictions on imports of raw materials, has again created a state of scarcity in the paper and board industry, and Councils are being asked to consider measures to increase the flow of waste paper by accelerating salvage collections. Because of this situation prices paid to local authorities have tended to fractionally harden, although a much greater increase will be necessary before salvage operations can be said to be economic.

In order that workmen will give of their best the Health Committee are proposing to look again at the incentive payments made for this work.

During the period under review 702 tons of waste paper were collected, sorted, baled and sold with a gross income of £6,235. 0. 0d.

REFUSE COLLECTION 1964-65

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
1	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u> GROSS EXPENDITURE: (i) Labour (ii) Transport (iii) Plant, equipment and buildings (iv) Other items (v) Total gross expenditure	£ 19,940 13,436 1,950 - 35,326	£ 2,856 39 4,354 - 7,249	£ 22,796 13,475 6,304 - 42,575
2	GROSS INCOME	24	8,349	8,373
3	NET COST	35,302	Cr. 1,100	34,202
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-
5	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6	Gross cost per ton, labour only	30. 1.	4. 3.	34. 4.
7	Gross cost per ton, transport only	20. 3.	1. 1.	20. 4.
8	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	53. 3.	Cr. 1. 8.	51. 7.
9	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 820. 0	£ 25. 5	794. 5
	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2379. 2	Cr. 74. 1	2305. 1



## SALVAGE RESULTS 1940 - 65

[illegible]



KITCHEN WASTE COLLECTIONS CEASED

