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URMSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1966

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR





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 1966-67

Councillor A.G. Lowe, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966-67

Chairman: Councillor R.E.Salthouse

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G.Stonier

Councillors:-

Mrs.G.Bryan, J.P.

K.C.Hardman

G.H.Carnall

Mrs.E.Oglesby, J.P.

Mrs.E.A.Durant

Mrs.R.V.Royle-Higginson, J.P.

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., R.S.I.M.O.F.Cert., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. G. V. RUMSEY, C.S.I.B., R.S.I.M.O.F.Cert., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

A. T. MORGAN, P.H.I.E.B.,

B. HANNA, P.H.I.E.B.,

R.S.H.M.O.F.Cert.,

R.S.H.M.O.F.Cert., M.A.P.H.I.

R.S.H.S.I.Cert., M.R.S.H.

R. J. S. FEELY (Pupil)

D. S. CHADWICK, P.H.I.E.B.,

(Resigned 18.9.1966)

R.S.H.M.O.F.Cert., M.R.S.H.

H. L. HASLAM (Pupil)

Smoke Control Assistants:

E. G. STONEHOUSE

J. A. ELSON

J. D. KEVILL (Commenced 14.3.1966)

Chief Clerk:

G. W. BLAKE

Clerks:

E. MARGERISON

(MRS) M. M. BULL

(MISS) J. M. COOPER



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1966

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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 1966.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population of the district at mid-year 1966 was 43,300, an increase of 232 on the census population in 1961.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 748 a decrease of 24 on the previous year; of the 748 births, 392 were boys and 356 girls. The adjusted live birth rate per thousand of the estimated population was 16.4, compared with 17 per thousand during the previous year. The national average for England and Wales for the year under review was 17.7 per thousand population.

Out of the total of 748 live births, 33 were illegitimate which is a considerable decrease on the number recorded during 1965, which was 46. Expressed as a percentage of total live births the figure for the year was 4.4% which was well below the national average for urban areas in England and Wales.

Infant Mortality Rate

During the year 13 infants under the age of one year died, giving an infant mortality rate of 17.4 per thousand live births. Although this is an increase from the previous year when the rate was 14.2, it is still well below the national average of 19 per thousand.



As in previous years, the main lethal diseases were cancer and cardio-vascular disease. The latter group of illnesses accounted for 238 deaths, more than half of the total, and of these 238 deaths 71 were due to coronary artery disease. It is interesting to note that during the year under review nearly as many women as men died from coronary disease, since this affliction is always considered to be predominantly a disease of the middle aged male. It is unlikely that any great significance can be read into this statistic since the figures are much too small to be really relevant. There does seem, however, over recent years, to be an increasing number of women contracting this disease, and the question must be posed as to whether or not this is a result of the changing pattern of society, associated with the full emancipation of the female sex.

Cancer was responsible for 76 deaths, compared with 81 during the previous year, and there was quite a dramatic fall in the number of deaths from lung cancer, 15 compared with 25 during 1965, but since the national mortality rate trend for this disease is still upwards there is certainly no room for complacency. Every effort must still be made to discourage the smoking of cigarettes or, alternatively, to produce a 'safe' cigarette.

Six women died during the year as a result of cancer of the breast, and one wonders how many of these deaths could have been prevented by earlier diagnosis. Routine examination of the breast at regular intervals is an obviously worth-while preventive measure and is carried out at local authority health clinics in the district, in conjunction with the cervical smear test for early detection of cancer of the uterus. The available facilities for these screening procedures are not being as well used as they should be, in spite of the efforts being made by the Health Education staff to encourage women to attend.

### Infectious Diseases

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year, the only disease to reach epidemic proportions being measles. Five hundred and fourteen cases of measles were notified, which reinforces the argument used



in the report for 1965 for the further consideration of the routine use of mass vaccination against this disease.

It has now been shown that an effective vaccine for the prevention of measles is available, but this is being employed at the present time for the protection of specially vulnerable groups only. The medical and social problems posed by this disease are by no means negligible, and since there is every chance that it can be brought under as effective control as diphtheria and poliomyelitis by mass vaccination methods, there would appear to be no justifiable reason for the present policy.

### Housing

Priority allocation of housing on health grounds continued to be dealt with by confidential report from the family doctor, along with additional confirmation from members of the Health Department staff. The system has worked satisfactorily and my thanks are due to the medical practitioners in the district for their co-operation.

### Atmospheric Pollution

The district, being situated as it is between two large industrial complexes, has a special problem in relation to clean air, and much time and energy of the Health Department staff is consumed in dealing with the many problems arising.

Although the problem of polluted air is still a very serious one, much has been achieved in the past decade in the reduction of smoke, grit and dust due to the co-operation of industry and the increasing number of domestic dwellings coming under Smoke Control Orders. There is still, however, the problem of sulphur dioxide emission which is of course a serious health hazard, and to which no satisfactory solution has yet been found. Every effort must be made to contain this problem by the known methods of (1) dilution by high stack emission, (2) the use of low-sulphur content fuels and (3) by employing apparatus for the removal of the gas where this is practicable.



Mention must also be made of the difficulty in dealing with odours emanating from certain industrial plants in the neighbourhood, since these do give rise from time to time to unpleasant living conditions and are the subject of complaint from residents. Every effort is made to deal with these problems when they arise but in certain cases an easy practicable solution is difficult to find, but the residents of the district can be assured that the Health Committee and its Officers are very much aware of the problem and will do everything within their power to improve the position.

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 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-1966.....	43,300
(Census, 1961).....	43,068
(Census, 1951).....	39,237
Occupied Houses at 31st December, 1966.....	13,972
Unoccupied Houses at 31st December, 1966.....	172
Total.....	14,144
Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied (Census 1961).	13,903
Persons per Acre.....	9.0
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961).	14,040
Rateable Value (31st December, 1966).....	£2,865,414
Product of ld. Rate (31st March, 1967).....	£12,080



# VITAL STATISTICS 1966

## Live Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	378	337	715
Illegitimate.....	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>33</u>
Total...	<u>392</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>748</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population(adjusted) 16.4

## Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	4	7	11
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total...	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births..... 15.8

Deaths: ..... 439

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted).... 12.5

Respiratory Tuberculosis, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 0.02

Malignant neoplasm, death rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 1.85

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

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

## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	9	4	13
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total...	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 17.4

## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	7	3	10
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total...	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..... 13.4

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate.....	5	3	8
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total...	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.... 10.7



VITAL STATISTICS  
ENGLAND and WALES 1966

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 48,075,300

	Number	Rate
Live Births	850,000	17.7 per 1000 population
Stillbirths	13,300	15.4 per 1000 total births
Deaths	563,626	11.7 per 1000 population
Infant Mortality	16,147	19.0 per 1000 live births
Neonatal Mortality	10,934	12.9 per 1000 live births
Early Neonatal Mortality	9,447	11.1 per 1000 live births

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	3	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	3	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, (other sites)	20	17	37
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	5
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	53	83
Coronary disease, angina	38	33	71
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	16	27	43
Other circulatory disease	12	25	37
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	9	11	20
Bronchitis	19	9	28
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill defined diseases	13	19	32
Motor vehicle accidents	9	1	10
All other accidents	-	5	5
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/>		
Total	210	229	439
	<hr/> <hr/>		

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF DEATHS

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
under 1	9	4	13
1 - 4	2	1	3
5 - 14	1	-	1
15 - 24	9	2	11
25 - 34	1	1	2
35 - 44	3	4	7
45 - 54	15	9	24
55 - 64	44	38	82
65 - 74	68	53	121
75 and over	58	117	175
Total	210	229	439



# INFANT MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births
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
1965	11	14.2	19.0
1966	13	17.4	19.0

# INFANT MORTALITY 1966

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
Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Heart Disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Interstitial Pneumonitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	10	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13



MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Number of Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births
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
1965	1	1.28	0.25
1966	Nil	-	0.26



DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1966

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	-	-	-	3
Brain	1	-	-	-	1
Breast	6	-	-	4	2
Bronchus	15	-	2	7	6
Carcinomatosis	8	-	2	3	3
Colon	6	-	-	3	3
Liver	1	-	-	1	-
Ovary	4	-	-	3	1
Pancreas	3	-	-	-	3
Prostate	5	-	-	1	4
Rectum	5	-	-	5	-
Stomach	16	-	-	6	10
Thyroid	1	-	-	1	-
Uterus	1	-	-	1	-
Totals	75	-	4	35	36

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### Water Supply

The district is well provided with a constant, plentiful and wholesome supply by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department.

A chemical examination carried out during the year gave satisfactory results.

### Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations

Two hundred and thirty eight examinations were carried out during the year, made up as follows:-

#### Milk:-

Methylene Blue Test.....	22
Phosphatase Test.....	22
Turbidity Test.....	7
Ice-Cream .....	11
Faeces.....	176

### Drainage and Sewerage

The Council's sewage works at Flixton treats the sewage of the townships of Urmston and Flixton, and sewage from Davyhulme (including trade wastes from Trafford Park) is received and treated at the sewage disposal works of the Manchester Corporation at Rivers Lane, Davyhulme.

The reconstruction of Flixton Sewage Disposal Works is now completed and operating efficiently and producing a good effluent.

A new pumping station on land off Barton Road, Davyhulme, has been completed during the year and another pumping station is under construction on land in Stretford Road, Urmston.



The culverting of Crofts Bank Brook from Barton Road to Lostock Circle, Stretford, has continued during the year and a considerable improvement achieved.

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

Several serious sewer stoppages occurred during the year, one of these being on the main sewer serving the Davyhulme area.

#### Swimming Baths

During the year six samples of water from the swimming pool were submitted for chemical analysis and two samples were taken for bacteriological examination. The results in each case showed the water to be quite safe for bathing purposes.

#### Sanitary Accommodation

No. of Middens.....	Nil
" " Privy Closets.....	Nil
" " Pail Closets.....	6
" " Dry Ashpits(excluding middens).	Nil
" " Movable Ashbins for Refuse.....	15,179
" " Trough Closets.....	Nil
" " Waste-water Closets.....	6
" " Fresh-water Closets.....	14,450

#### Factories Act, 1961

Details of the action taken 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 are given in the tables on page eighteen.

Thirty-one outworkers were recorded during the year, under section 133 of the Act, all of whom were engaged in the making of wearing apparel. All outworkers homes were visited by the public health inspectors and found to be satisfactory.



# 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	6	6	Nil	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	144	100	Nil	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	18	10	Nil	Nil
Total	168	116	Nil	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	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	Nil	1	Nil

## H O U S I N G

(1) Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Council	54	Nil
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	133	Nil

(2) Total number of Council-owned dwellings at end  
of year..... 2,350

(3) Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	572
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.....	825
(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.....	145
(ii) Dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.....	56

(4) Clearance Areas

Number of dwelling houses demolished during the year:

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation.....	9
(b) Number of persons displaced.....	9
(c) Number of families displaced.....	2



- (5) Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas:-
- (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957..... 2
  - (b) Number of persons displaced..... 5
  - (c) Number of families displaced..... 1
- (6) Unfit Houses Closed..... Nil
- (7) Unfit Houses Made Fit:-
- (a) As a result of informal action by the Local Authority..... 26
  - (b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice..... 11
- (8) 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
- (9) Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-
- Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in Confirm Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders..... Nil
- (10) Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.
- Action during the year..... None

(11) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants:-	
(a) Applications submitted to local authority...	19
(b) Applications approved by local authority....	15
(c) Work completed.....	8
(12) Housing Act, 1957, Section 92:-	
Action taken during the year.....	None
(13) Number of Houses without Through-ventilation....	Nil
(14) Number of Movable Dwellings and Camping Sites...	Nil
(15) Number of Common Lodging Houses.....	Nil
(16) Number of Underground Rooms.....	Nil
(17) Number of Canal Boats inspected.....	Nil
(18) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses:-	
Number of families on waiting list for Council houses at 31st December, 1966.....	340
(19) Number of Houses without Internal Water Supply..	Nil
(20) Number of Houses without Separate Closet Accommodation.....	Nil



## FOOD

### Food Sampling

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 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year, one hundred and sixty-nine samples were sent to the public analyst for examination and details of these are given in the tables on pages numbered twenty-three to twenty-eight, inclusive.

Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
<u>FOOD:</u>			
Alcoholic Beverages (other than spirits)	1	-	-
Bread	2	2	100.0
Butter	1	-	-
Cheese and Cheese products	9	1	11.1
Chocolate confectionery	5	-	-
Coffee	1	-	-
Colouring and flavouring matters	3	-	-
Flour confectionery (other than bread)	13	1	7.7
Fruit - crystallised	3	-	-
Fruit - juice	2	2	100.0
Fruit - tart	1	-	-
Ice-cream	5	-	-
Margarine	4	-	-
Meat products - canned	18	3	16.6
Meat products - pies	11	2	18.2
Meat products - sausages	13	3	23.1
Meat products - others	11	2	18.2
Milk (for compositional analysis)	33	-	-
Milk - others	3	2	66.7
Milk products	1	-	-
Preserves	5	2	40.0
Sauces	3	-	-
Soft Drinks	2	-	-
Spirits	5	-	-
Sugar	1	1	100.0
Sugar confectionery	1	-	-
Vegetable products - fresh	1	1	100.0
Total Foods	158	22	13.9



Samples	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular	Per Cent Adult- eration
<u>DRUGS:</u>			
Aprinox Tablets 5 mg.	1	-	-
Artone Tablets	1	-	-
Aspirin - junior	1	-	-
Colliron Capsules	1	-	-
Cooling powders	1	-	-
Dicyclomine Tablets B.P.	1	-	-
Doloxene Capsules	1	-	-
Fentazin Tablets	1	-	-
Feospan Spansules	1	-	-
Librium Capsules	1	-	-
Neo-Naclex Tablets 5 mg.	1	-	-
Total Drugs	11	-	-
TOTAL FOODS AND DRUGS	169	22	13.0

MILK:

The average composition of the thirty-three milk samples submitted during the year was as follows:-

Milk other than Channel Islands: (30 samples)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>Min. Requirements</u>
Fat %	3.56	3.00
Non-fatty Solids %	8.71	8.50
Total Solids %	12.27	11.50

Channel Island Milk: (3 samples)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>Min. Requirements</u>
Fat %	4.58	4.00
Non-fatty Solids %	8.95	8.50
Total Solids %	13.53	12.50

The samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise irregular are listed in the following tables:-

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Corned Brisket of Beef (complaint)	Condition of can very bad, meat had deteriorated.	Warning letter sent to supplier. Further stocks examined and found to be satisfactory.
Sliced Loaf (complaint)	Fifteen slices of the loaf were contaminated with textile material. The total amount of material present was estimated to be approximately 40 square inches.	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £30. 0. 0d. plus £11. 5. 0d. costs.
Pork Pies (complaint)	Pies contaminated with patches of greenish mould of the penicillium type.	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £50. 0. 0d. plus £14. 8. 0d. costs.
Scotch Steak	The product contained 15% fillet and it should not therefore be described as "Scotch Steak". The meat content was 85%.	Butcher notified. Description to be amended to "Scotch Sausage Slice".
Sugar containing foreign body.	The foreign body consisted of an ovoidal mass of caramelised sugar crystals in which was embedded numerous fibres of sacking materials.	Manufacturers notified.
Corned Beef (complaint)	Considerable amount of fibrous matter present, identified as fibres of wool.	Imported products, no further stock. Letter of warning sent to vendor and wholesaler.



Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Beef Sausage	Contained undeclared preservative.	Notice was displayed but in an inconspicuous place.
Beef Sausage	Contained undeclared preservative.	Notice was displayed but in an inconspicuous place.
Pork Sausage	Contained undeclared preservative.	Followed up by formal sample which was satisfactory. Butcher cautioned.
Milk (complaint)	Sample was extremely sour; could have been sour at the time of purchase.	No further action under the circumstances.
Orange Juice	This product is a fruit juice with added sugar. The ingredients are listed in small print on the outer edge of the label. Suggested that label should read "orange juice with added sugar" or "orange juice sweetened with sugar" instead of just orange juice.	Packers notified that label ought to be amended.
Grapefruit Juice	As with sample of orange juice but with reference to Grapefruit.	Packers notified that label ought to be amended.
Hard Cheese (complaint)	Mould growth present.	Packers notified.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Meat Two Pies Minced Meat (complaint)	The shendic taint complained of in the meat was confirmed organoleptically but no contamination could be confirmed chemically.	These stocks of meat had already been condemned. The samples were submitted for confirmatory purposes.
Sliced Loaf (complaint)	Each of the eight slices of the loaf submitted was affected by mould growth of the penicillium group.	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £5. 0. Od. plus costs of £9. 3. Od.
Lemon Cheese	Minor labelling irregularity (i.e. a partial list of ingredients was given).	Letter sent to manufacturers.
Traditional Farm-house Fare	The label did not give the common or usual name (i.e. Lemon Cheese or Lemon Curd) as required under the Labelling of Food Order 1953 section 4(3)(b).	Letter sent to manufacturers.
Meat and Potato Pie (complaint)	Fly present in pie. Its condition was consistent with it having been baked in the pie.	Legal proceedings taken. Fined £5. 0. Od. plus costs.
Peas (complaint)	A slug was found in the peas.	Legal proceedings pending.



Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Chocolate Cake (complaint)	The upper surface of the cake was extensively covered with a mould growth - aspergillus group. The fat extracted had an acid value of 4.2 which was consistent with the cake being several weeks old.	Legal proceedings pending.
Chopped Pork with Ham (complaint)	The meat was contaminated with greenish foreign matter covering an area 2 cm x 1 cm. The discolouration was due to a small amount of green water soluble matter.	No further action under the circumstances.
Milk (complaint)	Part of the outer layer of an onion was allegedly in the milk bottle. There was also a faint brown stain on the inner surface of the bottle which consisted of plant or vegetable debris.	Warning letter sent to dairy.
<p><u>PRESERVATIVES:</u></p> <p>Sixty-three samples were examined for preservatives comprising one cheese and onion pie filling, one cider, one cocktail cherries, one coffee, one cream, one cut mixed peel, one drinking chocolate, one glazed cherries, one fruit sauce, one meat and potato pie filling, twenty-six milks, five minced beef, one milk shake syrup, one pork pie filling, five preserves, ten sausage, one scotch steak, two soft drinks, one steak and kidney pie filling and one sugared strands.</p> <p>Three of the sausage samples contravened the Regulations.</p>		



# 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2	-	5	11	8	3	2	37	68



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS										65 and over
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	
Dysentery	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	514	24	47	95	103	82	160	2	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary & Influenzal)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	21	-	-	1	6	2	11	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - (Respiratory)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Tuberculosis - (Other)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	10	-	-	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	561	24	47	101	109	87	173	3	4	5	3	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
NOTIFIED EACH MONTH DURING 1966

Month	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Measles	Pneumonia (Acute Primary & Influenzal)	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Total
January	-	-	25	-	2	-	27
February	-	-	47	-	1	-	48
March	1	-	28	1	3	-	33
April	-	-	58	-	1	-	59
May	-	-	102	-	6	1	109
June	-	-	94	-	2	2	98
July	-	-	20	-	-	1	21
August	-	1	11	-	-	-	12
September	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
October	1	-	7	-	3	1	12
November	-	-	39	2	1	4	46
December	2	-	82	-	1	1	86
Total	4	1	514	3	21	10	553



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) 1957-66

Disease	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever	21	27	11	2	7	13	18	13	27	45	18.4
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	.1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	6	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	-	1.9
Pneumonia(Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	3	2	-	2	23	5	11	15	20	21	10.2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Dysentery	4	3	33	8	100	249	303	-	25	199	92.4
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	5	3	1.6
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	.6
Measles	514	363	607	765	62	801	238	346	447	852	499.5
Whooping Cough	10	15	23	8	1	7	77	64	6	64	27.5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	20	5	19	4.7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	4	10	51	-	2	1	6	7.4
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	.2
Total	553	417	674	789	206	1140	655	461	538	1214	664.7

# TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1966

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 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 "	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-64 "	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	7		1		1		Nil	



# TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality 1933-66

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1933	10	12	7	9	5	3	-	1
1934	17	8	11	5	6	7	3	2
1935	12	7	4	6	4	6	3	-
1936	12	11	6	8	5	2	1	1
1937	10	16	10	7	6	8	2	3
1938	17	11	9	12	7	4	3	2
1939	18	14	11	9	7	4	4	-
1940	22	14	9	8	10	9	-	1
1941	18	10	7	10	3	2	2	1
1942	19	10	10	8	1	1	1	1
1943	19	10	16	12	4	-	1	1
1944	13	12	5	7	9	3	1	1
1945	17	11	6	10	5	4	2	1
1946	20	8	2	1	10	4	-	1
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	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
1965	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the  
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1966  
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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Urmston.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The past year has been one of continuous activity having regard to those duties directly associated with environmental health matters, and as a corollary, technical and administrative staff have been fully extended over the period.

Food inspection and sampling has given rise to many problems, not incompatible however with the importance of the work and a number of outstandingly bad cases resulted in legal proceedings.

As a consequence of the national economic situation, there has been during the past year an improvement in recruitment to the Cleansing section, but disturbances created by the constant interchange of personnel has by no means ceased. The incidence of absenteeism caused either by sickness or injury also appeared to be on the increase.

Having in mind the paramount importance of eliminating smoke and other pollutants from the atmosphere within the foreseeable future, this task again provided a focal point to and around which the efforts of the department were concentrated. The diminution of domestic emissions was the first priority, but conditions in the industrial side, particularly having regard to Trafford Park and the factory complex on our south westerly boundary, were kept under constant review, and every effort made to overcome those obstacles to progress which have been a constant worry and frustration for many years.



May I again record my thanks and appreciation for the help and interest accorded to me by the Medical Officer of Health and members of the staff generally, and with a particular reference to my deputy Mr. Rumsey, who has been a tower of strength in a difficult year, and also to the Chairman and all members of the Health Committee for their continuous support and understanding.

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

Whilst varying from year to year in both number and extent, complaints received, recorded and investigated by a public health department form a pattern which is only modified by the particular characteristics of the local government district. The importance of this work has been stressed in the past but cannot be over-emphasised in that the privilege of complaining, and having the complaint attended to if the matter complained of has a foundation in fact, is undoubtedly the right of any citizen.

The district public health inspectors expended much time and energy during the year on this type of work, and there is every reason to feel that effort involved was fully justified.

The ordinary public health and housing complaints were by and large dealt with expeditiously, but there still remained those outstandingly difficult matters associated with objectionable odour and chemical emissions, but every endeavour was made by the department and Committees alike to find some means of alleviating the worst of the troubles, even if complete resolution was not possible.

The most recent field of nuisance investigation, and one which without doubt will be the cause of many worries in the future, is that of noise, into which subject the public health inspector has been precipitated, regardless of the fact that in the case of the older inspectors they do not possess the requisite knowledge or training, a position which no doubt will be rectified in the future. A small noise meter was purchased for use in the department during the year, in order to ascertain levels of sound arising in connection with certain complaints. This equipment, though by no means as sophisticated as can be obtained, enables the technical staff to make comparisons and draw conclusions, although at this stage it is unlikely that such evidence will be completely acceptable in a court of law.



## Inspection of the District

The day to day inspection of the district has been carried out as hitherto, and a housing survey of an area in the centre of Urmston was completed and a report is in preparation for submission to Council.

Overleaf are two tabular statements of the work of the public health inspectors in connection with the above, together with a note on the service of nuisance abatement notices and legal proceedings.

Nature of Complaint	Number Received	Confirmed
Accumulations	30	23
Animals, Poultry, etc.	5	2
Atmospheric Pollution (all sources)	28	23
Dirty Premises	2	Nil
Factories	-	-
Flooding	15	15
Food	24	16
Housing Defects	69	62
Noise	7	1
Obstructed Drains	100	99
Overcrowding	2	Nil
Other Vermin	125	123
Rats and Mice	230	179
Miscellaneous	60	34
Total	697	577

#### ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Notices served during the year comprised:-

Informal

342

Statutory

78

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

- (1) Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 92(1)(c)  
Nuisance Order against local firm.

- (2) Noise Nuisance

Case dealt with in first instance by Police - subsequently proceedings instituted by Urmston Council under Lancashire County Council Byelaw, resulting in fine and costs.



# 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	107
Animals	79
Caravans, etc.	14
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc.	50
Ditches and Watercourses	4
Drainage Works (New Buildings)	1,131
"    "    (Existing Buildings)	780
Dwelling Houses - re Complaints	821
re Overcrowding	13
re Infectious Diseases	301
re Dirty and Verminous	68
re Housing Acts	518
re Rent Act	9
re Improvement Grants	75
re Miscellaneous	20
Factories, (Mechanical, Non-Mechanical Outworkers' Work Places)	139
Flooding of Cellars, etc.	15
Food Premises	678
Hairdressers	8
Ice-Cream Premises, Vehicles, etc.	9
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	309
Market, Fairs, etc.	37
Mortuary	3
Noise	74
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	661
Petroleum	127
Public Cleansing - Council Refuse Tip	226
Other Visits	212
Private Tips	555
Council Transport (Refuse)	91
Public Conveniences and Conveniences in Licensed Premises and Food Premises	181
Licensed Premises, etc.	22
Rodent Control & Disinfestation	188
Sampling Visits	253
Schools	28
Sewers	56
Shops Act	2
Smoke Control & Atmospheric Pollution	1,126
Swimming Baths (Water Samples & General Visits)	26
Special Visits - Work in Progress, etc.	238
Towns Water Supply and Factory Supply	5
Miscellaneous	355
	<hr/> 9,614
Smoke Control Areas - Visits made by Survey Assistants	6,075
	<hr/> TOTAL
	<hr/> 15,689



## HOUSING

The dominant feature of work in this section was the survey and compilation of data in an area of which Higher Road formed the nucleus. There were found to be nine hundred and fifty-three houses here situated, of which twenty-five were deemed to be in a state such as may justify demolition by reason of structural defects alone, in one hundred and thirty-nine premises such facilities as baths, internal sanitation, hot water supply, were non-existent, and twenty would require reconditioning if they were to be retained with the prospect of a further term of useful life. The Committee will doubtless be considering the report and possible courses of action in the forthcoming year.

One small Clearance Area which had been represented and afterwards became the subject of a Clearance Order under Part III of the Housing Act 1957, was, during the year, the object of an appeal to the Minister. Following a local Public Inquiry, the Order was confirmed without modification.

Also during the year, four small terrace cottages and a larger dwelling, all scheduled as being so unfit as to render them unsuitable for reconditioning, were demolished by the owners voluntarily, and the occupants, numbering nine persons, rehoused by the Council.

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

1. Action taken but houses not demolished .....	26
2. Houses on original list of 1953 still requiring action.....	15
3. Houses added to list as result of July/ August 1962 survey and survey of 1965 and 1966	54
4. Houses demolished.....	11
5. Families rehoused.....	3
6. Houses awaiting demolition following action by department.....	25



7. Number of (standard) improvement grant applications approved.....	14
8. Number of (discretionary) improvement grant applications approved.....	Nil
9. Houses in which defects were remedied as the result of formal or informal action.....	37

#### Maintenance of Rented Properties

Again a close liaison was maintained with the Surveyor's and Housing Departments with regard to Council owned properties, and whilst privately owned properties were generally kept to a reasonable standard by informal action on the part of the Public Health Inspectorate, the service of statutory notices was by no means infrequent.

#### Improvement of Properties

Although no Improvement Areas have been declared by the Council to date, consideration is being given to this aspect in relation to certain property groupings throughout the area. In close co-operation with the Surveyor's department, the office primarily responsible for this work, improvement and rehabilitation of certain houses has been effected by way of the standard grant provisions of the Act. General repair and maintenance of properties was largely achieved by the determined operation of the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936 and allied legislation.

The table following summarises the work of the department under the Housing Acts and Public Health Acts under this head, for the period under review:-

### HOUSING DEFECTS (Detailed Analysis)

Description	Out- standing 1965	Recorded	Remedied	Out- standing 1966
Ceiling Plaster	5	6	9	2
Dampness	28	57	66	19
Eavesgutters R.W.P's etc.	36	31	45	22
Fireplaces, Grates, etc.	2	6	2	6
Floors	5	5	4	6
Roofs	27	38	44	21
Sinks, Lavatory Basins, etc.	4	6	6	4
Walls (pointing etc.)	30	17	33	14
Walls, Plaster	11	9	15	5
W.C.'s. Soilpipes, etc.	10	4	9	5
Windows	75	100	150	25
Woodwork	16	15	20	11
Yards, Paths	1	-	-	1
Miscellaneous	13	13	22	4
Total	263	307	425	145



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, 1966.

1.	Number of applications for certificates.....	1
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.....	Nil
6.	Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair.....	3
7.	Certificates of disrepair cancelled.....	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act

During the period under review an appreciable amount of the time of one public health inspector was spent in this work. Additionally, to a wide range of foods which were sampled and submitted to analysis as a routine, the department continued its collaboration with a consortium of local authorities in the investigation of the effects of chemical contaminants on home produced fruit and vegetables.

A number of complaints as to the fitness of foods for human consumption, or as to their nature, substance, quality, resulted in legal proceedings being initiated by the department,

and in four cases the Council were successful in obtaining penalties against either the vendor or producer.

A full classified account of this work is contained within the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

### Food Hygiene (General)

Anyone travelling around this country can, from time to time, observe conditions and circumstances relative to the storage, preparation or handling of food which can only be described as deplorable, and although traders in the Urmston district are by and large conscious of their responsibilities to the public they serve, there have been instances where the department's inspectorate have had to intervene and caution food workers and purveyors for what can only be described as negligence.

In view of possible health hazards in this field, one is sometimes given to wondering whether the selection, supervision and control of individual food workers is all that could be desired, for it is not likely that the habits of a lifetime will be eradicated merely by the supplying and maintaining of clean overalls and head coverings, nor can a public health inspector be constantly awaiting in the back premises ready to pounce on the often bewildered and indignant culprit.

There is no doubt, however, that since that passing into law of the Food Hygiene Regulations, considerable improvement in general conditions has been effected, and the supplementary regulations dealing with markets, stalls and delivery vehicles recently made, have provided another useful adjunct in the public health inspector's armoury.

### Food Hygiene (Industrial)

All factory canteens in the area have been re-inspected during the year and a satisfactory standard of hygiene obtains, particularly so in establishments where catering is undertaken



by specialist contractors. In these instances exceptionally detailed attention is paid to personal hygiene and cleanliness of equipment with invariably a superior menu being offered to employees. An increasing number of managements are now adopting contract catering.

#### Food Preparation and Manufacture

At the end of the year twelve premises were registered under the provisions of the Urmston Urban District Council Act, 1935. These registrations covered such businesses as fish frying, manufacture of cooked meats, pies and sausages, etc. There are also two factories in the area, one manufacturing meat pies and the other engaged on the large scale of preparation, processing and canning of food products.

The products of this latter Company are widely exported and such consignments are largely subject to certification by the Urmston Medical Officer. The actual inspectorial work at this factory requires a great deal of attention, thousands of tons of meat, vegetables, poultry, etc., are prepared and processed each year, and complaints reaching the department following distribution are convincingly infrequent.

#### Cold Store Trafford Park

This large refrigeration unit continued to operate in association with the near-by dock area, and such items as required inspection or sampling were dealt with expeditiously.

#### Food Hawking, Registration, Etc.

Under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938, ten hawkers of foodstuffs and ten storage premises were registered with the local authority at the end of the year.

## Meat Production

There were no general slaughtering facilities being operated in the Urban District during the year, the bulk of fresh butchers' meat consumed was imported from the Manchester and Cheshire areas.

## Poultry Inspection

The Company operating the food factory previously mentioned, continued the slaughter and preparation for food of some thousands of broiler chickens per day, and the department's inspectors regularly carried out inspection and supervision of the plant whilst slaughtering and packing was in process, the details of which are:-

1. Number of poultry premises within the district. 1
2. Number of visits to these premises..... 124
3. Total number of birds processed during the year. 400,406
4. Type of birds processed..... Broilers
5. Percentage of birds condemned as unfit for  
human consumption..... 0.26%

## Food Condemnation

The following table gives details of foodstuffs which were voluntarily surrendered to the public health inspectors during the year. It was not found necessary to make any official seizure during this period.

	<u>Quantities</u>		
	Tons	Cwt.	Lb.
Meat	-	8	38
Canned Meats	-	1	2
Other Foods	-	18	48
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>88</u>



FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Category	Number of Premises	No. of Premises Complying with		Number of Premises to which Reg.19 applies
		Regulation 16 (wash-hand basin)	Regulation 19 (Sinks)	
Grocers	66	57	66	66
Greengrocers and Fruiterers, etc.	25	17	25	25
Fishmonger	1	-	1	1
Butchers and Meat Shops	28	26	28	28
Bakers and Confectioners	20	18	20	20
Fried Fish Shops	12	11	12	12
Sugar Confectionery, (mainly)	41	37	38 *	39
Licensed Premises Clubs, Canteens, Restuarants, Cafes School Meals, Hotels, Works Canteens, etc.	119	114	119	119
<b>Totals</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>310</b>

\* with the exception of two warehouses and four lock-ups, all sugar confectionery premises are small businesses attached to dwelling houses with wash-hand basins and sinks convenient to shop premises.

The number of food premises registered are as under:-

Type of Business	Legislation under which registration effected	Number at 31.12.66.
Manufacturers or dealer in ice-cream	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 89	120
Fish Fryer	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935	12
Manufacturer of Sausages and cooked meats	Urmston U.D.C. Act 1935 Section 87	20
Food Hawkers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938 Section 115	10

## Control of Milk Supplies

Samples of milk were taken during course of delivery for ascertaining and maintaining qualitative standards; the Public Analyst's report on these is to be found in the report of the Medical Officer.

Sampling was also carried out to ascertain and secure the effective heat treatment of milk retailed in the area, and to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory bacteriological standards, the result of these tests is set out below:-

BIOLOGICAL (T.B.)			METHYLENE BLUE			PHOSPHATASE			TURBIDITY		
No.	Pos.	Neg.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.
Nil	-	-	22	22	-	22	22	-	7	7	-
CREAM			1	1	-	Ultra Heat-Treated (U.H.T.) 2 samples - colony count less than 10.					

### Brucella Abortus

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of samples of raw milk examined.....      | Nil |
| 2. Number of positive samples found.....            | -   |
| 3. Action taken in respect of positive samples..... | -   |



## Ice-Cream

It was necessary because of widespread consumption of this commodity amongst the general public, and its inherent facility toward bacterial contamination, to carry out sampling from vendors at regular intervals. In general, it may be said that the ice-cream samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory indicated a comparatively high standard.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES	METHYLENE BLUE PROVISIONAL GRADE			
	1	2	3	4
11	11	-	-	-

## The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### Domestic Smoke Control

As no other section of the department's work transcended in importance than that of domestic smoke control, it followed that such resources of administrative manpower as were available was applied to this task. The staff here engaged worked under considerable pressure for the whole of the year and very satisfactory progress was made.

Smoke Control Order No. 4 became operative on the first of October and added 1,145 premises to the existing controlled area. Order No. 5 was made by the Council on the eighth of February and brought forth an objection from a local ratepayer, which in turn gave rise to an official Public Inquiry. The Minister's representative, having heard the case for both the objector and the Council, made his report to the Minister, who confirmed the Order with one very minor modification on the thirteenth of November. This latter area includes 1,400 premises.

A further Order known as Smoke Control Order No. 8, which included the whole of a new housing development, and on completion will consist of approximately four hundred and fifty dwellings, was confirmed by the Minister on the twenty-fifth of May and is to be effective as from the first of January, 1967.

Smoke Control Order No. 6 was made by the Council on the thirteenth of December, includes a further 1,600 premises, and it is hoped will be confirmed and in operation in 1968.

### Industrial Smoke Control

Overall surveillance of industrial boiler plant, including individual inspections, has continued throughout the period, the level of atmospheric pollution again showing a further reduction against that of previous years. Contributory factors include continuing co-operation of factory management and the increasing choice of liquid as



opposed to solid fuels for new or modified installations, fifteen of which have received the Council's prior approval during the year.

#### General

Industrialists in the area, with few exceptions, have shown an intelligent and not unsympathetic understanding of the necessity for smoke abatement, but there would appear to be less concern in relation to the associated problems, i.e. nuisance from odour and chemical effluvia. Many complaints, largely justified, have been received during the year, and have caused elected representatives and officers alike, considerable worry. The paucity of official guidance and lack of statutory control served to re-emphasise the difficulties of a residential area largely surrounded by industrial undertakings, all capable of impressing their own particular trade-mark on the district's atmosphere.

The Joint Standing Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution (Area South West from Manchester) has continued its useful work throughout the year, and your Inspector is again indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector of Stretford and to the Warren Springs Laboratory for the information on which the following tables and graphs have been compiled.

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Tons per square mile per month  
1965/1966

Month	Bowfell Road Flixton		Ashburton Chemical Works Trafford Park	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
January ...	26.01	16.32	50.22	32.50
February ...	9.31	18.09	23.06	37.68
March ...	16.09	37.25	50.83	49.64
April ...	15.81	17.04	31.26	44.18
May ...	12.83	30.76	60.27	58.82
June ...	13.31	19.93	54.93	46.52
July ...	11.89	35.30	40.09	38.13
August ...	11.28	17.03	35.60	59.33
September ...	14.59	14.08	45.47	59.40(b)
October ...	17.09	14.32	54.02	31.21
November ...	14.91	26.93	30.86	42.86
December ...	(a)	22.09	46.59	40.61

1965 (a) Bottle damaged by frost and water lost

1966 (b) Contained iron rust



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
expressed as mgms SO<sub>3</sub>/day/100 cm<sup>2</sup>  
Monthly Results 1965/1966

Month	Bowfell Road		Sewage Works Davyhulme		Barton Power Station	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
January ...	2.31	3.04	4.75	4.60	6.15	4.94
February ...	2.76	2.47	4.11	4.37	5.05	0.58
March ...	2.47	1.40	4.14	2.35	5.45	1.75
April ...	1.58	2.78	2.47	4.57	2.95	7.29
May ...	1.35	0.96	2.40	1.81	4.82	1.80
June ...	1.23	0.96	2.07	1.78	3.19	2.92
July ...	1.01	0.98	1.70	2.08	3.01	2.92
August ...	0.83	1.09	1.63	2.26	1.78	2.15
September ...	1.07	1.02	1.88	1.07	2.29	2.32
October ...	1.69	1.82	3.07	3.19	3.59	4.60
November ...	3.18	2.16	5.35	3.41	5.41	6.41
December ...	2.20	1.63	3.60	2.38	3.07	2.09

# DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO<sub>2</sub>

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre  
1965/1966

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	269	225	1060	668	56	28	472	366	1084	656	220	198
February	266	157	888	788	56	28	371	316	904	802	183	167
March	215	43	544	72	64	16	431	318	841	603	226	113
April	128	99	568	400	16	24	352	267	783	540	122	63
May	79	65	216	168	28	8	268	271	396	439	107	163
June	66	55	176	72	16	28	275	193	535	226	126	141
July	66	51	144	164	24	20	213	155	407	258	113	72
August	73	71	160	256	16	28	210	191	349	344	95	86
September	124	139	392	504	48	8	271	249	395	452	138	143
October	166	205	432	632	24	36	314	241	503	488	144	73
November	172	59	636	164	32	-	342	242	797	386	124	122
December	206	156	888	744	48	32	327	201	904	624	126	43

A = Average  
H = Highest  
L = Lowest

(a) = 1965  
(b) = 1966



DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO<sub>2</sub>

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre  
1966

2. Site: Public Health Department, Urmston.

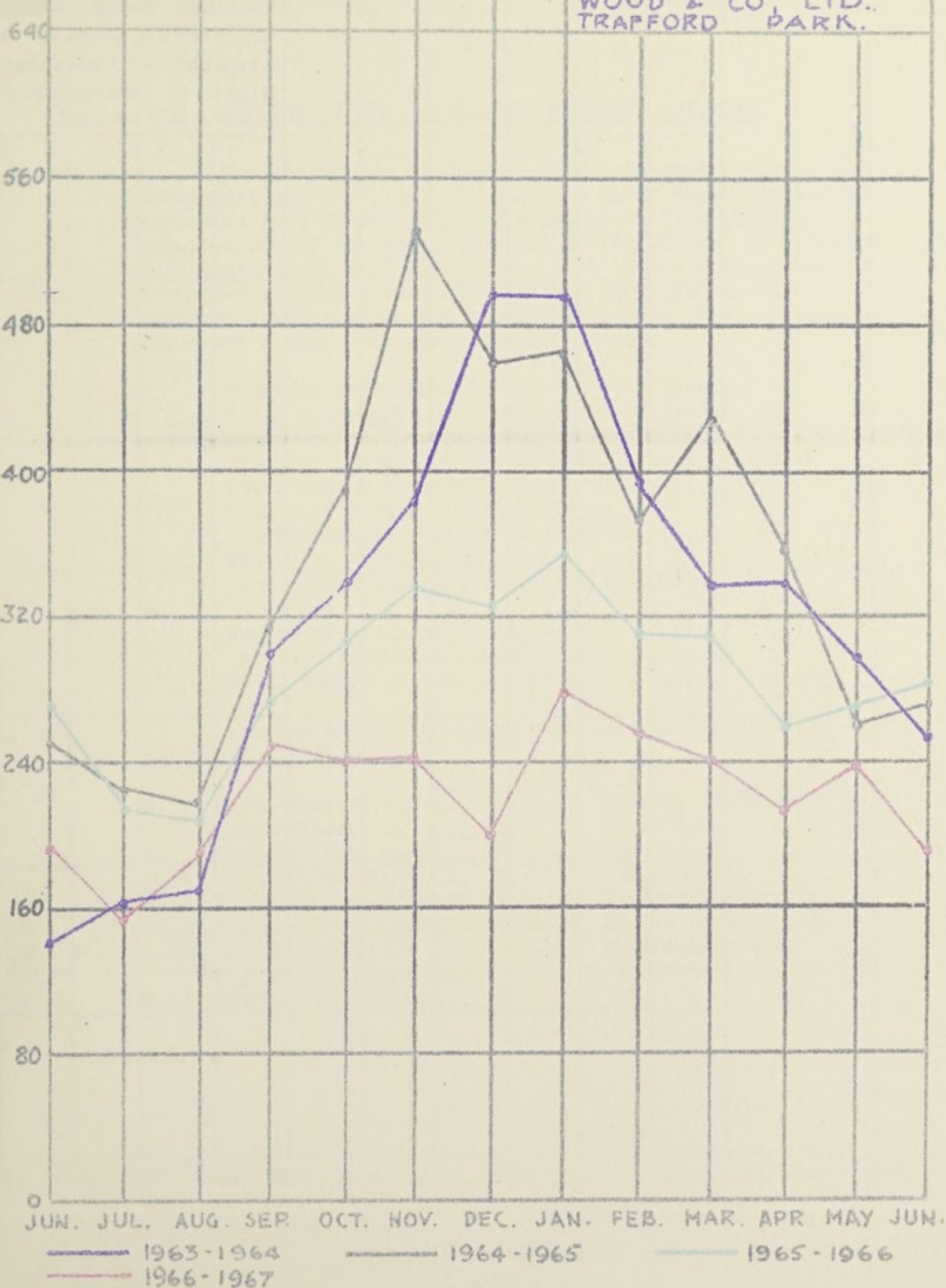
Month	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	A	H	L	A	H	L
January	186	508	48	45	164	-
February	197	824	36	135	353	-
March	49	96	16	125	332	7
April	127	464	28	154	549	25
May	98	260	8	76	241	15
June	60	140	4	61	216	-
July	45	186	-	75	196	13
August	81	228	20	140	244	65
September	148	560	12	139	286	22
October	293	756	56	226	577	16
November	81	400	-	178	509	-
December	194	528	-	173	500	74

A = Average      H = Highest      L = Lowest

(AVERAGE FIGURES FOR EACH MONTH SHOWN)

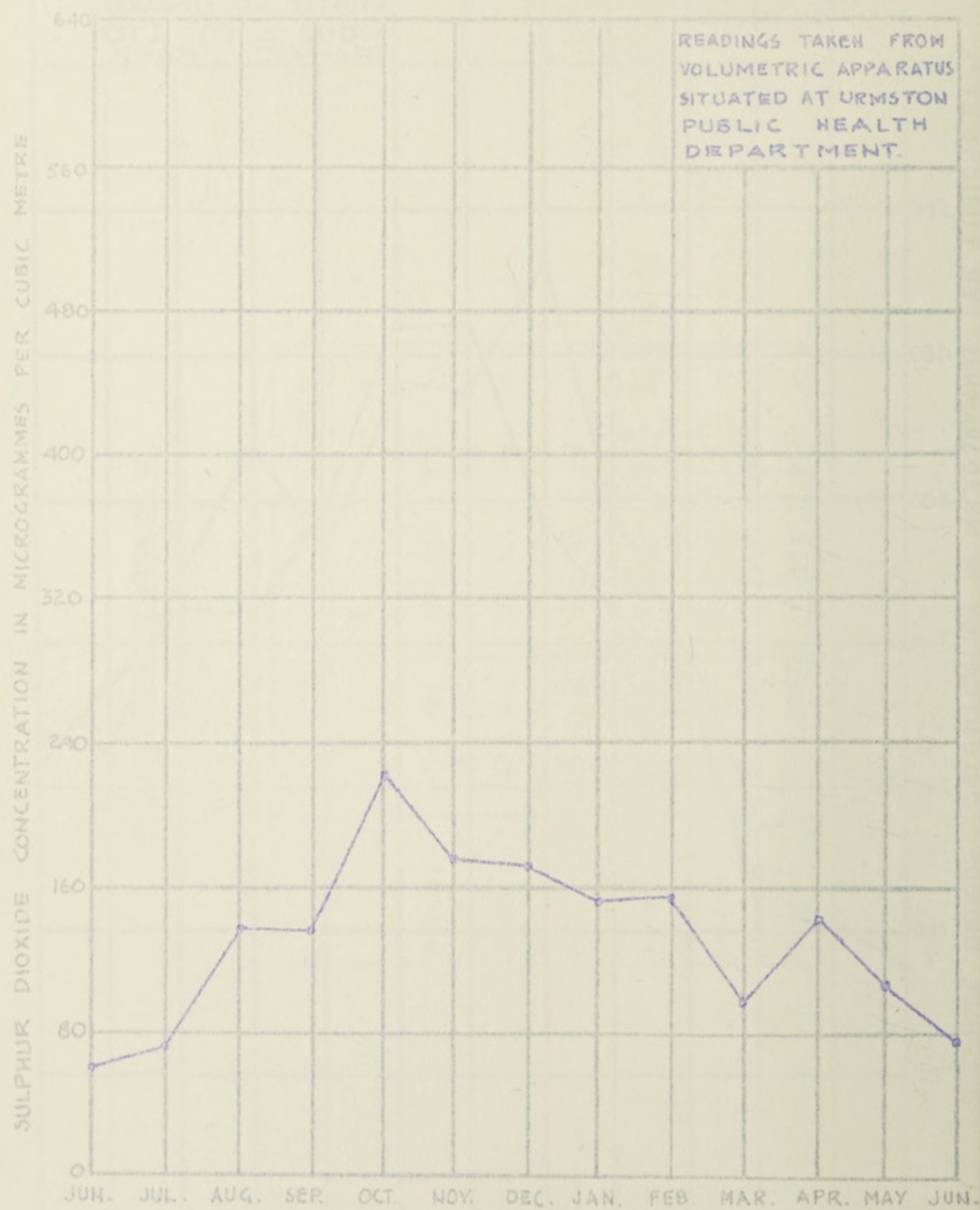
SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

READINGS TAKEN FROM  
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS  
SITUATED AT EDWARD  
WOOD & CO. LTD.  
TRAPFORD PARK.





AVG. FIGS. FOR EACH MONTH SHOW



1966 - 1967

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The inspection of premises has continued steadily throughout the year, and it should be noted that many small employers have failed to familiarise themselves with the requirements of the Act. A total of six hundred and sixty-one full inspections were carried out, and in one hundred and seventy-one cases a communication was forwarded to the employer drawing attention to contraventions then existing. There was a good response to these letters.

Premises registered during the year 1966.	18
Total registered premises at end of 1966.	347
Number of registered premises receiving.. general inspection during 1966.....	202
Total number of persons employed.....	1,719
Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises.....	661
Number of premises in which contraventions were found and occupiers informed.....	171
Number of premises found to be satisfactory in all respects.....	31
Total number of contraventions.....	464

The contraventions found covered thirteen sections of the Act, as follows:-

s. 4	Cleanliness.....	15	s.16	Floors, Passages, Stairs.....	35
s. 6	Temperature.....	87	s.17	Fencing of Machinery.....	7
s. 7	Ventilation.....	12	s.24	First-Aid Equipment	44
s. 8	Lighting.....	9	s.48	Notice of Accidents	4
s. 9	Sanitary Conveniences	56	s.50	Information for Employees.....	139
s.10	Washing Facilities...	44			
s.12	Accommodation for Clothing.....	10			
s.13	Sitting Facilities...	2			



## ENQUIRIES INTO INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The public health inspectors have had the minimum of work to carry out under this head during the past year, very few cases of infectious disease which required detailed investigation have been notified.

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Again little or no terminal disinfection following cases of infectious disease was necessary, and on only rare occasions was it found necessary to make use of the steam disinfection operated by the Salford Corporation.

The employee engaged on the disinfestation service however, at certain times during the year, was fairly heavily involved with a variety of household pests. Because of the free service and the spread of information to local residents every conceivable complaint regarding unwelcome domestic visitants seems to be received from time to time. In general, ratepayers were well satisfied with work done on their behalf.

### Rodent Control

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the following new table takes the place of the format used in previous years:-

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of Properties in district.....	15464	16
2.(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.....	448	2
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats.....	253	2
(ii) Mice.....	86	Nil
3.(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.....	292	14
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats.....	35	Nil
(ii) Mice.....	19	Nil

Notifications of infestations fell during 1966, but total inspections increased. Infestations of all premises by rats or mice increased over the 1965 figures.

#### SHOPS ACTS, 1950-1965

The Council being the authority for enforcing these Acts, have appointed their Public Health Inspector to act in this connection. Again complaints regarding closing hours were few in number, and the provisions controlling half-day closing were adhered to, the occupier now having the statutory right to fix his own half-day, subject to the provisions of the Shop (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965.

Inspection of shops to ensure compliance with general provisions, heating, lighting, sanitation, etc. were carried out in parallel with the duties imposed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. In general conditions were found to be satisfactory.



### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The inspector specifically appointed for work in the industrial zone has continued to make the necessary inspections, and a report relating to these activities is included in the report of the Medical Officer.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

When the new central area redevelopment reaches completion, Urmston will be adequately provided for as regards public conveniences. During the period under review the new accommodation associated with the southerly central area redevelopment was opened for public use, and the underground convenience in Station Road closed and latterly demolished. Although the new erection was in accordance with modern standards, both as to design and facilities, this has not prevented misuse and vandalism taking place. Fairly extensive thefts and damage has already been brought to the notice of the department, but unfortunately the culprits escaped detection.

The convenience in the central area redevelopment proper, has now been built, but completion is awaiting a further extension of the overall scheme.

The sites of the conveniences and the facilities provided are shown as follows:-

Situation	Males			Females	
	W.C.s	Urinals	Washing Facilities	W.C.s	Washing Facilities
Atkinson Road	2	6	Hot & Cold water	3	Hot & Cold water
Church Road	2	2	None	3	None
Davyhulme Circle	2	3	None	3	Cold Water only
Flixton Village	1	3	Hot & Cold water	2	Hot & Cold water
Moorside Road	1	1	Cold Water only	2	Hot & Cold water
Mosley Road (Trafford Park)	1	3	None	2	Cold Water only
Tenax Road (Trafford Park)	1	3	None	1	None
Woodsend Park	1	3	Cold Water only	2	Hot & Cold water

#### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Three persons who carry on the business of scrap metal merchants are now registered with the Council, and one new application was received during the year.

The other sections of this statute are enforceable by the County Police.



### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from the public swimming baths were obtained at intervals during the season, and the reports received from the Analyst showed that the water was in a satisfactory condition and complied with the recognised standard. During the next year the rate of sampling will be increased, as the Council have determined that the baths be opened all the year round.

The experimental bath provided at a local primary school was not used during the period under review.

### PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

For purposes of this Act, the Council, acting through the Health Committee approved the issue of seventy-eight licences to store petroleum spirit and one licence in relation to the keeping of calcium carbide. The quantities subject to this control were 732,378 gallons of petroleum spirit and 50,000 lb. of calcium carbide.

The installations concerned were subject to inspection as frequently as necessary, and generally the Council's regulations were complied with. No accident was reported during the year at any licensed establishment.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

#### Collection of Household Refuse

As a consequence of the national economic situation, there was an improvement during the year in the recruitment of men to the refuse collection and disposal service, but the disturbances created by the constant interchange of personnel was still with us. The incidence of absenteeism caused by either sickness or injury all appeared to be on the increase.



In general, a weekly collection of household wastes was in operation throughout the year, and special collections - furniture and other domestic impedimenta - were dealt with without charge. The calls on this latter service increase year by year, and it is not unusual for the section to be called upon to clear the whole furnishings of a house. Whether the moving of the larger articles involved, e.g. pianos, etc., from upper floors to the transportation point, is a legitimate charge on the cleansing service is a point open to debate, but in most of these cases the department is left with little choice.

As previously commented upon, the composition of household refuse is steadily changing, bulk is replacing weight and whereas in the past a considerable volume of waste collected was capable of being broken down by bacterial action when tipped, now a fairly large quantity of material is of such a nature as to preclude this, i.e. plastics, man-made fibres, etc.

The new compression type of vehicle latterly acquired by the department proved extremely useful in dealing with the increasingly bulky refuse, there is no doubt that more and more of these vehicles will come into use in the refuse collection service, as it is more fully realised that adequate pay-loads must be achieved.

### Refuse Disposal

During the year 12,206 tons of household wastes, based on an assessment derived from periodic test weighings, together with 7,392 loads (weight not known) of industrial, commercial and contractors refuse, were disposed of by tipping at the Council's site adjoining the River Mersey. The charge made by the Health Committee of seven shillings and sixpence for every load of industrial refuse tipped, without regard to bulk or weight, probably requires reconsideration in light of present economic trends. The necessity of a disposal point for arisings of this nature, whether provided by the local authority or industry, cannot be over-estimated, but if provided by the local authority a charge compatible with the



use of the facilities and other considerations cannot be deemed to be unreasonable. During the year £2,315 was paid to the Council's Treasurer in respect of these activities.

If, and when, there is a contraction in the number of local authorities throughout the country, and the refuse disposal service is regionalised, areas such as the low lying ground around the Mersey must become the repository for refuse from a much wider collection region than hitherto. Even if tipping is largely abandoned as a prime means of disposal, total incineration or any other known system still requires provision for the unalterable and basic residuals.

Wilful damage to the department's plant and buildings was again prevalent throughout the year, and in spite of the efforts of the department and the wholehearted co-operation of the local police, in the main the culprits were not apprehended. Nothing of real value was ever present which would attract thieves, and one is given to wondering what satisfaction can be derived by the participants in this outrageous vandalism.

#### Dustbin Replacement Scheme

The replacement of worn-out and defective dustbins has continued through the year, 1,064 bins were renewed at an average cost per unit of £2. 0. 3d., total annual expenditure was £2,139, an equivalent of .177 of a penny rate.

Without wishing to be unduly critical, for the vast majority of Urmston ratepayers are considerate of public property, a number of occupiers still regard the dustbin as a combined refuse disposal point and incinerator, a fairly large number of receptacles are rendered useless each year by this undesirable practice, quite apart from the nuisance which is often caused to near neighbours.

## Departmental Transport

Motor transport operated by the department is as under:-

One Austin Luton-type Van.....	1953
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 S.D.16 cubic yards Fore & Aft Rear-loader....	1964
One Dennis Paxit IIIA 25 cubic yards.....	1966
* { One Austin A.35 5 Cwt Van.....	1962(Scrapped Sept)
(One Morris Mini Van.....	1966

\*The latter vehicle(s) is for the use of personnel of the Public Health Department as a whole.

The repair and maintenance of the fleet was carried out by the Council's Mechanical Engineer (Mr.T.Higginson) and assisted by an able team of mechanics. It is essential in the efficient operation of a Cleansing Service that vehicles shall be well maintained and roadworthy, and as little time lost as practicable by standstills due to breakdowns, this Mr.Higginson successfully achieved with efficiency and without fuss.

## Salvage

Work in this section continued with the production of larger monthly tonnages than ever before - these figures were somewhat artificially inflated however on the collection side, due to the department accepting arisings of waste paper from the Borough of Stretford who, for technical difficulties, were unable to process their own collections.



Probably the major feature which influenced salvage activities was the pronounced financial crisis and economic recession in which the country was involved, and as the board making industry seems particularly susceptible to unfavourable industrial climatic conditions, the reaction was immediate. With the development of the crisis the industry endeavoured to limit by one means and another the inflow of waste paper to the mills - this being effected by reductions in prices paid to local authorities and the application of other brakes, some not quite so obvious; all having the same distressing result, the slowing down of production.

During the year, larger collections of waste paper and board were obtained from the rounds by the provision of large trailer units fitted to the domestic refuse collection vehicles; the full value of these should become more apparent in the future.

During the period 928 tons of waste paper were collected, sorted, baled and sold, realising a gross income of £8,512, (this included 189 tons received from the Borough of Stretford).

REFUSE COLLECTION 1966-67

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	£ 20,902 15,730 2,151 247 39,030	£ 5,033 - 5,843 56 10,932	£ 25,935 15,730 7,994 303 49,962
2	GROSS INCOME	28	11,568	11,596
3	NET COST	39,002	Cr. 636	38,366
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-
5	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 34. 7.	s. d. 4. 0.	s. d. 38. 7.
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	26. 0.	-	26. 0.
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	64. 7.	Cr. 6.	64. 1.
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	900	Cr. 1.5	898.5
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,569.5	Cr. 0.5	2,569



SALVAGE RESULTS 1940 - 67

Year Ending	Waste Paper		Kitchen Waste		Textiles		Metals		Bottles, Jars, Cullet, Etc.		Miscel- laneous		Totals	
	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £
31st March (1940 to 1945)	2123	11828	1473	2284	124	1508	517	1271	162	440	84	435	4483	17766
1946	312	2116	263	425	33	341	49	137	18	51	8	58	683	3128
1947	345	2268	286	472	23	261	48	143	32	167	7	61	741	3372
1948	362	2409	326	527	18	209	31	99	16	75	4	27	757	3346
1949	430	2885	324	522	21	241	37	135	22	107	4	30	838	3920
1950	471	2876	366	934	19	229	10	69	7	37	5	32	878	4177
1951	437	3193	305	838	14	228	27	119	3	15	3	23	789	4416
1952	495	8005	252	745	16	538	25	197	-	-	3	22	791	9507
1953	480	4052	215	718	21	397	42	258	-	-	2	18	760	5443
1954	458	3130	208	800	20	354	22	163	-	-	1	11	709	4458
1955	486	3480	-	-	23	426	34	240	-	-	2	14	545	4150
1956	518	4300	-	-	22	486	36	160	-	-	1	13	577	4959
1957	508	4009	-	-	25	578	46	282	-	-	1	10	580	4879
1958	483	3926	-	-	18	417	28	205	-	-	1	11	530	4559
1959	475	3801	-	-	24	368	4	56	-	-	1	7	504	4232
1960	481	3799	-	-	22	319	2	25	-	-	1	4	506	4147
1961	470	3728	-	-	20	258	1	4	-	-	1	4	492	3994
1962	501	4254	-	-	19	239	1	14	-	-	1	5	522	4512
1963	626	5178	-	-	21	313	-	-	-	-	1	1	648	5492
1964	682	5669	-	-	20	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	5939
1965	699	6004	-	-	20	310	-	-	-	-	1	40	720	6318
1966	716	6571	-	-	7	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	723	6668
1967	1012	9275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1012	9275
														123667
							Add Salvage	Collection Allowances 1945-50						1294
Totals	13570	107756	4018	8265	550	8387	960	3577	260	892	132	790	19490	129961



KITCHEN WASTE COLLECTIONS CEASED

£10000  
£9000  
£8000  
£7000  
£6000  
£5000  
£4000  
£3000  
£2000  
£1000

SALVAGE INCOME  
YEAR ENDING 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH  
1940 - 1967

