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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1947





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

ANNUAL REPORT

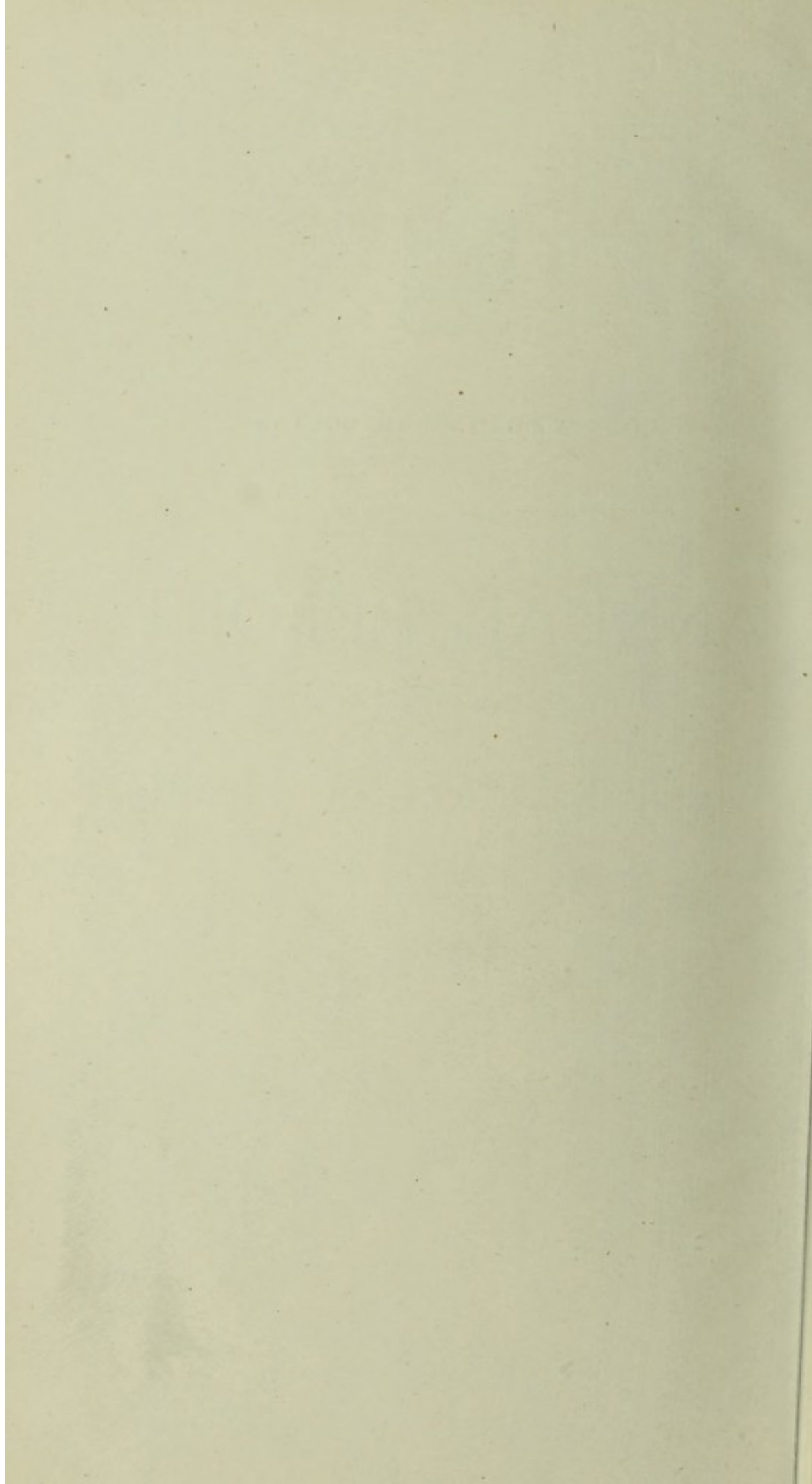
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1947

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THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY,
CIVIC CENTRE,
BOLTON.

September, 1948.

To Ald. Ellis Clarke (Chairman) and Members of the Health Committee :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Report for 1947, the seventy-sixth Annual Report on the Health of Bolton.

The vital and mortal statistics for the year continue to give substantial grounds for satisfaction. The number of births showed a continued increase over the numbers in recent years and was the highest since 1922. There were 1,090 more births than deaths. The Infantile Mortality rate of 37·8 infant deaths per 1,000 births is the lowest that has ever been recorded in Bolton, and is lower than the average of 41 for England and Wales. This low infantile mortality rate should give considerable satisfaction to the many people who have worked in the interests of child welfare in this town for so many years. The still-birth rate continues to fall and this year is appreciably lower than the average for the country generally, and is less than half the rates formerly recorded in Bolton.

The incidence of all infectious diseases except infantile paralysis remained low. Bolton had rather more than its share of cases in the nation-wide epidemic of infantile paralysis. Many of the 36 cases were of the severe type, and six were fatal. The most careful and detailed enquiries were made into all the circumstances of every patient (except one fatal case whose family left the town). The findings are being considered in an investigation which is being made on behalf of the Medical Research Council.

The work of maintenance and repair of houses in the town has been a major problem. The deterioration in property which occurred in the war has not been made good. Constant effort is required to try to keep property weatherproof which is only fit to demolish. It is hoped that sufficient new houses will soon have been built to allow of the demolition of existing old houses which are unfit for human habitation.

In conclusion, I would again take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the support and encouragement given by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year under review.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. GALLOWAY,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1947

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

Position	Lat. 53° 35' N., Long. 2° 27' W.
Elevation above sea level	230-ft. to 1,450-ft.
Geological Formation : Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures.	
Rainfall (Av. 1887-1947, 44.464")	37.939"
Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	15,280
Population (Census 1921)	178,683
„ (Census 1931)	177,250
„ (Estimated Civilian Population, 1947)	163,850
Persons per acre	10.54
Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	41,825
„ „ (Census 1931)	46,618
Private Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1921)	42,635
„ „ „ „ (Census 1931)	47,706
New Houses Certified 1947	198
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation, 1947	11
Temporary prefabs. completed by Ministry of Works and tenanted 1947	91
Estimated No. of Houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1947	53,600
Rateable Value at 1st October, 1947	£1,171,737
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1946-47)	£4,490
Births	3,382
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	20.64
Deaths	2,292
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	13.99

SUMMARY—Continued.

Still-Births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3
Average Death-rate (1938-1947)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.4
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.02
Cancer Death-rate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.04
Respiratory Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Phthisis Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.8
Diarrhœa Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.95
Puerperal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.31

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	...	...	20.5
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	...	...	12.0
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	...	...	41
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years), Death-rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	5.8

STATISTICS

Births

There were 3,382 live births to Bolton residents in 1947, 1,708 being males and 1,674 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 20·64. 1,104 births occurred to Bolton residents in Townleys Hospital, 325 in Haslam Maternity Home, 378 in Havercroft Maternity Home, and 356 in Heaton Grange Maternity Home.

Still-births

The number of still-births in Bolton in 1947 was 77, giving a still-birth rate of 22·3 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths

Bolton had 2,292 deaths (1,130 males, 1,162 females) in 1947, giving a crude death-rate of 13·99 per 1,000 of the population.

During the year, 505 persons, whose usual place of residence was in the area of this county borough, died outside the borough; of these, 393 died in Townleys Hospital or Fishpool Institution and 52 died in Mental Hospitals and hospitals for mental defectives.

Non-residents who died in the area numbered 102.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1947

	No. of Deaths	Per cent. of total Deaths
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES ...	130	5·671
Measles ...	3	·130
Diphtheria ...	3	·130
Influenza ...	11	·479
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	71	3·098
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	11	·479
Syphilis ...	6	·261
Other infectious and parasitic diseases ...	25	1·090

	No. of Deaths	Per cent. of total Deaths
CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS	342	14·921
Cancer	335	14·616
Tumours (non-malignant or undetermined)	7	·305
RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION, ETC. ...	33	1·439
Rheumatic fever	7	·305
Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, etc....	8	·349
Diabetes	10	·436
Diseases of Thyroid... ..	5	·218
Other diseases	3	·130
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING		
ORGANS	18	·785
Anæmias	11	·479
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	5	·218
Other diseases	2	·087
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE		
ORGANS	308	13·438
Convulsions in children under 5 years of age	1	·043
Cerebral hæmorrhage	184	8·027
Cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	95	4·144
Mental disorders and deficiency	1	·043
Epilepsy	5	·218
Other diseases	22	·959
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM ...	660	28·795
Heart diseases	607	26·483
Arterio-sclerosis	35	1·527
Gangrene	2	·087
Other diseases	16	·698
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM ...	283	12·347
Bronchitis	133	5·802
Pneumonia	91	3·970
Pleurisy	2	·087
Congestion of lungs, etc.	9	·392
Asthma	29	1·265
Other diseases	19	·828

	No. of Deaths	Per cent. of total Deaths
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM ...	64	2.792
Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum ...	6	.261
Diarrhœa and enteritis ...	14	.610
Appendicitis ...	3	.130
Hernia and intestinal obstruction ...	22	.959
Cirrhosis of the liver ...	1	.043
Diseases of the gall bladder and ducts ...	4	.174
Other diseases ...	14	.610
DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS...	103	4.493
Nephritis ...	67	2.923
Diseases of the prostate ...	25	1.090
Other diseases ...	11	.479
THE PUERPERAL STATE ...	8	.349
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE	2	.087
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS ...	24	1.047
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY ...	59	2.574
Congenital debility ...	5	.218
Premature birth ...	45	1.963
Injury at birth ...	7	.305
Other diseases ...	2	.087
OLD AGE ...	188	8.202
DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE...	68	2.966
Suicide ...	19	.828
Accidents ...	49	2.137
Other violent deaths ...	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES ...	1	.043

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

Maternal mortality is the number of deaths of women classed to pregnancy and child-bearing. It is expressed as the rate per 1,000 births (live and still).

There were 8 deaths from puerperal causes in 1947, giving a maternal mortality-rate of 2.31. The rate for England and Wales was 1.17.

	Deaths	BOLTON Rate per 1000 total births	ENGLAND & WALES Rate per 1000 total births
Puerperal sepsis ...	1	0.29	0.26
Other puerperal causes	7	2.02	0.91
Total ...	8	2.31	1.17

Death-rate of Infants under One Year of Age

The death-rate of infants is expressed as the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births, and is called the infantile mortality-rate. There were 128 such deaths during the year.

Bolton's infant mortality-rate for 1947 was 37.8. The figure for England and Wales was 41.

Of Bolton's 3,382 live births, 3,230 were legitimate and 152 illegitimate.

The infantile mortality amongst the legitimate children was 36.8, and amongst the illegitimate 59.2.

Deaths under Four Weeks

The part of the infantile mortality which occurs in the first four weeks of life is called the neo-natal mortality. There were 20.9 deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death during the first four weeks of life were as follows:—

CAUSES OF DEATH	0—7 days	8—14 days	15—21 days	22—28 days	Total under 29 days
Pneumonia ...	2	—	1	—	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at Birth ...	6	—	1	—	7
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	6	—	1	—	7
Premature Birth ...	41	1	—	—	42
Other Diseases ...	8	1	—	1	10
Totals ...	64	3	3	1	71

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Bolton Joint Advisory Committee in Pathological Services continues to function and to advise both the Bolton Royal Infirmary and the Local Authority on their services in Pathology. The Advisory Committee has eight representatives from the Royal Infirmary and eight from the Local Authority and meets not less frequently than once a quarter.

The Pathologist in charge at the Bolton Royal Infirmary visits Townleys Hospital three sessions each week and the Assistant Pathologist five sessions each week to supervise the work of the Townleys Laboratories. The Local Authority pays the Bolton Royal Infirmary for the services of their Pathologists in Townleys and for any work carried out in the Bolton Royal Infirmary Laboratories on behalf of the Local Authority.

ANALYSIS OF WORK IN UNIT VALUES—1947

	Bolton Royal Infirmary	Townleys Hospital
Bacteriology	17,303	8,308
Basal Metabolism	2,940	80
Chemistry	34,256	9,034
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	1,301	1,944
Haematology	28,629	9,381
Histology	12,174	2,849
Inoculations	6,445	—
Post Mortems	4,820	560
Serology	1,806	83
Urine	5,731	11,970
Totals	115,405	44,209

The figures for the Bolton Royal Infirmary include various specimens from Townleys Hospital and the Borough Isolation Hospital. They also include 593 sputa for examination for the Tubercle Bacillus from patients attending the dispensary and 166 samples from milk produced or retailed in the town for the inoculation test for Tuberculosis. Four of the milks gave positive results for Tuberculosis.

The following specimens were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratories of Manchester University:—

Wassermann reaction ... 4732 (including 71 Cerebro-Spinal fluids).

Kahn test	1180
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Gonorrhoea :

Microscopical test ... 4

Complement fixation test 1078

Medical Officers of the Venereal Diseases Department in the course of routine clinical work examined 2,127 smears for the gonococcus and 94 slides by dark ground illumination for syphilis.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Bolton District Nursing Association provides nursing in the home for all cases of illness other than certain infectious diseases and maternity nursing.

During the year, 2,069 cases were nursed, and these received a total of 71,181 visits. The nurses were also present at 52 operations.

The Bolton Corporation makes an annual grant of £400 to the funds of the Association. The Public Health Committee pays for any home nursing of the following diseases: puerperal pyrexia, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, ophthalmia neonatorum, tuberculosis and influenzal pneumonia.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Depot maintained by the Health Department in Blackhorse Street, provides a comprehensive service for the removal of Bolton cases to hospital and for dealing with street accidents. It also serves a number of adjoining County districts for the removal of cases to Townleys Hospital and to the various Lancashire Mental Hospitals. The Department provides 8 Ambulances and 2 Sitting-case Cars. During the year the calls numbered :—

Ambulances	14,833
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Sitting-case Cars	1599
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The mileage run was :—

Ambulances	70,436
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Sitting-case Cars	11,468
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Hospitals

THE BOLTON ROYAL INFIRMARY.

During the year under review the number of cases admitted was 5,494 of whom approximately 30 per cent. were from outside the Borough of Bolton. In addition, 15,026 cases were dealt with as out-patients and 15,359 cases were received into the casualty department. At the end of the year there were 852 patients on the waiting list for admission.

The Edmund Potter Hospital, an auxiliary to the Bolton Royal Infirmary, has 43 beds for females. All the patients who are admitted are sent from the Bolton Royal Infirmary for convalescence. 925 patients were admitted during the year.

The Blair Convalescent Hospital, Bromley Cross, is a voluntary institution with 42 beds for male patients only. 667 cases were admitted in 1947 from the Bolton Royal Infirmary.

TOWNLEYS HOSPITAL.

The following statistical return relates to the year ended 31st December, 1947 :—

Total No. of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	6,862
No. of women confined in hospital	1,876
No. of live births	1,829
No. of stillbirths	70
No. of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ...	
(born in hospital)	46
Total No. of deaths among children under 1 year ...	77
No. of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	6
Total No. of deaths	440
Total No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	6,446
No. of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—	
(a) Under 4 weeks	5,936
(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	778
(c) 13 weeks or more	172

No. of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards) :—

(a) Average during year	...	...	...	374
(b) Highest (17th March, 1947)	...	...	...	440
(c) Lowest (14th October, 1947)	...	...	...	315

No. of operations under general anæsthetic... 1,343

Ante-natal Clinic :—

Total No. of expectant mothers seen	...	...	2,473
No. of attendances	...	...	14,912

Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in Townleys Hospital during the year, including

DISEASE GROUPS						Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
						Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	...	...	...	...	24	1	4	1
B.	Influenza (2)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
C.	Tuberculosis :								
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	2	—	8	11
	Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	—
D.	Malignant disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	40	86
E.	Rheumatism :								
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	...	4	—	3	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	...	2	—	9	—
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	2	—	11	—
G.	Puerperal pyrexia:								
	(a) Women confined in the hospital	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
	(b) Other cases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	...	—	—	760	6
I.	Mental diseases :								
	(a) Senile Dementia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
J.	Senile decay (3)	...	...	...	...	—	—	31	4
K.	Accidental injury and violence (4)	...	...	...	...	10	—	38	—
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>									
L.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	...	35	9	141	30
M.	" " Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	377	13	149	27
N.	" " Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	24	19	163	159
O.	" " Digestive System	...	...	...	...	83	3	222	10
P.	" " Genito-urinary System	...	...	...	...	42	—	340	25
Q.	" " Skin	...	...	...	...	16	—	30	—
R.	Other diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
S.	Mothers and infants discharged ...								
	from Maternity Wards and not					—	—	1888	—
	included in above figures					1796	—	—	—
	{ Mothers								
	{ Infants								
T.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	...	118	31	96	3
TOTALS						2536	78	3937	362

(1) Includes—with the exception of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Acute Primary Pneumonia are recorded respectively under Groups B, C, G and M. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A if acute and under Group L if chronic.

(2) Includes Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(4) Includes suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwifery and Ante-Natal Work

1—DOMICILIARY.

The following figures give a statistical summary of the work in relation to domiciliary midwifery for the year :—

- (a) Ante-natal clinics—Public Health Department (2 weekly).
456 expectant mothers attended and made 1,406 attendances.
234 X-ray examinations were made in the department.
- (b) Confinements conducted by midwives.
1,149 confinements were conducted by midwives.
- (c) Confinements conducted by medical practitioners.
In addition to the 301 cases where practitioners were called in by the midwives, the doctors conducted approximately 130 confinements in patients' homes.

The following table gives particulars of the domiciliary midwives' work during the year :—

No. of midwives who have practised...	...	...	24
No. of cases attended ...	...	...	1,203
Average No. of cases per midwife ...	...	...	50.1
No. of calls for medical aid ...	...	...	301
Per cent. of cases in which medical aid was sought			25%
No. of midwives on the register at the beginning of the year ...	...	...	22
No. who ceased to practise in Bolton ...	...	...	2
No. on the register at the end of the year ...	...	...	24

Included in the above are 54 cases attended by the midwives as maternity nurses.

The following 349 notifications were received from domiciliary midwives in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board :—

Medical assistance ...	...	...	301
Still-births ...	...	...	21
Artificial feeding ...	...	...	19
Death of mother or child ...	...	...	8

When a family is not eligible for maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts and the family income falls below a scale approved by the Council, the Public Health Committee pay the midwife's fee for her work at a confinement. During the year 20 such fees were paid.

Home helps were provided in 212 instances. In 162 cases part of the fees were recovered and in 25 cases the whole of the fee was recovered.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

During the year, the fourteen midwives appointed booked 767 cases, 731 as midwifery cases and 36 as maternity cases, an average of 55 cases per midwife.

The midwives paid 19,526 ante-natal and post-natal visits to their patients during the year.

2—INSTITUTIONAL MIDWIFERY.

(a) TOWNLEYS HOSPITAL.

Three ante-natal clinics are held weekly: During the year, 2,473 patients attended the clinics, 1,825 of whom were Bolton cases.

The following particulars relate to the maternity cases admitted during 1947 from Bolton and from the county areas served. Approximately 73.7 per cent. of the cases were from Bolton.

1. No. of maternity beds	114
2. No. of beds, included in above, allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment	24
3. No. of cases admitted	2,376
4. No. of women treated in the beds shown against item 2	573
5. Average duration of treatment of expectant mothers in the beds shown against item 2	10.7 days
6. Average duration of stay of cases in the lying-in Wards... ..	12.4 days
7. No. of cases notified as *Puerperal pyrexia ...	3
*i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4° F. for 24 hours, or recurrence within that period.	
8. No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ...	7

9. No. of infants not entirely breast fed whilst in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	261
10. No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	5
11. No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	6
12. No. of infant deaths :—						
(a) Stillborn...	...	...	...	...	...	70
(b) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	46

(b) HASLAM MATERNITY HOME.

The following table gives particulars of all cases admitted to the Home in 1947 :—

No. of beds in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. of cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	506
Average duration of stay in days	...	...	...	...	...	12·0
No. of cases delivered by :—						
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	348
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	118
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	...	...	...	...	...	145
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast fed whilst in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	26
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of infant deaths :—						
(a) Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	5

(c) HAVERCROFT MATERNITY HOME.

No. of beds in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	398
Average duration of stay in days	...	...	...	...	...	11·9
No. of cases delivered by :—						
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	305
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	84

No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	...	...	...	...	...	164
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast fed whilst in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	26
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of infant deaths :—						
(a) Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	1

(d) HEATON GRANGE MATERNITY HOME.

No. of beds in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. of cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	391
Average duration of stay in days	...	...	...	...	...	11·9
No. of cases delivered by :—						
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	314
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	38
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife	...	...	...	...	...	163
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast fed whilst in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	25
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of infant deaths :—						
(a) Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	2

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Fifty clinics were held for expectant mothers who were in need of dental treatment and unable to make their own arrangements with private dentists. Two hundred and twenty nine attendances were made by 59 women. Fourteen dentures were supplied, 51 fillings made, 91 scalings, dressings and gum treatment given, and 183 teeth extracted.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors :—

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Primary birth enquiries	...	...	...	...	3,808
Visits to children, 1—5 years...	...	...	...	...	6,632
Primary visits to expectant mothers...	...	...	...	...	190
Re-visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	4,116
Re-visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	64
Visits to puerperal pyrexia cases	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to ophthalmia cases	...	...	...	...	13
Death enquiries made (under one year of age)	...	...	...	...	115
Visits to midwives' houses	...	...	...	...	25
Infant Life Protection	...	...	...	...	81
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	2,106
Total Visits					17,153

In addition to their visits to homes, the Health Visitors were in regular attendance at the various clinics during the year. They made 947 attendances at Child Welfare Centres, 251 at Ante-natal Clinics, 81 at Immunisation Clinics and 11 at Post-natal Clinics.

NURSERIES.

During the year many married women returned to work in the Cotton Mills in Bolton and extra nurseries became desirable to care for the young children of workers. The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee carefully considered the matter and did some preparatory work towards the establishment of three additional nurseries. The Council agreed to the adaptation of the former Art Gallery buildings in Mere Hall Park for use as a nursery. A site adjacent to Cotton Street and Halliwell Road was secured for a nursery and possible sites in the Great Lever district were visited.

Nurseries provided by Local Health Authorities cannot be restricted in their use to the children of mothers employed in a particular firm or industry, but must be available for the children of all working mothers. Several cotton firms have started to provide nurseries for

the exclusive use of the children of their own women employees. The general standards in the new mill nurseries in Bolton have in the main been very high both in buildings and in service.

The following Nursery Accommodation was provided by the Local Health Authority during the year :—

	Places
Arkwright Street	44
Newport Street	60
Shaw Street	50
Park House	50—of
which 25 places are for resident children.	

MASSAGE AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT FOR INFANTS.

Treatment is provided in the Central Massage and Light Clinic of the Department for debilitated and rickety children attending the Child Welfare Centres.

During 1947, 473 children received a total of 2,120 treatments at 282 sessions of the Massage Clinic. 353 children were given 2,187 treatments by artificial sunlight.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Prematurity of birth is the direct cause of almost half the infant deaths in the first four weeks of life and is a contributing cause to the death of other infants. Infants weighing less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth are regarded as premature. There were 164 premature births notified amongst the 3,459 total births in Bolton during the period under review. Fifty-six of the premature babies were born at home and 108 in hospital. Sixteen of the premature babies born at home were subsequently removed to hospital.

Six of the 56 premature babies born at home died during the first twenty-four hours of life. Thirty-five survived at the end of one month. Fifteen of the 108 babies born in hospital died during the first twenty-four hours. Eighty-two survived at the end of one month. The survival rate of the premature babies born in hospital was appreciably greater than of those born at home.

The survival of the premature infant is dependent on the most careful attention to the details of feeding, warmth and atmospheric conditions and to freedom from the risk of infection. In hospital, a generous staff of specially trained nurses is required to care for the premature infant in special wards where the warmth and humidity of the atmosphere can be readily controlled. A small ward in Townleys Hospital has been improvised for the care of premature infants.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The nature and extent of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors is shown in the following statement :—

INSPECTIONS....	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,881
ACTION TAKEN.							
Verbal notices ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Legal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	827
							<hr/> 4,503 <hr/>

RESULT OF ACTION

DWELLINGS.

Repairs to floors, walls, ceilings, roofs, spouting	...	...	...	...	...	3,041
Additional windows provided...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	...	...	...	566
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	23
Verminous houses disinfested...	...	...	...	...	...	217

DRAINAGE, CLOSETS, ASHPITS, ETC.

Drains cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	322
Yards drained, paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Additional W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	20
W.C's reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	356
Flushing cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	56
Closets converted	...	...	...	...	...	70
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	77
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	243

VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	5
Improvements in factories, shops and food premises	...	...	...	...	49
Cowshed or dairy improvements	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,109
					<hr/> 6,214 <hr/>

DISINFECTIONS.

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	561
Beds disinfected	...	...	...	...	526
Articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	975
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	349
Destruction	...	...	...	...	164

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION.

Common lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	8
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	79
Factories without mechanical power...	...	...	...	...	169
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	791
Factory chimneys	...	...	...	...	205
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	351
Fish friers' premises	...	...	...	...	193
Premises where food is prepared	...	...	...	...	524
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	13
Slaughterhouses (in actual use)	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	255
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	752
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	32
Travelling vans...	...	...	...	...	115

Common Lodging-houses

The number of registered common lodging-houses in Bolton at the end of the year was 8, one having been closed in consequence of informal action. Seven of these are used by males only and accommodate a total of 369 men. The other is used exclusively by women and accommodates 38.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register.	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted.
		Inspection.	Written Notices.	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	169	126	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	790	408	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	960	534	27	—

* Works of Building and Engineering Construction, Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	43	43	—	7	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	12	7	—	12	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	82	56	—	23	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	1	2	1	—
TOTAL	145	112	2	43	—

Statutory Notices Served During 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 :

Sec. 39 (Drainage defects)	177
Sec. 45 (Defective closet accommodation)	77
Sec. 75 (Provision of dust bins)	46
Sec. 93 (Nuisances, general defects)	318

HOUSING ACT, 1936 :

Sec. 9 (General Repairs)	202
Other	7

TOTAL	827
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STATUTORY NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	545
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STATUTORY NOTICES OUTSTANDING	282
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WORK CARRIED OUT BY CORPORATION IN DEFAULT OF OWNERS :

Public Health Act, 1936	81
Housing Act, 1936	35

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937) :

Certificates issued during 1947	6
--	---

HOUSING ACT 1936

BOLTON (WILLOWS LANE AREA No. 1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1939.

In March 1947, the Ministry of Health re-opened the Public Inquiry originally held in 1939, in respect of the above-named Order.

The Order was confirmed by the Ministry without modification, and the Corporation undertook to rehouse the two families involved.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES NOT REPAIRABLE,

Seven (7) houses were demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, being totally unfit for habitation ; the Housing Committee provided alternative accommodation in each case.

DISINFESTATION SERVICE 1947

The Disinfestation Officer carried out the following work. All insecticides used contained D.D.T. :—

BED BUGS :

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	135
Common Lodging Houses and Hostels	...	...				1

COCKROACHES :

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	12

FLIES :

Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	3
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	1

OTHER INSECTS (Beetles, Moths, etc.) :

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	5

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL BATHS

Scabies cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	183
Body Lice cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	37

1947

Conversion of Waste Water Closets

During the year 70 waste water closets were converted to fresh water appliances and in 11 cases the Corporation made a grant of £8 per house towards the cost of the work.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1947

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 SEC. 3 (1) :

Sample No.	Article.	Adulteration, etc.	Fine and Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
3136	Mustard	100% deficient in volatile oil	1	0	6
3177	Milk	14.33% deficient in milk fat	6	1	0
3189	Sausage	16.6% deficient in meat content	5	10	6
3201	Milk	11% deficient in milk fat	6	1	0
3225	Milk	4.2% added water	6	1	0
3228	Milk	2.4% added water	4	4	0
3371	Milk	10.12% added water	6	1	0
3387	Milk	7.88% added water	25	10	0
3388	„	23.06% added water			
3462	Milk	11.53% added water	12	12	0
3464	„	10.12% added water			
3476	Milk	4.82% added water	10	10	0
3477	„	10.12% added water			
3485	Milk	18.12% added water	7	7	0
3487	Milk	4.94% added water	8	8	0
3488	„	2.94% added water			
3527	Milk	21.7% deficient in milk fat	6	1	0
3509	Sausage	19.2% deficient in meat content	5	10	6
3544	Custard Powder	Not a satisfactory custard	3	10	6
3511	Sausage	7.8% deficient in meat content	£114	8	0
Third portion of sample sent to Government Chemist who was unable to carry out an accurate analysis owing to condition of sample. No further evidence offered by Corporation.					
TOTAL C/fd.			£114	8	0

Legal Proceedings—(Continued)

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	114	8	0
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, SEC. 78 (2)			
Obstruction of Sampling Officer when purchasing } milk for analysis by the Public Analyst ...	2	0	0
LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1946			
Selling food (viz. Vinegar)—not properly labelled	2	0	0
BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS			
7, 9, 11, 13, POOL STREET, BOLTON			
Contraventions of various articles of the byelaws	12	15	6
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SEC. 93			
128, Wellington Street—General defects ...	4	0	0
TOTAL	£135	3	6

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926

Cowkeepers on register, December, 1946...	...	...	109
„ added to register during 1947	...	...	1
„ discontinued during 1947	...	...	3
„ on register, December, 1947	...	...	107
Cowsheds on register, December, 1946	...	...	263
„ added to register during 1947	...	...	1
„ discontinued during 1947	...	...	9
„ on register, December, 1947	...	...	255
Number of cows provided for in the cowsheds, 1947	...	...	2,974
Average number of cows kept during the year	...	...	2,444
Number of dairies and premises of milk purveyors	...	...	752

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946

The following licences were granted under these Orders during 1947 :—

Producer's licence to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	...	...	...	...	...	4
Supplementary licence to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dealer's licence to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	...	...	...	...	...	3
Producer's licence to use the designation " Accredited "	...	...	...	...	...	24
Supplementary licence to use the designation " Accredited "	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealer's licence to use the designation " Pasteurised "	...	...	...	...	...	1
(Licence in respect of a Pasteurising establishment).	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supplementary licence to use the designation " Pasteurised "	...	...	...	...	...	1

MEAT

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the abattoirs in the Borough, with the diseased conditions grouped under two heads :—

- (1) Carcases affected with disease other than tuberculosis ; and
(2) Carcases found to be affected with tuberculosis only.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Total number killed and inspected ...	3,542	5,249	5,426	21,962	1,944
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcases condemned... ..	—	14	37	17	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	813	1,922	2	1242	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	22·95	36·88	0·72	5·73	0·56
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcases condemned... ..	4	143	4	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	274	1,186	—	—	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	7·82	25·32	0·07	—	1·64

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE AND MORTALITY

An epidemic of Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) was an outstanding feature in the notifiable diseases during the year. The epidemic was general throughout England and Wales and was the biggest which has been recorded in this country. There were five times as many cases as in any previous epidemic. The civilian notification rate in England and Wales was 18 cases per 100,000 persons. In Bolton, 36 cases were notified, giving a notification rate slightly higher than the country generally. A number of the Bolton cases were of a very severe type. The six fatal Bolton cases gave the high case mortality rate of 16.6%. The fullest enquiries were made into all the circumstances of every notified case and the completed particulars are being used in an investigation into the epidemic which is being carried out on behalf of the Medical Research Council.

The number of notifications of cases of Diphtheria continues to fall. Three Diphtheria deaths occurred, all in children who had not been immunised against the disease.

Below are shown the number of cases of notifiable diseases notified in Bolton in 1947 and the number of deaths resulting from each of these notifiable diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1947

Disease.					Total Cases Notified.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	229	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	18	3
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	—	—
Relapsing Fever (Undulant)	...	...	...	...	—	—
*Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	130	91
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	7	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	16	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	36	6
Acute Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	9
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	4	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	30	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	2082	3
Whooping Cough	..	...	...	...	231	5

*The cases notified are Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal, but the deaths include all forms of Pneumonia.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria has continued throughout the year under review. Facilities are available in the Child Welfare Department of the Civic Centre, where clinics are held twice weekly, and also at the eight suburban Child Welfare Centres. The following table shows the number of children immunised during 1947 and in the two preceding years.

AGE GROUP	Children Immunised		
	1945	1946	1947
0— 1 years	54	103	425
1— 2	1253	1121	1037
2— 3	243	171	101
3— 4	120	128	67
4— 5	68	105	77
Total 0—5 years ...	1738	1628	1707
5— 6 years	53	88	189
6— 7	49	99	78
7— 8	41	100	43
8— 9	26	66	49
9—10	26	58	60
10—11	23	62	36
11—12	6	52	30
12—13	15	39	3
13—14	16	14	2
14—15	2	2	5
Total 5—15 years ...	257	580	495
15 years and over ...	—	3	18
TOTAL	1995	2211	2220

The estimated mid-1947 Population of children under 5 was 13,180. Of these, 5,739 had been immunised up to the 31st December, 1947, a percentage of 43·5.

The estimated mid-1947 Population of children aged 5—14 years was 20,170. Of these, 14,349 had been immunised up to 31st December, 1947, a percentage of 71·1.

The total estimated mid-1947 Population of children aged 0—14 years inclusive, was 33,350, and of these, 20,088 had been immunised up to 31st December, 1947, a percentage of 60·23.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases

The deaths in Bolton attributed to the various epidemic diseases are shown in the following table for the years 1938 to 1947 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	22	11	17	16	13	6	5	2	3	3
Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles... ..	10	3	8	3	5	4	5	10	—	3
Whooping Cough ...	1	4	5	10	1	2	1	3	2	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	3	14	10	22	34	6	12	8	8	10
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Sepsis ...	4	3	4	2	—	3	3	—	2	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	6	1	6	2	4	1	3	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	4	4	1	3	8	4	3	4	9
Influenza	24	42	86	23	21	88	24	7	28	11

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

No. of Patients	No. of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :						Total
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases :	* Other Diseases	
Remaining, Dec. 31/1946	14	8	3	12	—	14	51
Admitted in 1947 ...	240	19	55	49	7	526	896
Total No. treated, 1947	254	27	58	61	7	540	947
Discharged in 1947 ...	226	21	58	35	3	434	777
Died in 1947	—	2	—	3	4	71	80
Remaining, Dec. 31/1947	27	1	—	23	—	39	90

* Included in the totals under this heading are a number of chronic female medical cases admitted as a temporary measure to provide extra accommodation for Townleys Hospital.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1947

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of all persons who were certified as having died of cancer in Bolton in 1947. The table shows also the localization of the disease.

LESION	SEX		AGE																			
			0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and up		
	M.	F.																				
Buccal Cavity : Mouth	1																		1	..		
		1											1									
Pharynx	—																					
		1												1								
Tongue	4											1				1		1	1	..		
		1																1		..		
Other Sites	1															1				..		
		2							1							1				..		
TOTAL—BUCCAL CAVITY ...	6											1				2		1	2	..		
		5							1					1	1	1		1		..		
DIGESTIVE ORGANS : Œsophagus	8													1	1	3	1		2	..		
		5									1	1			1		1	1		..		
Stomach	36									1	1		2	5	8	9	5	2	3	..		
		24								1	1		1	3	2	6	6	2	1	1		
Intestines	30											2	4		3	6	5	6	4	..		
		33									1	3	1	3	4	5	7	3	6	..		
Rectum	7												2	1	1		2		1	..		
		17										1	2	1	1	2	8	1	1	..		
Liver	4									1						1	2			..		
		5											1			2	1		1	..		
Pancreas	4												1			1	1	1		..		
		4										1					3			..		
Other Organs	—																			..		
		2															1		1	..		
TOTAL—DIGESTIVE ORGANS	89									1	2	2	9	7	13	20	16	9	10	..		
		90								1	3	6	5	7	8	15	27	7	10	1		

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1947—*continued*

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AND LOCALIZATION OF DISEASE

LESION	SEX		AGE																				85 and upwds
			0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85				
	M.	F.																					
RESPIRATORY ORGANS : Larynx	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
		—		
Lungs	25		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—RESPIRATORY ORGANS	28		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	7	5	3	2	1	...	...	...
		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS : Uterus		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	...	...
Ovary		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Vulva... ..		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS		22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	2	6	3	2	1	...	...
BREAST ... ..	—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	6	6	4	6	3	...	...	...
MALE GENITAL ORGANS : Scrotum ... ..	—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostate	11		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—MALE GENITAL ORGANS	12		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
URINARY ORGANS	9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
SKIN	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		—		
OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED ORGANS	10		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL—MALES	156		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	9	13	15	24	33	28	16	14	...	...	...
TOTAL—FEMALES		174	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	15	13	20	21	30	37	14	12	1	...	...
TOTAL—BOTH SEXES	330		...	...	1	1	...	4	2	7	24	26	35	45	63	65	30	26	1	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of new cases notified in 1947 was 142 as compared with 141 in 1946. One hundred and twenty of the new cases were respiratory tuberculosis and 22 were non-respiratory tuberculosis.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
NOTIFIED IN BOLTON IN 1947 :

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.

SEX	AGES											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Males	1	—	—	—	8	7	22	10	17	8	4	77
Females	—	1	—	2	3	10	13	7	5	1	1	43
Total	1	1	—	2	11	17	35	17	22	9	5	120

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

SEX	AGES											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Males	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	10
Females	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	12
Total	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	22

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Eighty-two Bolton residents were certified as having died of tuberculosis during 1947. This compares with 74 in 1946.

Forty-one of these deaths took place in institutions.

The age and sex distribution of those who died from tuberculosis are given in these tables :—

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

SEX	AGES									Total
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Males	2	—	—	2	8	8	11	12	4	47
Females	—	—	—	1	14	4	1	1	3	24
Total	2	—	—	3	22	12	12	13	7	71

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

SEX	AGES									Total
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Males	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	8
Females	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total	1	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	1	11

In 28 cases the disease had not been notified during life. Eighteen of these cases died in institutions, and the diagnosis was made after death.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

1. The dispensary is open every week-day (except Saturday) from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and on Monday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The work done at the dispensary is shown by the following figures :—

Total attendances	4,250
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total number of patients sent for consultation	...	657
--	-----	-----

The results of these consultations were as follows :—

Number found to have respiratory tuberculosis	...	123
---	-----	-----

Number found to have non-respiratory tuberculosis	...	23
---	-----	----

Number of cases kept under observation for suspected respiratory tuberculosis	...	2
---	-----	---

Number of cases kept under observation for suspected non-respiratory tuberculosis	...	1
---	-----	---

Number in whom no evidence of tuberculosis was found	508
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of specimens of sputum examined...	...	593
---	-----	-----

Total number of cases on the dispensary register :—

Respiratory tuberculosis	470
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Non-respiratory tuberculosis	241
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total	711
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work	1,186
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Patients under treatment at the dispensary by artificial pneumothorax	60
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Total number of cases on the notification register :—

Respiratory tuberculosis	603
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Non-respiratory tuberculosis	333
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total	936
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

2. The work of the dispensary continues to grow as increased use is made of the diagnostic facilities offered to practitioners. Cases are sent for consultation, or visited in their own homes. A full clinical examination is given by the Tuberculosis Officer, and most cases receive an X-ray ; and other aids to diagnosis, such as skin tests and blood tests, are employed. A report is sent to the practitioner advising as to diagnosis and treatment, whether in sanatorium, at home by the family doctor, or observation at the dispensary.

3. CARE WORK. An important function of the Dispensary is after-care and rehabilitation, and every effort is made to get the patient fit for suitable employment again. These activities include the supply of extra milk, cod liver oil, surgical appliances, ultra-violet ray treatment where advisable, contact examinations, administration of the Ministry of Health Financial Allowance Scheme under Memo. 266/T. In addition, many cases are recommended for re-housing under more sanitary surroundings, to the Housing Committee. Recommendations are frequently given to the Social Welfare, Unemployment Assistance Board, Guild of Help, British Legion, and Red Cross organisations, for extra help ; and consultations are held periodically with the Ministry of Labour officials to try and find suitable light work for the partially disabled.

This helpful co-ordination and co-operation with other departments and organisations is greatly appreciated and is a potent factor in returning many patients to a useful life under sheltered conditions.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

One hundred and forty six persons applied for treatment in 1947. One hundred and twenty-three of these were cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 23 of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The treatment given to the new patients was as follows :—

Residential treatment ...	...	...	...	82
Domiciliary treatment...	...	...	...	55
Out-patient treatment...	...	...	...	9

No patient requiring residential treatment was refused such treatment.

The following table summarizes the residential treatment given during 1947.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY WITH NUMBER
OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1947

INSTITUTION	Beds	Admitted during the year			Under Treatment 31st Dec. 1947
		Total	Insured	Uninsured	
Wilkinson Sanatorium	30	31	24	7	21
Borough Hospital	24	57	39	18	23
*Heswall... ..	6	1	—	1	1
*Bolton Royal Infirmary	—	20	5	15	2
*Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry	—	10	7	3	4
*Children's Orthopaedic Hospi- tal, Marple	—	2	—	2	4
*Liverpool Sanatorium, Frod- sham	—	6	5	1	1
*Crossley Sanatorium	—	1	—	1	1
*Baguley Sanatorium	—	6	5	1	1
*East Lanes. T.B. Colony	—	—	—	—	1
Townleys Hospital	—	6	2	4	5
*Papworth Village Settlement	—	1	1	—	1
*Children's Hospital, Pendle- bury	—	1	—	1	—
*Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool	—	1	—	1	—
*Llanbedr Hall, Ruthin, N. Wales	—	1	1	—	1

*Paid for per user.

4. ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND CHEST SURGERY.

A.P. has now taken its place as one of the standard treatments in suitable cases, and Mr. Graham Bryce, Thoracic Surgeon of Manchester, comes and sees patients periodically; and suitable cases are admitted to Baguley Sanatorium (Thoracic Surgery unit) for operation.

No. of patients on A.P. treatment	60
No. of A.P. refills given	1,119
No. of Consultations with Thoracic Surgeon	17

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment

During the year, 789 attendances were made to the Ultra-Violet Ray Department, the majority of the cases being gland tuberculosis. Thirty new patients were referred; most of them were given ultra-violet ray treatment, and in 1 case the Kromayer and radiant heat lamps were used.

Examination of Contacts

During the year, 77 contacts were examined at the dispensary or in the home; of these, 8 proved to be tuberculous.

Treatment Allowances

The number of patients assisted under the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T, in respect of which expenditure will be reimbursed by the Exchequer, is as follows:—

Maintenance Allowances	...	...	...	...	95
Discretionary Allowances	...	...	...	...	—
Special Payments	...	...	...	...	1

In addition, 224 patients were assisted by the provision of 45,158 pints of Milk and 14 lbs. of Malt and Oil, free of cost.

X-RAY AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT

507 patients made 3,125 attendances for treatment by Artificial Sunlight during the year.

The following X-ray Examinations were made:—

Chests	...	...	...	...	...	1,186
Pregnancies	...	...	...	...	...	234
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	...	31
Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dental	...	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	36
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	1,548

VENEREAL DISEASES

The tables on pages 44, 45, 46 and 47 show the work carried out at the Bolton Treatment Centre.

**Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre
at Bolton Public Health Offices during the
year ended the 31st December, 1947**

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non- Venereal or undiagnosed conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation... ..	365	344	...	...	242	135	180	37	787	516	1303
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	9	6	...	...	13	6	...	...	22	12	34
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary ...	84	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	18	102
" secondary ...	39	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	29	68
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	20
" all later stages ...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	50
" congenital ...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	146	62	...	...	146	62	208
" later ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-venereal conditions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	201	356	201	557
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observa- tion, at other Centres or Service Hospitals, or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226...	31	1	...	...	12	...	13	13	56	14	7
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	564	441	...	...	413	203	552	251	1529	895	242

[illegible]

	Syphilis		Soft Chancro		Gonorrhœa		Non-Veneral or undiagnosed conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1. Number of attendances:— (a) for individual attention of the medical officer(s) ...	6193	9037	...	...	2009	1608	1916	929	10118	11574	21692
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	260	838	...	...	31	195	32	30	323	1063	1386
	6453	9875	...	...	2040	1803	1948	959	10441	12637	23078
12. In-patients :— Name of Institution (if other than the Treatment Centre) :— Borough Isolation Hospital : (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	44	55	...	...	...	2	...	...	44	57	101
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	56	61	...	...	...	44	...	...	56	105	161
3. Number of cases treated with penicillin	157	195	...	...	169	75	14	...	340	270	610
4. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	6	

5. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease Kahn	Dark Ground for Trichomonas Vaginalis
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea			
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	94	2127	—	53	—	—	—	4
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	281	—	3827	1010	211	1170	—

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment
Centre during the year, classified according to the areas
in which the patients resided.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bolton	Lancs. C.C.	Blackburn	Burnley	Bury	Manchester	Preston	Salford	Shrewsbury	Wigan	TOTAL
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—											
Syphilis	162	85	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	249
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	125	78	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	208
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	390	162	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	560
TOTAL	677	325	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	8	1017
B. Total number of attend- ances of all patients residing in each area ...	15547	7389	1	1	46	1	1	18	2	72	23078

NOTE.—Service Cases are included in the above figures and the numbers so included are shewn in brackets.

REGULATION 33B.

The effect of the Regulation is to make it an offence for any person, who has been indicated as the source of infection by two or more persons under treatment for Venereal Disease, to fail to undergo examination, and if necessary, treatment.

During the year, 7 persons (all women), have been notified to the Medical Officer of Health as the source of infection, in each case by one person under treatment for Venereal Disease. Of the seven women notified, it was possible to make personal contact with one who was already attending. The remaining six could not be traced at the inaccurate or insufficient addresses given.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC ANALYST AND BACTERIOLOGIST
for the year ended December 31st, 1947

The following is the report on the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory.

SUMMARY.						Number of Samples
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	563
Bacteriological Examinations of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	429
Analyses for the Waterworks Committee	...	...	...	...	...	639
Milks from Townleys Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	40
Atmospheric Pollutions	...	...	...	...	...	64
Examinations of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	31
Miscellaneous Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	16
						1,782

HEALTH COMMITTEE

FOOD AND DRUGS.

	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Per cent Adulterated
Milk	307	262	45	14.66
Dried and Condensed				
Milk	3	3	0	—
Butter	6	6	0	—
Lard and Cooking fats	16	16	0	—
Coffee and Extracts	17	17	0	—
Cocoa	5	5	0	—
Vinegar	9	9	0	—
Spices and Condiments	30	29	1	3.33
Baking Powders ...	8	8	0	—
Cereals	19	18	1	5.26
Spirits	11	11	0	—
Pickled Vegetables	7	7	0	—
Cordials	10	9	1	10.00
Fruits	2	2	0	—
Salad Oil	1	0	1	100.00

	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Per cent. Adulterated
Flavourings ...	7	7	0	—
Meat and Fish Products ...	32	25	7	21·88
Sweets ...	6	6	0	—
Health Salts ...	4	4	0	—
Drugs ...	30	30	0	—
Miscellaneous ...	33	33	0	—
	563	507	56	—

MILK.

Total examined	Genuine	Adulterated
307	262	45

All the samples were examined for preservatives and colouring matter. In no case was any found.

The number of adulterated samples is unduly high, but generally speaking, the satisfactory quality has been maintained, the average being for the year :—

Milk Fat	Non-fatty Solids	Water
3·98	8·63	87·39

The following table shows the monthly variation.

Month	No. of samples	Milk fat	Non-fatty solids
Jan.	12	3·53	9·02
Feb.	8	3·57	8·22
Mar.	49	4·02	8·59
Apr.	29	3·70	8·59
May	12	3·79	8·63
June	6	3·77	8·77
July	38	4·02	8·40
Aug.	33	4·01	8·86
Sept.	46	3·61	8·64
Oct.	36	4·68	8·70
Nov.	28	3·99	8·62
Dec.	28	4·01	8·78

During February and July the non-fatty solids fell below the statutory limit of 8·5 per cent. This arose through 6 of the 8 samples and 17 of the 38 samples being adulterated by the addition of extraneous water.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

MILKS. The number of adulterated samples is much higher than usual as the majority of these were obtained from a very few farms. The general high quality of the milk supply was not impaired.

SPICES AND CONDIMENTS. One sample of Mustard was entirely deficient in volatile oil, and consequently useless as a condiment.

CEREALS. One sample of Custard Powder consisted of wheat flour, with flavour and colouring.

Custard Powders are manufactured under licence from The Ministry, and should contain at least 70% maize starch.

CORDIALS. One sample was slightly sub-standard in citric acid and sugar.

SALAD OIL. One sample contained 88·7% of mineral oil. Salad oil should consist entirely of vegetable oil.

MEAT PRODUCTS. Three samples of Sausage were deficient in meat content, and four Potted Meats contained excess water.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

HEAT-TREATED MILK.

Methylene blue must not be decolourised within 30 mins.

Phosphatase test must not show more than 2·3 Lovibond blue units.

No. of samples examined	...	...	...	...	124
No. which satisfied phosphatase test...	...	...	...	...	124
No. which satisfied methylene blue test	...	...	...	...	120

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Methylene blue must not be decolourised within $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours
1st May to 31st October. $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours 1st Nov. to 30th April.

B. Coli absent in 1/100 ml. of milk.

No. of samples	53
No. which satisfied Methylene blue and Coli tests...	43
No. which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue and Coli tests	4
No. which failed to satisfy Methylene blue test ...	3
No. which failed to satisfy Coli test	3

ACCREDITED MILK.

Standard as with Tuberculin tested

No. of samples	236
No. which satisfied Methylene blue and Coli tests	205
No. which failed to satisfy the Methylene blue and Coli tests	11
No. which failed to satisfy Methylene blue test ...	4
No. which failed to satisfy the Coli test	16

VENDED MILK.

NO MINISTRY OF HEALTH STANDARD.

No. of samples examined	14
No. which satisfied Methylene blue and Coli tests	12
No. which failed to satisfy the Methylene blue test	1
No. which failed to satisfy the Coli test	1

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

64 Atmospheric Pollutions.

40 Milks from Townleys Hospital.

31 Ice Creams.

1 Water.

2 Grits.

3 Crumpets.

2 Bricks.

The milks from Townleys Hospital were of satisfactory quality, without the addition of colouring matter or preservative.

Ice Creams were examined in accordance with the Ministry's suggested method :—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	7
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	4
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	11
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	9

These findings are not satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY 1947

The water comprising the town's supply is examined weekly bacteriologically and for plumbo-solvency, and chemically monthly.

The quality of the treated water has generally speaking, been satisfactory as a domestic supply.

Routine water examinations 651

Of the above 220 were filtered and treated waters, and 193 were the same water before filtration and treatment.

AGAR COUNT. (Total number of organisms growing on agar per ml. at 37°C.).

Number of filtered samples	Average agar count.
220	25

Standards adopted for filtered waters at Stations:—

Number of Coli per 100 ml.

0 Good.

1—2 Tolerable.

2—4 Unsatisfactory.

Above 4 Bad.

Of the filtered waters 12 showed the presence of B. Coli in 100 mls.

CL. WELCHI

No. of samples examined	Positive in 50 ml.
220	16

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (AVERAGE RESULTS).

			Raw Waters	Filtered Waters
No. of samples ...	...	...	55	55
Total Solids ...	...	...	8.73	8.54
Free Ammonia ...	...	...	0.004	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.006	0.003
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	...	...	less than	0.01
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	...	...	none	none
Chlorine as Chloride ...	...	...	1.20	1.20
Acidity ...	...	...	none	none
Oxygen absorbed (3 hours at 15.5°C.)	...	...	0.130	0.069
Poisonous metals ...	...	...	none	none
Suspended matter ...	...	...	trace	none
Odour ...	...	...	none	none
Total Hardness in degrees	...	...	2.7	2.7
Plumbo-solvency ...	...	...	—	0.12

Meteorological Summary, 1947

(Compiled at Queen's Park Observatory by E. HENDY, F.R.Met.S.)

1947	Barometer	Mean Relative Humidity %	Mean of Maximum and Minimum Tempera- ture °	Absolute extremes of Temperature				Sunshine			Total Rainfall
				Highest °	Date	Lowest °	Date	Total Amount in one day hours	Maximum in one day hours	Date	
January...	29.972	87.9	35.98	53.0	16	17.3	30	20.5	3.7	17	3.654
February...	29.831	91.5	29.13	37.3	27	13.8	24	24.2	5.2	24	0.960
March...	29.570	87.2	36.77	53.9	28	14.3	3	45.5	9.2	1	6.340
April...	29.962	73.2	45.18	63.6	16	32.2	3	119.0	12.2	26	3.610
May...	29.961	75.7	54.51	82.1	31	36.1	2	162.4	13.6	28	3.101
June...	29.932	72.4	57.60	84.0	2	41.1	6	158.8	13.6	12	2.696
July...	29.925	81.0	59.52	78.4	14, 28	47.2	8	127.4	10.3	9	3.051
August...	30.158	71.5	64.24	87.0	16	46.3	9	258.5	12.9	17	0.330
September...	30.053	83.4	56.53	74.2	2	36.5	30	107.8	8.3	2	3.366
October...	30.209	87.4	50.56	67.0	12	38.2	21	83.0	7.1	3	0.960
November...	29.870	84.1	43.28	59.6	20	22.5	28	66.6	6.7	25	5.713
December...	29.976	89.7	40.75	51.5	27	20.0	31	3.5	1.2	9	4.158
Totals...	359.419	985.0	574.05					1177.2			37.939
Averages...	29.952	82.1	47.84					98.1			3.162

Rainfall. Average 1887—1947 = 44.464"



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

R. M. GALLOWAY, M.D., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.



COUNTY OF BOSTON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1917

E. M. CALLOWAY, M.D., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health

Health Department,**BOLTON.**

September, 1948.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Special Services
Sub-Committee of the Bolton Education Committee.**

The School Medical Officer begs to submit the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Department for the year 1947.

The need for additional School Clinics continues. Some progress was made during the year towards the establishment of a clinic in the Blackburn Road district. Approval was given for Specialist Sessions to be held in the School Clinics by Aural Surgeons. The sessions have proved to be very useful in the treatment of ear and throat defects.

The planning of Health Services was a matter of public interest during the whole of the year under review. The part to be played by the National Health Service in School Medicine was not clearly defined. The Education Authority has duties in relation to the health of normal children and of handicapped pupils but the means to be adopted for discharging some of these duties are still uncertain.

The School Health Service grew from small beginnings to supplement the medical services which were available for children at the time. In future, the Local Education Authority will not have to take any action because of the inability of parents to afford to pay for any treatment their children may require. The National Health Service Act is to provide treatment free at the time of need. The Local Education Authority will have to take action, however, where there are special difficulties peculiar to school children. Dentistry is a particular example, recognised in the framing of the National Health Service Act. As long as the Dental Surgeons in National Health Service practice have more work than they can do, they are unlikely to choose as patients, all the school children who require treatment. The Local Education Authority is therefore required to make special provision for school children to receive dental care and treatment.

However, the rewards paid to the Dental Surgeons under the National Health Service Act are not available for the Dental Surgeons of Local Education Authorities who are consequently unable to obtain the staff they require for their work amongst school children.

The services of Specialists are ultimately to be provided through the National Health Service. It seems desirable that Education Authorities should make their own arrangements with specialists for children with defects of hearing or sight which may call for education by special methods.

Experience will have to show how far the National Health Service is to meet the needs of the treatment of minor ailments in school children, although there are good grounds for thinking that the minor ailments clinic will remain as a permanent feature of the School Health Service.

In the meanwhile, it remains the duty of the School Health Service to see that all available resources are used to promote the health and well-being of the school children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The age groups subjected to periodic Medical Inspection, are those prescribed by Regulation 49 (2) (a), (b) and (c) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945 :—

ENTRANTS—Children examined as soon as possible after admission to the school (i.e., at age of 3, 4 or 5 years).

SECOND AGE GROUP—Children examined in Junior Departments who are in their last year of attendance at a Primary School (i.e., age 10 or 11 years).

THIRD AGE GROUP—Children examined who are in their last year of attendance at a Secondary School (i.e., at age of 14 years and over).

The pupils in Special and Nursery Schools are also inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Education.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The general physical condition of the school population has been well maintained during the year. Of the 5,128 pupils inspected during the year in the routine age groups, the general condition of 2,137 or 41·67% was good, 2,830 or 55·18% fair, and 161 or 3·14% poor.

School meals have contributed to the physical well-being of the children. During the year Bolton school children receiving meals numbered 9,242 and 1,707,220 meals were provided.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The Municipal Medical Baths continue to work satisfactorily. Two whole-time women attendants and a part-time male attendant are employed. Verminous conditions of the head are treated on three morning sessions weekly. During 1947, 258 children were treated.

SCABIES.

The decrease in the incidence of scabies which was noted last year has been maintained. During the year 732 treatments for scabies were given to 263 children at the Municipal Medical Baths.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

Mrs. G. M. Walker resigned her appointment as a temporary Dental Surgeon on May 31st, 1947, and was succeeded by Miss D. Coates. Miss Coates commenced her duties on the 8th of September, 1947.

Of 12,431 children inspected by the dental surgeons in routine and special inspections, 7,362 were found to require treatment and 5,855 received treatment.

The actual figures for the work carried out are as follows :—

ROUTINE CASES—						Total
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	3,563
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	5,729
No. of temporary teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	4,343
No. of permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	483
No. of temporary teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	1,278
No. of permanent teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	2,446
No. of general anæsthetics administered	...	...	...	...	...	640

CASUAL CASES—

No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	2,292
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	3,561
No. of temporary teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	2,497
No. of permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	450
No. of temporary teeth filled	...	...	...	...	311
No. of permanent teeth filled...	...	...	...	...	525
No. of general anæsthetics administered	...	...	...	...	442

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No schools were closed during 1947 on account of infectious disease. During the year 495 children between 5 and 15 years and 1,707 children under 5 years, were immunised against diphtheria. In addition 304 children who had already been immunised received a re-inforcing dose during their first year at school.

FLASH STREET SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN.

			Boys.	Girls.
No. of children on the roll, December, 1947	...	...	48	35
No. of children admitted during 1947	...	...	10	6
No. of children discharged during 1947	...	...	7	3

THE THOMASSON MEMORIAL SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The Thomasson Memorial Special School is a residential school for deaf and partially deaf children and draws its pupils from a wide area. Children who live in the borough, with a few exceptions, attend the school as day scholars. The school has two departments, one for the deaf and the other for the partially deaf.

Early in the year the school was equipped with a new up-to-date Multitone Class Hearing Aid and Wireless, allowing the individual pupil to make adjustments to suit his hearing. The school is now associated with the Department for the Education of the Deaf, Manchester University, in the training of teachers of the partially deaf. Every effort is being made to direct pupils at the end of their school careers, towards work suitable to their inclination and ability.

The pupils attending the Thomasson Memorial Special School in common with those attending other types of special schools, are examined annually in a routine way by one of the Assistant School Medical Officers. A Medical Officer visits the school twice weekly and more often when necessary.

During the year, Mr. G. G. Mowat, F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon, Bolton Royal Infirmary, was appointed Aural Surgeon to the school.

			Boys.	Girls.
No. of children on the roll, December, 1947	...	...	45	22

BOLTON AREA :

No. of children admitted during 1947	...	...	3	2
No. of children discharged during 1947	...	...	1	—

OUTSIDE AREAS :

No. of children admitted during 1947	...	...	25	13
No. of children discharged during 1947	...	...	1	—

LOSTOCK OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

The following are the relevant figures for 1947 :—

			Boys.	Girls.
No. of children admitted during the year (New cases)	..	..	70	56
No. of children on the roll, December, 1946, and re-admitted January, 1947	..	..	37	35
Total	..		107	91

No. of children discharged during the year by the Medical Officer	..	..	31	32
No. of children withdrawn by parents	..		35	26
No. of children attaining the age of 14 years			—	1
No. of children excluded	..	..	—	1
No. of children in residence, December, 1947			53	42

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The following are the relevant figures for 1947 :—

KAY STREET NURSERY SCHOOL :

No. of children on the roll, December, 1947	..	102
No. of children admitted during 1947	.. ..	56
No. of children transferred to elementary schools	..	23
No. of children removed by parents	.. ..	12

PIKES LANE NURSERY SCHOOL :

No. of children on the roll, December, 1947	..	99
No. of children admitted during 1947	.. ..	60
No. of children transferred to elementary schools	..	39
No. of children removed by parents	.. ..	24

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Three hundred and nineteen children were examined during 1947 for employment outside school hours in accordance with the Bye-laws made under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. Certificates were refused in 20 cases.

Twenty-six children who had made application for Juvenile Performers' Licences under the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933, were examined and licences were granted in each case.

REMEDIAL SPEECH TRAINING CENTRE.

Total number of cases receiving treatment up to 31st May, 1947, 140.

LIP READING CLASSES.

Lip reading classes are held once a week at St. George's School and Sunning Hill School, respectively. A fully qualified teacher of the deaf is in charge of each centre.

CHILDREN UNABLE TO ATTEND SCHOOL THROUGH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES.

The arrangements under this heading remain the same as last year.

During the year, 17 children have been on the books of the teachers, and altogether, 820 hours of actual instruction have been given to these children.

REMAND HOMES.

Queen Street Remand Home for Girls was closed 31st March, 1947, and the Townleys House Remand Home for Boys was closed 31st August, 1947.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The Minister of Education, in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, has determined that certain categories of children require special educational treatment.

The several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment are given below, together with the number in each category found by the Assistant School Medical Officers at their periodic and special inspections during the year :—

(a) Blind	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Deaf	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	11
(e) Delicate	...	...	...	...	126
(f) Diabetic	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	37
(h) Epileptic	...	...	...	...	4
(i) Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	4
(j) Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	6
(k) Pupils suffering from Speech Defects	...	...	...	...	48
					<hr/> 241 <hr/>

(a) Blind Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight.

No additional blind pupils were found during the year.

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the ordinary curriculum without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.

The 5 partially sighted children encountered during the year, are awaiting admission to a special school for partially sighted children.

(c) Deaf Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language.

None was ascertained during the year.

(d) Partially Deaf Pupils whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities but not all the educational methods used for deaf pupils.

Of the 11 partially deaf children found during the year, 3 have been admitted to the Thomasson Memorial Special School for the deaf and partially deaf and 8 are attending lip-reading classes.

(e) Delicate Pupils who by reason of impaired physical condition cannot, without risk to their health, be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school.

Special educational treatment has been provided for the 126 delicate children at Lostock Open Air School.

(f) Diabetic Pupils suffering from diabetes, who cannot obtain the treatment they need while living at home and require residential care.

There are no records of any children suffering from diabetes who cannot receive the treatment they require while living at home.

(g) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools.

Of the 37 children found to require special examination on account of being educationally retarded, the following recommendations have been made :—

Suitable for education in an ordinary school with special educational treatment as an educationally sub-normal pupil	... ..	8
Suitable for education in a special school for educationally sub-normal pupils	... ..	15
Children reported to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts under Section 57, Subsection 3 and 5 of Education Act, 1944	... ..	14

(h) Epileptic Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated in an ordinary school without detriment to the interests of themselves or other pupils and require education in a special school.

Of the 4 children classified as suffering from epilepsy and requiring special educational treatment on this account, 2 were admitted to boarding special schools and 2 are awaiting admission.

(i) Maladjusted Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social, or educational readjustment.

It was found necessary to refer 4 such children to the Child Guidance Clinic under the Salford Education Committee.

(j) Physically Handicapped Pupils not being pupils suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing, who, by reason of disease or crippling defect, cannot be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school or cannot be educated in such a school without detriment to their health or educational development.

Six children were classified as physically handicapped. Four have been admitted to boarding special schools and 2 are awaiting admission.

(k) Pupils suffering from Speech Defect, who, on account of stammering, aphasia, or defect of voice or articulation not due to deafness, require special educational treatment.

During the year, 48 children attending ordinary schools have been referred to the Speech Therapist for treatment and training. The Speech Therapist resigned her appointment with the Bolton Education Committee on the 31st May, 1948, and has not yet been replaced.

STATISTICAL TABLES

These Tables are appended.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.

Table I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(Regulation 49 (2) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health
 Service Regulations, 1945).

Number of Inspections :

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	1,724
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	2,764
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	283
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,771
Number of other Routine Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	357
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,128

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	7,785
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	6,872
Total	..	..	..	14,657

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC
MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
 (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

GROUP.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total individual pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	113	309	384
Second Age Group	432	291	628
Third Age Group	18	20	35
Total (prescribed groups)	563	620	1,047
Other Periodic Inspections	48	86	116
Grand Total	611	706	1,163

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

Table II.

**A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.**

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
4	Skin	105	15	414	22
5	Eyes—a. Vision	655	351	85	8
	b. Squint	125	21	38	—
	c. Other... ..	32	5	52	—
6	Ears—a. Hearing	52	43	91	55
	b. Otitis Media	53	6	163	9
	c. Other... ..	6	15	106	25
7	Nose and Throat	152	322	671	148
8	Speech	28	23	42	22
9	Cervical Glands	15	57	27	11
10	Heart and Circulation	26	44	54	21
11	Lungs	57	58	93	13
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	27	24	8	—
	b. Other	8	38	8	4
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	15	—	10	2
	b. Flat foot	9	9	6	1
	c. Other	54	20	36	10
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	2	1	5	6
	b. Other	2	1	9	3
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	5	1	27	6
	b. Stability	—	1	5	4
16	Other	18	26	366	153

Table II.—Continued.

**B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING
THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1,724	716	41.53	974	56.49	34	1.97
Second Age Group	2,764	1,133	40.99	1,557	56.33	74	2.68
Third Age Group	283	202	71.37	73	25.80	8	2.83
Other Periodic Inspections	357	86	24.09	226	63.31	45	12.6
Total	5,128	2,137	41.67	2,830	55.18	161	3.14

Table III.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments.

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

							Number of Defects treated, or under treat- ment during the year.
(a)							
SKIN							
Ringworm—Scalp :							
(i) X-Ray treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Other treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ringworm—Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).							
Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,165
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,327

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics ... 20,681

Table III.—Continued.

TREATMENT TABLES.—(continued.)**Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint.**

(Excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

					No. of defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	...	...	...	816
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	...	...	...	...	23
Total	...	...	...	...	839

No. of pupils for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	...	690
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	...	690

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

					Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—					
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	351
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	...	...	...	...	—
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	...	250
Total	...	...	...	...	601

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	...	...	...	...	26
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	...	338

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy.

No. of pupils treated—

(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	...	...	...	2
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	...	...	...	140

Table IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—						
(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	10,139
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	2,292
						<hr/>
(c) TOTAL (periodic and specials)	...	...				12,431
						<hr/>
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..			7,362
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..		5,855
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				..		9,290
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...		
			{	Inspection .. 68		
			{	Treatment .. 1,527	Total	1,595
(6) Fillings	..	..	{	Permanent teeth 2,971		
			{	Temporary teeth 1,589	Total	4,560
(7) Extractions	..		{	Permanent teeth 933		
			{	Temporary teeth 6,840	Total	7,773
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions						1,082
(9) Other Operations			{	Permanent teeth 1,083		
			{	Temporary teeth 1,231	Total	2,314

Table V.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	...	...	...	...	...	42,557
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	2,842
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...		258
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...		95

Table VI.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

NAME OF MEDICAL OFFICERS	Proportion of whole time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
	School Health Service	Public Health
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER :		
Galloway, Robert M.	10%	90%
ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS :		
Litt, John	100%	—
Parker, Jean B. (Miss)	91%	9%
Reeves, Anthony Joseph (Resigned 30/1/47)	36·4%	63·6%
Reed, John... .. (Commenced duties 15/4/47)	36·4%	63·6%

NAME OF DENTAL OFFICERS	Proportion of whole time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
	School Health Service	Public Health
SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER :	—	—
ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS :		
Bray, Stanley J.	100%	—
Keighley, Richard B.	100%	—
Wignall, Bessie (Miss)	100%	—
Walker, Gertrude M. (Mrs.) Temporary. (Resigned 31/5/47)	100%	—
Coates, Dorothy (Miss) (Commenced duties 8/9/47)	100%	—

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF.

(excluding Specialist Nurses such as Orthopædic Nurses.)

NURSES	Number of Officers	Aggregate of time given to S.H.S. work in terms of whole time officers
School Nurses... ..	14	9
District Nurses	—	—
Nursing Assistants*	—	—
Dental Attendants	4	4

*This term refers to the untrained assistants described in paragraph 3 of Circular 1604.

