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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR

1949



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1949

REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

1890

The Local Health Authority,
Civic Centre,
Bolton.

June, 1951

ANNUAL REPORT

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Report for 1949, the seventy-eighth Annual Report on the Health of Bolton.

Before making any comment on the Health of Bolton during the year 1949, I would like to pay tribute to the late Dr. Robert Menzies Galloway, who was Medical Officer of Health for Bolton from 1932 until his untimely death in June 1950. I feel that I can do no better than to reproduce the Obituary Notice which appeared in the British Medical Journal and which was written by two of Dr. Galloway's closest colleagues, Dr. V. T. Thierens, the Medical Officer of Health for Blackburn, and Dr. J. Yule, Medical Officer of Health for Stockport.

“ROBERT MENZIES GALLOWAY, Medical Officer of Health of Bolton, died at the Townleys Hospital, on Monday, the 5th June, 1950, at the age of 51.

Born in Birkenhead, he received his early education in England, but went to Edinburgh for his medical education whence he graduated in 1920 after a distinguished academic career interrupted by service as a Surgeon Probationer in the First World War.

He spent his first five post-graduate years in various hospital appointments and thus laid a solid foundation for his future career. He took his D.P.H. in Manchester in 1923, and two years later proceeded to his M.D. with commendation at Edinburgh.

Possessed of a broad humanitarian outlook it was not surprising that Galloway should devote himself to Public Health. His apprenticeship in that service was by way of assistant posts in Bolton and with the Lancashire County Council under two pioneers, the late Paget Moffat and Butterworth. In 1929, he became Medical Officer of Health of Dewsbury, and at the commencement of 1932, proceeded to Bolton as Medical Officer of Health. He was a sound doctor and at the same time an administrator of no mean ability and acumen. For these reasons, quite apart from his worth as a man, he was held in the highest

esteem not only by his Authority but also by his colleagues and those members of the Public Health Service who were privileged to enjoy his friendship. His fondness for children and young people, found expression in his work for the Bolton Lads' Club, of which he was a Member of the Committee and Honorary Medical Adviser.

He had received many honours in Public Health. He was a Fellow and Examiner of the Royal Sanitary Institute of which body he was also a Member of the Council. He was a Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and had been President of the North West Branch. Only last year as President of the County Borough Group, he met his fellow Members in a delightful and memorable weekend at Windermere. As recently as 1948, he was appointed Lecturer in Public Health at Manchester University.

The influence of his education in Scotland where he spent many of his early holidays was reflected in a pawky yet kindly and whimsical humour. As a raconteur, he was in great demand. His intimate knowledge and understanding of his fellow men, could be expressed with equal fluency in the Lancashire dialect, broad Scots, Welsh or even in Irish.

Both as a man and as an outstanding Medical Officer of Health he will be mourned by all, particularly so by his widow and four children to whom our deepest sympathy goes out in their grievous loss. His elder daughter is due to qualify soon at Edinburgh while his elder son is in his Third Year at Cambridge. We know that it would have brought great joy and pride had he been permitted to see two of his children at least in the profession to which he had devoted his life. It was not to be. He has passed beyond our ken to the bourne from which no traveller returns but we shall ever treasure his memory."

The vital and mortal statistics for the year continue to be satisfactory for a highly industrialised urban area. The number of births was 186 fewer than in the preceding year. The Birth Rate (16.2 per 1,000 of the population) was slightly lower than the rate for England and Wales (16.7). The Death Rate of 13.48 per 1,000 of the population was appreciably higher than the average of 11.7 for England and Wales. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 30.5 infant deaths per 1,000 births is low compared with figures recorded in past years, and is lower than the average of 32 for England and Wales. The Still-birth Rate is slightly higher than last year, but is about half the rates recorded in Bolton prior to 1939.

The National Health Service has brought about many changes in the Health Department and a process of reorganisation is taking place. Other changes are also occurring in the other branches of the Health Service and a "sorting-out" period is inevitable, but I feel that the end result will be beneficial to the community.

The general health trend of the Borough is one of improvement. There were falls in the Infantile Mortality Rate, the Phthisis Death Rate, Puerperal Death Rate and again, there were no deaths from Diphtheria although the number of cases notified increased. There were two sharp outbreaks of

Measles and Whooping Cough, but it is hoped that soon a reliable vaccine for the prevention of Whooping Cough will be available and so help to reduce the incidence of this most troublesome and dangerous disease.

The repair and maintenance of houses still remains a major problem which is constantly under observation by the Department.

In conclusion, I would like to take this 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,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1949

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. 1887-1949, 44·468")	43·159
Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	15,279
Population (Census 1921)	178,683
" (Census 1931)	177,250
" (Estimated Civilian Population, 1949)	167,800
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 including Flats, 1949... ..	669
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accom- modation, 1949	5
Estimated No. of Houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1949	54,250
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1949	£1,102,032
Rate at 1d. in the £ estimated to produce	£4,275
Births	2,720
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	16·2
Deaths	2,262
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	13·48
Still-Births	77
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	27·53
Average Death Rate (1940-1949)	14·2
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	4·29
Cancer Death-rate	1·94
Respiratory Death-rate	1·68
Phthisis Death-rate	0·32
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	30·5
Diarrhœa Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	0·73
Puerperal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	0·35

ENGLAND AND WALES:—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16·7
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11·7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	32
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years), (Death- rate per 1,000 live births)	3·0

STATISTICS

Births

There were 2,720 live births to Bolton residents in 1949, 1,381 being males and 1,339 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 16·2. 1,011 births occurred to Bolton residents in Townleys Hospital, 297 in Haslam Maternity Home, 316 in Havercroft Maternity Home, and 304 in Heaton Grange Maternity Home.

Still-births

The number of still-births in Bolton in 1949 was 77, giving a still-birth rate of 27·53 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths

Bolton had 2,262 deaths (1,130 males, 1,132 females) in 1949, giving a crude death-rate of 13·48 per 1,000 of the population.

During the year, 525 persons, whose usual place of residence was in the area of this County Borough, died outside the Borough; of these, 439 died in Townleys Hospital or Townleys Annexe and 31 died in Mental Hospitals and hospitals for mental defectives.

Non-residents who died in the area numbered 140.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949

	No. of Deaths	Per cent. of total Deaths
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	111	4·907
Measles	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	29	1·282
Pulmonary tuberculosis	55	2·431
Other forms of tuberculosis	9	·398
Syphilis	10	·442
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	8	·354
CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS... ..	336	14·854
Cancer	326	14·412
Tumours (non-malignant or undetermined)	10	·442
RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION, ETC.... ..	43	1·901
Rheumatic fever	5	·221
Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, etc.	8	·354
Diabetes	18	·795
Diseases of Thyroid	9	·398
Other diseases	3	·133
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	17	·751
Anæmias	10	·442
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	4	·176
Other diseases	3	·133

	No. of Deaths	Per cent. of total Deaths
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	280	12·378
Convulsions in children under 5 years of age ...	2	·088
Cerebral hæmorrhage	164	7·250
Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	84	3·713
Mental disorders and deficiency	1	·044
Epilepsy	3	·133
Other diseases	26	1·149
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	721	31·874
Heart diseases	681	30·106
Arterio-sclerosis	29	1·282
Gangrene	1	·044
Other diseases	10	·442
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	282	12·467
Bronchitis	168	7·427
Pneumonia	64	2·829
Pleurisy	1	·044
Congestion of lungs, etc.	6	·265
Asthma	25	·105
Other diseases	18	·795
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	63	2·785
Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum	14	·619
Diarrhœa and enteritis	7	·309
Appendicitis	3	·133
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	20	·884
Cirrhosis of the liver	4	·176
Diseases of the gall bladder and ducts	6	·265
Other diseases	9	·398
DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS... ...	67	2·962
Nephritis	35	1·547
Diseases of the prostate	20	·884
Other diseases	12	·530
THE PUERPERAL STATE	1	·044
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE	4	·176
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	14	·619
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY	40	1·768
Congenital debility	—	—
Premature birth	25	1·105
Injury at birth	3	·133
Other diseases	12	·530
OLD AGE	195	8·620
DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	85	3·757
Suicide	9	·398
Accidents	73	3·227
Other violent deaths	3	·133
MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES	1	·044

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 was one death from puerperal causes in 1949, giving a maternal mortality-rate of 0.35. The rate for England and Wales was 0.98.

	Deaths	BOLTON Rate per 1,000 total births	ENGLAND & WALES Rate per 1,000 total births
Puerperal sepsis	—	—	0.22
Other puerperal causes ...	1	0.35	0.76
Total	1	0.35	0.98

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 83 such deaths during the year.

Bolton's infant mortality-rate for 1949 was 30.5. The figure for England and Wales was 32.

Of Bolton's 2,720 live births, 2,578 were legitimate and 142 illegitimate.

The infantile mortality amongst the legitimate children was 29.8, and amongst the illegitimate 42.2.

Deaths under Four Weeks

The part of the infantile mortality which occurs during the first four weeks of life is called neo-natal mortality. During the year there were 49 such deaths, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 18.01 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	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	10	—	—	—	10
Congenital Malformations ...	7	—	—	—	7
Premature Birth	24	—	—	—	24
Other Diseases	3	1	—	—	4
Totals	47	2	—	—	49

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1949

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of all persons who were certified as having died of cancer in Bolton in 1949. 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 upwards		
	M	F																				
Buccal Cavity: Mouth	—																					
		—																				
Pharynx	I																I					
		I													I							
Tongue	I																	I				
		3													I	I				I		
Other Sites	—																					
		2																	2			
TOTAL—BUCCAL CAVITY ..	2																I	I				
		6													2	I			2	I		
DIGESTIVE ORGANS: Œsophagus	2																	I	I			
		4												I		I	I	I				
Stomach	30										I	2	2	I	5	3	8	6	I	I		
		23								I	I	I	2	2	I	4	4	4	I	2		
Intestines	22									I		I	2	3	I	3	8	I	I	I		
		24										4	I	5	6	3	I	2	2			
Rectum	24											I		3	5	3	9	2	I			
		9									I	I	I			2	I	I	I	I		
Liver	4															2	I			I		
		2															I			I		
Pancreas	8												I	I	I	2	2	I				
		7						I					2	I	I		I	I				
Other Organs	6						I							I			I	2		I		
		I											I									
TOTAL—DIGESTIVE ORGANS..	96						I			I	I	4	5	9	14	12	28	13	4	4		
		70						I		I	2	6	7	9	8	11	8	9	5	3		

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1949—continued

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AND LOCALIZATION OF 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 upwards
	M	F																		
RESPIRATORY ORGANS: Larynx	4													1	2			1		
		—																		
Lungs	34									1	1	5	7	6	4	4	5		1	
		7						1				1		1	1	1	2			
TOTAL—RESPIRATORY ORGANS	38									1	1	5	7	7	6	4	5	1	1	
		7						1				1		1	1	1	2			
FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS: Uterus		26								1	1	3	6	5	2	3	4	1		
Ovary		8					1			1	1			2	2	1				
Vulva		—																		
TOTAL—FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS		34					1			2	2	3	6	7	4	4	4	1		
BREAST	1														1					
		30								1	1	1	3	4	3	2	4	7		2
MALE GENITAL ORGANS: Scrotum		1						1												
Penis		—																		
Prostate	11														1	2	2	2	3	1
TOTAL—MALE GENITAL ORGANS		12						1							1	2	2	2	3	1
URINARY ORGANS		7									1		1		2	2		1		
		2													1	1				
SKIN		2																1	1	
		1														1				
OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED ORGANS		8			1						2		2		2				1	
		10						1		1			1	2		3	1	1		
TOTAL—MALES	166				1		2			2	5	9	15	16	26	20	36	19	10	5
TOTAL—FEMALES ..		160					1	3	1	5	5	13	18	22	18	26	22	11	9	6
TOTAL—BOTH SEXES		326			1		3	3	1	7	10	22	33	38	44	46	58	30	19	11

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Domiciliary Midwifery and Ante-Natal Work

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).

218 expectant mothers attended and made 933 attendances.

279 X-ray examinations were made in the department.

(b) Confinements conducted by midwives.

757 confinements were conducted by midwives.

(c) Confinements conducted by medical practitioners.

In addition to the 231 cases where practitioners were called in by the midwives, the doctors conducted approximately 39 confinements in patients' homes.

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

No. of midwives who have practised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
No. of cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854
No. of cases receiving Gas and Air Analgesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Average No. of cases per midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
No. of calls for medical aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Per cent. of cases in which medical aid was sought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0%
No. of midwives on the register at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. who ceased to practise in Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. on the register at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Included in the above are 39 cases attended by the midwives as maternity nurses.

The following 289 notifications were received from domiciliary midwives in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board:—

Medical assistance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Still-births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Death of mother or child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laying-out of dead body...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

At the end of 1949 there were eleven Municipal Midwives practising on the district.

During the year one Municipal Midwife retired on superannuation, and a second one resigned. In both cases new appointments were not made.

Owing to the decreased demand for domiciliary midwives, the number was further reduced in November by one.

During the year the fourteen Municipal Midwives booked 672 cases, 636 as Midwives' cases and 36 as Maternity Nurses.

The Midwives paid 20,922 ante-natal and post-natal visits to their patients during the year.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

With the advent of the National Health Service, this service became redundant as it was found in practice, that mothers made their own arrangements with their own private dental practitioners. Occasionally, emergency cases were dealt with but no organised clinics were held.

HEALTH VISITING

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

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

Primary birth enquiries	2,716
Visits to children, 1—5 years	11,206
Primary visits to expectant mothers	279
Re-visits to infants under 1 year	6,591
Re-visits to expectant mothers	181
Visits to puerperal pyrexia cases	17
Visits to ophthalmia cases	6
Death enquiries made (under one year of age)	87
Visits to midwives' houses	14
Infant Life Protection	—
Miscellaneous visits	5,759
Total Visits—	<u>26,856</u>

In addition to their visits to homes, the Health Visitors were in regular attendance at the various clinics during the year. They made 1,128 attendances at Child Welfare Centres, 254 at Ante-natal Clinics, 51 at Immunisation Clinics and 17 at Post-natal Clinics.

Child Welfare Centres

Centre	No. of Sessions	Total No. of Attendances	Average No. of attendances per Session
Civic Centre (1)	45	3138	69.7
Daubhill	48	2632	54.8
Halliwell	46	2969	64.5
Rosehill	49	3320	67.7
Civic Centre (2)	49	2385	48.6
Deane	45	2120	47.1
Chalfont Street	45	2825	62.7
Trinity	45	2563	56.9
Delph Hill	49	2606	53.1
Tonge Moor	49	2484	50.7
High Street... ..	49	2882	58.8
Chorley Old Road	47	2545	54.1

No. of children who attended the Centres during the year... ..	3,720
Total No. of attendances at the Centres during the year	32,469

No. of children who first attended the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendance were—

(a) Under 1 year of age	... ..	1,811
(b) Over 1 year of age...	... ..	197

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 1949, 547 children received a total of 2,640 treatments at 255 sessions of the Massage Clinic. 670 children were given 3,964 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 5½ lbs. at birth are regarded as premature. There were 178 premature births notified amongst the 2,720 total births in Bolton during the period under review. Forty-one of the premature babies were born at home and 137 in hospital. Six of the premature babies born at home were subsequently removed to hospital.

Three of the 41 premature babies born at home died during the first twenty-four hours of life. Thirty-five survived at the end of one month. Twenty-nine of the 137 babies born in hospital died during the first twenty-four hours. One hundred and ten survived at the end of one month. 85.3% of the premature babies born at home and 80.3% of those born in hospital survived the first month of infancy.

DAY NURSERIES

During the year, three more Nurseries were opened; one at Merehall which was an old art gallery and was adapted to accommodate 47 children, and two other *ad hoc* buildings at Cotton Street and Roxalina Street each of which can accommodate 50 children. These three Nurseries were immediately filled and have been an unqualified success.

Merehall Nursery was approved by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education as a training nursery in August, 1949. It is hoped that the Cotton Street and Roxalina Street Nurseries will also be approved in the near future after a visit by the appointed officers.

During the year, eight students entered for the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board's Certificate, and all were successful.

The Nursery accommodation provided by the Authority was as follows:—

Arkwright Street Nursery	... ..	44 places
Newport Street Nursery	... ..	60 places
Park House Nursery	... ..	50 places
Shaw Street Nursery	... ..	50 places
Merehall Nursery...	... ..	47 places—Opened 21/2/49
Cotton Street Nursery...	... ..	50 places—Opened 25/7/49
Roxalina Street Nursery	... ..	50 places—Opened 7/11/49

Included in the accommodation at Park House is resident accommodation for children for short periods during domestic emergencies.

HOME NURSING

This Service, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority, is one of the most important services organised by the Health Department.

2,628 cases were nursed and a total of 85,314 visits paid. The nurses were also present at 9 operations.

Home Nursing is provided at a Doctor's request for any type of illness with the exception of Infectious Disease and Maternity Cases.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year, the Domestic Help Service has greatly expanded. In January, there were 115 Helps (56 full-time and 59 part-time), and 130 in December (60 full-time and 70 part-time).

A scheme was started under which all the Helps will eventually receive some form of training. This training scheme comprises 20 lectures given at weekly intervals and the subjects covered range from plain and invalid cooking to laundry work, hygiene and simple first aid. In addition, during the autumn and winter months there have been regular monthly meetings for all Helps and at these meetings, lectures have been given by the Medical Officer of Health and other officers of the department. By this means, it has been brought home to the Help that she is part of a health team working from a Health Department.

Applications for help were received from many sources as well as from patients themselves. Owing to shortage of hospital beds and lack of accommodation for old people in hostels, the majority of the demands on the service has come from old people. Many of these are living alone or with a relative who is out all day at work. By providing this Service for the Old, the Chronic Sick, the Blind, the Aged and Infirm, the Local Authority is assisting in reducing the demands for hospital accommodation.

During the year under review, Domestic Helps assisted in 721 homes, including 623 for the first time. Of the new cases, 182 were maternity and 441 general sickness, infirmity and senility.

Fees are recovered from the occupants of the household, having regard to their financial circumstances, for the services provided, in accordance with a Scale of Charges approved by the Council. The following tables show the number of cases where the service was provided free of charge, at part cost or at full cost.

Maternity Cases supplied with Domestic Help

No. provided free of charge	...	...	...	...	19
" " and part cost recovered	...	...	...	...	156
" " " full " "	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	182

Cases of Sickness and Infirmary supplied with Domestic Help

No. provided free of charge	...	...	...	...	235
" " and part cost recovered	...	...	...	...	156
" " " full " "	...	...	...	...	50
Total	...	...	...	...	441

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following table shows the amount of work carried out by this department during the year.

The calls on this service continue to be heavy and constant care and supervision is necessary to prevent abuse.

		No. of vehicles at 31st Dec., 1949	Total No. of journeys during the year	Total No. of patients carried during the year	No. of accident and other em'rgency journeys included in col. (3) during the year	Total mileage during the year	No. of paid whole-time staff at 31st Dec., 1949
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Directly provided service	Ambulances	10	8,495	19,717	2,559	94,130	32
	Cars	2	2,280	3,060	—	—	
Agency Service	Ambulances		1,238	1,288	112	11,610	
	Cars		102	144	32	1,226	

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE AND MORTALITY

Below are shown the number of cases of notifiable diseases notified in Bolton in 1949 and the number of deaths resulting from each of these notifiable diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1949

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	312	—
Diphtheria	32	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	6	—
Relapsing Fever (Undulant)	—	—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
*Pneumonia	85	64
Puerperal Pyrexia...	7	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	13	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	13	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	3
Dysentery	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—
Erysipelas	36	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	524	—
Whooping Cough... ..	432	2

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

The incidence of Measles and Whooping Cough since 1940, when they became notifiable, and of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Cerebro-Spinal Fever is shown below.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Measles	2408	499	1445	763	1076	1324	239	2082	2360	522
Whooping Cough	563	590	39	679	214	151	264	231	363	431
Scarlet Fever	538	537	421	289	410	308	182	229	636	296
Diphtheria	235	249	270	197	142	125	87	18	9	32
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	42	42	16	10	8	7	5	16	3	2

The incidence of Scarlet Fever fell considerably during the year. There were no deaths from this disease. Notifications of Diphtheria rose from 9 to 32 but fortunately, all these were not positive cases. Thirteen cases of Poliomyelitis were notified of which 9 were proved to be definite cases. All recovered.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria has continued throughout the year under review. Facilities are available for this service at all the Child Welfare Centres, and a special clinic is held each week at the Civic Centre solely for this purpose. The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year 1949.

IMMUNISATION, 1949

Age	Completely Immunised	Reinforcing Injections	Total
0—1	799	—	799
1—2	657	—	657
2—3	124	—	124
3—4	48	—	48
4—5	58	84	142
Total 0—5	1686	84	1770
5—6	114	392	506
6—7	94	295	389
7—8	37	102	139
8—9	26	103	129
9—10	23	48	71
10—11	9	37	46
11—12	—	5	5
12—13	1	1	2
13—14	—	—	—
14—15	—	—	—
Total 5—15	304	983	1287
15 years and over	1	—	1
Grand total	1991	1067	3058

The estimated mid-1949 Population of children under 5 was 13,710. Of these, 6,560 had been immunised up to the 31st December, 1949, a percentage of 47.8.

The estimated mid-1949 Population of children aged 5—14 years was 20,460. Of these, 15,836 had been immunised up to 31st December, 1949, a percentage of 77.4.

The total estimated mid-1949 Population of children aged 0—14 years inclusive, was 34,170, and of these, 22,396 had been immunised up to 31st December, 1949, a percentage of 65.5.

There has been, unfortunately, a fall in the number of children under the age of 5 who have been completely immunised but this can be attributed partly to the fall in the number of births taking place. It is of paramount importance that the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign is maintained at a high level.

VACCINATION

There are no sessional arrangements at clinics for infant vaccination, consequently the whole of the vaccinations and re-vaccinations are performed by General Practitioners. A printed letter is sent to the parent of every child

born within the Borough and also to the parents resident within the Borough of children born in Townleys Hospital, when the child attains the age of about three months. Health Visitors in their daily contacts advise parents to have their children vaccinated.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1949:—

AGE AT 31st DEC., 1949 i.e., born in years	Under 1 1949	1 to 4 1945 to 1948	5 to 14 1935 to 1944	15 or over before 1935	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated ...	419	18	17	40	494
Number re-vaccinated	1	3	6	86	96

Deaths from Infectious Diseases

The deaths in Bolton attributed to the various epidemic diseases are shown in the following table for the years 1940 to 1949:—

CAUSES OF DEATH FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	17	16	13	6	5	2	3	3	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8	3	5	4	5	10	—	3	1	—
Whooping Cough	5	10	1	2	1	3	2	5	2	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	10	22	34	6	12	8	8	10	6	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis... ..	4	2	—	3	3	—	2	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever... ..	1	6	2	4	1	3	2	3	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4	1	3	8	4	3	4	9	1	3
Influenza	86	23	21	88	24	7	28	11	2	29

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of new cases notified in 1949 was 119 as compared with 157 in 1948. One hundred and five of the new cases were respiratory tuberculosis and 14 were non-respiratory tuberculosis.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED IN BOLTON IN 1949.

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	1	2	4	7	7	13	8	10	1	54
Females	—	2	—	1	4	11	19	5	5	3	1	51
Total	—	3	1	3	8	18	26	18	13	13	2	105

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	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	9
Females	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Total	—	5	1	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	14

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Sixty-four Bolton residents were certified as having died of tuberculosis during 1949. This compares with 70 in 1948.

Thirty-seven 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	—	—	—	1	11	8	3	5	—	28
Females	—	—	—	1	14	4	4	3	1	27
Total	—	—	—	2	25	12	7	8	1	55

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	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Females	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	9

In 20 cases the disease had not been notified during life. Thirteen of these cases died in institutions, and the diagnosis was made after death.

There was a welcome drop in the number of cases notified and also in the number of deaths from this disease. It is hoped that in the years to come, with the introduction of B.C.G. for the community as a whole, this scourge will be removed.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, the responsibility for the provision of schemes for the Prevention of Illness, the Care of persons suffering from illness, mental defectiveness or the After-Care of such persons, falls upon the Local Authority.

I feel that much of the work of the Medical Officer of Health of the future will be undertaken under this Section of the Act.

The Local Health Authority is empowered to institute schemes which will have as their end the prevention of illness. Under this Section the Local Authority can institute schemes for B.C.G. Vaccination, convalescent homes for persons requiring such facilities, the care of mental defectives, and the provision of workshops for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, (these are usually set up in conjunction with other local authorities).

In undertaking these schemes, it is necessary for the closest liaison to be maintained between the voluntary organisations, the Regional Hospital Boards and the local medical practitioners in order to prevent overlapping or duplication of services.

MENTAL HEALTH

The After-Care and Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee consists of the Mayor, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, and thirteen members of the Health Committee. The Sub-Committee meets at regular monthly intervals.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the work of the Mental Health Section, assisted by his medical staff and two Duly Authorised Officers (1 Male, 1 Female). The Department works in close co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board who have established a bed bureau for the admission of patients suffering from mental illness.

The duties arising from the care and supervision of patients suffering from mental illness and mental deficiency, under the National Health Service Acts, 1946-1949, may be summarised as follows:—

1. Domiciliary services, i.e., the ascertainment of cases of mental illness and mental deficiency.
2. The Statutory Supervision of defectives in the community, those on licence from institutions or under Orders of Guardianship.
3. The obtaining of detention and reception orders under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.
4. The conveyance of patients suffering from mental illness or mental deficiency to hospitals or certified institutions.
5. The obtaining of social histories of patients admitted to mental hospitals including statistical information.
6. The making of home reports on mental patients who are being considered for discharge from mental hospitals.
7. The making of reports on mental defectives who are about to be seen by the Statutory Visitors for the purpose of recertification in accordance with the requirements of the Mental Deficiency Acts.
8. Provision of an after-care service for patients who have been in hospital for mental illness.
9. Reports of the home conditions of mental defective patients in institutions who are being considered for licence.
10. The making of statutory reports on those patients residing in the community or under Orders of Guardianship.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PAST YEAR.

- (a) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officer.*

During the year, information was received by the Duly Authorised Officer regarding 153 cases of persons requiring treatment for mental disorders and these were disposed of as follows:—

147 (62 males and 85 females) were admitted into hospital designated by the Minister for the purposes of Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and 6 cases were dealt with at their homes and not certified as being in need of treatment.

Of the 147 cases admitted into hospitals, 58 were later transferred by the Duly Authorised Officer to other mental hospitals, 24 males and 25 females as Certified Patients under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and 2 males and 7 females as Temporary Patients under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

79 patients (30 males and 49 females) were admitted direct into mental hospitals as Voluntary Patients under Section 1 (1) of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, either on the recommendation of the visiting psychiatrist of the local Clinic or the advice of the Medical attendant or of the Duly Authorised Officer.

83 visits were made and social histories completed in respect of mental patients admitted into mental hospitals and 25 visits and home reports made for mental patients who were being considered for discharge.

I would again refer to the acute shortage of beds for female mental patients and to the serious delays which quite often occur in securing their admissions to hospitals and I would say that these delays are increasing rather than diminishing. The effect of this waiting period both upon the patients and their relatives is extremely harmful and in the case of young acute patients, constitutes a very serious and dangerous position.

The number of all classes of mental patients, Certified, Temporary and Voluntary, receiving treatment in mental hospitals on the 31st December, 1949, were:—

MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
236	316	552

(b) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

- (i) 10 cases ascertained and found "Subject to be dealt with" under the Mental Deficiency Acts were placed under Statutory Supervision in the community.

2 cases found guilty of offences were dealt with under Section 8 (1) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Acts and admitted into institutions for mental defectives.

1 case reported and found not subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts was, in co-operation with the relatives, placed under voluntary supervision.

2 cases, previously ascertained as "Subject to be dealt with," and placed under Statutory Supervision, were admitted into institutions for mental defectives, one "On Petition" under Section 6 and the other "Placed" by a relative under Section 3 of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Great difficulty is being experienced in the obtaining of vacancies for mental defectives and there are in the community 9 defectives awaiting such vacancies into suitable institutions.

- (ii) 304 visits were made during the year to the homes of mental defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision and reports duly made and recorded as to their welfare, and 133 visits were

made and reports completed, at the request of Medical Superintendents of Certified Institutions, in connection with the following cases:—

Patients who were being considered for holiday and long licence.

Progress Reports of patients on long licence from institutions.

Patients being reconsidered by the Statutory Visitors under Section II of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

On the 31st December, 1949, there were 112 defectives under supervision in the community as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
UNDER GUARDIANSHIP:			
Aged 16 years and over	1	1	2
UNDER STATUTORY SUPERVISION:			
Under 16 years of age	11	15	26
Aged 16 years and over	37	32	69
UNDER VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION:			
Under 16 years of age	—	1	1
Aged 16 years and over	3	2	5
ON LICENCE FROM INSTITUTIONS:			
Aged 16 years and over	4	1	5
ACTION NOT YET TAKEN UNDER ANY ONE OF THE ABOVE HEADINGS	2	2	4
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 112

Number of ascertained mental defectives found "Subject to be dealt with" who were in institutions for mental defectives on the 31st December, 1949 (excluding cases on licence therefrom) were:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Under 16 years of age	11	9	20
Aged 16 years and over	83	79	162
	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 182

(iii) TRAINING.

Owing to shortage of staff and lack of suitable premises, no Occupation Centre is yet available in Bolton and no Home Teaching has yet been undertaken but it is hoped that these will be forthcoming in the near future.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Waterworks Engineer reports as follows:—

- (i) The water supply of the area and of its several parts was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.
- (ii) The water supply of the area is filtered at five filter stations. Normally samples of both the raw and filtered water are subjected to full bacteriological examination each week and full chemical analysis each month by the Borough Analyst. Special examinations and analyses are made as circumstances require.

During 1949, 243 samples of both raw and filtered water received bacteriological examination, and 60 samples of both raw and filtered water received chemical analysis. The results showed that generally filtration and treatment of the raw water were necessary, and that the filtered and treated water was of excellent quality, B.Coli being absent in almost all cases in 100 mls. All water is filtered and treated before passing into supply.

- (iii) From tests made daily the water was shown to have no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) No action was required to be taken in respect of any form of contamination.
- (v) The public water mains afforded a direct supply to a population of approximately 165,000 and 54,012 dwelling-houses—no supply was afforded to dwelling-houses by stand-pipes.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In previous reports, the necessity for a clean atmosphere has been stressed, and I feel that Bolton Corporation have taken a major step in the right direction when they included certain sections in the Corporation Act of 1949 which made provision for Smokeless Zones and other provisions for the Prevention of Smoke.

This matter has been dealt with more fully under the heading "Deposit Gauges" and it now remains to be seen whether in the years to come, the hoped for improvements will materialize.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Records of Deposits Expressed as Tons per Square Mile per Month

MONTH	Tonge Fold Farm	Haver-croft	Royal Infirmary	Fever Hospital	Police Sports Ground	Astley Bridge
January ...	14.82	9.05	16.21	14.78	12.94	27.79
February ...	14.68	5.26	18.46	14.33	66.70	*
March ...	11.29	8.97	11.84	10.61	24.17	22.70
April ...	9.78	12.93	14.60	20.52	43.40	24.18
May ...	36.66	9.51	31.53	17.77	43.14	‡
June ...	18.64	5.66	12.72	8.92	17.82	9.52
July ...	62.80	13.84	10.97	12.13	24.28	21.00
August ...	21.74	9.37	13.52	22.68	55.24	29.05
September ...	9.18	6.23	3.52	8.87	9.50	12.22
October ...	20.66	14.05	21.28	21.39	24.77	23.55
November ...	42.54	10.43	23.41	18.22	46.80	30.40
December ...	42.48	11.27	24.70	25.81	58.75	29.29
TOTAL ...	305.27	116.57	202.76	196.03	427.51	229.70
Monthly Average ...	25.44	9.71	16.89	16.33	35.62	22.97

*No analysis performed due to interference with sample.

‡No record—Gauge bottle broken.

The monthly average for 1949 is very similar to that for 1948, consequently these figures may be taken as a reasonably reliable assessment of the deposited impurities generally at these various stations. It is pleasing to be able to report that for the first time for many years each station has been used continuously for the whole of the period under review and it has not been necessary to remove the deposit gauges from any of the stations to alternative positions.

EXPERIMENTAL DOORS FOR HAND-FIRED LANCASHIRE BOILERS.

Special doors designed at the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were installed, at the Corporation's expense, in a Bleachworks and Cotton Spinning Mill, in order to assist the Department in testing the efficiency of this fitting in day to day boiler-house practice.

It is clear that the new door justifies all the claims made for it regarding reduction of smoke and increased efficiency of fuel consumption, but being entirely hand operated is to a very great extent dependent upon intelligent and conscientious use by the fireman.

BOLTON CORPORATION ACT, 1949.

This Act came into force on the 1st July, 1949, and contains powers for the setting up of Smokeless Zones and for the constitution of a special Panel with authority to examine proposals for new installations of boiler plant. At the moment this latter provision only covers proposals submitted to the Corporation voluntarily.

The text of the Sections is as follows:—

SMOKELESS ZONES.

(1) The Corporation may by order to be confirmed by the Minister prohibit the emission of smoke from any premises in any area or areas within the Borough which may be prescribed in such order.

(2) Before submitting an order under subsection (1) of this section to the Minister the Corporation shall publish in the "London Gazette" and in one or more local newspapers circulating in the borough a notice—

- (a) stating that such an order has been made and is about to be submitted to the Minister for confirmation;
- (b) stating the general effect of the order;
- (c) describing the area or areas to which the order applies; and
- (d) stating that within the period of twenty-eight days after a date named in the notice not being earlier than the first publication thereof any person may object to the confirmation of the order by giving notice in writing to the Minister and sending a copy of such notice to the Town Clerk.

(3) If no objection is duly made or if all objections so made are withdrawn then the Minister may if he thinks fit confirm the order with or without modification but in any other case he shall before confirming the order cause a local inquiry to be held and shall consider any objection not withdrawn and the report of the person who held the inquiry and may then confirm the order either with or without modification.

(4) The Corporation shall compile and keep a register of the name and address of every person owning or occupying premises in the borough who at

any time after the passing of this Act shall by notice in writing to the Town Clerk request the Corporation to serve upon the person making such request a copy of any notice published in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section and the Corporation shall serve upon every such person at the address entered in the said register a copy of any such notice as relates to an order affecting premises owned or occupied by any such person: Provided that the omission to serve a copy of any such last-mentioned notice on one or more of the persons (not being the whole number of such persons affected by any particular order) hereinbefore referred to shall not invalidate or prejudice any order made by the Corporation under subsection (1) of this section or the confirmation of such order by the Minister. Every notice served upon the Corporation by any person under this subsection shall state his name and address and shall specify the property within the Borough of which such person is owner or occupier.

- (5) An order made under the foregoing provisions of this section may—
- (a) in relation to any premises specified in the order—
 - (i) provide that the premises shall be excluded from the area;
 - (ii) provide that the application of the order to the premises shall be deferred for such period as may be specified;
 - (b) provide that the application of the order to premises used for any of the following processes shall be deferred for such period as may be specified or indefinitely—
 - (i) the working of a mine;
 - (ii) the smelting of ores and minerals;
 - (iii) the calcining, puddling and rolling of iron and other metals; and
 - (iv) the conversion of pig iron into wrought iron or the reheating, annealing, hardening, forging, converting and carburising of iron and other metals:

Provided that the application of the order to the premises referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection shall not be deferred on the ground that they are used for any of the said processes unless the Minister is satisfied that the inclusion of the premises within the operation of the order would obstruct or interfere with any such processes.

(6) An order made under this section shall come into operation on but not until such date as may be specified in the order which shall be not less than six months after the date of the first publication of the notice of the confirmation of the order.

(7) The occupier of any premises from which smoke is emitted in contravention of the provisions of an order made under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding five pounds:

Provided that it shall be a defence in any proceedings under this subsection to prove that the smoke emitted arose solely from the consumption of coke, anthracite or any other fuel of a type specified by the Corporation and used in a furnace, stove or other appliance which is suitable for burning such fuel and is properly maintained and used.

(8) So soon as may be after an order made under this section has been confirmed by the Minister the Corporation shall publish in one or more local newspapers circulating in the Borough a notice stating that the order has been confirmed and naming a place where a copy of the order as confirmed may be seen at all reasonable hours and shall serve a like notice on every person who having given notice to the Minister of his objection to the order appeared at the public inquiry in support of his objection.

(9) A copy of a newspaper containing a notice published in pursuance of this section shall be sufficient evidence of the publication of the notice.

(10) An order under this section may contain such provisions as the Minister may think expedient—

- (a) for enabling the lessee or tenant of any premises within the area to which the order relates who has to incur expense in executing works or providing altering or adapting any fixtures fittings or appliances for the purpose of complying with the order and the owner of such premises to enter into and fulfil agreements making such variations of the terms of the lease or tenancy of the premises as may be reasonable having regard to the expense to be incurred and to other relative circumstances; and
- (b) for enabling any lessee or tenant of any such premises who has been unable to make an agreement with the order thereof under paragraph (a) of this subsection to apply to the County Court for an order making such variations of the terms of the lease or tenancy of the premises as aforesaid and for enabling the Court to make such an order.

(11) An order under this section may be varied or revoked by another order made by the Corporation and confirmed by the Minister.

(12) Nothing in this section or in any order made thereunder shall apply (a) to any existing generating station of the Electricity Authority or any existing works of the Gas Board for the manufacture or storage of gas or (b) to any generating station or any works for the manufacture or storage of gas permission for the construction or extension of which by the Electricity Authority or the Gas Board (as the case may be) is granted or deemed to be granted in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

(13) Nothing in this section or in an order made thereunder shall apply to smoke emitted from a railway locomotive.

(14) The Corporation may if they think fit contribute the whole or part of the expense necessarily incurred by any person in executing works or in providing altering or adapting any fixtures fittings or appliances for the purpose of complying with the provisions of any order made by the Corporation and confirmed by the Minister under this section.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

(1) As from the commencement of this section no person shall instal in any building whether erected before or after the passing of this Act any furnace for steam raising or for any manufacturing or trade purpose unless such furnace is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and any person who after conviction of an offence of installing a furnace in contravention of those provisions uses that furnace shall unless it has been amended so as to comply with those provisions be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for each day on which he so uses the furnace.

(3) If any person before installing in any building a furnace to which this section applies submits to the Corporation plans and specifications of the proposed furnace and furnishes them with such other necessary information with regard thereto as the Corporation may require the Corporation shall within a period of six weeks from the date on which such plans and specifications are received by them serve a notice upon such person stating whether they are or are not satisfied that the furnace is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke and if they are so satisfied or if they do not serve a notice upon such person before the expiration of the said period of six weeks no proceedings shall be taken against him under this section in respect of the installation of that furnace in accordance with the plans, specifications and information so submitted and furnished.

(4) Before serving a notice under this section stating that they are not satisfied that the furnace is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke the Corporation shall consult with the Minister of Fuel and Power.

(5) In determining for the purposes of this section whether a furnace is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke the Corporation or a court shall if either of the parties so desire have regard to cost and to local conditions and circumstances.

SANITARY INSPECTION

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

INSPECTIONS 42,470

ACTION TAKEN:

Verbal notices	1,281
Informal notices served	2,920
Legal notices served	4,948
	<hr/>
	9,149

RESULT OF ACTION

DWELLINGS:

Repairs to floors, walls, ceilings, roofs, spouting	...	...	...	2,370
Additional windows provided	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	...	465
Sinks provided	...	...	...	31
Verminous houses disinfested	...	...	...	333

DRAINAGE, CLOSETS, ASHPITS, ETC.:

Drains cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
Yards drained, paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Additional W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
W.C's reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Flushing cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Closets converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,915
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,018

VARIOUS:

Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Improvements in factories, shops and food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
Cowshed or dairy improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913
									<hr/> 13,594 <hr/>

DISINFECTIONS:

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Beds disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
Articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION:

Common lodging-houses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916
Factory chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Fish friers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Premises where food is prepared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses (in actual use)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Common Lodging-houses

The number of registered common lodging-houses in Bolton at the end of the year was 7. Six of these are used by males only and accommodate a total of 330 men. The other is used exclusively by women and accommodates 40.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

I.—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	168	46	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	915	549	54	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	3	—	—
TOTAL	1089	598	59	—

*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	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	44	44	—	I	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	I	I	—	I	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient... ..	8	3	—	5	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	128	104	—	63	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	I	—	—	I	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)...	2	2	—	I	—
TOTAL	184	154	—	72	—

Statutory Notices Served During 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:

Sec. 39 (Drainage defects)	170
Sec. 44 (Reconstruction of Closets)	21
Sec. 45 (Defective closet accommodation)	81
Sec. 75 (Provision of dust bins)	4,268
Sec. 93 (Nuisances, general defects)	300

HOUSING ACT, 1936:

Sec. 9 (General Repairs)	69
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OTHER	39
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TOTAL	4,948
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STATUTORY NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	4,674
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STATUTORY NOTICES OUTSTANDING	274
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WORK CARRIED OUT BY CORPORATION IN DEFAULT OF OWNERS:

Public Health Act, 1936	38
Housing Act, 1936	8

Housing Act, 1936

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES NOT REPAIRABLE

Nineteen houses were dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, being totally unfit for habitation. Demolition Orders were made in respect of sixteen of the houses and in three cases undertakings not to re-let were accepted by the Health Committee. Apart from three families who found their own accommodation all were rehoused by the Corporation.

DISINFESTATION SERVICE, 1949

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

BED BUGS:

Dwelling Houses	183
Common Lodging Houses and Hostels	1

COCKROACHES:

Dwelling Houses	128
Other Premises	5

FLIES:

Restaurants	3
School Kitchens	6

OTHER INSECTS (Beetles, Moths, etc.):

Dwelling Houses	22
Other Premises	14

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL BATHS

Scabies cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Body Lice cases treated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS AND FIXED ASHPITS

WASTE WATER CLOSETS:

During the year, 73 waste water closets were converted to fresh water appliances and in one case the Corporation made a grant of £8 towards the cost of the work.

ASHPITS:

The work of abolishing the very large number of fixed ashpits in the Borough has continued vigorously during the year; 2,915 ashpits were abolished, 2,762 by contract at a cost to the Health Committee of £3,835 1s. 8d., and a further 153 at the expense of the Cleansing Committee.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

	Reservoir	Major	Minor
Number of destruction jobs UNDERTAKEN during period:—			
Business Premises	—	11	198
Private Dwellings	—	—	432
L.A. Properties	—	8	61
TOTALS	—	19	691
Number of destruction jobs CHARGED during period:—			
Business Premises	—	11	198
Private Dwellings	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	11	198

A Reservoir Infestation is one in which it is estimated that there are more than 200 rats and a Major Infestation consists of between 20 and 200 rats.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1949

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

Sample No.	Article	Adulteration etc.	Fine and Costs		
			£	s.	d.
4012	Milk	2.1% added water	10	10	6
4013	"	5.1% " "	10	10	6
4043	"	2.8% deficient in milk fat; Formaldehyde—12 parts per million	35	10	6
4056	Whisky	41° under proof—9.2% excess water...	5	10	6
4064	Milk	13.8% added water	10	10	6
4076	"	5.2% " "	10	10	6
4069	"	20.7% " "	10	10	6
4071	"	3.0% " "	10	10	6
4078	"	3.6% " "	10	10	6
4090	"	3.5% " "	5	10	6
4091	"	3.7% " "	5	10	6
4122	"	3.4% " "	4	1	0
4124	"	4.3% " "	4	1	0
4140	"	4.3% " "	2	0	0
4144	"	2.0% " "	2	0	0
4367	"	18.1% " "	10	10	6
4368	"	9.2% " "	10	10	6

MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949:

Using premises as a dairy and not being registered as such by the local authority

2 0 0

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SEC. 93.

Nuisance Orders were made in respect of the following premises:—

- *55, Well Street
- *57, Well Street
- 91, Valletts Lane
- *16, St. George's Street (Factory)
- 24, Cardwell Street
- *45, Raglan Street

Fines were imposed in two cases

1 17 0

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 SEC. 95.

Failure to comply with Nuisance Orders made in respect of the following premises:—

- *55, Well Street 1 0 0
- *57, Well Street 1 0 0
- *16, St. George's Street (Factory) 5 0 0
- *45, Raglan Street 5 0 0

TOTAL 174 15 6

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926

Cowkeepers on register, December, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	96
„ added to register during 1949	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ discontinued during 1949	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ on register, September 30, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	94
Cowsheds on register, December, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	239
„ added to register during 1949	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ discontinued during 1949	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ on register, September 30, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	225
Number of cows provided for in the cowsheds, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	2,426
Average number of cows kept during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2,218
Number of dairies and premises of milk purveyors, Sept. 30, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	759
No. of dairies and premises of milk distributors, Dec., 1949	...	...	...	...	...	513

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946

The following licences were granted under these Orders during 1949:—

Producer's licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	5
Supplementary licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	3
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	18
Producer's licence to use the designation "Accredited"	...	...	20
Supplementary licence to use the designation "Accredited"	...	...	1
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Pasteurised" (licence in respect of a Pasteurising establishment)	...	...	2
Supplementary licence to use the designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	1

In October, 1949, the control of milk production at farms was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture.

MILK SAMPLING (BACTERIOLOGICAL).

Designation	Total Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
			Meth. Blue	B. coli	Phosphatase
Tuberculin tested	61	53	—	8	—
Accredited ...	182	159	5	19	—
Pasteurised and Sterilised ...	151	146	—	—	5
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised) ...	30	28	—	1	1

All the Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised milk samples were produced in Bolton. Unsatisfactory results were investigated promptly by visits to the farms during the times of milking and sterilisation of equipment.

Unsatisfactory Pasteurised samples were investigated and substantiated in conjunction with the recorded temperatures of heat-treatment which are required on all such installations.

The unsatisfactory samples of Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were brought to the notice of the local authorities in whose areas the samples were processed.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

Ninety-one samples of milk were submitted to the Pathological Laboratory at the Bolton Royal Infirmary for biological examination. Two samples showed the presence of tubercle bacillus and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Service, for attention at the farms.

ICE CREAM

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING.

Eighty-four samples were graded by the Public Analyst as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Nine of the Grade 4 (unsatisfactory) samples were produced during July and August.

In all cases of samples falling within Grades 3 and 4 special investigations are carried out by the sanitary inspectors, including complete overhauling of the plant when considered necessary, together with detailed supervision of cleaning and sterilisation.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Fifty-one of these samples were analysed for fat and total solids content.

The results ranged from 1.5 to 11.4% fat and from 19.4% to 40.1% total solids.

During the year the Ministry of Food made available additional fats and sugar to manufacturers who undertook to produce ice-cream containing at least 2.5% fat.

One manufacturer who persistently failed to comply with this condition had his extra allocation discontinued.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND FOOD FACTORIES.

Routine inspections have been carried out and numerous improvements effected.

Talks on hygiene, stressing particularly the personal aspect of the problem have been given to various trade organisations.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGNS.

Towards the end of the year a meeting of food traders was called through the auspices of the Bolton Chamber of Trade. Representatives of the following attended:—

Catering Establishments; Licensed Houses; Sugar Confectioners; Greengrocers and Fruiterers; Fishmongers; Fish Friers; Bakers and Flour Confectioners; Grocers and Provision Merchants.

In consequence of this meeting the Bolton Hygienic Food Trades Guild was formed with an Executive Committee comprising the following representatives:—

- 14 Food Traders;
- 3 Food Trade Employees;
- 3 Women Consumers;
- 5 Bolton Health Committee.

From these persons an Advisory Committee was set up to formulate Codes of Practice.

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 ...	3,738	5,169	5,264	31,383	4,319
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned ...	3	22	61	21	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	987	2,358	—	1,120	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ...	26.48	46.04	1.15	3.63	.30
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned ...	14	150	6	—	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	153	1,480	—	—	78
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ...	4.46	31.53	.11	—	2.10

Ante-mortem inspection of all food animals is carried out at the Collecting Centre by a veterinary officer. Post-mortem inspection is carried out by sanitary inspectors holding special qualifications in meat inspection.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED DURING 1949

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Meat (Fresh)	104	9	0
Meat (Imported)	3	16	1
Fish (Fresh)	4	9	3
Fruit and Vegetables (Fresh)	5	14	2
Poultry and Rabbits... ..	—	13	1
Canned Goods	5	13	3
Miscellaneous	3	15	3
TOTAL	128	12	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST for the year ended 31st December, 1949

SUMMARY

	No. of Samples
Food and Drugs	830
Bacteriological Examination of Milks	428
Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream	83
Analyses for Waterworks Committee	743
Atmospheric Pollution Samples	70
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	14
Miscellaneous	83
TOTAL	2251

HEALTH COMMITTEE

FOOD AND DRUGS	Total	Genuine	Unsatisfactory	Per cent. Unsatisfactory
Milk	655	592	63	9.6
Ice Cream	55	52	3	5.4
Skimmed Condensed Milk	1	1	—	—
Artificial Cream	1	—	1	100
Butter and Margarine	2	2	—	—
Cooking Fats, etc.	6	6	—	—
Sweetened Fat	2	2	—	—
Italian Cream Cheese	1	—	1	100
Sausages	10	1	9	90
Meat Paste	2	2	—	—
Fish Paste	5	3	2	40
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	3	3	—	—
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	3	3	—	—
Cereals	5	3	2	40
Custard Powder	2	2	—	—
Gelatine and Jellies	7	7	—	—
Potato Crisps	5	2	3	60
Pastries, etc.	7	6	1	14.3
Sweets and Chocolate	11	11	—	—
Vinegar and Sauces	6	6	—	—
Salad Cream	2	2	—	—
Olive, Almond and Salad Oils	4	4	—	—
Spices, Herbs and Condiments	6	6	—	—
Spirits, Liqueur and Wine	4	4	—	—
Drugs and Medicines	10	10	—	—
Miscellaneous... ..	15	14	1	6.6
TOTAL	830	744	86	10.4

Unsatisfactory Samples:

MILK. The percentage of adulterated samples (9.6%) is appreciably less than the corresponding figure for 1948 (15.9%), but it is still higher than the average figure for milk adulteration throughout England and Wales.

Of the 63 adulterated samples—

21 were deficient in fat in amounts varying from 1.6 to 18.3 per cent;

41 contained from 0.2 to 20.7 per cent. added water; and

1 was deficient in fat and also contained added water.

All the samples were free from preservatives.

ICE CREAM. Three samples (from the same manufacturer) contained only 1.5, 1.6 and 1.9 per cent. of fat respectively (having guaranteed 2.5 per cent.).

At the present time there is no legal standard for the composition of ice cream, but the Ministry of Food increased the allocation of fat and sugar to those manufacturers who would guarantee to produce ice cream with a minimum fat content of 2.5 per cent.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM contained 33.7 per cent. of fat other than milk fat.

ITALIAN CREAM CHEESE contained 52.5 per cent. of fat in the dry matter and should have been sold as "Whole Milk Cheese."

SAUSAGES. Nine of the ten samples submitted were deficient of the prescribed meat content (viz., 50 per cent.) to the extent of 5.0, 6.4, 6.6, 11.4, 12.0, 13.0, 15.6, 16.0 and 17.5 per cent. respectively. Two samples also contained 32 and 256 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide as preservative (not declared).

FISH PASTE. Two samples sold as Salmon Paste contained not more than 60 per cent. fish (calculated as Salmon). Fish Paste must contain not less than 70 per cent. of fish.

CEREALS. One sample of Scone Flour Mixture and one of Pancake Mixture each contained a large number of living mites, and both samples were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

POTATO CRISPS. Labelling offences in the cases of three samples containing small amounts of alum, not declared in the list of ingredients on the packet.

PASTRIES. The fat used in one sample (Jam Tarts) contained 2.3 per cent. mineral oil.

EFFERVESCING FRUITS. Labelling offence. Contained Saccharin, not declared in the list of ingredients.

Administrative Action taken with Unsatisfactory Samples

No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Offence	Action taken
4064	Milk	F	13.8% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4069	Milk	F	20.7% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4071	Milk	F	3.0% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4076	Milk	F	5.2% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4078	Milk	F	3.6% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4090	Milk	F	3.5% added water	Fine £5 + 10/6 costs
4091	Milk	F	3.7% added water	Fine £5 + 10/6 costs
4122	Milk	F	3.4% added water	Fine £3 + £1 Is. costs
4124	Milk	F	4.3% added water	Fine £3 + £1 Is. costs
4140	Milk	F	4.3% added water	Fine £2
4144	Milk	F	2.0% added water	Fine £2
4172	Salmon Paste	F	14.0% deficient in fish content	Warning letter
4080	Scone Flour Mixture	I	Infested with mites	Stock destroyed
4139	Salmon Paste	I	14.0% deficient in fish content	See 4172
124	Milk	I	2.8% added water	Warning letter
127	Milk	I	3.0% added water	Warning letter
154	Milk	I	5.6% added water	Warning letter
180	Milk	I	18.3% deficient in fat	Warning letter
188	Milk	I	3.8% added water	Warning letter
204	Milk	I	13.3% deficient in fat	Warning letter
4199	Italian Cream Cheese	I	Fat on dry matter 52.5%	Letter to wholesaler and Min. of Food
4200	Pancake Mixture	I	Infested with mites	Stock destroyed
4210	Potato Crisps	I	Contained 1.8% alum not declared	Warning re labelling
4229	Jam Tarts	I	2.3% mineral oil in the fat	Warning letter
4266	Potato Crisps	I	0.4% alum, not declared as ingredient	Warning re labelling

No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Offence	Action taken
4267	Potato Crisps	I	0.3% alum, not declared as ingredient	Warning re labelling
4272	Artificial Cream	I	Contained 33.7% fat other than milk-fat	Warning letter
302	Milk	I	5.0% deficient in fat	Warning letter
310	Milk	I	3.3% deficient in fat	Warning letter
356	Milk	I	16.6% deficient in fat	Warning letter
358	Milk	I	6.6% deficient in fat	Warning letter
4286	Effervescing Fruits	I	Contained 0.5 gr. saccharin per tablet not declared	Warning letter
2433	Ice-Cream	I	Fat 1.5%	From one producer— Ministry of Food in- formed
2445	Ice-Cream	I	Fat 1.6%	
2502	Ice-Cream	I	Fat 1.9%	
4355	Milk	F	15.2% added water	Connected with 4367 and 4368
4367	Milk	F	18.1% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4368	Milk	F	9.2% added water	Fine £10 + 10/6 costs
4372	Sausages	F	16.0% deficient in meat content	Warning letter
4373	Sausages	F	13.0% deficient in meat content	Warning letter
4374	Sausages	F	15.6% deficient in meat content	Warning letter
4375	Sausages	F	11.4% deficient in meat content	Warning letter
4412	Sausages	F	6.4% deficient in meat content	Warning letter
4413	Sausages	F	17.0% deficient in meat content and 32 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	Fine £20 + 10/6 costs
4414	Sausages	F	5.0% deficient in meat content and 256 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	Warning letter
4416	Sausages	F	6.6% deficient in meat content	Warning letter
4417	Sausages	F	12.0% deficient in meat content	Warning letter

MILK.

The average composition of all milk samples remains quite good, notwithstanding the high percentage of adulterated samples.

Average Composition for	No. of samples examined	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids-not-Fat per cent.	Water per cent.
1948	295	3.71	8.69	87.60
1949	655	3.62	8.79	87.59

The following table shows the monthly variation:—

	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Water
January ...	72	3.58	8.70	87.72
February ...	74	3.48	8.67	87.85
March ...	70	3.57	8.81	87.62
		—3.54	—8.73	—87.73
April ...	56	3.67	8.70	87.63
May ...	76	3.55	8.87	87.58
June ...	21	3.74	8.97	87.29
		—3.62	—8.82	—87.56
July ...	65	3.82	8.83	87.35
August ...	59	3.63	8.79	87.58
September ...	52	3.60	8.89	87.51
		—3.69	—8.83	—87.48
October ...	42	3.65	8.78	87.57
November ...	39	3.77	8.83	87.40
December ...	29	3.45	8.80	87.75
		—3.64	—8.80	—87.56

MILKS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Designation	Total No. examined	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin-Tested	61	47	14— 8 in B. Coli. test. 5 Fat deficiency. 1 added water.
Accredited	182	149	33— 17 in B. Coli test. 1 in B. Coli. and Meth. Blue tests. 1 in B. Coli test and added water. 4 in Meth. Blue test. 5 Fat deficiency. 5 added water.
Heat-Treated (Pasteurised or Sterilised)	151	143	8— 5 insufficiently heated or mixed with raw milk. 3 Fat deficiency.
T.T. Pasteurised	30	28	2— 1 in B. Coli. test. 1 insufficiently heated or mixed with raw milk.
Non-designated ...	4	3	1—in B. Coli. and Meth. Blue tests.
	428	370	58

It is most unsatisfactory that 13.6 per cent. of the Designated Milks examined should fail in one or other of the chemical or bacteriological standards.

On the 1st October, 1949, however, the control of the production of raw milk ceased to be the responsibility of local authorities, and passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. On that date new Regulations came into operation which limited the bacteriological examination of raw milk to the Methylene Blue Test; Pasteurised milks to Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests; and Sterilised milks to a new Turbidity Test; this latter test is indicative of the temperature (and period of time at that temperature) to which the milk is heated.

ICE-CREAMS:

83 samples were submitted for examination during the year, 78 of which were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test for provisional grading as recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service, with the following results:—

	No. of samples	
Grade 1 (i.e., Meth. Blue not decolourised in 4½ hours)	43	= 55%
Grade 2 (i.e., Meth. Blue decolourised in 2½—4 hours)	17	= 22%
Grade 3 (i.e., Meth. Blue decolourised in ½—2 hours)	8	= 10%
Grade 4 (i.e., Meth. Blue decolourised in 0 hours)	10	= 13%

There is no bacteriological standard of cleanliness for Ice-Cream, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence, but the above Methylene Blue test is the one suggested as the best available means of assessing bacterial cleanliness. Ice-Cream which fails consistently to reach grades 1 and 2 indicates defects of manufacture, or of handling, which call for further investigation.

It is suggested in the above method of provisional grading that about 50 per cent. of samples throughout the year should fall into grade 1; 80 per cent. into grades 1 and 2; not more than 20 per cent. into grade 3 and none into grade 4.

Samples produced in Bolton were taken from 22 different producers, and of these the samples from 14 producers complied with the above percentage gradings, and samples from 8 producers did not comply.

In addition, 6 samples were taken from large manufacturers outside Bolton and all showed 100 per cent., falling into grades 1 and 2.

46 of the samples of Ice-Cream were, at the same time, examined for the presence of B. Coli. and for the total number of organisms growing on Nutrient Agar at 37° C. in an effort to prove whether these findings would confirm those of the Methylene Blue gradings. As there was practically no correlation between the results, this latter method was abandoned.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS was carried out on 51 Ice-Creams.

	FAT	TOTAL SOLIDS
Average composition of all samples ...	5.9	29.25 per cent.
Average composition of samples produced in Bolton	5.4	28.5 per cent.
Average composition of 6 samples produced by large manufacturers outside Bolton	9.1	33.9 per cent.

The fat contents varied from 1.5 to 11.4 per cent. and the total solids from 19.4 to 40.1 per cent.

There is no legal standard for the amount of fat in Ice-Cream, but the Ministry of Food have allocated additional sugar and fat to manufacturers who will undertake to produce ice-cream with a minimum fat content of 2.5 per cent.

One manufacturer, with three samples below 2.0 per cent. of fat, had this extra allocation withdrawn by the Ministry of Food.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS:

- 70 Atmospheric Pollution samples.
- 31 Waters from private supplies to farms, etc.
- 14 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.
- 9 Milk Bottles for cleanliness.
- 6 Canned Sardines (from Meat Inspector).
- 1 Corned Beef (from Meat Inspector).
- 1 Cake (from Meat Inspector).
- 1 Antiseptic Liquid (from Chief Sanitary Inspector).
- 1 Grit (from Chief Sanitary Inspector).
- 1 Medicine (from Bolton Royal Infirmary).

FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

Food Executive Officer	...	...	4 Soaps.
			1 Cake.
Education Committee	...	...	4 Waters (Boys' Camp).
Highways Committee	...	...	3 Plasters.
Libraries Committee	...	...	1 Solution of D.D.T.
Transport Dept. Canteen	...	...	1 Dried Egg.
Hospital Management Committee			1 Dried Milk.
N.W. Electricity Board	...	...	1 Aluminium Kettle.
Police	...	...	10 Petrols, etc. (Commercial Petrol).
			2 Medicines (for Chloroform).

PRIVATE SAMPLES:

- 1 Lactose.
- 1 Mint Tablets.
- 1 Cocoanut.
- 1 Fried Fish.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1949

Monthly analyses have been continued of the water and deposits from large rain gauges situated at various points in the town. The average monthly figures for each gauge (expressed in English tons per square mile) are as follows:—

SITE	Total Solid Matters (Suspended and Dissolved)	INSOLUBLE SOLID MATTERS				SOLUBLE SOLID MATTERS				Rainfall in inches	pH Value
		Total	Tar	Carbonaceous matter other than tar	Ash	Total Dissolved Solids	Calcium (as Ca)	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	Chloride (as Cl)		
Tonge Fold Farm	25.44	17.64	0.11	4.76	12.77	7.80	0.41	2.82	2.50	3.26	4.6
Havercroft	9.71	4.52	0.13	1.75	2.64	5.19	0.28	1.88	1.60	3.05	4.7
Bolton Royal Infirmary	16.90	10.43	0.11	3.89	6.43	6.47	0.37	2.60	2.08	3.32	4.4
Hulton Lane Fever Hospital ..	16.34	8.93	0.09	3.00	5.84	7.41	0.56	2.37	2.07	3.44	4.6
Police Sports Ground	35.63	27.20	0.18	9.81	17.21	8.43	0.53	3.31	2.21	2.97	4.5
Parochial Hall, Astley Bridge ..	22.97	13.76	0.21	4.63	8.92	9.21	0.64	3.25	2.73	3.11	4.8

WATERWORKS COMMITTEE

743 samples of water, etc., have been examined and reports issued to the Waterworks Department.

These consisted of—

- (a) Weekly bacteriological examinations of the raw and filtered waters constituting the whole of the town's domestic supply;
- (b) Monthly chemical analyses of waters from the same sources;
- (c) Suggested alternative supplies during the drought (Wayoh, Entwistle, Limefield, etc.);
- (d) Deposits from tanks at the Pressure Filters;
- (e) Investigation of complaints.

The following are the average findings on the Raw and Filtered waters from all stations:—

Bacteriological	RAW	TREATED AND FILTERED
Total No. of organisms growing on Agar at 37° C. per 1 mil. of water	50	5
No. of B. Coli. per 100 mils. of water	132	Less than 1
Percentage of samples showing coliform organisms in 100 mils. of water	92.2	7.5
Percentage of samples showing typical B. Coli. in 100 mils. of water	37	2.5
Percentage of samples showing Cl. Welchii in 50 mils. water	32.8	3.5

Chemical	RAW	TREATED AND FILTERED
Total Solids parts per million ...	100	105
Free Ammonia do. ...	0.06	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia do. ...	0.07	0.03
Nitrate Nitrogen do. ...	0.55	0.55
Nitrite Nitrogen do. ...	none	none
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate do. ...	1.00	0.55
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) do. ...	none	none
Plumbo-solvency (24 hours) do. ...	2.4	1.1
Total Hardness do. ...	45	45
Suspended Matter do. ...	trace	none
Odour	none	none
pH Value	6.4	7.2

These findings show the necessity for filtration and treatment of the raw waters, and that in general the filtered waters are of a highly satisfactory standard.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1949

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

1949	Barometer "	Mean Relative Humidity %	Mean of Maximum and Minimum Tempera- ture °	Absolute extremes of Temperature				Sunshine			Total Rainfall "
				Highest °	Date	Lowest °	Date	Total Amount hours	Maximum in one day hours	Date	
January ..	30.125	88.5	41.27	51.0	6	27.6	4	37.2	6.4	24	3.129
February ..	30.249	89.2	40.73	53.6	15	24.8	4	82.1	7.7	24	2.586
March ..	30.183	84.7	40.08	60.6	24	25.2	11	122.5	8.9	27	2.779
April ..	29.946	78.5	48.26	74.5	15	32.3	9	145.0	11.9	26	3.283
May ..	29.986	77.8	50.58	73.1	13	34.3	7	233.1	13.4	7, 9	4.343
June ..	30.095	73.1	57.53	78.4	26	44.0	16	239.2	14.0	25	1.236
July ..	30.097	73.4	60.30	85.3	12	47.1	20	183.4	13.9	3	4.501
August ..	30.086	76.4	59.62	81.2	22	44.6	15	176.3	12.0	15	2.398
September ..	30.060	82.6	59.48	78.1	5	45.0	22	121.2	9.1	3	1.637
October ..	29.947	87.6	50.87	73.0	4	29.0	27	61.1	7.2	27	4.193
November ..	29.723	88.8	43.20	53.2	4	29.8	29	26.5	5.8	8	6.417
December ..	29.835	86.1	41.21	53.3	7	27.2	12	20.5	6.1	11	6.657
TOTALS ..	360.332	986.7	593.13					1448.1			43.159
AVERAGES ..	30.027	82.2	49.43					120.7			3.597

Rainfall. Average, 1887—1949 = 44.468"

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

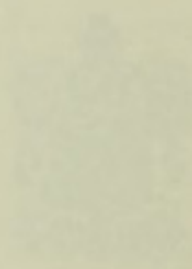


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1949

R. M. GALLOWAY, M.D., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT

School Medical Officer

Health Department,
Bolton.

January, 1951

ANNUAL REPORT

*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 Service for the year 1949.

During the year there has been an extension of the School Ophthalmic Services. Dr. J. Morrison, Ophthalmic Surgeon, commenced a second session at Flash Street School Clinic on the 2nd May, 1949. There are five sessions held weekly, three of them being held at Charles Street School Clinic with Dr. J. Ratcliffe, Ophthalmic Surgeon, in attendance.

The Ophthalmic Clinics continue to run satisfactorily but the Regulations made under the National Health Service Act changed the arrangements for the supply of spectacles to school children examined. Formerly, an Optician was in attendance at the School Clinic to supply and fit the glasses prescribed by the Ophthalmic Surgeons. The Ophthalmic Surgeons checked the lenses with the prescription issued and the child left the Clinic wearing the fitted glasses. Since July, 1948, the Ophthalmic Surgeon has examined the child at the Clinic and, when glasses have been prescribed, the child has been taken to the Optician of the parents' choice. There are still long delays in obtaining glasses. Visits paid to the homes and schools have not brought very satisfactory results in eliciting how many school children actually obtain glasses. Many parents are working and the child is unable to give reliable information.

The contract for the repair and adaptation of the Astley Bridge Public Offices for use as a School Clinic has been let and the work is now in progress.

The Local Education Authority continue to conduct and maintain their own Aural Clinics, which are still conducted by Mr. W. B. McKelvie and Mr. G. G. Mowat, and the specialist advice has been very valuable in assessing the needs of children with ear, nose and throat defects. The Aural Surgeons see children for tonsils and adenoids and other conditions without reference to the hospitals.

The Assistant School Medical Officers are very grateful to Professor Ewing at the Department of Education of the Deaf, Manchester University, for the help he has given gratuitously in those difficult cases of deafness referred to him and particularly in the case of the very young deaf child.

The Orthopaedic Service works fairly well, but is in no way as good as before the National Health Service Act. Children are still referred from the periodic medical inspections in the schools and school clinics to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and the only report given to the Local Authority is of the child's first visit and consequently "following-up" is made very difficult. Previously the "following-up" was done by a Physiotherapist from this department who worked in the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic, which was held at the Bolton Royal Infirmary. The Physiotherapist's daily contact with the medical and nursing staff of this department helped considerably in the successful "following-up" of the cases. Thanks are due to the Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. S. M. Milner, for his continued help and co-operation.

Owing to the shortage of medical staff, it has not been possible to carry out the medical inspection of the entrants admitted during 1949. The entrants examined during the year are children who were admitted during 1948 and at the end of the year the examination of the group had not been completed.

The Educational Psychologist, who was appointed in September, 1949, has already been of great help to the medical staff.

The Ministry of Education approved, subject to minor modifications, the preliminary plans for the adaptations of "Woodside" for use as a Special School for Educationally Subnormal 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 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 5,766 pupils inspected during the year in the routine age groups, the general condition of 1,403 or 24·33% was good, 4,055 or 70·33% fair, and 308 or 5·34% poor.

School meals have contributed to the physical well-being of the children. During the year Bolton school children receiving meals daily numbered 11,700 (approx.) and 2,507,437 meals were provided.

UNCLEANLINESS

The Municipal Medical Baths continue to work satisfactorily. Two whole-time women attendants and one male attendant are employed. Verminous conditions of the head are treated on every morning session during the week-days. During 1949, 268 children were treated.

SCABIES

The decrease in the incidence of scabies which was noted last year has been maintained. During the year 145 treatments for scabies were given to 59 children at the Municipal Medical Baths.

DENTAL DEFECTS

Of 15,843 children inspected by the dental surgeons in routine and special inspections, 8,950 were found to require treatment and 6,489 received treatment.

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

ROUTINE CASES:—						TOTAL
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	3,849
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	5,963
No. of temporary teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	6,085
No. of permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	798
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	812
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	3,464
No. of general anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	...	...	1,183
CASUAL CASES:—						
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	4,072
No. of temporary teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	2,946
No. of permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	406
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	213
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	486
No. of general anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	...	...	563

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

IMMUNISATION

Number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year:—

0—5 years: 1,695. This number includes 84 children receiving re-inforcing doses.

5—15 years: 1,280. In addition, 983 children who had already been immunised received a re-inforcing dose during their first year at school.

AURAL CLINICS

Children are referred by the Assistant School Medical Officers from Periodic Inspections and the school clinics to the Consultant at the Aural Clinic.

The Aural Clinics are held fortnightly at each clinic.

The following are the relevant figures for 1948 and 1949:—

	1948	1949
No of children seen for the first time by the Aural Surgeon	297	386
Subsequent visits made by the children	136	189
Total number of attendances	433	575

Certain cases are referred to Prof. Ewing at the Department of Education of the Deaf, Manchester University, to whom we are greatly indebted for his most helpful reports in the classification of the child who is partially deaf.

FLASH STREET SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

	Boys	Girls
No. of children on the roll, December, 1949	52	36
No. of children admitted during 1949	8	7
No. of children discharged during 1949	4	5

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.

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.

Every effort is being made to direct pupils at the end of their school careers towards work suitable to their inclination and ability. During the year, 1 boy and 2 girls left the school, having reached school leaving age. One girl obtained employment in basket making, the other is employed making children's garments, and the boy is a dentist's mechanic.

During the year, Mr. G. G. Mowat, F.R.C.S., the Aural Surgeon to the school, paid 6 visits and made 126 examinations of children.

BOLTON AREA:

	Boys	Girls
No. of children on the roll, December, 1949 ...	11	7
No. of children admitted during 1949	2	5
No. of children discharged during 1949	1	2

OUTSIDE AREAS:

No. of children on the roll, December, 1949 ...	41	21
No. of children admitted during 1949	13	5
No. of children discharged during 1949	7	4

LOSTOCK OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

The following are the relevant figures for 1949:—

	Boys	Girls
No. of children on the roll, December, 1948, and re-admitted January, 1949	40	39
No. of children admitted during 1949... ..	60	36
No. of children discharged during 1949	39	41

NURSERY SCHOOLS

The following are the relevant figures for 1949:—

KAY STREET NURSERY SCHOOL:—

No. of children on the roll, December, 1949...	82
No. of children admitted during 1949 ...	45
No. of children transferred to primary schools ...	21
No. of children removed by parents ...	11

PIKES LANE NURSERY SCHOOL:—

No. of children on the roll, December, 1949 ...	96
No. of children admitted during 1949 ...	60
No. of children transferred to primary schools ...	30
No. of children removed by parents ...	20

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

Three hundred and eighty-eight children were examined during 1949 for employment outside school hours in accordance with the Bye-laws made under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. Certificates were refused in 6 cases.

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

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. During the year, 9 Bolton children attended and, in addition, 2 children from outside areas.

SPECIAL CLASS FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN

The Minister of Education approved, as a temporary measure, the establishment of a Special Class for Partially Sighted Children. This was held at Gaskell Street School and during the year 5 children attended.

REMEDIAL SPEECH TRAINING CENTRE

It is hoped that the Remedial Speech Training Centre, which has been closed since 31st May, 1947, will be re-opened during 1950.

CHILDREN UNABLE TO ATTEND SCHOOL THROUGH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

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

During the year, 25 children have been on the books of the teachers, and altogether, 864 hours of actual instruction have been given to these children.

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 following Handicapped Pupils have been ascertained by the Assistant School Medical Officers during the year:—

(a) Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(e) Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
(f) Diabetic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Educationally Subnormal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(h) Epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(i) Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(j) Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(k) Pupils suffering from Speech Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
									<hr/>
									144
									<hr/>

On the 1st December, 1949, 223 Handicapped Pupils were receiving special educational treatment at the following Special Schools:—

CATEGORY OF HANDICAP	SPECIAL SCHOOL	NO. OF PUPILS	
		Boarders	Day
BLIND	Junior School for the Blind, Liverpool ...	3	—
	Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	2	—
PARTIALLY-SIGHTED	Barclay School, Sunninghill, Berks. ...	2	—
DEAF	Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton ...	6	2
	Royal Schools, Manchester	1	—
	St. John's, Boston Spa	1	—
PARTIALLY-DEAF	Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton ...	2	8
DELICATE	Lostock Open Air School, Bolton	95	—
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	National Children's Home, Chipping Norton	1	—
	Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby	1	—
	Margaret Barclay School, Mobberley ...	2	—
	St. Rose's School, Stroud	1	—
	Rudolf Steiner School, Aberdeen (Independent School)	2	—
EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL	Flash Street School, Bolton	—	88
EPILEPTIC	Maghull Homes, Liverpool	1	—
	Soss Moss School, Chelford	1	—
	Colthurst House School, Alderley Edge ...	4	—

Intelligence Tests were carried out on 36 children and, in addition, 12 children were referred to the Educational Psychologist.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF AND SCHOOL CLINICS

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Medical Officer: GALLOWAY, ROBERT M.

Senior Dental Officer: Not yet appointed.

	Number	Aggregate staff in terms of the equivalent number of whole-time officers.
Medical Officers: Galloway, Robert M. Litt, John Parker, Jean B. (Miss)	3	2
Dental Officers: Bray, Stanley J. Keighley, Richard B. Wignall, Bessie (Miss) Coates, Dorothy (Miss)	4	4
Physiotherapists, Speech Therapists, etc.	—	—
School Nurses:	14	9
Nursing Assistants:	—	—
Dental Attendants:	4	4

SCHOOL CLINICS

Charles Street School Clinic, off Folds Road, Bolton.

Flash Street School Clinic, off Moor Lane, Bolton.

Type of examination and treatment provided at the School Clinics by the Local Authority:—

Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment.

Dental.

Ophthalmic (Arrangements made with Supplementary Ophthalmic Services).

Ear, Nose and Throat (Specialist examination).

Treatment Centres for the treatment of Minor Ailments are established at four of the Authority's schools, namely:—

Brownlow Fold School, Gaskell Street, Top o' th' Brow and Whitecroft Road.

STATISTICAL TABLES

These Tables are appended.

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1949

**MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

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

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	2,215
Second Age Group... ..	1,635
Third Age Group	1,465
TOTAL	5,315
Number of other Periodic Inspections	451
GRAND TOTAL	5,766

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	7,868
Number of Re-inspections	5,759
TOTAL	13,627

(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 (1)	For defec- tive vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	214	436	548
Second Age Group	266	234	428
Third Age Group	173	137	282
Total (prescribed groups)...	653	807	1,258
Other Periodic Inspections	34	123	147
GRAND TOTAL	687	930	1,405

TABLE II.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

(A) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION in the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin... ..	121	52	230	2
5	Eyes:				
	a. Vision	687	328	85	6
	b. Squint	100	54	35	2
	c. Other	29	8	65	—
6	Ears:				
	a. Hearing	30	52	50	51
	b. Otitis Media	54	47	136	6
	c. Other	60	15	152	59
7	Nose and Throat ...	179	351	539	206
8	Speech	9	27	37	27
9	Cervical Glands ...	4	65	17	14
10	Heart and Circulation	33	40	48	20
11	Lungs	54	83	95	16
12	Developmental:				
	a. Hernia	30	37	8	3
	b. Other	15	83	8	3
13	Orthopaedic:				
	a. Posture... ..	54	20	3	4
	b. Flat foot	6	6	6	2
	c. Other	55	88	37	15
14	Nervous system:				
	a. Epilepsy	3	13	10	3
	b. Other	2	10	6	2
15	Psychological:				
	a. Development	1	2	33	12
	b. Stability	2	18	18	10
16	Other	105	41	625	171

TABLE II *continued.***(B) CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

AGE GROUPS (1)	Num- ber of Pupils In- spected (2)	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)	No. (7)	% of Col. 2 (8)
Entrants	2,215	328	14.81	1,752	79.1	135	6.09
Second Age Group	1,635	399	24.4	1,125	68.81	111	6.79
Third Age Group	1,465	537	36.66	899	61.36	29	1.98
Other Periodic Inspections...	451	139	30.82	279	61.87	33	7.31
TOTAL	5,766	1,403	24.33	4,055	70.33	308	5.34

TABLE III. **INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	45,847
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	2,295
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)...	110
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	48

TABLE IV.

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	1
(ii) Other treatment	2
Ringworm—Body	6
Scabies	12
Impetigo	71
Other skin diseases	242
EYE DISEASE (External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	288
EAR DEFECTS	424
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	6,468
TOTAL	7,514
(B) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics	18,597

TABLE IV *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)	935
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	14
TOTAL	949
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	853
(b) Obtained	Information not available

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

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	471
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment	75
TOTAL	547

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	31
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	220

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy

No. of pupils treated:—	
(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	2
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	—

TABLE V. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—										
	(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,203
	(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
	(c)	TOTAL (periodic and specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>15,843</u>
(2)	Number found to require treatment									8,950	
(3)	Number actually treated...									6,489	
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment									10,035	
(5)	Half-days devoted to	{	Inspection	91	}	Total	...	1,768
					{	Treatment	1,677				
(6)	Fillings	...	...	{	Permanent teeth	3,950	}	Total	...	4,975
				{	Temporary teeth	1,025					
(7)	Extractions...	...	{	Permanent teeth	1,204	}	Total	...	10,235		
			{	Temporary teeth	9,031						
(8)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions									1,746	
(9)	Other Operations	{	Permanent teeth	928	}	Total	...	2,081			
		{	Temporary teeth	1,153							

RENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The purpose of this report is to present a summary of the results of the rental inspection and treatment of the public housing program in the District of Columbia for the year 1917.

The rental inspection and treatment of the public housing program in the District of Columbia for the year 1917 was conducted by the Bureau of Public Housing, Department of the Interior, United States Government.

The results of the rental inspection and treatment of the public housing program in the District of Columbia for the year 1917 are as follows:

1. The total number of public housing units inspected was 1,234.

2. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

3. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

4. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

5. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

6. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

7. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

8. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

9. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.

10. The total number of public housing units found to be in need of repair was 1,045.