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Urban District of Chadderton.

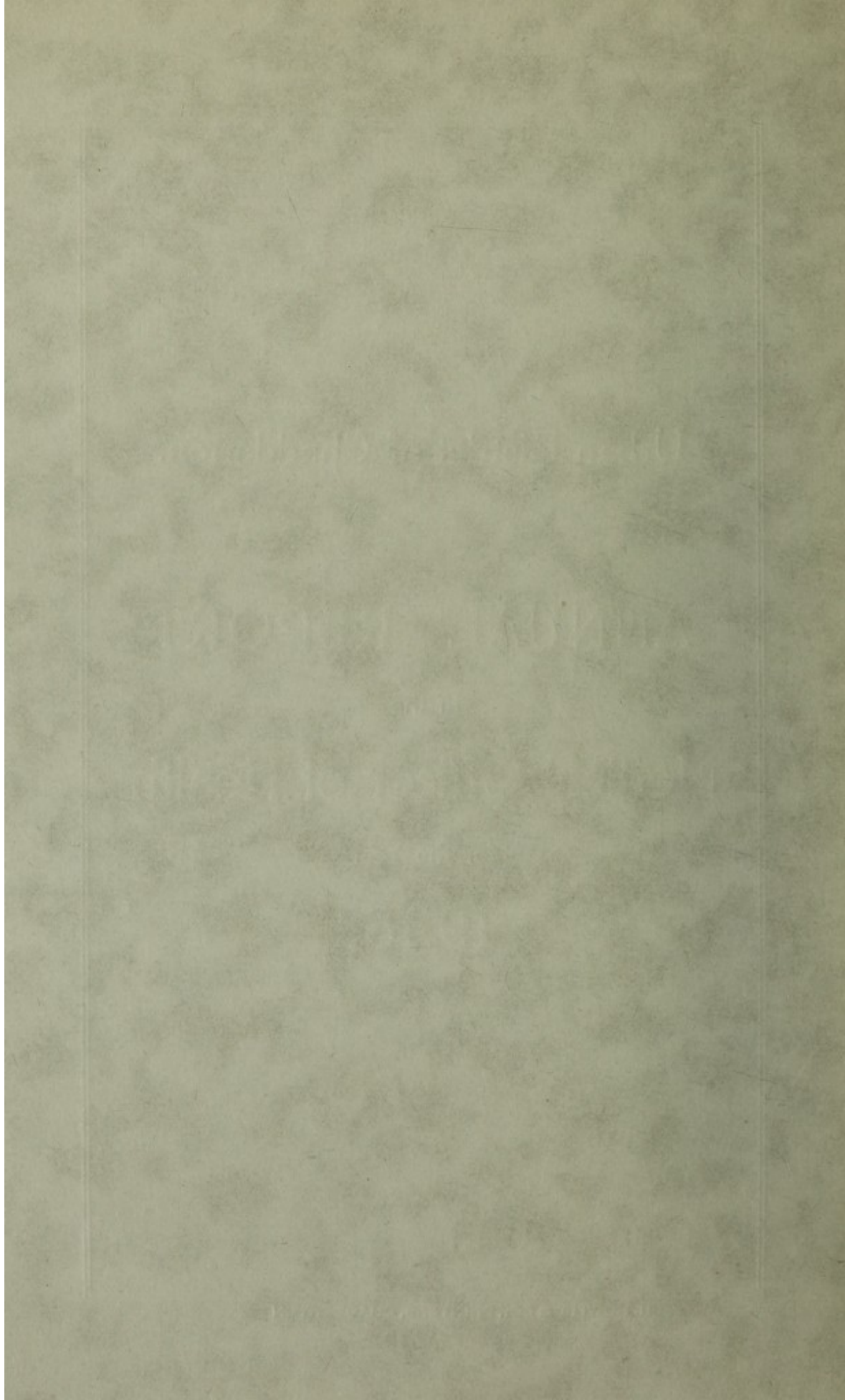
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

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Urban District of Chadderton.

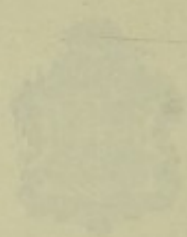
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Urban District of Chadderton.

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Chadderton Urban District.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor Sydney Dawson.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Frank Ormrod.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Spencer Johnson, J.P.

Councillor Joseph Denham.

Councillor Arthur Garlick.

Councillor Harry Greenwood.

Councillor Henry Schofield Hague.

Councillor Thomas Hilton.

Councillor Harold Halford Newton.

Councillor Thomas Benjamin Patch.

Councillor Harold Sprawson.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor Sydney Dawson.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Frank Ormrod.

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Councillor Harold Halford Newton.

Councillor Thomas Benjamin Patch.

Councillor Harold Sprawson.

Mrs. H. Esker.

Mrs. E. Friend.

Mrs. A. Grisdale.

Mrs. A. E. Wood.

Chaderton Urban District

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :
Councillor Sydney Dawson
Vice-Chairman :
Councillor Frank Dymally
Chairman of the Council :
Councillor George Johnson, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Ferguson
Councillor Arthur Gairdner
Councillor Henry Greenwood
Councillor Henry Sedgwick Hargreaves
Councillor Thomas Hutton
Councillor Thomas Hutton Newton
Councillor Thomas Hutton Pate
Councillor Thomas Hutton

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Mr. H. H. Hutton
Mr. H. H. Hutton
Mr. H. H. Hutton
Mr. H. H. Hutton

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF CHADDERTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present for your consideration a report on the health of the area and on the work of your health services for the year 1938, the final preparation and publication of which has been greatly delayed by the events of the current year.

The vital statistics for the year show a low death rate, a rising birth rate and a record low infant mortality rate. The absence of epidemic illness during the year is a factor influencing the decrease in the death rate.

Some expansion of the maternity and child welfare services has taken place and increasing co-operation has been effected with the County Council services created under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Progress has taken place in implementing the scheme of the County Council for ensuring adequate hospital accommodation for infectious diseases by the provision of a Joint Hospital Board and the present unsatisfactory position in regard to such accommodation is to that extent nearer elimination.

One of the most pressing problems of the area, as it must be for all towns in the region, is the abatement of smoke emission and the decision of the Council to participate in the formation of the proposed Regional Smoke Abatement Board is a measure of its determination to find a solution to this difficult problem.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. S. G. BURNETT,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chadderton.

TABLE NO. 100
TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF CHADERTON
TOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honor to present to you, as requested, a report on the health of the area and on the work of your health services for the year 1955. The report is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and is intended to provide you with a summary of the work of your health services during the year.

The report is divided into two parts. The first part, which is the main body of the report, contains a summary of the work of your health services during the year. The second part, which is a separate section, contains a summary of the work of your health services during the year.

Some of the main points of the report are as follows: (1) The work of your health services during the year. (2) The work of your health services during the year. (3) The work of your health services during the year.

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I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. G. HURRETT

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Town Hall
Chaderton

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Staff.

Medical Officer of Health :	J. S. G. Burnett, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon :	H. Poston, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S. *
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon :	C. P. Brentnall, M.C., M.B., M.C.O.G. *
Sanitary Inspector :	Arnold Ashworth, A.R.S.I.
Health Visitors :	Elizabeth Eleanor Tudge, S.R.N., S.C.M., Minnie Scholes, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Orthopædic Nurse :	Evelyn J. Bromley, C.S.M.M.G. *
Assistants to the Sanitary Inspector :	Mr. Harold Prenton. Mr. Norman Bamforth.
Clerks :	Miss Sarah Barker. * Miss Leonora Waddington.

* Part-time.

General Statistics.

Area (in Acres)	3,015
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population, (mid-year 1938).....	30,270
Number of Persons per Acre	10'04
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1938	9,180
Rateable Value at 1/4/38	£162,002
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£644

Social Conditions and General Characteristics.

Chadderton is situated immediately to the north of Manchester its southern boundary being contiguous with a portion of that city's northern boundary, whilst it is bordered to the east by Oldham and to the west and north by Middleton and Royton.

Many of the rural characteristics of the area have disappeared in the last twelve years in face of the wave of urbanisation spreading from Manchester, a wave that was only partially checked by the disturbed political situation in the later part of the year.

Two features common to most of south-east Lancashire were in evidence during the year. The almost complete dependence of the town on cotton spinning and its allied trades was reflected in the increase in unemployment that reached its highest level in June and fell only slightly in the later part of the year. The development of an industry unassociated with the cotton trade will in normal times improve the position of the town and make it less susceptible to the vagaries of the cotton export market. The manager of the Chadderton Employment Exchange has kindly supplied the information concerning unemployment in the area of the exchange and which is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

Unemployed.	Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	Total.
Jan., 1938	1711	688	61	2460
March, 1938	2256	1237	117	3610
June, 1938	2686	1560	252	4498
Sept., 1938	2516	1056	134	3706
Dec., 1938	2627	986	115	3728

Comparative figures with those for the previous three years are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

	Men.		Women.		Young Persons.	Grand Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Unemployed.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Unemployed.		
Dec., 1935	2138	429	759	229		3555
Dec., 1936	1622	407	317	129		2475
Dec., 1937	1262	301	331	292		2186
Dec., 1938		2627		986	115	3628

The miserable, oppressive, unhealthy pall of smoke that overhangs the area and the deluge of grit and carbon particles that is constantly poured from chimneys are a considerable menace to health and are associated with the amount of respiratory sickness and the degree of unhealthy pallor obtaining among the inhabitants.

The public apathy to this social problem amounts to criminal negligence.

The lack of parks and pleasure grounds to which I drew attention last year is a matter which should not be lost sight of if we are to escape the charge of shortsightedness in planning for the immediate future.

Complete meteorological observations are not taken in the district but the following is a summary of observations taken at the Manchester University Observatory, Whitworth Park.

TABLE 3.

TEMPERATURES.

Mean temperature for the year	50.5° F
Mean annual temperature for the past 30 years.....	49.2° F
Mean daily maximum temperature.....	57.1° F
Highest maximum temperature (17th June and 9th August).....	77.0° F
Mean daily minimum temperature	44.7° F
Lowest minimum temperature (20th and 21st December)	24.0° F

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

Mean barometric pressure	1015.3 m.b.
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HUMIDITY.

Mean relative humidity	78%
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RAINFALL.

Total during the year	965 mm.
Mean annual total during last 30 years...	808 mm.
Greatest fall in a day (29th May)	33.2 mm.

SUNSHINE.

Daily mean, hours of bright sunshine ...	2.69 hours.
Average of past 30 years	2.77 hours.
Mean cloud amount (overcast = 10)	7.4

NUMBER OF DAYS OF :

Fog.....	34
Hail	3
Snow or Sleet.....	3
Thunder.....	9

NUMBER OF DAYS CLASSIFIED AS :—

Fine	23
Fair.....	86
Cloudy.....	113
Overcast.....	143

DIRECTION OF WIND:—

North	23	South.....	75
North East	27	South West	78
North West.....	25	South East	42
West.....	71	East	24

Vital Statistics.

The main vital statistics for the year, after correction for inward and outward transfers, as furnished by the Registrar-General are given in Table 4 and comparison with equivalent rates for other Lancashire towns is afforded in Table 6.

TABLE 4.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ...	480	237	243	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
	{ Illegitimate ...	14	6	8	
	Total.....	494	243	251	16.3
Still Births		33	13	20	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 62.
Deaths		343	168	175	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.3*

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	1	1.89
Other puerperal causes	3	5.69
Total.....	4	7.59

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1000 live births.....	42
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births.....	43
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births.....	nil.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	56
„ Measles (all ages).....	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age).....	1

* 1937 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.20)
= 14.5 per 1,000.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the first time exceeded 30,000, the mid-year estimate of 30,270 representing an increase of 760 over that of the previous year. This increase is in part due to the continued urbanisation of the district and in part due to a more favourable ratio between births and deaths, the natural increase being 151, a figure which has not been equalled since 1922 as may be seen from Table 5.

TABLE 5.

1938	+ 151	1929	— 105
1937	+ 82	1928	+ 6
1936	— 28	1927	+ 48
1935	— 61	1926	— 6
1934	+ 10	1925	+ 66
1933	— 68	1924	+ 134
1932	— 29	1923	+ 95
1931	— 23	1922	+ 158
1930	— 17	1921	+ 220

BIRTHS.

The number of births assigned to the town was 494. This represents an increase of 54 over the figure for last year and gives a birth rate of 16·3 per 1,000 of population. It is the highest birth rate in the town since 1922 when the influence of the abnormal post war conditions was still being felt, and it exceeds the birth rate figures of all the other towns listed in Table 6. The corresponding figure for England and Wales as a whole is 15·1 and for the group of 148 smaller towns, with resident populations between 25,000 and 50,000 is 15·4. The number of illegitimate births during the year was 14 as compared with 13 in the previous year. The improvement in the local birth rate is particularly marked in the last three years and is coincident with the period of regular population increase. It is probable that the population inflow has consisted largely of married people of the child bearing age groups and that, in consequence, a relatively high birth rate might be expected, in normal circumstances, for some time to come.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered at the District Registry Office as belonging to this town was 231. This represents a decrease of 4 on the previous year and gives a crude marriage rate of 7·63 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths assignable to Chadderton totalled 343, giving a crude death rate of 11·3 per 1,000 of the resident population which, except for that of 1924, is the lowest recorded in the last 48 years, during which time records are available. From the point of view of mortality the year as a whole has been a favourable one and the figures for England and Wales and the group of smaller towns are 11·6 and 11·0 respectively. When adjusted for age and sex distribution the rate for Chadderton is 13·5 a figure which compares unfavourably with

TABLE 6.

DISTRICT	Estimated Civil Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate.
		Per 1,000 population		per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live and still births	Per 1,000 Population	
Ashton-u-Lyne	48,540	13·2	15·0	77	4·34	1·85	0·65
Accrington	39,570	10·6	14·3	31	6·89	1·66	0·45
CHADDERTON	30,270	16·3	13·5	42	7·59	1·85	0·49
Chorley	30,140	14·8	16·8	75	8·14	2·15	0·43
Colne	21,960	8·7	15·2	41	Nil	1·50	0·54
Darwen	31,850	11·8	16·0	58	7·55	2·63	0·53
Eccles	42,550	13·9	13·1	60	1·61	1·86	0·63
Farnworth	27,910	12·4	13·9	60	Nil	1·64	0·39
Heywood	25,290	13·5	13·5	37	Nil	1·66	0·39
Lytham St. Annes	25,540	8·4	12·4	32	Nil	1·95	0·39
Middleton	29,450	13·6	13·3	59	2·33	1·96	0·40
Morecambe	30,490	9·7	12·9	70	3·16	2·39	0·32
Prestwich	32,410	12·4	9·7	42	4·72	1·54	0·25
Radcliffe	27,030	13·0	15·8	65	8·08	2·03	0·55
Stretford	59,670	11·9	11·2	53	2·63	1·49	0·41
Swinton	40,360	15·0	12·8	56	1·58	1·8	0·47
Worsley	24,920	15·5	12·3	46	4·92	1·6	0·32

TABLE 7.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1912	28,676	24'2	17'0	1'43	129'6
1913	29,140	25'0	13'7	1'57	116
1914	29,512	24'1	15'2	1'86	101'0
1915	27,868	22'1	15'4	1'43	123'8
1916	29,135	18'6	14'3	1'19	88
1917	29,315	16'6	15'0	1'14	86
1918	28,107	15'7	20'6	0'99	117
1919	29,742	13'3	13'9	0'35	126
1920	29,689	23'2	11'8	0'74	98
1921	29,380	20'2	12'7	0'57	104
1922	29,135	18'9	13'5	0'64	66
1923	29,340	17'0	13'7	0'47	110
1924	29,160	15'1	10'5	0'27	79
1925	28,810	15'3	14'0	0'59	110
1926	27,770	13'4	14'0	0'32	134
1927	27,380	15'7	13'9	0'29	92
1928	28,100	12'9	12'7	0'21	74
1929	28,390	12'0	15'7	0'66	116
1930	28,390	11'7	12'3	0'25	80
1931	27,750	12'3	13'2	0'18	78
1932	27,670	12'5	13'3	0'50	60
1933	27,650	10'8	13'3	0'25	66
1934	27,420	13'0	12'6	0'36	61
1935	27,690	11'4	13'6	0'28	63
1936	28,160	12'3	13'3	0'45	77
1937	29,510	14'9	12'1	0'30	68
1938	30,270	16'3	11'3	0'19	42

the rate for the whole country. Death rates for various Lancashire towns are contrasted in Table 6 and the annual crude rates for Chadderton since 1912 are shown in Table 7. Investigation of deaths in accordance with ward residence is shown in Table 8 and there is nothing to suggest that one ward is healthier than another. The association of age with death is shown in the same table. The seasonal incidence in each of the last four years is shown in Table 9 from which it will be seen that there was an appreciable drop in the number of deaths for the first quarter, which this year was free from any serious epidemic illness.

TABLE 8.
AGE AND WARD INCIDENCE.

	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and upwards	Total
North	7	1	—	3	2	9	36	37	23	118
Central	6	1	1	4	4	4	36	30	14	100
South	8	1	2	4	6	13	38	31	22	125
Total	21	3	3	11	12	26	110	98	59	343

TABLE 9.
SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
Deaths occurring during				
Quarter ending 31st March,	108	123	121	94
Quarter ending 30th June,	90	85	73	75
Quarter ending 30th September,	80	69	79	84
Quarter ending 31st December,	105	98	85	90
Total	383	375	358	343

In Table 10 cases are grouped according to the cause of death. Heart disease as usual holds pride of place, with malignant disease quite close behind. The number of deaths from this disease has never been exceeded in any one year and only once before has it been equalled as can be seen from Table 19.

The zymotic death rate was 0.19 per 1000 of the population and this is only the second occasion on which the rate has gone below 0.20, the previous occasion being in 1931. Comparative figures since 1912 are given in Table 7.

The deaths of infants under one year totalled only 21 giving an infant mortality rate of 42 per 1,000 live births. This is far and away the lowest figure that has been attained in Chadderton as will be seen from the comparative data given in Table 7. Attention was drawn last year to the high number of deaths occurring in the first month of independent life and it is a melancholy fact that 15 of the 21 infant deaths in 1938 occurred in this period. In addition there was an increase in the number of stillbirths from 25 in 1937 to 33 in 1938. This subject is further discussed in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

TABLE 10.

DEATHS.**Causes of Death in Chadderton Urban District,
during the year 1938.**

Causes of Death.		Males.	Female
All Causes		168	175
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....	—	—
2	Measles.....	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4	Whooping Cough.....	—	—
5	Diphtheria	3	2
6	Influenza	3	1
7	Encephalitis Lethargica.....	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	4
10	Other tuberculous diseases	1	3
11.	Syphilis	1	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.....	—	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	26	30
14	Diabetes	2	3
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	11	16
16	Heart Disease	41	44
17	Aneurysm	—	2
18	Other circulatory diseases	13	11
19	Bronchitis	9	4
20	Pneumonia (all forms).....	15	7
21	Other respiratory diseases	1	1
22	Peptic ulcer	—	1
23	Diarrhœa, &c (under 2 years)	—	1
24	Appendicitis	—	5
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1
26	Other diseases of liver, etc	1	1
27	Other digestive diseases	1	2
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	2
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
30	Other puerperal causes	—	3
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth and Malformation, etc. ...	4	12
32	Senility	3	4
33	Suicide	1	1
34	Other violence	6	2
35	Other defined diseases.....	9	11
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	—

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological work is carried out mainly at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester but some bacteriological work is also carried out at the laboratory of Oldham Royal Infirmary, whilst tuberculosis specimens are examined at the Laboratory of the County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The joint scheme with Oldham works satisfactorily, is adequate for the needs of the town and has remained unchanged during the year.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

No general provision is made for nursing in the home by the Local Authority, but there is a Nursing Association in Chadderton which is affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

The Council however, make a payment of 10s. 6d. in respect of each case of pneumonia nursed in the home by the association nurses.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the District Nursing Association.

Number of cases on books at December 31st, 1937..	33
Number of new cases nursed during the year.....	238
Transferred to Hospital.....	27
Deaths.....	45
Cases convalescent	155
Cases remaining on books at December 31st, 1938...	37
No. of visits during the year	6546

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The following treatment centres and clinics are provided by the Urban District Council.

1. ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Central Clinic alternate Wednesdays at 2-0 p.m.

2. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Central Clinic each Tuesday and Thursday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Washbrook Clinic each Monday and Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

3. ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

Central Clinic each Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. and each Saturday, 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

4. MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Central Clinic daily from 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.
Cowhill Clinic daily from 10:45 a.m. to noon.

5. SCHOOL INSPECTION CLINICS.

Central Clinic each Thursday at 10-0 a.m.
Cowhill Clinic each Monday at 10-0 a.m.

6. DENTAL CLINICS.

Central Clinics each Monday from 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Central Clinics each Tuesday from 9-0 a.m. to 12-0 p.m.

Central Clinics each Friday from 9-0 a.m. to 12-0 p.m.

7. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Central Clinic. Held by appointment,

8. REFRACTION CLINIC.

Central Clinic. Held by appointment.

The following is a clinic run jointly with certain neighbouring authorities.

9. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Central Clinic, 1st Friday and 3rd Monday in each month, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

The following are clinics maintained by the Lancashire County Council.

10. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Brook Street, each Monday at 2-0 p.m.
each Wednesday at 10-0 a.m.
Second Monday in each month at 6-0 p.m.

11. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Oldham Royal Infirmary.
Female patients on Monday at 7-0 p.m.
Male patients on Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-0 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

No alteration has taken place in the arrangements between the Urban District Council and the various hospitals serving the area.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The County Council arrangements for domiciliary midwifery under the 1936 Act were in operation in the area during the whole of the year. A liaison was established between the County and Urban District maternity services and towards the end of the year the County Council midwives began to attend the ante-natal clinics. "Hospital" midwifery also received a fillip by the decision of the County Council to reimburse District Councils autonomous for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes in respect of each "approved" maternity case delivered in hospital to an extent equal to the saving to the County Council as a result of its being relieved of the necessity of providing a domiciliary service of midwives for such cases. Arrangements were completed with St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for the servicing of this area by the Emergency Unit established by that hospital.

The expansion and re-organisation of the Welfare Clinics foreshadowed in last year's report was commenced during the year. An additional infant welfare session is now held each week at Washbrook Centre and in December the ante-natal work was divorced from that of infant welfare and now takes place at a separate "*ad hoc*" session held at the Central Clinic on alternate Wednesdays. Details of attendances at these Clinics are shown in Table 14. Preliminary plans for the new Welfare and School Clinic to serve the South end of the town were prepared and after modification approved by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education at the end of the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 518 live births and 28 still-births were notified during the year.

300 of these were notified by midwives, 1 by a doctor, 7 by parents and 238 from institutions.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1938 the deaths of 21 infants under one year of age occurred, giving a record low infant mortality rate of 42 deaths per 1,000 live births. This rate, as can be seen from Table 7, is far below anything previously recorded for the town and while it is associated with a reduction in the rate for the Country as a whole from 58 in 1937 to 53 in 1938, nevertheless two factors of local importance emerge from a study of this exceptionally low rate. Firstly it has been achieved in face of a rapidly rising birth rate when it might reasonably be expected that the infant deaths would increase in number rather than decrease and secondly the saving of infant life has been confined entirely to the last eleven months of the first year of life. It would seem therefore, that some of the success obtained might reasonably be attributed to the work of the Infant Welfare Centres and their Health Visiting staffs.

The principal causes of death and the ages at which these deaths occurred are shown below in Table 11.

TABLE 11.

Cause of Death.	AGE.						Total
	1 day.	1-7 days.	1-4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	
Prematurity	5	1	2	—	—	—	8
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Anencephalus	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Infective Enteritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malaena Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Inanition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total	9	4	2	2	2	2	
	15			6			21

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

Whilst improved housing conditions, higher standards of living, better spacing of families, increased knowledge of infant feeding and management and its dissemination on an increasingly wide scale have all played their part in the saving of infant life, they appear to have had little or no effect on the prevention of stillbirth or of deaths in infants under one month. The problems involved are in great measure medical in character and would seem to require for their solution the provision of specialist attention in hospital and at ante-natal clinics, a high standard of skill in midwifery practice and a full appreciation by the mother of the need for medical care, not merely at the time of her delivery, but for many months before. The effect of abortifacient compounds where these have been used unsuccessfully is a subject concerning which very little is as yet known.

In Chadderton this year, 15 of the 21 infant deaths occurred in the first month of life giving a neonatal mortality rate of 30 per 1,000 live births which is about the average figure for the last seven years. Similarly, 33 stillbirths occurred giving a stillbirth rate of 62.6 per 1,000 total births, which figure is well above the average of the last seven years. Expressed at a rate per 1,000 of the population the stillbirth figure of 1.1 compares very unfavourably with one of 0.60 which is the rate both for England and Wales and for the group of 148 smaller towns.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Four women died in consequence of childbirth. One died from septicæmia though she was admitted to hospital early in the course of the disease. Three others succumbed to the effects of excessive bleeding after delivery. It is hoped that the adoption of the emergency unit system, by bringing to bear on

the accident in the patients' own home the full resources of a modern hospital, will have a beneficial effect on this latter type of mishap.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. ^{Three}~~Four~~ notifications were received during the year, one of the cases ultimately proving fatal.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. One notification was received the case recovering quickly at home with symptomatic treatment and without any impairment of vision.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM. No case occurred during the year.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The number of cases occurring and deaths from infectious diseases are shown in Table 12.

TABLE 12.

Disease	0-1 year		1-5 years	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths.
Diphtheria	—	—	8	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	20	—
Pneumonia	—	—	3	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	3	—
Whooping Cough	?	—	?	—
Measles	?	—	?	—

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During 1938 the Council resolved to grant financial assistance to cases being delivered at Greenacres Maternity Home, Oldham, subject to the requirements of an income scale. Also it continued its special annual grant to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, Manchester. A large number of women, however, make use of Boundary Park Municipal Hospital, Oldham, and since arrangements are made through the County

Council Public Assistance scheme, bookings often tend to be in the last months of pregnancy and medical supervision is lacking until the case actually reaches the hospital staff.

The following table shows the number of cases delivered in hospitals and nursing homes and the institutions in which the deliveries took place.

TABLE 13.

Year	Boundary Park Municipal Hospital	St. Mary's	Green- acres	North Man- chester	Others	Total
1933	78	13	2	—	8	101
1934	98	16	16	1	16	147
1935	105	7	16	5	15	148
1936	107	15	21	6	14	163
1937	143	23	20	14	37	237
1938	146	16	29	12	35	238

No special provision is made for hospital treatment of children under five years.

HEALTH VISITORS.

No alteration in the arrangements with regard to health visitors took place during the year but it is considered that in a relatively small area such as this material benefit would accrue from combining the duties of health visitor and school nurse in one person. Overlapping of work and mutual assistance at holiday and other times already exist and the position might be regularised with advantage. The Education Committee acting on this advice attempted to fill a vacant school nurse's post with a candidate possessing the Health Visitor's certificate but failed to find a suitable person. The number of visits paid by Health Visitors to homes for the giving of advice to mothers is shown in Table 14.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

No legal proceedings were found necessary in respect of this important work, particulars of which are given below.

TABLE 14.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

	1936	1937	1938
No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—			
(i) under 1 year of age... ..	317	377	431
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years...	39	71	65
Percentage of notified births represented by the number of children who on the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age	88·8	84·5	83·2
Number who attended and at the end of the year were :—			
(i) under 1 year of age	252	295	361
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years...	480	544	642
Number of attendances by children :—			
(i) under 1 year of age... ..	5537	5921	9058
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years...	5455	5734	7303

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of expectant mothers attended ...	98	203	190
Number of attendances by expectant mothers	564	621	659
Percentage of total notified live and still births represented by the number of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics	26·3	43·3	34·8

GYNÆCOLOGICAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of mothers attended	266	283	23
Number of attendances	798	293	35

HEALTH VISITING.

(i) To expectant mothers	First visits	136	214	187
	Total visits	249	400	374
(ii) To children under 1 year of age ...	First visits	552	508	523
	Total visits	3111	2895	3629
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	4155	4426	4792

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	32
Number of children on the Register—	
(i) at the end of the year.....	34
(ii) who died during the year.....	0
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year ..	0
(iv) Number of visits made during the year.....	146

DENTAL PROVISION FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UP TO 5 YEARS.

No provision has, as yet, been made in these respects but it is hoped that a scheme will materialise in the not distant future.

ORTHOPÆDIC PROVISION.

A joint scheme exists for the treatment of orthopædic defects in all children up to the age of 16 and a full report of this scheme is contained in the report of the School Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT THERAPY.

Sessions have been held regularly for a number of years at which mothers and children up to school leaving age have been treated. Table 14a gives data concerning the work done during 1938.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND OF MILK.

No solid meals are provided for expectant women.

Dried milks are supplied to pregnant women, infants and children up to the age of 5 years who are in attendance at the clinics. During the year 9,550 lbs. of dried milk were disposed of 126 packets being supplied at approximately half cost, and 4086 packets without charge to the recipient the procedure being governed by an income scale.

PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED

Diagnosis	School Children.		Pre-school Children.		Adults.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female
Anæmia	—	2	2	—	—
Rickets	—	—	6	6	—
Malnutrition	7	2	7	4	—
Debility	3	1	8	5	1
Nervous Debility ...	—	—	—	2	—
Skin Diseases	1	1	—	—	—
Cervical Adenitis.....	3	1	4	1	—
Chronic Tonsillitis	—	1	—	1	—
Bronchitis.....	4	4	—	1	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	—	—	—	—
Asthma.....	1	1	—	—	—
Others	2	5	5	2	1
	23	18	32	22	2

U.V.L. CLINIC DURING 1938. TABLE 14a.

Failed to complete treatment.		TOTAL		RESULT.			
				Recovered or improved.		Unimproved.	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
—	1	2	3	2	2	—	—
2	3	8	9	6	6	—	—
—	4	14	10	14	5	—	1
1	1	12	8	11	7	—	—
2	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
1	—	8	2	7	2	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
—	1	4	6	4	5	—	—
—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
8	9	15	16	7	5	—	2
15	19	70	60	55	36	—	5

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The infectious diseases showed no unusual features though there was an increased incidence of diphtheria towards the end of the year and measles was prevalent for a period. Of clinical interest was the occurrence of a proven case of psittacosis.

So far as preventive measures are concerned it was noted that following the inoculation of the large numbers seeking treatment at the commencement of the diphtheria immunisation scheme twelve months previously a period of relative inactivity set in when it proved most difficult to persuade parents in any number to consent to immunisation. A definite increase in numbers occurred however at the end of the year when the disease was prevalent, factors, both of which have been noted previously by other workers in this field. The "one-shot" method of administration for children under 9 years of age was abandoned at the beginning of the year in favour of the two injection method.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified in each year since 1912 is shown, classified according to the particular disease in Table 16 whilst the ward incidence of certain of the notifiable diseases during each of the last 10 years is shown in Table 17.

SMALLPOX.

No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

82 cases of scarlet fever occurred during the year, a figure which is just above the average number of cases per annum

TABLE 15

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1938.

Disease.	Cases Notified.												Hospital.	
	Total Cases at all ages	Years.										Total deaths	Total Cases Re- moved to Hos- pital in district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	58	...	1	2	3	2	27	18	3	2	...	...	5	...
Erysipelas	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	82	...	...	6	5	9	41	14	2	3	2	12	3	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	32	...	1	1	...	1	6	1	2	2	8	9	4	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	11	1	2	16	3
Non-Pulmonary	16	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	...	2	8	1
Combined	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	228	1	2	10	9	13	78	38	13	23	12	25	39	11

during the last 10 years. The disease was in the main of mild character and no attempt was made to hospitalise cases unnecessarily. The disposal of each case was almost always decided by the practitioner in charge and 55% of the total cases were admitted to hospital. In view of the mildness of the disease and the lack of epidemiological influence that hospitalisation has over the disease this figure may seem unduly high but due regard must be had to the increase in the child population which has become evident in the town in the last few years and the consequent increased difficulties in obtaining reasonable home isolation.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

58 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year and 5 deaths occurred. Over 50% of the cases occurred during October and November and were grouped mainly around two areas, one in the North Ward and one in the south end of the town. The form of the disease was in the main serious, though only one death occurred in these two groups. The larger group occurring in the North Ward had its origin in an undiagnosed and untreated diphtheritic tonsillitis and administrative action in two schools that were affected brought the outbreak under control. A more detailed account of this outbreak is given in the current Annual Report of the School Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

The attack rate per 1,000 of population influenced by the outbreaks mentioned was rather higher, as can be seen from Table 18, than those of the smaller towns or of England and Wales as a whole, but the death rate was nearly three times

TABLE 16.

	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever	C.S.F.	Acute Poliomyelitis	Ophth. Neon.	Malaria	Trench Fever	Dysentery	Enceph. Lethargica	Pneumonia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Combined Tuberculosis
1912	—	8	22	52	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—
1913	—	12	14	135	7	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	58	39	—
1914	—	25	23	203	9	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	57	18	—
1915	—	14	14	93	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	25	—
1916	—	18	25	33	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	29	—
1917	—	15	27	36	3	—	1	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	49	51	—
1918	—	31	36	49	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	54	44	—
1919	—	26	25	80	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	—	6	—	60	44	23	—
1920	—	31	10	109	1	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	28	39	17	—
1921	—	22	13	189	2	—	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	48	39	12	—
1922	1	18	19	132	—	—	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	60	30	17	—
1923	—	12	9	64	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	70	35	23	—
1924	—	35	16	53	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	27	68	24	—
1925	—	16	9	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	34	34	23	—
1926	—	15	11	82	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	9	37	30	21	—
1927	1	64	9	52	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	35	32	15	—
1928	3	48	14	79	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	29	36	8	—
1929	3	25	17	123	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	74	12	8	—
1930	15	22	18	101	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	33	26	17	—
1931	—	5	11	32	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	32	17	10	—
1932	—	8	14	58	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	44	29	13	—
1933	—	9	8	54	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	50	24	13	—
1934	—	30	9	84	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	40	25	18	—
1935	—	39	15	106	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	42	21	12	—
1936	—	39	9	54	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	32	17	16	—
1937	—	13	5	70	—	—	1	3	—	6	—	—	2	—	25	27	16	—
1938	—	58	14	82	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	32	21	16	—

that of the smaller towns and more than twice that for England and Wales. These figures reflect the gravity of the position to which attention was drawn last year and which will be alleviated only by unremitting efforts to increase the immunity of the population by mass immunisation.

The total number of cases immunised during 1938 was only 141, a figure which falls woefully short of the annual total necessary to maintain mass immunity. The apparent lack of interest amongst parents led to a review of the position towards the end of the year and it was decided to concentrate on those children reaching the age of one year and five years respectively. A circular letter is now sent to each mother when her child reaches the age of one year inviting her consent to immunisation. A printed form is enclosed which the parent is asked to sign. Periodic review of the position in infant sections of schools is undertaken also and with the usual generous assistance of school teachers consent for immunisation is being obtained from parents of the five years old group. The period under review was too short to enable conclusions to be drawn as to the success of the scheme.

The "one shot" method of administering Alum Precipitated Toxoid to children under 9 years of age which had previously prevailed was abandoned at the beginning of the year and two injections of A.P.T. (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) are now given with an interval of two weeks elapsing between injections.

TABLE 17.

Disease	Ward	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Diphtheria.	N	10	10	1	3	1	7	8	11	4	23
	C	13	11	3	0	2	11	7	10	4	14
	S	2	1	1	5	3	12	23	18	5	21
	T	25	22	5	8	6	30	38	39	13	58
Scarlet Fever.	N	57	42	12	15	18	39	34	19	34	34
	C	31	26	7	20	18	27	39	18	19	12
	S	35	33	13	23	18	17	33	17	17	36
	T	123	101	32	58	54	83	106	54	70	82
Enteric Fever.	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	N	3	3	5	7	8	9	5	7	8	4
	C	3	13	8	12	2	9	8	6	9	5
	S	6	10	5	10	12	5	8	8	12	14
	T	12	26	18	29	22	23	21	21	29	23
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	N	2	5	2	5	6	4	7	6	4	8
	C	3	7	3	4	3	7	3	6	5	2
	S	3	5	5	4	3	7	3	4	6	5
	T	8	17	10	13	12	18	13	16	15	15
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Pneumonia.	N	26	9	16	14	20	15	11	9	10	9
	C	23	14	9	24	21	18	20	13	12	9
	S	26	10	7	6	9	7	13	10	4	14
	T	75	33	32	44	50	40	44	32	26	32

The total number of children immunised since the scheme was started on 30th November, 1936, is now 1997, and of the 141 immunised in 1938, 83 were school children and 58 were under five years of age.

TABLE 18.

Attack Rate :—

Chadderton.	England and Wales.	Smaller Towns.
1'91	1'58	1'53

Death Rate :—

Chadderton.	England and Wales.	Smaller Towns.
'165	'07	'06

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case of enteric fever was notified during the year but in the case of one patient admitted from this town to an outside hospital for operation, *B. paratyphosus C* was recovered from a pelvic abscess. Symptoms of enteric fever were never present and subsequent attempts to recover the organism from blood, urine and faeces proved abortive. The usual administrative action to trace the source of infection and to find any infected contacts was, not surprisingly, equally devoid of positive results.

PRIMARY AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

32 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, a figure which, though higher than that of the previous year, is well below the average annual figure since notification of this disease was introduced in 1919. 12 deaths occurred representing 37·5% of the total cases. 6 cases were removed to hospital, two of whom died.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF DEATHS.

YEAR	Smallpox	Puerperal Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuber- culosis	Cancer	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Influenza
1912	—	2	19	3	3	6	8	2	61	30	2	53	6
1913	—	1	4	3	2	29	3	5	41	17	4	35	4
1914	—	—	18	2	3	22	8	2	41	29	3	32	6
1915	—	1	13	1	3	18	5	—	31	25	—	22	—
1916	—	2	11	1	1	4	10	5	39	25	—	22	1
1917	—	—	17	1	1	5	2	4	45	31	—	20	5
1918	—	—	2	1	—	4	11	7	38	29	—	41	119
1919	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	1	22	36	—	36	36
1920	—	2	2	—	1	11	3	3	26	35	1	20	7
1921	—	—	—	2	1	8	1	4	33	39	—	16	14
1922	—	1	5	2	—	5	2	5	33	33	—	25	19
1923	—	1	3	1	—	2	5	3	21	36	—	43	13
1924	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	4	25	40	—	24	7
1925	—	1	2	1	—	6	4	4	24	28	—	28	12
1926	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	27	36	—	27	18
1927	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	3	28	33	—	30	18
1928	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	25	45	—	13	11
1929	—	—	2	—	—	3	14	—	23	41	—	33	39
1930	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	20	46	—	28	2
1931	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	19	40	—	17	10
1932	—	—	8	1	1	3	2	—	17	56	—	27	4
1933	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	21	37	—	13	20
1934	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	4	25	39	—	17	6
1935	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	10	52	—	31	6
1936	—	1	3	—	—	2	3	5	14	51	2	22	8
1937	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	13	45	1	14	14
1938	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	19	56	—	22	4

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER, ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS,
ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS AND ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS
LETHARGICA.

No case was notified during the year.

DYSENTERY.

No notification was received in respect of this disease but one child was admitted to an outside hospital suffering from enteritis and *B. dysenteriae* sonn  was recovered from his stool.

Investigation revealed an interesting position suggesting the presence of at least two other cases.

Case A aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ returned from holiday at a seaside resort at the end of June and immediately had an acute attack of dysenteric like diarrhoea. He recovered under treatment but his aunt—case B—who had been in close contact with the boy and who had washed much of his soiled linen developed dysenteric like diarrhoea on 6th August.

She also recovered with symptomatic treatment at home. She, however, had nursed case C, aged 3, who lived next door, during the whole of the afternoon of the 6th August, and this child became ill on 14th August, was admitted to hospital and had, as already mentioned, the organism recovered from his stool.

Specimens, collected on 24th August, of faeces from cases A and B and of blood from case B gave negative bacteriological and immunological results. . Nevertheless the close connection and clinical history of the three cases were highly suggestive of a causative organism common to all.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified during the year, treated at home and quickly recovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

3 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. One of these was transferred to hospital where she died from septicaemia. The two other cases recovered.

ERYSIPELAS.

14 cases of erysipelas occurred during 1938. 3 were treated in hospital and all cases recovered.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease is not notifiable in the area but information is obtainable through school records of attendance and from Health Visitors' visits. 44 cases were so brought to our notice. No death occurred.

MEASLES.

Measles was more prevalent than in the previous year and 222 cases were brought to our notice. The south east end of the town was chiefly affected, particularly in the first four months of the year. No death occurred. No facilities as yet exist for the provision of measles antiserum.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease was not prevalent during the year and only 33 cases were brought to our notice. No death occurred.

TABLE 20.

Ages.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1
10-15	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
15-20	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	...
20-25	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...
25-35	5	2	...	1	1	1	...	1
35-45	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
45-55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55-65	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
65 and over	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	13	10	10	5	11	4	1	3
	23		15		15		4	

TABLE 21.

Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
Female.....	5	
Female.....	15	Scholar
Female.....	16	Cotton worker.
Female.....	24	No occupation.
Female.....	25	Housewife.
Female.....	29	Confectioner.
Female.....	64	Housewife.
Male.....	18	Upholsterer.
Male.....	19	Cotton Operative.
Male.....	21	Engineer.
Male.....	23	Hat factory employee.
Male.....	41	Farmer.
Male.....	41	Labourer.
Male.....	49	Master Butcher.
Male.....	50	Warper.
Male.....	56	Coal Merchant.
Male.....	69	Warehouseman.
Male.....	60	Cop Packer.
Male.....	73	Retired Cotton Spinner.

PSITTACOSIS.

One case of this disease was reported during the year. A provisional diagnosis of psittacosis was made by the family practitioner early in the disease and specimens of the patient's blood and sputum, together with parrot's blood and organs were examined and conclusively confirmed the diagnosis. The patient's blood gave a fixation of complement in a dilution of 1 in 8 against psittacosis and the virus was recovered from the sputum of the patient and from a spleen suspension of the parrot. The final laboratory report ran as follows "All findings were positive; there can be no doubt as to what the patient is suffering from or to the cause of his infection."

The offending Grey African parrot had been purchased from a dealer in a neighbouring town about six weeks prior to the onset of the patient's illness and about three weeks later developed diarrhoea and was still seedy though recovering when first seen some ten days after the owner had fallen ill.

Administrative action did not reveal any helpful information as to the parrot's origin. The patient recovered after a tedious convalescence and no further case occurred in his household.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases notified and the number of deaths from this disease are shown in Table 20 and the nature of the occupation of each of those who died is shown in Table 21.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It was not found necessary to take action under the above regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 172.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

I am indebted to Dr. G. Fletcher, the Area Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for the following report on the working of the County Council Scheme in this area.

During the year 1938, 43 notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these, 25 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 16 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 combined cases.

Of the 25 pulmonary cases, 18 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 1 had negative sputum, 2 had no sputum, and in 4 cases the sputum was not examined.

Of the combined cases, 1 was found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum and 1 had no sputum.

The 16 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows: —

Glands	4	Hip	2	Abdomen	5
Meninges	1	Multiple..	1	Larynx.....	1
Genito-urinary.....	1	Skin.....	1		

14 of the notified cases died during the year (12 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary).

34 of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining 9 cases no application was made for the following reasons:— diagnosis not confirmed after examination—2, removed from district—1, died immediately after notification—4, refused to apply —2.

Of the patients who applied for treatment, 4 were sent to Sanatoria, 11 to Pulmonary Hospitals and 8 to Orthopædic Hospitals. The remaining 11 cases were under Dispensary supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year 83 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 518.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 26 of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1938, there were 39 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1938, there were 46 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

10 of the positive cases died during the year. 3 positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation of the positive cases was as follows :—

Separate Room..... 46

Separate Bed 9

Unable to have separate bed 4

27 of the positive cases were in institutions for treatment and isolation at some time during the year.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1938, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1938 was 28. The other 18 had either negative or no sputum.

Of the 28 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1938, 12 had separate rooms, 7 had separate beds, and 9 were in institutions at the end of the year.

2 housing defects were reported during the year. Neither had been remedied by the end of the year.

88 specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these 25 were positive, and 63 were negative.

During the year 1938, 29 cases were discharged from Institutions as follows :—

Sanatoria	8
Pulmonary Hospital	11
General Hospital	1
Orthopædic Hospital	9

The results on discharge were as follows :—

Quiescent or arrested	13
Improved	9
I.s.q.	2
Died	4
Diagnosis not confirmed.....	1

During the year there were two deaths from tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

This town does not possess hospital accommodation for the treatment of cases of infectious disease other than small-pox nor has it any agreement for treatment to be carried out in the hospitals of neighbouring authorities. In practice neighbouring authorities take in cases at their own discretion and when accommodation is available. Since a local government boundary, *per se*, does not have any effect on the incidence of infectious disease and since South East Lancashire is largely urbanised, the effect is to provide maximum accommodation when little or none is required and minimal or no accommodation when it is most urgently needed.

Eight different hospitals provided accommodation for infectious cases at some time during 1938 and considerable difficulty was encountered in hospitalising cases of diphtheria during the first three months of the year.

TABLE 22.

Hospital	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Total
Westhulme Hospital, Oldham	31	17	—	—	—	48
Marland Hospital, Rochdale	9	7	—	—	—	16
Monsall Hospital, Manchester	5	27	—	—	1	33
Boundary Park Municipal Hospital, Oldham	—	—	3	6	—	3
Bury Isolation Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Salford Isolation Hospital ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Stockport Isolation Hospital	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	45	55	3	6	1	104
Average No. of days stay in Hospital	36	40	14	28	21	

Table 22 gives the number and type of case admitted to the hospitals concerned, together with the average number of days stay in hospital,

The scheme for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease prepared by the County Council in accordance with Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, and submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1937, was, after modification, duly approved by the Ministry early in 1938.

The scheme which is in two parts, the first dealing with infectious diseases other than smallpox and the second with smallpox only, lays down that provision is to be made on a regional basis and for this purpose, Chadderton, Crompton, Failsworth, Middleton and Royton are grouped as one region for both parts of the scheme.

In respect of the first part of the scheme a minimum number of 69 beds is required for the region and the accommodation is to be provided by the District Councils in such manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council. The County Council having indicated that its requirements would be satisfied by the provision of new hospital accommodation, the individual Councils have duly passed resolutions approving the erection of a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases.

A joint committee has further been appointed to create a comprehensive scheme and consequent upon a request from Oldham County Borough this committee has in conjunction with representatives of the Oldham Public Health Committee, discussed the possibilities of building a new hospital to serve the needs of the County regional group and Oldham County Borough. The advisability of such a joint scheme has been recognised generally but a final decision had not been arrived at by the end of the year.

In so far as the second part of the County Council Scheme relating to smallpox is concerned, adequate provision already exists at Racefield Hospital, the property of the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board, and arrangements were in hand at the end of the year for the dissolution of that Board and in accordance with the requirements of Section 315 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the formation of a new Board which would include Middleton and Failsworth, and which would take over the assets of the old Board. This new Board to be constituted in 1939, will, by virtue of the Order of the Minister of Health, have powers to provide hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases including smallpox.

It will be seen that considerable progress has been made during the year, towards the ultimate goal of a modern well equipped hospital to deal with the treatment of all varieties of infectious disease. Within certain limits the larger the hospital is the greater will be its efficiency. So far, Oldham County Borough has not finally committed itself to a policy of union with the new Joint Board, but should the narrower view prevail here, the District Councils can rest assured still that alternative proposals are available whereby a sufficiently large modern hospital can be created that will meet satisfactorily a definite need in the region.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The County Council, by virtue of its powers under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has instituted a scheme of voluntary notification of any persons threatened with blindness and has arranged in respect of children resident within this area, to transmit such information to the local Medical Officer of Health. Cases brought to our notice either by this means or through local channels are dealt with, in the case of school-children, by reference where necessary to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital and in the case of infants and young children to Boundary Park Municipal Hospital, Oldham, or to Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

An excellent water supply is available and is derived from three sources. That portion of the town lying east of the Rochdale Canal is supplied from the Oldham Corporation reservoirs. That portion west of the canal derives its supply chiefly from the Middleton and Heywood Water Board but overlapping of the two supplies takes place in the immediate vicinity of the canal zone. In addition a small area transferred from Manchester in 1933 still draws its supply from Manchester Corporation. Some 39 outlying farms and houses derive their water supply still from springs and wells.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No alteration or extension to the system of treatment and disposal of sewage has taken place during the year.

Extension of sewerage to new property took place during the year as follows.

STREETWORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

STREETS MADE UP UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT, 1892.

Length in
Yards.

77	The passage at the rear of Nos. 172-202, Fields New Road.
----	---

STREETS MADE UP BY CHADDERTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ON HOUSING ESTATE.

Length in
Yards.

478	Higher House Close.
93	Selkirk Road.

571

STREETS MADE UP BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ON HOUSING ESTATES.

Length in Yards.	
89	Thorley Close (part of).
36	Halsey Close.
288	Shelley Road.
44	Ruskin Avenue.
110	Houseley Avenue.
473	Williams Crescent.
120	Shirley Avenue.
20	Sycamore Avenue.
1180	

THROUGH STREETS MADE UP BY CHADDERTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Length in Yards.	
305	Laurel Avenue.
356	Baytree Avenue.
661	

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No special action was taken in these matters during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Conversion of pail and waste water closets continued slowly during the year and the position at the end of the year is given in Table 23. During the year 788 cases of blocked closets were reported and of these 758 were associated with the waste water type. That blockages should occur to the extent of 24·26% of the total number of this ancient unhygienic sanitary device is fitting testimony to its inefficiency. On the other hand only 30 stoppages of fresh water closets occurred, equivalent to 0·46% of the type. In addition to these matters 305 blocked drains were cleared during the year.

TABLE 23.

Type of Closets.	No. of closets 1936.	No. of closets 1937.	No. of closets demolished at Clearance Areas, 1938.	Erected for new Buildings 1938.	No. of W.C's. fixed in houses, clubs, etc. additional to conversions.	Converted 1938.	No. of closets 1938.
Pail Closets...	435	406	25			16	365
Waste Water Closets.....	3134	3132	2			6	3124
Fresh Water Closets.....	5414	6026	4	386	82	22	6512
	8983	9564	31	386	82	22	10001

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Controlled tipping was used as the method of disposal of household refuse during the year. Certain initial difficulties were overcome and with greater practical experience the system appears now to be working satisfactorily.

Great difficulty was experienced for a time in persuading certain owners of property in unadopted new streets in the South Ward to maintain the streets in a clean condition. Considerable improvement in this respect was obtained by the end of the year.

A few cesspools still remain in the district and manual emptying into a covered tank wagon is still employed.

The district is well supplied with portable covered ashbins of good type. Only 18 covered ashpits and 11 open ashpits remain.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

A tabular statement of the work done by the sanitary inspectorate staff is given in Table 24.

TABLE 24.

Summary of Work Done.

No. of Investigations made in Notifiable diseases	185
No. of Statutory Notices served	16
No. of informal Notices served	1091
No. of houses disinfected	173
No. of houses disinested	46
No. of Pail Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets ...	16
No. of Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets	6
No. of visits to Factories	80
No. of visits to Slaughter-houses, Butchers' Shops, and places where food is prepared for sale.....	780
No. of visits to Farms	20
No. of Milk Samples examined (Biologically).....	77
No. of Smoke Observations	89
No. of houses inspected and recorded (Housing Con- solidated Regulations)	373
No. of premises licensed for Storage of Petroleum.....	41
No. of premises licensed for Storage of Carbide of Calcium	2
No. of families displaced from Clearance Areas.....	76
No. of complaints dealt with under Rats and Mice Des- truction Act.....	23
No. of nuisances arising from blocked closets abated...	788
No. of nuisances arising from blocked drains abated.....	305
No. of families transferred from Clearance Areas.....	57
No. of houses demolished at Clearance Areas.....	76
No. of visits under Shops Act, 1934.....	338
Amount of Foodstuffs destroyed	5499 lbs.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

325 visits were made to shops and offices in respect of temperature, ventilation and sanitary conveniences.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Smoke emission is a vital problem of public health in this area and it remains unabated.

The matter received attention from the Committee during the year and consequent on a visit paid by the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee when these gentlemen spoke favourably on the proposed formation of a South East Lancashire Smoke Abatement Board the Urban District Council has agreed to participate in the scheme in the event of the formation of such a Board.

89 observations were taken during the year. Though an extremely low standard is set, it was necessary to serve statutory notices in five cases. No legal proceedings were undertaken.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

It is of especial value that the new swimming baths should be available daily for school children and in this respect particularly they have proved very popular. 20,354 attendances were made by these school children as part of their educational training and it is doubtful if any other part of the curriculum is as popular.

Monthly bacteriological examination of the water has been carried out since the opening of the baths. The use of ozone in conjunction with rapid filtration as a means of maintaining a good bath water is much more acceptable to the bathers in general and to the poloists in particular and at the same time is giving satisfactory results.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

9 Council houses and 37 other houses were found to be infested. All houses were disinfested. The methods of disinfestation remained unchanged during the year, 41 of the houses being disinfested by the hydrogen cyanide method by a private contractor.

SCHOOLS.

The schools re-organisation programme has not yet been completed and in consequence the sanitary conditions of all schools do not reach the high standard set in the most modern school. The standard in the main, however, is good.

No alteration has so far been made in the administrative measures adopted to deal with infectious disease occurring among school children.

HOUSING.

Private building of houses continued actively in the first half of the year but became markedly restricted from September onwards and in consequence the total number of new houses built under private enterprise during 1938 at 329 was less by 247 than the corresponding figure for 1937.

104 houses were represented to the Council in March and 114 houses, in part to accommodate persons in respect of whose houses demolition orders had been made in a previous year and in part to make partial replacement of the 104 houses represented in 1938, were erected during the year.

TABLE 25.

No. of new Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	443
(i) By the Local Authority.....	114
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	329
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority (included under (a) (i) above).....	114
(ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above)	Nil

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	1022
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	1199
(2) (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	373
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	501

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	0
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding Sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation)	792
2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—	
No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	705
3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the
Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which
Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance
of Demolition Orders | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,
1936 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were
made..... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground
rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were
determined, the tenement or room having been
rendered fit..... | Nil |

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV —Overcrowding:

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| A. | (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end
of the year | 162 |
| | (ii) Number of families dwelling therein..... | 165 |
| | (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein..... | 1058 |
| B. | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported
during the year..... | 15 |
| C. | (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved
during the year | 60 |
| | (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases... | 385 |

No case occurred of overcrowding in houses where the
Local Authority had taken steps to abate overcrowding
previously.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of dairy farms in the area continues to diminish and at the end of the year there were 27 farms possessing some 400 cows. One of these farms is licensed to produce and bottle accredited milk. Two dealer's licenses to distribute Tuberculin Tested Milk were issued during 1938, as were 15 licenses in respect of the distribution of Pasteurised Milk.

Bacteriological examination of 77 samples of milk was carried out and tubercle bacilli were found in 9 of these samples. This very unsatisfactory percentage of 11.7 is a slight reduction from the figure of the previous year. 48 samples of milk were examined for their bacterial content and if comparison of these samples is made on a basis of there being not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c. then 27 of these samples representing 56.25% of the total, failed to reach the required standard. The individual results are shown in Table 26.

TABLE 26.

Biological Examination of Milk during 1938.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample.	Cultivation of Bacteria at 37° C. in 48 hours per l.c.c.	Bacillus Coli present in			Tubercle Bacilli.
			1.Occ.	O.1c.c. of 3 tubes.	O.Olc.c. of 3 tubes.	
1*	Sample from cow					+
2	"					—
3	"					—
4	"					—
5	"					—
6	"					—
7	"					—
8	"					—
9*	"					+
10	"					—
11	"					—
12	"					—
13	"					—
14	"					—
15	"					—
16*	"					+
17	"					—
18	"					—
19	"					—
20	"					—
21	"					—
22	"					—
23	"					—
24	"					—
25	Raw Milk	10300	+	1	—	—
26	"	25000	+	—	—	—
27	"	10800	+	3	3	—
28	"	30000	+	3	3	—
29	"	44000	+	2	1	—
30	" (accredited) satisfactory		0	satisfactory		—
31	Sample from cow					—
32	"					—
33	"					—
34	"					—
35	"					—
36	Raw Milk	9600	+	—	—	—
37	Pasteurised Milk	150	absent	—	—	—
38	Raw Milk	14600	+	1	—	+
39	"	16400	+	3	3	—
40	" (accredited) satisfactory		0	satisfactory		—
41	"	5600	+	3	1	—
42	"	13200	+	2	—	—
43	"	13000	+	3	2	—
44†	"	420000	+	3	3	+
45†	"	20800000	+	3	3	—
46	"	43000	+	3	3	—
47	"	149000	+	3	3	—
48	"	53000	+	3	—	—
49	"	31000	+	3	3	—
50	"	184000	+	1	1	—
51	"	76000	+	3	2	—
52	Pasteurised Milk	60000	+	3	3	—

TABLE 26 (continued).
Biological Examination of Milk.—continued.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample.	Cultivation of Bacteria at 37° C in 48 hours. Per 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli present in.			Tubercle Bacilli.
			1 O.c.	O.1c.c. of 3 tubes.	O O.c.c. of 3 tubes.	
53	Raw Milk	16000	+	2	1	—
54	"	53000	+	1	—	+
55†	"	2500	—	—	—	+
56	"	61000	+	3	1	—
57	"	7100	—	3	2	—
58†	"	37000	—	3	2	+
59	"	15600	+	3	1	—
60	"	45000	+	2	—	—
61	"	12300	+	3	2	—
62	"	18000	+	1	—	+
63	Pasteurised Milk	1950	+	3	—	—
64	Raw Milk	148000	+	3	3	—
65	"	35000	+	1	—	—
66	"	71000	absent	—	—	—
67	"	500000	+	3	2	—
68	"	32000	+	3	3	—
69	Pasteurised Milk	74000	+	3	—	—
70	Raw Milk	145000	+	3	1	—
71	" (accredited) satisfactory		0	satisfactory		—
72	"	30300	+	3	3	—
73	"	24800	+	1	—	—
74	"	32000	+	2	2	—
75	"	6100	absent	—	—	—
76	"	10300	absent	—	—	—
77	"	20000	+	3	1	—

* Cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order.

† Reported to Medical Officer of Health (out-district dairy).

† Reported to County Medical Officer of Health (out-district farm).

Action taken by the Lancashire County Council and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries following receipt of information concerning the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk resulted in the slaughter of six infected cows.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926 AND THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 AND 1938.

Details of registration and licensing are shown in tabular form below.

TABLE 27.

Dairy Farms.....	27
Dairymen and shopkeepers registered as retail purveyors	78
Farmers and Dairymen from out-districts registered as retail purveyors in Chadderton	52
Shops licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	14
Vendors licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.....	2
Dairymen from out- districts licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested milk (Certified).....	2

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year 780 visits were paid to slaughter houses, meat shops, bakehouses and places where food is prepared for sale. Six private slaughter houses are licensed. The following table shows the number animal carcasses inspected during the year and the quantity condemned.

TABLE 28.

	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number inspected.....	226	234	24	1412	438
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	0'44%	3'84%	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	40	Nil	Nil	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1'32%	17'94%	Nil	Nil	5'4%

There is no meat marketing scheme under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in force in the area.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The sampling of food and drugs under the Food and Drugs Acts is carried out by the Lancashire County Constabulary and the following information has been supplied in respect of samples submitted from this area.

TABLE 29.

Number of Samples.	Name under which sold.
41	Milk.
1	Vinegar.
1	Suet.
1	Margarine.
2	Lard.
1	Sago.
1	Baking Powder.
1	Butter.
1	Arrowroot.
1	Barley.
2	Rice.
1	Semolina.
1	Sugar.
1	Cocoa.

All the above samples of Food and Drugs were, on analysis, found to be "Genuine", with the exception of three samples of milk and one sample of suet, the result of analysis being as follows :—

One sample of "Milk," "Adulterated, deficient 8% solids not fat."

One sample of "Milk," "Adulterated, deficient 4% solids not fat."

One sample of "Milk," "Adulterated, deficient 6% fat."

One sample of "Suet," "Adulterated, containing 18% Rice Flour."

No proceedings were taken in these cases and further samples are being taken from the vendors concerned.

FACTORIES.

Cotton Mills	32
Textile Engineering Works.....	4
Calico Printing and Bleaching Works...	1
Chemical Works	3
Rope and Twine Works	2
Joinery Works	3
Wheelwrights	1
Cotton Waste Works	2
Jute Bagging Works.....	2
Printing and Bookbinding Works	1
Silk Works.....	1
Rag Works.....	1
Oil and Grease Extracting Works	1
Waterproofing Works	1
Aircraft Factory.....	1
Iron Foundries	1
Blacksmiths	2
Plumbers	3
Clogs, Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	11
Sheet Metal Workers	3
Motor Garage and Repair Shops.....	7
Brush Making	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers.....	3
Toffee Making	1
Hat Works	1
Tailors	1
Confectioners and Dinner Making	52
Skip Making	2
Tripe Boiling	1
Brickworks	1
Cabinet Making Works.....	1

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (with mechanical power)	13	7	—
Factories (without mechanical power)	68	6	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises.....	1	1	—
Total.....	82	14	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred to H M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness	15	15	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances.....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
(insufficient)..	1	1	—	—
(unsuitable or defective) ...	13	13	—	—
(Not separate for sexes) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	29	29	—	—



