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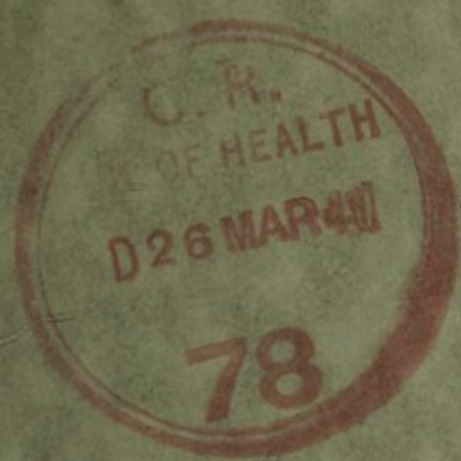
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Urban District of Chadderton

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

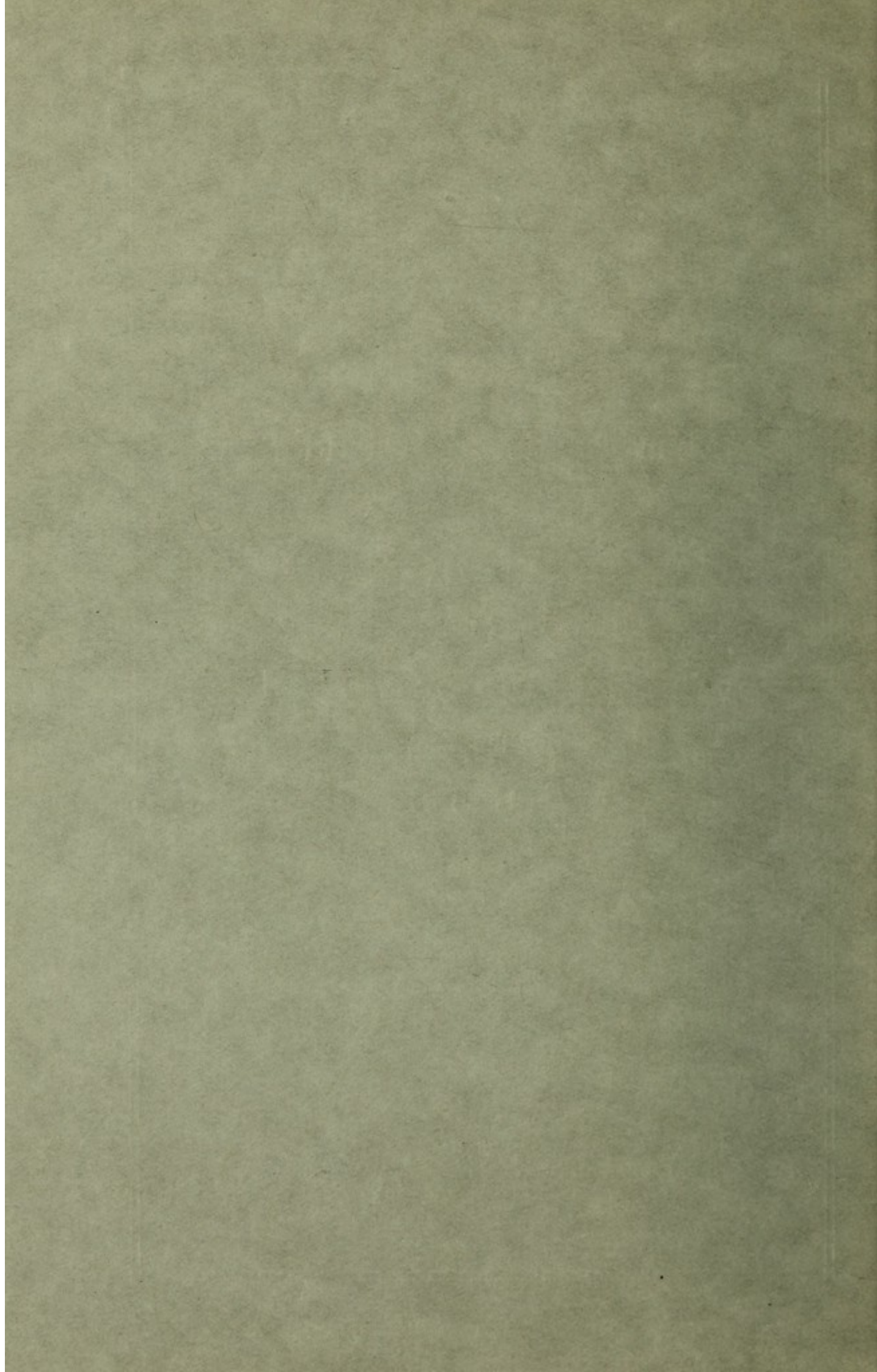
for the Year

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Urban District of Chadderton

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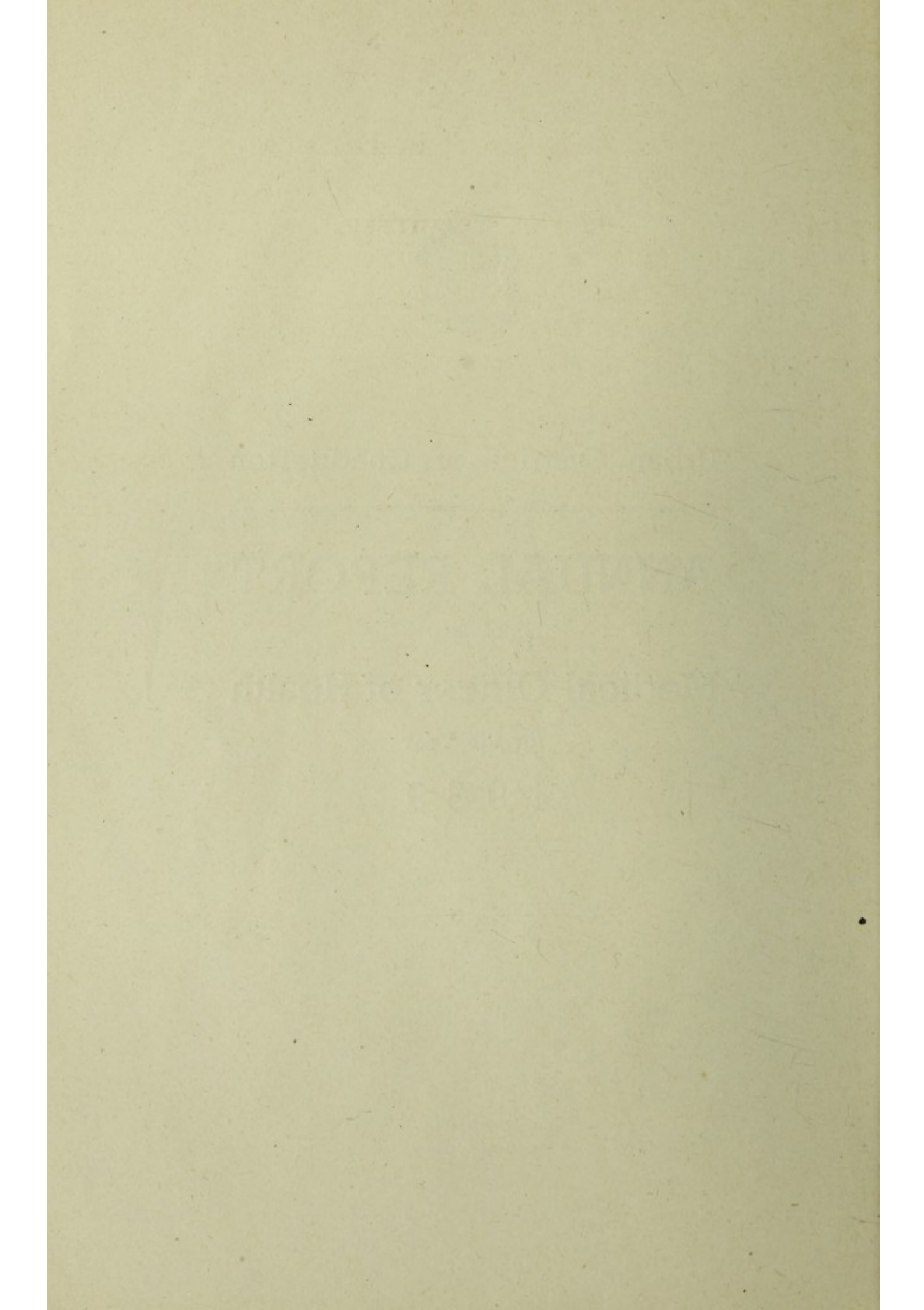
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# Chadderton Urban District.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman :*

Councillor James Taylor.

*Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor Frank Ormrod.

*Chairman of the Council :*

Councillor Thomas Esker, J.P.

Councillor Herbert Brabin, J.P.

Councillor Harry Greenwood.

Councillor Henry Schofield Hague.

Councillor Thomas Hilton.

Councillor Spencer Johnson.

Councillor George Lister Renshaw.

Councillor Gordon Rhodes.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

*Chairman :*

Councillor James Taylor.

*Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor Frank Ormrod.

*Chairman of the Council :*

Councillor Thomas Esker, J.P.

Councillor Herbert Brabin, J.P.

Councillor Harry Greenwood.

Councillor Henry Schofield Hague.

Councillor Thomas Hilton.

Councillor Spencer Johnson.

Councillor George Lister Renshaw.

Councillor Gordon Rhodes.

Mrs. H. Esker.

Mrs. E. Friend.

Mrs. A. Grisdale.

Mrs. A. E. Wood.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE 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 1939.

The energies of the whole of the staff largely were diverted for a considerable period from their normal sphere to measures of protection of life from the cruder forms of fatality associated with war and not only was the expansion of services necessarily held up but some temporary curtailment of normal activities took place.

The report is deliberately very much restricted in character and does not include details of the department's activities in the field of Civil Defence though this work has tended to dominate the picture.

The year 1939 ranks with its predecessor as one which can be viewed in retrospect with considerable satisfaction so far as the health of the population is concerned. The population continued to increase both by natural means and by inflow from without and there was a progressive revival in trade with a corresponding improvement in the conditions of living. The death rate was little higher than that of the previous year and the increase was amongst those who had reached the allotted span of "three score years and ten" whilst infectious disease in epidemic form was absent from our midst.

The year under review marks the close of an epoch during which great changes have occurred and remarkable progress has been made in the wide field of public health.

It is fitting now in the interregnum, before there takes place, in public administration generally as well as in public health, those changes that are impending and that have been hastened forward by the war, to view in retrospect the progress made in the Urban District in the past twenty-five years.



In 1913 an inspection of the sanitary circumstances of the district was carried out by Dr. J. R. Hutchinson on behalf of the Local Government Board and his report to the Board was published in July, 1913.

The report is, chiefly, in the nature of a criticism of the large number of unpaved yards and the uncleanly conditions resulting therefrom, of the presence of large and offensive ash pits, pail privies and waste water closets and of the defective methods of removing excreta and house refuse. Criticism was also levelled at the system of meat inspection, at the general condition of cowsheds and of the one bakehouse in the district and attention was drawn to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in respect of water supplied for trade purposes consequent on the inadequacy of the general water supply. Some adverse comments were made concerning investigations of infectious diseases and there is a curiously familiar note in the statement that "the question of providing a second hospital for infectious diseases other than smallpox is also under consideration. The Committee have available for this purpose a site of 27 acres which they own and which adjoins the Cinder Hill site."

The high infant mortality rate was noted and administrative action urged. The report of the Board's Medical Officer concludes with a series of recommendations designed to improve the sanitary circumstances and the health of the inhabitants of the district.

It needs no expert knowledge to appreciate the very different conditions prevailing in the district today. The sanitary circumstances are very materially improved though there are still too many unpaved streets in the older part of the town and the waste water closet persists in even greater numbers as an unhygienic anachronism as it does in neighbouring towns. As soon as the times are propitious the Council should consider the advisability of launching a comprehensive scheme for the elimination of pail privies and waste water closets in the district.



The inadequacy of the water supply and the extraordinary principle of using the storm overflow from sewers, the dirty water from the public baths and water from street gullies for trade purposes have passed into oblivion and the deplorable custom of employing children of twelve and thirteen years in mills on the "half time" system is now a matter of historical interest only.

Persistent and continuous sanitary inspection has brought about a considerable difference in the standards appertaining to dairy farms, bakehouses and slaughter houses and covered single ashbins are now used almost universally in the district.

It is a regrettable fact that after twenty-five years the position with regard to the admission of cases of infectious disease to hospital remains unaltered though it is fair to record that considerable efforts have been made recently to alter this position and that the plans of the Joint Hospital Board, created in 1939, are in abeyance only as a result of the outbreak of war.

Since 1913 much progress has been made in our knowledge of what constitutes health and many aspects of our present day work were not then touched. The welfare of school children is competently dealt with though we are dependent on the co-operation of outside authorities for residential treatment and there is no open-air school provision nor is there a comprehensive scheme dealing with backward children. The child welfare scheme bears comparison with any and the maternity arrangements are fairly good though restricted in character whilst the scheme of diphtheria immunisation gathers increasing strength with the passage of time. The newer problem of improved nutrition of the young has been slow in making ground but considerable impetus has been given by recent events and there is evidence that the leeway will shortly be made up.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

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

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Chadderton.

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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.
Senior Clerk:	Mr. Derek Vivian Prothero.
Clerks:	Miss Sarah Barker.* Miss Leonora Waddington.

\* Part-time.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in Acres) .....	3,015
Population (1931 Census) .....	27,450
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population (mid-year, 1939) (a) .....	30,830
(b) .....	30,780
Number of Persons per Acre .....	10·2
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1939 .....	9,440
Rateable Value .....	£163,891
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£575



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Though there was a marked slowing up in the erection of new houses in 1939 the population of the district continued to increase and the Registrar-General's estimate of population at the middle of the year, viz., 30,830, represents an increase of 560 over the previous year and an increase of 3,380 over that of the Census Year of 1931.

The improved trading position of industry reflected in the slight reduction of the unemployment figures for the later months of 1938 was continued during 1939, when, as can be seen from the following table, the numbers of individuals unemployed fell steadily so that at the end of the year the total had been reduced to nearly one-third of that prevailing twelve months previously.

TABLE 1.

Unemployed	Men	Women	Young Persons	Total
Jan., 1939.....	2512	867	95	3474
March, 1939 .....	2012	708	72	2792
June, 1939 .....	1917	634	51	2602
Sept., 1939 .....	1034	504	22	1560
Dec., 1939 .....	954	375	27	1356

TABLE 2.

	Men		Women		Young Persons	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
Dec., 1939		954		375	27	1356

A summary of the meteorological observations taken at the Manchester University Observatory, Whitworth Park, is given below.



TEMPERATURES.

TABLE 3.

Mean temperature for the year.....	.....	.....	50.0° F
Mean annual temperature for the past 30 years			49.2° F
Mean daily maximum temperature	.....	.....	56.6° F
Highest maximum temperature (6th June)	.....		89.0° F
Mean daily minimum temperature	.....	.....	43.8° F
Lowest minimum temperature (28th and 29th December)	.....	.....	18.0° F

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

Mean barometric pressure	.....	.....	.....	1014.1 m.b.
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HUMIDITY.

Mean relative humidity	.....	.....	.....	78%
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RAINFALL.

Total during the year	.....	.....	.....	897 m.m.
Mean annual total during last 30 years				808 m.m.
Greatest fall in a day (29th July)	.....			36.9 m.m.

SUNSHINE.

Daily mean, hours of bright sunshine	.....	.....	.....	3.15 hours
Average of past 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2.77 hours
Mean cloud amount (overcast=10)	.....			6.9

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

Fog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Hail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Snow or Sleet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Thunder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

NUMBER OF DAYS CLASSIFIED AS:—

Fine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Cloudy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Overcast	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125

DIRECTION OF WIND:—

North	.....	33	South	.....	65
North East	.....	38	South West	.....	56
North West	.....	27	South East	.....	34
West	.....	39	East	.....	49

## 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.

TABLE 4.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births :—				
Legitimate.....	464	252	212	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15·6.
Illegitimate .....	16	7	9	
Total .....	480	259	221	
Still Births .....	22	8	14	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 43·8.
Deaths .....	363	177	186	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11·8*

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis.....	1	2·00
Other puerperal causes.....	—	0·00
	1	2·00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	52
,, ,, Measles (all ages) .....	0
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	1
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under two years of age) .....	3

\*1939 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1·20) =  
14·2 per 1,000.



## POPULATION.

Owing to the movement of population consequent on the war the Registrar-General has found it necessary to issue for statistical purposes two separately computed populations prepared for the calculation of birth rates on the one hand and death rates on the other. In the case of Chadderton the difference amounts only to 50 and the higher figure of 30,830 represents an increase of population of 560 over that of the previous year and a natural increase of population of 117.

TABLE 5.

### NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

1939	.....	+117	1929	.....	—105
1938	.....	+151	1928	.....	+ 6
1937	.....	+ 82	1927	.....	+ 48
1936	.....	— 28	1926	.....	— 6
1935	.....	— 61	1925	.....	+ 66
1934	.....	+ 10	1924	.....	+134
1933	.....	— 68	1923	.....	+ 95
1932	.....	— 29	1922	.....	+158
1931	.....	— 23	1921	.....	+220
1930	.....	— 17			



#### BIRTHS.

The number of live births assigned to the town was 480 and the political situation from 1938 onwards is probably reflected in the slightly lower birth rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population compared with the previous year's high figure of 16.3. The corresponding figure for England and Wales and the Group of 148 Smaller Towns was 15.0 and 15.6 respectively.

#### MARRIAGES.

Marriages registered at the District Registry Office totalled 256 representing an increase of 25 on the previous year and giving a crude marriage rate of 8.30 per 1,000 of the population.

#### DEATHS.

The number of deaths assigned to the town was 363 representing a crude death rate of 11.8 per 1,000 as compared with 12.1 and 11.2 for England and Wales and the Group of Smaller Towns respectively. This death rate, though well below the average rate of the past decade, shows a slight increase over that for 1938. The increase is confined almost entirely to the age groups beyond 64 years which accounted for more than 50 per cent. of the total deaths. The cause of death in over 50 per cent. of these aged people was ascribed to diseases of the heart and circulation. Half of the deaths from cancer occurred also in this group. Some increase occurred also in the deaths of infants of under one year and the infant mortality rate rose from its record low level of 42 per 1,000 live births to 50.

The zymotic death rate maintained the satisfactory level of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population reached in the previous year.

It may be said then, that whilst the record low mortality returns of 1938 were scarcely reached in 1939, the small increase that took place was confined to the extremes of



life, particularly to the senile period, and that in that extreme the causes of death of over 50 per cent. lay in diseases of the heart and circulation.

TABLE 6.  
AGE AND WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS  
OCCURRING IN 1939.

	Under		2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75 and upwards	Total
	1	1-								
North .....	7	—	2	2	1	13	31	37	29	122
Central .....	8	—	—	1	4	9	37	35	27	121
South .....	9	1	1	1	1	12	41	27	27	120
Total.....	24	1	3	4	6	34	109	99	83	363

TABLE 7.  
SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING  
SINCE 1935.

Deaths occurring during:—	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Quarter ending 31st March	108	123	121	94	113
Quarter ending 30th June	90	85	73	75	80
Quarter ending 30th Sept.	80	69	79	84	71
Quarter ending 31st Dec.	105	98	85	90	99
Total .....	383	375	358	343	363

TABLE 8.

Year	Popula- tion	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
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
1939	(a)30,830 (b)30,780	15.6	11.8	0.19	50



TABLE 9 .  
**DEATHS.**  
**Causes of Death in Chadderton Urban District,**  
**during the year 1939.**

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes .....	177	186
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .....	—	—
2 Measles .....	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever.....	—	—
4 Whooping Cough .....	—	1
5 Diphtheria .....	—	2
6 Influenza .....	1	3
7 Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	11	4
10 Other tuberculous diseases.....	1	1
11 Syphilis .....	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane tabes dorsalis .....	1	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease .....	28	24
14 Diabetes .....	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	6	10
16 Heart Disease.....	60	59
17 Aneurysm .....	—	1
18 Other circulatory diseases .....	11	16
19 Bronchitis .....	7	6
20 Pneumonia (all forms) .....	6	8
21 Other respiratory diseases .....	1	—
22 Peptic ulcer .....	—	—
23 Diarrhœa, &c. (under two years).....	1	2
24 Appendicitis .....	—	—
25 Cirrhosis of Liver .....	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc. ....	—	1
27 Other digestive diseases .....	2	3
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis .....	8	7
29 Puerperal Sepsis .....	—	1
30 Other puerperal causes .....	—	—
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth and Malformation, etc.....	12	1
32 Senility .....	2	9
33 Suicide .....	1	3
34 Other violence .....	5	1
35 Other defined diseases .....	11	20
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	—	—
37 Diarrhœa (two years and over) .....	—	1



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 500 live births and 24 still-births were notified during the year. 261 of these were notified by midwives, 9 by doctors, 1 by parents, 252 from institutions and 1 by Registrar.

### INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

Infant deaths in 1939 totalled 24 being an increase of 3 over the previous year and giving an infantile mortality rate of 50 per 1,000 live births. This rate is equal to that for England and Wales as a whole though the corresponding rate for the 148 Smaller Towns is 42 per 1,000 live births.

13 of the deaths occurred in the first month of life representing a neonatal mortality rate of 26.25 per 1,000 live births whilst 22 still-births were registered representing a still-birth rate of 43.8 per 1,000 total births or 0.71 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding still-birth figures for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns are 0.59 and 0.57 respectively.

Examination of these figures shows that the increased infant mortality was confined to that portion of the first year of life which has hitherto proved most responsive to general health measures. The certified causes of death show that microbic diseases played their part in about three-quarters of the cases and that seasonal influences and war factors did not appear to have any association with the increase. On the other hand, the intra-uterine and neonatal deaths taken together show a satisfactory decrease on previous years and in this respect 1939 has been a most satisfactory year but the numbers are so small that it is difficult to determine to what extent chance has influenced these results and comment is therefore reserved for the future.



The principal causes of death and the ages at which these deaths occurred are shown below in Table 10.

TABLE 10.

Cause of Death	1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total
Prematurity .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cleft Palate .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Atelactasis .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .....	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Enteritis .....	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Retropharyngeal abscess .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spina Bifida .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malnutrition .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total .....	3	6	4	4	3	4	24
		13			11		

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One woman died in consequence of childbirth, this death representing a rate of 2.0 per 1,000 total births. The case was one of septicæmia in association with retention of the afterbirth and death took place in hospital.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

##### PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The Regulations governing these diseases were rescinded and replaced by the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1939. The effect of this alteration was to simplify notification by elimination of the phrase 'Puerperal Fever.'

No notification was received during the year.

#### PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

No case was brought to our notice during the year.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two notifications were received, both cases being treated at home successfully and without subsequent impairment of vision.

#### OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases occurring and deaths from infectious diseases are shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11.

Disease	0-1 year		1-5 years	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	21	—
Pneumonia	—	—	2	—
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	?	1	?	—
Measles	?	—	?	—

#### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The unwieldy arrangements for the provision of hospital accommodation for maternity cases continued in 1939. The data contained in Table 12 show that an increasing number of confinements is taking place in hospitals and nursing homes and that during 1939 approximately 50 per cent. of the total births notified occurred in an institution. 119 expectant mothers made use of the Council's ante-natal clinic and these almost without exception represented domiciliary confinements whilst a further proportion of domiciliary cases received ante-natal care from their family



doctors. On the other hand a large number of hospital confinements sought admission to the Municipal Hospital at or shortly before the onset of labour without having received ante-natal care. Three local authorities and four departments are involved in dealing with the institutional confinements alone and at the present moment any co-ordination that exists is there despite rather than in consequence of legislation. There is here a clear case for reorganisation on a wider scale than that prevailing under the present system of local government.

TABLE 12.

Year	Boundary Park Municipal Hospital	St. Mary's Hospital	Greenacres Maternity Home	North Manchester Maternity Home	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
1939	160	16	34	18	30	258

#### WELFARE CENTRES AND HEALTH VISITORS.

No alteration in the arrangements regarding clinics or Health Visitors' duties took place during the year though work done at the Clinics was temporarily suspended at the outbreak of war. Details of certain work carried out at the Clinics are tabulated in Table 13.



TABLE 13.

	1937	1938	1939	
CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.				
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	377	431	363	
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	71	65	43	
Percentage of notified births represented by the number of children who on the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age				
	84.5	83.2	72.6	
Number who attended and at the end of the year were:—				
(i) under 1 year of age	295	361	324	
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	544	642	638	
Number of attendances by children:—				
(i) under 1 year of age	5921	9058	6888	
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	5734	7303	6144	
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.				
Number of expectant mothers attended.....	203	190	119	
Number of attendances by expectant mothers	621	659	393	
Percentage of total notified live and still births represented by the number of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics				
	43.3	34.8	21.0	
GYNÆCOLOGICAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.				
Number of mothers attended	283	23	10	
Number of attendances	293	35	11	
HEALTH VISITING.				
(i) To expectant mothers	First visits	214	187	212
	Total visits	400	374	370
(ii) To children under 1 year of age	First visits	508	523	492
	Total visits	2895	3629	2922
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	4426	4792	3842



#### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

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

TABLE 14.

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year .....	16
Number of children on the Register:—	
(i) at end of the year .....	20
(ii) who died during the year .....	—
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year .....	—
Number of visits made during the year .....	61

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

A scheme for the provision of dental treatment was temporarily held up in consequence of the outbreak of war but has been put into operation in 1940.

#### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The joint scheme for the treatment of orthopædic defects continued unchanged throughout the year and was fully reported upon in the Report of the School Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

#### PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

No alteration in arrangements occurred during the year. 6,326 lbs. of dried milk were disposed of, 98 packets being supplied at approximately half cost and 2,232 packets without charge to the recipient.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

From the point of view of morbidity and mortality in infectious disease the year 1939 was uneventful. Diphtheria was much less prominent though two deaths from the disease occurred. Scarlet fever continued to be endemic in the area and to be mild in character. For the fourth successive year no fatal case of this disease occurred, but there is food for thought in the inevitable conclusion that the absence of mortality from this disease is associated with its present comparatively mild character and not with any administrative measures of control. The favourable weather conditions prevailing particularly in the later months of the year had a beneficial effect on respiratory illness and the number of notifications of pneumonia was the lowest reached since compulsory notification of the disease became effective in 1919. Measles, as in the Four Years War, and whooping cough were the subject of a special regulation in October, whereby both diseases became compulsorily notifiable forthwith. An epidemic of measles which continued throughout the first six months of 1940 first became evident in the last few days of 1939.

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 ten years is shown in Table 18. The number of deaths from certain diseases occurring in each year since 1912 is shown in Table 15.

### SMALLPOX.

No case of this disease occurred during the year, though on two occasions consultation was invited by practitioners. In both instances the diagnosis proved to be one of chicken pox, the second case, one of a family of three, all of whom were involved, being that of a young child, with well marked



TABLE 15.  
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

YEAR	Smallpox	Puerperal Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuber- culosis	Cancer	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Pneumonia (All forms)	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	—	—	—	3	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	—	2	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	3	2	—	17	56	—	27	4
1933	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	1	21	37	—	13	20
1934	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	4	25	39	—	17	6
1935	—	1	—	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
1939	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	2	17	52	—	14	4

TABLE 16.  
NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED ANNUALLY.

1912	Smallpox	—
1913	Diphtheria	8
1914	Erysipelas	22
1915	Scarlet Fever	52
1916	Measles	312
1917	Whooping Cough	4
1918	Enteric Fever	5
1919	Puerperal Pyrexia	—
1920	Puerperal Fever	2
1921	C.S.F.	1
1922	Acute Poliomyelitis	—
1923	Ophth. Neon	5
1924	Malaria	—
1925	Dysentery	6
1926	Enceph. Lethargica	—
1927	Pneumonia	60
1928	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	58
1929	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39
1930	Combined Tuberculosis	1
1931		—
1932		—
1933		—
1934		—
1935		—
1936		—
1937		—
1938		—
1939		—



constitutional symptoms and a rash in which some of the vesicles were unusually large and in which secondary infection had occurred. The district has been free from smallpox since 1930.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

66 cases of scarlet fever occurred mostly between July and October, though the district was never entirely free from this disease. The cases were fairly well scattered over the district and no individual school was particularly involved. Approximately one half of those affected were between the ages of 5 and 9 years, and rather less than one third were children who were not yet attending school. The disease which continued to be endemic is at present mild in character, and for the fourth successive year no death occurred. 61 per cent. of the cases were, at the request of family practitioners, admitted to hospital for treatment.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The epidemic of the autumn of 1938 ceased finally in January, 1939, when 8 cases were notified. During the remainder of the year sporadic cases occurred and the total number of notifications for the year, namely 19, represents a considerable reduction on the previous year's figure. With one exception all cases were immediately admitted to hospital but two deaths occurred. Comparative attack rates and death rates are shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17.

Attack Rate:—		
Chadderton	England and Wales	Smaller Towns
0.62	1.14	1.16
Death Rate:—		
Chadderton	England and Wales	Smaller Towns
0.065	0.05	0.04

In viewing this more encouraging picture it is natural to enquire as to the possible influence of immunisation on the result. Since the scheme was started in November, 1936,



TABLE 18.  
WARD INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED SINCE 1929.

Disease	Ward	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Diphtheria.	N	10	10	1	3	1	7	8	11	4	23	8
	C	13	11	3	0	2	11	7	10	4	14	4
	S	2	1	1	5	3	12	23	18	5	21	7
	T	25	22	5	8	6	30	38	39	13	58	19
Scarlet Fever.	N	57	42	12	15	18	39	34	19	34	34	28
	C	31	26	7	20	18	27	39	18	19	12	19
	S	35	33	13	23	18	17	33	17	17	36	19
	T	123	101	32	58	54	83	106	54	70	82	66
Enteric Fever.	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	T	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	N	3	3	5	7	8	9	5	7	8	4	7
	C	3	13	8	12	2	9	8	6	9	5	10
	S	6	10	5	10	12	5	8	8	12	14	13
	T	12	26	18	29	22	23	21	21	29	23	30
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	N	2	5	2	5	6	4	7	6	4	8	5
	C	3	7	3	4	3	7	3	6	5	2	2
	S	3	5	5	4	3	7	3	4	6	5	6
	T	8	17	10	13	12	18	13	16	15	15	13
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Pneumonia.	N	26	9	16	14	20	15	11	9	10	9	7
	C	23	14	9	24	21	18	20	13	12	9	4
	S	26	10	7	6	9	7	13	10	4	14	8
	T	75	33	32	44	50	40	44	32	26	32	19



some 2,223 children have been inoculated, of whom 149 school and 118 pre-school children were dealt with in the year in question. In addition 43 children are known to have been inoculated by private practitioners and 147 Chadderton children have been inoculated through the Manchester and Oldham schemes. If we accept the population at greatest risk, that is 1 to 14 years inclusive, to be approximately 5,000 and the annual intake of susceptible population to be about 500, it might be reasoned that we were in a fair way towards having a positive influence on the incidence of the disease in the area. This is, I think, an optimistic view of the position. Epidemiologically Chadderton is not an entity but must be included with the wider area of Manchester and Oldham, both of which it fringes and with both of which there is overlapping of school population. Schemes of immunisation in these towns will affect the position in Chadderton and the converse will also hold. Manchester has carried out mass immunisation for a good number of years and more recently Oldham has inoculated a large number of its child population, whilst all three authorities have ignored local government boundaries when obtaining parental consent to immunisation at school and welfare centres. Until, however, this regional effort results in at least 70 per cent. of the susceptible population of the region being successfully immunised, a reduction in the incidence of diphtheria cannot truthfully be described to artificial immunisation alone. It is likely, however, that naturally acquired active immunity following the 1938 outbreak and the efforts at artificial immunisation have together played a useful part in maintaining a lower incidence of diphtheria in Chadderton.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of paratyphoid fever from this district was diagnosed in a hospital belonging to a neighbouring authority and in consequence was notified to that authority. The patient who was possibly infected whilst on holiday made an uneventful recovery.



TABLE 19.  
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 1939.

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	19	...	...	...	1	9	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	18	...	1		
Erysipelas	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	18	2	...		
Scarlet Fever	66	1	2	6	4	9	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	40	...	...		
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	14	5	...	...		
Measles	17	...	...	...	1	16	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...		
Whooping Cough	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	5	7	2	15	29	2	6		
Non-Pulmonary	13	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	5	1	...		
Combined	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals	181	3	3	9	8	13	60	12	18	22	10	19	3	33	101	8		



#### PRIMARY AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

19 cases of primary and influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year all of whom recovered. 5 of the cases were treated in hospital. 14 deaths were recorded from all forms of pneumonia of which 5, which could be classified reasonably as either primary or influenzal pneumonia, were either notified from a hospital in a neighbouring area or were not notified. It might reasonably be assumed that 24 cases of notifiable pneumonia had their origin in this area and that 5 deaths occurred.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

2 cases of this disease were notified during the year and recovered quickly under treatment at home.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

11 cases of erysipelas occurred during 1939. All of the cases recovered though 2 required treatment in hospital.

#### CHICKEN POX.

47 cases of chicken pox, mostly mild in character, were brought to our notice, chiefly through the medium of visits made by Health Visitors and School Nurses. One case suffering from septic arthritis was admitted to hospital and died from the effects of this complication.

#### MEASLES.

There was little evidence of the presence of this disease in the district during the year, and prior to its being compulsorily notifiable on the 23rd October, only 3 cases were known to us. 17 cases were notified however in the last week of the year and these proved to be the first cases of an epidemic which developed during 1940. No death from this disease was recorded.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease also became compulsorily notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939. For the earlier part of the year 68 cases had been discovered in the course of routine work and 4 cases were notified in the last few weeks of the year. One death from whooping cough occurred.



CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER, ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS, ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, DYSENTERY, PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

None of these diseases was notified during the year.  
TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 20.  
NEW CASES DEATHS

Ages.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
5-10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
20-25	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
25-35	8	2	—	2	5	3	—	1
35-45	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21	9	5	8	11	4	1	1
	30		13		15		2	

TABLE 21.

Sex	Age	Occupation
Female	24	Preserve Works Hand.
Female	26	No occupation.
Female	28	No occupation.
Female	33	No occupation.
Female	34	Housewife.
Male	3	Nil.
Male	19	Apprentice Bricklayer.
Male	22	Cotton Cop Packer.
Male	29	No occupation.
Male	29	Electric Meter Mechanic.
Male	33	Labourer.
Male	34	Cotton Yarn Packer.
Male	34	Builder's Labourer.
Male	35	Newsagent and Tobacconist.
Male	45	Cotton Spinner.
Male	47	Cotton Spinner.
Male	49	Cotton Yarn Packer.



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 1939, 43 notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these 29 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 13 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 combined case.

Of the 29 pulmonary cases, 16 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 6 had negative sputum, 3 had no sputum, and in 4 cases the sputum was not examined.

The combined case had no sputum.

The 13 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

Glands .....	7	Hip .....	1	Abdomen .....	2
Abscesses	1	Colon.....	1	Face and Glands	1

6 of the notified cases died during the year (5 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).

37 of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining 6 cases no application was made for the following reasons:—died immediately after notification—2, refused to apply—2, no action necessary—2.



Of the patients who applied for treatment, 9 were sent to Sanatoria, 11 to Pulmonary Hospitals, 2 to Orthopædic Hospitals, and 2 to General Hospitals. The remaining 13 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 87 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 461.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 11 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, 1939, there were 46 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1939, there were 48 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

11 of the positive cases died during the year. 4 positive cases removed from the district during the year.

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

Separate Room	.....	.....	49
Separate Bed	.....	.....	9
Unable to have separate bed.....			5

29 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, 1939, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1939 was 29. The other 19 had either negative or no sputum.



Of the 29 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1939, 14 had separate rooms, 2 had separate beds, 1 was unable to have separate bed, and 12 were in institutions at the end of the year.

1 housing defect was reported during the year. It had not been remedied by the end of the year.

97 specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these 23 were positive, and 74 were negative.

During the year 1939, 36 cases were discharged from Institutions as follows:—

Sanatoria .....	8
Pulmonary Hospital .....	20
General Hospital .....	3
Orthopædic Hospital .....	5

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Quiescent or arrested .....	4
Improved .....	20
I.s.q. ....	5
Died .....	6
Diagnosis not confirmed .....	1

During the year there were no deaths from tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

Copies of the Analyst's Report on three samples of water taken in the area by the officers of the Middleton and Heywood Water Board were supplied and in each case the water was of excellent quality.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

#### **NEW STREET WORKS.**

534 yards of roadway were made up under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, and 686 yards were made up under private enterprise on housing estates.



## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As is shown in Table 22 only four closets were converted during the year. 708 stoppages of waste water closets were reported representing 22·8 per cent. of the total number of this type as against 24 stoppages of fresh water closets representing 0·35 per cent. In addition 354 drains were cleared.

TABLE 22.

Type of Closets	No. of closets 1937	No. of closets 1938	No. of closets demolished at Clearance Areas, 1939	Erected for new Buildings 1939	No. of W.C's. fixed in houses, clubs, etc. additional to conversions	Converted 1939	No. of closets 1939
Pail Closets.....	406	365	5	—	—	1	359
Waste Water Closets .....	3132	3124	—	—	—	3	3121
Fresh Water Closets .....	6026	6512	2	221	12	4	6747
Total.....	9,564	10,001	7	221	12	4	10,227

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

99 observations were taken during the year. Statutory notices were served in five cases. A prosecution was undertaken in one case and the Magistrates made an order for the abatement, within twelve months, of the nuisance and allowed costs against the firm.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The public swimming baths were temporarily closed and had not re-opened at the end of the year but during the eight months when they were functioning 16,781 attendances were made by elementary and secondary school children as a very popular part of their educational curriculum.



## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Nine Council and 15 other houses were disinfested during the year, 13 of these being dealt with under contract by the hydro cyanide method.

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following table furnished by the Sanitary Inspector gives a summary of the work carried out by the inspectorate staff.

TABLE 23.

### Summary of Work Done.

No. of Investigations made in Notifiable diseases	.....	124
No. of Statutory Notices served	.....	29
No. of informal Notices served	.....	717
No. of houses disinfected	.....	125
No. of houses disinfested	.....	24
No. of Pail Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets	.....	1
No. of Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets	.....	3
No. of visits to Factories	.....	108
No. of visits to Slaughter-houses, Butchers' Shops, and places where food is prepared for sale	.....	638
No. of visits to Farms	.....	26
No. of Milk Samples examined (Biologically)	.....	24
No. of Smoke Observations	.....	99
No. of houses inspected and recorded (Housing Consolidated Regulations)	.....	347
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	.....	18
No. of complaints dealt with under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	.....	26
No. of nuisances arising from blocked closets abated	.....	732
No. of nuisances arising from blocked drains abated	.....	354
No. of families transferred from Clearance Areas	.....	16
No. of visits under Shops Act, 1934	.....	305
Amount of Foodstuffs destroyed	.....	3238 lbs.



## HOUSING.

A marked contraction of house building schemes was evident during 1939 and only 217 new houses were built as compared with 433 in 1938, 576 in 1937 and 713 in 1936.

TABLE 24.

No. of new Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under	
(b)) .....	217
(i) By the Local Authority.....	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities .....	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons .....	217
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority (included under (a)	
(i) above) .....	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons (included under	
(a) (iii) above).....	—

### 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) .....	891
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose .....	1297
(2) (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	347
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose .....	538
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	—
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation) .....	702



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		677
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	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	23
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners.....	2
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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702
B.		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
C.	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303

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 at the end of the year was 28, these 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 1939, as were 15 licenses in respect of the distribution of Pasteurised Milk.

Bacteriological examination of 24 samples of milk was carried out and while none of these was found to contain tubercle bacilli 11 of the samples, representing 45.83 per cent. of the total, failed to pass a standard of not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c.

### MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ORDERS, 1936 AND 1938.

Details of registration and licensing are shown in Table 25.



TABLE 25.

Dairy Farms .....	28
Dairymen and shopkeepers registered as retail purveyors .....	79
Farmers and Dairymen from out-districts registered as retail purveyors in Chadderton .....	53
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 638 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspector to slaughter houses, meat shops, bakehouses and places where food is prepared for sale. Six slaughter houses were licensed but the provision of the new Order of the Ministry of Food has made it that the slaughter of animals destined for human consumption in Chadderton should be carried out at a slaughter house outside the district. The following table shows the number of animal carcasses inspected and the amount of material condemned during that part of the year when the local slaughter houses were in operation.



TABLE 26.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number inspected .....	260	208	30	1300	572
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	Nil	4	Nil	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	Nil	1.92	Nil	Nil	0.17
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	Nil	30	Nil	Nil	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	Nil	14.42	Nil	Nil	0.52



CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF  
FOOD.

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

Number of Samples.				Name under which sold.	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	Milk
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mincemeat
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jam
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sugar
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barley
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lentils
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rice

All the above samples of food and drugs were, on analysis, found to be "Genuine."

