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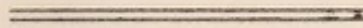
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Borough of Chorley.



Medical Officer of Health's

ANNUAL REPORT,

1920.



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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

MAYOR - - - J. FEARNHEAD, Esq., J.P.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. W. STONE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. SHARPLES.

ALDERMAN A. JOLLY,

„ R. HINDLE,

„ J. TURNER,

„ L. WILSON.

COUNCILLOR J. BAXENDALE,

„ M. BOLTON,

„ T. HEALD,

„ J. KARFOOT, J.P.,

„ DR. J. LEA,

„ A. LEACH,

„ H. POPE,

„ E. SANDHAM,

„ F. H. WORSFOLD.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. ASHTON.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR M. BOLTON.

ALDERMAN J. W. STONE, J.P.,

„ L. WILSON.

COUNCILLOR S. R. CAMPION,

„ F. J. FREWIN,

„ J. KARFOOT, J.P.,

„ DR. J. LEA,

„ E. SANDHAM,

„ F. WORSFOLD.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. SEDGWICK,

MISS SEDGWICK,

MISS M. HIBBERT,

MRS. T. THRELFALL.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. E. MIDDLEBROOKE.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. HEAPS:

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

VACANT.

Health Visitors :

A. A. WALSH,

F. M. GRIFFITHS.

Sanitary Office Clerks :

J. HILLSLEY,

J. KING.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerk :

D. ELLISON.

Matron of Moss Cottage Nursery :

E. F. McDONALD.

Probationers :

M. BEST,

A. MARTIN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CHORLEY,
APRIL, 1921.

TO THE CORPORATION OF CHORLEY.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my first Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of your Borough.

In view of a Circular received from the Ministry of Health I have to present this Report to you in its present form dealing with the following headings :—

1. Natural and Social Conditions of your Borough.
2. Sanitary Circumstances of your Borough.
3. Food.
4. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.
5. Maternity and Child Welfare.
6. Sanitary Administration.
7. Housing.
8. Appendices.

1. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population.

The Population of your Borough at the Census of 1911 was 30,317.

As estimated to the middle of 1920 by the Registrar General, for Civilians only, 32,853 as against 32,912 for 1919. I am inclined to believe that this estimate for 1920 is on the low side; however, a Census is to be taken during this year, and for next year's Report I hope to be able to give you exact figures.

The total area of your Borough covers 3,614 acres, and it is situated on elevated ground gradually sloping from North to South about 100 feet, and from East to West some 200 feet. The mean average is some 310 feet above sea level.

The West end of the Borough is some 20 miles from the sea.

The subsoil is mainly clay interspaced with gravel and sand in places.

The rainfall for the year (shown in Table I.) was 39'69 inches. The average for years 1910-1919, 38'78, It will therefore be seen that 1920 was above the average. The wettest months were January, April, May and July.

The climate is temperate, prevailing winds West direct from the sea.

Occupations.

These are mainly, Cotton Weaving, Spinning and Bleaching, Coal Mining, Motor Works, Wagon Building, Floor Cloth Works, and several other smaller industries dependent upon the former, such as frame works for cotton weaving, etc. In the Textile works a large percentage of Female labour is employed. A big percentage of the population is of the artisan class being employed in the various trades and occupations named above.

For the most part these occupations are carried on under normally hygienic conditions.

Vital Statistics. Births and Birth Rate.

The total number of Births notified to me under the Notification of Births Act during the year was 839. The total number of births belonging to the district was 794 (422 males and 372 females) this latter figure will be used by me in compiling the Birth Rates and Infant Mortality Rates. Of these births 32 were illegitimate (15 males and 17 females), comparing these figures with the previous year (1919, Births 532, 268 males, 264 females, 21 illegitimate), it will be seen that there is a very considerable increase of 262.

From these figures the **Birth Rate** for 1920 works out at 24·1 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16·1 for 1919, and 20·4 for the previous 10 years average; the net gain over 1919 is 8·0.

Comparing this birth-rate with the whole of England and Wales, 25·4, it will be seen that your Borough is still 1·3 lower than the average. Comparing it with 148 towns in England and Wales with populations 20,000 to 50,000 with a combined rate of 24·9, it is still 0·8 lower.

Deaths and Death Rates.

The total number of Deaths registered in your Borough for the year 1920 was 420. Of these deaths 30 belong to persons not usually resident (outward transfers) and 13 must be added for residents which occurred outside the Borough (inward transfers).

The Registrar General's figures for Deaths belonging to the Borough are **403**, 216 of whom were males and 187 females. Taking the population to the middle of the year to be 32,853 for a basis, gives a **Death Rate** of 12·2 per 1,000 population for the

year, as against 12·8 for 1919, and 15·1 for the mean average for the previous 10 years, showing a reduction of 0·6 on 1919, and 2·9 of a reduction upon the previous 10 years average.

For 1920 the **death-rate** for the whole of England and Wales was 12·4 per 1,000 population and 148 towns (population 20,000 to 50,000) 11·3 per 1,000 population, it will be seen that the death-rate of your Borough compares favourably with the whole of England and Wales, but is 0·9 higher than the average of 148 towns mentioned above.

The subjoined Table shows the death-rates for each Quarter :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
Number of Deaths ...	96	123	68	103
Death-rate ...	11·68	14·97	8·27	12·54

These figures do not include outward and inward transfers, and are as supplied to me by the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Borough.

The chief cause of Death was as follows :—

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Measles ...	3	2	5
Whooping Cough ...	7	6	13
Diphtheria ...	1	2	3
Influenza ...	8	10	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	11	11	22
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	3	1	4
Cancer ...	18	10	28
Heart Disease ...	17	20	37
Pneumonia ...	17	17	34
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	19	16	35
Puerperal Fever ...	—	1	1
Congenital Debility ...	20	16	36

The remaining deaths were caused by many other defined diseases.

Infant Mortality.

Under this heading is placed the deaths of infants under 1 year. There were 99 deaths under this heading during 1920—62 in males and 37 in females—of these 5 males were illegitimate and 4 females. At a first glance this seems a very bad record when compared with the previous year (1919—Infantile Mortality 49 or 92 to 1,000 births), but the following factor must not be lost sight of *i.e.*, in 1919 there were only 532 births whereas in 1920 there were 794 births.

The Infantile Death Rate is 124 per 1,000 births as against 92 per 1,000 for 1919, an increase of 32 per 1,000, and 1 less per 1,000 than the average of the last 10 years, which works out at 125 per 1,000 births.

In all districts throughout England and Wales the association of a high Birth Rate with a high Infant Mortality Rate appears to be almost invariable, conversely, a low Birth Rate is always associated with a low Infant Mortality Rate. Therefore your Infant Mortality Rate is not so serious as it would seem by a casual glance at the figures.

The last six years rates are given below:—

Year.	Infant Mortality	
	Rate.	
1914	...	149 per 1,000
1915	...	132 ..
1916	...	113 ..
1917	...	112 ..
1918	...	108 ..
1919	...	92 ..
1920	...	124 ..

The above years, 1914 to 1918, were lean years (War years), and many other factors have to be taken into consideration such as seasonal, climatic, and domestic circumstances, whose relative importance varies. The Infantile Death Rate has been steadily decreasing since 1914 till 1919, but so has the Birth Rate been steadily declining.

It is a high Birth Rate notwithstanding the waste of Infant life usually accompanying it which dominates the increase of population. I do not therefore think we need be unduly alarmed at getting back to somewhere approaching the figures of 1914, when the Infantile Death Rate was 149 per 1,000.

No efforts on your part must be spared, however, to see that Maternity and Child Welfare Work is not relaxed, and that the young life of your Borough may be reared in good healthy surroundings.

Poor Law Relief.

The Poor Law Institution is situated in the East Ward of your Borough, and has accommodation for 110 patients in the Infirmary and 202 in the Workhouse. The average weekly number in the Workhouse during the year was 46 and in the Infirmary 71.

In addition there is a Cottage Home, West View, where 15 children can be accommodated, the average weekly number for 1920 was 11.

The average number of patients attended weekly by the Poor Law Medical Officers during the year was 12.

The total out-relief disbursed to recipients in the Borough during 1920 was £2,312 13s. 10d.

2. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Water.

The whole of the water supply, with one or two exceptions on the outskirts, is obtained from the Corporation of Liverpool Waterworks situated at Rivington, where the water is collected from the uplands and moors and is stored in reservoirs. Your Borough obtained its water during 1920 from the Anglezarke Reservoir. The supply is ample and constant and is filtered before being delivered into the mains.

In going through past reports of your late Medical Officer I find that one or two cases of Lead Poisoning occurred some years ago owing to the Plumbo solvent action of the water. No case of this kind has come under my notice during 1920. I append a complete Analysis of the water average during the last 12 months, a monthly sample being submitted for analysis.

Source of Sample. Rivington Reservoirs.

Date when taken.	Monthly during 1920.	
Total Solid matter in solution	..	... 8'31
Oxygen required to oxidise	{ in 15 minutes	... 0'013
	{ in 3 hours	... 0'027
Ammonia ... ..	... ..	... 0'001
Ammonia from Organic matter	...	... 0'003
Nitrogen as Nitrates	... ..	Minute trace.
Combined Chlorine ... ..	... ..	... 1'32
Hardness ... ..	... ..	... 4'15

The foregoing analysis was made by Mr. W. H. Roberts at the City and County Laboratories in Liverpool.

My interpretation of this Analysis is that the water supply is an excellent one in every respect and splendidly suitable for all

domestic purposes. As regards the Plumbo solvent action, this is a factor which must not be lost sight of, as all waters which have their sources in uplands and moors have more or less this action upon lead pipes.

New mains and extensions have been carried out during 1920 in the following parts of the town :—

Rotherwick Avenue, 33 yards ; Walgarth Drive, 73 yards ; Lichfield Road, 33 yards ; Mafeking Road, 78 yards ; Ladysmith Road, 135 yards ; a total of 352 yards, all of which are 4" mains.

Rivers and Streams.

The rivers and streams passing through your Borough are, for the purpose of the Rivers and Streams Pollution Acts, under the control of the Ribbleshead Joint Committee, whose Chief Inspector and his assistants make regular inspections of the same to prevent the various works discharging too dirty trade waste.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage of the whole of the Borough for the most part is good nearly the whole having the water-carriage system.

For descriptive purposes the Sewage Disposal System can be divided into four parts.

1. Main Sewage Disposal Works at Common Bank.
2. Cowling Works.
3. Heapey Road Works.
4. Botany Works.

The last three are merely auxiliary works. The main works, situated at Common Bank on the West side of the Borough, consist of Detritus Chamber, Mixing Channels into which the Precipitant is thrown, Settling Tanks, Filter Beds and a long carrier to the outfall into the River Yarrow.

In addition to the above there is a Press House for the Sludge with the necessary machinery, and also a house where the Precipitant is prepared. The dried sludge is taken away by the farmers and used as manure on the land and commands a ready sale.

The Precipitant is made by mixing Bauxite (an earthly residual obtained from the Aluminium mines in North Ireland), Sulphuric Acid and Water.

There are eight Settling Tanks, each having holding capacity of 140,000 gallons. There are 15 Filters of 100 square yards each, 6 of 200 square yards and 10 of 169 square yards. They are made of sand and gravel, the precipitated sewage is discharged on to the filters at regular intervals from the dosing chambers by automatic syphons.

The following table gives the total amount of sewage treated and other details during the year.

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Total flow through tanks ...	646,240,000 galls.	763,350,000 galls.

Table of Sewage Treated at Common Bank Works.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Total precipitant used for tanks	326	8	0	...	300	11	0
„ precipitant used for storm water	...	...	Nil.		Nil.		
„ lime used	93	7	1	...	91	0	2
„ fuel used	292	8	0	...	246	3	3
„ dry sludge produced	4736	12	0	...	3900	0	0

Our minimum flow of sewage was 840,000 gallons or 6 tanks, which occurred on one day last year, minimum flow was 840,000 gallons or 6 tanks, which occurred on 27 days.

Our maximum flow of sewage has been 4,060,000 gallons once, with other large flows as follows:—3,920,000 on four times, 3,580,000 once, 3,640,000 five days, 3,500,000 three times, 3,336,000 five times. Last year's maximum flow was 4,480,000 once, with other large flows as follows:—4,200,000 once, 4,060,000 six days, 3,920,000 once, 3,780,000 twice, and 3,640,000 once.

DAILY AVERAGES.

	1919-20.			1918-19.			
Flow of sewage	1,770,520 galls.			2,091,369 galls.			
	C.	Q.	LB.		C.	Q.	LB.
Amount of precipitant ...	17	3	15	...	16	1	24
„ „ lime used ...	5	0	13	...	4	3	26
„ „ fuel used ...	16	0	3	...	13	1	26
Grains per gallon of precipitant used ...	7'984			6'173			
Dry sludge produced ...	12	16	1	...	10	13	2
Year's record of rainfall ...	34'55 inches.			48'83 inches.			

March, 1920.

Flow of Sewage per day in gallons.	Amount of Precipitant used per day.	Amount of Lime used per day.	Amount of Coal used per day.	Grains per gallon of Precipitant used.	No. of Tanks cleaned per day.	Dry Sludge produced per day.	Dry Sludge on hand.
1,470,000	cwts. q. lbs. 15 0 25	cwts. q. lbs. 5 0 0	cwts. q. lbs. 20 1 7	8'130	2'700	T. C. Q. 7 6 3	Tons. 0
Rainfall 3'78 inches.							

Cowling Sewage Works.

At these Works the same process is carried out as at Common Bank but on a very much smaller scale.

Heapey Road and Botany Sewage Works.

At these works there are no filters available and land irrigation is used.

The Common Bank Works deal with the Sewage from over three-quarters of the Borough.

The whole of the Sewers in the Borough were thoroughly flushed by the Borough Surveyor's Department during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

Practically the whole of the Borough is on the Water Carriage System; however there are on the outskirts of the Borough 59 Privy Middens, also 14 Pail Closets attached to dwelling-houses and 25 Pail Closets attached to works. These latter are regularly emptied by the Scavengers of the Corporation. The Privy Middens are mostly attached to Farm houses.

The number of Fresh Water Closets in the Borough is 7,113.

The number of Waste Water Closets in the Borough is 989.

No conversions from Pail Closets or Privy Middens to Fresh Water Closets have been made during the year and no conversions from Waste to Fresh Water Closets.

With a very few exceptions each house has a separate closet.

Scavenging.

The whole of this work in the Borough is carried out by your Corporation. Sanitary covered bins are used; these are emptied weekly and the contents destroyed at the Destructor Works. The whole of the House Refuse is not disposed of at the Destructor, a small tip on the outskirts being used for a portion.

The Scavenging Department during 1920 examined and cleansed the following :—

Fresh Water Closets examined and cleansed	...	21,316
Waste	..	3,395
Yard Drains	..	47,946
		72,657
	Total	72,657

Stoppages.

Number of Stoppages in Fresh Water Closets removed	...	483
Waste	..	446
Yard Drains	..	732
		1,661
		1,661

Destructor Works.

The total amount of Refuse consumed at the Destructor Works during 1920 was as follows :—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse	...	...	7937	12	0
Trade Refuse	...	...	190	16	2
Fish Refuse	...	...	168	5	0
Condemned Meat and Offal	...	...	18	12	0
			8315	5	2
	Total	...	8315	5	2

In addition to the above 243 Cats and 218 Dogs were cremated during the year.

Certain By-products are made at these works such as Fish Meal, etc., and command a good market.

During the Summer months the streets are regularly watered to keep down the dust. It would be of great benefit if the streets, especially at week ends, could be swept more frequently as there gets a great accumulation of paper saturated with fish grease which gives the town a very untidy appearance, and is a happy hunting ground for flies in warm weather.

Three Motor Dust Tip Waggon have been ordered and will shortly be working collecting the Refuse. This should materially hasten the collection of the Refuse.

Public Abattoir.

There are no Private Slaughter Houses in your Borough. The Public Abattoir has been established for a great number of years and latterly brought up-to-date. It is situated at the Town's Yard and consists of three separate Killing Chambers with a large airy store. The Pig Slaughter House is a separate building. Ample lair accommodation is provided, and there is also a separate chamber for any suspected or condemned meat. The whole building is connected with an elaborate system of rails and pulleys to facilitate the moving of the meat. An efficient supply of steam is available.

The following is a list of animals dealt with at the Abattoir during 1920 :—

			Killed at Abattoir.	Killed at Birkenhead.	Frozen Meat.	Total.
Cattle	...	...	1403	916	1½	2320½
Calves	...	...	400	...	...	400
Sheep	...	...	4543	854	...	5397
Pigs	...	...	1480	...	...	1480
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	7826	1770	1½	9597½
			<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Since Government Control was taken off meat in July, 1920, very little of the Birkenhead meat has been brought to the Abattoir, but there has been a considerable increase in the number of animals killed there.

I have had to complain several times about the dirty state the Birkenhead meat has arrived in, owing to its not being wrapped sufficiently, especially when it has been delivered by motor lorry.

The revised charges for the use of the Abattoir are as follows :—

Beasts	...	...	2/- per head.
Calves	...	...	8d. „ „
Sheep	...	...	4d. „ „
Large Pigs	...	...	2/- „ „
Small Pigs	...	...	1/- „ „

The total amount taken for the use of the Slaughter House during the year amounted to £445 2s. 6d.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the great help this Abattoir is to the Health Department, strict supervision can be kept over all meat with the minimum of inspection.

Offensive Trades and Occupations.

The following is a list of these trades in your Borough :—

Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	8
Tallow Melters	...	...	...	2
Gut Dressers	...	...	...	2
Tanners	...	...	...	2

These have all been frequently inspected during the year and are, speaking generally, carried on without creating a nuisance.

The Tallow Works in Brooke Street during the summer months created a nuisance by receiving by rail decomposing fat. This fat was received in bags, and was carted through the streets from the Railway in open lorries. I reported the matter to your Council, and suggested that the fat in future should only be received in sealed receptacles. This has since been done and the nuisance removed.

The Trade Waste from one of the Tanneries is discharged into the sewers direct and tended to upset the filters at the Sewage Works, but by arrangement with the management of these works a telephone message is now sent when this waste is to be expected at the Sewage Works and a separate tank is set apart to receive it, and it can be thus treated separately.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough both run by a Company.

The one situated in King Street is the largest and has accommodation for 284 persons, and is used by both sexes. On the ground floor there is a large common room or kitchen for men, a smaller room used as a kitchen for the women and a reading room, separate ablution places are provided. There are 20 dormitories, some of which are divided off into cubicles for married couples. The sanitary accommodation is ample. A food store is also run for the inmates.

The other house is situate in Standish Street and has accommodation for 137 men only. The arrangements are similar to the King Street House, a large airy common kitchen and 11 bedrooms.

Both these houses, whilst not being exactly palaces, are clean and quite up to the usual standard of lodging houses, and are frequently inspected by myself and your Inspectors. Suggestions made by me have been carried out, *i.e.*, clean washing not to be dried in the kitchen or common room, more air to be admitted to dormitories, beds to be made earlier, more help to be employed for this purpose, urine chambers to be better cleansed and disinfected, and more frequent whitewashing. These two houses are quite sufficient for the needs of the town.

Bakehouses.

The total number of Bakehouses on the register number 35, of these 3 are underground and are registered as such.

The chief complaints brought to my notice during the year in connection with the Bakehouses is lack of whitewashing.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 165 Workshops on the register and these are enumerated in Table II. During the year 85 inspections were made and the following defects found, all of which have been remedied.

Under the Public Health Act :—

Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	1

Under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—

Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses	...	...	...	...	1
Other offences	...	...	...	...	1

Baths and Public Wash-houses.

There are no Public Baths or Wash-houses in the Borough. A Baths Committee has been formed for some time and have gone into the whole question, plans and estimates have been prepared, but owing to the War these have had to be dropped. I trust it will not be long now before this Committee get to work again, and the pressing public need of Public Baths and Wash-houses will be pressed forward and become a reality.

Schools.

These have all been inspected by me during the year. There are 12 Elementary Schools in the Borough, 1 Secondary School and 3 Private Schools. Of the Elementary Schools, Duke Street Council, Weldbank and St. Joseph's are new schools, the others, with the exception of St. Mark's and All Saints, are all old buildings, and their standard of fitness does not quite come up to present day standards. My chief complaints are, light coming in the wrong direction, *i.e.*, not on the left side of the scholars, insufficient cloak room accommodation and no provision for drying the childrens' clothes. In some cases the schools are dirty, and I would suggest more frequent scrubbing of floors, windows to be more frequently cleaned and the premises dusted thoroughly at least daily.

I think matters could often be considerably improved if more help in caretaking could be supplied.

Frequently two or three classes are held in the same room and the teachers have to shout at the scholars one against the other. This is a bad practice.

A fuller report on the schools is made in my report as School Medical Officer.

The Sanitary arrangements for the most part are adequate and clean, if old fashioned. I would suggest the more frequent changing of the towels used by the scholars. The water supply is in all cases from the public supply.

3. FOODS.

Milk. The Milk supply is carried on by private enterprise, *i.e.*, farmers and cow-keepers in the Borough and neighbourhood, and is delivered daily house to house by milk floats in covered churns. The supply has been fairly adequate during the year.

Municipal Milk Supply.

Obtains its supply from our own farm at Common Bank, and is delivered by motor van to mothers and children (see Maternity and Child Welfare section).

Forty-six samples of milk were taken during the year—there were no prosecutions.

The total number of Dairies (cowsheds and milkshops) on the register is 54. Total number of cowkeepers on the register is 30. The number of inspections of these made during 1920 was 26.

With the addition of extra assistance, now under consideration by your Council, I hope this number will be considerably augmented for the year 1921. I hope also to be able to give you a more detailed report upon the premises and to have registered all shops selling small quantities of milk. There are in addition to the above seven Dairymen, or purveyors of milk, other than cowkeepers on the register.

Other Foodstuffs.

Meat. This is regularly inspected at the Abattoir and as exposed for sale in the shops by myself and your Inspector. The following is a list of the meat condemned during 1920.

				Weight in lbs.
13	Carcases of Beef—Tubercular	...	...	5967
2½	„ „ Decomposed and unsound			1283
	Parts „ „ „			2294
16	Carcases of Sheep	...	...	496
2	„ Pigs (Measles)	...	...	220
	Offal—Tubercular and unsound	...	...	6360
	Total	...	...	<u>16620</u>

The Market and Premises where foodstuffs are exposed for sale and prepared have been frequently inspected and the following foodstuffs condemned and destroyed :—

			Weight in lbs.
Fish	...	...	1176
Corned Beef	...	...	54
Rabbits	...	...	75
Sausage	...	...	27
Shrimps	...	...	3
Potatoes	...	...	56
Apples	...	...	56
Total	...	...	<u>1447</u>

Examination of Foodstuffs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

This Act is administered by the County Authorities and samples are taken by the County Police. Seventy-seven samples were taken during 1920, particulars of which are appended. All these samples were submitted for analysis and were found to be pure.

Food and Drugs Act.

Particulars of Samples purchased by the Police under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Chorley during the year ended 31st December, 1920 :—

Nature of Sample.	Number of Samples Purchased.
Milk	46
Margarine	8
Self Raising Flour	1
Potted Beef	1
Welco Cocoa Powder	1
Lard	5
Condensed Milk	1
Table Syrup	1
British Cornflour	1
Jack Tar Pilchards	1
Rowntree's Cocoa	1
Ground Rice	1
Bun Flour	1
Rice	1
Coffee	1
Hoe's Sauce	1
Lyon's French Coffee	1
Queen's Cornflour	1
Yeast	1
White Pepper	2
Total	<u>77</u>

No prosecutions were taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Chorley during the year ended 31st December, 1920.

4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the Diseases now Compulsorily Notifiable :—

Small Pox.
 Scarlet Fever.
 Diphtheria.
 Typhoid Fever.
 Pneumonia.
 Cholera.
 Plague.
 Puerperal Fever.
 Cerebro Spinal Fever.
 Acute Poliomyelitis.
 Acute Poli Encephalitis.
 Encephalitis Lethargica.
 Typhus Fever.
 Relapsing Fever.
 Continued Fever.
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
 Erysipelas.
 Tuberculosis { Pulmonary
 { Other Forms.

During 1920, 205 cases of Infectious Disease were notified to me, as against 275 in 1919. Table III. shows the various ages at which they occurred and the various Wards in which they occurred.

Diphtheria.

Forty-four cases were notified during the year, as against 53 in 1919, of these 24 were removed to Hospital and 20 were treated in their own homes. The Incidence Rate per 1,000 population for this disease is 1.33. Diphtheria Antitoxin is

supplied free by your Authority and can be obtained either at my office, the Sanitary Office, or at my residence. One hundred and eight bulbs of 2,000 units each were supplied to Medical Practitioners during the year. Your arrangements with the Clinical Research Association, London, for the examination of throat swabs in cases of Diphtheria, or suspected Diphtheria, is being made more and more use of by the Medical Practitioners. Ninety-two Swabs were examined by the Association, of which 36 were positive and 56 negative. Diphtheria was responsible for three deaths during the year, one male and two females.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-eight cases of this disease were notified during 1920, this is nine more cases than 1919 but is considerably less than the average (1909 to 1918—108), of these cases 34 were removed and treated in the Isolation Hospital. The Incidence Rate for this disease per 1000 population is 1'15. Of the 38 cases there were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

Only 2 cases occurred during the year, as against 5 in 1919, both cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital and both recovered. The Incidence Rate per 1,000 population is 0'03. This Fever owing to improved Sanitation, good water supplies, etc., is gradually being diminished not only in Chorley but throughout the Country.

Measles.

This disease has now been removed from the list of Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases, however a number of cases are reported to me by the School Nurses, Health Visitors and Head Teachers. Five deaths occurred from this disease during the

year, 3 males and 2 females. I am unable to give you any Rates for this disease. Seven Schools were closed for two or three weeks on account of outbreaks of this disease.

	From	To	
St. Mark's School	... 25-6-20 ...	9-7-20 ...	Measles.
Hollinshead Street School	... 21-5-20 ...	7-6-20 ...	„
St. George's Infants	... „ ...	„ ...	„
Parochial Infants	... „ ...	„ ...	„
Duke Street Infants	... „ ...	„ ...	„
Hollinshead Street Infants	... 19-3-20 ...	12-4-20 ...	Infectious Diseases.
St. Mary's Infants	... „ ...	„ ...	„

Of the remaining Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Erysipelas occasioned 17 with 1 death, Pneumonia (all forms) 47 with 17 deaths in males and 17 in females, Puerperal Fever 2 with 1 death, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 3.

The non Notifiable Infectious Diseases have not been very prevalent during the year, small outbreaks of Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps have been brought to my notice from time to time by the Nurses and Teachers.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

No serious outbreak occurred during the year of this disease amongst Infants, and this disease was responsible for 16 Deaths in Infants under one year, 12 males, 4 females. This disease is more prevalent in hot summers, and 1920 was not a hot year. Flies are the great carriers and flies breed in manure heaps, a number of which are disappearing owing to motor traction taking the place of horses.

Another factor in the diminution of this disease is the visits of the Health Visitors, who give detailed instructions about cleanliness and storage of infants food.

Control of Infectious Disease.

Immediately a notification is received, the house is visited either by myself or your Inspector. If the case is going to the Isolation Hospital, the Authority is rung up and the case is sent for in their Ambulance ; the bedroom is then immediately fumigated, the bedding, clothes, etc., are sent to the Town's Yard, where they are disinfected under high pressure steam. The bedding and clothes are returned in a clean van.

Detailed enquiries are made in order to trace the source of infection, at the same time an inspection of the whole sanitary arrangements of the house is made, and disinfectants supplied.

If the case is not going to Hospital, I first make quite sure that complete isolation can be carried out at home without risk, and when free from infection the premises are fumigated and the clothes subjected to the same treatment as above.

Tuberculosis..

Fifty-two cases of this disease were notified to me during the year, of these 36 were of Phthisis Pulmonalis and 16 other forms of Tuberculosis, against 46 in 1919, of which 33 were Pulmonary and 13 other forms. These cases are transmitted weekly to the County Authorities who transmit them to the Chief Tuberculosis Officer of the Area, this officer has charge of all cases in the area and regularly transmits to me all movements of the cases, *i.e.*, when they are admitted to Sanatoria and when they are discharged ; he also sends me a detailed report upon the Sanitary condition of the house in which the patient resides.

The following is a list of occupations of the persons notified to me to be suffering from Tuberculosis :—

Firebeater	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	1
Millhand	...	...	6
Housekeeper	...	...	6
School Children	...	...	15
Toymaker	...	...	1
No Occupation	...	...	6
Not stated	...	...	5
Inspector (W. & M.)	...	...	1
Coachman	...	...	1
Shop Assistant	...	...	1
Domestic Servant	...	...	1
Dentist	...	...	1
Bleach Works Worker	...	...	3
Laundry Hand	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	1
Rubber Worker	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	52
			==

The total number of deaths from this disease (all forms) Pulmonary was responsible for 22, giving a Death Rate of 0·66 ; other Forms caused 4 deaths, giving a rate of 0·09.

The total number of persons who have received treatment in Sanatoria during the year is 14 ; it is to be regretted that in several instances patients who have been given the opportunity of residence in a Sanatoria and all arrangements made, have at the eleventh hour refused this form of treatment.

As soon as a death from Tuberculosis is notified to me disinfection of the premises is carried out as early as possible.

Disinfection.

During the year the following premises were disinfected :—

Hospital	...	...	9 times.
Private Houses	...	110	„
Schools	...	2	„

In each case Formalin and Sulphur were used.

The Apparatus used for Steam Disinfection is a Goddard Massey and Warner plant and is situated at the Town's Yard. The infected articles are brought in one van, and placed in at one end of the Disinfector and extracted from the other end in a separate room, being delivered in a clean fresh van.

The number of articles treated by the Steam Disinfector was 1,269 made up of wearing apparel, bedding, etc.

Bacteriological Examination.

During the year 109 investigations were made as follows :—

	Positive,	Negative.	Total.
Throat Swabs	36	56	92
Blood	2	4	6
Sputum	2	8	10
Pigs Ileum	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals	40	69	109

In 1919 sixty-five specimens were examined. I am glad to be able to report that the General Practitioners are availing themselves more and more of this method of positive diagnosis.

The method of Procedure is as follows :—The specimen to be examined is forwarded to the Laboratory by post, and within 24 hours of the receipt of the specimen a telegram is forwarded to the sender stating the result of examination. This is confirmed by letter by next post.

In the case of Diphtheria, it would be a good plan in every case if a negative result could be obtained before the patient is allowed to return to his or her occupation and especially in school children. This has been carried out in a number of cases.

Venereal Disease.

The whole of the arrangements for these diseases are carried out by the County Authorities and various centres for treatment opened. The whole scheme and full particulars have been sent to each Medical Practitioner in the area.

Propaganda work is being carried on and a poorly attended meeting was held in the Council Chamber in December, when the meeting was addressed by Miss Tipper, one of the County Organising Secretaries. A Committee was formed, and hopes to carry out at an early date a Propaganda Campaign, one of the suggested methods being the showing of a Morality Film at one of the Picture Theatres, preceded by short addresses.

I have no hesitation in stating that there is as much Venereal Disease in your Borough as in any town of equal size, and I am constantly being consulted as to where free treatment can be obtained.

5. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are nine Registered Midwives practising in your Borough, four of whom hold the necessary certificates, under the Midwives Act, 1902, the remaining five are registered owing to their having been in practice before the passing of the Act in 1902.

The inspection of these Midwives is under the County Authorities, and the County Medical Officer of Health is the Chief Inspector.

Ante-Natal Work.

Very little, if any, work of this nature has been carried out in your Borough, and in December I presented to you a Report upon this work. I do not think I can do better than include the chief headings in this report as it is to be considered again by you at an early date.

The main function of Maternity and Ante-Natal Work is to advise expectant Mothers in matters relating to their health, primarily in regard to conditions directly associated with pregnancy, but also as to general ailments which indirectly affect their physical welfare. The work is largely Educational and Preventive, and to insure the removal of factors adverse to the health of the expectant Mother and Infant, and to insure also that the confinement takes place under conditions favourable to the life and health of both Mother and Infant.

The scope of Ante-Natal Work should include :—

- (a) Consultations.
- (b) Home Visiting.
- (c) Educational Classes (Preparation for the Infant).
- (d) Dinners or Milk for Expectant Mothers.
- (e) Dental Treatment.
- (f) Arrangements for Venereal Diseases.
- (g) Complications of Pregnancy.

The most important of these clauses being a, b, c, f and g.

(a) Consultations.

These should be conducted by a Medical Officer, and could be held in the same premises in which the Post Natal Clinics are held, but on different days. There would, however, be much less scope for the voluntary helper at these consultations unless it is rendered by trained women or is limited to social inquiries and assistance. The staff required at these Consultations would be Medical Officer in charge, assisted by at least one competent Nurse-Midwife, or Health Visitor, if qualified (*i.e.*, holding the C.M.B. Certificate and training as Nurse). The premises where these consultations are held should comprise suitable rooms for waiting, dressing and consultations, with a couch for examination purposes; also adequate sanitary and washing facilities. Arrangements should also be made for the testing of urine, and careful records should be kept of previous, general and obstetric history. After the confinement attendance for advice in regard to ailments, arising from pregnancy or lactation, should also be encouraged.

(b) Home Visiting.

This is a valuable adjunct which should, if the patient has engaged a Midwife, and when practicable, be carried out by the Midwife herself. If performed by a Health Visitor **great tact** is essential, and great care must be taken to secure that this visiting is done with the knowledge and co-operation of the Doctor or Midwife.

(c) Educational Classes.

These should be held periodically at the Centre, and should include talks on the hygiene of pregnancy, mothercraft and the making of suitable clothes for the baby. These classes will appeal more strongly to the young mother.

(d) Dinners or Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Should be provided either at cost price, reduced or free, as the circumstances permit. One of the most efficient and important means of securing healthy pregnancy is by insuring adequate nutrition. The heavy claims made by the child **in utero** on the physique of the Mother are not always appreciated.

(e) Venereal Disease.

Arrangements should be made to send these cases to the nearest Venereal Disease Centre, and if any arrangements are made under this heading the Ministry of Health wish to be informed of such arrangements.

(f) Complications of Pregnancy.

The Ante-Natal Centre should, whenever practicable, be associated with a Maternity Hospital or Maternity Home. In your Borough no Maternity Hospital or Maternity Home is available, and I beg to submit for your consideration at the end of this report a rough scheme whereby these complicated cases could be dealt with.

Post Natal Work.

This solely depends for its success on the Home Visits made by the Health Visitors under the Notifications of Births Act. There is no similar machinery for securing the Clientele for Ante-Natal Work, and its success will depend largely on the co-operation of the Medical Practitioners and the Midwives practising in the Borough.

Patients of Medical Practitioners.

An Expectant Mother who has engaged a Doctor for her confinement will, in the majority of cases, be able to afford to pay her own Medical Attendant for advice and treatment if needed during pregnancy, but it is hoped that the Doctors would encourage their poorer patients to attend the Ante-Natal Centre, sending them with their card. It must be very distinctly understood that if anything beyond hygienic advice is needed the Doctor would be informed, and no treatment would be undertaken under any circumstances except at the request of the Doctor in question.

Patients of Midwives.

For this class of Expectant Mothers the Ante-Natal Centre will prove of great value, Midwives must be encouraged to bring their patients for consultations. If encouraged they will soon learn to send their patients and to seek advice themselves in regard to cases where there has been difficulty previously. Midwives are bound to seek Medical advice in any case of difficulty (Rules 19 to 22 Central Midwives Board).

The following is a scheme for a small Maternity Hospital or Home :—

At Moss Cottage Municipal Nursery two of the first floor rooms, one the existing Night Nursery and the other room adjoining it, could be set apart and kept always ready for the reception of two cases of difficult labour. This would provide a labour room and lying-in ward. This would, of course, entail a qualified Nurse-Midwife being on the spot and a Medical Officer who could be available. The Nurse's time could be conveniently filled in by

helping at the Centres, by Home Visits, and also by helping with the children in Moss Cottage, if needed.

Post Natal Work.

This work for purposes of this report can be conveniently divided into 2 sections :—

1. Home Visiting.
2. Child Welfare Centres.

1. Home Visitation.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, Births should be notified to me within thirty-six hours of the birth by the father if he be resident in the house at the time of the birth, or by any person in attendance upon the mother at the time or within six hours after the birth. This is not always done and out of 794 Births Registered in your district in 1920, 111 cases failed to notify me under this Act. When these Notifications are received by me they are transferred to the Births Register and passed on to the Health Visitors who (as soon as the lying-in period has passed) make their first visit and enter up the full particulars on to the Birth Card ; these visits are followed up by other visits at varying periods according to circumstances.

The following is a summary of the work done in this direction by your two Health Visitors during the year. :—

Month.	Nurse Walsh.	Nurse Griffiths.	Combined Totals.
January	248	262	510
February	276	205	481
March	368	346	714
April	245	280	525
May	290	300	590
June	271	267	538
July	161*	332	493
August	337	137*	474
September	247	315	562
October	331	397	728
November	313	374	687
December	341	256	597
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3428	3471	6899
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

*Holidays.

Nurse Walsh's total of 3,428 is made up as follows:—
Birth or first visits 398, Re-visits 2,716, Special visits 54, No
access 260.

Nurse Griffith's total of 3,471 is as follows:—Birth visits
408, Re-visits 2,605, Special visits 120, No access 338.

Of these visits 3,522 were to infants under one year, and
2,779 to children over one year and under five years.

A Special Visit is made by the Health Visitors in each
case of Still Birth notified to me, and a special report is made upon
the case; they also visit in cases of death of the infant for whatever
the cause.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were three cases during the year, two of which were regularly visited by your Health Visitors, the remaining case was nursed in the Poor Law Institution.

Puerperal Fever.

There were two cases of this disease notified to me during the year, both cases were treated in Hospital and one case was fatal.

In addition to home visits and reports upon the baby, the Health Visitors report to me any insanitary circumstance they may come across during their work; this part of their work I consider very valuable.

2. Child Welfare Centres.

The Child Welfare Centres (Eaves Lane and St. George's Street) have been opened weekly, except during the holidays. Eaves Lane Centre is held on Wednesday afternoons, and St. George's Street on Thursday afternoons. Both the Health Visitors are in attendance at each Centre. I attend as frequently as I possibly can and give advice upon any ailment. Tea is provided for the mothers. The babies are weighed and their weights recorded, one record is kept at the Centre and the other the mother keeps. The Health Visitors give advice as to suitability of the infants clothes, and paper patterns are cut out. I hope to be able to arrange during the coming year for simple talks to the Mothers upon varying subjects connected with Mothercraft, etc. Glaxo, Virol, Wool and suitable materials are sold at both Centres.

The following table shows the number of Meetings held and the number of attendances at each, showing a considerable increase over the previous year :—

CENTRE.	Meetings held.	Number of Babies Weighed.	Number of Attendances.	Glaxo Sold, lbs.	Viol Sold, $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Wool Sold, lbs.	Materials Sold, yards.
St. George's St.	46 (1919-47)	997	1105 (1919-928)	653	241	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Eaves Lane.....	46 (1919-47)	1209	1331 (1919-855)	768	413	36	32

Although the Centres are becoming more and more popular, and I would and do welcome babies and mothers of all classes, I should be pleased if the mothers of the poorer classes would bring their babies for advice and to be weighed in more and more increasing numbers.

With the exception of the Ladies Committee, there are no Voluntary Societies helping in the work at the Baby Centres. Some of the Members of this Committee are also Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council.

Miss M. Hibbert presides over the St. George's Street Centre and Mrs. Threlfall at Eaves Lane. Mrs. Triffit conducts the sewing section at Eaves Lane. The thanks of the town are due to these and the other ladies who have helped with the teas, etc.

During the summer each Centre held a Picnic, the Mothers contributing the whole cost by weekly subscription. One party went to Blackpool and the other to Rufford and Southport. Both were well patronised, the journey being made in each case by Motor Charabanc.

Moss Cottage Municipal Nursery.

This Nursery, situated in Eaves Lane in the East Ward, is splendidly equipped for the reception of children. It was opened

in November, 1919. Briefly, it consists of the following:—On the ground floor, Reception Room, where the children's clothes are changed; Children's Bathroom, two baths with hot and cold water laid on; Lavatory, with two small wash-down water closets; Day Nursery, equipped with chairs, tables, sleeping cots, etc. A second Day Nursery is provided for the accommodation of resident children, Staff Dining Room, Kitchen, Larder, Scullery, etc. Ample accommodation is provided for perambulators to be left in the one time Garage; a good wash-house is attached. On the first floor is a large, light, airy Night Nursery for residents; also an Isolation Ward to be used in case of infectious disease. The Staff bedrooms are on this floor, also their bathroom.

There is also a large Garden where the children can rest and play.

The whole is centrally heated and can be kept at a uniform temperature.

There is accommodation for 30 Children, and the Staff consists of Matron, two Probationer Nurses, Cook Housemaid and Charwoman.

The total number of children received in the Nursery during the year are as follows:—

Residents	...	...	155
Daily Children	...	...	183

The scale of charges have been revised and are as follows:—Resident children, 15/- per week; Daily children, 10/- per week.

The total amount taken during the year was £263.

Owing to the industrial unrest, depressed trade, and other factors which have occurred since the opening, the Nursery has not been used to the extent one could wish. With a revival of trade I am certain it will be taken advantage of to the fullest extent by those for whom it has been opened.

The Nursery is opened at 6-30 a.m. and closed at 6 p.m.

No sickness of note has occurred during the year, two cases of Measles and one case of Bronchitis are all I have to record.

I append a week's diet sheet compiled by the Matron and myself.

Children's Diet Sheet.

Hours of Meals :—Breakfast, 8-0 a.m.

Dinner, 11-0 a.m.

Tea, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge.

Dinner—Gravy, Breadcrumbs, Milk Pudding.

Tea—Bread, Jam and Milk.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Milk.

Dinner—Potatoes, Gravy and Milk Pudding.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Milk.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Prepared Barley.

Dinner—Broth, Milk Pudding.

Tea—Bread and Dripping, Milk.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Porridge.

Dinner—Gravy and Bread, Milk Pudding.

Tea—Bread and Butter and Cake, Milk.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and Milk.

Dinner—Fish and Potatoes, with Milk or Eggs, Milk
Pudding.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Milk.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Prepared Barley.

Dinner—Broth and Bread, Milk Pudding.

For Milk Puddings, Flake Rice, Semolina or Sago.

Primrose Cottage.

This was run as a Voluntary Nursery, and your Council took the same over for a three months' experiment, but you decided not to continue with it longer. Mrs. Armitage, who financed the Nursery, left the Borough about the middle of the year, and the Nursery was closed.

Municipal Milk Supply.

This Milk Supply has been established to provide Nursing Mothers and Infants. The milk is supplied from your own Farm at Common Bank, and is delivered at the houses by your Corporation, either Free or at a reduced cost, or full cost, according to the circumstances of the case. A scale of income having been drawn up and adopted. The milk at present is delivered in the usual milk churns. At an early date it is proposed to construct a Dairy at the Town's Yard, whereby the milk may be bottled and thereby delivered in a much more cleanly way (at the time of writing the work is actually in hand, and in my report of next year I hope to have a satisfactory statement to make upon this heading).

6. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Staff consists of the following :—

Medical Officer of Health.

One Sanitary Inspector.

One Clerk (who, having obtained his certificate, has been acting as Temporary Assistant Inspector).

One whole time Male Clerk at Sanitary Office.

One part time Female Clerk at the M.O.H's. Office.

Borough Surveyor,

and a large staff of men employed in Scavenging and at the Destructor Works, etc.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

This is provided for by the Joint Hospital Board. The districts served by it are Chorley Borough, the Urban Districts of Leyland and Adlington, and the Rural District of Chorley. All these areas are joint contributors and are joint users.

The Hospital is situated at Heath Charnock, in the Chorley Rural District Area, about three miles from the centre of your Borough. It is built upon high ground, and consists of two Wards of eight beds each, two Wards of six beds each, and four Wards of two beds each, making a total of 36 beds ; each bed having at least 2,000 cubic feet space.

There is also an administrative block, a disinfecting block, and block with steam disinfecter, engine house, boiler house, laundry and stables. Attached to the Hospital is a small Sewage Disposal Works.

The following number of infectious cases were treated in the Hospital during 1920 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	97
Diphtheria	...	...	40
Enteric Fever	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	2
Observation	...	...	1

Total	...	...	<u>143</u>

Of these cases your Borough contributed the following :—
Scarlet Fever, 32 ; Diphtheria, 24 ; Enteric Fever, 2 ; Erysipelas, 2 ; Observation, 1.

There were four Deaths in the Hospital during the year, two of which were of residents from your Borough, one occasioned by Diphtheria and the other by Erysipelas.

Adjoining the Isolation Hospital, but quite separate, is a Sanatorium, administered by the Lancashire County Council, containing 30 beds.

Both the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium are supervised by the same Medical Officer and Matron, but the Nursing staffs are kept quite separate.

The Patients are removed from their homes to the Fever Hospital by a Horse Ambulance kept at the Hospital. A Motor Ambulance has been ordered, but is not yet delivered.

Small Pox.

No provision is made for Small Pox by the Joint Hospital Board, and your Authority have made arrangements for six beds to be at your disposal in case of need at Finnington, the Borough of Blackburn's Small Pox Hospital.

The Local Acts in force in your Borough are as follows :—

- Chorley Improvement Act, 1853.
- Chorley Improvement Act, 1871.
- Several Provisional Orders Amending the above Acts.
- Public Health Act, 1907—in part.

Bye-laws have also been made to deal with the following :—

- Prevention of Nuisance arising from Snow, etc.
- Prevention of Nuisance arising from keeping of
Animals.
- Paving of Yards and open spaces.
- Regulations in respect to Dairies and Cowsheds.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Slaughter Houses.
- Markets.
- Recreation Grounds.
- Secondary Means of Access to Houses.
- Fresh and Waste Water Closets.
- Telegraph Wires.
- Betting in Streets.
- Music and Singing in Streets.
- New Streets and Buildings.

Bacteriological Examinations are conducted by the Clinical Research Association, and are more fully described under Infectious Diseases.

Chemical Analysis are made by the County Analyst.

Office Accommodation.

This, at present, is of a very limited and cramped character, and I hope before long more satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby I shall be able to have separate office for myself, where I can hold interviews and where the typewriter will not be continually clicking in my ears.

7. HOUSING.

There are 7,130 houses in your Borough, in 1919 there were 7,118. Twelve new houses were built during the year by private enterprise, as against one in 1919.

Your Borough is suffering from a severe shortage of houses, and many houses are housing two families, producing unavoidable overcrowding. Building is, however, now going ahead, and I hope before another year has passed to be able to report to you that at least a portion of this overcrowding has been abated.

In a Housing survey submitted to the Ministry of Health in October, 1919, it was then estimated that 600 new houses would be required.

Under the Housing schemes two lay-outs have been submitted to the Ministry—one on Preston Road Site for 53 houses, this has been approved and the work is well in hand, 33 houses having been commenced. The Pilling Lane lay-out is for 242 houses, the work on this site has not yet been commenced.

Causes of Overcrowding

At the moment are embraced by the following :—

1. The practical impossibility of obtaining any houses for occupation.
2. The number of marriages which have taken place in the last six or seven years.
3. Parents and married children and their families having to occupy the same house.

Your Council have taken no measure to deal with overcrowding during the year.

This overcrowding will eventually right itself when new houses are ready in more and more increasing numbers.

No general survey has again been made, but, in 1919, it was found that in 85 houses, with a population of 868, there were 153 persons in excess of two to each room (excluding scullery, but including kitchen and other rooms not used as bedrooms).

In 43 houses	there was	1 person	in excess.
„ 24	„	„	were 2 persons in excess.
„ 11	„	„	„ 3 „
„ 6	„	„	„ 4 „
„ 1	„	„	„ 5 „

When bedrooms only were considered, and two persons for each bedroom, 1,399 houses with 9,809 persons in excess. (The foregoing figures are taken from Medical Officer of Health's Report, 1919.)

Fitness of Houses.

The houses are generally brick built, with slated or tiled roofs, in rows, with back yards and passages, two stories high, giving the following accommodation:—Parlour, kitchen, scullery, two or three bedrooms, water closet, with gas and water laid on. A great many of these houses require redecorating inside and painting outside, practically none of this class of work having been done for several years owing to shortage of labour and materials.

Under the Public Health Acts, 856 Informal notices and seven Statutory notices were served on the owners. The total number of visits made were 2,889. The greater portion of the nuisances have been satisfactorily abated.

In regard to unhealthy areas and unfit houses, I presented a Report to you in August, a copy of which is appended to this Report.

Your Council have promised to go into the whole matter, and the Housing and Town Planning Committee are making arrangements to visit the properties at an early date.

Copy of Report presented to the Housing and Town Planning Committee, August, 1920 :—

For some considerable time the entire energies of your Committee have been nearly completely concerned with new houses, however, I am desired by the Ministry of Health to draw your attention to the unfit houses and unhealthy areas in your Borough.

In October of last year a survey was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health upon these houses, and now the Ministry wish to draw your attention to this survey, and would be glad to know what your intentions are in the matter. A point I would like to emphasise very strongly is that the Ministry are not pressing for the immediate improvement and carrying out of the work of these unhealthy areas, but wish for you to prepare and to have ready a scheme, so that when the time is ripe, meaning when you have some new houses ready for occupation, you will be able at once to proceed with the demolition and improvement in these areas without any further delay.

It will not be necessary for detailed schemes to be submitted to the Ministry, except in the case where the proposals involve the borrowing of money. The Ministry lay down very definite rules as to the order in which measures should be undertaken, and I will endeavour to keep to this order in this short Report. These are as follows :—

- (a) Making houses fit.
- (b) Houses so unfit that they should be demolished.
- (c) Improvement of unhealthy areas.
- (d) Clearance of unhealthy areas.

Under the first heading, the first problem to be tackled will be that of the houses which are in a bad condition, but which can be made reasonably fit without disturbing the tenants. The Ministry point out that under this heading reasonable consideration should be shown to owners, both as to time within which, and the manner in which the necessary works are to be carried out, having regard to present conditions as regards shortage of labour and materials. It may be opportune here to mention a few of the commoner defects found under this heading :—

Bad paving to yards.

Defective roofs (causing dampness).

Defective walls, inside and out (causing dampness).

Defective ceilings (sometimes unsafe).

Defective floors.

Defective windows and doors.

Insufficient storage for food.

Broken grates, etc.

Defective drains to water closets.

Some of the minor defects may not cause more than mere inconvenience to the tenants, but should nevertheless be put in order, as an accumulation of these small defects may become serious, and whereas, in the first instance, shillings may put the defect right, if allowed to go on it may take pounds.

Section B. Houses so unfit that they should be demolished.

Under this heading it will be necessary for you to proceed with extreme caution until some of your new houses are ready for occupation. The utmost should be done to bring these houses, as far as is possible, up to a reasonable standard of fitness for the present, and a much lower standard must be accepted under present conditions than would otherwise be the case. This, of course, must only be treated as a purely temporary measure, and would only be

accepted by you until such time as their demolition can be undertaken with general advantage. Here it would seem a little unreasonable to ask for the putting in a reasonable state of repair houses which are to be demolished at some early date, but the sooner the new houses are made ready the less will be required in this direction.

Section C. The improvement of unhealthy areas.

Here again the problem is a large one and cannot be undertaken without serious consideration, and no part of it can be commenced until your new houses are ready, but a scheme could be prepared where portions of these areas could be demolished, and so improve the ventilation, lighting, etc., of these houses which are left. The Standish Street area would lend itself quite well to this method of treatment.

Section D. Clearance of unhealthy areas.

This portion of the Ministry's recommendations you will be unable to proceed with at present except on paper, because of the displacement of such a large number of families for which at present you have no houses in which to place them. However, I am to ask you that you will lose no time in preparing a scheme which you can immediately put in operation when the time is ripe.

In a further Report to you I hope to deal with the general policy to be adopted, but it may be opportune to mention that you will find it advisable before causing any formal notices to be served under the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, to give the owner an informal indication of any work which is considered necessary, and to give (if the work is extensive) a period of time in which to carry the same into effect. The owner may also be helped financially by you by a loan for enlargement, reconstruction, or improvement, but not for maintenance repairs. This loan, reasonably secured, may be repaid by instalments within a period well within the time for which the repairs will last.

The Water supply and Refuse disposal have been already dealt with in an earlier portion of this Report. Closet accommodation is somewhat deficient still, there being about 200 houses which have not a separate closet.

The Bye-Laws have been related earlier in the Report. They are generally sufficient and work well. Your Council will no doubt be soon drafting new Bye-Laws in relation to new streets and new houses now in the course of erection, in order to comply with the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

No definite action in regard to Unhealthy Areas has been undertaken during the year.

8. APPENDICES.

Number of houses—

Inspected	60
Considered more or less unfit for habitation ...	54
Recommended to Council for Closure	0
Closing Orders made	0
In which defects were remedied without the issuing of Closing Order	0
Demolished	0
Informal Notices served	0
Statutory Notices served	54
Insufficiently ventilated	4
In dirty condition	30

In which kitchens were defectively flagged	...	11
In which bedroom floors were defective	...	1
In which roofs were defective	...	16
In which were defects causing dampness	...	19
Where closet accommodation was defective	...	6
In which other defects were found	...	22

Six houses were in an absolutely satisfactory condition.

Repairs to 47 houses, outstanding from the 1919 Inspections, were completed during the year.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 to 1919.

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected during 1920, under Sec. 17 of 1909 Act, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-houses are unfit for human habitation	...	60
Number of Dwelling Houses inspected which are considered unfit for human habitation	...	Nil.
Number of representations with view to Closing Orders	...	Nil.
Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied	...	47
Number of Dwelling Houses put in a fit state after making Closing Order	...	Nil.
Number of Dwelling Houses demolished	...	Nil.

General character of defects found to exist—

Defective roofs. Defective eaves and downspouts.
Defective kitchen flagging and in dirty condition.

Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for purposes of the Housing Acts other than those inspected above ... Nil.

(These are not to include Inspections *re* Nuisances)

Number of Houses built by private enterprise ... 12

The following Improvements were made or Nuisances abated during 1920, exclusive of Nuisances taken under the Housing and Town Planning Act :—

Stoppages of fresh water closets removed	...	633
Stoppages of waste water closets removed	...	528
Stoppages of yard drains removed	...	933
Defective fresh water closets repaired	...	486
Defective waste water closets repaired	...	96
Defective yard drains repaired	...	52
Dirty houses whitewashed, etc.	...	9
Dirty yards and passages cleaned	...	9
Defective water supply improved	...	18
Defective eaves and downspouts repaired	...	19
Defective slop-pipes repaired	...	26
Defective roofs repaired	...	12
Defective ventilation improved	...	7
Insufficient closet accommodation improved	...	3
Insufficient ash-bin accommodation improved	...	21
Improper keeping of fowls and pigs removed	...	7
Offensive accumulations removed	...	6
Manure receptacles provided	...	1
Other nuisances abated	...	34

2900

General Survey.

Speaking generally, I am quite satisfied that the Health of your Borough has been good during the whole of 1920, no serious epidemic has occurred. I shall be glad when extra assistance is provided to enable me to get more systematic and routine inspections made, and to be able to present to you a fuller and more detailed Report (in part) in the coming year.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Members,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. Huddelstone

TABLE I.

RAINFALL, 1920.

Month.	Inches.
January	4'01
February	3'08
March	3'78
April	4'68
May	5'40
June	2'71
July	5'36
August	2'32
September	2'54
October	1'37
November	1'61
December	2'83
Total	39'69

Taken at Common Bank Sewage Works,

F. HINDLE,

Manager.

TABLE II.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1920, for the Borough of Chorley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces..

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6	2	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	79	9	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...
Total	85	11	Nil.

Table II. continued—2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	...	...
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	...	...
unsuitable or defective	6	6	...	...
not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	1	1	...	...
Other offences	1	1	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report)				
Total	11	11	Nil.	Nil.

Table II. Continued.—3. Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
	Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.	
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	4	...	4	...	...
Total	4	...	4	...	...

Table II. Continued.—4. Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses ...	35
Dressmakers ...	27
Cloggers and Shoemakers ...	17
Tailors ...	9
Miscellaneous Workshops ...	77
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	165

5. Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts (s.133, 1901) ...	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) ...	9
Other ...	9
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year ...	3

April 30th, 1921.

H. E. MIDDLEBROOKE, Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE III.
Infectious Diseases. Ages and Wards.

	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.						
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	North Ward.	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Workhouse Residents.	Workhouse not Chorley Residents.	Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria	44	...	7	30	5	2	...	...	5	8	16	15	...	...	24
Scarlet Fever	38	...	4	27	5	2	...	...	1	12	12	13	...	...	34
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas	17	1	...	3	6	3	3	1	9	1	4	2	1	...	2
Pneumonia	47	3	6	3	11	16	5	3	9	10	16	12	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total	153	7	17	64	28	25	8	4	24	33	49	45	1	1	62

TABLE IV.
Birth Rate, Death Rates (Comparative) for Year 1920.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.							
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.
England and Wales	25·4	12·4	0·01	0·00	0·19	0·04	0·15	0·28	0·48
96 Great Towns— Population exceeding 50,000 including London	26·2	12·5	0·01	0·00	0·22	0·04	0·16	0·31	0·43
148 Smaller Towns— Population 20,000 to 50,000 ...	24·9	11·3	0·02	0·00	0·19	0·03	0·14	0·27	0·38
Chorley ...	24·1	12·2	0·00	0·00	0·15	0·00	0·09	0·54	0·18

TABLE V.
Tuberculosis. Ages and Wards.

	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Removed to Sanatorium
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	36	...	2	9	6	14	5	...	11	7	7	11	10
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	16	1	1	5	1	6	2	...	...	5	2	9	...
Total	52	1	3	14	7	20	7	...	11	12	9	20	10

TABLE VI.
Vital Statistics, 1894 to 1920.

Year.	Estimated Population to Middle of Year.	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
1894	24,700	847	34'33	504	20'40
1895	25,200	882	35'00	600	23'81
1896	25,700	829	32'26	582	22'64
1897	26,000	779	29'96	545	20'96
1898	26,300	799	30'38	486	18'48
1899	26,500	788	29'77	577	21'77
1900	26,740	719	26'88	577	21'57
1901	27,000	759	28'11	485	18'05
1902	27,500	790	28'72	462	16'80
1903	28,000	825	29'46	464	16'57
1904	28,500	782	27'44	455	15'96
1905	...	...	...	...	...
1906	28,650	791	27'61	482	16'82
1907	29,000	765	26'38	494	17'03
1908	29,300	829	28'30	468	15'97
1909	29,700	796	26'80	501	16'87
1910	30,030	781	26'01	427	14'22
1911	30,400	714	23'45	501	16'48
1912	30,700	696	22'64	501	16'32
1913	31,100	738	23'73	455	14'63
1914	31,500	756	24'00	477	15'14
1915	28,930	704	22'35	473	16'35
1916	30,672	565	18'4	445	15'8
1917	30,463	506	16'6	362	13'2
1918	34,404	452	13'1	568	18'5
1919	32,912	532	16'1	409	12'9
1920	32,853	794	24'1	403	12'2

TABLE VII. Causes of Death in Age Groups and Wards.

CAUSES.	At all Ages	AGE GROUPS.								WARDS.			
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	North	South	East	West
Measles ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Whooping Cough ...	13	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	4
Diphtheria ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Influenza ...	18	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	3	3	3	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	22	...	...	...	2	6	9	5	...	4	3	6	9
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	4	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Cancer ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	7	6	10	5
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	37	...	...	...	...	7	11	8	...	...	1	8	...
Bronchitis ...	32	6	...	1	1	2	2	5	17	5	8	9	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	34	13	1	2	1	1	5	5	6	3	9	10	12
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	16	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	6
Appendicitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	2	3	2
Nephritis ...	13	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congenital Debility...	36	34	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	12	10
Violence (apart from suicide)	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3
Other Defined Diseases ...	111	18	1	3	3	13	29	29	44	15	18	40	38
Diseases Ill-defined...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	...	2	6	3	1
Total ...	403	99	13	9	15	23	55	83	106	62	86	130	125

TABLE VIII.
Ages and Causes of Infantile Deaths, 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1	1 and under	2 and under	3 and under	4 weeks	Total deaths	1 and under	3 and under	6 and under	9 and under	12 months	Total deaths
	week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	1 month	1 and under	3 and under	6 and under	9 and under	12 months	1 year	
Marasmus ...	3	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	1	1	14	
Convulsions ...	2	1	1	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	8
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	6
Malnutrition ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	4	13
Atelectasis ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Melaena Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septicaemia ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	2	...	2	5	4	2	1	1	14
Premature Birth ...	6	3	3	2	14	2	...	1	1	...	18	
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Suffocation (want of attention at birth) ...	1	1	1	
Other Diseases	1	3	4	
Total ...	18	5	8	5	36	20	19	12	12	12	99	

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Maria Anna Crispina de Turin 1680

JULIUS VIII

Borough of Chorley.
EDUCATION AUTHORITY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer for the
Year 1920.

Borough of Chorley
EDUCATION AUTHORITY



ANNUAL REPORT

School Medical Officer for the
Year 1950

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR J. FEARNHEAD, J.P.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN H. W. HITCHEN, C C.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN L. WILSON, C.C.

Members :

ALDERMAN A. JOLLY,	COUNCILLOR T. HEALD,
„ J. W. STONE, J.P.	„ J. KARFOOT, J.P.
COUNCILLOR E. ASHTON,	„ DR. J. LEA,
„ J. G. ASHTON,	„ M. J. REAPE,
„ F. J. FREWIN,	„ E. SANDHAM,
„ A. GILLETT,	„ F. H. WORSFOLD.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. NORRIS,	MISS SPENCER,
REV. CANON W. C. ALLEN, M.A.	VERY REV. DEAN CRANK,
REV. W. KELLY,	MR. L. CLARKSON,
MR. C. de C. CUFF,	MR. J. HAWORTH,
	MR. F. SLADE, C.C.

Secretary of Education :

R. L. ROBY.

2. CO-ORDINATION.

(a) As your School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health there is complete co-ordination between the School Medical Service and the Infant and Child Welfare Work carried on in your Borough. The School Nurses report any matter which comes to their notice, but which concerns directly the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the Health Visitors report in a like manner any case or cases which come to their notice, but which directly affects the School Medical Service.

(b) There are no Nursery Schools available in your Borough.

(c) The care of debilitated children under school age is carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

3. SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(a) School Hygiene.

There are twelve Public Elementary Schools in your Borough ; of these Duke Street Council School, Weldbank and St. Joseph's are new schools, and thoroughly up to date.

Duke Street Council School, however, in my opinion, should have careful attention given at an early date to the floors, which are made of concrete with granolithic finish. These floors, during the wet season, are constantly damp and become slimy, and are a source of danger to the health of both scholars and teachers. This could be remedied by replacing the present floor with wood blocks, which would also tend to make the school quieter, as quite 70% of the scholars wear clogs, making a great noise and clatter on the concrete floor.

St. Mark's and All Saints Schools are fairly modern schools and call for no comment.

The remainder of the schools are old buildings, and their standards of fitness varies very much, but none of them come up to present day standards. In these older schools, very frequently the lighting arrangements are faulty; Ventilation on the whole is good; also the Heating arrangements. The Sanitary arrangements are in keeping with the schools, the closets being of the older types, for the most part they are kept fairly clean. The desks are mostly of the long type. The water supply for washing and drinking is from the Liverpool Corporation Mains and is excellent in quality. The towels used by the scholars should be changed much more frequently, and more should be supplied. Cloak Room accommodation in these older schools is very poor and insufficient, and there is no means of drying the scholars boots and clothes in damp weather. Separate rooms should be set apart for the teachers, in many of these older schools there is no teachers room at all.

The cleanliness of these older schools leaves much to be desired. I would suggest the more frequent scrubbing of the floors, more frequent cleaning of the windows, and thorough dusting at least daily. A great many of these schools are used in the day time as Elementary Schools and at night as Night Schools, or are used for entertainments, meetings, etc., thus not giving the small cleaning staff sufficient time for thorough cleansing. I would suggest that larger staffs be employed for this purpose.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The same age groups have been examined as in previous years, *i.e.* :—

No. 1 Group.	No. 2 Group.	No. 3 Group.
Infants.	Intermediates.	Leavers.
Ages 3—5.	Age 8.	Ages 12 and 13..

The general routine is as follows :—The Parents of the children due to be examined are notified by the Head Teacher that their child is to be examined and requesting their presence at the examination. At the examination the children are weighed, height measured and a general Medical Examination made and in the case of Nos. 2 and 3 groups, hearing and eyesight tested.

All defects found are reported to the parent at the time of the examination (if present). Later an official notice is also sent to the parent informing them of the defect or defects. The totals of these examinations are shown in groups in Table 1.

The children with defects are again seen by me at a later date at the School Clinic when again the parents are asked to be present, here a more careful examination can be made and necessary treatment advised. Monday afternoons are given up to this work.

Under the Heading of Routine Medical Inspections I have examined during the year 456 Infants, 491 Intermediates, and 579 Leavers, making a grand total of 1,526.

The whole of these Routine Inspections are held upon the School premises, mostly in a class-room, this considerably upsets the routine of the School work, a class having to be moved out of the class-room and either be amalgamated with another class or two classes taken in one room. Also, I do not think it is a good plan for all the children to be examined and their parents to be present at the time of Medical examination, a separate room should be provided or at least a portion of the room should be screened off where the examination can be conducted privately. To my mind a much better plan would be for the Children to be marched down to the School Clinic in charge of a teacher, where a more careful private examination could be made under more ideal conditions for the scholar and the Medical Officer, the School Clinic being much quieter than the schools. This arrangement would not disturb the school routine.

The usual practice has been to visit a school and examine one group then pass on to another school, this I have altered, when I now visit a School I take all the Groups and finish the school, thus avoiding continual moving of the Scales, etc. Under this arrangement I shall visit each School once in each half-year.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Review of the facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.

(a) Uncleanliness.

At the Routine Inspections, 114 cases of uncleanliness of heads (*Pediculosis Capitis*) were found and 11 cases of uncleanliness of body. In addition to the examination at Routine Inspections the school Nurses visit each school at regular intervals, and report to me all cases coming under this heading. I regret to say there is too large a percentage of this uncleanliness, and more time will be given up to it during the coming year. In exceptionally bad cases I exclude the child from school till cured. The matter is then taken up by the School Attendance Officer and if necessary the parents are brought before your Committee. No prosecution has been taken out during the year.

Below is a summary of the Nurses' work in this direction :—

Nurse Leigh	...	21	Inspections at the Schools.
„ Taylor	...	9	„ „
		—	
Total	...	30	
		—	

(b) Minor Ailments.

Very few minor ailments are discovered in Routine Medical Inspections, except those enumerated later and these when found are referred to their own Doctors for treatment or treated at the School Clinic.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.

An ever increasing number of school children suffer from these complaints, during the year 188 cases of enlarged Tonsils were found at Inspections, 14 cases of Adenoids alone. I shall deal with the methods adopted for treatment in a later portion of this report.

(d) Tuberculosis.

Eight cases of definite Tuberculosis were found during the year and were made up as follows :—Two Pulmonary, Two Tubercular Hips and four other forms. All these cases were referred to the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer at the Tuberculosis Dispensary for confirmation of diagnosis and treatment, and are kept under observation by the School Nurses.

(e) Skin Diseases.

Thirty-four cases were discovered of these diseases made up as follows :—Ringworm eight, Scabies four, Impetigo one, other skin diseases 21.

(f) External Eye Disease.

Fifty-seven cases of External Eye Disease were found at the Inspections, fifty-three cases were of Blepharitis, one of Keratitis and three of other conditions.

(g) Vision.

One hundred and seventy-eight cases of defective vision were found, these cases include defective vision in right or left eye

only or in both eyes. Also there were eighty-seven cases of Strabismus which can be conveniently placed under this heading, one or two cases were so bad under this heading as to demand operative treatment.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.

Defective hearing was discovered in forty-eight cases, this was due to wax in a great number of these cases. Otitis Media was found in ten cases.

(i) Dental Defects.

A very large number of children were found to be suffering from Dental Defects, and I have passed a good number on to the School Dentist for treatment. For recording I use the following system :—

Good if all teeth are sound.

Fair if one to four require attention.

Bad if more than four require attention.

6 INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There has been no very serious outbreak of infectious disease during 1920, the following Schools were closed during the year for the reasons stated :—

	From	To	
St. Mark's School	... 25-6-20.	9-7-20	... Measles.
Hollinshead Street School	... 21-5-20.	7-6-20	... ..
St. George's Infants	... ..	..	..
Parochial Infants	... ..	..	..
Duke Street Infants	... ..	..	..
Hollinshead Street Infants	... 19-3-20, 12-4-20	...	Infectious Diseases.
St. Mary's Infants	... ..	..	..

The Head Teachers report to me on a special form provided for them, any cases of absence from School on account of Infectious Disease, the School Nurses then visit the home of the child and report any serious case to me and give instructions to the parents.

The following is a list of the Schools and number of Infectious (or suspected cases) reported to me :—

School.	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Ringworm	Measles	Chicken Pox	Scarlet Fever	Influenza	Diphtheria	Impetigo	Tonsillitis	Phthisis	Total Cases
Parish	B 7	G 8	B 2	G 1	B 3	G 1	B 2	G 1	B 1	G 1	B 1	115
St. George's	24	19	2	19	3	1	1	1	1			102
St. Peter's	5	4		36	6	3	2	1	1			87
St. James's	13	11		9	4	4	6	2		1		63
All Saints'	7	4		20		1	1	1	1		2	64
St. Mark's	2	2	1	28		2	1					26
St. Mary's	2	6		12			1					140
Sacred Heart	12	35	4	26		1	5	1	1			59
Weldbank	3	7		20		2	2	1				75
Hollinshead Street	4	8	1	16	1	2	4	3			2	150
Council	14	17	11	27	12	1	3	3	2			74
St. Joseph's	4	2	1	5	13	1	1					24

In quite a number of cases upon the Nurse calling, the child is found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the form.

7. FOLLOWING UP.

This work is carried on by the School Nurses. All defects found at Inspections are visited either at their homes or at School. The Nurses instruct the Parents in the necessity for having the defect remedied and succeed in the majority of cases in getting the Parents to take the child to their own doctor or to come to the Inspection Clinic.

Below is a summary of work done by the Nurses in following up during the year. This part of the School Nurses duties is very important, and has a very material bearing upon the number of defects remedied.

Nurses summary of following up cases :—

Nurse Leigh	...	1,034	Visits.
„ Taylor	...	1,242	„
„ Holmes	...	123	„
		<hr/>	
		2,399	
		<hr/>	

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Including a review of the methods employed for the treatment of defects and the results of same.

(a) Minor Ailments.

Table four shows the number of children treated at the School Clinic under your own scheme for this work. I attend the Clinic each morning and see all new cases and recommend treat-

ment, and this is carried out by the School Nurses. The Nurses take the Clinic each alternate week. The great bulk of these children are sent to the Clinic by Head Teachers, Parents and in many cases by the Medical Practitioner.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.

When a child is found at the Medical Inspection to be suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, a notice is sent by me to the Parent informing them of the defect and also enclosing a sealed note to "The Doctor." The note to the parent asks the parent to take the child to their usual medical attendant with the enclosed note for the Doctor. These cases are all reviewed again by me at expiration of about three or four weeks and are constantly followed up by the Nurses.

Your Authority have made arrangements with the Chorley Hospital whereby these cases can be operated upon in the Hospital. The terms of the agreement are a payment of one guinea for each case operated upon and an annual subscription of Five Guineas (this latter subscription has been lately increased to Ten Guineas). Under this scheme forty-one cases received attention during the year and nineteen cases received operative treatment in their own homes, making a total of sixty cases for the year. This is a very small number considering that one hundred and seventy children were discovered to be suffering from these ailments. I hope to be able to show a considerable increase upon these numbers during the current year.

(c) Tuberculosis.

In the Routine Medical Inspections I found two children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and six children suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis. In each case I have advised the parents to take the child to the County Tuberculosis Officer who in each case sends me a detailed report on the child and the treatment he has advised. This has worked quite well during the year.

The other forms included two cases of Tubercular Hip and four cases of Glands of neck.

All these cases are kept under observation and are visited as occasion requires by the School Nurses.

(d) Skin Diseases.

Thirty-four cases of skin diseases were found at the Routine Inspections made up as follows :—eight Ringworm of Scalp, four Scabies, one Impetigo and twenty-one other diseases. The same routine is observed in these cases, the parents being advised to take the children to their own Medical Attendant, or failing this to bring or send them to the Treatment Clinic. Ringworm of the Scalp is a very troublesome disease to treat in School children. In every case the child is excluded from School. The length of time taken to cure this disease varies very considerably, some cases respond to treatment and are completely cured in eight to ten weeks, others take four to six months. This very considerably upsets the child's school career.

(e). External Eye Disease.

Fifty-four cases of these diseases were found at the Inspections. These cases are either treated by their own Doctor or treated by me at the Treatment Clinic. The majority of cases clear up very quickly especially if they attend regularly and carry out the directions given by myself or the family medical attendant.

(f) Vision.

Before any case of Defective Vision found at the Routine Inspections is allowed to be examined by the School Occulist (Dr. Sykes) the case is again examined by me at the School Clinic and it is found that quite a number of cases do not require treatment. The routine is as follows :—When a child is found to be suffering from Defective Vision the Parents are asked to sign a

form stating that they are willing to have the child's eyes examined and if necessary glasses prescribed and provided at an inclusive cost (or free if the parents are unable to afford the same). The child and parent are then advised of Dr. Sykes' next visit (approximately once a month), and after the examination the Optician supplies the glasses, if necessary.

Frequently I have visited Schools and found children not wearing their glasses, either having left them at home or keeping them in their pockets, so I have provided each head Teacher with a list of Scholars in the School for whom glasses have been prescribed and have asked their co-operation in seeing that the glasses are worn especially if advised for reading or sewing, etc. For operative treatment arrangements are in hand for this to be done at the Chorley Hospital. I hope to be able in my next report to give full particulars.

(g) Ear Disease and Hearing.

These diseases are again either treated by the family Medical Attendant or at the Clinic. Otorrhœa, a very persistent and damaging disease requires very careful and constant watching, or the child would become permanently deaf. Here again some cases clear up very quickly and others take months and months. The very persistent cases are referred by me to Dr. Sykes.

Deafness is treated at the Clinic and is mostly caused by wax and dirt in the ear passages. Operative treatment is being arranged for at the Chorley Hospital.

(h) Dental Defects.

The School Dentist visits a School and examines all the children in the age groups he is treating (at present ages 6, 7, 8, and 9), notices are then sent to the parents informing them of the condition of their child's teeth and asking them if they are willing

for the treatment to be carried out by the School Dentist. If the reply is in the affirmative, an appointment is made and the parent asked to accompany the child to the School Clinic. Your School Dentist now works three half-days a week (previously it was only two), Tuesday mornings, Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings.

(i) Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.

At present no arrangements are available for the treatment of the above; arrangements, however, are in hand and it is hoped to be able to come to a suitable and satisfactory arrangement for the treatment of these defects with the Manchester Children's Hospital. I hope to be able to give fuller particulars in my next report.

9. OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

(a) Playground Classes.

Playground classes are held in many of the Schools during the Summer months: these classes include organised games and are no doubt of the greatest benefit to the health of the young child.

(b) School Camps.

Only one was held during 1920, St. George's Boys' Department sending between thirty and forty boys to North Wales for seven days. This camp was thoroughly appreciated by all, the heights and weights were taken by my department before and after the Camp. The boys derived much pleasure and undoubtedly benefitted in health.

(c) Your Authority has up to the present no:—

1. Open-air class-rooms in Elementary Schools.
2. Day Open-air Schools, or
3. Residential Open-air Schools.

Arrangements are, however, being proceeded with to establish an open-air Day School, sites have been visited, plans inspected and neighbouring Schools visited, and I hope before another year has passed this pressing need will be a reality, where children who are run down in health may attend this School for a period until they have recovered their normal health.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

With the exception of drill, no organised physical training is carried on in your Borough. I hope, however, in the near future, to associate myself with the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough and your Secretary of Education, with a view to organising a modified scheme of physical training, on somewhat similar lines to that suggested by the Board of Education in their Syllabus for Physical Training. In addition I hope it may be possible to get into touch with an Area Organiser and thus secure at first-hand valued advice and experience. Without any doubt, I feel sure that this instruction in physical training would very materially improve the physique of the School Children in attendance at your Schools, and I trust, therefore, in my next report to have the satisfaction of being able to state considerable progress in this direction.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.

As a result of the distress occasioned in 1914 by the War, your Authority under the Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1906—1914, instituted the feeding of necessitous Elementary School Children, and these arrangements have been continued without any cessation. The Children have been accommodated and fed at the Grammar School Feeding Centre, Queen's Road. The Head Teachers in the Public Elementary School have informed me from time to time of the names of children, who in their opinion, appear to be not receiving sufficient and satisfactory food at home. The

School Attendance Officers and the School Nurses also acquaint me with any cases of children who appear to be suffering from either mal-nutrition or insufficient feeding, ascertained in the course of their visits to parents. If the income of the parents is below the scale adopted by the School Canteen Sub-Committee, the Children are fed at the Centre.

I have had records taken of the weights and heights of these children and found in each case considerable improvement.

The premises comprising the Grammar School Feeding Centre are quite suitable and adequate for all needs in this respect to the present time, 30th December, 1920.

For general information I append below a copy of the week's dietary :—

BREAKFASTS.

Monday :

8 ozs. of Bread and Margarine and half-a-pint of Cocoa for each child.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday :

Porridge with Milk and Sugar. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Oatmeal, salt and water, one teaspoonful of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk to each child.

DINNERS.

Monday :

MEAT AND POTATO HASH.

1lb. of Meat, 5lbs. Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Carrots. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of Onions
Pepper and Salt.

Tuesday :

STEWED MEAT WITH PEAS OR BEANS.

1lb. of Meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of
Turnips, Pepper and Salt, 1lb. of Peas or Beans.

Wednesday :

MEAT AND POTATO PIE.

1lb. of Meat, 5lbs. of Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Onions, Pepper and Salt, Bone Stock.

Thursday :

STEWED MEAT AND BOILED POTATOES.

6lbs. of Potatoes, 1lb. Meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Onions, Pepper and Salt, Stock.

Friday :

LENTIL SOUP WITH DUMPLINGS.

2lbs. of Lentils, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Onions, 1lb. of Carrots Pepper and Salt. Water or Bone Stock, 1lb. of Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Baking Powder.

With each of the foregoing dinners, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of bread is served to each child.

In addition, milk pudding is given each day with the exception of Thursday.

NOTE.—The foregoing dietary is not adhered to strictly ; variations and additions being made according to circumstances.

Owing to the poverty caused by the present industrial crisis, the provision of meals at the Feeding Centre has been considerably augmented, and arrangements at the time of writing this report have been so extended that breakfasts and dinners on six days per week are now provided. To dispense with the overcrowding at the Queen's Road Centre, arrangements have been completed for between 150 to 200 children to be fed at the Sacred Heart R.C. Army Hut, and it is very probable that within the course of a few days two further Centres, one in East Ward and the other in West Ward will be opened. This is purely a temporary measure and will automatically cease upon the resumption of trade and work.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.

There are no swimming baths or any such facilities available for your School Children. However, the Baths Committee of the Corporation are going into the matter and plans and estimates have been prepared, but owing to the high cost of materials and labour these arrangements have not fructified. I hope at a not far distant date that Public Baths whereby School Children may learn to swim will be available within the Borough.

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Parents of children are invited to be present at the Medical Inspections of their children, and in his report for the year 1919, my predecessor, Dr. Harris, commented on the absence of parents, guardians or any other responsible persons at the Inspections of their children. The groundwork of previous years in endeavouring to secure the presence of parents at the Medical Inspection of their children, and the tactful persistency in this direction of the School Medical Service Staff are now bearing fruit, and I am glad to be able to state that parents are viewing these inspections in a more favourable light, and are as a result presenting themselves with their children in more and more increasing numbers. With regard to the subsequent treatment of defects, a great number of parents seem in ignorance of, or appear very indifferent to, the danger to which they expose their children by neglecting to secure treatment for the defects suffered by their children. It has been impressed upon such parents time and time again both by myself at the Clinic, &c., and by the School Nurses in their following-up work, the great importance attached to the early remedial treatment of such defects.

14. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools are very conscientious and untiring in their efforts to promote co-operation

with the School Medical Service, and both work together in harmonious spirit. The Head Teachers are present at the Routine Medical Inspections, and are always ready and willing to answer any questions and to give any information I may desire respecting the health or educational abilities of the children under review. Furthermore, they enter on the Medical Inspection Schedules certain information, stating amongst many other points the ages of the children, dates of entrance to the schools, regularity of attendance, &c., &c. In various helpful ways they also very considerably assist the School Nurses in their work of following-up, and as regards medical treatment of the children, they send to the treatment Clinic any child whom they consider to be in need of treatment. Cases of children absent from school through infectious disease are also reported to me by them on the special form provided by the School Medical Service for that purpose. It is to the Head Teachers that my thanks are very considerably due for the exceptional smooth working and general high-level of efficiency reached at Routine Medical Inspections.

15. CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Arrangements have been made whereby the School Attendance Officers report to me any cases coming to their notice which they consider require medical attention.

I also report to them all cases of children coming within my purview who are absent from school through sickness. It will be seen, therefore, that the work of both the School Medical Service Department and that of the School Attendance is very closely interwoven one with the other, and tends to reduce to the minimum any possibility of overlapping.

I append a short report of the Chief School Attendance Officer concerning the cases reported to me by him during 1920 :—

CHORLEY,

13TH JANUARY, 1921.

DEAR SIR,

The undermentioned are cases which I have had occasion to report to you during the twelve months ended December 31st, 1920, viz. :—

Children examined re Employment Bye-laws	...	30
" " who were committed by the Magistrates to an Industrial School	...	2
Children examined before being admitted to West Cottage (Children's Home)....	...	3

Children reported as alleged to be suffering from the following defects, viz. :—

Malnutrition	...	36
Defective Eyesight	...	5
Alleged Mentally Deficient	...	3

Offensive Smells	...	2
Unsatisfactory condition of Dwelling Houses	...	3

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WM. SMITH,

School Attendance Officer.

To DR. MIDDLEBROOKE, S.M.O.

16. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY HELPERS.

With the exception of the Chorley and District After-Care Committee and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, there appear to be no voluntary bodies within the Borough helping in work of this character. The After-Care Committee look after children who are suffering from Tuberculosis, and it is a distinct pleasure to commend to your notice the very excellent work done by that body. The Committee send pre-disposed consumptive and weakly children to convalescent homes, and also provide them with the necessary surgical appliances, if required.

The local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children regularly calls upon me, and I report to him all cases I wish visiting, and he, in turn, informs me of any cases requiring medical attention.

NOTE.—At the time of writing this Report, I am informed by the National Society that through certain re-arrangements they intend to allocate an Inspector to the Wigan District (which includes Chorley), and so secure more stringent supervision.

17. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

From time to time, reports are furnished me by the Head Teachers of the names of children, who, in their opinion come within the province of the Blind and Deaf Children Act, 1893, and the Defective and Epileptic Children Act, 1899 and 1914. As a general rule, the few names furnished me are those of children who were absent from and could not therefore be discovered in the groups being examined at the Routine Medical Inspections.

No children were found by me in the course of the Routine Inspections to be in the above categories.

Below is given the number of children from this Borough who are in special residential schools, viz. :—

In Schools for the Blind	...	2
In Schools for Deaf and Dumb...		2

(a)

No children suffering from any of the foregoing defects have been sent to any special schools or institutions during the year ended 31st December last.

The School Medical Service Sub-Committee will remember that in April last I presented to them a list containing the names of twenty-six (26) Mentally Defective Children; in my judgement, of this number only two (2) belong to a class which one could consider as non-educable. One of these two non-educable children is now in the Home at Gillibrand Hall, and the other is daily awaiting admission to the County Council Certified School. The remaining children, a very large majority of whom are merely backward, would improve very considerably both mentally and physically by attendance at an Open-air School, conducted under the guidance of a Teacher specially trained in this direction. The erection, etc., of an Open-air School is a conviction that I trust may become a reality in the very near future.

(b)

Your Authority up to the present have not provided any Special School for this class of child, but as I have stated earlier in my Report you are seriously considering this matter. You have also not made any provision in your area for the after-care of these cases.

You will doubtless remember that in April, 1920, you authorised me to attend the Course of Post Graduate Lectures on Mental Deficiency, arranged by the University of London and the Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defectives, from the 31st May to the 6th June last. Owing to the heavy pressure of work at that time in my Office, I was unable, to my very great regret, to avail myself of the opportunity.

An Association for Central Lancashire to work in co-operation with the Lancashire Mental Deficiency Act Committee for the supervision of Defectives has been formed, and in May last you appointed Alderman Wilson and the Secretary of Education as your representatives on the Committee.

18. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools in your Borough.

19. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There is only one Secondary School in your Borough, and the work of Medical Inspection of the pupils in attendance at the school is undertaken by the School Medical Officers of the Lancashire County Council. A close system of co-operation exists between these Medical Officers and myself in regard to reporting any case or cases of Infectious Disease which may occur.

20. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

There are four (4) Evening Continuation Schools under your Authority but up to the present the School Medical Service has done no work in connection with these schools.

21. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

(a)

Your Authority have formulated Bye-laws regulating the employment of children under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918. The bye-laws were ultimately approved and confirmed by the Home Office on the 30th June, 1920, and have since been put into operation.

Taken on the whole, the conditions under which these children are normally employed are fairly good. During the year I had to examine thirty (30) children subject to the operation of these Bye-laws, and twenty-nine (29) were passed as quite fit for their work. The principal employments were those of the sale of newspapers and the delivery and sale of milk. To my mind, the occupation of newspaper selling is one in which the boys employed come into contact with a very rough and uncouth element of the populace, and I continually find these boys in the evenings standing at street corners and mixing with not exactly the right type or the most desirable people suitable to either the boys' calling or young lives. There is also a strong tendency prevalent amongst the boys to remain in what is, at its best, but a temporary blind-alley employment and later on, to become casual workers and street loafers.

Having regard to the very small amount of Street Trading occurring in the Borough, it has not been deemed necessary to draft any Bye-laws regulating the employment of young persons in street trading employment.

(b) Co-operation with Juvenile Employment Committee.

The Lancashire Education Committee by agreement delegated their powers under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, to your Education Committee, whose Juvenile

Employment Committee comprises Members of the Education Committee, Representatives of Employees and of Labour, two Head Teachers, and amongst other officials the School Medical Officer for the Borough. On the School Leaving Cards used in connection with the Scheme is entered in my Office a record of the standard of health, etc., enjoyed by the children leaving school.

The Juvenile Employment Committee have not, so far, considered it necessary to organise After-Care Committees. The question will, I understand, be again considered at an early meeting.

(22) SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

No special inquiries have been undertaken by any members of the School Medical Service Staff during the year in regard to School Medical Service.

NOTE.—At the present time I am making special inquiries as to the number of school children who are wearing clogs and the number who are wearing boots, and I hope to be able in my next report to furnish you with a comprehensive statement shewing the effect, if any, of the clog upon the arch of the wearer's foot.

(23) MISCELLANEOUS.

Two (2) boys who had been committed by the Magistrates to Industrial Schools were examined during the year, and one (1) boy and one (1) girl were medically inspected before being admitted to the Cottage Children's Home, West View.

In December, 1920, arrangements were concluded between the Lancashire Education Committee and the Chorley Medical Service Sub-Committee, whereby the School Medical Officer for the Borough should undertake the Medical Examination of Children attending Public Elementary Schools in the Borough who were

desirous of becoming candidates for Four or Five Year Bursaries. During the early part of the present year, six (6) such candidates were examined, two (2) of whom were totally unfitted for the teaching profession.

24. GENERAL.

I must record my apology that through the excessive amount of work devolved upon me during the past year it has not been possible to issue my Annual Report earlier. It has I find, been customary for the report to be presented to you during the month of March each year.

You did me the honour of appointing me as your full-time School Medical Officer, and I took up the duties of that position on the 1st April of this year. I then found that the Administrative Staff of your School Medical Service had been doing really excellent work under trying difficulties, and the advent of additional work under the operations of the Ministry of Health and of the Board of Education made it, at an early date, very apparent that the administrative system required a close overhauling. I devised new forms, and thoroughly revised the system of keeping records, etc., and this to some great extent prevented an earlier appearance of this Report.

Ultimately I decided upon and instituted a Card Index System, whereby up-to-date records could be kept and be easily available on all occasions. Throughout this period of transition, it has been my constant endeavour to attain the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of disorganisation, and to so arrange the work of the School Medical Service, that the working of other departments of the Medical Service of the Borough may enter into close co-operation and correlation, and thus have one complete harmonious service.

I regret very much the incompleteness of this, my First Annual Report, but I found it a very difficult matter to compile the subject matter from the existing records. Next Year's Report I anticipate will be very comprehensive and shewing a greater wealth of details.

I have a few recommendations that I desire should be brought to your notice for earnest consideration. In the first place, the work at the School Clinic, St. Thomas's Square, has increased so enormously that in my opinion, it is imperative a whole-time clerk be employed there. The majority of this clerical work is of necessity now being performed by the School Nurses, and I consider that their time could be more profitably utilised by doing a larger amount of following-up work and special visits, etc.

I should like to suggest that the services of the School Dentist be secured for an additional half-day per week, making a total of two (2) full days per week. His work at the moment is one of the most important branches in the School Medical Service. Bad teeth occurring in children and young persons undoubtedly sow the seed of many of the diseases which occur in later life, and which diseases could have been avoided by earlier remedial treatment.

The School Clinic is at times very congested, and I believe your Authority have given notice of their intention to purchase No. 4, St. Thomas's Square, the house adjoining the present School Clinic. This addition and the necessary alterations would make the Chorley School Clinic, with the Central Administrative Offices, &c., to be formed there, second to none, I hope, in the Country. May I strongly urge your Authority to take such steps, and make such arrangements as early as possible as will secure possession of the house No. 4, St. Thomas's Square.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Education Committee and the Secretary of Education, for their unvarying and unfailing kindness and courtesy to me during the very difficult and arduous period of this, my first year of occupying the dual position of School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley.

I also wish to convey to the School Dentist, the School Medical Service Staff and the Head Teachers, my high appreciation of their valuable assistance during the past year.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. Huddelbrooke

TABLE I.

Number of Children Inspected January 1st, 1920, to December 31st, 1920.

A. Routine Medical Inspection (Infants).

Ages ...	ENTRANTS					Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	
Boys ...	1	86	130	19	5	241
Girls ...	3	61	125	20	6	215
Totals ...	4	147	255	39	11	456

B. Routine Medical Inspection (Intermediate and Leavers).

Age ...	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers.			Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
	8	12	13	14			
Boys ...	250	249	22	3	22	546	787
Girls ...	241	236	20	1	26	524	739
Totals ...	491	485	42	4	48	1070	1526

C. Special Inspections.

	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (<i>re</i> No. of Children re-examined).
Boys ...	43	204
Girls ...	54	186
Totals ...	97	390

D. Total Number of Individual Children Inspected by School Medical Officer—whether as Routine or Special Cases.

Number of Individual Children Inspected.
1623

TABLE II.

Return of Defects Found in the Course of
Medical Inspection in 1920.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Specials.		
	Number referred for treatment. (2)	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not for treatment. (3)	Number referred for treatment. (4)	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment. (5)	
Malnutrition	16	6	...	1	
Uncleanliness { Head ...	114	...	...	...
{ Body ...	11	...	...	...
Ringworm { Head ...	8	...	...	...
{ Body ...	...	...	...	...
Skin { Scabies	4	...	...	...
	Impetigo	1	...	...
	Other Diseases ...	21	...	...
	(Non-Tubercular).	...	...	...
Eye { Blepharitis	53	4	...	...
	Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...
	Keratitis	1	...	...
	Corneal Ulcer ...	...	...	...
	Defective Vision...	178	27	17	...
	Squint	87	7	5	...
Other Conditions..	3	...	...	...
Ear { Defective Hearing..	48	2	...	...
	Otitis Media ...	10	...	...
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...
Nose and Throat { Enlarged Tonsils..	188	18	10	...	
	Adenoids	14	...	2	...
{ Enlarged Tonsils	...	2	4	...	
	and Adenoids	1	...
{ Other Conditions..	1	...	...	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) ...	2	35	1	...	
Defective Speech... ..	6	1	1	...	
Heart and Circulation. { Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Organic	3	...	...
	Functional	4	1	...	
Lungs { Anaemia	3	1	...	...
	Bronchitis	13	...	...
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases ... ..	...	...	...

Table 11. Continued.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Specials.			
	Number referred for treatment. (2)	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not for treatment. (3)	Number referred for treatment. (4)	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment. (5)		
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary—	Definite ...	1	2	...	
		Suspected ...	2	
	Non-Pulmonary	Glands	
		Spine	
		Hip ...	2	1	1	...
		Other Joints..
		Skin
		Other Forms.	4
Nervous System	Epilepsy ...	...	...	...
	Chorea ...	1	...	...
	Other conditions	1	...	...
Deform- ities	Rickets ...	5	...	...
	Spinal curvature	...	...	...
	Other forms ...	10	1	...		
Other Defects and Diseases ...	30	17	...	...
Number of Individual Children having Defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation ...		844				

TABLE III.

**Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children
in the area in 1920.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	1	1	2
		Not at School ...	...	...	...
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	2	...	2
		Not at School ...	...	...	...
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	...	...	...
		Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the Year ...	1	...	1
		Not at School ...	1	...	1
	Imbeciles	At School ...	...	...	...
	Not at School ...	...	...	...
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	3	3	6
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	2	...	2
		Not at School ...	...	...	...

Table III. Continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective Continued	Crippling due to Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	1	1	2
		Attending Certified Schools for Phy- sically Defective Children ...	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certi- fied Schools ...	1	...	1
		Not at School ...	...	...	...
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, <i>i.e.</i> , Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	8	4	12
		Attending Certified Schools for Phy- sically Defective Children ...	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certi- fied Schools ...	...	...	...
		Not at School ...	...	...	...
	Other Physi- cal Defec- tives, <i>e.g.</i> , delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools; Chil- dren suffering from severe Heart Disease	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	17	24	41
		Attending Open- Air Schools ...	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Phy- sically Defective Children, other than Open-Air Schools... ..	...	...	...
		Not at School ...	...	...	...
Epileptics	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics ... ..	...	...	...
	In Institutions other than Certi- fied Schools ... ..	...	1	1	
	Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
Dull, or Backward	Retarded 2 years	13	3	16	
	„ 3 „	3	1	4	

School Nurses' Work in Tabular Form.

Report for Year Ending 1920.

	Vision Clinic.	Inspection Clinics.	Treatment Clinics.	Medical Inspections.	Dental Inspections.	Dental Clinics.	Pediculosis, etc., Inspections.	Visits to Parents.	Visits to Schools.
January ...		2	14	5			3	40	6
February ...	1	3	19	5				68	3
March ...	1	5	21	8				125	7
April ...		1	17				5	83	3
May ...		2	9		1	3	2	160	10
June ...	1	1	6	2	2	8		164	8
July ...			3			3		19	2
August ...	1		8	3	1	10	7	60	
September...		3	11	2		10	2	55	4
October ...		2	18	7		6	2	21	11
November...		4	15	10	1	13		46	8
December ...			6	6	1	8		24	7
	4	23	147	48	6	61	21	965	69
January ...	1	3	8	7	2	5		105	13
February ...	1	2	12	4		8		96	11
March ...		2	14		2	8		108	17
April ...	1	1	12	1		7		112	20
May ...		2	13			4	4	152	15
June ...	1		18	4				165	15
July ...	1		9	2				68	3
August ...		2	15	4			5	168	12
September...		1	11	4				118	15
October ...		1	4	1	2	6		16	13
November...		1	7	4					3
December ...			16	6				114	6
	5	15	139	37	6	38	9	1222	143
Totals ...	9	38	286	85	12	99	30	2187	212

TABLE IV.

**Treatment of Defects of Children during year,
January 1st to December 31st, 1920.**

A. Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treat- ment.	Treated.		
		Under own Scheme.	Other- wise.	Total.
Skin—				
Ringworm (Head)	50	...	...
" (Body)
Scabies	31	...	...
Impetigo	24	...	...
Minor Injuries	6	...	...
Other Skin Diseases	77	...	...
Ear Diseases	110	...	...
Eye Disease (external and other)	77	...	...
Miscellaneous	157	...	...

**Section Table IV.
B. Treatment of Visual Defect.**

Referred for Refraction.		Submitted to Refraction.			Number of Children.				
		Under Local Education Authorities Scheme at Clinic.	By Private Practitioner.	Other-wise.	Total.	For whom glasses were prescribed.	For whom glasses were provided.	Received treatment other than by glasses.	Received other forms of treatment.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
253	136	1	1	138	118	116	1	9	10

C. Treatment of Defects, Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment.	Number of Children.		
	Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of treatment.
	Under Local Education Authorities Scheme.	By Private Practitioner.		Total.
170	41	15	56
			4

Section Table IV. Continued.

D. Treatment of Dental Defects.

1. Number of Children dealt with.

	Age Groups.						Specials.	Total.
	5	6	7	8	9	10		
(a) Inspected by Dentist ...	1,798						27	1,825
(b) Referred for Treatment...	1,181						27	1,208
(c) Actually treated ...	...	112	135	155	124	86	639	
(d) * Re-treated, result of periodical examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Cases under this head are also included under (c) above.

Section Table IV. Continued.

D. Treatment of Dental Defects.
 2. Particulars of Time given and of Operations Undertaken.

Number of half days devoted to Inspections	Number of half days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made by the children at the Clinic.	Number of Permanent Teeth.		Number of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of administration of local Anæsthetics included in (4) & (6).	Number of other Operations.	
			Ex-tracted.	Filled.	Ex-tracted.	Filled.			Per-manent Teeth.	Tem-porary.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
12	99	612	18	397	1464	53	450	613	14	136
									Scaling Gum Treatment.	Regs.

No General Anæsthetics have been administered during the Year 1920.

TABLE V.

Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table 4 [A.B.C.D.]

Diseases or Defects.	Number of Children.			Total.
	Referred for Treatment.	Under own Schemes.	Treated. Otherwise.	
Minor Ailments	...	532	...	532
Visual Defects	253	136	2	138
Defects of Nose and Throat	170	41	19	60
Dental Defects	1,208	639	...	639
Other Defects	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1,631	1,348	21	1,369

TABLE VI.

Summary relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the year 1920.

(1)	The total number of Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections *	...	1,526
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from :		
	Malnutrition	...	16
	Skin Disease	...	34
	Defective Vision (including squint)	...	265
	Eye Diseases	...	57
	Defective Hearing	...	48
	Ear Diseases	...	10
	Nose and Throat Diseases	...	203
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)		2
	Defective Speech	...	6
	Dental Disease	...	...
	Heart Disease	...	...
	Organic	...	3
	Functional	...	4
	Anæmia	...	3
	Tuberculosis—		
	Pulmonary—Definite	...	...
	Suspected	...	2
	Non-Pulmonary	...	6
	Disease of the Nervous System...	...	2
	Deformities	...	15
	Other Defects and Diseases	...	30

* Specials are not included in this table.

Table VI. Continued.

(3) The number of Children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing and footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	124
(4) The number of Children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness or defective clothing, etc.) ...	719
(5) The number of Children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.) ...	354

* Specials are not included in this Table.

TABLE

Year	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Population	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000
Area (sq. miles)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Exports	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000	330,000,000	340,000,000	350,000,000	360,000,000	370,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000	400,000,000
Imports	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000	330,000,000	340,000,000	350,000,000	360,000,000	370,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000	400,000,000
Balance of Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000	330,000,000	340,000,000	350,000,000	360,000,000	370,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000	400,000,000
Reserve	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000	330,000,000	340,000,000	350,000,000	360,000,000	370,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000	400,000,000

Year	Month	Day	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1870	Jan	1	Balance forward			100.00
1870	Jan	15	To Cash	50.00		150.00
1870	Jan	31	By Cash		20.00	130.00
1870	Feb	1	Balance forward			130.00
1870	Feb	15	To Cash	30.00		160.00
1870	Feb	28	By Cash		10.00	150.00
1870	Mar	1	Balance forward			150.00
1870	Mar	15	To Cash	40.00		190.00
1870	Mar	31	By Cash		15.00	175.00
1870	Apr	1	Balance forward			175.00
1870	Apr	15	To Cash	20.00		195.00
1870	Apr	30	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1870	May	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	May	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1870	May	31	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1870	Jun	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Jun	15	To Cash	15.00		205.00
1870	Jun	30	By Cash		15.00	190.00
1870	Jul	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Jul	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1870	Jul	31	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1870	Aug	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Aug	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1870	Aug	31	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1870	Sep	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Sep	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1870	Sep	30	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1870	Oct	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Oct	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1870	Oct	31	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1870	Nov	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Nov	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1870	Nov	30	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1870	Dec	1	Balance forward			190.00
1870	Dec	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1870	Dec	31	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1871	Jan	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Jan	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1871	Jan	31	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1871	Feb	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Feb	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1871	Feb	28	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1871	Mar	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Mar	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1871	Mar	31	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1871	Apr	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Apr	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1871	Apr	30	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1871	May	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	May	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1871	May	31	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1871	Jun	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Jun	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1871	Jun	30	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1871	Jul	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Jul	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1871	Jul	31	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1871	Aug	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Aug	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1871	Aug	31	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1871	Sep	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Sep	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1871	Sep	30	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1871	Oct	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Oct	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1871	Oct	31	By Cash		5.00	190.00
1871	Nov	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Nov	15	To Cash	10.00		200.00
1871	Nov	30	By Cash		10.00	190.00
1871	Dec	1	Balance forward			190.00
1871	Dec	15	To Cash	5.00		195.00
1871	Dec	31	By Cash		5.00	190.00