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BOROUGH OF DARWEN



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1948.

R. C. WEBSTER

B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.



BOROUGH OF DARWEN

REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary  
Administration  
OF THE BOROUGH  
FOR THE YEAR 1948.

By R. C. WEBSTER, B.Sc. M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Members of the Public Health Committee.

1948-49.

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\* Members of the Public Health Sub-Committee.

## Staff of the Public Health Department.

### WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer .....	{ JANE O. MILLAR, M.D., D.P.H., D.OBST.R.C.O.G. (Terminated 31/7/48) R. C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H. (Appointed 1/8/48).
Senior Sanitary Inspector .....	{ EDMUND P. MCGLYNN, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Insp. (Cert.), M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods .....	
Director of Public Cleansing .....	
District Sanitary Inspectors .....	{ C. R. PALING, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Insp. (Cert.), M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. H. RAMSBOTTOM, C.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. J. BAMFORD, C.S.I.B., A.R.San.I.
Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital .....	{ Miss M. STEWART, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Transferred to Regional Hospital Board, 5/7/48).
Senior Health Visitor .....	{ Miss G. WADDICOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives .....	
Health Visitors and School Nurses .....	{ Miss M. A. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss M. PARKINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss A. M. BARNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Municipal Midwife .....	Mrs. F. B. ATKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 30/4/48).
Old People's Welfare Officer and Organiser of Home and Domestic Helps .....	Miss M. B. DUCKWORTH. (Transferred to Lancashire County Council, 5/7/48).
Chief Clerk .....	W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., C.S.I.B., A.R.San.I. (Resigned 30/6/48).
Senior Clerk .....	N. RILEY.
Clerical Staff .....	{ J. BOLTON. (Commenced 21/2/49). P. WYATT. (Resigned 21/10/48). A. ALSTON. (Commenced 28/2/49). Mrs. M. BURY. (Resigned 25/6/48). Miss K. E. HARRIS. (Transferred to Lancashire County Council 5/7/48). Miss E. BARON. Miss M. BURKE. (Commenced 14/3/49).

(Transferred to  
Lancashire County  
Council, 5/7/48).

### PART-TIME OFFICERS:

Consultant Obstetricians .....	{ S. W. LIGGETT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.O.G. E. GLEDHILL, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.O.G.
Orthopædic Surgeon .....	S. M. MILNER, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon .....	J. M. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Dental Surgeon .....	R. V. CLARKE, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.
Dental Anæsthetist .....	M. SELLARS, M.B., Ch.B.
Cardiologist .....	A. L. McADAM, M.D.
Orthopædic Nurse .....	Miss B. HUXTABLE, C.S.P., Orth. N. Cert.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres

Name of Clinic or Centre.	Situation.	Day and Time.	By whom provided.
Child Welfare.	Civic Health Centre.	Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.	*Darwen Corporation
Child Welfare.	Greenfield Institute.	Tuesday 2 p.m.	*Darwen Corporation
Ante-Natal.	Civic Health Centre.	Tuesday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Specialist).	*Darwen Corporation
Maternity and Child Welfare Dental.	Civic Health Centre.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m. and Tuesdays by appointment.	*Darwen Corporation
Diphtheria Immunisation.	Civic Health Centre.	Monday, 3-30 p.m.	*Darwen Corporation
Ultra-Violet Light.	Civic Health Centre.	Monday, 10 a.m. Friday, 2 p.m. Or by appointment.	*Darwen Corporation
School Dental.	Civic Health Centre.	Monday to Friday by appointment.	Lancashire County Council.
School Clinics.	Civic Health Centre.	Minor Ailments. Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.	Lancashire County Council.
Ophthalmic.	Civic Health Centre.	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Lancashire County Council.
Orthopædic.	Civic Health Centre.	Wednesday, 10 a.m.	Lancashire County Council.
Cardiac Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Health Department, Victoria Street, Blackburn.	Alternate Tuesdays by appointment.	Blackburn Corporation.
Cardiac Clinic for Schoolchildren.	Tullyallan Open Air School, Darwen.	By appointment.	Lancashire County Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	20, Railway Road.	Monday, 10 a.m.	Lancashire County Council.
Venereal Diseases	Royal Infirmary, Blackburn.	Males—Tuesdays, 5 p.m. Friday, 7-30 p.m. Females—Monday, 5-30 p.m. Thursday, 5-30 p.m.	Lancashire County Council.

NOTE.—\* From 5th July, 1948, these services were provided by the Lancashire County Council.



CIVIC HEALTH CENTRE,  
DARWEN.

August, 1949.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for 1948.

During the year under review profound changes occurred. Your authority had hitherto been autonomous for maternity and child welfare purposes, and indeed held the exceptional power of being also a local supervising authority for midwives. Up to the beginning of the year you had operated an infectious diseases hospital. On 5th July, 1948, the National Health Service Act came into force and transferred responsibility for Maternity and Child Welfare work to the County Council. Your Infectious Diseases Hospital closed in January, 1948, and work was carried on during the year to convert that hospital to a Maternity Home. The day-to-day control of the transferred services is delegated to a Divisional Health Executive which is a Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee. On that Executive your Corporation is represented. The link between the transferred services and those Public Health services which remain with the Corporation is maintained by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer, and the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. J. O. Millar) working in Darwen area, is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

At the time of transfer your Corporation had provided a modern and well-equipped building to house the Public Health services, environmental and clinical, and a glance at the table on page 4 shows the wide range of work carried out, and the figures of attendances show how well these were used.

Infant Mortality is an index of the public health and the figures in brackets after various years show the remarkable change in under 50 years:—1900 (191); 1919 (115); 1929 (85); 1939 (60); 1948 (31). A study of old reports shows that the enteric diseases, another index of the efficiency of public health services, have disappeared, and there has been a dramatic decline in diphtheria. The generally high standard of the babies of to-day is very striking. In handing over its services to a larger authority Darwen can take just pride in the high standard of its services, and the fine Civic Health Centre should long be a model for other authorities. The keen interest in Public Health shown by the Darwen Corporation, and its readiness to make every effort to promote Health measures have been evident for many years.



For me it is a very real pleasure again to submit to you an Annual Report, and once again to take over from the capable and energetic hands of Dr. Millar the appointment as your Medical Officer of Health, and again to be a fellow worker with Mr. McGlynn, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the other members of the Staff, Nursing, Inspectorial and Clerical. It would not be amiss in this time of change to express not only for myself, but for my predecessors, sincere thanks to the Darwen Health Committee for the opportunities given us by an enthusiastic Committee to work for the Public Health.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. WEBSTER,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(NOTE.—It is unfortunately confusing that some figures in this report relate to the year as a whole, others to the period to 4th July, 1948, only, but I have made notes of this at the appropriate points in the report.)

## PART I.

Statistics and Social Conditions

General Provisions of the Health Services


Maternity and Child Welfare

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

BY

R. C. WEBSTER. B.Sc, M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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# Summary of Statistics and Social Conditions.

1948.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

Geographical Position ... Lat. 53° 41' 25" N. Lon. 2° 28' 32" W.	
Elevation above sea level .....	500 ft. to over 800 ft.
Geological formation...Boulder, clay and sand, over coal measures.	
Area (in acres) .....	5,959
Population—Census, 1931 .....	36,012
Population — Registrar-General's Mid-year Estimate for 1948 .....	30,850
Number of Inhabited Houses—Census, 1931 .....	10,258
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1948 .....	10,428
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census, 1931	10,385
Rateable Value .....	£186,118
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£750

The inhabitants are mainly of the artisan, or working class, and the principal industries are cotton weaving, paper making and staining, plastic and paint manufacturing and engineering trades.

Of a total of 13,844 insured adult persons, the average per cent. unemployed was .9 and of 754 insured juveniles, the average unemployed was 0.5 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1947 were:—Percentage adult unemployment, 5.0; percentage juvenile unemployment, 2.40.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	
LIVE BIRTHS:	Legitimate .....	249	237	486	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1948 .....
	Illegitimate .....	8	7	15	
	Total .....	257	244	501	
STILLBIRTHS:	Legitimate .....	10	2	12	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....
	Illegitimate .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Total .....	10	2	12	
DEATHS:	.....	223	238	461	Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1948 .....
					14.9
MATERNAL DEATHS.					Rate per 1,000
					Deaths.
					Total Births.
	From puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	1	.....	1.94	
	From other maternal causes .....	1	.....	1.94	
	Total deaths .....	2	.....	3.89	

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**  
(Infants under the age of 1 year.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate Infants .....	11	4	15	30
Illegitimate Infants ...	Nil	1	1	66
<b>Total Deaths .....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>

**OTHER INFANT DEATHS.**

	Total.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Deaths from Measles (at all ages) .....	1	0.032
Deaths from Whooping Cough (at all ages) .....	Nil	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)...	Nil	0.00

**Births.**—The number of live births registered during the year was 501, giving a birth rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population. The trend of this rate over the past 20 years, in comparison with the rate for England and Wales, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	DARWEN.			Rate per 1,000	ENGLAND AND WALES.
	No. of Births.				Rate per 1,000
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Average for 1929 to 1938	199	195	394	11.35	15.2
1939	161	181	342	10.9	15.0
1940	167	171	338	11.1	14.6
1941	190	173	363	12.1	14.2
1942	191	177	368	12.5	14.0
1943	213	212	425	14.9	16.5
1944	220	192	412	14.53	17.6
1945	205	183	388	13.72	16.1
1946	265	230	495	16.5	19.1
1947	303	274	577	19.0	20.5
1948	257	244	501	16.2	17.9

**Illegitimate Births.**—The following table shows the number of illegitimate births and deaths for the period 1929 to 1948:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Rate per cent. of Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.
Average for 1929 to 1938	14	3.61	1.6	114
1939	12	3.50	Nil	Nil
1940	10	2.95	1	100
1941	19	5.23	1	52
1942	14	3.80	1	71
1943	28	6.58	Nil	Nil
1944	28	6.79	4	142
1945	32	8.25	3	93
1946	30	6.45	1	33
1947	21	3.64	Nil	Nil
1948	15	3.00	1	66

**Stillbirths.**—The table given below sets out details relating to stillbirths for the past ten years:—

Year.	No. of Stillbirths.			Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.		DARWEN.	ENGLAND AND WALES.
1939	23	2	25	68	0.80	0.59
1940	17	Nil	17	47	0.56	0.55
1941	6	6	12	32	0.40	0.51
1942	15	2	17	44	0.58	0.54
1943	22	2	24	53	0.84	0.51
1944	21	1	22	53	0.77	0.50
1945	13	Nil	13	32	0.46	0.46
1946	11	Nil	11	21	0.37	0.53
1947	14	2	16	27	0.53	0.50
1948	12	Nil	12	24	0.39	0.42

**Deaths.**—The number of deaths of Darwen residents which occurred during the year was 461, representing a death rate per 1,000 of the population of 14.9.

The trend of the death rate of the Borough for the past 20 years is shown below in comparison with the rate for England and Wales:—

Year.	DARWEN.		ENGLAND AND WALES.
	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.
Average for—			
1929 to 1938	515	14.9	12.1
1939	495	15.7	12.1
1940	534	17.6	14.3
1941	462	15.4	12.9
1942	416	14.2	13.9
1943	497	17.4	12.1
1944	429	15.1	11.6
1945	440	15.5	11.4
1946	496	16.6	11.5
1947	486	16.0	12.0
1948	461	14.9	10.8

The following is a copy of the information supplied by the Registrar-General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Darwen residents. The information does not include non-civilian deaths:—

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .....	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .....	—	—	—
Whooping cough .....	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	8	2	10
Other forms of tuberculosis .....	1	—	1
Syphilitic diseases .....	—	—	—
Influenza .....	1	1	2
Measles .....	1	—	1
Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Acute infective encephalitis .....	—	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity, and œsophagus (M) uterus (F) .....	3	7	10
Cancer of stomach and duodenum .....	6	6	12
Cancer of breast .....	—	8	8
Cancer of all other sites .....	19	18	37
Diabetes .....	1	2	3
Intra-cranial lesions .....	27	43	70
Heart disease .....	75	71	146
Other diseases of circulatory system .....	9	12	21
Bronchitis .....	17	15	32
Pneumonia .....	8	3	11
Other respiratory diseases .....	3	5	8
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	3	1	4
Diarrhœa under 2 years .....	—	—	—
Appendicitis .....	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases .....	5	6	11
Nephritis .....	7	9	16
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis .....	—	1	1
Other maternal causes .....	—	1	1
Premature birth .....	3	2	5
Congenital malformation, birth injuries, etc.	5	2	7
Suicide .....	5	1	6
Road traffic accidents .....	3	—	3
Other deaths by violence .....	5	5	10
All other causes .....	8	17	25
TOTALS .....	223	238	461

# General Provisions of Health Services.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3.

## **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

The Pathological and Bacteriological Department of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary undertook the laboratory work of the Borough of Darwen, under a scheme which came into operation on September 1st, 1943.

Sputum examinations for tuberculosis were carried out by the Lancashire County Council under their tuberculosis scheme.

Urine for pregnancy diagnosis tests was sent to the University of Edinburgh.

The following is a summary of the specimens examined during the year:—

Diphtheria (Throat and Nose Swabs) .....	34
Scarlet Fever .....	8
Enteric Fever .....	1
Sputum (for tubercle bacillus) .....	171

## **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

1. **Infectious Diseases.**—The Darwen Corporation provided and maintained an ambulance which was used exclusively for removal of cases admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

2. **Accident and Non-infectious Diseases.** — Arrangements existed with two local garage proprietors to provide and maintain ambulances for the conveyance of accident, non-infectious and maternity cases. By this arrangement a day and night service of three ambulances was placed at the disposal of the public. In cases where the financial circumstances of those requiring the use of an ambulance were such that payment for the service would have caused hardship, the service was provided free, but to avail themselves of this service, in cases other than accident, patients were required to produce a medical certificate.

The Public Assistance Institution, Queens' Park Hospital, Blackburn, maintained ambulances for the removal of their cases to or from the Institution.

These services were transferred as from 5th July, 1948, to the Lancashire County Council but were continued on an agency basis until 30th April, 1949.



## **NURSING IN THE HOME.**

The Darwen and District Nursing Association provided a home nursing service for all cases of sickness, other than certain infectious diseases. The service so provided was highly satisfactory. As from 5th July, 1948, this service passed to Lancashire County Council.

## **TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.**

A table of the treatment centres and clinics is set out on page 4, as they existed up to 5th July, 1948. From that date they continued in operation under the County Council.

## **HOSPITALS.**

1. **General, Surgical and Medical Cases.**—There was no hospital accommodation in Darwen for the treatment of such cases, which were mainly referred to the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and to the Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.

2. **Infectious Diseases.**—Cases of infectious disease were admitted to the Bull Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital, Darwen, which was provided and maintained by the Corporation. As from January 27th, 1948, this hospital was closed and cases were admitted to other hospitals in adjoining areas.

3. **Maternity Cases.**—Maternity cases were admitted, according to their requirement, to Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, by an arrangement with the Blackburn Corporation. In addition, a maximum of two cases per month could be admitted to Springfield Maternity Home, Blackburn, by Darwen patients' own arrangements.

During the year the process of converting Bull Hill Hospital for Maternity purposes went on actively. After the appointed day, Darwen Corporation continued this work as agents for the Regional Hospital Board, and at the end of the year the first stage of the programme was almost completed, and it was expected that early in 1949 some six beds would be available for maternity cases. (This has since been fulfilled.) Admissions to Springfield and Queen's Park Hospital are now made under Regional Hospital Board arrangements.

## **SMALLPOX.**

Accommodation for cases of smallpox was provided under an agreement with the County Borough of Blackburn, whereby four beds were retained at their Finnington Isolation Hospital. The Darwen Corporation paid a retaining fee of £80 per annum for retention of these beds. From July, 1948, this responsibility passed to the Regional Hospital Board.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

Cases of tuberculosis were admitted to various sanatoria under the Lancashire County Council scheme, and now under the Regional Hospital Board.

**PUERPERAL  
PYREXIA.**

Under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, satisfactory arrangements were made for the hospital treatment and home nursing of cases. The hospital arrangements provided for cases of puerperal pyrexia, difficult confinement, etc., to be under the personal supervision of the Consultant Obstetricians, Mr. S. W. Liggett and Mr. E. Gledhill.

**VENEREAL  
DISEASES.**

The venereal diseases authority for Darwen is the Lancashire County Council. Cases were therefore treated under the County Council's scheme, through which a treatment centre was provided at the Royal Infirmary, Blackburn.

**OPHTHALMIA  
NEONATORUM.**

Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937, satisfactory arrangements were made for hospital treatment, home nursing and services of consultant.

**PUBLIC  
ASSISTANCE  
CASES.**

The Public Assistance and Mental Services were administered by the Lancashire County Council. These services were changed by the effects of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the National Assistance Act, 1948.



# Maternity and Child Welfare.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

During the year 501 live births and 12 stillbirths were registered: 242 (48.0 per cent.) of the births took place outside the Borough, mostly in Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.

Up to the "appointed day" the Borough provided three ante-natal clinic sessions per week, an additional consultant clinic in alternate weeks, and had also an arrangement for patients to be referred to a cardiac clinic conducted by Blackburn County Borough when necessary. The domiciliary midwifery service was provided by one municipal midwife and an arrangement for midwives made with the Darwen District Nurses' Association. Dental examination and treatment was offered to all expectant and nursing mothers by the authority's dental clinic. These services are now operated by Lancashire County Council.

## ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES.

The routine ante-natal clinics held by the Medical Officer of Health have, as usual, been very well attended. The total number of women who attended the routine ante-natal clinic for the first time during the period to 4th July, 1948, was 201, and there were 1,414 attendances—an average of seven per mother.

The post-natal clinic had a small attendance—25 mothers made 26 attendances.

## DENTAL SERVICES.

A brief summary of the work carried out is given below:—

Number of patients who received treatment ..... 16

Treatment given—

(a) Conservative .....	4
(b) Extractions .....	8
(c) Number of patients supplied with dentures .....	7
(d) Number of dentures supplied .....	12

(These figures are up to 4th July, 1948.)

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two maternal deaths but this figure requires some comment. One death was due to sepsis. The other was a woman aged 75 whose death was certified as due to myocardial degeneration resulting from chronic nephritis ascribed to a toxæmia of pregnancy which occurred 35 years ago. Although technically classed as "maternal mortality," its inclusion is somewhat misleading as to the present position.

The following table gives statistical details relative to Maternal Mortality and a comparison with the mortality in previous years:—

Year.	Total Live and Still Births.	Notifica- tion of Puerperal Pyrexia, etc.	Deaths.			Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births.
			Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.	
1934—1938	367	4.2	1	2.6	3.6	9.16
1939	369	2	1	0	1	2.72
1940	355	1	0	4	4	11.08
1941	376	2	0	0	0	0.00
1942	385	1	2	2	4	10.86
1943	449	1	0	1	1	2.88
1944	434	1	0	1	1	2.42
1945	401	1	0	1	1	2.49
1946	506	0	0	1	1	1.97
1947	593	3	0	1	1	1.68
1948	513	1	1	1	2	3.89

**CHILD  
WELFARE.**

501 babies were born alive during the whole year. Attendances at the Welfare Centres were as follows:—

	Individual Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Under 1 year	327	1,891
1 to 5 years	174	394

(These figures are up to July 4th, 1948, only.)

**INFANT  
LIFE  
PROTECTION.**

The Health Visitors are appointed as Child Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part VII. of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. A considerable number of children are "minded" during the day only, by persons who undertake the work for reward. Details are given below of the numbers of children adopted, and also in the care of foster parents:—

Twelve legal adoptions were carried out during the year.

Number of persons receiving children for reward at 4th July, 1948 ..... 69

Number of children being received for reward at 4th July, 1948 ..... 69

**ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.**

This clinic was popular. The number of children who attended for treatment was 57 and the number of treatments 406 up to 4th July, 1948.

**ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.**

This Clinic is run by the Lancashire County Council, the Orthopædic Nurse attending each Wednesday, and Mr. Milner, the Surgeon, attending once monthly. Cases have been admitted to Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital without difficulty.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out:—

Number of individual school children who attended .....	64
Number of individual pre-school children who attended ...	44
Number of attendances made .....	306
Splints supplied .....	0
Number of children given Remedial Exercises .....	14
Plasters applied .....	3
Number of school children who received Institutional Treatment .....	2
Number of pre-school children who received Institutional Treatment .....	1

(Figures given are up to 4th July, 1948.)

**OTHER MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS.**

Ophthalmic and ear, nose and throat cases are referred to Dr. J. M. Wishart either at the School Clinic or at Blackburn Royal Infirmary. The numbers are small, and the commonest conditions are squint and cases for tonsillectomy. Other cases are dealt with, for the most part, at Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

**HOME VISITING.**

The table below summarises the work of the Health Visitors to July 4th, 1948.

<b>VISITS TO CHILDREN.</b>	Under 1 year: First visit .....	266
	Total visits .....	985
	Aged 1 to 2 years: Total visits .....	601
	Aged 2 to 5 years: Total visits .....	1236
<b>SPECIAL VISITS.</b>	Re Infant death inquiries .....	5
	Re Still-births .....	4
	Re Infant Life Protection .....	2
	To Expectant mothers .....	52
	Re Maternal death inquiries .....	—
	To Midwives .....	2
	Re Infectious disease .....	2
Miscellaneous .....	39	
<b>TOTAL VISITS.</b>	.....	3194

**INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.**

Year.	Darwen.	England and Wales.	Smaller Towns 20,000 to 50,000.
1937	54	58	55
1938	58	53	51
1939	61	50	40
1940	72	55	54
1941	64	59	56
1942	57	49	46
1943	47	49	46
1944	46	46	44
1945	72	46	43
1946	34	43	37
1947	39	41	36
1948	31	34	32

(For the whole year.)

**CARE OF  
PREMATURE  
INFANTS.**

The arrangements in the Borough to carry out the suggestions continued in Ministry of Health Circular 20/1944 continued to be as outlined in last year's report.

# Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

The numerical and age incidence of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, is shown in the following table, which includes particulars of Darwen cases notified and accepted, cases removed to hospital, and deaths from infectious diseases. The so-called minor infectious diseases, other than measles and whooping cough, are not included in the table, as they are not notifiable in Darwen and, therefore, statistics as to their incidence are not reliable.

Disease.	Cases Notified and Accepted												Total Deaths	Hospital.			
	Total Cases at all Ages.	Years.												Total Cases removed to Hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65 and over					
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	134	...	...	6	12	17	48	33	7	6	5	...	...	...	71	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excluding Rubella) .....	487	20	56	50	58	105	193	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	119	18	19	16	18	14	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) .....	21	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	7	5	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Erysipelas .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...
Malaria—																	
Contracted in:																	
This Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro Enteritis .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	

Measles continued to be widely prevalent in 1948, but such cases as occurred were generally mild and recovered rapidly. Five cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year—none was found to be due to *N. Gonorrhœa*.

One case of diphtheria occurred during the year and this in an adult (not immunised).



The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious diseases during the past five years:—

Disease.	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever .....	165	54	42	25	134
Diphtheria .....	18	2	2	1	1
Enteric Fever .....	2	1	...	...	...
Measles .....	43	107	27	316	487
Whooping Cough .....	35	18	14	55	119
Pneumonia (Acute primary and Acute influenzal) ...	3	4	9	17	21
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	1	...	3	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	2	1	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	1	5	3	5
Erysipelas .....	1	4	2	...	4
Dysentery .....	...	...	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	3	...
Gastro-Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	1
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>270</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>775</b>

**DIPHTHERIA  
IMMUNISATION.**

The immunisation clinic was held weekly on Monday afternoons. From July 5th, this service was transferred to Lancashire County Council. A considerable number of children are also immunised by private practitioners.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

The Tuberculosis Scheme is administered by the Lancashire County Council, but the Area Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse maintain close co-operation with the Public Health Department, furnishing particulars about housing conditions, and environment generally. The necessary disinfection is carried out by the Public Health Department.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health  
of Darwin.

LIBR

E R R A T A.

Page 23. Non-Respiratory (Males 25-35 Age Period) insert 1 New Case.

Page 39. Estimated Kill of Rats - alter from 285 to 295.

Account of the ... of ...  
of ...

...

...  
...

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease, during 1948 (whole year):—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0—1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1—5 .....	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
5—10 .....	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1
10—15 .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—20 .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 .....	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
25—35 .....	7	4	...	...	2	1	...	...
35—45 .....	1	1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
45—55 .....	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
55—65 .....	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
65 and upwards...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS .....	15	8	8	10	9	4	...	1
	23		18		13		1	

(\* ) Diagnosis not confirmed.

#### SCABIES.

During the year 16 persons received 25 treatments. The prevalence of scabies has steadily decreased since the middle war years.



## PART II.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area  
(including Public Cleansing)

Housing, and

Inspection and Supervision of Food

BY

E. P. McGLYNN, Esq., C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Etc.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.

PART II

General Examination of the State  
(Including Public Schools)

1890

Department of Education

17

THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
ALBANY, N. Y., 1890.

# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

## WATER.

**Reservoirs.**—Water is supplied on the constant system from the following reservoirs: Sunnyhurst Hey, Earnsdale and Bull Hill, of which the first two are open, and the last closed. All the water is from moorland gathering grounds. Water in the Bull Hill Reservoir is supplied from Bolton.

**Purification.**—All water is sandfiltered and chlorinated.

**Supply.**—The approximate number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 10,300.

There is no supply by standpipe, and there is no possibility of contamination in the vicinity of dwelling houses.

## SAMPLING.

**Chemical.**—Six samples of water were submitted for analysis during the year, five were from public supplies and one from a private supply. Three samples from public supplies and one from a private supply were satisfactorily reported upon. Two samples from public supplies were the subject of an unsatisfactory report with regard to the amount of dissolved copper due to the high acidity of the water. Steps were taken to correct the acidity.

**Bacteriological.**—Fifteen samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological examination, three from public supplies and twelve from private supplies.

Three from public supplies and five from private supplies were satisfactorily reported upon, whilst seven from private supplies were unsatisfactorily reported upon; these are being kept under observation and follow-up samples taken.

## SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODA- TION.

The table below gives the closet accommodation in the Borough.

Pails .....	148
Water Closets .....	10222
Waste Water Closets .....	1865
Cesspools .....	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>12236</b>

### Conversions and Installations during 1948—

New Water Closets fixed .....	90
Premises with one New Closet fixed .....	70
Premises with more than one New Closet fixed ...	4
Waste Water Closets converted to Water Closets.	52
Latrine Closets converted to Water Closets .....	17
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets .....	0
Baths installed during the year .....	95
Urinals installed during the year .....	3
Waste Water Closets dismantled .....	0



Routine testing, inspection, repair and renewal of existing drains and sewers continued within the limits of availability of staff, material and labour.

It is hoped that closet conversions, on an increasing scale as labour and materials become available, will result in the total abolition of the 1,865 waste water closets.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**

The river is seriously polluted by industrial waste effluents and in particular from the local Paper Mill. In addition there is a certain amount of material dumped in the river by children and careless householders.

The river is frequently inspected but it has not so far been possible, despite continual experimentation, to alleviate the nuisance from the paper mill effluent.

**SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

Number of houses visited .....	1278
Number of houses visited (Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 to 1932) .....	92
Number of inspections of Schools .....	8
Number of inspections of Factories and Workplaces .....	151
Number of inspections of Municipal Hostel .....	52
Number of inspections of Bakehouses .....	6
Number of inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds .....	108
Number of inspections of Refuse Tips .....	72
Complaints received and investigated .....	601
Number of re-inspections made .....	3588
Visits paid to houses (re cases of Infectious Diseases) .....	133
Number of rooms disinfected .....	125
Number of articles disinfected .....	134
Number of smoke observations taken .....	6
Number of drains, etc., tested .....	244
Total number of defects discovered .....	3558
Informal notices served .....	3558
Statutory notices served .....	97
Number of nuisances abated, including outstanding nuisances from previous year .....	1312

**LIST OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED.**

Defective drains .....	63
Choked sewers .....	5
Defective soilpipes and water closets .....	28
Defective downspouts, easing troughs, roofs and external walls .....	170
Defective plastering .....	395
Dirty houses and premises .....	0
Dangerous buildings .....	22
Dirty and dilapidated closets .....	55
Accumulations of refuse .....	3
Defective or uneven gullies .....	21
Insanitary sinks .....	17
Defective fire ranges .....	33

Broken slop-pipes .....	30
Choked waste water closets .....	33
Defective tippers of waste water closets .....	7
Choked water closets .....	24
Insanitary yards .....	13
Defective internal floors .....	66
Insufficient ventilation .....	95
Burst water pipes .....	20
Defective wash boilers .....	1
Miscellaneous nuisances .....	581

**SHOPS.**

Routine inspections are made and special inspections as occasion requires, but pressure of other work has limited visitation far below the level regarded as desirable.

**SMOKE  
ABATEMENT.**

Six smoke observations were taken during the year, and advice and instruction to stokers on firing and use of fuel, to secure as far as possible the prevention of black or heavy smoking, were given.

**DISINFESTATION.**

During the year nine houses were found to be infested with bedbugs and/or vermin, and of these nine had been disinfested by the end of the year, gaseous fumigation and spraying being the methods employed.

**SCHOOLS.**

Arrangements are now nearing completion for the conversion of the latrine closets at Schools and it is hoped that by the end of 1949 they will all have been converted.

**OFFENSIVE  
TRADES.**

The following are established in the district:—Two tripe boilers, one fat extractor, and one fat melter.

**MUNICIPAL  
HOSTEL.**

This is the only common lodging house in the town and is municipally owned and managed. The average daily number of lodgers for the year was:—Males 106.78. Females 15.33.

**FACTORIES.**

One hundred and fifty-one routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found (chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences) were notified to occupiers and by the end of the year were either completed or in hand. Shortage of staff and pressure of other work reduced routine visiting far below the level considered desirable.

As previously, the fullest co-operation was maintained between the Department and H.M. Inspector of Factories.

**CHIEF  
SANITARY  
REQUIREMENTS  
OF THE  
DISTRICT.**

The chief sanitary requirements of the district are:—

- The conversion of pail and waste water closets;
- The paving, culverting, embanking and, as far as possible, purification of the river;
- The clearance of derelict and neglected sites;
- The control of promiscuous tipping;
- The paving of back streets and unmade roads;
- The reduction of the number of private water supplies and the purification and protection of the remainder;
- The conversion of latrine closets at schools and factories.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The whole of this important sanitary service is under the control of the Public Health Department. It comprises the collection and disposal of household and trade refuse and the cleansing of streets.

**VEHICLES.**

The refuse collection and disposal service is now completely mechanised, the new tractor-drawn trailer tank for night-soil collection being now in use for one day per week.

**SNOW  
REMOVAL AND  
DEFROSTING  
OF ROADS.**

The department is now wholly responsible for the above. Main and secondary roads, bus routes, and factory approach roads are priorities for treatment.

Two Bunce Snowploughs, one for use with the Tractor, one for a Bedford lorry have been improved and reconditioned for use with light or moderate snowdepths.

For heavy snow the County Council have stationed at Darwen for use here and in adjacent County Districts, a heavy Canadian Mack Lorry, and a heavy duty Cuthbertson Hydraulic Lift Plough, capable of dealing with deep-drifted snow. In addition the Department has purchased a heavy duty Single Blade Johnson Plough for use in deep snow in narrow roads. A spare Johnson High Wing V-Plough, formerly used by attachment to a Transport Depot Single-decker 'Bus is now held for use with our own vehicles.

**REFUSE  
DISPOSAL.  
SALVAGE.**

The system of controlled tipping continues to prove very successful. The Corporation-owned Bull Hill Tip is the only one now in use. It is situated near the Southern boundary of the Borough which makes the length of haul from the Northern half somewhat excessive. It is hoped to find a suitable tip-site nearer the centre of the town in order to lessen this.

The pre-separation of salvable material from household refuse is still conscientiously carried out by the bulk of householders.

The following is a summary of the materials sold during the year—

	Tons.	Cwts.
Clean Waste Papers .....	214	0
Ferrous Metals—Baled Tins .....	66	2½
„    „    Black Scrap .....	15	9¼
Non-Ferrous Metals .....	1	12½
Textiles—Rags, Carpets .....	8	0
Waste-Foods—Pigswill (after boiling) .....	236	0
„    „    Household Bones .....	0	15
	—	—
TOTAL .....	541	19¼
	—	—

The total value of the salvaged materials sold was £1,937.

#### SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the work done during 1948. It should be noted that the weights given below are estimated.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse to Tip (4,519 loads) .....	6663	0	0
Market and Trade Refuse to Tip (237 loads) ...	369	0	0
Receptacles Emptied (House Refuse) .....	391668		
Receptacles Emptied (Trade Refuse) .....	17555		
Excreta .....	107	Loads	
Excreta Pails Emptied .....	5132		
Sludge from Street Gullies .....	276	Loads	
Street Gullies Emptied .....	16065		
Sweepings: Bins from Street Orderly Trucks ...	9388		
Salt Distributed on Streets .....	107	Tons	
Grit Distributed on Streets .....	40	Tons	
Length of Streets Salted or Gritted .....	365	Miles	
Dust Bins added during the year .....	58		
Number of Portable Refuse Receptacles .....	11989		



# HOUSING.

The table below gives particulars of action taken specifically under the provisions of the Housing Acts in contradistinction to action under the Public Health Acts.

## STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ) .....	43
(i) By the local authority .....	39
(ii) By other local authorities .....	0
(iii) By other bodies or persons .....	4
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above) .....	39
(ii) By other bodies (included under (a) (iii) above) .....	0
1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	217
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	532
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 to 1932 .....	92
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	115
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	217
Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .....	23

**STATISTICS**  
(continued).

3.	Action under statutory powers during the year—	
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	53
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By owners .....	4
	(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	8
	(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	5
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By owners .....	3
	(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	0
	(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	0
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	0
	(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	0
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	0

**STATISTICS**  
(continued).

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	0
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .....	0
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	0
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	0
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	0
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	0

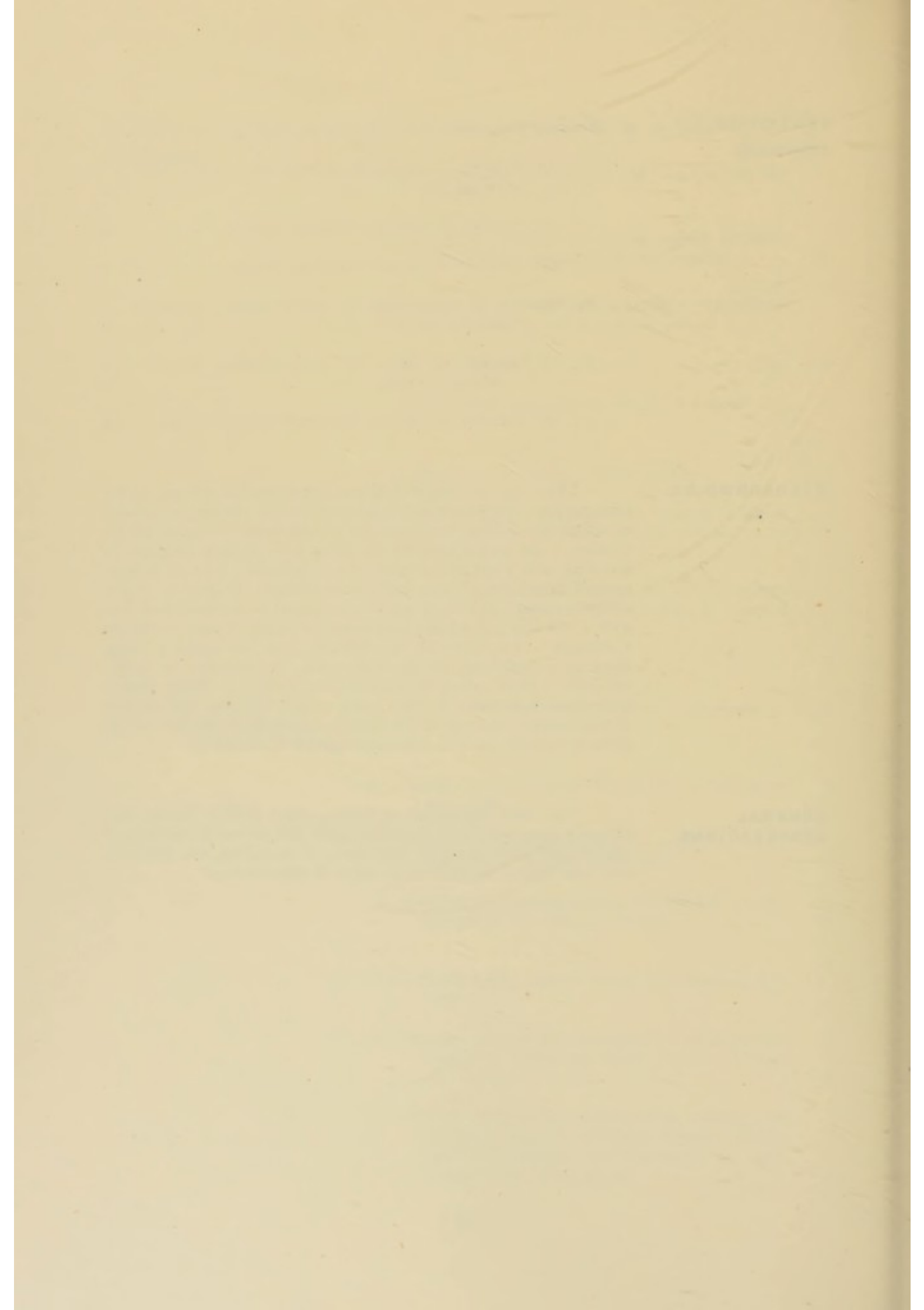
**OVERCROWDING.**

There are no cases of gross overcrowding known to the Department. Instances are frequent however, where, in houses in which the number of occupants is well below "the permitted number," the distribution of the sexes for sleeping purposes is attended with great inconvenience and difficulty, e.g., in a four-roomed house (two living and two bedrooms) having a "permitted number" of 6 to 7½ persons, occupied by husband and wife with a son and a daughter each over ten years of age—a total of 4 persons. To overcome the difficulty (e.g., by using a living room as a bedroom), is, in most cases, to increase the inconvenience. Most people so situated are anxious to obtain houses with three bedrooms. This again might increase the number of new houses required in the future, especially if the law on the point is revised, as it is generally agreed it should be.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

The chief difficulties in action under Public Health and Housing Acts have been the inescapable difficulties of shortage of labour, and inadequacy or inferiority of materials, but the position now begins to show some signs of improvement.





# Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## MILK SUPPLY.

There were 55 dairy farms on the register during the year, having a cattle population of approximately 750. One hundred and eight visits of inspection were made.

## SAMPLING.

**Biological.**—Twenty-eight samples of milk were submitted for guinea pig inoculation. All proved negative.

**Bacteriological.**—Thirty-nine samples were examined during the year, of which twenty-nine were satisfactory and ten unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were mainly of designated milks failing to comply with one or other of the prescribed tests. Steps were taken to ascertain and remedy the cause but consistently good results are not yet being obtained. Further action is being considered.

**Chemical Analysis of Milk.**—See tables on this page and page 38.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Public Abattoir was closed in June, 1942, in pursuance of a Ministry of Food Scheme for further centralising slaughtering.

Butchers' and other food shops, stalls and vehicles, and premises used for the preparation of human food are regularly inspected.

The amount of food examined, certified unfit, and either destroyed or utilised after sterilisation for animal feeding stuffs, was as shown in the table on page 38.

No legal proceedings were necessary in respect of unsound food during the year.

There were no cases, or suspected cases, of food poisoning during the year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

The Local Authority by direction of the Minister is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Public Analyst whose advice and help are always available and much valued.

The quality of the food sold in the district is generally good.

### SAMPLES REPORTED GENUINE.

No. of Samples.	Description.	Formal.	Informal.
51	Milk.	51	—

**SAMPLES REPORTED NOT GENUINE.**

Cons. No.	No. of Samples.	Description.	Formal.	Informal.	Result.	Action taken.
1	1	Milk.	—	x	Deficient 16.6% fat —low solids—not-fat.	Experimental sample taken from single cow giving large yield of milk. Bulk herd samples genuine.
2	1	Milk.	x	—	Deficient 16.5% solids — not-fat. 14.1% extraneous water.	Vendor warned. Follow-up sample genuine.
3	1	Milk.	x	—	Deficient 2.9% solids — not-fat. 3.5% extraneous water.	do.

**TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND NATURE OF FOOD  
CONDEMNED DURING 1948.**

Amount.	Nature of Food.	Amount.	Nature of Food.	Amount.	Nature of Food.
117 tins	Milk	125 tins	Tomato Juice	lbs. ozs.	
49 tins	Beans	2 tins	Tomato Paste	2 8	Kibbled Onions
3440 tins	Carrots	7 tins	Tomato	52 0	Dates
28 tins	Peas	1246 tins	Tomato Purée	101 12	Bacon
316 tins	Assorted Vegetables	535 tins	Puddings	6 0	Sausage
781 tins	Soup	10 tins	Marmalade	43 0	Beef
65 tins	Sausages	4 tins	Jam	12 0	Fruit
39 tins	Fruit	17 tins	Mussels	5 0	Cheese
33 tins	Fish	1 tin	Apple Purée	7 2½	Butter
933 tins	Spaghetti	87 Jars.	Pickles and Piccalilli	76 0	Cake
709 tins	Canned Meat and Meals	35 bottles	Vinegar	24 0	Nuts
27 tins	Beetroot	79 Jars	Fish Paste		

**RATS AND  
MICE  
DESTRUCTION.**

Investigation and disinfection proceeded steadily throughout the year, and it has become increasingly obvious that the initial survey and co-ordinated treatments, and especially the comprehensive and radical treatment of the sewers, have reduced to a very low level the degree of infestation in the town. This has been maintained now for three years, and it is expected that regular resurvey, sewer maintenance treatment and block control, will keep it there.

The following table gives a summary of the work done throughout the year—

No. of premises inspected.	No. of premises found infested.	No. of treatments carried out.	Estimated kill of rats.	Cumulative total of rats killed since inception of service.
1,355	Killed prior to January, 31	31	1948. <del>286</del> 295	9,704
				9,999

**SEWER  
TREATMENTS.**

Date.	No. of manholes treated	Estimated kill.
May	63	26
November	112	60

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