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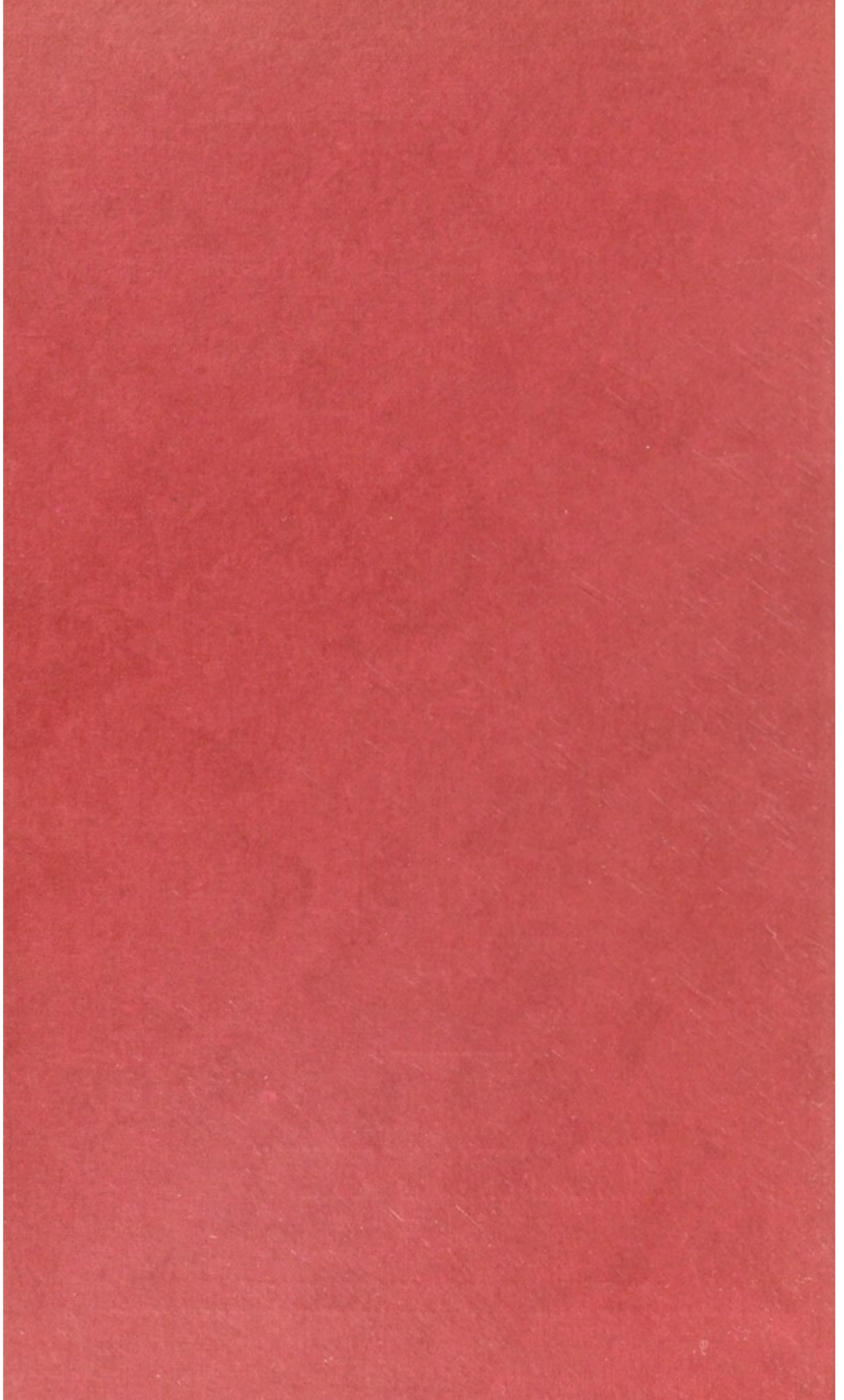
Urban District of Denton.



REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF
DENTON
1938

Wm. STEWART, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Urban District of Denton.



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HYDE:
J. Andrew & Co. Ltd., "Herald & Reporter," Office, Hamnett Street.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. JOHN BARDSLEY, Chairman.

„ WILLIAM GEORGE SMITH, J.P.,
Ex-officio.

„ FRED WORTHINGTON.

„ JOHN WHITEHEAD BLACKSHAW

„ THOMAS HENRY WHITELEY.

„ SYDNEY MORROW.

„ JOHN ROBERTS.

„ PERCY WILSON.

„ JOHN HENRY BOOTH.

„ MARGARET JANE CLEPHAN, C.C.

„ STANLEY WALKER.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MARKET PLACE,
DENTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Denton Urban District Council.*

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

The birth-rate is below the previous year, but it is above the preceding five years' average and it is also above that for England and Wales.

The infant death-rate is the lowest on record, it is well below the previous year, the preceding five years' average, also that for the whole of the country.

The general death-rate is above the previous year, above the preceding five years' average, also above that for England and Wales. Over 80 per cent. of all deaths occurred at ages over 45 and 50 per cent. at ages over 65. Over 44 per cent. of all deaths occurred in hospitals and institutions outside the district.

The estimated population at the middle of 1938 was 21,700. An increase since the middle of 1937 of 610.

During the year under review 349 houses have been erected by private builders; these might appear sufficient to accommodate the increase in population. Besides these, the Local Authority have built 162 houses, and a further 104 are nearing completion, to re-house people displaced under Slum Clearance.

The increase of population, as in the preceding year, is evidently due to influx of persons from outside areas since the natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths, account for only 46.

There is still a shortage of the working class type of house to let at a reasonable rent.

The incidence of Puerperal Sepsis was above normal, Five cases were notified, giving a case-rate of 14.12 compared with 14.42 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer is below the previous year.

The case-rate for Scarlet Fever was rather high, but the death-rate was nil.

Both case and death-rate in all other infectious diseases compare favourably with the whole of the country.

The district is well planned and has four main highways radiating from the centre of the district. All main roads and other roads in the district are kept in excellent repair.

The district is well-provided with tram, 'bus and train services and has water supply from Manchester Corporation mains, unlimited in quantity, to every house in the district, and gas and electricity to all parts.

The system of main road lighting, consisting of 12-mantle 'London' type low pressure gas lanterns, has given complete satisfaction.

My thanks are specially due to Mr. Langdon, Sanitary Inspector, and his staff for many of the facts embodied in this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATISTICAL.

The following are the general statistics for the year 1938:—

Area of the district in acres	2,592.25
Population (Census) 1931:—	
Males... ..	8,196
Females... ..	9,188
	17,384
Estimated population at the middle of 1938, supplied by the Registrar General	21,700
Total structurally separate dwellings whether occupied or not (Census) 1931	4,766
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1938 according to the Rate Books	7,397
Number of inhabited houses (Census) 1931	4,689
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census) 1931	4,756
Number of persons per house (Census) 1931	3.610
Number of persons per house (estimated) 1938 ...	2.933
Number of persons per acre (Census) 1931	6.703
Number of persons per acre (estimated) 1938 ...	8.371
Number of children under 5 years (Census) 1931 ...	922
Number of children under 5 years (estimated) 1938	1,361
Population (Census) 1911... ..	16,877
Population (Census) 1921	17,620
Average age of residents (Census) 1931:—	
Males	33.5
Females	35.4
Number of married women aged less than 45 years per 1,000 females of all ages (Census) 1931	242
Number of females per 1,000 males (Census) 1931...	1,120
Rateable Value	£110,577
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£443

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is principally industrial. The chief industry is the Manufacture of Hats (felt and silk) and processes incidental to Hat making. There are also Engineering, Cotton Spinning, Printing, Electric Lamp and Accumulator Works, etc.

Hatting, with its allied industries, finds employment for at least two-thirds of the working population of the district.

The district is well planned, has four main highways, radiating from the centre of the district almost due north, south, east and west.

There are $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of main roads, 14.15 miles of other roads paved or kept metalled, and over 14.46 miles of other roads not paved or kept metalled in the district.

Houses in the district are mainly four and six-room type, built principally in rows. A number, however, are detached or semi-detached with garden front and rear. During the years 1933-1938, 2,742 houses have been erected; the majority of these are detached or semi-detached. Sanitation on the whole is good.

I have no reason to suspect that any particular occupation in the district has contributed to ill-health amongst the employees.

DEATHS.

The deaths of persons serving with His Majesty's Forces are now allocated to their area of residence in the same manner as civilian deaths.

The Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1938 was 21,700.

The number of deaths are those registered during the current year and are corrected for inward and outward transfers.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total		F.
	M.	F.	
Live Births {			
Legitimate.....	332	174	
Illegitimate	13	5	
Total	345	179	
Still Births	9	4	
Deaths	296	149	
	Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population..... 15.8		
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population..... *13.6		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—			
Puerperal Sepsis	nil		
Other Puerperal Causes	1		
Total	1		
Death rate of Infants under one year of age—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	43		
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	42		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	76		
Death from Cancer (all ages)	40		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	3		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	nil		

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.			Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Population—estimate mid 1938—21,700.						
Mean of 5 years, 1933-37.....	13.1	12.5	0.51	1.65	3.77	3.54
Year—						
1937	16.6	12.5	0.42	2.27	nil	nil
1938	15.8	*13.6	0.50	1.84	2.89	2.82
Increase or decrease in 1938 on 5 years' average, 1933—1937... ..	+2.7	+1.1	-0.01	+0.19	-0.88	-0.72
Previous year.....	-0.8	+1.1	+0.08	-0.43	+2.89	+2.82
	* 1938 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.03)= 14.0 per 1,000.					

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

“Transferable deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they reside.

Five deaths of non-residents registered in the district were transferred away, and 131 deaths of residents not registered in the district have been transferred to the district.

The total number of deaths was 296.

The deaths of females, 149, exceeded the males, 147, by two.

The crude death-rate was 13.64.

In order to make the crude death-rate of the district comparable from a mortality point of view, with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death-rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The factor supplied by the Registrar General for this district is 1.03.

He states that if the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportion of their sex and age group components, their crude death-rate could be accepted as valid comparative measure of the mortalities experienced by the several populations. In practice, however, populations are not thus similarly constituted and their crude death-rates fail as true comparative mortality indices in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in their population constitution.

The adjusting factor applies only to death-rates experienced in the year 1931, but population constitutions change relatively

slowly, and save in exceptional circumstances, the 1931 factor may be used for practical purposes until fresh population constitutions are available from the next Census.

The following illustrates the difference between the "Crude" and "Adjusted" death-rate.

Factor.	Adjusted Death-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Differ- ence.
1.03 Males	6.774	} 14.04	Males	6.774	} 0.40
Females ...	7.071		Females ...	6.866	
				13.64	

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate for the five years 1933-1937 and the mean for that period:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1933	231	12.9
1934	205	11.2
1935	228	12.1
1936	273	13.8
1937	264	12.5

Mean of 5 years:—

1933-1937	240	12.5
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The death rate in 1938 is 1.1 above the mean of the preceding 5 years, 1.1 above the previous year. It is 2.0 above that for England and Wales.

The ages at the time of death were as follows:—

Sex	All ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
M	147	7	2	1	::	::	1	1	2	8	7	51	67
F	149	8	2	::	::	1	1	::	1	9	8	29	90

The following table will show the chief causes of deaths during the year:—

Causes of Deaths.	M.	F.
All Causes	147	149
Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1
Measles	3	—
Influenza	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	3
Other Tuberculosis	3	—
Syphilis	—	—
General Paralysis of Insane, etc.	1	1
Cancer	21	19
Diabetes	—	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	5	6
Heart Disease	44	44
Other Circulatory Diseases	6	9
Bronchitis	6	5
Pneumonia	12	11
Other Respiratory	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	1	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
Appendicitis	1	—
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	—
Other Liver Diseases	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases	1	2
Nephritis	5	5
Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
Congenital Causes, etc.	2	4
Senility	1	7
Suicide	2	1
Other Violence	6	6
Other Defined Causes	16	16

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 345 (legitimate—166 males, 179 females (illegitimate—8 males and 5 females).

The number of females born, 179, exceeds the males, 166, by 13.

The live birth-rate was 15.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (21,700), males 7.64, females 8.24.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.1.

There were 9 still-births—5 boys and 4 girls—which represents a rate of 25 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The still-birth rate per thousand of the estimated resident population was 0.41 compared with 0.60 for England and Wales.

The following table gives the number of births with the birth-rate for the five years 1933-1937 and the mean for that period:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.
1933	199	11.1
1934	192	10.5
1935	277	14.7
1936	253	12.8
1937	351	16.6

Mean of 5 years:—

1933-1937	254	13.1
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The birth-rate is 0.8 below the previous year, 2.7 above the mean of the preceding five years. It is also 0.7 above that for England and Wales.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 and 1915).

The number of births notified in the area as adjusted by transferred notifications was: (a) Live Births 349, (b) Still Births 9, (c) Total 358. By Medical Practitioners 43; by Midwives 180; Transferred from Hospitals and Maternity Homes, 135.

There were 13 illegitimate children, 8 males and 5 females.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1936.

The main purpose of the Act is to improve the standard of domiciliary midwifery, and to ensure that each woman shall have a qualified midwife to attend her either as midwife or as maternity nurse. To achieve this the Act directs each Local Supervising Authority to provide for its area a whole-time salaried service of midwives.

The Act recognises that there are too many practising midwives at present and that some midwives, by reason of some defect, are incapable of good work. Accordingly it provides compensation for those who voluntarily surrender their certificates and for those who are compulsorily retired.

The Lancashire County Council, being the Local Supervising Authority for the Administrative County of Lancaster, have divided the County into Midwifery Districts.

In drawing up the proposals the number of midwives allotted to each urban area has been based on one midwife to approximately 80 cases.

Two whole-time midwives have been allotted to Denton, also a third to devote the greater part of her time to Denton and a part of her time to the adjoining Urban District of Audenshaw.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 15 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year (males 7, females 8). Legitimate (6 males and 8 females); Illegitimate, 1 male.

Measured by the proportion of deaths to the total registered live births was equal to 43 per 1,000.

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 42.

Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 76.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and infant death-rate for the five years 1933-1937 with the mean for that period:—

Year.	Number of Infant deaths.	Infant Death-rate
1933	16	80
1934	13	67
1935	17	61
1936	22	86
1937	20	56
Mean of 5 years:—		
1933-1937	17	70

The death-rate is 13 per 1,000 births below that for the previous year, 27 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding five years, also 10 per 1,000 below that for England and Wales.

The causes of deaths under one year of age were as follows : Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth, 5; Broncho-Pneumonia, 4; Pertussis, 1; Acute Lobar Pneumonia, 1; Shock from trauma, inflicted at birth, 1; Septic Tracheitis, 1; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Delayed Labour, 1; Shock, Operation, Suboccipital Meningococle, 1.

The following table gives the ages in weeks and months of infants who died under one year of age :—

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under one year
M	2	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	7
F	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	8

The following table gives the population, births, deaths, infant mortality and natural increase during the five years 1934-1938 :—

Year	Population estimated at middle of year	BIRTHS						DEATHS				Deaths under 1 Year		Natural increase per 1,000 population
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate per 1,000 population	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 births	
		M	F	M	F									
1934	18270	91	96	2	3	192	10·5	100	105	205	11·2	13	67	-0·7
1935	18770	156	115	3	3	277	14·7	121	107	228	12·1	17	61	+2·6
1936	19670	127	118	3	5	253	12·8	135	138	273	13·8	22	86	-1·0
1937	21090	174	168	4	5	351	16·6	137	127	264	12·5	20	56	+4·1
1938	21700	158	174	8	5	345	15·8	147	149	296	13·6	15	43	+2·2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

A retaining fee is paid for the use of two beds at the Hyde Borough Smallpox Hospital and for four beds for other infectious diseases at the Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Hospital.

There is, however, no limit to the number of cases which may be sent to either of these hospitals.

The available accommodation has always been found sufficient.

In order that the accommodation at these hospitals may be used to the best advantage, a quarterly conference is held at the Infectious Disease Hospital, when all outside authorities who retain beds at these hospitals are usually represented.

Cases of Scarlet Fever are not removed to hospital where satisfactory nursing and isolation can be carried out at home.

In all cases of overcrowding or where the patient is unable to have a separate bedroom or where the mother is expecting or nursing a young baby the case is removed to hospital.

Patients are required to contribute towards the cost of treatment according to their financial circumstances.

The period of stay in hospital of Scarlet Fever cases is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Institution.

Puerperal Sepsis :—Arrangements have been made with the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for treatment.

Provision has been made for the treatment in hospital of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

**VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE AREA, WHICH ARE
USED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.**

GENERAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SURGICAL.

- (1) Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road and Roby Street.
- (2) Manchester Ancoats Hospital.
- (3) Ashton-u-Lyne District Infirmary.
- (4) Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin

CHILDREN.

Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. Out-Patients' Department, Gartside Street, Manchester.

MATERNITY.

- (1) St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Whitworth Street West, Manchester, and High Street, Rusholme.
- (2) Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary (The Council have made arrangements under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for Hospital treatment in any difficult case on request from a Medical Practitioner).

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Lancashire County Council have organized a scheme for the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The following are treatment Centres or Clinics :—

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
<p>ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE District Infirmary, Darnton Road.</p>	<p>Males : Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m.</p> <p>Females : Monday, 6—7 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m.</p> <p>Irrigation : For Gonorrhœa cases— Monday to Friday, 6-30—7-30 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road.</p>	<p>Syphilis : Males— Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m.</p> <p>Females and Children— Thursday, 11 a.m.</p> <p>Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs : Males— Wednesday, 6—7-30 p.m.</p> <p>Females and Children : Wednesday, 11 a.m.</p> <p>Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs : Males— Monday, 6 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER St. Luke's Hospital, Duke Street, Liverpool Road.</p>	<p>Males and Females— Monday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 5—7 p.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Friday, 5—7 p.m. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m. } women Friday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m. } only.</p> <p>Irrigation and Intermediate Treatment : Males : Daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted), 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.</p> <p>Females : Daily, by arrangement with Matron (except Sunday).</p>
<p>MANCHESTER AND SALFORD Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay St., Deansgate (Syphilis and Skin Diseases only treated at this Hospital).</p>	<p>Daily (Sunday excepted). Males and Females : 9—11 a.m.</p>

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
<p>MANCHESTER St. Mary's Hospitals (Whitworth Street West Branch), Oxford Street.</p>	<p>Females : Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9—10-30 a.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 7—8 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Ancoats.</p>	<p>Males : Wednesday, 5-30—7 p.m. Saturday, 5-30—7 p.m.</p>
<p>SALFORD Municipal Clinic, 153-155, Regent Road.</p>	<p>Females : Wednesday, 11-30—1 p.m.</p> <p>Sunday : 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 3-30—6-30 p.m.</p> <p>Monday to Friday : 8-30 a.m.—8-30 p.m.</p> <p>Saturday : 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 7—8-30 p.m.</p>

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Lancashire County Council have made provision for expert examination and diagnosis of cases together with the supervision, special treatment, and care of all known tuberculous persons at their:—

1. Ashton-u-Lyne Dispensary.
2. Sanatoria.
3. Pulmonary Hospitals, also at General Hospitals (especially for Non-Pulmonary cases).
4. Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.
5. Manchester Royal Infirmary.
6. Ashton-u-Lyne District Infirmary.

CHRONIC SICK.

Cases are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne

ORTHOPÆDIC.

The Local Authority have joined the County in a scheme for the treatment of crippled children under five years of age. Clinic:—Ashton-under-Lyne. Hospital:—Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital.

MENTAL.

Cases under this heading are admitted to Darnton House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Cases are received at the Manchester Ear Hospital, Grosvenor Square, All Saints.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases receive treatment at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Oxford Road.

DENTAL.

Children under five years of age can have treatment at the Manchester Dental Hospital, Oxford Road. Over five years of age, provision is made by the Lancashire County Council Education Authority at their Clinic at Denton Road, Audenshaw.

No provision is made in the district for institutional care of unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. Cases are admitted to Darnton House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

No institutional provision has been made for the care of mental defectives.

Contributions from the Local Authority to Voluntary Hospitals:—

St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	£5	0	0
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	£10	10	0
District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne	£10	10	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary	£15	0	0
Christie Hospital	£10	10	0

Beside the above the following sums were contributed to the Voluntary Hospitals and Charities in Manchester and Ashton-u-Lyne during the year through the Denton Hospital Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Hospitals and Infirmaries	899	18	7
Manchester and Salford Medical Charities (Hospital Sunday)	51	8	7
Manchester & Salford Medical Charities (Alexandra Rose Day)	37	7	7
Maintenance of Convalescent Home Patients	60	0	0

In addition to the above the sum of £1,029 19s. 7d. was paid to the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne Extension Fund Bazaar as a result of the Denton effort.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For Infectious Cases.—The Local Authority have the use of the Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Motor Ambulance.
- (b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Local Authority have the use of the Hyde Borough Motor Ambulance.

Telephone call-boxes have been placed in different parts of our district. When a call has been sent an ambulance has usually been on the spot within five minutes.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in the district in 1917, situated in Market Place. Removed in 1932 to more commodious premises in Peel Street. Centrally situated and easy to reach by tram from all parts of the district. Sessions are held twice weekly on Monday and Thursday from 2 to 5 o'clock. There are two whole-time Health Visitors.

Nurse Helen Jones appointed 1st July, 1932.

Nurse Annie Heywood appointed 1st October, 1938.

The Medical Officer of Health attends at the Centre each Monday at 3-30. In all cases where the Health Visitor finds that a baby is not making satisfactory progress either from an unsatisfactory weight card or from any other cause, the child is examined by the Medical Officer and the mother is advised as to care and treatment needed.

A card index system has been adopted and a record of each case is kept.

A Statutory Committee, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, was appointed, composed of nine members of the Council, and four ladies who are not members of the Council. The Statutory Committee meet at the Town Hall the Monday between the second and third Thursday in each month just prior to the Council's Monthly Health Meeting.

A Scheme has been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health in regard to the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and milk for infants.

The voluntary side of the work have a Managing Committee of ladies, who appoint their own chairwoman. They carry on the work in conjunction with the Statutory Committee. Four members of the Voluntary Committee are members of the Statutory Committee. Meetings are held monthly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. These women are rendering valuable service in the district, keenly interested in the work, attend regularly at the Centre, each having definite duties allotted which are carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, providing light refreshments for mothers who bring their babies, giving material assistance when needed and offering human sympathy and friendship, which counts.

Up to the past fourteen years, when the Council voted an annual contribution of £25 towards the expenses of the voluntary body, the ladies through their efforts have been able to make this side of the work self-supporting.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D.
Part-time Officer.

Sanitary Inspector:

C. R. LANGDON.
Whole-time Sanitary Inspector.

Health Visitors :

Miss HELEN JONES.
Three years' Hospital Training and C.M.B. Certificate.
New Health Visitors' Certificate.
and
Miss ANNIE HEYWOOD.
State Reg. Gen. Nurse, State Mid. Cert.,
Health Visitors' Cert. R.S.I.
Whole-time Nurses (Exchequer Grant towards Salaries).

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D.

Food Inspector:

C. R. LANGDON.
Certified Meat Inspector.

Veterinary Inspector.

None.

Whenever any doubtful condition has presented itself a Veterinary Surgeon has been called in.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

TITLE OF ACT.	Date Act came in force in the District.
The Public Libraries Act, 1855, and Acts amending the same	31st May, 1887.
The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (Extension of this Act to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Chicken-pox).	26th March, 1892.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	1st May, 1894.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	1st July, 1894.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1st May, 1896.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	1st October, 1897.
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889	6th May, 1901
Regulations made by the Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885	1st October, 1895.
The above regulations superseded by new regulations which came into force	1st May, 1903.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Order, 1885, amended by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.	
New Streets and Buildings Bye-Laws adopted by the Council	10th April, 1899.
Above revised	19th December, 1927.
New Bye-laws with respect to Slaughterhouses	5th January, 1903.
Bye-laws for the regulation of Park	8th April, 1913.
Agricultural Rates Act	1929.
The Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922	1st January, 1935.
Additional Bye-law made by the County Council (Re nuisance caused by wireless loud-speakers, gramophones, etc.).	7th February, 1935.

The above Acts and Regulations are enforced.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Denton Sick Nursing Association provide for nursing in all cases except Maternity and Infectious Diseases.

The Local Authority contributed the sum of £25 towards the funds of the Association.

It is affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

One nurse is employed.

No provision has been made in the district for professional nursing of infectious patients, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

The work of the Sick Nursing Association is not related to or administered in co-operation with the National Health Insurance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. WATER.

The whole of the district (including farms and schools) is supplied from the water mains of the Manchester Corporation. The supply is direct to each house, unlimited in amount, and of good quality. No likely possibility of contamination and non-plumbo-solvent.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No known pollution exists.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the district is on the partially separate system.

SEWERAGE.

The whole of the Township is efficiently sewered and, with the exception of about 9 houses which are too low-lying and cannot be connected up, all property in the district is connected up to the Council's sewers. Sewers are tested in case of doubt, and are periodically flushed in dry weather.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The treatment of the sewage consists of chemical precipitation, followed by filtration through percolating filters.

Rotary and rectangular distributors have been in use for the past ten years, and have given every satisfaction. The sewage sludge is filter pressed and taken by farmers or tipped on adjacent land.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

Alteration of Privy Middens, etc., to Fresh Water Closets.

The following table prepared by the Sanitary Inspector will show the yearly progress in this direction for the past 10 years:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Privy Closets abolished ...	1	15	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	...
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... .. .	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Pail Closets abolished ....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	10
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... .. .	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...
Waste Water Closets abolished	2	15	46	13	2	14	25	79	28	...
Fresh Water Closets substituted	2	15	47	13	2	14	25	79	28	...
Privy Middens abolished...	1	13	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Dustbins substituted... .. .	...	23	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Dry Ashpits abolished ...	8	58	37	9	25	6	...	...	...	...
Dustbins substituted... .. .	13	111	61	24	46	9	...	...	...	...
Privy Closets abolished ...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pail Closets substituted...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

The following figures give the closet accommodation in the district at the end of 1938 :—

Number of Pail Closets	18
„ Ashpits (excluding Middens)	None.
„ Fresh Water Closets	7910
„ Portable Receptacles for Refuse ...	7228
„ Waste Water Closets (Tipplers) ...	261
„ Handflushed Closets	None.
„ Houses with Baths	4421

Conversions.	During Year 1938.	During Five Years, 1933-1937.
No. of Privy Closets:—		
To Fresh W.C.'s	—	10
To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
To Pails	—	5
No. of Pail Closets:—		
To Fresh W.C.'s	—	7
To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
No. of Waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s	—	149
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	—	73

There are no Privy Middens in the district. The Council are doing their utmost to clear the district of Pail Closets and are considering a scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets to Fresh Water Closets, the Council contributing one half towards the cost of conversion.

Fresh Water Closets only permitted for new property.

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This work is carried out satisfactorily by the Sanitary Authority. The work is carried out by day.

House refuse is removed weekly in specially constructed motor vehicles. The refuse is disposed of by the Controlled Tipping system. A Destructor has not been provided for the district.

The following statement prepared by the Sanitary Inspector shows the amount of nightsoil and ashes removed during the year:—

	Motor.	Hired.	Total Loads.
Dustbins emptied	2500	150	2650
Pails	12	—	12
Trade Waste	153	91	244
Road Sweepings	49	—	49
Market Refuse	32	—	32
Park Refuse	1	—	1
Total	2747	241	2988

The whole has been removed to the Alpha Tip.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

The following is a classified statement (prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) of the number of premises visited:

House Drainage	65
Piggeries and Stables	37
Cowsheds	57
Dairies and Milk Shops	150
Butchers' Shops	254
Slaughter Houses	927
Offensive Trades	35
Bakehouses	55
Fish Frying Places	10
Factories	42
School Yards and Lavatories	9
Workshops	1
Council's Tips	251
Hawkers' Carts	38
Market Stalls	358
Interviews with Agents, Owners, etc., of Property... ..	79
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11
Public Conveniences	81
Refuse Collection	23
Rats and Mice	63
Water Supply	5
Lodging Houses	4
Theatres	2
Miscellaneous	41
Shops Act	115
Petroleum Act	23
Fishmongers	33
Grocers	14
Greengrocers	12
Ice Cream Premises	14
Cafes	1

The following table (also prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) shows the result of action in regard to the defects or nuisances discovered:—

Floors of rooms repaired	17
Walls re-plastered	17
Dustbins renewed	173
Blocked Drains, Gullies and W.C.'s released	58
Chimney Slabs, Inner Hearths, etc., repaired	29
Waste Pipes repaired	3
Yard Surfaces and Walls repaired	4
Roofs repaired	56
Downspouts disconnected from Drains or repaired ...	3
W.C. Cisterns and Burst Water Pipes repaired	7
Eaves, Gutters repaired	13
Window Frames and Sashcords repaired	51
Dampness remedied	53
Miscellaneous repairs	73
Drains re-laid	3

Notices served during the year:—

Preliminary, 377; Statutory, 33.

No legal proceedings taken.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of observations, 44. Warning notices sent to offenders. No legal proceedings taken. Time limit for the emission of black smoke, two minutes in the half-hour.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Character of Premises or Occupation.	No.	Registered or Licensed.	Remarks on Condition found.
Retail Purveyors of Milk	110	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Wholesale Traders and Producers of Milk	14	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Tripe Boilers	3	Registered.	Clean.
Slaughterhouses (6)	4	Registered.	} Satisfactory.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	Licensed.	
Factory Bakehouses	10	Registered.	Clean.
Outworkers' Premises	32	Registered.	Clean.
Common Lodging Houses	—		
Underground Sleeping Rooms... ..	—		

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three Tripe Boilers. Their places of business are clean and well kept.

Outworkers are principally employed in the trimming of felt and silk hats.

Where infectious disease has occurred at an outworker's premises work has been suspended during the period of infection.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold in the district.

HOUSING.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	511
(i) By the Local Authority	162
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	349
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	162
(ii) By other bodies or persons	—

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)	1305
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2019
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	242
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	524
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	158

(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	136
2.—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 ...	224
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	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
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 ...	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	None

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 | None |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | None |

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The condition and general soundness of houses in the district other than those reported upon for the purpose of Slum Clearance are on the whole good. Defects which may be discovered can be dealt with under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Houses are principally 3, 4, 5, and 6-8 room type, of which there are 1,069, 3,721, 2,050 and 557 respectively (figures approximate).

There is still a shortage of the working class type of house to let at a reasonable rent.

The erection of 162 houses has been completed and a further 104 houses have been commenced for re-housing tenants displaced under Slum Clearance Sections of the Housing Act, 1936.

An increase of population is anticipated by reason of the number of houses being erected by private enterprise and influx of families from other areas.

There are many suitable building sites in the district.

Overcrowding still exists but not to any serious extent.

Houses without adequate internal water supply, separate water closet, or other sanitary accommodation are being dealt with under the Council's Clearance Scheme.

Three hundred and forty-nine houses have been erected during the year by private builders. These are principally for sale or to be let at a higher rental than the working-man can afford to pay. They have, however, released some cottage property at less rental.

The following table will show the dwellings, rooms and families in the district at the Census taken in 1931:—

	Structurally Separate Dwellings of						
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6—8 Rooms	9 or more Rooms
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family ...	1	52	647	2417	997	482	33
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families ...	...	...	2	27	13	11	2
Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	2	...

The following table gives the Private Families, classified by size of family, rooms occupied and density of population:—

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Private Families Occupying the following Number of Rooms.										Total Private Families	Population in Private Families	Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Persons per Room	Density of Occupation.			
	Population at following Densities of Occupation (Persons per Room).														Over 3	3 and over 2	2 and over 1½	1½ and over 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 or more										
1	13	24	49	121	23	10	1	...	241	877	0.27	...	...	...	...
2	5	49	166	618	209	86	13	4	2300	4792	0.48	...	10	...	...	
3	6	36	153	672	270	129	13	1	3840	5484	0.70	...	18	...	108			
4	1	17	126	458	219	106	16	3	3784	4164	0.91	4	...	68	504			
5	...	5	81	223	136	55	9	6	2575	2298	1.12	...	25	405	1115			
6	...	3	45	152	75	33	3	1	1872	1364	1.37	...	18	270	1362			
7	...	2	25	81	38	13	1	2	1134	712	1.59	14	175	567	322			
8	...	...	10	36	20	9	...	1	76	339	1.79	...	80	448	72	
9	...	...	8	23	6	1	3	...	369	177	2.08	...	279	54	27	
10	...	...	5	8	1	3	...	1	180	82	2.20	50	80	20	20	
11	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	77	34	2.26	...	68	...	11
12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	72	24	3.00	...	72	...	...	
13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	5	2.60	...	13	...	...	
14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	4	3.50	14	...	...	...
15 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE OF HOUSING SURVEY, 1936.

Occupying houses with the following permitted numbers.

No. of Persons in Family.	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 & over	
1	3	551	180	6	140	9	145	41	16	2	99	13	89	11	49	10	23	5	9	3	6	1	3	1
1½	9	13	211	13	515	14	733	398	128	334	66	173	30	81	25	33	1	1	8	14	2	1	1	2
2	13	20	170	291	12	3	80	444	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 & over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—Action has been taken to bring the production of milk up to a higher standard, both as to construction, cleanliness of cowsheds and dairies, cleanliness of cows and also those engaged in the milk trade.

The Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.—Two licences were issued for distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk.

No licences have been issued for Pasteurising plants. Eleven licences were granted to retail distributors of "Pasteurised Milk."

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops were frequently inspected and on the whole the condition found was satisfactory.

AIR SPACE IN SHIPPONS.

A minimum of 600 cubic feet is required where cows are habitually grazed and 800 cubic feet where the cows are not habitually grazed.

There are nine dairy farms, twenty-six cowkeepers (including dairy farms), one hundred and ten dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) in the district. All are registered. Three are producers of Accredited Milk.

The approximate number of cows in the district is 620.

Two hundred and seven inspections of these premises were made by the Sanitary Inspector.

No arrangement for regular Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows has been made, but where any doubtful condition presented itself, a Veterinary Surgeon has been called in.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester:—

- (i) *Tuberculous Milk*.—For biological test: 4.
- (ii) *Bacteriological Examinations* have now been substituted by Methylene Blue Reduction Test.
- (iii) *Sediment Tests*.— 48 samples, 35 satisfactory, 13 unsatisfactory.
- (iv) *Methylene Blue Reduction Test*.—33 samples, 29 satisfactory, 4 unsatisfactory.

MEAT.

Slaughterhouses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles and places where food is prepared are inspected daily by the Sanitary Inspector.

There are six private slaughterhouses in the district, four registered and two licensed.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed... ..	1001	137	37	7476	839
Number Inspected	1001	137	37	7476	839
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	78	3	1	58	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis... ..	7·8	2·2	2·7	0·8	0·83
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	139	45	...	...	186
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13·9	33·6	...	...	22·3

No legal action was necessary.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 37 bakehouses in the district. They are kept under regular supervision. The condition in all has been found satisfactory.

FOOD POISONING.

No case of food poisoning occurred during the year.

PREMISES WHERE FOODS ARE MANUFACTURED, PREPARED OR EXPOSED FOR SALE.

A practice which appears common of exposing in windows foods, sweets, etc., intended for human consumption and liable to be contaminated by flies, dust, etc., should be discouraged.

ADULTERATION.

The Council are not an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority.

SHOPS' ACT, 1934.

Inspections of shops have been carried out on behalf of the County Council in relation to the records of hours of employment of young persons, health and comfort of shop workers, as well as ventilation, sanitary accommodation and the maintenance of a suitable temperature.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the number of the principal Zymotic Diseases notified during the years:—

Disease	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Small Pox .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	90	85	63	33	35	48	33	70	57	108
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	14	11	20	6	15	45	34	17	97	34
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	5
Erysipelas	9	15	11	10	14	13	8	6	12	13
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	114	115	95	50	66	108	77	94	166	161

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases notified during the year, none in 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932 and 1931, one in 1930, one in 1924. With these exceptions no cases have occurred in the district since 1904.

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and eight cases were notified. The disease was of a comparatively mild type. There were no deaths during the year, none in 1937, one death in 1936, no deaths in 1935, 1934 or 1933, one in 1932, none in 1931 and 1930, one in 1929, none in 1928, 1927 or 1926, one each in 1925 and 1924.

The case and death-rate was 4.97 and 0.00 compared with 2.41 and 0.01 respectively for England and Wales.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of persons per bedroom: (1) Cases of Scarlet Fever in which the patient was removed to Hospital and (2) cases in which the patient was treated at home.

Those treated in hospital:—

Cases.

- 10 One person per bedroom.
- 9 Two persons per bedroom.
- 5 Three persons per bedroom.
- 4 Four persons per bedroom.

—
Total ... 28
—

Those treated at home:—

Cases.

- 38 One person per bedroom.
- 32 Two persons per bedroom.
- 9 Three persons per bedroom.
- 1 Four persons per bedroom.

—
Total ... 80
—

The cases occurred in 100 separate families.

Twenty-eight cases were removed to hospital.

The remaining cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated in their own homes and treated on the lines advocated by Dr. Robert Milnes (Eucalyptus Oil and Carbolic Oil are supplied

free). This method has been carried out in the district for the past twenty-three and a half years, only in cases of overcrowding where the patient is unable to have a separate room or where the mother is expecting or nursing a young baby is the patient sent to hospital.

The home treatment has proved very satisfactory, few complications have arisen. Cases have usually made an uneventful recovery. The period of stay in Hospital of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Institution.

Contact and carrier cases whenever discovered are isolated.

No use has been made of the "Dick" test or immunization against the disease.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3	11	10	8	12	17	8	2	9	10	11	7

Disinfection is carried out in every case immediately after removal of a case to hospital, and after recovery in those cases treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP.

Thirty-four cases were notified. Fourteen were removed to hospital. There was one death.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14	1	4	3	—	4	2	—	2	—	2	2

The case and death-rate was 1.56 and 0.04 compared with 1.58 and 0.07 for England and Wales.

A supply of Anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department, Market Street, and is free to any Medical Practitioner on application.

One hundred and fifteen vials of 8,000 units and five vials of 2,000 units have been used during the year.

The following number of children were immunised by the single dose method. Diphtheria Toxoid, Alum Precipitated, was used in every case:—

Age 6 months to 5 years	43
Age 5 years to 14 years	31
	<hr/>
Total	74
	<hr/>

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case notified, none in 1937 and 1936, one in 1935, none in 1934, 1933 or 1932, one each in 1931 and 1930, none in 1929, one in 1928, none in 1927 or 1926 and one in 1925.

The case and death-rate was 0.04 and 0.00 compared with 0.03 and 0.00 for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Five cases were notified during the year.

Since 1911, 18 cases have been notified, two in 1934, two in 1933, one in 1932, two in 1930, one in 1929, one in 1928, one in 1927, one in 1926, one in 1925, one in 1922, two in 1921, two in 1919 and one in 1912.

The following are particulars of deaths during the past fourteen years: No deaths during 1938 or 1937, one in each of the years 1934, 1933, 1929 and 1925.

The case and death-rate was 14.12 and 0.00 compared with 14.42 and 0.89 for England and Wales.

The death-rate from other Puerperal Causes was 2.82 compared with 2.11 for England and Wales.

The Council have made provision in cases of either Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia for Hospital treatment. Trained nursing, Consultant, Bacteriological Examination on request from a Medical Practitioner free of charge.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirteen cases notified.

The case-rate was 0.59 compared with 0.40 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Nineteen cases were notified.

The following are the numbers notified during the years :

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
49	21	32	41	30	11	15	24	16	19

The following are the number of deaths for the years :—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
28	11	15	18	14	6	15	18	18	23

The case-rate was 0.87 and the death-rate 1.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with a case-rate of 1.10 for England and Wales.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	1

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year.

The following are particulars since 1929 :—

Cases :—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths :—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—

The question of the after-care of the chronic and mentally affected cases has had the attention of the Council. So far no provision has been made.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case only has been notified since 1920 (1922, case recovered).

SCHOOLS.

There are in the district three Provided schools, viz.:—The Russell Scott Council school, The Central Council school, and the West End Council School. Five Non-Provided schools, viz.:—Christ Church C.E. school, Denton and Haughton National school, St. Mary's Roman Catholic school, St. Mary's C.E. school and St. Anne's C.E. school.

The provision of new Closet Accommodation at Christ Church C.E. School was completed during the year. The Council propose including the Closet Accommodation at St. Mary's C.E. School and St. Lawrence C.E. School in their conversion scheme now under consideration.

Owing to an epidemic of Scarlet Fever the Infants' Class at the West End Council School was closed from the 13th to 27th September, 1938.

All other cases of infectious diseases have been dealt with by exclusion on the lines suggested in the memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927.

All schools in the district receive their water supply direct from the Manchester Corporation mains.

When a case of infectious disease has occurred in a school, the classroom, or when thought necessary the whole school, has been disinfected.

The following table shows the Notifiable Zymotic attacks in school children at the different schools in the district:—

School.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th September.	Quarter ending 31st December.
Russell Scott Council School	Diphtheria, 3. Scarlet Fever, 5.	Scarlet Fever, 12.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	Scarlet Fever, 8. Diphtheria, 1.
St. Anne's C.E. School	Diphtheria, 3. Scarlet Fever, 2.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Central Council School	Scarlet Fever, 2. Paratyphoid, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 5.
Denton and Haughton National School... ..	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 4.	Scarlet Fever, 3.	Scarlet Fever, 3.	Scarlet Fever, 1.
St. Mary's C.E. School	Pneumonia, 1. Dysentery, 2.	Scarlet Fever, 3.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 1.
Christ Church School...	Diphtheria, 1. Scarlet Fever, 2.	Diphtheria, 1. Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	Scarlet Fever, 4.
St. Mary's R.C. School	Scarlet Fever, 3.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 3.
West End Council School	Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 3. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 5.	Nil.
Private Schools	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Schools outside the Dis- trict	Scarlet Fever, 2. Dysentery, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 4. Diphtheria, 1.

CANCER.

There were 40 deaths certified as due to Cancer (males 21, females 19). A death-rate of 1.84 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 2.27 in the preceding year.

The majority of the cases discovered are now sent to Hospital for treatment (X-Ray, Operation, Radium or other recognised form of treatment).

The Christie Hospital and Manchester and District Radium Institute is doing good work for patients suffering from Cancer. The Council contribute the sum of £10 10s. 0d. towards the funds of the Hospital.

Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy has given very satisfactory results.

In the Annual Report of the Holt Radium Institute for the year 1933, it is stated that the value of the Diagnostic Clinics is not sufficiently appreciated. Cases of early suspected Cancer are much more desirable than the obviously late Cancer with which the Hospital is inundated. Every facility is offered for immediate and complete clinical, chemical and pathological investigation and treatment of these early cases. It cannot be too widely known that cases of suspected Cancer and pre-cancerous conditions are admitted forthwith into the Hospital and the treatment of these cases gives an infinitely better return than does that of the average case now admitted.

Circulars have been forwarded to the Medical Practitioners of Lancashire and the neighbouring counties informing them of the times of these Clinics.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Measles and Whooping Cough are not compulsorily notifiable in the district. Cases are not sent to Hospital.

There were three deaths from Measles and one from Whooping Cough. The death-rate from Measles was 0.13 and Whooping Cough 0.04, compared with 0.04 and 0.03 for England and Wales.

No case of Malaria, Trench Fever, Anthrax or Rabies was discovered.

INFLUENZA.

Two deaths were certified due to Influenza, a death-rate of 0.09 compared with a death-rate for England and Wales of 0.11.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after infectious disease is carried out as follows: Clothing is suspended in the infected room, room and clothing are sprayed with a solution of Formaldehyde and afterwards submitted to Formaldehyde vapour.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector made 216 visits to cases of infectious disease.

Disinfection was carried out at 164 houses. The method is unsatisfactory. A Steam Disinfector is needed.

There is no satisfactory method of disinfecting or disinfestation of verminous persons.

DISINFESTATION.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year no Council houses but 54 other houses were found to be infested with bugs. All were fumigated.

Fumigation with Sulphur dioxide and liquid spray (zaldecide and vermicine) is employed for freeing houses infested with bugs.

Fumigation of furniture in cases of suspected infestation is employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

No measures have been taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Pathological and bacteriological work is entrusted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners are examined and a report issued. No charge is made to them or their patients.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Bacteriological Examinations carried out for the Council during the year:—

MONTH	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk		WATER	
	Total	+	Total		Total	+	Total	+	Bacteriological	Chemical
January	69	23	}	
February ...	26	8	...	...	2	1	...	...
March.....	24	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
April	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	11	1	}	1
June	12	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
July.....	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
August	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
September...	12	1	}	1
October	10	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
November ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	10	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
	209	49	10	2	3	...	5	1

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

	Samples
Milk—for Typhoid	4
Milk—Reduction Test	4
Ice Cream	2
Fæces—for Typhoid	22
Total No. of Specimens in List A	228
Total No. of Specimens in List B	32
Grand Total of Specimens received	260

In addition to the above four swabs for Diphtheria were examined at the Pathological Department of the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

The following is a tabulated statement of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year:—

"Notifiable" Diseases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.												Hospitals.							
	Total Cases at all ages	Years.											Total Deaths, (The figure in this column should agree with those supplied by the Registrar General.)	Total Cases removed from Hospital from the district.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.					
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 and over.				
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	108	1	4	2	9	44	36	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	34	1	1	3	3	18	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	19	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria—Contracted in this Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contracted abroad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease notifiable in district— e.g. : Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, excluding German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	191	4	4	5	7	12	64	40	8	19	8	14	6	24	48	2	...	...	...	...

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The School Attendance Officer makes a weekly return of new cases discovered amongst children of school age. These notifications form a starting point for enquiries to be made.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following is a tabulated statement of new cases and mortality during 1938:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.....								
0— 1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 5 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10—15 .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—20 .....	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...
20—25	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
25—35	4	2	1	2	1	2	...	...
35—45	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
45—55 .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
55—65	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
65 and upwards	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals...	10	8	4	6	8	3	3	...
	18		10		11		3	

During the year, there were no deaths from Tuberculosis where a primary notification had not been received.

There is no evidence that any particular occupation in the district has contributed to excessive incidence of, or mortality from, Tuberculosis.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, during the year.

I am much obliged to Dr. George Fletcher, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, L.C.C., Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for the following report on the work done in Denton in connection with Tuberculosis during the year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

Report of Tuberculosis Officer for the Year.

During the year 1938, 28, notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these, 18 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 10 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and no combined cases.

Of the 18 pulmonary cases, 11 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 1 had negative sputum, 4 had no sputum, and in 2 cases the sputum was not examined.

The 10 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:— Glands, 4; Hip, 1; Elbow, 1; Meninges, 2; Genito-urinary, 1; Ribs, 1.

Five of the notified cases died during the year (3, pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary).

Twenty-three of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining five cases no application was made for the following reasons: Removed from district, 1; died immediately after notification, 3; refused to apply, 1.

Of the patients who applied for treatment, 7 were sent to Sanatoria, 3 to Pulmonary Hospital, 3 to Orthopædic Hospital. The remaining 10 cases were under dispensary supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year 42 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc.

The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 305.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 4 of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, i.e., cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1938, there were 41 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1938, there were 37 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

Thirteen of the positive cases died during the year.

Two positive cases removed from the district during the year.

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

Separate Room	31
Separate Bed	21

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

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1938, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1938, was 17. The other 20 had either negative or no sputum.

Of the 17 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1938, 8 had separate room, 3 had separate bed, and 6 were in institution at the end of the year.

Two housing defects were reported during the year, and both had been remedied by the end of the year.

Sixty-six specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, 25 were positive, and 41 were negative.

During the year 1938, 18 cases were discharged from Institutions as follows:—

Sanatoria	7
Pulmonary Hospital	4
General Hospital	1
Orthopædic Hospital	6

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Quiescent or arrested	5
Improved	9
Died	4

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

GEORGE FLETCHER,

Consultant Tuberculosis Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Local Authority carry out this work. The Health Visitor and Medical Officer attend at the Centre each Monday. Babies are weighed, general advice on unsatisfactory condition of mother or child given. Cases are followed up by Home Visitation by the Health Visitors.

Arrangements have been made for the services of an Obstetric Consultant, Hospital treatment for cases of complications of labour and the puerperium, Laboratory facilities for examination of pathological material, provision of trained nurses in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and for the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants.

The Council have joined the County Council's Orthopaedic scheme for the treatment of children under 5 years of age.

The Voluntary Association (The Denton Maternity and Child Welfare Association) deal with the supply of dried milk, foods and medical requisites. These are supplied at cost price or reduced prices or free in necessitous cases.

A card index system has been adopted on which a record of weights and medical history are recorded. These can be passed on to the School Medical Officer when the child attains school age.

The Health Visitor has been appointed Infant Protection Visitor under the Children Act, 1908. A Register for recording cases is kept. The number of persons on the Register at the end of the year who were receiving children for reward was three. The number of children on the Register was three. There were no deaths.

Hospital treatment is provided at the Royal Eye Hospital, for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; mild cases treated at home are attended by the Health Visitor.

An Ante-Natal Clinic was established in January, 1934. The services of Dr. Charles Philip Brentnall, M.C., Hon. Asst. Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, was secured.

Up to July 15th, 1936, one session monthly was held. Since July two sessions monthly are held, on the second and last Wednesday in each month, from 2-30—3-30 p.m., usually longer.

A room was fitted up at the Centre for light treatment, with two lamps—a "Sunrae" Carbon Arc and a Mercury Vapour Lamp.

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.**

Number of visits paid—First	376
Subsequent	2333
Total	2709
Number of visits to children over 1 year	
	1633
Number of visits to expectant mothers—First	
	74
Subsequent	34
Total	108
Number of stillbirths visited	
	11
Number of attendances for weighing—	
By children over 1 year	4749
By children under 1 year	3072
Total	7821

Sunlight treatment attendances	1606
Number of children who have received treatment	72
New cases	53
Ante-Natal Clinic—Number of mothers	173
Attendances	489
Immunsation of children against Diphtheria—	
Under 5 years	43
Over 5 years	31
Total	74

Free milk was granted to 121 cases, 76 new and 45 old cases. One pint being allowed each day. Dried foods have been supplied at half price to 114 cases. Bovril nourishments and dried foods have been given free to expectant and nursing mothers and in cases of sickness.

Surgical requisites have been allowed free to necessitous cases.

During Monday afternoon Dr. Stewart has seen unsatisfactory babies and children and given advice to mothers.

“ Baby Week ” was held during the first week in July. A Dancing Display was given in the Centre grounds by the scholars from the various schools.

The mothers’ motor-coach outing was to Heysham Head Gardens, Morecambe. A light lunch provided by the Ladies’ Committee was partaken of en-route. The tea was held at the Heysham Head Gardens.

On December 15th the mothers’ Christmas Tea Party was held in the Co-operative Hall, followed by an excellent concert by well-known artistes.

Oranges were distributed to children attending the Centre.

HELEN JONES.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)		
FACTORIES WITH MECHANICAL POWER	42	3		Nil.
FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER... ..	1	1		Nil.
OTHER PREMISES	5	—		Nil.
Total	48	4		Nil.

2:—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...
{ insufficient	2	2	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences	2	2	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	8	8	...	...

OUT-WORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

The principal industry in the district is Hat Manufacturing. The work is carried on principally inside the factories and workshops. Only a very limited amount of trimming of hats is allowed outside the factories; this is done at the work-people's own homes.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During National Rat Week, 1938, suitable leaflets were distributed and a talking film, "Your Enemy the Rat," was exhibited at a local Cinema.

During the year the Council have taken systematic action for the destruction of rats by employing rat-catchers with ferrets and dogs, etc., on premises suspected of infestation.

The following tabulation shows the number of rats destroyed during 1938:—

January	61
February	27
March	46
April	119
May	93
June	157
July	34
August	82
September	83
October	19
November	49
December	19
	<hr/>
	789
	<hr/>

Threepence for each rat tail is paid to rat catchers.

Many premises infested by rats have been cleared by the distribution of suitable baits for killing rats.

Special attention is given to any source of infestation on premises owned by the Council, and other premises which may be peculiarly liable to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on therein.

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