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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1943.



J.E.SPENCE, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit my annual report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1943 which has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health. The usual statistical information has been compiled but for reasons of economy is not included in the report.

In spite of the shortage of staff due to war conditions it has been possible to carry on the urgent work of the department in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Immunisation against Diphtheria has been continued and a satisfactory proportion of children under the age of 15 have now been immunised and about 600 children have also been immunised against Whooping Cough.

The supervision of the children of women engaged on war work has been continued as in the previous year. The supervision of children under school age at the Welfare Centre and in their homes has been maintained while further provision has been made for the supervision of the health of expectant mothers.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J.E.Spence.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Irwell Place,
Eccles.

April, 1944.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Chairman and Members of the Senate Committee

on the Judiciary

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you refer to the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Federal Courts, and to the fact that the report has been referred to the subcommittee on the Administration of the Federal Courts of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The report of the Commission is a valuable contribution to the study of the administration of the Federal Courts, and it is gratifying to know that it has been referred to the subcommittee for its consideration.

The Commission's findings and recommendations are of great interest, and it is hoped that the subcommittee will be able to carry out its duty in a most effective manner.

The report also contains a number of suggestions for the improvement of the Federal Courts, and it is hoped that these suggestions will be given the most careful consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John Edgar Hoover,
Director

John Edgar Hoover, Director

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

Washington, D. C.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 827 notifications of infectious diseases were received.

121 cases were notified as diphtheria but in 48 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed, the actual number of cases of the disease being 73. 11 of the cases occurred in children under school age, 20 in persons over the age of 15 and 42 in children attending elementary schools. There was no evidence of epidemic spread of the disease, the cases being scattered over the whole Borough. 11 cases occurred in Lewis Street school, 6 of them in the first three months of the year.

In addition 22 Carriers of the diphtheria bacillus were discovered at the School Clinic or in school during the examination of contacts, and were treated until the condition had been cleared up. During the year 1054 swabs were submitted for bacteriological examination of which 736 were taken by members of the staff of the department in the course of following up contacts at the clinic or in school, and 318 by medical practitioners. In 44 instances it was reported that diphtheria bacilli were present. In 44 others bacilli morphologically identical with B. diphtheria were found and in 11 of these cases the organisms were examined for virulence when 7 were found to be virulent and 4 non-virulent.

During the year immunisation against diphtheria has been continued both at the Infant Welfare Centre and in the schools. 545 children under school age were immunised at the Welfare Centre and 644 school children were immunised. It is estimated that at the end of the year 75.8 per cent of children aged 5-15 years and 44.4 of the children under 5 years had been immunised.

130 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. 78 of the children were under the age of 5 years and 44 of the cases occurred in Winton Ward. Immunisation against whooping cough has been continued during the year when 276 children were immunised.

There was a slight increase in the notifications of Scarlet Fever, the number notified being 125. All the cases were mild and many were atypical, the rash not being accompanied by the usual symptoms of the disease. In 20 instances, in which the patient could not be isolated at home, removal to hospital was advised.

262 cases of measles were notified, the majority of the cases occurring during the first three months of the year after which the epidemic gradually subsided.

10 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, the infection in most of the cases being very mild and all recovered. 4 mild cases of phemphigus in the new born were notified, all of which recovered. Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were also notified.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SAMPLES.

During the year 59 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination of which 33 were samples of pasteurised milk, 14 of tuberculin tested milk, 8 of

loose milk and 4 of milk delivered at Green Lane Institution.

Of the 33 samples of pasteurised milk 19 contained less than 100,000 organisms per cubic centimetre, 4 contained between 100,000 and 200,000 organisms and 10 over 200,000 organisms. In 9 of the samples no bacillus coli were found. In 8 samples they were present in 0.1cc and in 16 in 0.01cc.

Of the 8 samples of loose milk the total number of organisms was less than 100,000 in 4 samples, between 100,000 and 200,000 in 2 samples and over 200,000 in 2 samples. Bacillus coli were not found in 3 samples but were found in 0.1cc in 2 samples and in 0.01 in 3 samples.

10 samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in 1 sample tubercle bacilli were found.

Of the 4 samples taken at Green Lane Institution 3 failed to satisfy the methylene blue test and 1 failed to satisfy the Coliform test.

14 samples of Tuberculin tested milk were examined of which 10 failed to satisfy the methylene blue test and 10 also failed to satisfy the Coliform test. Considerable difficulty was experienced with tuberculin tested milk during the summer months but, after much correspondence with the producer and an interview, it is satisfactory to be able to report that an improvement has been effected in the methods of production and recent samples have been found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

During the year 126 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act of which 15 were found not to be satisfactory. 86 were samples of milk of which 58 were formal samples and 28 were informal samples, while 37 were informal samples of other foods and 3 were formal samples.

The foods sampled were as follows:-

	No. of Samples.	No. Unsatisfactory.
Milk	86	6
Gelatine	6	5
Oatmeal	5	
Ground Ginger	3	
Lard	2	
Self raising flour	2	
Baking powder	2	1
Egg substitute powder	1	1
Bicarbonate of soda	2	
Pepper	2	
Malt Vinegar	2	
Gravy browning	2	1
Coffee	2	
Cornflour	1	
Custard powder	1	
Rice custard	1	
Olive Oil	1	1
Rice pudding powder	1	
Mixed spice	1	
Semolina	1	
Pea flour	1	
Lysol	1	
	<u>126</u>	<u>15</u>

Sample No. 482. Analysis of this sample of milk indicated the presence of 2 per cent of extraneous water. In view of the relatively small amount of extraneous water, proceedings were not recommended but a strong letter of caution was sent to the vendor.

Sample No. 498. This sample was found to contain only 2.15 per cent of milk fat equal to a deficiency in milk fat of 28.3 per cent. Six further samples were taken on delivery by the wholesaler on the same day, four of which were genuine. The two other samples although deficient in solids not fat, had a normal freezing point, and one was also slightly deficient in fat. These samples although poor in quality were considered genuine. The deficiency in fat in sample 498 was no doubt due to carelessness on the part of the vendor. A very serious warning was sent to the vendor.

Sample No. 509. This sample of milk was found to contain 2.8 per cent of fat and 7.96 per cent of solids not fat. The freezing point was normal indicating that the deficiency in solids not fat was due to natural causes. It might have been possible that the deficiency in fat also was due to natural causes. The dairy company was communicated and they undertook to take the matter up with the producer.

Sample No. 543. This sample showed a deficiency of fat to the extent of 14.3 per cent. Six "appeal to the cow" samples were taken and on analysis two were rich in fat, two had an average amount of fat and two were poor in fat. The cows were milked mechanically and then stripped by hand and the variation in the samples was due to the strippings being unevenly distributed in the six tankards. The farm was visited and the method of stripping the cows and the distribution of the strippings were discussed with the farmer and subsequent samples have been found to be satisfactory.

Samples Nos 599 & 600. These samples were taken on the delivery of two tankards of milk to a dairy company and analysis indicated the presence of 5.9 and 6.8 per cent of extraneous water which was confirmed by the Hortvet Test. Proceedings were taken against the farmer who was fined 40/- and costs in each case.

Sample No. 502. Egg Substitute powder. This sample on analysis was found to have a misleading label. The Ministry of Food, Substitute Control Section, was communicated with and we were informed that the product which was unlicensed, had been purchased prior to control and that the label would not have been approved. The invoice was over 12 months old and proceedings could not be taken against the packers. The packers were communicated with and the remaining stock of the powder was surrendered.

Sample No. 501. This sample of baking powder was deficient in carbon dioxide due to dampness and bad storage. The shopkeeper surrendered the remaining stock for destruction.

Sample No. 542. This was a sample of Olive Oil offered to the Infant Welfare Centre. It had an acidity slightly more than that recommended by the British Pharmacopoeia but was otherwise satisfactory.

Samples Nos. 559 & 560, were two samples of gelatine containing 1/24 and 1/12 grain of arsenic per pound. These

samples were withdrawn from sale and returned to the wholesaler. The Food and Drugs Authorities of the areas in which the wholesalers premises are situated were communicated with, suggesting that this material should be used for industrial purposes only.

Sample No. 573. This sample of gravy browning was found to be coloured with a coal tar dye which gave an unpleasant greenish-yellow colour to pastry and potatoes. The matter was reported to the Ministry of Health as, although the dye was not likely to be injurious to health, it might lead to a waste of food stuffs.

Samples Nos. 585 & 594 were informal and formal samples of gelatine containing 8 and 5 parts per million of arsenic. Legal proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler supplying the gelatine and a fine of 40/- and costs was imposed.

Sample No. 596. This sample of gelatine showed acidity in excess of the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia. The wholesalers were written to and requested to pay attention to the matter.

102 samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. 6 were found to contain permitted preservatives and none contravened the regulations.

24 samples were submitted for examination as pasteurised milk, these were examined by the phosphatase test and all were found to be correctly pasteurised.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The close co-ordination of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service with the School Medical Service has been continued, and supervision of the children from birth to school leaving age is continuous. The supervision of infants and young children has been carried out as in previous years. During the year 593 first visits have been paid to infants and 3,602 subsequent visits to children under one year of age. 2479 visits have been paid to children aged 1-2 years and 2961 visits to children aged 2-5 years, a total of 9635 routine visits to the homes of young children. The home visiting of infants is closely linked with the attendance of mothers and children at the Infant Welfare Centre and the mothers are encouraged to attend the Centre on the afternoon when the Health Visitor of their district is in attendance. During the year the Infant Welfare Centre was open on 204 afternoons when 543 new children under a year, and 8 new children over a year attended. Of the 1019 children who attended the Centre during the year, 453 were under one year of age and 566 were over one year of age on December 31st. The total attendances of children during the year was 12,620, 9121 attendances being made by children under one year, 2306 by children ages 1-2 years and 1193 by children aged 2-5 years, while 12,037 attendances were made by mothers. The average attendance per session was 59 mothers, 45 children under the age of one year and 17 over one year. A Medical Officer was in attendance at the Centre on 189 sessions during the year and a total of 4439 examinations of children were made, 2423 being of children under one year, 1277 of children 1-2 years and 739 of children aged 2-5 years.

Children under school age suffering from minor ailments, dental, ophthalmic or orthopaedic defects were referred to

the School Clinic for treatment. During the year 73 were referred for the treatment of minor ailments, 18 for toothache, 9 for orthopaedic defects and 19 for ophthalmic defects.

During the year 2 children under school age were referred to a psychiatrist on account of maladjustment.

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough of children under five years was continued at the Infant Welfare Centre. During the year 545 children under five years were immunised against diphtheria, the percentage of "under fives" immunised at the end of the year being 44.4 while 276 children over the age of six months were immunised against whooping cough, each child receiving four 1cc doses of vaccine.

The distribution of anti-gas helmets has been continued at the Welfare Centre and, when the children outgrow the helmets, small children's respirators are exchanged for the helmets. All helmets, on being returned, are dismantled, thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and reassembled before being issued. This has involved a large amount of work, but it has ensured that every helmet re-issued has been clean and in perfect order. On occasions the returned cardboard cases containing the helmets have been found to be infested with bugs. Every carton has been carefully inspected and those showing any evidence of infestation by bugs have been destroyed.

Part of the premises at the Welfare Centre have been placed at the disposal of the Food Executive Officer as a depot for storage and distribution of National Dried Milk and Vitamin substances, and the staff at the Welfare Centre has distributed milk, cod liver oil and fruit juice. Additional centres for the distribution of dried milk and vitamin substances have been opened at the Food Office in the Town Hall and at two other points in the Borough. Assistance has also been given in the distribution of cod liver oil and orange juice for the "under fives" in the elementary schools. The indents from Head Teachers are sent to the Welfare Centre when the required amount is packed and distributed to the schools at the beginning of each month.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

At the beginning of the year there were 6 children on the register of boarded out children who were in the care of foster parents. No new children were registered, and one attained the age of 9 years, leaving 5 on the register at the end of the year. 41 visits were paid by the Health Visitors during the year to boarded out children.

During the year 6 children, placed for adoption, were kept under supervision pending the completion of the adoption proceedings.

THE CARE OF THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.

All possible assistance is given to unmarried mothers and their children, by the Health Visitors and through the Infant Welfare Centre. Many of the mothers attend the Ante-natal Clinic where they are kept under supervision during pregnancy, and arrangements are made for their confinement if they cannot be confined at home, or for admission to a home pending confinement. Assistance and advice is given to mothers with regard to affiliation of the child, and when

possible, the mothers are encouraged to keep their children, assistance being given in finding a home in which they can live with the child if they are unable to remain at home. If they have to go out to work arrangements are made for a person to look after the child while the mother is at work. If it is not possible for the mother to keep her child, assistance is given in finding a suitable person willing to adopt the baby. During the year it has been possible to assist in this way all the unmarried mothers who have come to our notice. There is one hostel in the Borough for unmarried mothers and their babies provided by the Manchester Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work. The home has accommodation for 16 mothers who may stay there until their children reach the age of 12 months or longer in special cases. Accommodation has also been provided for the care of a small number of babies whose mothers are unable to remain with them.

CARE OF CHILDREN OF WORKING WOMEN.

No wartime nursery has been established in Eccles, but the alternative scheme of the Ministry of Labour for the daily minding of children has been successfully put into operation. The Borough was canvassed and a number of suitable women, more than sufficient to look after all the children of the women engaged on war work, were registered as willing to undertake the daily care of children. During the year 358 registered minders have been caring for 412 children of women engaged in industry, and on December 31 st 193 children were being cared for by 148 registered minders and there were 39 women registered for whom there were no children to care for. The scheme has many advantages. The children are looked after, in most instances, by women residing near their homes who are known to the mothers and often know the children, and the children are able to have the benefit of personal care and attention which cannot be given in a day nursery. Furthermore they have not to be conveyed long distances through the streets in the early morning and late at night in inclement weather. In some instances the foster parent goes to the child's home, gets it out of bed, washes and dresses it when the mother goes to work, relieving the mother of this duty. A very important feature of the scheme is the segregation of the children and avoidance of the risk of children incubating catarrhal or infectious diseases mixing with other young children and spreading infection.

A special visitor has been appointed to inspect and approve the homes of all prospective daily minders, to put the mothers of children in touch with suitable and convenient foster parents, to give the parents and foster parents assistance in filling up the forms necessary to claim the Ministry's Grant to foster parents and to supervise the children while they are being cared for. During the year she has paid 2350 visits to homes in connection with the supervision of daily minded children. The average number of children being cared for under this scheme has been about 200 for whom five or six day nurseries would have been necessary, requiring a whole time staff of approximately 50 persons. By adopting the daily minding scheme these persons have not been withdrawn from other employment and to this extent the scheme has assisted the war effort.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERY,

There is an urgent need for the provision of a permanent residential nursery for children up to the age of 12 years.

It frequently happens that it is necessary for a mother to be admitted to hospital for medical or surgical treatment and there may be no relatives or friends able to undertake the care of the young children. The demand for such accomodation is intermittent, but when it is required, it is urgent. At present we are planning a better future for the children of the Borough and the provision of a residential nursery should be among the schemes having priority. The provision of accomodation of this type will not be inexpensive and may be beyond the unaided resources of the Borough. A residential day nursery, within easy access, might well be provided by a combination of neighbouring Welfare Authorities including the County Council. In addition to providing accomodation for the children of mothers unable to look after them on account of illness, children temporarily removed from the care of their parents under the Childrens Acts also might be conveniently accomodated in such a nursery.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT FOR MOTHERS.

Difficulty has always been experienced in providing convalescent treatment for a mother with a young child or children who cannot be left at home. Mothers are frequently in need of rest and convalescent treatment after difficult confinements, particularly if there has been haemorrhage and subsequent anaemia. A mother in a poor state of health after confinement is not able to look after her child adequately and in consequence the child also may become ill. The anxiety and worry of the child's illness adds to the mother's difficulty and a vicious circle is set up. The provision of convalescent treatment for the mother along with one or perhaps two of her children would do much to restore her health and make her fit again to cope with the worries attendant on a young family.

There are homes which have been provided by voluntary agencies for the convalescence of mothers and children suffering from enemy action. They are not being used to capacity at the present time and, on the termination of hostilities, they will be no longer required. It might be possible for a combination of Welfare Authorities to enter into arrangements for the use of such a home for convalescent treatment of mothers with young children.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

The ante-natal and post natal clinic has been held on Friday morning and afternoon as usual. Since the departure of Dr. Buxton on military service, the Clinic has been carried on by Nurse Bradley and Nurse Dunn under the general supervision of Dr. W.R. Addis who attends on one session per month to examine and give advice on cases presenting difficulties. I have attended at each session to give assistance with social problems and other difficulties which may arise. Patients suffering from urgent complications requiring immediate attention are referred to Hope Hospital, and I wish to express my appreciation of the help we have received from the Medical Superintendent and Resident Obstetrical Surgeon at the Hospital. Cases requiring X-Ray examination are referred to Ecoles and Patricroft Hospital. During the year 26 patients have been referred for X-Ray examination.

During the year a total of 448 patients have attended

the Ante-natal Clinic, 481 residing in Eccles and 7 in the adjacent county district, making a total of 1611 attendances. Of the patients from Eccles, 317 had made arrangements for confinement at home 122 in Eccles and Patricroft Hospital or Hope Hospital and 36 elsewhere, while 6 of the patients were not found to be pregnant.

Attendance at the Clinic for postnatal examination is far from satisfactory, as mothers are still unwilling to avail themselves of this service. Only 70 of the patients returned for postnatal examination, equal to 14.5 per cent of those attending antenatally. Four other patients also attended for postnatal examination, the total postnatal attendances being 90. If midwives could keep in touch with their patients up to the sixth week by occasional visits and then examine them postnatally in their own homes or persuade them to come to the Clinic for examination, there is no doubt that some of the causes of subnormal health after confinement might be discovered and the patient referred for treatment. Such continued supervision can be carried out without adding much to the work undertaken by the midwives and will undoubtedly be of advantage to their patients.

The facilities of the antenatal clinic have been available for the midwives to carry out the antenatal supervision of their own patients. The municipal midwives now work in pairs and give mutual assistance during times of pressure of work and off duty. Arrangements have been made for each pair to have the use of the Clinic on one session each fortnight for the examination and supervision of their own patients. This change, which was made in October, has been appreciated by both the midwives and their patients. It has enabled the midwives to supervise their patients under more favourable conditions, and has brought the patients into close contact with the Infant Welfare Centre. During the last quarter of the year the patients of the municipal midwives made 223 attendances at the Clinic for antenatal supervision.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

During the year four municipal midwives have attended 313 women in child birth. 259 women were delivered by the midwives and in 54 cases they acted as maternity nurses, a medical practitioner being engaged for the confinement.

The service of the municipal midwives were granted free in 10 cases. During the year fees amounting to £556.7.3. were charged for the services of the midwives, and of this amount £532.1.9 was collected at the Welfare Centre during the year.

Two of the municipal midwives have been recognised by the Central Midwives Board as district teachers of midwifery and are co-operating with the City of Manchester and St. Mary's Hospital joint scheme for the training of midwives by taking pupils who have passed Part 1 of the Central Midwives Board's examination for training in domiciliary midwifery prior to taking Part 2 of the examination. They are also attending the course for Teachers of Midwifery at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Two of the municipal midwives have been instructed in the administration of analgesia, obtained the necessary certificate and are being supplied with the Minett gas apparatus, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made for

the other municipal midwives to receive similar training.

MIDWIVES ACT.

During the year 12 midwives notified their intention to practice. Four were municipal midwives, three were employed at Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, two at a private nursing home and three were engaged in private practice.

During the year 485 mothers were delivered by midwives and in 215 cases the midwives acted as maternity nurses. 697 of the children born were living and there were 17 stillbirths. One midwife attended over 100 cases, three between 75 and 100, one between 50 and 75 and two less than 30 cases. 149 patients were delivered in a private nursing home and 85 cases in Eccles and Patricroft Hospital.

Medical aid was summoned in 154 cases equivalent to 33 per cent of the cases attended by the midwives in domiciliary practice. The reasons for sending for medical aid are as follows:-

Antenatal.

Incomplete abortion	3	
Antepartum haemorrhage	2	5

Intranatal.

Delayed labour	24	
Malpresentation	5	
Rigid perineum	1	
Twins	1	31

Postnatal.

Ruptured perineum	66	
Puerperal pyrexia	5	
Post partum haemorrhage	3	
Phlebitis	2	
Retained placenta	2	
Mastitis	1	
Post partum shock	1	
Pain in chest	1	81

Child.

Conjunctivitis	18	
Phemphigus	6	
Deformities	4	
Debility	4	
Cyanosis	3	
Vomiting	1	
Icterus neonatorum	1	
		<u>37</u>
		<u>154</u>

The number of claims submitted by Medical Practitioners was 107, the total amount of the claims being £151.0.6. Of this amount the sum of £102.19.8 was debited to the patients of which £93.2.7 was collected during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The services of Dr. W.R. Addis have been retained under the Puerperal pyrexia regulations, and he has been available for assistance to Medical Practitioners in all cases in which

a consultant might be considered necessary. Arrangements have also been made for him to give assistance in cases of difficult labour should his services be required, but during the year no call has been made for his assistance.

All maternal deaths and still births are investigated and the work is closely co-ordinated with the supervision of midwives. There was one maternal death during the year, mainly due to lack of co-operation by the mother.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There is one private nursing home in the district registered under the Public Health Act, 1936. This home, which has six beds caters for maternity cases only. During the year 149 patients were confined in the home, 102 being delivered by medical practitioners and 47 by midwives.

The home has been inspected periodically during the year and has been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The exemption of the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital from the provision of the Nursing Home Registration sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, was renewed by the Council on the application of the Board of Management. During the year the temporary annexe at the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital was opened as a maternity ward with seven beds, and two midwives were appointed to the staff. Provision for the antenatal supervision of patients seeking admission to this ward was made at the Corporation's Antenatal Clinic. The accommodation in the ward is limited and is insufficient to deal with obstetrical emergencies, but as a war time measure, is fairly satisfactory for normal midwifery. In the period of the year during which the ward was open, 85 cases were delivered there.

HOME HELPS.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding women suitable and willing to undertake the duties of home helps in cases of confinement. In all, twelve women have been employed as home helps during the year. The rate of remuneration of home helps was increased in the early part of the year and they are now paid at the rate of 13.286 pence per hour.

Home helps were engaged in 32 cases during the year, the cost of their services being £156.5.0, part of which was recovered from the patients in accordance with the Corporation's scale.

-:-:-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

PERSONS INOCULATED EACH YEAR FROM 1934 to 1943.

Age in Years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
0-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	1	Total inoculated aged under 5 years on 31st Dec. 1943. <u>1255</u>
1-	10	5	3	4	19	36	33	115	209	222	
2-	9	4	3	15	11	28	56	128	165	85	
3-	10	7	12	13	13	15	19	74	146	42	
4-	15	11	6	48	47	38	18	94	136	93	
5-	15	16	7	73	60	50	30	121	161	72	Total inoculated aged 5-14 years on 31st Dec. 1943:- <u>3752.</u>
6-	17	15	6	166	84	49	76	139	161	117	
7-	16	9	3	170	39	26	37	92	134	80	
8-	15	12	3	125	30	13	37	45	74	30	
9-	-	10	3	147	16	4	31	36	60	16	
10-	-	-	4	54	20	2	38	37	64	15	
11-	-	-	-	31	30	-	24	56	51	18	
12-	-	-	-	-	36	-	35	39	30	17	
13-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	28	43	14	
14-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	15	5	8	
15 and over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st Dec. 1943:- <u>573.</u>
Total each year.	107	89	50	847	405	261	515	1020	1455	831	Grand Total 1934-43:- <u>5580.</u>

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

No.	Name	County	Amount	Date	Remarks
1	John Doe	Alameda	100.00	1/1/1900	...
2	Jane Smith	San Francisco	200.00	2/1/1900	...
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REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

H O U S I N G .

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) -
- (i) By the Local Authority -
- (ii) By other Local Authorities -
- (iii) By other bodies and persons -
- (b) With STATE ASSISTANCE under the Housing Acts:
- (i) By the Local Authority -
- (ii) By other bodies or persons -

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

- (i) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected four housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts) 104
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 104
- (ii) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (including under sub-head (i)(above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925. -
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose -
- (iii) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. -
- (iv) 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. 104

2. Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 67

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
A.- Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (i) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 7
- (ii) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By Owners 6
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners -

Apart from essential repairs to houses, very little work is carried out owing to the shortage of labour and materials.

The total number of houses and flats in the Borough is 12,628.

The following table gives the number of houses built and the number demolished for the year 1924 to 1943 inclusive:-

Year.	Houses built by Local Authority.	Houses built by private enterprise.	Houses demolished.
1924	-	50	-
5	104	15	12
6	72	36	15
7	19	37	24
8	78	46	69
9	137	16	34
1930	26	3	29
1	21	68	40
2	-	69	14
3	12	55	20
4	112	85	68
5	1	234	46
6	82	251	76
7	-	202	28
8	2	294	10
9	158	224	34
1940	-	-	49
1	-	-	62
2	-	-	-
3	-	-	8
TOTALS	824	1685	638

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number and variety of Sanitary Conveniences in use at the end of the year were as follows:-

Fresh-water flushed closets	15,697
Waste-water flushed closets	55
Fresh-water flushed latrines	83
Pail closets	43
Ashbins	13,580
Baths	8,297

In 5 instances water closets were found to be defective, and in 25 instances various defects were found in connection with fittings.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Manchester Corporation gave a continuous and adequate supply of water during the year. There was no occasion for restriction in its use by house-holders.

174 complaints of waste water due to burst pipes and defective fittings were made to the Waterworks Department.

INSPECTIONS.

The number of premises visited during the year was 1090, the number of nuisances or defects discovered 1592, and the number abated 1078.

There were 863 informal notices served, and 58 statutory notices.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of houses found to be infested:-

(a)	Council houses	14
(b)	Other houses	18

In 9 cases the Local Authority carried out disinfection by spraying with Zaldecide, and in 21 cases a Manchester firm of Fumigators carried out disinfection by Hydrogen Cyanide. In two cases the owners carried out the work of disinfection.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are 34 fish fryers, two tripe boilers and four rag and bone dealers.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

There are six such places of entertainment in the Borough. These were inspected during the year, and no cause for complaint was found.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one registered common lodging house in the Borough, and this has accommodation for 66 males only. It is under the personal supervision of the proprietor and is well managed.

DARIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are three cowkeepers registered in the Borough.

Two licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, one a licence to pasteurise milk and one a dealer's licence to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk.

STABLES AND PIGGERIES.

There are 22 stable premises and 24 premises where pigs are kept.

The number of inspections made in connection with Daries, Cowsheds and Milkshops was 218.

SHOPS ACTS.

There are approximately 800 shops of various kinds in the Borough.

MORTUARY.

The Mortuary was used on twenty-seven occasions for the reception of bodies.

CANAL BOATS.

There were no inspections of Canal Boats during the year. The boats delivering coal to the Wharfs here are day-boats and are not occupied by any person. The other traffic on the Canal consists of those boats passing through the district without stopping.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Food surrendered :-

Luncheon Meat, chopped ham etc.	243 lbs.
Preserves	62 lbs.
Stewed Steak	37 lbs.
Vegetable Salad	69 tins.
Soups	21 tins.
Peas	50 tins.
Beans	60 tins.
Salmon	28 tins.
Sardines and Pilchards	67 tins.
Fruits (various)	252 tins.
Milk (Evaporated)	22 tins.
Milk (Full Cream Condensed)	45 tins.
Milk (Skimmed condensed)	237 tins.
Sausage Meat	29 lbs.
Pressed Beef.	34 lbs.
Ox tongue	6 lbs.
Beef	16 lbs.
Bacon	18 lbs.
Pork Sausage	14 lbs.
Ham (U.S.A.)	19 lbs.
Chickens	eleven
Prunes	53 lbs.

INSPECTIONS.

Bakehouses	36
Food Preparing Establishments	135
Fish friers	39
Milkshops and Daries	218
Cowsheds	14
Butchers premises	44
Marine Store Dealers	14
Factories	71
Stables and Piggeries	108
Out-workers premises	20
Common Lodging Houses	12
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences	170
Theatres and Cinemas	16
Tests applied to drains	16
District Inspection of houses	1214
Re-inspection of nuisances, etc.	957
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	346
Visits re Shops Acts	41
Owners Seen	189
Visits re suitability of tenants for Corporation houses.	54
Visits re Rats and Mice.	640

REFUSE COLLECTION.

During the year, the work of the Department has been very much impeded owing to the shortage of labour and on a few occasions the periods between the emptying of dustbins has been four weeks.

The number of loads of refuse and salvage collected and delivered to the Salvage Works was 8,341, the total weight being 13,997 tons.

The Department supplied 290 dustbins and dustbin lids at the cost of the owners.

SALVAGE.

The Ministry of Supply arranged a County Book and Salvage Drive during the fortnight September 18th to October 2nd. and the Book target set for this Borough was 80,000.

Arrangements were made for three collecting depots, and one sorting depot, and Mr Lambert, the Librarian, arranged for the sorting and scrutiny of the books collected. The collecting depots were manned by members of the Townswomen's Guild. In addition, each School was used as a Receiving Depot for books collected by the School Children.

The number of books collected during the drive was 83,340, they were sorted and disposed of in the following manner :-

6,298 to the men and women of H.M. Forces.
327 to childrens Homes and the Local Hospital.
1,185 to Wardamaged Libraries.
75,530 to salvage for re-pulping.

The total weight of the books collected was 21 tons 2 cwts. 1 qt.

Over 98% of the books were collected by the School Children. A badge system was adopted for the children and each child became a Book Recovery Soldier, they were promoted and received badges commensurate with the number of books individually taken to school.

The Head Teachers and their staffs received and counted the books brought in by the children in order that they should receive the promotion due to them.

The ranks awarded were as follows :-

Sergeants	791
Captains	180
Colonels	60
Generals	74
Field Marshals	11

The types and weights of materials salvaged during the year are given below. The figures have been supplied by the Manage of the Sewage Farm and Salvage Works :-

	T.	C.	Q.
Paper	263	10	1
Tins	101	0	1
Ferrous Scrap	27	15	2
Textiles	41	18	0
Bottles and Broken Glass	51	8	3
Bones	4	17	3
Rubber	10	6	3
-5-	500	17	1

The total income for materials sold was £2,107. 10. 6.

KITCHEN WASTE.

There are 250 kitchen waste bins distributed throughout the Borough, these have been emptied regularly and the contents sold to Pig Keepers in the Borough.

The amount collected and sold each month is given below:-

	T.	C.	Q.	£.	S.	D.
January.	14	2	1	24	13	11
February.	28	12	1	50	1	5
March.	32	9	0	56	15	9
April.	28	6	2	49	11	4½
May.	30	0	0	52	10	0
June.	28	1	2	49	2	7½
July.	26	5	2	45	19	7½
August.	31	18	0	55	16	6
September.	28	15	0	50	6	3
October.	32	6	2	56	11	4½
November.	35	0	1	61	5	5
December.	36	0	0	63	0	0
	<u>351</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>

RODENT CONTROL.

Pursuant of Article 5 of the Rat and Mouse Destruction Infestation Order, 1943, the Minister of Food gave the Council the following Directions :-

1. To submit a report with respect to the extent to which land, as defined in Article 1 and 5 (1) of the Order, within the area under the jurisdiction of the Council is subject to infestation by rats and mice.

2. Without prejudice to the effect of Article 1 hereof, special report is to be made as to any Major infestation within that area.

A survey of the district in connection with the order was made and a report sent to the Town Clerk for submission to the Minister of Food.

In October, pre-baiting was commenced at three works premises and by the end of the year, thirty-five premises had been dealt with and approximately 1,025 Rats had been destroyed.

G.V.HULSE.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.