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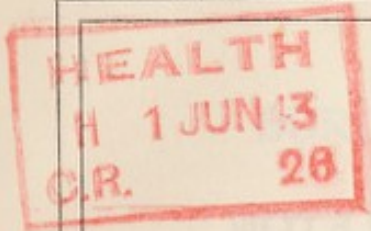
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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON
1941.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1941

HERBERT L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1941.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR F. DAWSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. SCOTT.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—COUNCILLOR T. HEYWOOD, J.P.

ALDERMAN T. J. HILTON, J.P.

„ F. L. KAY, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. COATES.

„ MRS. C. FLETCHER, J.P.

„ W. HILTON.

„ MRS. C. REDFERN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING
Co-OPTED LADIES :—

THE MAYORESS (MRS. T. HEYWOOD).

MRS. ANNE HILTON, J.P.

MRS. F. L. KAY.

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

S. THOS. BEGGS, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. (Resigned 22nd March, 1941).

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 25th March, 1941).

Medical Officer to Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic ; Obstetric Consultant :

*G. W. FITZGERALD, O.B.E., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.O.G., L.M., L.R.C.P.I.

Orthopædic Surgeon :

†R. BARNES, F.R.C.S. (at present serving with the Emergency Medical Service).

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

†P. A. HARRY, M.D., B.Ch.

Dental Surgeon :

†A. E. BUTLER, L.D.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

T. TURNER, A.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector :

S. HACKING, C.R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

Miss L. GREEN, S.R.N.

Miss A. E. ANSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 31-8-41—Temporary, Part-time 2-10-41—31-12-41).

Miss E. M. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Masseuses :

†Miss E. G. LEE, C.S.M.M.G.

†Miss D. J. MACGILL, C.S.M.M.G.

Clerical Staff :

Miss E. M. HOWARTH.

Miss M. E. DAVENPORT.

Miss A. DEAN.

Miss S. J. BAILEY (Resigned 10-4-41).

Miss E. DEAN.

*Part-time Officer.

†Part-time Officer employed by the School Medical Committee, but whose services are available for Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DURNFORD STREET,
MIDDLETON.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Middleton.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1941.

Three changes of Staff occurred during the year under review. Dr. S. T. Beggs, who had been Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer to the Borough for twenty years, retired in March, 1941, and Miss A. E. Anson, Health Visitor and School Nurse, retired in August after seventeen years' service. Miss Sheila Bailey, Clerk, resigned during the year.

The Borough was without a Medical Officer of Health for a period of four months, from the date of Dr. Beggs' retirement in March to my assuming office in July, and during this interval Dr. J. S. G. Burnett, Medical Officer of Health to Chadderton Urban District Council, kindly supervised the administrative work of the Department. The Child Welfare Clinics were maintained with the assistance of the local medical practitioners, Dr. H. Wallace attending at the Middleton Junction Clinic, Dr. H. Hempling at Durnford Street, and Dr. J. Campbell-Neil at Rhodes.

During the year the health of the Borough has remained satisfactory and the incidence of infectious diseases has been low. In comparison with 1940, the total number of cases of infectious disease notified shows a reduction of almost 50 per cent., largely due to a decreased incidence of measles.

The attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics have continued to be satisfactory, the Ante-Natal Clinic attendances showing a considerable increase over those for the two previous years. It is pleasing to report that the number of children under one year of age attending the Clinic for the first time during the year was the highest figure for the last ten years.

Interference with the activities of this department was found to be arising from the unsatisfactory conditions under which the Child Welfare and ancillary clinics were being held. Owing to the short-sighted policy of converting the Health Centre into a First Aid Post, the main Child Welfare and all the Special Clinics had been transferred, at the outbreak of war, to Durnford Street Infant School, to the mutual inconvenience of the School Infant Department and the Child Welfare Services. Infant Welfare, Remedial, Artificial Sunlight, Dental, Ante-Natal and Ophthalmic Clinics were all carried on at the above school, where inadequate facilities were available.

A special report was made to the Health Committee on the existing conditions in September, 1941, and, as a result, representations were made to the Ministry of Health and County Council for the early transfer of the First Aid Post from the Health Centre premises.

An inspection by the representatives of the Ministry of Health and the County Council followed, and the need for the resumption of the pre-war activities at the Health Centre was endorsed by them.

The finding of alternative premises for housing the First Aid Post was not a simple task, and delays occurred through difficulties with both official and unofficial bodies. By the end of the year, after almost four months of waiting, we had no definite information as to when the hoped-for transfer would be taking place.

In the case of the two branch Child Welfare Clinics at Rhodes and Middleton Junction, the accommodation available is poor. At the former there is only a single room for clinic purposes. At Middleton Junction the Branch Library Reading Room forms a combined waiting and weighing room, and the caretaker's sitting-room is used by the Medical Officer for consultation purposes. The premises are too small for the numbers attending, and are generally unsuitable for clinic purposes. In both areas attempts were made to find alternative accommodation, but under present conditions our efforts proved fruitless.

All clinic services have been maintained, although the above difficulties have necessarily interfered with the standard of efficiency attainable in a number of the department's activities.

The clerical staff of the Health Department occupies two small rooms at the Health Centre, and inconvenience and inefficiency arise as a result of this limited accommodation. The question of providing more suitable office accommodation is one which should receive early consideration by the Authority.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their co-operation, and also to the Staff of the department for their loyal assistance. To the general medical practitioners of the Borough I extend my thanks for their willing help and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE.

September, 1942.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170.19
Estimated Resident Population (Mid-year 1941) ...	29,560
Population at 1931 Census	29,188
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to rate books)...	10,250
Rateable Value for General Rate... ..	£161,236
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£641

BIRTHS.

		Total.	Male.	Female.
LIVE :	Legitimate	444	223	221
	Illegitimate... ..	24	14	10
	Total	468	237	231
STILL :	Legitimate	21	10	11
	Illegitimate... ..	3	2	1
	Total	24	12	12
TOTAL BIRTHS	... ..	492	249	243

BIRTH RATES.

	1940.	1941.
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population) ...	14.9	15.7
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births) ...	38.0	51.0
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	15.5	16.6

DEATH RATES.

(per 1,000 estimated population).

	1940.	1941.
All causes (Crude)	14.1	13.7
Phthisis	0.3	0.41
Respiratory Diseases	2.34	1.59
Cancer	1.27	2.13
Heart Disease	4.39	3.85
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births) :—		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.0	2.03
Other Puerperal causes	6.48	6.09
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	56.0	41.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	56.0	34.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	43.0	167.0

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	1941.	
	Middleton.	England and Wales.
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.7	14.2
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	0.81	0.51
Infant Mortality Rate	41.0	59.0
Maternal Mortality Rate :—		
(a) from Puerperal Sepsis	2.03	0.48
(b) from other causes	6.09	1.75
Total (a) and (b)	8.12	2.23

DEATH RATES.

Per 1,000 Civilian Population :—

All causes... ..	13.7	12.9
Measles	0.00	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough... ..	0.034	0.06
Diphtheria	0.00	0.07
Influenza	0.034	0.19

Per 1,000 Live Births :—

Deaths under 1 year of age	41.0	59.0
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age... ..	4.2	5.1

DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN MIDDLETON M. B., 1941.

Causes of Death :	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	2	—	2
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	10	2	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	7	11
Syphilitic Diseases ...	3	3	6
Influenza ...	—	1	1
Measles ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Cancer ...	31	32	63
Diabetes ...	—	2	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	12	13	25
Heart Disease ...	51	63	114
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	5	11	16
Bronchitis... ...	15	14	29
Pneumonia ...	6	6	12
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	4	2	6
Peptic Ulcer ...	3	—	3
Diarrhœa under 2 years ...	1	1	2
Appendicitis ...	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	6	5	11
Nephritis ...	12	6	18
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	1	1
Other Maternal Causes ...	—	3	3
Premature Birth... ...	4	1	5
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, etc. ...	2	6	8
Suicide ...	3	1	4
Road Traffic Accidents ...	2	—	2
Other Violence ...	6	2	8
All Other Causes... ...	17	23	40
Total ...	199	207	406

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. STAFF.

Full details of the Staff of the department are given at the beginning of this report.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of the Manchester University, to which specimens are submitted from this Department and also directly by the local medical practitioners.

Chemical examination of water samples is also performed at the above laboratory, whilst chemical examinations of milk samples are carried out at the Laboratory of the County Analyst, Preston.

During 1941 the following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from the Borough :—

Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	...	...	...	29
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	19
„ „ Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	27
„ „ Bacterial Count	...	...	...	2
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	6
„ „ Chemical Examination	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	<u>87</u>

3. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Two ambulances are provided by the Borough Council for the removal of non-infectious cases, medical, maternity or accident. These vehicles are under the control of the Fire Brigade Superintendent. During the year 1941 the following cases were conveyed by the above vehicles :—

Accident cases...	...	...	...	...	96
Medical cases	...	...	...	...	<u>463</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>559</u>

For the removal of cases of infectious diseases to Marland Isolation Hospital, a special ambulance is maintained by the Health Department. During the year 41 cases were removed by this vehicle. In addition, the Rochdale County Borough ambulance removed four infectious cases from the Borough to hospital.

4. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There are no hospitals situated within this Borough, which is, however, well served by numerous institutions in the surrounding areas. General medical and surgical cases receive attention at the Voluntary Hospitals in Manchester, Oldham and Rochdale, and also at the Boundary Park Municipal Hospital, Oldham. Maternity cases are admitted to Boundary Park Hospital or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. Arrangements for hospital treatment are usually made by the patient's own doctor.

5. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Four full-time County Council Midwives are resident in the Borough. The midwives are available to act in the capacity as either midwife or maternity nurse, as required.

6. HEALTH VISITORS.

Three full-time Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, are employed by the Borough Council. During the year, 4,385 visits were made to the homes of pre-school children, details of which follow :—

Primary visits—under one year	...	...	503	
" " 1—5 years	...	...	16	
			—	Total, 519
Re-visits —under one year	...	...	1,137	
" 1—5 years	...	...	2,729	
			—	Total, 3,866
Total number of visits made (all categories)				4,385

7. NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is carried out by the Middleton District Nursing Association.

8. CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Infant Welfare.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held weekly at Walker Street, Rhodes, the Reading Room, Middleton Junction, and Durnford Street.

The following attendances were made at the Child Welfare Centres during the year :—

Name of Centre :	Total Attendances.		No. of individual Babies who attended.	
	0—1 year.	1—5 years.	0—1 year.	1—5 years.
Durnford Street Clinic ...	2,132	1,622...	72	143
Rhodes Clinic ...	1,314	1,215...	71	139
Middleton Junction Clinic....	1,981	749..	86	128
Total ...	5,427	3,586...	229	410

The premises at Middleton Junction and Rhodes are far from ideal for clinic purposes. Attempts to find alternative accommodation have, unfortunately, been unsuccessful.

The Medical Officer of Health attends personally at all the clinics and gives advice to mothers on feeding babies, etc. Defects found, if of a minor character, are treated at the clinics, otherwise the parent is referred to the family doctor for further attention.

A number of infants attending the clinics are found to be suffering from minor orthopaedic defects. These cases are referred to the Remedial Clinic for treatment.

Provision is also made for dental and ultra-violet light treatment of pre-school children, when necessary, at the School Dental and Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

Vitamin concentrates for infants continue to be provided, although the demand for these has been somewhat reduced owing to the national scheme whereby cod-liver oil and fruit juice concentrate are supplied to all children under two years of age. Where infants are found unable to tolerate these preparations, alternative proprietary articles are available at the clinic. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining supplies of dried milk.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CLINICS.

Artificial Sunlight.

Owing to the Health Centre being used as a First Aid Post, the activities of the Artificial Sunlight Clinic have had to be seriously curtailed. This clinic has been held once weekly at Durnford Street Infant School, using a single portable Mercury Vapour Arc Lamp. A good standard of attendance has been maintained throughout the year, 60 children making 535 attendances.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year 57 pre-school children made 690 attendances at the Remedial Clinic for Massage and/or Exercises, etc. The defects treated include valgus ankles, flat feet, knock-knee and bow-leg. The Remedial Clinic is held twice per week.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The services of the School Ophthalmic Surgeon are available to pre-school children who require treatment for ophthalmic conditions. Glasses, if necessary, are prescribed and in necessitous cases financial assistance is given towards their provision. During the year 22 children were examined and glasses were prescribed in 17 cases.

Dental Treatment.

The School Dental Service is available for the treatment of pre-school children. During the year 16 pre-school children received treatment at the clinic, making 19 attendances.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

These are held once a month by the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynæcologist. Cases are referred by the medical practitioners of the town or by the midwives. Attendances during the year were as follows :—

Attendances.			No. of Patients.		
Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Other.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Other.
150	1	6	105	1	6

9. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Expectant Mothers can obtain dental treatment from the School Dental Officer on application. Little use has been made of this service, however, and during the year only five expectant mothers received treatment.

10. HOME HELPS.

Financial assistance towards the cost of "Home Helps" is provided in necessitous cases, and during the year six cases received such assistance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage from this Borough is treated by Manchester Corporation.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland surface water, of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous Annual Reports, e.g., 1938.

No additional mains have been laid in the district during 1941.

No. of houses supplied by the Joint Board ... 10,254

No. of baths in Borough... .. 5,109

During the year one full chemical and 13 bacteriological examinations were carried out. All were found to be satisfactory.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells. One sample of well water was taken and the result was satisfactory.

SANITARY SERVICES.

Closet Accommodation.

The following is a list of the types of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year :—

Privy Middens ..	...	63
Pail Closets ..	...	183
Waste-water Closets ..	2,898	
Fresh-water Closets ..	6,002	

During the year, 22 Water-closets were provided for new houses.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collection and disposal is carried out by the Cleansing Department. An efficient Salvage Plant and Destructor are available. The following information has kindly been supplied by the Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. T. Turner,

Refuse Collection.

Refuse collection is carried out by three "S. and D. Freighters" and one "Fordson" two-ton Truck. Two of the Freighters are of the latest type and equipped with steel sliding covers to minimise nuisance from dust; the "Fordson" and one Freighter are fitted with canvas covers.

There are approximately 6,498 movable ashbins, 1,402 ashpits, 354 wall type dustbins and 218 pail closets, in the Borough. Ashbins and pail closets are emptied weekly and ashpits fortnightly.

The majority of the pail closets are in connection with premises in the villages of Bowlee and Birch, which are not sewered.

The total cost of Refuse Collection for the financial year ended 31st March, 1942, was £4,798.

The whole of the refuse collected, with the exception of "pail refuse", is dealt with by the Separation and Salvage Plant installed in June, 1938, at a cost of £8,996.

Refuse Disposal.

The collection vehicles deposit their loads into a receiving hopper constructed below ground level and having a capacity of thirty cubic yards. The bottom of the hopper consists of a slowly-moving mild steel plate conveyor which carries the crude refuse to the screening plant, and discharges it into a rotary screen which extracts dust, cinders, and small metal articles, which are carried by a conveyor belt into a second screen which separates the dust from the cinders. At the head of this conveyor belt is a magnetic pulley which abstracts ferrous metals and deposits them in a chute which delivers them to ground level. The secondary screen deposits the extracted dust into storage hoppers below, whilst the cinders extracted by the screen are passed over a cleaner which removes garbage etc., before they are finally discharged into a receiving hopper below.

The oversize materials from the primary screen are discharged on to a "picking table" along the bottom of which is a slowly-moving conveyor which allows the material to be sorted and salvaged, and dropped into bins extending into the Salvage Room below.

The residue after extraction of dust, metals, rags, glass, textiles, etc., is passed on to another conveyor and is automatically delivered to a two-cell incinerator.

It will be noted that the sorting is carried out after the extraction of dust and cinders, thus providing the operatives with as clean a commodity as possible.

Arrangements are made whereby the extracted dust may be passed through the furnaces during the fly-breeding season so as to destroy larvæ.

The extracted dust is disposed of at the low-lying disused sewage lands at Rhodes.

Pail refuse is disposed of by mixing with screened refuse dust and sold to the Horticultural Committee for manurial purposes.

The net cost of Refuse Disposal for the financial year ended March 31st, 1942, was £102.

The following table shows the income from the sales of salvaged materials during the year. For this satisfactory contribution to the National War Effort mention should be made of the valuable assistance rendered by the various women's organisations in the organisation of salvage drives, and the co-operation of householders.

Income from Sales of Salvage.

	£	s.	d.
Paper	1,565	6	4
Baled Scrap	209	2	9
Other Scrap	66	11	8
Non-ferrous Metals—			
Aluminium, Copper, Brass, Zinc and			
Lead	30	9	7
Textiles	86	1	6
Bottles and Jars	13	19	6
Broken Glass	5	17	1
Screened Fuel	229	16	9
Screened Dust	0	3	0
Kitchen Waste	68	14	4
Bones	7	9	2
Miscellaneous	26	5	9
	<hr/>		
	£2,309	17	5

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table gives details of the various inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act 1936.						Inspections Made, etc.
Drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	137
Refuse removal	...	...	...	...	...	378
Verminous Premises and Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	149
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	251
Offensive Trades...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	10
Investigation Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	72
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	83
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	31
Tents, Vans or Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	12
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	83
Total						1,216

Housing Act 1936.

Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	35
Measured for permitted number	...	...	...	...	...	—
Investigation Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	49
Total						85

Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Samples taken—Milk for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milk designated for Bacteria	...	...	...	...	...	21
Milk ordinary, for Bacteria	...	...	...	...	...	47
Milk bottles, for Bacteria	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Foor Preparing etc. Premises	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	72
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	89
Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	187
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	—
Totals						478

Factories Act, 1937.Inspections
Made, etc.

Factories with power	...	...	...	...	16
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	...	43

Shops Acts.

Hours of Closing...	Nil.
Health etc. (Sec. 10)	Nil.

Diseases of Animals Acts	Nil.
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Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Rat Infestation	53
Mice Infestation	24
Total	77

Miscellaneous Visits.

Re-inspections where Notices in force	...	...	...	...	—
Interviews with Owners, Builders etc.	...	...	...	...	308
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	69
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	97
Meetings	...	...	...	...	75
Tip and Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	658
Salvage and Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	341
Air Raid Precautions duties	...	...	...	...	396
Air Raid Shelters	201
Other Visits	79
Total	2,224

Total Number of Visits	4,123
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Complaints.

No. of Complaints received during the year	318
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Notices.

Informal Notices served	440
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	425
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	6
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	6

Work carried out in compliance with Notices.

Drains Cleared	126
Drains Repaired or Re-constructed	53
Rainwater Pipes Repaired	23
New Water-closets Installed	3
Water-closets Repaired	75
Water-closets Cleansed	2
Eaves-gutters Repaired	25
Sinks provided	2
Privies Abolished	—
Ashpits Abolished	—
Bins Provided	129
Roofs Repaired	24
Other Nuisances Abated	124
Houses Disinfested—HCN	3
" " —Other methods	5
Plasterwork Repaired	13
Skirting Boards Repaired	—
Rising Dampness Remedied	8
Fire-ranges Repaired	1
Floors Repaired	7
Wash-boilers Repaired	2
Sash-cords Repaired	5
Doors Repaired	9

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

Defects found	3
Notices served :—	
(a) Sanitary Defects	2 Remedied, 2
(b) Other Defects	1 ,, —

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) No. of Council Houses found to be infested	1
" " " disinfested	1
(b) No. of other Houses found to be infested...	2
" " " disinfested	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

	t.	c.	q.	lbs.
Beef		2	1	25
Pork				11
Corned Beef				16
Luncheon Sausage				14
Cheese			1	18
Margarine... ..				10
Frozen Eggs			1	2
Bacon				3
Lobster (4 tins)				2
Onions		1	0	13
Cauliflowers	24	17	2	0
Apples				21
Apples			40	Bushels.
No. of Articles.				
Eggs				197
Milk				8 tins
Oranges				234

(b) MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

No. of Cowkeepers registered in the district	...	69
No. of Retail Milk Sellers registered	...	54
No. of Cowshed Inspections during the year	...	161

Samples of milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors of milk for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results :—

Satisfactory	...	20
Unsatisfactory	...	7

Twenty samples of ordinary Milk were submitted for biological test for Tubercle Bacilli. Three were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli, the remainder being satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938.

The Lancashire County Council is the Licensing Authority under the above Orders with respect to the production of "Accredited" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milk and the following licences have been issued and are at present in force in the Borough :

No. of Licences to produce "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ... Nil.

(a) To produce only „

(b) To produce and bottle „

No. of Licences to produce "Accredited" Milk ... 3

(a) To produce only —

(b) To produce and bottle 3

Licences to dealers in Designated Milk were issued by the Local Authority, as follows :—

No. of Licences to deal in "Pasteurised Milk" ... 1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Provision is made for the admission of cases of infectious disease to the Marland Isolation Hospital of the Rochdale Borough Council. Smallpox cases are admitted to Ashton-under-Lyne Smallpox Hospital, by arrangement.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.

Infectious Diseases.	No.	Removed to Hospital.	*Deaths in Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	47	30	—
Diphtheria	9	8	—
Pneumonia	31	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—
Measles	186	—	—
Whooping Cough	204	—	—
Total	490	49	7

*Including inward Transfers.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

A nation-wide campaign for the immunisation against diphtheria of school and pre-school children, was inaugurated in 1940 by the Ministry of Health. Arrangements were made with the general medical practitioners in the Borough to immunise children at their surgeries, a fee being paid by the Council for each child immunised.

In November, 1941, new arrangements were made with the general practitioners whereby they attended at the clinic on a sessional basis.

The number of children immunised during 1941 is as follows :—

	0—5 years.	5—15 years.	Total.
<i>Under Council's Scheme—</i>			
On Sessional Basis ...	4	67	71
Individually at Surgery by General Practitioners ...	398	733	1,131
<i>Privately—</i>			
By General Practitioners..	5	9	14
Total	<u>407</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>1,216</u>

It is estimated that to 31st December, 1941, a total of 1,452 children had been immunised, 444 under 5 years and 1,008 between 5 and 15 years. These figures include children known to have been protected before 1st January, 1941.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin is issued to medical practitioners in the Borough free of charge on request. Supplies are kept at the Health Centre and the Police Station.

During the year seven phials of 8,000 units were issued.

Diphtheria Immunization

An action was taken by the Health Department to immunize the children of the city against diphtheria. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign.

In November, 1917, immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign.

The number of children immunized during 1917 is as follows:

Age Group	Number Immunized
Under 5 years	1,234
5 to 12 years	5,678
Over 12 years	3,456
Total	10,368

It is estimated that the immunization campaign has been successful in reducing the incidence of diphtheria in the city. The immunization campaign has been successful in reducing the incidence of diphtheria in the city. The immunization campaign has been successful in reducing the incidence of diphtheria in the city.

Diphtheria Antitoxin

Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin is issued to the Health Department in the form of a campaign. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign. The immunization was carried out by the Health Department in the form of a campaign.

During the year seven plates of 100 units were issued.