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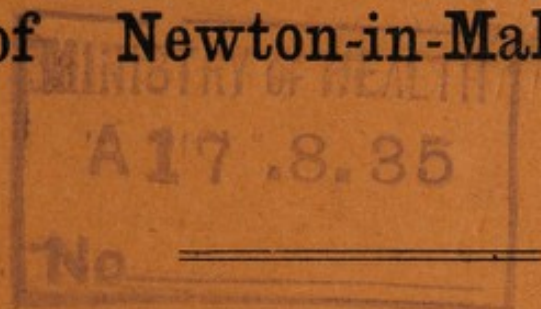
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Urban District  
of Newton-in-Makerfield.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

FOR THE

**Year ended 31st December,  
1934.**

*Noted*  
*11/11*  
*C*  
*18/5*





Urban District  
of Newton-in-Makerfield.

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NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS,

June, 1935.

*The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee  
of the Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1934.

In accordance with instructions, this will be an "Ordinary Report."

The estimated population received from the Registrar-General to the middle of 1934 is 20,570.

This is the Official population, and on this will be calculated the rates of births, deaths, disease, etc., which belong to the district.

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

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The various rates, etc., will be found below, and in the appendices attached to the report.

The total number of births belonging to the district for the year was 333, and the total number of deaths, 258. The natural increase was, therefore, 65.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births registered in the district of the children born here, and of those which were born outside the district, but which belong to this district, was 333. Of these there were 168 males and 165 females. Included in these numbers were the births of 2 male and 7 female illegitimate children.



Of the total number of births, 294 were born in the district, and 39 beyond, chiefly in maternity hospitals or homes. Sufficient information has been obtained of the home address of those born elsewhere, so that they can be placed in the ward distribution, which is given below.

The births mentioned were all live births. There were also 11 stillbirths belonging to the district, which are not included in the ward distribution, nor in the rate tables.

The distribution of these births was: —

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Town Hall .....	76
Viaduct .....	63
Crow Lane .....	48
Newton .....	41
Wargrave .....	105
Total .....	333

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths belonging to the district was 258. Of these there were 121 males and 137 females. Included in these numbers were the deaths of two female illegitimate children.

Five of the deaths which occurred here were of non-residents. Particulars of these have been sent to the districts in which the persons usually resided, and are not included in the above numbers.

The deaths of 71 usual residents of this district occurred outside. Full details have been sent to me, and are included in the table below, and further reference is given later in this report.

The nett deaths were distributed as follows: —

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Town Hall .....	62
Viaduct .....	64
Crow Lane .....	36
Newton .....	31
Wargrave .....	65
Total .....	258

The distribution according to age was: —

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
25	5	4	6	11	19	66	63	59
Total—258.								

The distribution according to disease, as given in the Registrar-General's return was: —

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Measles .....	1	2
Whooping Cough .....	1	—
Diphtheria .....	—	1
Influenza .....	3	4
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	2
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	4	5
Tuberculosis. Other forms .....	3	2
Cancer, malignant disease .....	15	12
Diabetes .....	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ....	6	8
Heart Disease .....	32	38
Other circulatory diseases .....	3	2
Bronchitis .....	3	5
Pneumonia, all forms .....	10	5
Other respiratory diseases .....	—	1
Peptic Ulcer .....	1	—
Other digestive diseases .....	1	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .....	5	6
Puerperal Sepsis .....	—	1
Other Puerperal Causes .....	—	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ....	9	9
Senility .....	3	6
Other violence .....	6	5
Other defined diseases .....	14	14
Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	—	2
Total .....	121	137



Five non-residents died in the district. Details have been sent to the districts in which they usually resided, and no further note will be made again in this report.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—Eight occurred and were due to the following causes: —

Heart Disease .....	3
Heart Disease and Influenza .....	1
Bronchitis .....	1
Ulcer of Stomach .....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	2
	—
Total .....	8
	—

VIOLENT DEATHS.—Eleven occurred, and were due to the following causes: —

Seven of these occurred in the district, and four outside.

Drowning .....	5
Motor Accident .....	1
Run over by train .....	1
Bowels ruptured by accident .....	1
Deaths resulting from Winwick trains collision.....	3
	—
Total .....	11
	—

Inquests were held in all the above cases, and in four other deaths which occurred in the district, viz.: —

Pneumonia, in man who stated that he had been injured .....	1
Case which had been attended by an unqualified practitioner .....	1
Angina Pectoris (non-resident) .....	1
Flatulent distension in child due to injudicious feeding .....	1
	—
Total.....	4
	—

FEVER HOSPITAL.—Three deaths occurred, two from diphtheria (one a non-resident) and one from Encephalitis.

WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Ten deaths occurred: —

Pneumonia .....	4
Heart Disease .....	2
Cerebral Tumour .....	1
Motor, I., and railway accidents .....	2
Cancer .....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10</b>

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### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Deaths from Zymotic diseases (7 principal): —

Measles .....	3
Whooping Cough .....	1
Diphtheria .....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5</b>

Deaths which occurred beyond the district of persons usually resident in this area, occurred in the following places: —

Hospitals, General and Special .....	21
do. Public Assistance .....	10
do. Borough General .....	30
do. Tuberculosis .....	6
Other Places .....	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>71</b>

The County Summary, containing much information relating to all branches of public health, with vital statistics, and averages and variations between the year and previous years, will be found attached to the report.



Below I now give tables relating to the year 1934, the previous year, mean rates for the previous ten years, and some of the rates for England and Wales for 1934.

The rates are calculated on the estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General, and are per 1,000 of the estimated population, except the infant death-rate, which is per 1,000 live births.

	Numbers.	1934 (20570)	1933 (20340)	10 years' average (20050)	England and Wales 1934
Births .....	333	16.18	15.14	17.5	14.8
Deaths.....	258	12.54	12.88	11.23	11.8
do. comparative .....	—	14.0	(see note)		
Infant Mortality .....	25	75.07	71.4	71.7	59.—
Zymotic Diseases					
(7 Principal).....	5	.243	.19	.38	—
T.B. Respiratory .....	10	.486	.63	.81	—
T.B. Other forms .....	3	.145	.24	.11	—
T.B. All forms .....	13	.630	.88	.93	—
Respiratory					
(excluding Phthisis).....	34	1.65	2.11	1.65	—

#### SICK RATES.

Infectious Diseases					
(notified under Act)	120	5.83	5.45	9.37	—
T.B. Respiratory .....	23	1.11	1.08	1.42	—
T.B. Other forms .....	7	.34	.73	.73	—
Pneumonia. Ac.: Primary	49 } 12	2.96	6.39	4.87	—
Pneumonia. Influenzal .....					
Total Sick Rates	211	11.24	13.66	16.39	—

The deaths of children under 5 years of age (34) were 13.17 per cent. of the total deaths. For last year (1933) they were 13.74, and for the previous ten years, 17.35 per cent.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There are two hospitals in the district, the Isolation, and the War Memorial. The former is under the control of the District Council. The latter is controlled by a Committee elected from all, by representatives of interested parties, many members of which Committee are members of the District Council.

The District Council also controls the Ante-Natal, and the Child Welfare Classes.

The School Clinic, which is under the County Education Committee is situated in the district. Here all children of school age are examined and treated by the School M.O. Medical Specialists attend at regular intervals for orthopædic, ocular and dental defects.

The District has an agreement with the County for all children of pre-school age to be attended here for dental, ocular and orthopædic defects.

If necessary children are sent to the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and/or the Country Hospital, Heswall.

The War Memorial Hospital admits cases of most kinds, but there being only ten beds, it cannot deal with the large number of cases requiring hospital treatment.

All cancer cases can be treated at the Cancer Hospitals in Manchester and Liverpool, free as out-patients. If residence in hospital is necessary, a small fee is charged for maintenance. In necessitous cases the Council will consider each case, and can reduce or remit the charge if it thinks fit.

Admission can be obtained for almost all hospitals in Liverpool, and Manchester, and Warrington. Wigan, St. Helens and Leigh, also accept patients from this area.



Practically all the factories, and many private residents in the district subscribe to the hospitals mentioned, and do give every assistance in obtaining admissions to these hospitals.

The Borough General Hospital, Warrington, takes a large number of cases from this area. This hospital is under the control of the Warrington Corporation. Public Assistance cases are also accommodated at this hospital.

The District Council has agreements with the Warrington Corporation for the admission of maternity cases to the Borough General, and the Victoria Maternity Home. The Council also has an agreement with the Maternity Hospital, Liverpool, for maternity cases.

Cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, are admitted when required, to the Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

The County Analyst in Liverpool undertakes practically all types of examinations; the Public Health Laboratory usually does most of the pathological and bacteriological work for this district.

The district has two ambulances, one (horse) for infectious cases, and one (motor) for all other cases.

There are two district nurses, both Queen's nurses, who attend a large number of cases in their homes.

It may now be stated the improvement which has taken place in the numbers employed during the year. For this information I am indebted to the Manager of the local employment exchange.

	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
End of year 1933 .....	1,800	194	1,994
End of year 1934 .....	892	98	990

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.—For the following statement I am indebted to the local Relieving Officer.



The numbers relieved are those for each quarter. The numbers relieved during the year are *not* the aggregate of the four quarters, as some of those relieved are in receipt during the whole year, whilst others may only be drawing relief for one or more quarters.

The total amount expended is a better indication of the state of relief for the complete year, which shows a greater expenditure in 1934 than in 1933.

Some of those relieved had cash, others indoor, and others medical relief only.

<i>Quarters ending.</i>	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total for 1934.			Total for 1933.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March, 1934 .....	353	367	502	2,120	19	6	1,738	8	0
June, 1934 .....	454	405	596	2,156	7	0	2,011	8	0
September, 1934 .....	332	315	400	2,043	14	6	2,074	3	6
December, 1934 .....	362	343	472	2,423	7	0	2,046	18	0
Totals for each year .....				£8,744	8	0	£7,870	17	6

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

There is not any great alteration from that recorded last year.

The quantity and quality of the water has kept quite satisfactory all through the year.

In spite of the low rainfall in both 1933 and 1934 there has never been any shortage on any occasion, and, in both years, I have been informed by the Water Engineer, that the level of the water in the well never dropped.

In 1933 the total rainfall was 20.72 inches, and in 1934 it was 28.66 inches. The average fall in this district is about 39 inches.

The water was not analysed in 1934. It does not appear to be necessary. On every occasion on which it has been analysed during the

last 32 years, it has been found to be an excellent water, both chemically and bacteriologically. It is, however, rather hard, being in the region of 20 degrees. The constant sediment, which persisted for a long period, has not existed for the last two years.

Extensions have been made to all new houses.

Shortage is not probable for many years, unless the population increases more rapidly than anticipated, or more factories which use much water are erected; as the Engineer informs me that the daily consumption is about 590,000 gallons, with a maximum of 750,000 gallons, whereas more than 1,000,000 gallons is available.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—Extensions have been made to all new houses. No other extensions have been necessary, as the whole district is drained and sewered, except outlying parts, which have a very small number of houses.

The chief trouble during the year has been damaged mains, through mining subsidence. This subsidence has also caused some of the water mains to be drawn.

The only parts of the district which are not sewered are outlying parts, and the Vitriol Square. The mining Engineer advised that the question of bringing this area into the sewage scheme should be delayed, as subsidence in the next few years will probably be eight feet.

The Engineer also advised that the west end sewage works should not be scrapped for the same reason, as subsidence will definitely and completely disturb the collecting tank and pumping station, which it is proposed to construct to bring all the sewage from the Newton Common area to the central works.

During the year 3 privies and 158 pails have been converted to w.c.'s. There now remain only 10 more privies, which are within reach of the sewers, to be converted. These are down for conversion at an early date.



Since grants were made in 1912 to the end of 1934, 651 privies, and 880 pails, have been converted. At the end of 1934 there only remained 1,808 pails still to be converted. At the time of writing there now remain 1,760 for conversion.

An enquiry is about to be held for a loan to convert all the remaining pails. And when this is complete, the nightsoil tip will automatically cease to exist.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—Have been less polluted all the year than for several previous years. The only exceptions being for a few days in July, August and September. During the few days the water in the lake was very dirty, and very offensive. A large amount of Chloros was deposited in the lake, which had a marked effect in clearing the water of both turbidity and offensive smell.

During this period the Chief County Sanitary Inspector, with your Inspector and the Golborne Inspector, made a careful inspection of the lake and its affluents and effluents, and a little later a further thorough inspection was made by the County Medical Officer with his Chief Assistant, and Sanitary Inspector, accompanied by your local Officials.

I have not found any definite pollution from Haydock, or the Millingford Brook above Golborne. The first appearance of pollution is seen immediately below the artificial silk mills.

I now append the report of your Sanitary Inspector, where many items will be found in greater detail.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

May, 1935.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 31st December, 1934.



NUISANCES.—The following nuisances were dealt with:

Defective sanitary pails .....	26
Drainage, gullies and wastepipe defects .....	20
Defective privies .....	7
Want of, or defective, ashpit doors .....	29
Want of, or defective, ashbins .....	51
Water closet defects .....	7
Defective roofs, gutters and rainwater pipes .....	15
Other Nuisances .....	7
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

Nuisances unabated at the end of the year .....	20
Complaints received of nuisances .....	40
Preliminary notices and letter <i>re</i> nuisances .....	102
Housing defects, intimatory notices .....	51
LEGAL NOTICES:—	
Housing Act, 1930, Section 17 .....	16

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 - 1930:

There are no areas in the district that can be defined as slum areas, so that Section 1 of the Housing Act 1930, will seldom, if at all, need to be invoked. Sections 17 and 19 are the most useful and sufficient to deal with conditions relating to Housing defects in general.

The following blocks of houses have been reconditioned, and brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness, by the respective owners following legal notices under Section 17.

No. 6, Brick Street.  
 Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31, Houghton Street.  
 Nos. 270, 272, 274, 276 and 278, Earle Street.  
 Nos. 95 and 97, Mercer Street.  
 Nos. 85 and 87, Legh Street.  
 Nos. 2 and 6, Brooks Square.  
 Crow Hall Cottage—Undertaking given by owners not to use as habitable dwelling.

24 houses, Nos. 49 to 93 Athol Street, re-conditioning not completed at end of year.

Dwellings inspected under the Housing Act, 1930 .....	264
Houses in which defects were found.....	51
Houses wherein defects were remedied .....	39

## INSPECTIONS: —

Nuisances .....	236
Re-Conversions .....	332
Dairies, Cowsheds .....	56
Slaughterhouses, Meatshops .....	176
Bakehouses and Workshops .....	86
Complaints .....	50
Housing .....	572
Shops Acts .....	368
Verminous Premises .....	53
	<hr/>
	1,929
	<hr/>

EMPTYING OF ASHBINS, PAILS, AND PRIVIES. — The loads dealt with from each source are shown in the following table: —

Year.	Pails.	Privies.	House Refuse.	Total.
1925 .....	1982 .....	685 .....	6037 .....	8704
1926 .....	1982 .....	458 .....	6247 .....	8687
1927 .....	1936 .....	462 .....	6090 .....	8488
1928 .....	1931 .....	323 .....	6238 .....	8492
1929 .....	1932 .....	453 .....	6439 .....	8734
1930 .....	1933 .....	325 .....	6455 .....	8713
1931 .....	1930 .....	232 .....	5812 .....	7974
1932 .....	1895 .....	216 .....	5752 .....	7863
1933 .....	1853 .....	198 .....	5761 .....	7812
1934 .....	1611 .....	200 .....	5458 .....	7269

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—228 new cases were notified. The ambulance was used on 81 occasions for the removal of infectious patients to the Isolation Hospital from our own area, and on three other occasions for outside patients.



Houses Disinfected .....	157
Verminous and dirty houses .....	9
Rooms disinfected .....	308
Schools .....	5
Library Books from infected houses .....	61
Houses from which bedding was removed .....	138
Number of articles passed through Steam Disinfector .....	2,168
Inspector's visits of enquiry and disinfecting .....	270

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The Council's slaughter-house is let to a local Pork Butcher, and is available for occasional use by others when required. Two private premises are licensed; all are regularly inspected, along with butchers' shops and market meat vendors.

CONDEMNED FOOD.—The following was surrendered after being condemned as unfit:

Whole carcase of pig .....	80 lbs.
5 pigs' heads .....	25 lbs.
1 pig's liver .....	4 lbs.
1 leg pork .....	6 lbs.
1 set pig's intestines.	
56 lbs. plaice.	
198 lbs. tomatoes.	

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS:

Registered Milkshops and Dairies .....	18
Registered Retail Milk Purveyors .....	49
Registered Cowkeepers .....	18
Registered Pasteurised Milk Dealers .....	2
Registered Sterilized Milk Dealers .....	24

56 visits were paid to Cowsheds and Milkshops.

MILK SAMPLES.—24 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; 3 positive and 21 negative results were obtained. The positive results in each case were reported to the County Authorities, who followed up with further examinations, until the affected cow or cows were eliminated.



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901:

Number of Workshops on Register—94.

Bakers and Confectioners .....	19
Dressmakers, Milliners and Tailors .....	13
Joiners and Woodworkers .....	12
Workplaces .....	10
Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers.....	16
Laundries .....	3
Motors, Cycles, and Iron and Tin Workers .....	20
Printers (without power) .....	1
	—
	94
	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The only offensive trades carried on as scheduled trades are:—Fishfryers (29), and Rag and Bone Dealer (1). These premises are subject to frequent visits.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—Only one registered. This has been carried on without complaint.

LETHAL CHAMBER.—The Lethal Chamber has been used 278 times; and 173 dogs, and 122 cats, have been dealt with.

## CONVERSION OF PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS TO W.C.'s:

	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pails.</i>
1930 .....	14 .....	71
1931 .....	4 .....	42
1932 .....	5 .....	49
1933 .....	4 .....	212
1934 .....	3 .....	158

Since grants were first made towards conversions costs, 651 privies, and 880 pail closets have been converted to w.c.'s.

Total number of houses with privies, including farms .....	106
Total number of middens .....	65
Number of houses outside sewage treatment area, including farms .....	96
Number of middens in these areas .....	57
Houses with privies within range of Council's sewers .....	10
Number of middens attached to these .....	8

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HY. ASHCROFT,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—There is no alteration in the position from last year, except that one firm has made alterations in the method of steam raising, with a reduction in the emission of black smoke.

Particulars of public cleansing will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

SCHOOLS.—No new school has been built during the year. Alterations were begun at the Wargrave (Mixed) School for better lighting, and extended and improved lavatory accommodation. These were completed in 1935.

I hear that proposals have been made for a new school in the district, but I have not heard if these have yet been adopted.

The sanitary condition of the schools is good. They are all supplied with the town's water, have good lavatory accommodation with direct drainage into the sewers.

Infectious diseases of the notifiable forms have been slight, with the exception of scarlet fever of a mild type. Of a total of 65 notifications, 40 were in children of school age; and of the 65 cases notified, 56 were treated in hospital, without any death.

Of the non-notifiable forms, measles persisted throughout the year. It affected several schools so extensively that they had to be closed. Chicken-pox occurred in the second and last quarters. On account of its presence in the District School in the second quarter, and in the Central Council School in the fourth quarter, it was necessary to close both schools.

All schools were disinfected during the period of closure.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.—None of these processes is carried on in the district.

## HOUSING AND HOUSING STATISTICS.

Full details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report, and in the County Summary.

The state of the houses generally is improving, and more of the defects have been attended to by the owners during the year.

The mining subsidence still progresses, and several of the houses in Clarence and Athol streets, which were excluded from the Clearance Order, have been evacuated and demolished, as they were dangerous. The tenants have been provided temporarily with Council houses.

Some of the other houses which were included in the application, but were not included in the Clearance Order, as the owners undertook to re-condition them, have not yet been thoroughly re-conditioned.

Subsidence is still doing a good deal of damage to other houses, and I fear will lead to more closing and subsequent demolition.

Overcrowding is less, and as more houses are still being built, will, in the not distant future, cease.

There are still many hundreds of applicants on the waiting list, and many families from Newton Heath still waiting for houses.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.—All milk produced or distributed in the area is kept under close supervision by the Sanitary Inspector, and the County



Police. Premises where milk is stored or sold are subject to regular, and at times, surprise visits. Samples taken by the Inspector and the Police for examination are detailed in their reports below.

24 samples of milk were taken for examination for tubercle. Of these, three gave positive results. The County Authorities were informed, and after thorough examination by the Veterinary Surgeon, the affected cows were eliminated.

No legal action was taken by the Police, therefore it is evident that the samples taken by them were found to be genuine.

All dairy farms and dairies are inspected twice each year as a routine measure, and at other times as surprise inspections.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—The Sanitary Inspector examines all carcasses soon after slaughter. Butchers have not failed to notify him of the proposed times of slaughter.

Details of unsound food are given in his report, and all such condemned food is destroyed, or converted into manures.

The Market is systematically inspected for the discovery of any possibly unsound foods.

No legal action was necessary during the year.

OTHER FOODS.—I am indebted to the Superintendent of Leigh Division of the County Police for the following table. No legal action was required.

Milk .....	47	<i>Brought Forward</i>	66
Meat Paste .....	2	Coffee Essence .....	1
Cheese .....	2	Seidlitz Powders .....	2
Olive Oil .....	2	Ground Almonds .....	1
Borax .....	1	Pickles .....	1
Gravy Browning .....	1	Butter .....	3
Prunes .....	1	Jam .....	1
Tapioca .....	1	Tea .....	2
Treacle .....	1	Sugar .....	1
Margarine .....	1	Rice .....	1
Tinned Fish .....	2	Tinned Fruit .....	1
Spice .....	1	Custard Powder .....	1
Lard .....	1	Lemon Cheese .....	1
Coffee .....	2	Blanc Mange .....	1
Tinned Milk .....	1	Pepper .....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	66	<i>Total</i>	84

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of new cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 211.

Of the total 120 were notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Under the Tuberculosis regulations, 23 new cases of respiratory, and 7 of other forms of tuberculosis were notified.

Under the Pneumonia regulations, 49 cases of primary and 12 of influenzal pneumonia were notified.

Full details of diseases, age, etc., will be found in the Summary, and the distribution below.

Infectious diseases amongst school children has been referred to above.

The distribution of the new cases was: —

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Wargrave.
Diphtheria .....	2	—	5	14	4
Erysipelas .....	1	7	4	1	3
Scarlet Fever .....	5	16	5	10	29
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	3	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	5	6	1	3	8
Tuberculosis, Other forms .....	1	4	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	14	10	8	3	14
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ....	5	4	2	—	1
<i>Totals</i> .....	38	49	26	31	67

The admissions to hospital are given below and in the County Summary.



Three deaths occurred in the local hospital, two from diphtheria (one a patient from Burtonwood), and one from Encephalitis.

The cases removed to the Fever Hospital were: —

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Wargrave.
Diphtheria .....	2	—	5	13	4
Scarlet Fever .....	5	15	2	9	25
Measles .....	2	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis					
Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals</i> .....	9	15	7	22	30

The cases under treatment in the local hospital were: —

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Encephalitis.
In Hospital, 1st January .....	1	11	—	—
Admitted during year .....	26	59	2	1
<i>Total under treatment</i> .....	27	70	2	1
Discharged or died .....	23	63	1	1
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December.....	4	7	1	—

Two of the diphtheria cases in the above table came from the Warrington Rural District, and three of the scarlet fever. One of the diphtheria cases died and the other was discharged. Two of the scarlet fever cases were discharged, and one remained in hospital till the middle of January, 1935.

Three of the cases of scarlet fever admitted were attacked by measles soon after their admission.

Nine of the cases of diphtheria in the Newton Ward were of boys from the Farm School. One boy contracted the disease whilst on holiday. The attack commenced just after his return. Two or three cases occurred after, at intervals of three weeks to a month. Every



resident had swabs taken at intervals, every one was Schick tested, and every one was immunized, and no carrier case could be found. Every case was sent to hospital as soon as symptoms appeared.

The fact that after each case arose no other case occurred till three or four weeks had elapsed, is inexplicable in the absence of any carrier.

I give below a record of other forms of infectious diseases removed to hospitals outside the district:—

*Borough General Hospital,  
Warrington:*

Diphtheria .....	1
Erysipelas .....	3
Puerperal Fever .....	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1
Pneumonia, Primary .....	4
Pneumonia, Influenzal .....	1

This case of diphtheria was sent to hospital for other reasons, and was found to have diphtheria after arrival at the General Hospital

*Liverpool Maternity Hospital:*

Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1
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Contracted during residence in hospital after delivery there.

*Liverpool Children's Hospital:*

Tuberculosis, Other forms .....	2
---------------------------------	---

*St. Helens Hospital:*

Tuberculosis, Lungs .....	1
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*Total..... 17*

Since the local Fever Hospital was first opened in October, 1912, to the end of 1934, 1,833 cases have been under treatment there. There have been 50 deaths only during this period.

Diphtheria and Scarlatina serums are administered to almost all cases admitted to hospital, and to many before admission.

About 400,000 units were given during the year.

The accommodation was ample throughout the year.

No case of Smallpox occurred, and, therefore, no vaccinations were performed by me under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

The local Registrar of Births, Deaths, etc., has supplied me with the following details concerning vaccinations. Full particulars for the five preceding years will be found in my annual report for 1933.

Total births registered here — 294.	
Vaccinated .....	76
Exemptions .....	203
Died, unvaccinated .....	14
Insusceptible .....	1
<hr/>	
<i>Total</i> .....	294
<hr/>	

I have to record the retirement on March 31st, on pension, of Miss Fraser, who was matron of the Isolation Hospital for 13 or 14 years. She was a most excellent matron, as the result of her tenure of the post proved.

Miss Williams was appointed to succeed her, but resigned after two months stay, and left on the 4th June. On this day the present matron, Mrs. Crockett, succeeded her.

Miss Evans and Miss Fraser were both excellent matrons, and from Mrs. Crockett's work so far, one is able to judge that she is also an excellent matron.

The district has been fortunate in having been served by three such excellent matrons for now almost 23 years.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Full details will be found in the summary. The local distribution will be found above.

The number of new cases notified in the year was 30. Of these 23 were respiratory, and 7 other forms.



The number of cases still on the register at the end of 1934 was 269, the same as at the end of 1933. 30 cases were removed, and one which had been removed in a previous quarter was restored during 1934.

Those removed were 14 deaths, 10 recovered, 2 left the district, and 5 in which the diagnosis was not confirmed.

### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925. Section 62.

No case occurred which came under these Acts and Regulations, and therefore no action was necessary.

The following re-notifications of cases which were under treatment in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., were received. The list is not complete, as admissions and discharges are not always notified.

	Admitted.	Discharged or Died.
Sanatoria .....	21	16
Hospitals .....	6	1
Hospitals, Public Assistance	—	1

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever, and five of Pyrexia were notified in the year. Three of the Fever cases and two of the pyrexia cases were removed to hospital. All were sent to the Borough General Hospital, Warrington, except one pyrexia case, which went to the Liverpool Maternity Hospital. One death occurred, a fever case, which died in the Warrington Hospital.

Every death is the subject of a thorough investigation, first by the Health Visitor, who reports to me; the whole matter is then referred to the County M.O.H. This is followed by a visit by the County Inspector of Midwives, and by one of the Assistant County M.O.H.

The maternal death rate for this district was 6.00 per 1,000 live births, and 5.81 per 1,000 live and still births.



These rates are a decrease of 0.49 and 0.38 compared with 1933, but compared with the whole of England and Wales for 1934, they are respectively 1.40 exactly higher for both live births and for live and still births.

The average rate for this district for the last five years was 4.09 for live births, and 3.88 for live and still births.

The infant deaths numbered 25, and the death rate was 75.07. This is 3.6 higher than last year.

Of the 25, 17 were due to premature birth, congenital debility or malformations.

In 17 of these cases not one mother had attended the ante-natal class at any time.

One can hardly help coming to the conclusion that some of these lives might have been saved by ante-natal treatment.

Every still birth and every infant death is the subject of a thorough investigation, with further action if necessary. No such action was necessary during the year.

Two cases of ophthalmia were notified. One made a perfect recovery. The other left the district before the disease had quite recovered, but was doing well.

In the report of the Health Visitor will be found full particulars of all sections connected with infant and child welfare, including the cases sent to the School Clinic for dental, opthalmic, and orthopædic examination and treatment.

I have to record the opening of Latham House in October. This will house the whole of the health departments.

The welfare and ante-natal classes are held in this building, and the child welfare classes, which were formerly held in the Town Halls at Earlestown and Newton, are now both held in Latham House, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at the hours of 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. each day.

These classes have been well attended throughout the year.

On account of the decrease in the numbers of unemployed, there has been a considerable drop in the amount of free milk granted. Preparations, such as cod liver oil, etc., have been supplied to children in necessitous cases as previously.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1929.—There are now five children which come under this Act. They are all in satisfactory homes.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—The new cases which attended in the year were 68, and made, with those carried over from 1933, a total of 311 attendances.

31 mothers were sent to the School Clinic for dental treatment.

23 mothers were sent to maternity hospitals for ante-natal treatment or delivery, where special treatment was necessary, or home conditions unsuitable.

10 were sent to the Borough General Hospital, Warrington, and two to the Liverpool Maternity Hospital.

Eleven mothers were also sent to the General Hospital, Warrington, through the Public Assistance Committees.

#### HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1934.

Latham House,  
Cross Lane,  
EARLESTOWN.

May, 1935.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended December, 1934.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births notified, including 47 born outside the District and 9 stillbirths, was—344.

Number visited 292, including all stillbirths.

Re-visits have been made, premature and delicate children have had special supervision, and advice given on feeding and general care of these children.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—68 Mothers attended for the first time. Total attendance for the year, 311.

Dental.—31 Mothers sent for Dental Treatment.

Advice has been given to 44 Expectant Mothers. Home visits, 125.

Hemolac and Glucose D.—Have been given in necessitous cases to Mothers:—

63 lbs. Hemolac.	7 Mothers
7 lbs. Glucose D.	5 Mothers

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.—23 Maternity cases have been sent to Hospitals for special treatment, or on account of home conditions.

10 Mothers were admitted to the Borough General, Warrington.

2 Mothers were admitted to Oxford St. Maternity Home, Liverpool.

11 Mothers were admitted to the Borough General, Warrington, under the Public Assistance Committee.

The following cases have been sent to the School Clinic at the Gables, under arrangement with the County Council.

ORTHOPAEDIC.—5 children for Orthopædic treatment.

OCULIST.—3 children for treatment.

DENTAL.—25 children for treatment.



## VISITS.—

1st visits .....	293
2nd visits .....	300
3rd visits .....	366
Additional visits .....	1836
Children over one year .....	1990
Expectant Mothers .....	125
Deaths .....	20
Under the Children Act .....	59
Deaths out of District .....	5
<i>Total</i> .....	4994

CHILDREN ACT, PART ONE, 1908-1932.—5 Children on Register.  
All in satisfactory homes.

WELFARE CLASSES.—Held on Monday and Tuesday afternoons  
from 2 to 4.30.

676 Mothers made 6,956 attendances during the year.  
399 Babies made 3,798 attendances during the year.  
303 Children made 3,625 attendances during the year.

MONDAY.—*Sessions* 42.

Total attendance of Babies, 1,150. Average attendance, 27.103.  
Total attendance of Children, 689. Average attendance, 16.4.

TUESDAY.—*Sessions* 49.

Total attendance of Babies, 2,648. Average attendance, 54.  
Total attendance of Children, 2,936. Average Attendance, 59.9.

DEATHS.—Inquiries have been made regarding the deaths of  
infants under one year. 20 registered here.

1 age 30 minutes.  
2 age 2 hours.  
2 age 6 hours.  
1 age 7 hours.  
1 age 14 hours.  
2 age 1 day.  
5 age 2 days.  
1 age 3 days.  
1 age 2 weeks.  
1 age 3 weeks.  
1 age 4 months.  
2 age 6 months.

## FEEDING OF THESE CHILDREN.

15 No feeding.  
3 Breast fed.  
2 Artificially fed.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—2 cases have been notified. In the first case no injury, and the second case has left the District.

HOME HELPS.—The Home Helps have attended 22 cases, and have been satisfactory in every way.

FREE MILK.—1,657 Applications for Free Milk during the year, viz.: 1,976 children, 112 Expectant Mothers, and 279 Nursing Mothers.

42 Families received Free Milk for 12 months.  
 6 Families received Free Milk for 11 months.  
 16 Families received Free Milk for 10 months.  
 17 Families received Free Milk for 9 months.  
 14 Families received Free Milk for 8 months.  
 11 Families received Free Milk for 7 months.  
 20 Families received Free Milk for 6 months.  
 22 Families received Free Milk for 5 months.  
 28 Families received Free Milk for 4 months.  
 28 Families received Free Milk for 3 months.  
 35 Families received Free Milk for 2 months.  
 54 Families received Free Milk for 1 month.

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293

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In necessitous cases Cod Liver Oil, Virol and Glucose D. has been given by the Medical Officer.

65 lbs. Cod liver Oil and Virol — 21 Children.  
 14 lbs Glucose D. — 7 Children.

DRIED MILK (sold)—

3504 lbs. Dried Milk.  
 108 lbs. Cod Liver Oil.  
 250 lbs. Virol.  
 42 lbs. Bemax.  
 48 lbs. Milk Sugar.

## SUMMARY OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

Month.	Doctors' Cases.	Stillbirths.	Midwives' Cases.	Stillbirths.	Total Stillbirths.	Total Births.
January .....	10	—	15	—	—	25
February .....	13	—	14	1	1	27
March .....	8	1	11	—	1	19
April .....	12	—	11	—	—	23
May .....	14	1	16	—	1	30
June .....	7	—	21	—	—	28
July .....	6	—	12	—	—	18
August .....	13	—	19	1	1	32
September .....	18	—	11	—	—	29
October .....	8	—	13	1	1	21
November .....	8	—	17	—	—	25
December .....	9	—	11	—	—	20
Born out of the the District.....	—	—	—	—	4	47
<i>Total, 1934 .....</i>	126	2	171	3	9	344
<i>Total, 1933 .....</i>	78	6	205	5	16	324
<i>Total, 1932 .....</i>	102	8	184	4	12	286
<i>Total, 1931 .....</i>	119	7	247	9	16	366
<i>Total, 1930 .....</i>	128	5	217	3	8	345

The Maternity Bags continue to be very useful.

Of the 20 deaths which occurred in the District, 17 were under one month. None of these mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Mothercraft Classes have been held during the year—out of the number who attended, 14 sat for the examination, under the Association of Infant Welfare Centres. Excellent papers were written by the Mothers, and Certificates granted to each Mother by the above Association.

The Voluntary Committee again gave the Annual Day's Outing to Mothers and Children attending the Clinic. The Party travelled by train to Southport. Dinner was served to 196 Mothers and 146 Children, under the supervision of the Ladies' Committee.



The Day Nursery was much appreciated by the Mothers.

The Party was accompanied by Councillor Mrs. E. Crouchley, (Chairman of Domestic Welfare Committee), Mrs. C. Carr, and Miss M. Sturgess.

A Social and Dance was held for the Mothers attending the Clinic, at Christmas, in place of the usual Children's Tea Party, which was a huge success.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies' Committee for the keen interest taken in the work throughout the year, and their untiring efforts in raising funds.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. JACKSON,

*Health Visitor.*

I now append the report of the Health Visitor.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

No new industries have been started in the district, and no extensive alterations have been made in the existing factories.

The amount of work has increased at almost all the factories, and a greater number of persons have been employed than in 1933.

Any changes which have occurred in the workshops and work-places, will be noted in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

The Home Office form, No. 572, has been sent to the Home Office as required.

The chief items in this report are: —

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .....	33	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .....	86	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworker's premises) .....	12	—	—
<i>Total</i> .....	131	—	—

No defects of any kind were found in any of the factories, workshops or workplaces, which come under the control of the Public Health Department.

No outwork of any kind is carried on in the district.

### RAINFALL.

The following table, which has been supplied by the Superintendent of the Cemetery, shows the principal features during the year.

Month.	Total inches.	Heaviest fall in 24 hours: inches.	date.	Number of days with .01 inch or more.
January .....	2.74	.70	2nd	9
February .....	.40	.40	25th	1
March .....	2.03	.37	16th	12
April .....	1.76	.55	24th	8
May .....	2.20	.73	16th	8
June .....	1.50	.36	22nd	8
July .....	1.01	.45	18th	4
August .....	3.32	.66	29th	10
September .....	2.41	.40	20th	10
October .....	4.78	1.18	5th	18
November .....	1.92	.70	9th	6
December .....	4.59	1.16	5th	14
<i>Total</i> .....	28.66			108

The rainfall for the year was almost eight inches more than in 1933, but still nearly 10 inches less than the average.

There was practically no snow, but the slight amount which did fall, fell in the first quarter.

## SUMMARY.

It will have been noted in the table of rates for the year in the early part of this report, that a new rate for deaths was stated, termed the "comparable" death rate.

Shortly, the death rate usually recorded is for the district only. But most districts differ in one way or another, and this new rate is added to be able to compare this district with any other.

Some districts have a population with an average age higher or lower than another, and there may be a greater or less proportion of males to females. To enable the districts to be compared, the sex-age must be brought to a common standard relating to every district, and for this district a "factor" is introduced, which when the local death rate is multiplied by the factor, the comparable death rate is found.

The local death rate here is 12.5 per 1,000, and this multiplied by the factor (1.12) gives a comparable death rate of 14.0 per 1,000.

The year has been a good one as far as weather and the state of the public health was concerned. On the whole, it was mild in the early and late parts of the year, and warm and dry for the chief parts from April to the end of September.

Infectious diseases of the notifiable types were less, and of the non-notifiable forms, rather prevalent at times throughout the year, chiefly affecting children of school age, and necessitating school closure at different schools.

Diphtheria occurred twice, in the Farm School, and in St. Peter's School. In the former, cases kept appearing, and continued for several months, and in spite of every precaution and immunization of all



residents, was not stamped out till the end of May. In the St. Peter's School cases occurred for about two months, and eventually a carrier was found and isolated, and no further case occurred. No carrier case could be found at the Farm School.

The infant death rate was higher, and was due to the deaths of many children soon after birth. As noted above, 17 of these deaths occurred in children whose mothers had never attended the ante-natal class. I feel confident that some of these deaths might have been averted had the mothers attended the class.

What is more satisfactory is the drop in the percentage of the deaths of children under five years to total deaths. For 1934 the percentage was 13.17, in spite of the large number of infant deaths. In 1915, the year after the welfare classes were instituted, this percentage was 31.22. It leads one to the opinion very definitely, that the welfare classes have proved their utility.

MILK.—Licences have been granted to the Leigh Co-operative Society to retail pasteurised milk, and to the Liverpool Farm School to retail Grade "A" milk.

INCORPORATION.—The enquiry into the petition for Incorporation of the township was held on the 24th and 25th of April, by H.M. Inspector, Mr. Coales, who took evidence from all your principal officials, and other interested parties.

The Privy Council decided *not* to grant the Charter, for reasons which were later supplied to you.

LATHAM HOUSE.—The acquisition of this house for the accommodation of the Health department, and the Maternity and Child Welfare officials, and for holding all the meetings, has been of very great benefit to all concerned.

The accommodation is much greater than it was at the Town Hall, and there is much better lighting. The comfort of every one who has occasion or need to use the place, has been greatly enhanced.

NEWTON LAKE.—Which had given little cause for complaint for a considerable period, gave trouble at times in June, July and August. It, on some occasions, gave off a most objectionable smell. A large quantity of Chloros was deposited in the water on several occasions. This had a marked effect.

In conjunction with the Estate Agent, the lower lake was emptied for a period. It left a deep deposit of mud, which did not give off any odour, and which I had observed before, was liquefied after a comparative short exposure to the air.

When there is sufficient rain it is proposed to empty the whole lake, and after flushing it well, to leave it empty for a period to enable the air to get rid of the sludge.

HOUSES.—Six houses have been demolished as unfit, and the occupants given accommodation in new Council houses.

The erection of houses, conversion of pails, and other needs of the district are fully detailed in the Summary, and need not be repeated here.

The most urgent need at present is the final elimination of all the pails, by conversion to the water carriage system.

The enquiry for a loan for this purpose is about to be held.

A new area for tipping dry refuse will be required in the not distant future.

In concluding, may I thank the members of the Council, the whole of the officials, especially those who are chiefly associated with me in carrying out my duties, for the unfailing courtesy and assistance which I have always received.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD E. WATKINS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 3,103.

Population—Census, 1931: 20,150. Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1934: 20,570.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931), 4,862. End of 1934, according to Rate Books, 5,274.

Rateable value, £88,862 (R.R.V.), £113,434 (U.R.V.).

Sum represented by a penny rate, £339.

Social Conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area: Residential, small numbers only. Chief Occupations:—Industrial. Agriculture, small number employed. Locomotive and Wagon Building together employ 4,000–5,000 in normal times. Other industries: Printing and Stationery, Bleaching, Dyeing, and Calico Printing, Sugar Refining.

Extent of Unemployment:—Much less than last year. See Return from Manager of Employment Exchange.

The influence of any particular occupation on public health:—None found to be specially inimical.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:	<i>Total.</i>	M.	F.	
Legitimate .....	324	166	158	
Illegitimate.....	9	2	7	
	<hr/>			
Total.....	333	168	165	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population..... 16.1
	<hr/>			
Still Births .....	11	5	6	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births 31
Deaths .....	258	121	137	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.. †12.5



## Deaths from Puerperal causes: —

	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births
Puerperal sepsis .....	1	—
Other Puerperal causes .....	1	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>5.81</b>

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age: —

All infants, per 1,000 live births .....	75
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	70
Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births, .....	222
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) .....	—
Mean of 5 years,	

Population, 20,570.	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.			Maternal Mortality Rate.			Rate of Deaths under 1 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 & Still) Births.	
1929-1933 .....	16.7	11.8	0.83	1.08	4.09	3.88	75
Year—1933.....	15.1	12.8	0.63	1.17	6.49	6.19	71
Year—1934.....	16.1	†12.5	0.43	1.31	6.00	5.81	75
Increase or decrease in 1934 on: 5 years' average,							
1929-1933 .....	-0.6	+0.7	-0.40	+0.23	+1.91	+1.93	nil
Previous year .....	+1.0	-0.3	-0.20	+0.14	-0.49	0.38	+4
†1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 14.0 per 1000							

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment: None occurred.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year: An outbreak of diphtheria at the Farm School, which persisted all through the first half of the year 1934. Further Notes will be found in the substance of the Report.

Any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health: None discovered.

Any *evidence*, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults: No *evidence* of this has been discovered.

## 2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### *Hospital Accommodation provided or available:*

For smallpox: Liverpool City Smallpox Hospital. Where situate: Fazakerley, near Liverpool.

Is it joint or otherwise?—Otherwise.

For other infectious diseases: Newton-in-Makerfield Isolation Hospital. Where situate: Bradlegh Road, Newton-in-Makerfield.

Is it joint or otherwise?—Otherwise.

If you have the joint use of an isolation hospital or hospitals belonging to some other authority, state nature of "Agreement," or "Arrangement":—Agreement with Liverpool Corporation to take *all* cases of smallpox—on conditions stated below.

Are any retaining fees paid?—Yes. If so, what sum or sums?—£40 per annum.

Are patients required to contribute towards cost of treatment?—No.



Number of beds available *for your District*: For Smallpox, not fixed. Scarlet Fever, 12 beds and 4 cots. Enteric Fever, 4 beds and 1 cot. Diphtheria, 4 beds and 1 Cot. Puerperal Fever, not fixed. Other diseases, not fixed.

Cost of hospital treatment for infectious disease. The *total* cost to the local authority for two recent years: Year ended 31st March, 1934, nett £2,426/19/10. Year ended 31st March, 1935, nett £2,330/3/1.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation:—Sufficient.

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage?—Yes.

Has any action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever?—Yes; Scarlet Fever serum administered in all cases, unless contra-indicated.

Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home?—Yes.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative?—No; none required.

Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough?—Nothing new. Cases admitted when beds are available.

Is there any hospital accommodation within or without the district available for the use of the inhabitants of the area for the following (state situation, and by whom provided)?

- (a) Children: All up to 14 years at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital and the Country Hospital, Heswall.  
No. of beds: Not fixed.
- (b) Maternity: Liverpool Maternity Hospital, Warrington, Victoria Maternity Home, and Borough General Hospital.  
No. of beds: Not fixed.



Does the local authority contribute to any voluntary hospital?—  
Yes.

If so, state name of hospital and amount.—

Newton War Memorial Hospital, £30.  
Warrington Infirmary, £30.  
Liverpool Children's Hospital, £8.  
Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, £8.  
Manchester Royal Infirmary, £4

Is the Public Assistance Institution within your district?—No.

If so, state situation.—Warrington.

Is there a *separate* P.A.I. *Infirmary*?—Yes; Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

Any other Public Assistance Institution in the district (state nature and situation)?—No.

Is there any Institutional provision in your area for: —  
Unmarried mothers?—No. Illegitimate infants?—No.  
Homeless children?—No.

Ambulance facilities for: —

- (a) Infectious cases: One, horse.
- (b) Non-infectious and accident cases: Two, motor, U.D.C.
- (c) Maternity patients: The motor vehicles.

Clinics and Treatment Centres (state situation and *by whom provided*): —

Is there in your district: —

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and Treatment)? — Yes, two; Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows; provided by U.D.C.

Give day and time open: Mondays & Tuesdays, 2 – 4.30 p.m.

Day Nursery?—No.

School Clinic?—Yes; The Gables, Crow Lane West, provided by County Council.

Orthopædic Clinic?—Yes; The Gables, Crow Lane West, provided by the County Council.

Artificial Light Clinic?—Yes; The Gables, Crow Lane West, provided by County Council.

Tuberculosis Dispensary?—No.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre?—No.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: —Harold E. Watkins.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as M.O.H. at 31/12/1934: £150.

Is he a whole or part-time officer of the local authority?—Part.

Any other public appointments held by him? — Yes: Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital; Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Is he in private practice?—Yes.

Sanitary Inspectors: —

(Remuneration, including bonus, as S.I. at 31/12/'34).  
Henry Ashcroft; £335; whole time; other appointment,  
Shops Acts, Market Petroleum Inspector.

Charles Webb; £150; whole time.

Veterinary Inspector (any appointment or arrangement by the Local Authority)?—No.

Are his duties entirely in connection with action under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925?—No.

If not, what other duties does he perform for the local authority?—Called in when required in cases of dispute in "fitness" of meat.

Does he make a routine examination of every herd in the district?—No.

If occasional inspection only is carried out, under what circumstances do these inspections take place (*e.g.*, at the request of M.O.H., etc.)?—At request of M.O.H.

Any other Specialised Inspector(s) (*e.g.*, Food Inspector)?—Both above Inspectors have the Food Certificates.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) at 31/12/1934?—Inclusive in above salaries.

Is he a whole or part-time officer?—Whole.

Other Public Health Officers, such as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, Special Nurses, Dental Surgeon, etc.—None, except Health Visitor, Miss Annie Jackson, fully trained and Certificated Hospital Nurse; has C.M.B.; salary, £250 with uniform.

New legislation (if any) and date of operation:—

Local Acts. Special Local Orders. General Adoptive Acts. Bye-laws relating to public health. Observations as to their administration: None.

Professional Nursing in the Home: Nature of arrangements made by the local authority in the district for:—

(a) General nursing: None.

(b) For infectious diseases, *e.g.*, Measles, etc.. Health Visitor calls and advises. No other nurses required during year.



State if nursing is provided by arrangement with a district nursing association or directly by the local authority. — No.

If not by local authority, does the latter assist the district nursing association financially, and to what extent? — Yes: Earlestown, £12/10/-; Newton, £7/10/-.

Is there a District Nursing Association established *in the district*? — Yes, two. Is it affiliated to the County Nursing Association? — Yes. How many District Nurses employed? — Two.

What co-ordination (if any) exists with the local authority, and what financial obligations fall upon the latter?

Does the Association undertake—

(a) Midwifery cases (attendance at confinement without a medical practitioner)? — No; except in urgent cases, when other help is unavailable.

(b) Monthly nursing? — No.

Is any financial assistance given by the local authority? If so, the amount? — Yes: Earlestown, £12/10/-; Newton, £7/10/-.

Is a specific purpose laid down? (*e.g.*, nursing of measles, etc.). No.

Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the *local* authority?

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1934? — 8; number actually practising, 8.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION: —

Any action taken by the local authority during the year in regard to the publication of information or dissemination of knowledge relating to health, disease (*e.g.* Health Week, Special Lectures, etc.). — Yes. Health Visitor gives weekly lectures to mothers. M.O.H. addresses various sections of the community.

## 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

## WATER SUPPLY: —

Source:	Three 200-feet wells with headings and two deeper boreholes.
Is supply satisfactory?	(a) in quality: Yes. (b) in quantity: Yes.
Constant or intermittent?	Constant.
Approx. number of dwelling-houses with piped supplies (public and private)?	(a) Direct from mains, 5,274. (b) By stand pipe: 1.
Possibilities of contamination:	None.
Action taken in respect of any form of contamination:	—
Any liability to plumbo-solvent action?	No.
If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination?	If so, number of examinations: Yes. Results: bacteriologically excellent.
	Chemical analyses—Results: None during 1934. All previous analyses gave very good results.
Approx. number of dwelling-houses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.	None.
Have these waters been analysed during the year? If so, state result:	—
Any insufficiency, and where.	No.

Nature of extensions (if any) during the year:

To all new houses.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS—

Action taken to check the pollution of streams:

Constant observation. Deodorization of lower lake by Council officials, with large quantities of chloros.

Sources and nature of pollution:

Sewage from Haydock and Ashton, artificial silk works in Golborne, and dye works in Newton.

Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, cheese manufactories, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution?

No.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—

Sewage disposal works, method of treatment:

Separating and sedimentation tanks; electrical pumps for sludge; mud beds; humus tanks and self-acting revolving percolating filters.

Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works or sewerage system?

All sewage from Vulcan Village electrically pumped to top of Wargrave Road and carried by gravity to Central Sewage Works.

Areas or Townships, without

Vitriol Square. Lower part of

proper drainage system, and reason therefore.

Newton Common at present treated at West End Sewage Works.

Action taken: Drain testing,  
flushing, etc.:

Sewers flushed periodically.  
Drains tested when necessary.

Closet Accommodation at end of 1934 (in this connection note last year's figures): —



Privy middens:—No. of middens, 65 (1933, 68).

No. of closets attached to these middens, 106.  
(1933, 109).

Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres?—No.

No. of pail closets, 1,808 (1933, 1,966).

No. of dry ashpits (*excluding middens*), 1,889.

No. of movable ashbins, 3,718.

No. of houses on water carriage system, 3,440.

No. of fresh water closets, 3,995.

No. of waste water closets, 28.

		During Year		During 5 Years	
No. of privy closets—		1934.		1929 – 1933.	
To fresh w.c.'s	.....	3	.....	30	
To waste w.c.'s	.....	—	.....	—	
To pails, etc.....	.....	—	.....	—	
No. of pail closets—					
To fresh w.c.'s	.....	158	.....	532	
To waste w.c.'s	.....	—	.....	—	
No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s		—	.....	—	
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles		161	.....	365	

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets? — Yes: Council is applying for loan now, for the complete abolition of all pail closets.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—Yes.

If so, how much?—Privies, £4; Pails, £2.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for *new* property?—W.c.'s.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—

- |                                                                                                        |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) The method of collecting dry house refuse:                                                         | Motor and horse transport.    |
| (b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies:                                    | Team labour.                  |
| (c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse:                                                       | Tipping. Controlled.          |
| (d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies:                                  | To depôt and sold to farmers. |
| (e) The method of cleansing cess-pools:                                                                | None.                         |
| (f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents:                                                | —                             |
| If a destructor provided, state situation:                                                             | Not provided.                 |
| State whether public cleansing is carried out by sanitary authority, contract, or occupiers of houses? | Sanitary Authority.           |
| Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements:                                      | —                             |
| Are motor vehicles used?                                                                               | Yes.                          |
| If privy middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?                                              | Early morning.                |
| Does the Sanitary Inspector supervise the scavenging?                                                  | Yes.                          |

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1934—

Number of premises visited:	1,561.
Defects or nuisances:	No. discovered, 162.
	No. abated, 142.
Number of notices served:	Informal, 102.
	Statutory: —
Legal proceedings:	Number: —
	Result: —

## SMOKE NUISANCE—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement?—Regular observation and interviews with managers of factories.

Number of factory and works chimneys in the district.—13.

Number of observations.—12.

Number of legal proceedings taken, and result.—None.

Particulars of any co-operative action with industry.—As result of official action, smoke emission has been much reduced by reorganisation of steam-raising plant at one factory.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—4 minutes.

## Offensive Trades—

Number, 29. Character: Fish-frying and rag and bone dealing.

Action taken or needed: —None.

Date of any bye-laws in force in respect of offensive trades: —.

## Workshops and Workplaces—

Number on register, 95. What is their condition?—Fair.



Common Lodging-houses—

Number on register, 1. What is their condition?—Good.

Date of bye-laws: 1877.

Houses Let in Lodgings—

Number on register: —

Date of bye-laws: 1872.

Action taken: — Action required: —

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—

Date of bye-laws: —

Action taken: — Action required: —

Underground Sleeping Rooms—

Any need for regulations?—No.

Canal Boats—

Number inspected: — No. of infringements of Acts: —

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928: —

State whether there are in the district any premises on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold. Is so, give: —

Number of inspections.—None.

Number of samples taken: —

This industry is not carried on at all in the district.

#### 4.—HOUSING.

##### (a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the Year: —

(a) Total [including numbers given separately under (b)]: 235.

(i) By the Local Authority: 141.

(ii) By other Local Authorities: —

(iii) By other bodies or persons: 94.

(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:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts): 264.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose: 572.

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925: 157.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose: 270.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation: —

(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: 51.

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: 39.

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs: 16.

(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: —

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied: —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: —

(a) By owners: —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners: —

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made: —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders: —



D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930: —

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made: —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit: —

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- 1.—*General Observations as to Housing Conditions*, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding: —

Housing conditions generally good, and standard good. Type mostly artisan dwellings. The largest percentage of house is modern; small percentage, old. All except 14 are “through” houses. Defects persisting due to owners delay in effecting repairs, and to mining subsidence, which is progressive. Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district, 14.

- 2.—*Sufficiency of Supply of Houses*.

(a) Extent of shortage, if any, of houses available at reasonable rents, and the measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage: —Still many applicants on waiting list. Council proposes to build 100 houses each year for the next five years.

(b) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future: —None important.

(c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses?—No.

- 3.—*Overcrowding*.

(a) Extent (the basis on which the estimate has been made should be stated): —90 houses still overcrowded, partly deliberate. More than three per bedroom, or less where occupied by young adults of both sexes.

(b) Causes—how far is it due to inability to pay the rents of available houses? — Considerable, as in many cases the family income is too small to pay the rents required.

(c) Example of special action taken during the year 1934 to deal with overcrowding: —Continued investigations into all cases. In many cases rents are too high to permit removal of part of these families.

#### 4.—*Fitness of Houses.*

(a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts: —Cost of repairs by “small owners,” or where mining is causing progressive damage. More houses have been closed in the last year, as they have become dangerous from subsidence.

(b) Special measures taken or suggested, *e.g.*, in relation to particular types of insanitary property or in regard to arrangements for the gradual carrying out of programmes of repair: — Special measures have been taken in restoring the 42 houses which were excluded from the Clearance Orders, and these repairs are not yet complete.

(c) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply: —None.

(d) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other sanitary accommodation: —8 have joint accommodation.

#### 5.—*Unhealthy Areas.*

Extent to which areas of the district are unhealthy, with information as to complaints received: —None.

#### 6.—*Action taken during the year regarding:—*

##### *Clearance Areas—*

Number of areas represented, —; comprising — houses.

No. of areas cleared, 2; comprising 11 houses.



No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants, 11.

*Improvement Areas—*

No. of areas represented, none; comprising — houses.

No. of houses demolished, none. No. of tenants displaced, —.

No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants: —.

7.—*Byelaws relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings,  
and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.*

Adequacy of existing byelaws of each class, and special difficulties in or limits upon their enforcement: — (1) adequate; (2) no special difficulties.

8.—*General Observations on Housing Matters not already covered,  
and on any difficulties experienced in housing administration,  
and the measures taken to meet them: —Matters already covered  
in above observations.*

LOCAL AUTHORITY'S HOUSING SCHEME: —

Give brief particulars of any scheme now in hand or contemplated:—Last scheme practically completed. New scheme for 100 new houses each year for the next five years.

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## 5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—Action taken with regard to: —

The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926: —



No difficulty. Samples taken regularly by Sanitary Inspector, for tuberculosis; and by the Police, for quality. *Vide* their reports. Cowsheds and Dairies inspected twice each year.

No. of cases under 1915 Act referred to County Public Health Department: 3.

#### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923—

No. of Dealers' licences issued by the local authority during 1934 in respect of

“Certified” milk: —

“Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)” milk:

(1) Bottling: — (2) Distribution: —

“Grade A” milk:

(1) Bottling: — (2) Distribution: —

No. of licences issued in respect of “Pasteurised” milk:  
Pasteurising plants: — Retail distributors: 2.

Types of apparatus licensed for the pasteurisation of milk: —

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation: No.

#### Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—

Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. How often? Twice each year. What is their condition?—Good.

Standards adopted (floor space, height or cubical content) in controlling the alteration or erection of cowsheds:

Have any notices been served during the year requiring structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings? If so, give the number: —No.

In how many cases have the notices been complied with? —

†Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) further works on the ground that the required alterations afforded an opportunity for the remodelling of cowsheds (give brief details)? — No.

Any information as to the cost of work, either actual or estimated, giving separately, if possible:

(1) Work undertaken to meet requirements of the Order, —

(2) Additional work as indicated in † above, —

Farms:	No. of dairy farms, 16. Approximate number of cows in the district, 170.
--------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

Cowkeepers:	No. of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms), 18. Number on register, 18.
-------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

No. of inspections during year, 36.

Dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers):	No. of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers), 49. Number on register, 49.
--------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows?	No.
-----------------------------------------------------------	-----

Give particulars:

If a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed, give (a) the approximate number of cows inspected, and (b) the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis:	(a) —	(b) —
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Action taken by local authority as to—

(i) Tuberculous milk:

No. of samples submitted for biological test.	24. Result: — Positive, 3; Negative, 21.
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- (ii) Bacteriological examinations: Standard adopted as required by  
Milk (Special Designations)  
(iii) Sediment tests. Order, 1923.

(b) MEAT, &c.—Observations on—

- (1) Action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughterhouses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared:—Routine inspections. See Sanitary Inspectors' report.
- (2) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—Yes.  
Is it conducted satisfactorily?—Yes.  
Private slaughterhouses:—No. registered, 2. No. licensed, —.

Amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1934 as unfit for human consumption—

Tuberculous carcasses and parts:—1 pigs liver and intestines, 4-lbs; whole pigs carcase, 80-lbs.

Other diseased meat:—5 pigs heads, 25-lbs.

Unsound, or unwholesome meat:—1 leg of pork, 6-lbs.

Other foodstuffs:—Plaice, 56-lbs; Tomatoes, 198-lbs.

Number of legal proceedings and result: —

Food Poisoning:—Action taken (if any):—None recorded.

Bakehouses:—Number, 19; condition, good.

(c) ADULTERATION, &c.:—

Action taken by *local authority* (if they are a Food and Drugs Authority) in respect of—

(i) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928: —

(ii) Other Food Acts or Regulations: —



If the Council is an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts, give name of laboratory at which analyses are carried out: —

County Police is the Authority for acting under these Acts and Regulations.

(d) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD: —

Any analyses done during the year, and the laboratories to which specimens were sent?—None required during the year.

(e) NUTRITION: —

Dissemination of knowledge: Any action?—Given at Welfare Classes and at Lectures to sections of the public.

## 6.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

NOTE.—The Ministry of Health states the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1934 should be reviewed, and noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection should be recorded:

None, except Diphtheria. Unusual. Diphtheria: of the 25 cases notified, 10 occurred at the Farm School; one boy, who had been home for Christmas, brought the infection. Several cases occurred at the end of each month. No carrier could be found.

The clinical type of and diffusion of Smallpox, Diphtheria, or Cerebro-Spinal Fever: — Smallpox and Cerebro-Spinal Fever did not occur. Diphtheria, type moderate; one death only.

Diphtheria Antitoxin: Notes on the Supply and Prompt Use: —  
Supply ample; use prompt.

Is a supply kept *within* the district?—Yes.

If so, where?—Public Health Dept., Latham House; Isolation Hospital; and residence of M.O.H.

Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners?  
—Scarlatina.

Encephalitis Lethargica: Any special occurrence? — Two cases occurred, both fatal; 1 in hospital, and 1 at home; no connection between these two.

Any after-care measures adopted? —

Scarlet Fever: Discovery of "Return" Cases: —None.

Any relation between cases of Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever: None discovered.

Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery: Experience in regard to these diseases: —Malaria and Dysentery did not occur. Pneumonia: type moderate. Nearly all deaths occurred in those of advancing years.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examination: At which laboratory are specimens examined?—Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Number of specimens examined in 1934: —

Blood, 1. Sputum, 3. Throat swabs, 265, 41 Positive.

Swabs for ophthalmia neonatorum: ——. Water: —

Others (state nature): Milk, 24 (3 Positive).

Milk, bacterial count and B Coli, 10.

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return cases, (c) Carrier cases: —(a) Contacts kept under observation; (b) no return cases occurred; (c) no carrier cases found.

The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised?—Carefully studied, and action taken if desirable.

Has any use been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases (in hospitals, residential institutions or schools, at special clinics or otherwise)?

Yes. Schick test applied to every resident at the Farm Schools. Everyone also immunized, whether Schick Positive or Negative. Everyone had swabs taken of noses, throats (and, if necessary, ears, if there was any discharge).

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917: Number of Vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health:

(Vaccinations in the capacity of Public Vaccinator not to be included.)

(a) Primary, none. (b) Re-Vaccinations, none.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period (see Table following):—

Measles: ————— Whooping Cough: ———

Diarrhoea (under 2 years): ——— Chicken-pox: ———

Any others: ———

Observations: ———

Number of times School Closure adopted during 1934, for—

Scarlet-fever, none. Whooping Cough, none. Diphtheria, none.

Chicken-pox, 2. Measles, 6. Influenza, none.

Any other diseases (specify same): —None.

Number of Reports made during 1934 under Section 14 (5) Sanitary

Officers Order, 1926: —Eight,



Subjects of Reports:—Existence of infectious diseases, and closure advised.

Influenza: Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics: — Very few cases occurred, and no epidemic occurred.

Other diseases which have received special attention, *e.g.*, locally contracted Anthrax, Epidemic Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or Psittacosis? — None occurred.

Cancer: Any observations as to the prevalence of Cancer? Any undue prevalence in particular organs? State any action taken to improve local facilities for imparting information, for diagnosis, and for treatment of Cancer (whether by the local authority or otherwise)?

Abdominal largest number; next, mouth, jaw, neck, and pharynx. Smallest number in reproductive organs. Short lectures by M.O. for public information. Diagnosis and treatment referred to Cancer Hospitals.

Any use made of the facilities provided by National Radium Centres?—Yes: all cases referred to the Cancer Hospitals in Liverpool and Manchester.

Any special enquiries relating to Cancer in the area, such as those outlined in Circular 1136, of the 31st July, 1930:—None special.

#### DISINFECTION: —

Number of houses disinfected during 1934:—157.

Method (state disinfectant used):—Formaldehyde and Sulphur.

Are houses disinfected after (a) Phthisis?—Yes. (b) Measles?—No.

†Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise):—  
Steam.

Number of articles disinfected:—2,168.

Where is apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital.

† If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., of patients *not* removed to the hospital? — Yes.

If not, please state how disinfection of clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out: —

Any arrangement for bathing verminous, &c., persons? — No.

In how many instances has disinfestation been carried out?—

None.

Method of disinfestation: —

The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, etc., should be referred to, and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression: —

Not serious. The cleanliness of the inhabitants is improving each year.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1934.**  
 "Notified" cases ONLY to be included.

"Notifiable" Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.											Total Deaths <i>The figures in this column should agree with those supplied by the Registrar Genl.</i>	Hospital.	
	Total Cases at all ages	Years.									(c) Total Cases removed to Hospital from the district.		(d) Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District	
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35				35 to 45
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)											
Scarlet Fever ...	65	1	5	4	7	31	9	2	6	...	...	56	...	5
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	25	...	...	...	2	9	3	10	1	...	...	24	1	...
Acute primary Pneumonia ...	49	1	6	...	4	8	3	2	8	4	3	4	2	...
Acute influenzal Pneumonia ...	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...
Any other diseases notifiable in District, e.g. :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excluding German Measles)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Meningo-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	181	4	7	5	6	13	49	17	24	10	20	94	...	5

\* Deaths classified together as Puerperal Sepsis.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934†

Age Periods	New Cases				DEATHS <small>(The number of death classified should agree with the total supplied by the Registrar-General)</small>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		No Respir	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0...1 ...								
1...5 ...			1				1	
5...10 ...		1	1					
10...15 ...				1				
15...20 ...		2	1		}	1	3	
20...25 }	7	5	2	1		1	2	
25...35 }								
35...45 ...	2	1			}	3		1
45...55 }	4	1						
55...65 }								
65 & upwards								
	13	10	5	2	5	5	2	1
Totals ...	23		7		10		3	

†What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths? — 0-43.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district efficient? — Yes.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify? — No cases.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district? — No.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)

## REGULATIONS, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade—

Under Article 3, Article 5, Article 6, Article 7:

No T.B. employees found in the milk trade.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

Any action taken under Section 62? — No.

If so, number of applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital, —; number of cases in which Orders were granted, —; observations, —

## 7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

- (1) Is the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out by the *local* authority or by the County Council? — Local authority.

*Note.*—Where the *Local* Health Authority carry out a Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, the following questions should be answered:

- (2) (a) The general arrangements made for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age, including the work of health visitors, nurses, etc:

One Ante- and Post-Natal Class held every Thursday at "Latham House" (Public Health Dept.). One C.W. Class held at same address on Mondays at 2.0 – 4.30 p.m. by Health Visitor, and one on Tuesdays at same address, 2.0 – 4.30 p.m. by M.O. and Health Visitor.

- (b) Are the arrangements adequate?—Yes.

- (3) Consultation and Treatment Centres: —As above.

- (4) Has any Ante-Natal Centre been established? If so, give particulars of work carried out:

Yes. Latham House, Thursdays, 2.30–4.30 p.m. 68 new cases in 1934. Total attendances, 311. 31 mothers sent to School Clinic for dental treatment. In addition, advice given to 44 expectant mothers. Home visits, 125. 23 mothers sent to hospitals.

Who acts as the Medical Adviser?—Medical Officer.

Have any arrangements been made for the services of an Obstetric Consultant? — Yes.

- (5) Maternity Homes and Hospitals, and other Institutions for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers and young children as in-patients (give names and addresses of any Institutions available):

Liverpool Maternity Hospital, Oxford Street, Liverpool.

Warrington: Victoria Maternity Hospital  
and Borough General Hospital.

Some patients go to the Maternity Wards in St. Helens Hospital.

- (6) Is there a need of hospital provision for cases of complications of labour and the puerperium, and for patients suffering from abnormal ante-natal conditions and intercurrent diseases?—Yes.

- (7) The arrangements for —

- (1) Sterilised maternity outfits: Supplied.

Have these outfits been bacteriologically examined? Yes.

- (2) Home helps: Appointed; employed in 22 cases during 1934.

- (3) The supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants:—Granted by M.O. after examination of patients. In addition to milk, Hæmolæ and Glucose D have been supplied in many cases.

- (4) Laboratory facilities for examination of pathological material: Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.



- (8) Have any steps been taken with a view to reducing the maternal mortality? — Yes.
- (9) Any special arrangements made for the investigation of maternal deaths? — Yes; in hands of County M.O.H. and his assistant M.O.'s.
- (10) The arrangements for orthopaedic treatment in areas in which such treatment is provided for children under 5 years of age. (If any Institution available, give name, etc.):

Agreement with County Council for examination and treatment at the School Clinic, Earlestown. Hospital treatment at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and the Country Hospital, Heswall.

- (11) The work of voluntary societies in the area in connection with maternity and child welfare, and the place occupied by each in the local authority's scheme: —None.
- (12) The co-ordination of all the work under this sub-section with the School Medical Service: —Yes, as far as it is necessary.
- (13) What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, for:

Consultants: Dr. Eynon, of Warrington, appointed (he died this year, 1935).

Bacteriological Examinations: Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Hospital Treatment: Borough General Hospital, Warrington.  
Provision of Nurses: Yes, when necessary.

- (14) What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, for: —

Hospital Treatment: —Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and the Eye and Ear Hospital, Liverpool.

Provision of Nurses: If desirable, by U.D.C.

- (15) Observations on the incidence of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, polio-

myelitis, and other infectious diseases of parturient women, infants, and young children, and the methods adopted to diminish the mortality and permanent injury to health caused by these diseases, and the results achieved by these methods:

Puerperal Fever, 5 cases; Pyrexia, 5 cases; 3 fever and 2 pyrexia sent to hospital, with one death. No connection between these cases and any other infectious disease. Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chicken-pox: mild types, all in children. All cases kept under Health Visitor until cases terminate satisfactorily.

- (16) Ophthalmia Neonatorum: Details should be given in the following paragraph of *each* case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in your district during 1934: —

Cases notified, 2; treated at home, 2; in hospital, —; vision unimpaired, 1; vision impaired, —; total blindness, —; deaths, 0. (One case left the district, and was doing well at time of departure.)

- (17) Infant Life Protection (under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932): Action taken?

Five children on register. Regularly visited by Health Visitor. All in good homes.

## 8.—PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Action taken (if any) under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes: —No case occurred.

### NOTABLE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1934.

Erection of 235 new houses.

Conversion of 3 privies and 158 pails to w.c.'s.

Diversion of all sewage from Vulcan Village to Sewage Works.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Completion of all remaining back streets.

Conversion of all remaining privies and pails to w.c.'s.

(Ministry Enquiry to be held early in July.)

More houses.

Discharging Block at Isolation Hospital.

(Signed) HAROLD E. WATKINS,

JUNE, 1935.

*Medical Officer of Health*











