

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Newton-in-Makerfield U.D.C.

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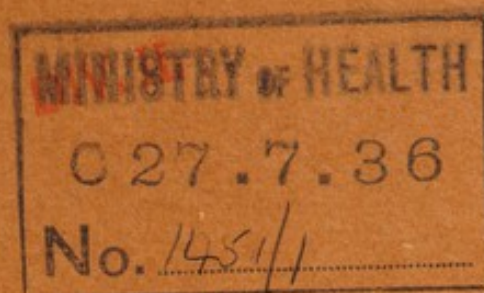
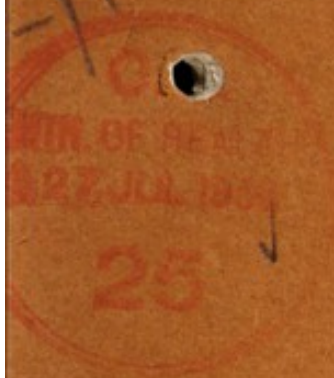
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*Urban District of
Newton-in-Makerfield.*



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

**Year ended 31st December,
1935.**

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12/3/39*



Urban District of
Newton-in-Makerfield.



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LIVERPOOL :

MEEK THOMAS & CO, LTD., PRINTING CONTRACTORS.

1936.

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

Year ended 31st December,

1935

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS,

JUNE, 1936.

*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 1935.

In compliance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, this will be an " Ordinary " report.

The estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1935 is 20,640.

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

VITAL STATISTICS.

The various rates 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 332, and the total number of deaths, 248. The natural increase was, therefore, 84.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births belonging to the district, that is those which occurred in the district and those which occurred elsewhere, was 332. Of these there were 168 males and 164 females. Included in these numbers were the births of 3 male and 3 female illegitimate children.

The births mentioned were all live births. In addition there were 12 stillbirths, of these 7 were males and 5 females. All were legitimate children.

The distribution of the births were:—

Wards.	Nos.
Town Hall	75
Viaduct	74
Crow Lane	42
Newton	34
Wargrave	107
Total	<u>332</u>

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths belonging to the district was 248. Of this number there were 142 males and 106 females. Included in these numbers were the deaths of one male and one female illegitimate children.

Four of the deaths which occurred in the district were of non-residents. Particulars of these have been sent to the districts in which they usually resided, and are not included in the above numbers. All were males.

The deaths of 76 persons usually resident in this district, occurred in other areas. Full details have been sent to me, and all are included in the table below, and further reference will be given later in the report.

The nett deaths were distributed as follows:—

Wards.	Nos.
Town Hall	60
Viaduct	53
Crow Lane	39
Newton	32
Wargrave	64
Total	<u>248</u>

The distribution according to age was:—

Under 1 and 1 year	16	Under 2	4	Under 5	6	Under 15	8	Under 25	9	Under 45	33	Under 65	63	Under 75	63	Upwards	47
Total—248.																	

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

	Male.	Female.
Measles	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Diphtheria	3	5
Influenza	2	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	9	5
Other Tuberculosis	1	2
Syphilis	1	—
General Paralysis of Insane, &c.	1	—
Cancer	15	13
Diabetes	2	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5	3
Heart Disease	31	20
Aneurysm	1	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	—
Bronchitis	3	6
Pneumonia	8	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	—
Appendicitis	1	—
Other Liver Diseases	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	3
Nephritis	4	4
Other Puerperal Diseases	—	1
Congenital causes, etc.	6	3
Senility	8	4
Suicide	3	1
Other violence	6	3
Other defined causes	18	12
Ill-defined causes	—	3
Totals	142	106

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

Heart diseases, or failure	6
New-born male, exposure and neglect at birth	1
Total	7

One of the deaths from heart failure was of a non-resident.

The child found dead on the Tip, was most probably a non-resident, but as no relatives could be traced, the death had to be accepted as that of a resident.

An Inquest was held in this death.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—15 occurred, and were due to the following causes:—

Septic poisoning, scratch	1
Septic poisoning from injury and inflammation	1
Fall from cycle	1
Coal gas poisoning (2 suicidal)	2
Fracture skull	2
Drowning (2 accidental, 1 suicidal)	3
Hanging (suicidal)	1
Knocked down by a train	1
Fracture thigh	1
Fracture pelvis from fall in street	1
Wound thumb (septic poisoning)	1
Total	15

The usual Inquest was held in each case.

An Inquest was also held on a young man who was killed in a motor cycle accident, but he was a non-resident.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—10 deaths occurred as follows:—

Diphtheria	8
Measles and complications	1
Case simulating Enteric Fever	1
Total	10

One other death occurred in the Fever hospital, from Meningitis. This was a non-resident.

WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Eight deaths occurred:—

Sepsis following injuries	2
Coal gas poisoning (suicide)	1
Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	2
Fall from cycle	1
Uræmia	1
Total	8

ZYMOTIC DISEASES (7 principal).—Twelve occurred, and were as follows:—

Measles	3
Diphtheria	8
Scarlet Fever	1
Total	12

The death from Scarlet Fever occurred outside the district.

Deaths, which occurred outside the district, of persons usually resident here, took place in the following places:—

General Hospitals	16
Public Assistance Hospitals	38
Public Assistance Institutions	5
Hospitals for women	2
Hospitals for children	2
Hospitals (Mental)	4
Tuberculosis (Hospitals and Sanatoria)	5
Government Institutions	1
Private houses	3
Total	76

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

Below is now given the tables relating to the years 1935 and 1934, mean rates for the previous ten years, and some of the rates for England and Wales:—

		1935.	1934.	10 years	England
	Numbers.	(20640)	(20570)	average.	and
				(20120)	Wales
					1935.
Births	332	16.0	16.18	17.09	14.7
Deaths	248	12.0	12.54	11.31	11.7
Deaths (comparative) .	—	13.4	14.0	—	—
Infant mortality	16	48.0	75.07	71.0	57.0
Zymotic diseases					
(7 principal)	12	0.58	.243	.3	.16
T.B. Respiratory	14	.67	.48	.77	—
,, Other forms	3	.14	.14	.12	—
,, All forms	17	.81	.63	.9	—
Respiratory diseases					
(excluding Phthisis)	34	1.64	1.65	1.63	—
SICK RATES.					
Infectious diseases					
(notified under Act)..	283	13.7	5.83	9.72	—
T.B. Respiratory	26	1.25	1.11	1.37	—
,, Other forms	11	.53	.34	.69	—
Pneumonia Ac Primary	37	2.9	2.96	4.66	—
,, Influenzal..	23				
Total sick rates	380	18.41	11.24	16.44	—

The deaths of children under five years of age (26) were 10.48 per cent. of the total deaths. For last year (1934) the percentage was 13.17, and the mean rate for the previous ten years was 15.83.

The maternal mortality rate for all births for this district for 1935 was 2.90. For England and Wales it was 4.10.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA.

There are two hospitals in the area, the Isolation and the War Memorial. The former is under the control of the District Council, and the latter by a Committee formed by representatives of all sections of the community, including the District Council.

The Isolation Hospital takes cases from the Council area, and from the Warrington Rural District, and since the end of 1935 from the Haydock Urban District also.

Smallpox cases, if any, are taken, by agreement with the Liverpool Corporation, into the Smallpox hospital at Fazakerley.

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

The School Clinic, which is under the control of the County Education Committee, is situated in the district, and takes charge of all children of school age. Medical Specialists attend at regular intervals for dental, ocular and orthopædic defects.

The District Council has an agreement with the County Council for the treatment of all children under school age for defects.

If hospital treatment is required, the children are accommodated at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and/or the Country Hospital, Heswall.

There are facilities for the treatment of cases at almost all the hospitals in Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Wigan, Leigh and St. Helens.

There are adequate arrangements for the admission of cancer cases at the Cancer Hospitals in Manchester and Liverpool. Out-patients are treated free at these institutions. If residence in hospital is necessary, a small fee for maintenance is charged. The Council can remit part of this fee, or in very necessitous cases, the whole.

The Borough General Hospital, Warrington, under the control of the Warrington Corporation, admits many cases from this district, including Public Assistance cases.

Maternity cases are admitted to this hospital, and also to the Victoria Maternity Hospital, Warrington, under agreement with the Warrington Corporation.

The Council has a further agreement with the Maternity Hospital, Liverpool, for admission of cases from this district.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are accommodated at the Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

The County Analyst, Liverpool, is prepared to undertake practically all forms of examination. Most pathological and bacteriological examinations are conducted at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

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

Two District Nurses, both Queen's Nurses, attend to very many patients in their homes.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—For the following details I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange.

At the end of December, 1935, there were :—

	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.
Men (over 18)	766	206
Women	52	14
Boys (under 18) ...	38	8
Girls	23	1

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.—The local Relieving Officer has kindly given me the facts noted below.

The numbers stated are those for each quarter. The total number of persons relieved are not the aggregate of the four quarters, as some are in receipt of relief during the whole of the year and others for one or more quarters.

Some have relief granted in cash or kind, others as indoor hospital cases, and others medical relief only.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total for 1935.			Total for 1934.		
Quarters ending.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March, 1935	371	392	536	2,403	0	0	2,120	19	6
June, 1935	368	398	465	2,539	11	0	2,156	7	0
September, 1935	327	372	467	2,559	10	6	2,043	14	6
December, 1935	328	406	473	3,788	18	3	2,423	7	0
Totals for each year...				£11,290	19	9	£8,744	8	0

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Any alterations which have taken place during the year will be stated below.

The water supply has been ample and was quite satisfactory during the greater part of the year, but towards the end the presence of a sediment reappeared.

Since the end of the year the water has been analysed, and it shows that the water is rather acid, due to the presence of carbonic acid gas. This has a very definite effect on the iron pipes, and the sediment is principally due to compounds of iron. There are other substances in a mineral form in smaller amounts. These are not in any way dangerous to health; in fact, most of the substances found are commonly found in medicines.

The sediment is unsightly, and, therefore, objectionable.

Bacteriologically the water is very pure.

The Council has had the matter under consideration, and proposes to deal with the cause in the near future.

The supply has been extended to all new houses.

Any shortage is not anticipated, as the available quantity is nearly double the requirements at present.

There has been some disturbance of the mains due to mining subsidence, but not to any great extent.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Extensions have been made to all new houses, which is all that was necessary during the year.

The sewers have suffered from mining subsidence, chiefly in the Common area. In one part the sewer was so badly affected that it was necessary to re-lay it completely.

The areas still without sewers are the same as last year, but proposals for dealing with these areas are under consideration.

An enquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry was held for sanction for a loan to convert all remaining pails to the water carriage system, as far as they were in reach of the sewers.

The loan was sanctioned, and the work commenced in the later part of the year. The work has made substantial progress, and it is anticipated that all pails, which can be converted, will be by September next.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—Appear to have been less polluted from the places above the district.

The lake below the dam has been kept empty for a long period, and since the sludge was brought into contact with the aerial oxygen, it has been liquefied and now the bottom has a sandy bottom, and is showing signs of vegetation.

The lake above the dam has been emptied on several occasions, and when it is kept empty for more lengthy periods and given more air, I am convinced that the sludge will entirely disappear.

I ~~now~~ append the Sanitary Inspectors report, where more details will be found than are given above

~~SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.~~

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—There is no alteration in the state of the amount of the emission of black smoke from the factory chimneys, but improvements are proposed which will reduce the amount.

The district is better placed than many of its size, as there are only 13 factory chimneys, and much country areas about allowing the deposit to fall on open land, and not altogether on the dwelling houses.

Full particulars of public cleansing will be found in the Sanitary Inspectors report.

SCHOOLS.—No alteration has occurred in the number of schools in the district, and the alterations commenced at the Wargrave Schools in 1934 were completed early in 1935. These have increased considerably the lighting of the class rooms.

The sanitary state of the schools is good, in regard to the water supply, lavatory accommodation and drainage.

Infectious diseases among school children were much more prevalent, but generally the type of the diseases was mild. The only forms which gave much trouble were scarlet fever and diphtheria. Scarlet Fever more from the numbers than the severity, but diphtheria from the type. This was particularly violent all through the year, with the exception of the second quarter. Of these diseases 255 cases were notified in the year, and of this total 180 were in children of school age.

School closure was necessary on several occasions. Once for whooping cough, one school being closed; once for measles,

two schools being affected; twice for scarlet fever, affecting two schools, and once for mixed infections of diphtheria and scarlet fever in which two schools were implicated.

All the schools were disinfected during the period of closure.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.—These processes are not carried on in the district.

HOUSING AND HOUSING STATISTICS.

The progress made during the year is continuous. Full details will be found in the County Summary, and in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

More houses have been built and more are proposed, to replace those which Closing Orders are about to be sought, and to replace others which are or have become dangerous from mining subsidences.

Six of the houses which were removed from the Order sought two years ago, were not re-conditioned by the owners as they had undertaken to do, and about the end of the year an Order for closure was again sought.

The enquiry by one of the Inspectors has recently been held, but the result has not been received.

Overcrowding is less, and should soon be overcome in view of the number of new houses which are about to be built, and compliance with the Housing Act, 1935.

Mining subsidence is still progressive and no one can form any estimate of the number of houses which may be required in the next few years.

There is still a long waiting list for new houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The details of inspections will be found in the Inspector's report, and need not be elaborated now.

MILK.—Eight samples were taken for examination for tuberculosis and all found negative.

Thirty samples were taken by the Police, as no legal action was taken it is sufficient to say that all the samples were genuine.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—Details will be found in the Inspector's report, with the amount of unfit food surrendered.

No action was necessary during the year.

OTHER FOODS.—The Superintendent of Police has supplied the following particulars:—

Milk	30	Brought forward	45
Flour	2	Lard	3
Rice	2	Oatmeal	2
Tea	2	Glycerine	1
Cheese	1	Camphorated Oil...	1
Sugar	2	Glauber Salts	1
Coffee	3	Boracic Acid	1
Butter, Danish	1	Flour of Sulphur ...	1
Margarine	1	Self-Raising Flour.	1
Ground Ginger	1	Sago	1
Carried forward	45	Total ...	57

No proceedings were taken against any vendor during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of diphtheria and scarlet fever, the number of new cases of infectious diseases notified were about the average.

Cases of diphtheria nearly doubled, and those of scarlet fever were more than trebled. The type of the scarlet fever cases was slight or moderate, but the diphtheria was of a virulent type all through the year.

Of the 43 cases of diphtheria notified, there were eight deaths.

On account of the severity of the disease, I issued a poster advising immediate summons of medical aid in every case of sore throat, however slight.

This did not appear to have had the desired effect as most cases were, at least, three or four days ill before medical aid was sought, and when admitted to hospital were almost hopeless.

Some of the cases, however, apparently hopeless when admitted, did recover.

At the time of writing, I find the same pertains. The type of the disease is still virulent, and usually several days have expired before a doctor is called in.

The distribution of the cases and the removals to hospital are given below, and the rest of the particulars will be found in a table in the County Summary.

Infectious diseases in schools have been referred to above.

The distribution of the new cases was:—

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Wargrave.
Diphtheria	3	5	4	10	21
Erysipelas	6	7	1	2	5
Scarlet Fever	32	34	14	32	100
Enteric Fever	—	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	—	—	—	—
T.B. Respiratory	8	4	3	3	8
T.B. Other forms	7	—	2	1	1
Pneumonia Ac. Primary..	11	7	3	5	11
Pneumonia, Influenzal ...	9	3	7	—	4
Totals	77	61	37	53	152

The cases under treatment in the local hospital were:—

	Diphth- eria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Menin- gitis.	Chicken Pox.	Enteric Fever.
In Hospital, 1st January Admitted—	4	7	1	1	—	—
Newton-in-Makerfield	40	135	6	1	1	2
Warrington Rural	4	7	—	—	—	—
Total under treatment..	48	149	7	1	1	2
Discharged or died—						
Newton-in-Makerfield	40	120	7	1	1	1
Warrington Rural	4	8	—	—	—	—
	44	128	7	1	1	1
Under treatment 31st December	4	21	—	—	—	1

One case in addition to the above was admitted to hospital as a suspected enteric. It was a case of intestinal toxæmia, and the patient died in hospital.

Owing to the large increase in the scarlet fever cases in the last quarter only 63 cases were able to obtain admission, and 67 selected cases were treated at home.

I now give a list of other cases of infection which were admitted to hospitals beyond the district:—

Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

Puerperal Fever	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Pneumonia	2
T.B. Lungs	5
T.B. Other forms	1

Haydock Cottage Hospital.

Tuberculosis	1
--------------------	---

Liverpool Children's Hospital.

Tuberculosis	1
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Wigan Infirmary.

Tuberculosis	1
Erysipelas	1

Since the local Fever Hospital was first opened in October, 1912, to the end of 1935, 2,032 cases have been admitted, with a total of 61 deaths, of which 11 occurred during 1935. One of these was the case of meningitis in a non-resident.

During the year nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million units of diphtheria and scarlatina serums have been administered.

Smallpox did not occur, and therefore no action under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, was required.

I am indebted to the local Registrar for the following details of the vaccinations of infants. Full details of this will be found for the last six years in my reports for 1933 and 1934.

Total births registered in the district—280.

Vaccinated	64
Exemptions	200
Died, unvaccinated	8
Removed	2
Postponed	3
Insusceptible	1
Not accounted for	1
Total	<u>279</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

The number of new cases was 37. Of these 26 were respiratory cases and 11 in other parts of the body.

At the end of the year there were still on the register 272 cases; 157 respiratory, and 115 of other forms. 36 names were removed from the register for these reasons—deaths 18, recovered 11, diagnosis not confirmed 3, and left the district 4.

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

No case which would come under these Acts and Regulations occurred and, therefore, no action was required.

Re-notifications of cases which came under treatment in hospitals, sanatoria, &c., were received, and show the numbers in such institutions. The list is incomplete, as some admissions and discharges are not always notified.

	Admitted.	Discharged or Died.
Sanatoria	21	... 21
Hospitals	4	... 2
Hospitals, Public Assistance	7	... —

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The last year has been a great improvement over the last few years in many ways.

There have been only one case of puerperal fever and three of puerperal pyrexia. The fever and two of the pyrexia cases were removed to hospital, and the whole four cases recovered.

The maternal death rate for live births and for every cause was reduced to 3.01 for live and 2.90 for all births, live and still. For 1934 the rates were respectively 6.00 and 5.81 and the mean rate for the previous five years were 5.29 and 5.04, respectively.

The infant death rate shows a marked decline. For 1935 it was 48 per 1,000 births (live). For 1934 it was 75 and for the previous five years it was 74.

One mother only died during the whole year. This was not due to any cause arising out of pregnancy or confinement, but due to an ordinary illness arising during pregnancy.

16 infants only died, of these three died from pneumonia, nine from premature birth, congenital debility, malformations, &c., and four from other diseases.

Every death in mother or infant is the subject of a thorough investigation, locally, and by the County officials, and a complete report made to the Ministry of Health. If the Officers in control of the department think it advisable, further steps are taken.

The report of your Health Visitor will be appended and she has made a very full report; it will not be necessary for much to be said here.

The welfare and the ante and post-natal classes are all well attended by increasing numbers of mothers and children. They appear to be well satisfied with the care and attention they receive at the centres.

On account of the improving state of work in the district the amount of free milk granted has been much reduced.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1929.—There are now five children which are under the Act. One new foster mother has been added to the register. All the homes are satisfactory.

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 at any of these places.

Employment in these places has been much better during the year, and more hands are now employed.

Changes which have occurred are fully noted in the report of the Sanitary Inspectors.

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

The chief items in the report are:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	14	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	47	8	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	12	—	—
Total	73	10	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Number of Defects. Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of offences in which prose- cutions were instituted.
Notices under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness.....	5	5	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	2	—	—	—
Total	10	8	—	—

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

RAINFALL.

I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Cemetery for the following table:—

Month.	Total inches.	Heaviest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.	Number of days with .01 inch or more.
January	1.87	.40	14th	7
February	2.70	.47	22nd	10
March	1.20	.48	24th	6
April	2.15	.45	16th	12
May	1.44	.67	18th	5
June	2.71	.41	13th	12
July .....	.80	.20	21st	6
August	1.50	.80	27th	5
September	5.36	.80	25th	17
October	5.16	1.93	10th	16
November	3.82	.71	15th	16
December	3.28	.64	2nd	12
Totals	31.99	—	—	124

The total rainfall was almost 7 inches below the average, and 3.33 above that of 1934.

Snow fell on eight days only, the heaviest fall occurring on the 18th May with .67 inch.

SUMMARY.

The rates for the year are ~~x~~ more satisfactory than those for last year. The birth rate was almost exactly the same, but the death rate was lower at 12.0 per 1,000, but with the comparability factor it was 13.4.

The best was the drop in the infant death rate from 75 per 1,000 live births in 1934 to 48 in 1935.

The maternal death rate dropped from 5.81 per 1,000 live and still births to 2.90. It is very satisfactory to note that no woman died from sepsis.

After the first page in the Summary will be placed two forms supplied by the Registrar-General, the first numbered I.A. and the second S.D.55.

The latter is a new form, and gives very much information referring to the country, of birth and death rates, analyses of mortality, maternal death rates, and case rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1935.

The year may be classed as a dry year, associated with a higher average amount of sun and warmth, and less rain. It will be noted that the fall in the second half was much greater than in the first. This state has existed every year since 1920. The only months with really heavy falls were September and October. The year could be termed a healthy year.

The most serious item in the year was the virulent type of diphtheria, and the heavy death rate from this disease. Unfortunately this type still persists. There have not been so many cases in 1936, but too many deaths. I still find that medical aid is usually not sought before the second day of the disease or later.

A Discharge Block was recommended by me, for erection at the Isolation Hospital. On communications with the Ministry and the County Council, recommendations were received suggesting that a Cubicle Block would be more suitable and make the hospital more "elastic."

You have adopted this suggestion, and the plans, &c., are being prepared.

When carried out it will fall in better with the regional plan of the County for co-ordination of all these hospitals.

*This will not
be sufficient*

A block of six cubicles was first suggested, but in view of the fact that since January, 1936, agreements have been reached between the Newton and Haydock Councils for the admission of the infectious cases from Haydock to be treated at the Newton Hospital. The first admission was made on the 27th January, and up to the middle of June thirty-one cases have been admitted.

Dr. Hall, Chief Assistant County Medical Officer, came here in November and gave the Council his views on the subject. He suggested a block of six cubicles as a minimum, but as we are now accepting cases from Haydock, he is prepared to increase the number to eight.

CONVERSIONS.—A Ministry enquiry was held in the third quarter into the application of the Council for a loan to complete the conversion of all remaining pails, *numbering 1760*

1 of the

The loan was sanctioned, and the work put in hand at once for 161 conversions. At the moment about threequarters of the conversions have been done, and the whole will be complete by September at the present rate of progress.

HOUSING.—Two areas were represented to the Council for clearance, twelve houses in Vitriol Square, and six in Athol Street, and a few other individual houses.

The clearance in Vitriol Square has not been opposed at the enquiry held recently. Opposition was made to the Athol Street houses. We are now awaiting the decision of the Ministry.

I must record the fact that we have lost our two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Ashcroft and Mr. Webb. The former after 35 years valuable service, and the latter after several years. Mr. Ashcroft retired on pension on the 31st December, and Mr. Webb early in the year for a higher position elsewhere.

Mr. Booth was appointed to succeed Mr. Webb, and on the retirement of Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Bushell was appointed as an additional Inspector, and commenced his work here early this year.

After 33 years work myself with Mr. Ashcroft, I cannot speak too highly of the work he did for the district, and trust that he will have good health to enjoy all the days in the autumn of his life.

Neither can I speak too highly of the work Mr. Webb did here; he was a very capable official, and will do well wherever he is.

Mr. Booth has been here twelve months and Mr. Bushell almost six. They are both very well qualified for the work, and from the experience I have gained from our association, I have formed the highest opinion of their abilities and zeal. They have already been great assets to the district, and have worked hard since they arrived.

The work under the Housing Act, 1935, has increased the work of the whole inspectorate, and has practically taken up the whole of one man's time, thus throwing the rest of the duties on the other.

At the moment we have no Obstetric Specialist to succeed the late Dr. Eynon. I have been making enquiries, and hope soon to suggest the name of his successor.

I now desire to thank every member of the Council for their courtesy during the last year. Also all the Officials for their help and courtesy.

Of these I must make special mention of those with whom I come in contact most in carrying out my own work, that is the whole of the staffs in the Health and Domestic Welfare Departments.

I have the honour to be

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD E. WATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1935.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have the honour to submit the report of the department
for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

NUISANCES.—The following nuisances have been dealt with :—

Defective sanitary pails	68
Drainage, gullies and waste pipe defects ...	36
Want of, or defective ashpit doors	30
Want of, or defective ashbins	57
Water closet defects	15
Defective roofs, gutters and rainwater pipes	48
Other nuisances	11
Accumulations of refuse	12
	<hr/>
	277

Nuisances unabated at the end of the year..	22
Complaints received of nuisances	54
Preliminary notices and letters, re nuisances	163
Preliminary notices—Housing defects	48

LEGAL NOTICES.

Public Health Acts (Amend.) Act, 1907,	
Section 45	1
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36	6
*Public Health Acts (Amend.) Act, 1907,	
Section 39	661

*The abnormally large number of notices served is due
to the operation of the Conversion Scheme.

INSPECTIONS MADE.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Nuisances	319
Conversions	636
Dairies, Cowsheds	64
Slaughterhouses, Meat-shops	185
Bakehouses and Workshops	73

Complaints	89
Housing	581
Shops Acts	421
Verminous Premises	72
Miscellaneous	71
	<hr/>
	2511
	<hr/>

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Inspections made	232
Houses in which defects were found	48
Houses in which defects were remedied	42

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
1935	...	1392	...	224	...	4692	...	6308

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—399 new cases were notified. The ambulance was used on 182 occasions for the removal of infectious patients to the Isolation Hospital from our own area, and on 11 other occasions for outside patients.

Houses disinfected	269
Verminous and dirty houses	12
Rooms disinfected	459
Schools	6
Library books from infected houses	103
Houses from which bedding was removed ...	224
Number of articles passed through steam disinfector	3834
Inspector's visits of inquiries and disinfection	497

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—The Council's slaughterhouse 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 visited, along with butchers' shops and market meat vendors.

CONDEMNED FOOD.—The following were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

2 pigs' heads	23 lbs.
3 pigs' plucks	20 lbs.
1 pig's heart	1 lb.
Lungs, heart and udder of beast	12 lbs.
83 tins of condensed skimmed milk.	
1 box of kippers.	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Registered Milkshops and Dairies	18
Registered Retail Milk Purveyors	49
Registered Cowkeepers	18
Licensed Pasteurised Milk Dealers	2
Registered Sterilised Milk Dealers	24

64 visits were paid to Cowsheds and Milkshops.

MILK SAMPLES.—Eight samples of milk were taken for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and all gave negative results.

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:—

Fish Fryer	29
Rag and Bone Dealers	1

These premises are subject to frequent visits.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—One only is registered, and has been carried on without complaint.

LETHAL CHAMBER.—The Chamber has been used 285 times, and the following animals have been disposed of:—

Dogs	190
Cats	122
Rabbits	1
	<hr/>
	313

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS.

		Privies.		Pail Closets.	
1930	...	14	...	71	
1931	...	4	...	42	
1932	...	5	...	49	
1933	...	4	...	212	
1934	...	3	...	158	
1935	...	3	...	413	
Total number of houses with privies, including farms					103
Total number of middens					62
Number of houses outside sewage treatment area, including farms					96
Number of middens in these areas					57
Houses with privies within range of Council sewers					7
Number of middens attached to these					5

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

H. ASHCROFT,
L. M. BOOTH,
Sanitary Inspectors.

Latham House,
Cross Lane,
Earlestown. June, 1936.

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1935.

Latham House,
Cross Lane,
Newton-le-Willows.

20th April, 1936.

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, 1935.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births notified, including those born out of the district and 11 stillbirths, was 363.

Number visited, including all stillbirths, 292.

Re-visits have been made, premature and delicate children have had close supervision.

Advice has been given to 42 expectant mothers. Home visits, 68.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

48 Sessions.

77 Ante-Natal mother attended. Total attendance 433

21 Post-Natal mothers attended. „ „ 21

454

65 mothers sent for dental treatment. —

8 mothers X-rayed.

23 cases admitted to hospital.

Hemolac, Glucose D and Cod Liver Oil Emulsion has been given in necessitous cases:—

58 lbs. Hemolac—4 mothers.

Glucose D.—7 mothers.

12 lbs. Emulsion—1 mother.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.—23 Maternity cases have been sent to hospital for special treatment, or through home conditions.

Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

17 mothers admitted.

3 private patients.

1 under Public Assistance Committee.

Oxford Street, Liverpool.

2 mothers admitted.

INFANT WELFARE CLINIC.—Held on Monday and Tuesday afternoons from 2 to 4-30.

MONDAY.—Sessions 41.

Average attendance for mothers 62.2

„ „ „ babies 36.7

„ „ „ children 28.5

TUESDAY.—Sessions 46.

Average attendance for mothers 83.2

„ „ „ babies 44.8

„ „ „ children 40.8

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

690 mothers made a total attendance of	6397
425 babies ,, ,, ,, ,,	3568
297 children ,, ,, ,, ,,	3048

The following children have been sent to the School Clinic, at the Gables, under the arrangements made with County Council.

ORTHOPAEDIC.—22 children sent to the Clinic.

1 child sent to Heswall Hospital for treatment.

OCCULIST.—6 children sent to the Clinic for treatment.

DENTAL.—39 children sent for treatment.

UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, PART I., 1908-1932.—5 children on the Register, and one new foster mother. Conditions of homes and children satisfactory.

VISITS.

1st visits	292
2nd visits	287
3rd visits	326
Additional	1987
Children over 1 year	1980
Expectant mothers	68
Infant deaths	9
Infant deaths out of district	7
Under Children Act	40
Total	<hr/> 3996 <hr/>

INFANT DEATHS.—Inquiries have been made regarding the deaths of infants—9 registered here—age under one year:—

1 age 2 days.	FEEDING OF THESE INFANTS.
1 age 3 days.	2 no feeding.
1 age 5 days.	4 breast fed.
1 age 3 weeks.	2 artificially fed.
2 age 2 months.	1 unknown.
1 age 5 months.	
1 age 10 months.	
1 unknown found on Tip.	

Total—9.

HOME HELPS.—The Home Helps attended 17 cases—all satisfactory.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—One case notified very bad, but the eyes did well, and no damage appears to have been done.

FREE MILK.—1,436 applications granted during the year, viz., 1,613 children, 133 expectant mothers, 228 nursing mothers.

21 Families received free milk for 1 month.					
37	„	„	„	„	2 months.
23	„	„	„	„	3 „
17	„	„	„	„	4 „
17	„	„	„	„	5 „
8	„	„	„	„	6 „
13	„	„	„	„	7 „
8	„	„	„	„	8 „
9	„	„	„	„	9 „
15	„	„	„	„	10 „
18	„	„	„	„	11 „
38	„	„	„	„	12 „

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

Month.	Doctors' Cases.	Still-Births.	Midwives' Cases.	Still-Births.	Total Still-Births.	Total Births.
January	7	1	17	0	1	24
February	7	0	17	0	0	24
March	3	1	26	1	2	29
April	15	0	7	0	0	22
May	7	0	14	0	0	21
June	10	1	18	0	1	28
July	7	0	15	0	0	22
August	3	0	13	0	0	16
September	9	0	21	0	0	30
October	9	0	12	1	1	21
November	9	0	10	0	0	19
December	12	0	23	2	2	35
Born out of District	—	—	—	—	4	72
Total, 1935	98	3	193	4	11	363
1934	126	2	171	3	9	344
1933	78	6	205	5	16	324
1932	102	8	184	4	12	286
1931	119	7	247	9	16	366

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

51½ lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt and Virol to 22 children.

14 lbs. Glucose D. to 6 children.

Dried Milk and other foods sold:—

4720 lbs. Dried Milk.

168 lbs. Cod Liver Oil.

248 lbs. Virol.

66 lbs. Bemax.

48 lbs. Milk Sugar.

The Maternity Bags are still very useful.

The Mothercraft Class was well attended—16 mothers had courage to sit for the National Parentcraft Examination organised by the Association of Infant Welfare Centres. The results were published during the National Baby Week. I am glad to say that the mothers all passed and were awarded certificates, which Councillor Mrs. Carr presented at a special meeting.

The Ladies' Voluntary Committee again gave the annual day's outing to mothers and children who attend the Clinics.

The party travelled by train to Southport, and was accompanied by (Councillor) Mrs. E. Crouchley, Chairman of the Council (Councillor) Mrs. C. Carr, Chairman of Domestic Welfare, and (Councillor) Miss M. Sturgess.

A five course dinner was served at Boot's Cafe under the supervision of this wonderful committee, who work so untiringly throughout the year to raise money.

The mothers appreciated the use of the Day Nursery, where they were able to leave the babies during the dinner hour.

A Social and Dance was held for the mothers at Xmas, which was very much appreciated and a huge success.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies' Committee for the keen interest taken in the work throughout the year, but for which the mothers and children could not have these treats.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANNIE JACKSON,

Health Visitor.

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, 1935: 20,640.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931): 4,862. End of 1935 according to Rate Books: 5,421.

Rateable value: £112,770 (U.R.V.), £89,582 (R.R.V.).

Sum represented by a penny rate: £345.93.

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area: Residential, a small and reducing number. Chief Industries:—Engineering. Agricultural, small numbers only employed. Locomotive and Wagon Building employing now over 4,000 hands. Other Industries:—Sugar Refining, Printing and Stationery, also Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico Printing.

Extent of unemployment: Being reduced each year. At end of 1935, 12% unemployed; three years ago the percentage was 35—36. See Return from Manager of Employment Exchange.

The influence of any particular occupation on public health: None likely to be inimical.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received comment: Increasing number of deaths from malignant and heart diseases.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year: Epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Last named was of a virulent type.

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

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

Live Births:	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	326	165	161	
Illegitimate ...	6	3	3	
Total.....	332	168	164	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion 16.0

Stillbirths..... 12 7 5 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 34

Deaths..... 248 142 106 Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population*12.0

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still births.	
Puerperal sepsis	—	...	—
Other puerperal causes...	1	...	—
Total	1	...	2.90

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

All infants per 1,000 live births 48

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... 42

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 333

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 3

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) —

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) —

PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Population— 20,640	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuber- culosis of Res- piratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1000 Live Births
					Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Mean of 5 years, 1930-1934	16.3	11.8	0.68	1.14	5.29	5.04	74
Year 1934	16.1	12.5	0.43	1.31	6.00	5.81	75
1935	16.0	*12.0	0.67	1.35	3.01	2.90	48
Increase or de- crease in 1935 on 5 years' average, 1930-1934	—0.3	+0.2	—0.01	+0.21	—2.28	—2.14	—26
Previous year	—0.1	—0.5	+0.24	+0.04	—2.99	—2.91	—27

*1935 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.12) = 13.4 per 1000

S.D. 55.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1935. } } England and Wales, London, 121 Great Towns & 140 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London. Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births—				
Live	14.7	14.8	14.8	13.3
Still	0.62	0.68	0.64	0.52
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox... ..	...	...	...	...
Measles	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Diphtheria	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06
Influenza	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.11
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.51
Notifications—				
Smallpox... ..	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2.96	3.19	2.75	2.64
Diphtheria	1.60	1.96	1.34	2.25
Enteric Fever	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
Erysipelas	0.42	0.48	0.37	0.45
Pneumonia	1.15	1.36	0.98	0.89
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	57	62	55	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.7	7.9	3.8	11.2
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.68	} Not available.		
Others	2.42			
Total	4.10			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.61	} Not available.		
Others	2.32			
Total	3.93			
Notifications—				
Puerperal Fever... ..	3.60	4.55	2.76	4.32
Puerperal Pyrexia	9.44	11.14	8.25	11.89

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 "Arrangements": Agreement with Liverpool Corporation to take all cases of smallpox on terms 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. If so, how much?—Each case £4/4/- a week for maintenance.

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, 1935, £2,330/3/1. Year ended 31st March, 1936, £2,220.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation: Ample to early May, 1935. Insufficient after middle of May owing to epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage?—Yes, owing to extra call on the available accommodation the cases which would be nursed at home were so treated, and other cases admitted.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever?—Yes, serum administered in all cases.

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

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative?—No.

Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough?—These are 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: None local. Children up to 14 years admitted to the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital and the County Hospital, Heswall.

No. of beds: Not fixed.

- (b) Maternity: Liverpool Maternity Hospital and 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, £41.

Warrington Infirmary, £30.

Liverpool Children's Hospital, £15.

Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, £10.

Liverpool Royal Infirmary, £10.

Manchester Royal Infirmary, £24.

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

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, U.D.C.

(b) Non-infectious and accident cases: One, motor, U.D.C.

(c) Maternity patients: The motor vehicle, U.D.C.

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

Is there in your district:—

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

Give day and time open: Monday and Tuesdays, 2 to 4-30 p.m.

Day Nursery?—No.

School Clinic?—The Gables, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows, provided by the County Council.

Orthopædic Clinic?—The Gables, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows, provided by the County Council.

Artificial Light Clinic?—No.

Tuberculosis Dispensary?—No.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre?—No.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: Harold Ernest Watkins.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as M.O.H. at 31/12/1935: £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, if any) as S.I. at 31/12/35.
Henry Ashcroft; £350; whole time; other appointments,
Cleansing Superintendent, Shops Act Inspector,
Petroleum Acts Inspector and Market Superintendent.

Leonard Milford Booth; £270; 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?—Summoned when required in disputes over 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.)?—Request of M.O.H.

Any other Specialised Inspector(s) (e.g., Food Inspector)?—Both Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) at 31/12/1935?—Included in salaries stated above.

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.: Health Visitor, Miss Annie Jackson, fully trained Hospital and Certificated Nurse; has C.M.B.; salary, £250 and 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, eg., measles, etc.: Health Visitors 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: Newton, £7-10-; Earlestown, £12/10/-.

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?—None definite.

Does the Association undertake—

- (a) Midwifery cases?—No; except in urgent cases when other help is not available.

- (b) Monthly nursing?—No.

Is any financial assistance given by the local authority?

If so, the amount?—Yes: Newton Nursing Association, £7/10/-; Earlestown Nursing Association, £12/10/-.

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?—No.

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1935?—9; number actually practising, 9.

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 or disease (e.g., Health Week, Special Lectures, etc.)?—No. “Health Week” organised on account of epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Health Visitor gives weekly lectures to mothers M.O. gives addresses to various sections of the community.

And

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY:—

Source: Three 200ft. wells with headings, and two deeper boreholes.

Particulars of any new source of public supply: No.

Is supply of district 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.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action: No.

If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination. If so, number of examinations: None.

Approx. number of dwelling-houses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.: None.

Have these waters been analysed during the year? If so, state result: No.

Any insufficiency, and where: No.

Nature of extension (if any) during this year: To all new houses.

RIVERS AND STREAMS—

Action taken to check the pollution of streams: Pollution not been serious during 1935. Streams kept under constant observation.

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; electric 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: Extensions to all new houses.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system, and reason therefor: Newton Common Area at present treated at West End Sewage Works. These are becoming overloaded.

Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc.: Sewers flushed periodically. Drains tested when necessary.

Closet Accommodation at end of 1935 (in this connection note last year's figures):—

Privy middens:—No. of middens, 62 (1934, 65).

No. of closets attached to these
middens, 102 (1934, 106).

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

No. of pail closets, 1,395 (1934, 1,808).

No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens), 1,836 (1934, 1,889)

No. of movable ashbins, 3,771.

No. of houses on water carriage system, 3,853.

No. of fresh water closets, 4,408.

No. of waste water closets, 28.

Conversions:—

	During year 1935.	During 5 years, 1930—1934.
No. of privy closets—		
To fresh w.c.'s	3	33
To waste w.c.'s	—	—
To pails, etc.	—	—
No. of pail closets—		
To fresh w.c.'s	413	872
To waste w.c.'s	—	—

No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s	—	...	—
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have substituted for fixed receptacles	53	...	394

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?—Council now engaged in conversion of all pail closets within reach of the sewers.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—Yes. If so, how much?—Full cost of conversion.

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: Controlled tipping.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies: To depot for sale to farmers

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools: None exist.

(f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents: —

If a destructor provided, state situation: None 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 1935—

Number of premises visited : 2,090.

Defects or nuisances : No. discovered, 277. No. abated, 255.
Number of notices served : Informal, 211. Statutory, 668.

Legal proceedings : None.

SMOKE NUISANCE—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abement?—
None.

Number of factory and works chimneys in the district . 13

Number of observations : 4.

Number of legal proceedings taken and result : None.

Particulars of any co-operative action with industry : No.

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

SHOPS—

Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act,
1934, relating to :

- (a) Ventilation of Shops : None.
- (b) Temperature of Shops : None.
- (c) Sanitary Conveniences : Sanitary conveniences and
washing accommodation provided in one shop.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS—

Brief particulars of any :

- (a) Public Swimming Baths or Pools : One open-air pool.
- (b) Privately-owned Swimming Baths or Pools open to
public : None.

Any action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the
water?—Frequent changes of water only.

OFFENSIVE TRADES—

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

Action taken or needed : None.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES —

Number on register : 91. What is their condition : Fair.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES—

Number on register : 1. What is their condition?—Fair.

Date of bye-laws : 1877.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—

Date of bye-laws : 1872.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS—

Any need for regulations?—None.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928—

Number of premises in district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold : None.

4.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	129
(i) By the local authorities	14
(ii) By other local authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	115

(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) 232

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 581

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 126

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 213

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. 7

(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 48

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 42

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING 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 —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners... .. —

(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 and standard good generally. Small percentage of old houses. 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 :—Many applicants for houses on waiting list. Council propose building 150 in the ensuing year.

(b) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future :—
No.

(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) :—56 houses still overcrowded. Basis—more than three persons per bedroom, or less where bedrooms are needed for young adults of opposite sexes.

(b) Causes—how far is it due to inability to pay the rents of available houses?—Rents are the chief cause.

(c) Example of special action taken during the year 1935 to deal with overcrowding :—No special action in view of the Housing Act, 1935.

4.—Fitness of Houses.

(a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :—The estimations of the amount of damage due to subsidence and to what extent this will continue to affect property.

(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 :—None.

(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 adequate 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 :—None.

7.—Bye-laws relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Adequacy of existing bye-laws of each class, and special difficulties in or limits upon their enforcement :—Adequate.

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

LOCAL AUTHORITY'S HOUSING SCHEME :—

Give brief particulars of any scheme now in hand or contemplated :—New site to be acquired for the immediate erection of 150 houses.

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 :—

Samples taken regularly by the Sanitary Inspectors for tuberculosis; and by the Police, for quality.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923—

Number of Dealers' licences issued by the local authority during 1935 in respect of

“ Grade A ” milk : (1) Botting, 1.

(2) Distribution, 1.

Number of licences issued in respect of “ Pasteurised ” milk :—Retail distributors : 2.

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 the periodically inspected ?—Yes. How often ?—Twice yearly. What is their condition ?—Satisfactory.

Have any notices been served during the year requiring structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings? If so, give the number :—None.

Farms: Number of dairy farms, 18. Approximate number of cows in the district, 175.

Cowkeepers: Number of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms), 18
Number on register, 18. Number of inspections during the year, 33.

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

Action taken by local authority as to—

(i) Tuberculous milk. Number of samples submitted for biological test: 8. Result.—Positive: None.
Negative: 8.

(ii) Bacteriological examinations. Standard adopted—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. No B. Coli in 1/100 c.c. Number satisfactory: 3.

(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.

(2) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—Yes.
Is it conducted satisfactorily?—Yes.

Private slaughterhouses:—Number registered: 2.

Amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1935 as unfit for human consumption—

Tuberculous carcasses and parts:—2 pigs heads, 23 lbs.;
1 pogs pluck, 7 lbs.

Other diseased meat:—2 pigs plucks, 13 lbs.; 1 pigs heart; lungs, heart, udder of 1 beast, 12 lbs.

Other foodstuffs:—83 tins condensed skimmed milk, 36 lbs.; 1 box kippers, 28 lbs.

Bakehouses:—Number: 19. Condition: Satisfactory.

(c) ADULTERATION, &c.—

Undertaken by County Police.

(d) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD—

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

(e) NUTRITION—

Dissemination of knowledge: Any action?—At Welfare Classes and other sections of the community.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

NOTE.—The Ministry of Health states the prevalence of notifiable diseases during the year 1935 should be reviewed and noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection should be recorded:

Epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria commenced immediately after Jubilee Celebrations and lasted all the remainder of the year. Desquamating childing found on several occasions and cases of Diphtheria not isolated and had no medical attention for several days after commencement of disease.

The clinical type of and diffusion of Smallpox, Diphtheria or Cerebro-Spinal Fever:—No Smallpox or Cerebro-Spinal Fever occurred. Diphtheria, type virulent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—Notes on the supply and prompt use:—

Supply ample; use prompt in almost all cases.

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?—None.

Scarlet Fever: Discovery of "return" cases:—4.

Any observed relation between various forms of streptococcal infection (Scarlet Fever, sore throat occurring without a rash, and Puerperal Fever): None.

Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery: Experience in regard to these diseases:—Malaria and Dysentery, no cases. Pneumonia, 17 deaths out of 40 cases, chiefly in very old and some very young persons.

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

Number of specimens examined in 1935:—

Blood, 3 (all negative). Sputum, 6 (1+). Throat swabs, 201 (46+). Swabs for ophthalmia neonatorum: None. Water: None. Others (state nature): Cerebro Spinal Fluid, 2. Swabs (cultivation), 1. Diphtheria (virulence), 2. Faeces (Typhoid), 2.

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return cases, (c) Carrier cases:—(a) kept under observation; (b) and (c) admitted to hospital.

The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised: Always.

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. Also Schultz-Charlton test. In hospitals and privately.

Any local action taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation?—No.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917: Number of vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health: (a) Primary, none. (b) Re-Vaccinations, none.

Number of times School Closure adopted during 1935 for—Scarlet Fever, 2 (2 schools). Whooping Cough, 1. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, 1 (2 schools). Measles, 1 (2 schools). Any other diseases (specify same): None.

Number of reports made during 1935 under Section 14 (5) Sanitary Officers Orders, 1926: 4.

Subjects of reports:—Infectious diseases, advising closure.

Influenza: Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics:—Did not occur.

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)?

Prevalence increasing; most cases abnormal. All medical men practising in district advised of facilities for treatment at the Cancer Hospitals in Manchester and Liverpool.

Any use made of the facilities provided by National Radium Centres?—Yes.

Any special enquiries relating to Cancer in the area such as those outlined in Circular 1136, of the 31st July, 1930?—No.

DISINFECTION.

Number of houses disinfected during 1935: 269.

Method (state disinfectant used): Formaldehyde and Sulphur.

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

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

Number of articles disinfected: 3,834.

Where is apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital, Bradlegh Rd.

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

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

In how many instances has disinfestation been carried out?—No disinfestation of persons.

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 to a serious extent.

Notifiable Diseases, 1935.

Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to Hospital, and deaths in Hospital during the year 1935:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED.														TOTAL DEATHS.	HOSPITAL.	
	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS.													The figures in this col- umn should agree with those suppl- ied by the Registrar- General.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 3	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over				
Smallpox	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	212	1	4	6	13	21	92	46	13	12	3	1	...	1	135	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	43	1	..	1	...	5	21	6	3	5	1	...	...	8	41	8	...
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid...	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	37	4	4	1	1	...	1	4	...	8	4	6	4	17	2	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	23	...	2	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	5				
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	}	1	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	Nil	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	21	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	3	4	9	4	...	...	...	...
Malaria — Contracted in this C'try	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Abroad ... ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Any other disease notifi- able in district, e.g. — Chicken Pox	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Measles, excluding German Measles...	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	...
Whooping Cough ...	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Any other disease ...	Nil	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	343	7	10	10	17	27	115	56	18	34	17	19	13	29	189	9	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1935.

AGE PERIODS.				NEW CASES.				†DEATHS.			
				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years											
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
10—15	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..
20—25	..	..	..	6	5	2	1	3	3	..	..
25—35	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	1	..
35—45	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	..	..	..	14	12	8	3	9	5	1	2
				26		11		† 14		† 3	

†What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths?—0—17.

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?—None required.

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:

None required.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

Any action taken under Section 62?—None required.

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 ^{clinic} ~~Class~~ held every Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m. One C.W. ^{clinic} ~~Class~~ held every Monday, 2-0—

4-30 p.m. by Health Visitor, and every Tuesday at 2-0—4-30 p.m. by the M.O. and Health Visitor, both at Latham House.

(b) Are the arrangements adequate?—Yes.

- (3) Consultation and treatment centres :—Latham House (Public Health Dept.), Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows.

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

Yes. Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m. 48 sessions during the year. Attended 77 mothers for Ante-Natal and 21 for Post-Natal. Total attendances, 454. See Health Visitors report.

Who acts as the Medical Adviser?—M.O.H.

Have any arrangements been made for the services of an Obstetric Consultant?—Appointed one (Dr. Eynon) died. New appointment not yet made.

- (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 cases go to the Maternity Department, 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?—

Not at present. Any case requiring hospital treatment for ante and post-natal defects and puerperium are admitted to the Liverpool Maternity Hospital and the Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

- (7) The arrangements for—

- (1) Sterilised maternity outfits: Supplied.

Have these outfits been bacteriologically examined?

—Yes.

- (2) Home helps: Appointed.

- (3) The supply of food and milk for expectant mothers and of milk for infants:—All supplied in cases coming under Ministry's scale of income. All applicants examined by M.O. and granted in accordance with scale.

- (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?—Preliminary investigation made by M.O. and Health Visitor and reported to County M.O., with further investigation by one of the County Assistant M.O.'s and the Inspector of Midwives.

- (10) The arrangements for orthopædic 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 provided at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital and the County 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, but there is a voluntary committee appointed by the District Council on which

many ladies act and always assist in the ^{maternity} ~~Medical~~ and Child Welfare ~~Classes, clinics~~

- (12) The co-ordination of all the work under this sub-section with the School Medical Service:—Yes, as far as the work can be co-ordinated.

- (13) What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, for:—

Consultants: Death of Dr. Eynon. New appointment pending.

Bacteriological Examinations: Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Provision of Nurses: By U.D.C. if required.

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

Hospital Treatment: Sent to Liverpool Eye and Ear Hospital if necessary.

Provision of Nurses: Health Visitor gives constant attention.

- (15) Observations on the incidence of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, poliomyelitis, 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, 1 case, recovered. Pyrexia, 3 cases, all recovered. 1 Fever and 2 Pyrexia sent to Borough General Hospital, Warrington. Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 case, recovery perfect. There was little of the other infectious diseases named amongst children and none in mothers. No evidence of permanent injury in any case.

- (16) Ophthalmia Neonatorum: Details should be given in the following table of each case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in your district during 1935:—

Cases notified, 1; treated at home, 1; in hospital, —: vision unimpaired, 1; vision impaired, —: total blindness, —; deaths, —.

- (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 the Register. Health Visitor visits all regularly and inspects the homes. All found satisfactory.

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. No case occurred.

NOTABLE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Erection of 129 new houses.
Conversion of 3 privies and 413 pail closets to w.c.'s.
Sanction of Ministry for loan to convert all pails to w.c.'s.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT.

Completion of all remaining back streets.

Completion of conversions (expected by September, 1936).

Cubicle Block at Isolation Hospital.

144 houses about to be built, which will probably meet all requirements for the next year or two.

(Signed) HAROLD E. WATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1936.



