

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Newton-in-Makerfield U.D.C.

Contributors

Newton-le-Willows (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

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ANNUAL REPORT

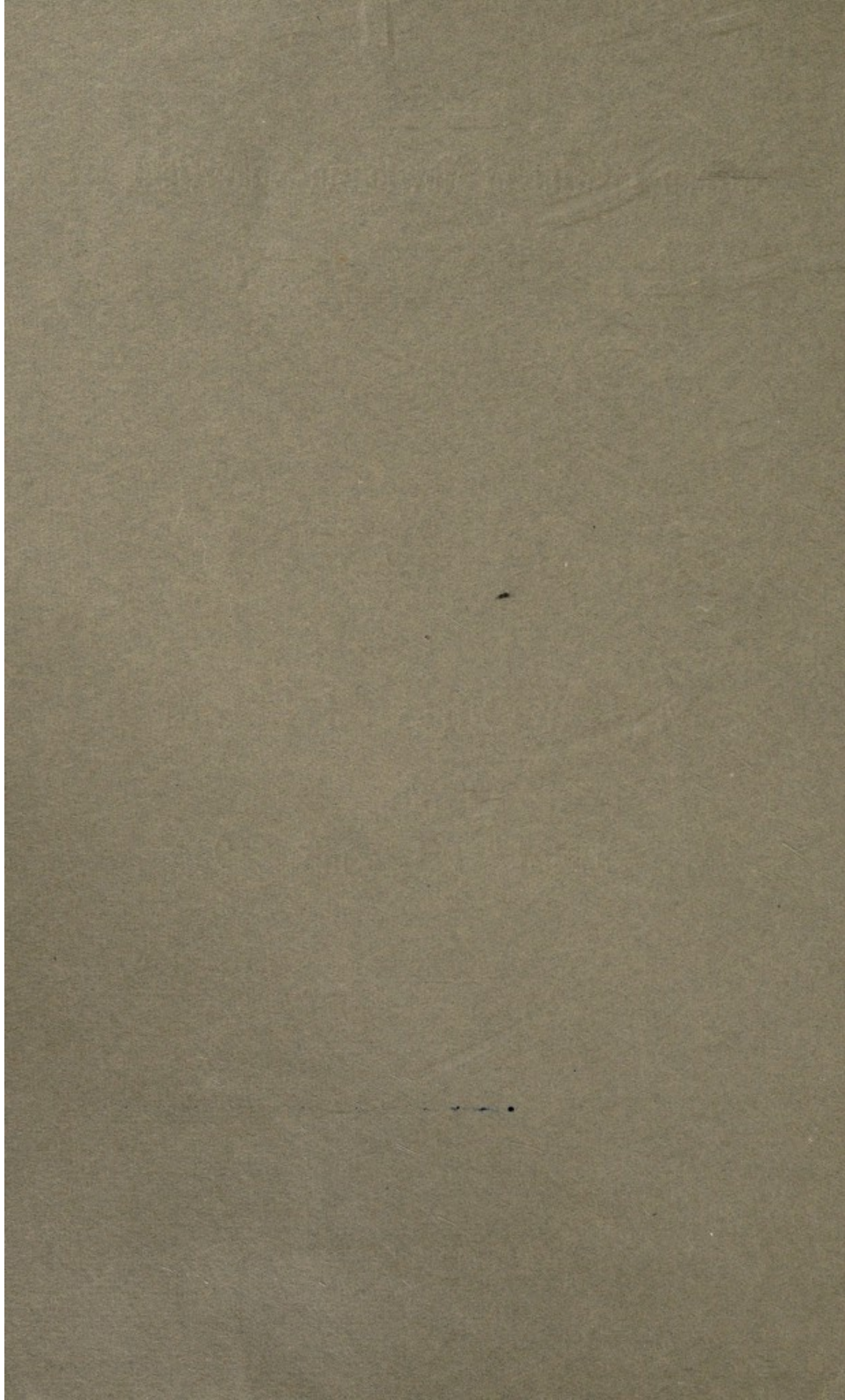
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year Ended 31st December, 1938.

HARVEYS', Printers, Earlestown.



96
TELEPHONE NOS 226 & 227
NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.



The Urban District Council of Newton-in-Makerfield.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE DEPT.

H. E. WATKINS
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT &
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MISS A. JACKSON,
HEALTH VISITOR.

TOWN HALL, LATHAM HOUSE, CROSS LANE,

EARLESTOWN,

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS,

LANCASHIRE.

10th October, 1939.

The Medical Officer of Health regrets that he has been unable to forward accompanying copies of his reports as he has only just received them from the Printers.



TELEPHONE NO. 228-229
NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

The Bolton District Council of Health

TOWN HALL, LATHAM HOUSE

EARLESTOWN.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOW

LANCASH

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Urban District of Newton-in-Makerfield.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year Ended 31st December, 1938

HARVEYS', Printers, Earlestown.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chief Officials:

Clerk and Solicitor:

J. H. WARREN, M.A., D.P.A., J.P.

Medical Officer of Health:

H. E. WATKINS, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

L. M. BOOTH, M.I.S.A., Cert.S.I.B.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

B. W. BUSHELL, M.I.S.A., Cert.S.I.B.

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital:

M.O.H.

Matron, Isolation Hospital:

MRS. F. CROCKETT, M.Coll. Nursing.

M. & C.W. Superintendent:

M.O.H.

Health Visitor:

MISS P. M. TAYLOR, C.M.B., H.V Cert.

Water Engineer:

F. O. SYLVESTER, M.Inst.Gas. Engineer.

Engineer and Surveyor:

J. WALMSLEY, P.A.S.I., A.M. Inst.M. & Cy.E.

Electrical Engineer:

W. PHOENIX, A.M.I.E.E.

The Chairman and Members of the
Newton-le-Willows Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1938.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of the year 1938 is given as 20,460.

This is the Official population, and on this estimate will be calculated the rates of births, deaths, disease, etc. which belongs 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 303, and the total number of deaths 225, giving a natural increase of 78.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births belonging to the district was 303: this number includes those born in the district, and those born in maternity hospitals, etc. beyond the district whose parents are residents of this district.

Of these there were 170 males and 133 females. Included in the above numbers were the births of three female illegitimate children.

All the above births were live births. In addition there were 16 stillborn children, 9 male and 7 female. All of these were legitimate children.

Twelve other children were born here, but the parents resided usually in other districts, and the births have been transferred to the proper areas.

There were 73 children born in areas beyond the district, these are included in the total numbers, but cannot be allocated to their appropriate wards, as full details of the parents' residences have not been supplied to me.

The ward distribution of the live births was:—

Wards.	Numbers.
Town Hall	58
Viaduct	37
Crow Lane	41
Newton	24
Wargrave	70
<hr/>	
Total born in district	230
Born outside district	73
<hr/>	
Total	303
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DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the district was 138. Eight of these were of non-residents, and have been transferred to the districts in which they usually resided. 93 deaths belonging to this area died in other districts. The total of which I have records is therefore 223. The Registrar-General's return states that 225 deaths occurred which belong to this district.

Usually details of every death belonging to any district are sent to the M.O.H., but no details of the two deaths have arrived here.

The Registrar-General's return states that 123 of the deaths were of males and 102 of females. The two deaths of which I have no records were males. Twelve of the deaths were of infants, 8 males and 4 females. None of these infants was of illegitimate birth.

The distribution of the deaths was:—

Wards.	Numbers.
Town Hall	51
Viaduct	47
Crow Lane	42
Newton	23
Wargrave	60
<hr/>	
Total	223
No details	2
<hr/>	
Total	225
<hr/>	

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
12	3	1	8	8	16	62	58	55
Total—225								

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

Measles	1
Diphtheria	5
Influenza	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	2
Tuberculosis. Lungs	11
do. Other forms.....	2
General Paralysis, tabes, etc.	1
Cancer	28
Diabetes	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	15
Heart diseases	45
Aneurysm	1
Other circulatory diseases	9
Bronchitis	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	16
Other respiratory diseases	3
Peptic ulcer	1
Diarrhœa, under two years	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Other liver diseases	1
Other digestive diseases	7
Acute and chronic nephritis	6
Congenital debility, premature birth, etc. ...	10
Senility	6
Suicide	2
Other violence	12
Other defined diseases	17
Ill-defined or not known	4
Total	225

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—Two occurred, all males; these were attributed to the following causes:—

Male, 37 years, from heart failure, Newton Ward.

Male, 71 years, from acute heart failure, Town Hall Ward.

One man, 46 years, was found to have died from cancer of the duodenum and pancreas by the Coroner after a post-mortem examination had been held. This man belonged to the Viaduct Ward.

One female, 61 years, died from Heart disease, and the Coroner ordered a post-mortem to be made. The Coroner certified the death on these findings, without holding an Inquest.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—Eleven occurred, 6 males and 5 females.

Male, 58 years, from fractured thigh (a rickety patient).

Male, 77 years, from coal gas poisoning.—Accidental.

Female, 79 years, from coal gas poisoning.—Accidental.

Male, 69 years, from drowning.—Accident.

Female, 69 years, fractured thigh.—Accident.

Female, 75 years, bronchitis and fractured ribs.

Female, 84 years, fractured thigh.

Male, 50 years, old injuries to the head during 1936 and 1937.—Accident.

Male, 48 years, coal gas poisoning, post-mortem.—Suicide.

Male, 55 years, stabbed in chest, hæmorrhage into chest.—Suicide.

Female, 63 years, fractured skull from fall downstairs.—Accident.

Inquests were held in all the above deaths, and the causes were recorded as stated above.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—Eight deaths occurred in this hospital. Three were of patients who usually resided in other districts, and have been transferred to these districts. The five belonging to Newton were all from diphtheria and complications. Four were males and one female.

WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Eleven deaths occurred in this hospital. Two belonged to other areas, and have been transferred. Those which belonged to Newton area were:—

Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	1
do. and heart degeneration ...	1
do. and fractured ribs	1
Cancer	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
Arterio-sclerosis	1
Diabetes	1
Fractured thigh	1
<hr/>	
Total	11
<hr/>	

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Seven occurred, and three which belonged to other areas have been transferred. The rest were five from diphtheria, one measles, and one diarrhœa of a child under two years old.

Deaths belonging to this district, which occurred in places beyond, numbered 93, and occurred in the following institutions or places:—

General Hospitals	16
Corporation Hospitals	47
Special Hospitals	1
P.A.C. Institutions	11
Mental Hospitals	4
Children's Hospitals	3
Tuberculosis Hospitals	6
Nursing Homes	2
Private Houses	1
Other places	2
<hr/>	
Total	93
<hr/>	

MATERNAL DEATHS.—None occurred.

COUNTY SUMMARY will be found attached to this report; it gives a large amount of information, and therefore need not be amplified here.

RATES, &c.—The table of these, with other details, is now given. The numbers and rates for 1937 and 1938 are detailed, with averages for the previous five years, and some of the rates for England and Wales during 1938.

The rates are equal to annual rates per 1000 of the estimated population, except the Infant death rate, which is per 1000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality rate is per 1000 live births, and also per 1000 live and still births. As a matter of fact, no maternal death occurred in 1938.

	Numbers	1938 (20,460)	1937 (20,520)	5 Years' England & Average Wales 1938 (20,530)	—
Births, live... ..	303	14.8	16.66	16.26	15.1
Deaths	225	10.99	11.89	12.5	11.6
Deaths (comparative) —	—	12.2	13.2	—	—
Infant Mortality ...	12	39.6	90	70	53
Zymotic Diseases					
(7 principal)	7	.34	.09	.26	—
T.B. Respiratory ...	11	.53	.48	.60	—
„ Other forms ...	2	.09	.09	.16	—
„ All forms ...	13	.63	.58	.77	—
Respiratory Diseases					
(excluding Phthisis)	31	1.51	1.45	1.66	—
SICK RATES					
Infectious Diseases					
(notified under Act)	161	7.86	4.53	—	—
T.B. Respiratory ...	17	.83	.97	1.02	—
„ Other forms ...	13	.63	1.26	.71	—
Pneumonia, Primary	50	2.68	3.02	3.51	—
„ Influenzal	5				
Total Sick Rates ...	246	12.02	9.79	12.9	—

The deaths of children under five years of age, 16, were 7.11 per cent. of the total deaths. For last year the percentage was 15.57, and the average for the previous 5 years was 13.33.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—None occurred in the district in 1938. The rates for England and Wales for 1938 were:—

Per 1000 live births 3.08.
Per 1000 live and still births. 2.97

Cancer death rate for 1938, 1.36, and for the previous five years, 1.28.

The statistics of the rates of the general and infant mortality rates for each ward, as desired by the Ministry, are not reported upon. To do so, with all the information in my possession, would give very misleading results.

I have no means of knowing the population of each ward, nor of the number of births which belong to the respective wards, as the necessary details of the births to enable this to be done are not available for the children born outside the district.

The incidence of the infectious diseases for each ward will be found under the section relating to each ward.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i) The details of the Public Health Officers are given in a separate sheet at the commencement of the report.

(ii) (a) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—These are the same as in previous years, viz.: The Pathological Laboratory, Manchester, for pathological and bacteriological examinations, and Messrs. Melling and Arden, also of Manchester, for water analyses.

(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—There are two owned by the Council, one for general, and the other for infectious diseases.

Early in 1938 the Council arranged, and has an agreement to call the Vulcan Foundry ambulance in the event of two being required at the same time.

All three ambulances are motor propelled.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**—In maternity cases this is usually undertaken by the midwives, and in the larger houses by private nurses. In general work there are two district nurses, both being Queen's nurses. There are also several trained and certificated nurses who act as private nurses for those who can afford. These nurses are married, but are willing to act if required.

In the event of epidemics of such diseases as influenza, the Council has, and will engage special nurses.

(d) **TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.**—There are the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for examination and advice. Home treatment is only suggested, if any further treatment is necessary, they are referred to the usual medical attendant. Three afternoons are reserved for these Clinics. These are under the local Council's control.

Mothers and children under five years are examined, and treatment given at the School Clinic, which is under the County Education Committee.

The mothers receive dental treatment only, but the children have dental, orthopædic, ophthalmic, and tonsils, adenoids and ear diseases treatment.

(e) HOSPITALS.—The two are, the Isolation, which is under control of the Council, and the War Memorial, which is under a committee appointed by local voluntary associations.

The Isolation Hospital had a Cubicle block added in the year. It was opened for service in July, and contains eight cubicles. All are single except the two at the ends of the block, which each contain two beds.

This increase has enabled us to take in other diseases, which had to be taken to hospitals beyond the district in previous years.

Two new wards are about to be built at the War Memorial Hospital. The plans have been passed, and work is about to start. A considerable amount of the money required has already been raised by private subscriptions, many voluntary collections, and recently by a very successful bazaar. It is anticipated that the new buildings will be completed before next winter.

2. This does not concern Urban or Rural Medical Officers.

3.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(i). MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The four midwives appointed under the recent Act were still practising throughout the year. One or two qualified midwives are still practising.

Their work has been almost completely satisfactory during the year.

The Clinics held at the Public Health department are still held on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, as previously. These classes appear to have increased their popularity, as the numbers attending keep increasing.

(ii). INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

These are the same as last year, viz.:—

The Borough General Hospital, and Victoria Maternity Home,
both under the Warrington Corporation.

The Maternity Hospital, Liverpool.

St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis were sent to the Warrington Infectious Diseases Hospital, if any occurred and hospital treatment was necessary. One case only out of the four notified was sent.

Since the Cubicle Block was opened at the Isolation Hospital, in Newton, at the beginning of July, cases will be admitted to the local hospital. Actually none was admitted in the latter half of 1938.

(iii), (iv). HEALTH VISITORS AND CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There is one Health Visitor, who is appointed also to look after all children which come under the Child Life (Protection) Acts and Regulations.

(v). Children under five years, which are under the local Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, are, by agreement with the County Education Committee, sent to the School Clinic, if necessary, for examination and for treatment for dental, orthopædic, ophthalmic, aural, and tonsils and adenoids.

An Orthopædic Surgeon, and an Oculist, attend the Clinic regularly.

If children require hospital treatment for any defects, arrangements are made for their accommodation.

For orthopædic defects, children are sent to the Liverpool Children's Hospital, and/or the County Hospital, Heswall.

4. NURSING HOMES.—There are not any such institutions in the district.

**Section C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF
THE AREA.**

1. (i). WATER. The supply and source are the same. Extensions have been made to all new property in the district.

The supply has been maintained fully throughout the year. There is still the sediment to be dealt with.

The Water Engineer and I have had consultations about the sediment. He presented his report to the Council some time ago, advising a complete scheme for dealing with this. The scheme was a complete one for precipitation and filtration, which would eliminate all the undesirable features, and simultaneously secure a marked reduction in the hardness, which he estimates will be to about 12 degrees.

The Council has not yet decided when the scheme should be commenced.

The water has been examined bacteriologically every month for a long period by Messrs. Melling and Ardern, of Manchester.

Almost every report gave almost the same results. No. of organisms developing on agar-agar per c.c. of water, usually none, but occasionally a few were found—once this was 2, and other times 16.37, and the highest 98.

B. Coli were not found to be present on any occasion.

The opinion expressed almost invariably was: "A water of sound bacteriological condition, or a sterile water."

(ii). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Extensions have been made to all new houses, and services at times have been interrupted by repairs necessary from subsidence.

The scheme prepared by the Surveyor for dealing with the Common and Sankay valley areas is still awaiting the decision of the Council.

SOUTHWORTH ROAD.—New houses built in the upper part of this road are collected into cesspools which have no connection with the sewers. There is no sewer near, but the Surveyor has prepared plans for the construction of the sewer to collect the sewerage from these houses, and any more which may be built, and connect with the main sewer further down the road.

3. (i). CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—Every privy and pail in the district has been converted to the water carriage system, except the few which are beyond reach of any sewer.

ASHPITS.—Almost all ashpits have now been abolished, and ashbins substituted. The tip for dry refuse is now almost filled up. Since the end of the year, a new site has been obtained.

(iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) will be found detailed in the Sanitary Inspector's report, and in the County Summary appended to the report.

4. **SCHOOLS.**—Visits have been paid to every school in the district; many of the schools have had frequent visits on account of the diphtheria epidemic which spread during the latter half of the year to nearly all the wards, except the Newton ward.

I did not find anything of importance calling for attention in any school.

I was glad to note that the playgrounds at the Wargrave (mixed) school have had the playgrounds entirely relaid with a form of cement slabs during the year.

The diphtheria will be more fully reported in the section relating to these diseases generally.

Section C. — HOUSING.

On the new housing estate 90 or so houses were commenced early this year, and were practically completed and tenanted during the present year.

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

Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a). **MILK SUPPLY.**—In view of the reports of the analyses made late in 1937, every supply of milk was subjected to further examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

In only one sample was the presence of tubercle bacilli found. The usual procedure was followed, and the cow slaughtered.

The bacterial count was very good. Not one sample was found to contain above the allotted number of germs, and none even approached this number.

The best sample contained only 2150 germs per c.c., and this was produced in a local farm.

All cowsheds are inspected regularly twice each year, and any defects are reported immediately to the party or parties responsible for remedying the defects.

If any cow appears to be unwell, the owner is advised to call in a Veterinary Surgeon.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, due notice has been sent to all cowkeepers and dairymen, and they have complied with these Orders.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—It will be noted that very few beasts were killed in the district during the year, viz.: 3. All the butchers and meat sellers obtain their meat from the abattoirs, and save any risk themselves from unfit meat. There were 45 pigs killed here.

The Sanitary Inspectors are informed of all proposed slaughters, and inspect all carcasses. Further details, if any, will be found in their report.

I did not receive notice of any diseased meat in the year.

(c) ADULTERATION.—The County Police obtain samples from any or all retailers for examination for purity, and the local Public Health Officers of any suspect foods, chiefly meat and fish.

(d) The Police have samples examined by the County Analyst, and the local Inspectors at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The list of these is now given.

Article.	Number taken.	Remarks.
Milk	40	
Epsom Salts	1	
Glaubers Salts	1	
Cheese	2	
Flour	1	
Rice	3	
Flour, S.R.	1	
Fruit, Canned	1	
Pickles	1	
Tapioca	1	
Barley	1	
Butter	2	
Tea	2	
Jam	1	
Sago	1	
Total	59	

There were no prosecutions, therefore it is safe to assume that all samples were found to be satisfactory.

(e) NUTRITION.—I give directions to mothers, ante- or post-natal, and to the mothers also for their children at the Clinics, in every case which attends.

I have not given any lectures or public instruction in the year.

(f) There are no shell-fish layings or beds in the area.

There were no prosecutions, therefore it is safe to assume that all samples were found to be satisfactory.

Section F.—PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. This clause refers to the County Medical Officer only.

2. Infectious diseases were not prevalent in the first two quarters, except pneumonia and tuberculosis. The amount in the second half of the year showed a very marked increase in the prevalence of diphtheria. Of the notifiable diseases, only eight forms occurred. Enteric Fever, and all the forms affecting the nervous system were absent, as also were dysentery, malaria, etc.

The type of diphtheria was rather severe, but the scarlet fever was mild. There were five deaths from diphtheria, and none from scarlet fever.

The cases of diphtheria were almost entirely pharyngeal, which affected the nervous system more than is usually found to occur. The deaths from this disease were all due to paralysis except one, which was due to hæmorrhage.

Sore throats, except the common cold, were not prevalent.

Serum was used immediately in all cases of diphtheria, either before the case was removed to hospital, or on admission. Many of the medical practitioners give the serum in doubtful cases.

In cases of diphtheria, with also a prevalence of other germs (usually streptococci), Sulphonamide has been given regularly for the last eighteen months, with excellent results.

There were four cases of puerperal pyrexia, but none of the type previously notified as fever. The cases were mild, and all did well.

Measles was slight, and no epidemic, but as cases occurred in three infant schools, and as few of the children had had any previous attack of this disease, all delicate children were excluded. There was one death.

DIPHTHERIA.—Of the 96 cases notified, 93 were removed to hospital, as home isolation was not possible. All other cases required hospital treatment, as the type was severe.

All but 15 of the diphtheria cases occurred in the last half of the year. There were 3 new cases in July, 6 in August, and 13 in September. After this month, the spread was rapid.

For some years I have made a point of calling on all contacts and taking swabs. I did this and looked for cases in the schools. In spite of these methods the cases increased, and I examined every child in the schools affected for overlooked cases or carriers.

The School Medical Officer, and Nurse, offered to help, as it was impossible to call at all affected homes, attend the schools, and those in hospital.

Between us we found eventually nine carriers, which were promptly removed to hospital.

After the end of the year, the case rate fell rapidly, and fell to small numbers in February and March, 1939.

During the year 543 swabs were taken of all cases and contacts; less than 100 have been taken in the first half.

It is an extraordinary fact that not one case of the disease or a positive contact was found in the homes, but nine carriers were found in the schools.

Of the non-notifiable diseases there were not many. Influenza did not occur, nor did malaria or dysentery.

Pneumonia was slightly less prevalent than in 1937, the majority of cases occurring in the latter part of the year, especially in people of advancing years.

Other diseases of the non-notifiable types are admitted to hospital when space is available and home conditions are not adequate.

School notifications are studied carefully and enquiries made. The School M.O. is notified of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out by private medical attendants when desired by the parents.

By instructions of the Home Office, all new entrants at the Farm School must be immunised on admission. No case of the disease has occurred in this school since immunisation was adopted.

The immunisation agent employed has always been the T.A.F., and each person has three doses.

None of the other diseases, anthrax, jaundice, etc., occurred.

During the increasing amount of diphtheria after August, and in spite of the fact that the Cubicle Block was opened in July, it became necessary to purchase 12 more beds.

The negative diphtheria convalescents were transferred to the cubicle block for discharge only.

The uncommon infectious diseases are accommodated in the cubicle block. And in this block also puerperal pyrexia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, erysipelas, etc. cases are now treated.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1938.

The list of these is detailed in the County Summary, with the number of removals to hospital, and the number of deaths from each disease, if any occurred.

The incidence of the diseases occurring in each ward is given below.

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Warg've.
Diphtheria	21	16	29	1	30
Erysipelas	2	3	3	1	7
Scarlet Fever	6	5	17	3	11
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	4	—	—
Cphthalmia Neonat'm.	—	—	—	—	2
T.B. Lungs	3	4	3	2	5
do. Other forms ...	2	2	2	2	5
Pneumonia, Primary ..	13	9	12	9	7
do. Influenzal.	1	1	—	—	3
Pemphigus Neonat'm.	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	48	40	71	18	70

One of the cases of diphtheria recorded above was a carrier which was not notified.

Below is shown the number of cases from each ward which were removed to hospital.

	Town Hall.	Viaduct.	Crow Lane.	Newton.	Warg've.
Diphtheria	19	19	27	—	29
Scarlet Fever	6	4	16	3	11
Totals	25	23	43	3	40

The case of puerperal pyrexia which was sent to hospital was admitted to the Fever Hospital, Warrington, before the local cubicle block was ready.

Two cases of measles were admitted to the local hospital; I have no record from which ward the cases came.

The cases under treatment in hospital, including all cases admitted from Haydock and the Warrington Rural Districts, were :—

	Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Scarlet Fever and Dysentery.		Measles.		Cerebro- spinal Meningitis.		Encephalitis Leth Cellulitis Face. Abscess.	
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Measles.	Measles.	Measles.	spinal Meningitis.	Encephalitis	Typhoid	
In hospital, 1st Jan.	3	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted—												
N.-in-M.	95	40	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Haydock	10	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington R. 3	108	18	82	—	5	2	1	1	1	1	—	1
Total under treatment ...	111	94	2	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Discharged or died—												
N.-in-M.	78	42	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Haydock	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington R. 3	3	18	—	5	2	1 = 3	1	1	1	—	—	1
Golborne	1 = 91	— = 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining in hospital, 31 Dec.	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of those remaining in hospital there were: Diphtheria 20, of which 18 were Newton cases, and one each from Haydock and Warrington Rural; Scarlet Fever 8, Newton 5, Haydock 2, and Warrington Rural 1.

Since the hospital was opened in October, 1912, there have been 2507 cases under treatment, and the deaths numbered 76.

Smallpox did not occur, and therefore no action was required under the Smallpox Prevention Regulations.

The table of all cases of infectious diseases notified during the year will be found fully detailed in the County Summary, appended to the report.

It will be noted from the above table that ten forms of infectious diseases were treated in the local hospital.

This has only been possible since the cubicle block was opened on July 2nd.

Every case of infectious disease notified, for which isolation in hospital was required, was admitted. Two cases only of diphtheria and two of scarlet fever were well isolated at home.

All could not have been accommodated in hospital in the last quarter without the addition of twelve new beds, which were purchased.

3. CANCER.—This refers to County and County Borough Medical Officers only.

4. (a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—The County Scheme was issued in March, 1938. The local scheme in the Newton area is fully detailed in my 1937 report, and can be worked in conjunction with the County scheme.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.—No person engaged in the milk trade was on the list of tubercular cases during the year.

No case of the disease refused to go to hospital, therefore the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172, was not applied. As a matter of fact the patients, who are advised to go to hospitals, are invariably only too willing to do so.

The new cases are detailed above in the local distribution, and are also given in the age groups in the County Summary attached to the report.

At the beginning of the year, there were 129 cases on the local register, of which 62 cases were pulmonary, 38 males and 24 females; and 67 non-pulmonary, 36 males and 31 females.

The nett number of cases at the end of the year was 121, of the pulmonary cases there were 33 males and 22 females, and of the number of non-pulmonary there were 37 males and 29 females.

The Newton Ward has the smallest number of cases, doubtless due to the fact that it has the smallest number of houses to the acre, and is in almost all directions surrounded by rural conditions.

Twenty-three of the cases were removed to various types of hospitals during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Form No. 572 has been sent to the Home Office, and will be found attached to this report.

RAINFALL.

The Superintendent of the Cemetery has the charge of the rain gauge, and keeps all records. He has given me the following details: :—

Month	Total fall inches.	Heaviest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.	No. of days showing a measureable amount.
January ...	3.26	.48	9th	15
February ...	0.99	.33	10th	6
March ...	0.87	.30	27th	5
April ...	0.32	.32	3rd	1
May ...	3.42	1.60	30th	10
June ...	2.93	.65	2nd	14
July ...	3.54	.60	11th	16
August ...	3.73	.85	25th	13
September ...	1.65	.65	7th	10
October ...	6.26	1.06	13th	17
November ...	4.29	.60	27th	16
December ...	3.26	.58	31st	14
Totals ...	34.52	—	—	137

It will be noted that two-thirds of the rain fell in the latter half of the year, and that there were 51 days only in the half on which a measureable quantity of rain fell, and 86 in the latter half.

From the end of January till nearly the end of May, there were 41 days without a measurable amount, and the only day in April which could be recorded was the 3rd with .32 inch. May 30th had the heaviest fall of the year, with 1.60 inches.

Below I now give statements of Public Assistance, Unemployment, and Vaccination, as far as this area is affected.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.—I am indebted to the local Relieving Officer for the following details:—

March Quarter:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Cash.	Kind.	Total.
Out Relief	251	325	358	£2851/2/3	£147/4/8	£2998/5/11
In do.	20	22	7			
Medical „	49	68	52			

June Quarter:

Out Relief	273	343	419	£2843/16/0	£159/13/2	£3003/9/3
In do.	28	25	7			
Medical „	52	61	71			

September Quarter:

Out Relief	249	322	337	£2857/6/6	£108/6/7	£2965/13/1
In do.	19	19	8			
Medical „	34	53	43			

December Quarter:

Out Relief	275	326	320	£3328/18/6	£190/2/2	£3519/0/8
In do.	36	36	11			
Medical „	45	82	87			

Cases admitted to the Mental Wards on 14 days'

Observation Order.

	Males.	Females.
March quarter...	4	2
June do. ...	6	1
Sept. do. ...	—	—
Dec. do. ...	—	—

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

I understand that they only refer to Insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Live Register at 12th December, 1938	834	144	978
(b) No. included in (a) above who were known to be working short-time or stood-off work temporarily	143	53	196
(c) Percentage of number Insured (persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme excluded) ...	11.4	15.9	11.9

VACCINATION.—I am indebted to the local Vaccination Officer for the following details.

Births registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1938:—242.

Vaccinated	111
Objections	149
Died unvaccinated	6
Removed	4
Postponed	11
Insusceptible	—
Not accounted for	3
Total	284

SUMMARY.

The weather was much the same as existed in 1937, except in the quantity of rain. In 1937 there was slightly less rain in the second half of the year than in the first half. In 1938 there was almost exactly twice the rainfall in the second half than occurred in the first half.

The temperature was too high in the first three months, and from June onwards too low till towards December, when it rose again considerably for this time of year.

There was much cloud, and too little sunshine almost all the year.

Snow and frost were almost absent in the winter quarters.

In spite of the usually inclement state of the weather, there was not any marked increase in the amount of illness of a general type.

In the second quarter there was some measles, which affected two schools only, but exclusion and isolation of those infected rapidly arrested the disease. School closure was not required.

Up to September there was very little diphtheria, but from then there was a severe outbreak, which persisted until the end of January, 1939.

Two schools were chiefly affected, and one less so.

I inspected all children in these schools and took swabs from all suspicious cases, and called and examined every contact, and took swabs from every one.

This work, and attending the hospital frequently, took more time than was at my disposal. The School Medical Officer and School Nurse offered me their help. They took over the schools, and left me to visit the homes and look after the contacts.

350 swabs were taken in the last quarter alone, and nine carriers were found and isolated in hospital. It is an extraordinary fact that not one contact was found to be infected.

The new Cubicle Block was opened on July the 2nd. This contains eight cubicles, with ten beds. In spite of this block, into which other diseases were taken, twelve new beds had to be obtained to accommodate all the diphtheria and scarlet fever cases, which could not be isolated at home.

There were five deaths from diphtheria.

Agreements have been entered into with Ashton-in-Makerfield and Whiston Hospital Authorities for accommodation in their hospitals when epidemics occur, and the local hospital is unable to take all cases. These agreements are reciprocal.

Unfortunately we were unable to obtain the help of these two authorities, as they were in much the same position as we were here.

Owing to the enlargement of the hospital, it was necessary to increase the size of the administration block to accommodate the increase in the staff.

Here I must pay a tribute to the staff, for during the great increase in the number of beds, which for a long period were nearly all occupied, they managed without calling in more nurses, and all had to work very hard.

The rates were almost all better than those of the previous year, and better than the previous five years' averages.

The infant death rate is the lowest since 1912. It was 39 per 1000 live births. The next lowest was in 1935, when it was 48 per 1000.

The maternal death rate was nil, the lowest I have had since 1903.

FREE MILK.—After the samples taken in 1937, many of which had too large a number of bacteria per c.c., more samples were taken from all milk producers and dealers and bacteriologically examined. One was found to contain tubercle bacilli. The usual course was taken and the cow slaughtered. The other specimens were found not to contain above the permitted number of bacteria: the lowest count was reported to contain only 2170 germs per c.c.

EMERGENCY UNITS.—The principal has been adopted, and is to come into operation in the financial year 1939/1940.

DENTURES FOR MOTHERS.—This has also been adopted, and will become operative in 1940/41.

The Ante-natal Clinic appointment of Consultant has been deferred until 1940/41.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—This has also been deferred until 1940/41.

The Health Visitor was ill for a considerable period, and again during the present year. She recently gave her notice to resign her appointment, as her Medical Attendant and Specialist informed her that she would not be fit to resume her duties again.

Since the end of the year, Lord Nuffield has presented one of his Iron Lungs to the Council for use in the Isolation Hospital.

It is a matter for regret that we did not have one earlier; had we obtained one, I feel convinced that three at least of the five deaths from diphtheria, if not four, would have been saved, as they all died from paralysis. The fifth death was due to hæmorrhage.

Recommendations for the future are detailed in the County Summary. The most important is the filtration and precipitation of the water. Since the crenothrix was found in the water, the potential danger to the public is always present.

In conclusion I must thank the Council and the Officials, especially those who are most engaged in my own work, for the unfailing courtesy and assistance I have always enjoyed.

I also wish to thank the School Medical Officer and Nurse for the great help they gave me during the diphtheria outbreak.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HAROLD E. WATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Newton-le-Willows Urban District Council.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report on the work of my branch of the Health Department for the year 1938.

It was found impossible to keep pace with the requirements of new legislation which came into force during the months preceding the opening of the year and during the year, and accordingly very few visits outside normal routine visits have been possible.

In common with other officials, much time, both in and out of normal working hours, had to be spent on Air Raid Precaution work. This, of course, is outside the normal scope of a Sanitary Inspector's duties, and the work done is not detailed in the following statistics.

Full use has been made of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding the substitution of dust-bins for ash-pits, and during the year 734 dust-bins replaced the same number of ash-pits.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, apart from refuse being stored more hygienically, the public have adapted themselves to the smaller storage space provided by a standard dust-bin, thereby reducing the amount of refuse collected and, to a large extent, its character.

As a consequence of the charges for removal of trade refuse, traders either reduced the bulk of refuse to be collected, or in some cases elected to deliver it themselves to the tip.

This has enabled a weekly collection of refuse to be instituted in some parts of the district, thus making the practice general except where privies exist in two outlying parts. Even there the collections have been made more frequent than before.

The year has been remarkable in that compliments on the condition of the refuse tip have by far exceeded the complaints. Conditions, however, can still be improved, and with your encouragement they will be.

A still further decrease in the number of animals slaughtered in the district has been noted during the year. The reason for this was mentioned in my report for 1937.

A record of notices served, an analysis of defects remedied, and a summary of the more drastic action necessary and taken will be found later. The work entailed in inspections, re-inspections, preparation of reports and specifications for repairs, cannot be conveyed to you by reports only. It is nevertheless gratifying to know that you have noticed, appreciated, and voiced your appreciation of the results of that work.

In general the year has been one of continuous effort; nothing particularly outstanding (excluding Foreign politics); nothing particularly meritorious; and yet a fairly satisfactory year. Much remains to be done, particularly in connection with Shops, Factories and Offices, but the difficulty has been to decide which of the most pressing duties should be dealt with. Our present small staff has tried to cope with all the varied duties it has to perform, with what success will be indicated to you in the attached pages of statistics. We remain conscious of what has not been done, and hope that in the ensuing year we might be able, not to do more—as that is impossible, but at least to tackle some of those duties which this year have had to be shelved.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their hearty co-operation and encouragement; other officials of the Council for advice and assistance; Mr. Bushell and the Staff for the manner in which they have consistently worked throughout the year to maintain the efficiency of the Department.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. BOOTH,
Sanitary Inspector.

The following is a statistical summary of the work done:—

Total number of Visits made 4231.

ANALYSIS OF VISITS MADE.

Dwellingshouses—Public Health Acts	222
—Housing Act	83
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts	556
—Housing Act	160
Individual Unfit Houses	150
Clearance Area Houses	15
Overcrowding—	
re Permitted Numbers	54
Reviews	12
re New Cases and Complaints...	3

Tents, Vans, Sheds	17
Courts, Passages	22
House Drainage	312
Rat Infestations	19
Privies	27
Middens	2
Conversions	3
Ashpits	1361
Cesspools, Septic Tanks	10
Ditches, Watercourses	1
Offensive Accumulations	17
Tips	35
Keeping of Animals	16
Slaughterhouses	23
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	67
Other Food Premises and Stalls.....	88
Offensive Trades	14
Piggeries	13
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops.....	38
Bakehouses	17
Factories	13
Workshops and Workplaces.....	6
Public Schools	10
Places of Entertainment	1
Licensed Premises	10
Verminous Premises	106
Petroleum Acts	26
Common Lodging Houses	2
Infectious Disease—Primary Visits.	146
—Secondary Visits.	40
Appointments—Owners	81
—Contractors	93
—Officials	117
Shops Acts—Routine	103
—Special Visits	52
Public Conveniences	5
Miscellaneous	93

Certificates issued—permitted numbers (Housing Act, 1936).	191
References to Surveyor's Department	14
References to Housing and Works Department	5
Complaints received and investigated	312
Warnings to landlords re Rent Book entries under Housing Act...	50
References to Gas Engineer	4

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Downspouts disconnected from drains	69
Portable bins substituted for ashpits	734
Pail closets converted to water closets	2
Privies converted to water closets	2
Drainage reconstruction	2
Pail closets demolished	8
Back-to-back houses abolished	10
Disused ashpits abolished	554

In the following table of notices served, the figures under columns "Complied" and "No. of defects remedied" include compliance, and remedy of defects upon notices which were outstanding at the end of 1937 the column "No. of defects noted" includes defects outstanding and carried forward from 1937.

NOTICES SERVED.

	No. served,	Premises affected,	Complied by Owner.	Complied by Council.	Defects Noted.	Defects Rem'd.
Public Health Acts.						
Informals	1183	1183	1016		3550	2640
Public Health Acts.						
Statutory	145	145	107	38	—	—
re Nuisances	50	50	18	29*	—	—
Yard Paving	10	10	8	—	10	8
Ashpits and bins.	59	59	59	9	59	68
Downspouts						
venting drains.	6	6	7	—	6	7
Defective closets.	5	5	5	—	5	5
Defective drainage	15	15	10	—	15	10
Housing Act.						
Informals	30	30	25	3	1311	737
Housing Act.						
Statutory.						
Notice to repair..	4	4	2	3	—	—
Notice of Council's intention to do work in default	5	5	—	3	—	—

(* by agreement).

The compliance with informal notices includes those cases in which statutory notices were necessary to secure such compliance, and compliance with informal notices by the Council in default means that the compliances were effected following relevant statutory notices.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS SPECIFIED IN NOTICES.

Type of Defect.	Public H. Act.		Housing Act.	
	Noted.	Reme'd.	Noted.	Reme'd.
Choked drains	76	73	—	—
Defective, insufficient or unsuitable drains	53	30	3	2
Defective sinks	35	18	14	7
Defective and/or insufficient waste pipe	83	44	28	17
Defective water service pipes	8	6	3	3
Insufficient water supply	3	3	—	—
Defective sash cords, etc.....	91	48	49	20
Defective window frames	36	20	46	25
Defective external window cills	11	5	21	12
Absence of or insufficient ventilation	42	22	78	50
Absence of or insufficient light—Rooms	4	4	8	6
—Stairs	5	3	25	17
Defective floors—Paving	72	43	69	35
Damp and defective floor paving	—	—	6	2
Damp floor paving	—	—	2	—
Defective floor boards and under timbers	42	26	30	21
Waliplaster—damp	84	24	40	18
—defective	137	77	77	46
—damp and defective	64	34	43	5
Defective brickwork and pointing of walls and chimney stacks	194	138	105	79
Defective roofs and chimney flashings	160	92	47	18
Defective ceilings and plaster	77	30	66	42
Damp ceilings plaster	1	—	—	—
Damp and defective ceiling plaster	4	2	—	—
Defective and/or insufficient paving and drainage—Yards	103	47	53	33
—Courts and passages	10	8	1	1
Defective yard walls and fences	64	55	25	17
Defective yard gates	51	41	13	10
Defective closet—Structures	76	55	29	19
—Roofs	72	46	19	14
—Cisterns	16	8	4	3
—Basins and joints	9	6	1	—
Insanitary ashpits	801	717	18	17
Insanitary disused ashpits	521	518	41	36
Defective dust bins	35	30	4	2
Defective privies	2	2	—	—
Absence of or insufficient refuse store	8	6	2	2
Keeping of animals—Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
—Insanitary structures	1	—	—	—
—Insanitary paving, etc. ...	1	—	—	—
—Accumulation of filth	1	—	—	—
—Absence of or unsatisfactory storage for filth	7	4	—	—

Type of Defect.	Public H. Act. Noted.	Public H. Act. Reme'd.	Housing Act. Noted.	Housing Act. Reme'd.
Offensive accumulations	9	5	—	—
Absence of or defective and/or insufficient				
—Gutters	121	85	36	19
—Downspouts...	43	28	25	16
Rainwater pipes ventilating drains	90	58	23	11
Defective and/or choked drain vent shafts	9	6	1	1
Defective and/or choked flues	16	6	8	8
Defective firegrates	26	19	18	10
Defective ovens and ranges	34	18	25	15
Defective wash boilers (structures and grates).	35	12	18	11
Dirty walls and ceilings	17	12	—	—
Filthy floors	7	6	—	—
Filthy yard surfaces	3	0	—	—
Dirty rooms and contents	3	—	—	—
Insufficient ventilation to food premises	2	1	—	—
Dirty walls and ceilings of food premises	1	—	—	—
Absence of or defective staircase handrails	45	30	33	14
Defective stair treads, risers, etc.	3	3	8	5
Absence of—Ventilated food store	5	4	49	23
—Washing accommodation	1	1	2	—
Verminous conditions—bugs	8	7	—	—
—cockroaches	7	5	—	—
—fleas	2	2	—	—
Insufficient height—Ceilings	—	—	1	1
—Doorways	3	2	—	—
Defective wash-house structures	3	2	3	—
Limewashing—bakehouses	2	—	2	—
Improper receptacles for meat scraps	1	1	—	—
Pollution of ditches	—	—	—	—
Defective cesspools	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	105	43	91	44
Totals	3671	2661	1312	737

SHOPS ACTS, 1912/36.

- Visits made: (a) Routine observations 103.
(b) Special visits to premises 52.
- Notices served under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Requirement.	Served.		Complied		Certificates of
	Inf.	Stat.	Inf.	Stat.	Exemption.
Sanitary convenience	1	—	1	—	1 withdrawn
Washing facilities	1	—	1	—	1 withdrawn
Heating	1	—	1	—	—
Lighting	—	—	—	—	—
Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	3	—	—

The compliances include notices which were outstanding from 1937.

3. Warnings given.

Reasons.	Warnings.	Complied.
Failure to observe evening closing hour	—	—
Failure to observe early closing hour.....	—	—
Failure to exhibit early closing notice	2	4
Failure to exhibit early closing notice in respect of exempted goods on half day ...	3	2
Failure to exhibit assistants' half holiday notice.	3	2
Failure to exhibit notice re seats for females ...	3	2
Failure to exhibit extract of Shops Act, 1934...	1	2
Failure to keep records of hours worked by young persons ...	2	2
Failure to observe Sunday restrictions	—	—
Failure to exhibit notices in connection with ex- empted goods on Sundays ...	2	1
Failure to exhibit notices in connection with seats for females ...	1	—

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

Two butchers were warned as to name and address on stalls.
HOUSING.

In addition to the action taken and recorded in the statistical summary of notices, the following work has been done:—

(a) Demolition Orders made	10
(b) Houses demolished on Order.....	14
(c) Houses vacated but not demolished ...	7
(d) Houses reconditioned upon undertaking to avoid demolition ...	7
(e) Houses not vacated for demolition	4
(f) Houses demolished under Clearance Order	13
(g) Back-to-back houses—Demolished	4
—Made through ...	6 made 3
(h) Houses rendered as a result of notices to repairs—Housing notices	28*
—Public Health notices. (Housing matters).	98
(i) Closed on undertaking	1

* Including 3 houses by Council in default.

OVERCROWDING.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded	7
(b) Number of families therein	7
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	60
(d) New cases reported during year	9
(e) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	22
(f) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	188

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number on register	94
Bakers and Confectioners	19
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors	13
Joiners and Woodworkers	12
Boot repairers	16
Laundries	2
Motor and Cycle repairs	20
Printers	2
Workplaces	10

Visits made, 36. Factories, 13. Bakehouses, 17. Workshops, 6.

References from H.M. Inspeitor of Factories:—

Notices served: Want of cleanliness ... 2 (Complied 2).

FOOD INSPECTION.

45 pigs and 3 beasts were examined in slaughterhouses, and passed as fit for food. 2 rabbits were surrendered, owing to decomposition, and a box of 135 pears were found to be unsound and were surrendered for destruction.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Tutberculin Tested Milk Retailer—licensed by Cty. Council	1
Accredited Milk Producers—licensed by County Council...	2
(1 of these retails under designation).	
Pasteurised Milk Purveyors—licensed by District Council...	2
Dairy Farmers and Cowkeepers in district	13
Dairymen, Wholesale and Retail Purveyors (excl. Cowkeepers)	81
Registered of Bottled Milk only (included in 81)	45

Samples taken:—

1. From Schools, on behalf of County Council	8
Reported positive T.B.	1
Reported negative T.B.	7

2. From Dealers, for Bacteriological examination 9
(for results see table below).
 3. From Dealers for T.B. examination 9

Reported positive T.B.	0
Reported negative T.B.	9
 4. From Accredited Producers, on behalf of the Cty. C'cl. 4
- Bacteriological results:—

	Present.	Absent.
Bacillus Coli: 1.0 c.c.	5	4
0.1 c.c.—1 test tube	1	
2 test tubes	3	5
3 test tubes	—	
0.01 c.c.—1 test tube	—	
2 test tubes	1	7
3 test tubes	1	

Bacterial count:—

Under 10,000 per c.c.....	2
10,000 to 50,000 per c.c.	1
50,000 to 100,000 per c.c.	3
100,000 to 200,000 per c.c.	2
	—
	9 Satisfactory.
	—
Methylene Blue	1 Satisfactory.
200,000 to 1,000,000 per c.c.....	—
1,000,000 to 2,000,000 per c.c.....	—
Over 2,000,000 per c.c	—
	—
	0 Unsatisfactory.
	—
Methylene Blue test	0 Unsatisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Year.	Pails.	Privies.	House Refuse.	Total.
1934	1611 loads.	200 loads.	5458 loads.	7269 loads.
1935	1392 loads.	224 loads.	4692 loads.	6308 loads.
1936	350 loads.	259 loads.	4884 loads.	5493 loads.
	437.5 tons.	323.75 tons.	8112.3 tons.	8883.55 tons.
1937	—	140 loads.	4300 loads.	4440 loads.
	—	175 tons.	8381 tons.	8556 tons.
1938	—	128 tons.	8525.75 tons.	8653.75 tons.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Primary Visits of enquiry made during the year ... 146.

Disease.	Ward.					
	T. Hall.	V'dct.	Crow L.	W'gve.	Newton.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	6	5	17	11	3	42
Diphtheria	19	18	28	31	—	96
Pneumonia	14	10	12	10	9	55
Erysipelas	2	3	3	6	2	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	4	—	—	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary...	3	4	3	5	2	17
„ —Non-Pulmonary	2	2	2	5	2	13
Totals	46	42	70	70	18	246

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS.

The following work has been done in this connection.

Infectious disease	158 premises.	192 rooms.	3186 articles.
Verminous conditions ...	35 premises.	118 rooms.	—
Miscellaneous	4 premises.	11 rooms.	—

The number of articles includes 651 from Haydock, and 30 from Warrington Rural District. There were also 70 Library books disinfected, including 6 from Haydock.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These have been carried on without need for more than informal advice, and by systematic visiting this should continue.

Fish Fryers	21
Rag and Bone Dealers	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There continues to be just one of these premises in the district, and this has been carried on without complaint during the year.

LETHAL CHAMBER.	Times used	405.
Disposals: Dogs	238	
Cats	188	
Rats	1	
		427

CONVERSIONS.

At the end of the year, all of the pail closets within reach of the sewers had been converted. Two privies had been converted to w.c.'s.

Pail closets within reach of sewers at December 31, 1937...	2
Pail closets converted to water closets in 1938	2
Pail closets demolished or to be demolished	8
Privies converted by Owners during 1938	2
Pail closets remaining out of reach of sewers, 31/12/38.....	25
Ashpits converted to portable bins during year	734
No. of privy middens existing 76, having 54 middens attached.	
No. of ashpits existing ...	85.
No. of waste water closets existing ...	26.

AMBULANCE.

The General Ambulance has been used on 444 occasions, 472 patients having been conveyed to and/or from Hospitals, etc. —the total distance covered being 8,528 miles.

NATIONAL FITNESS CAMPAIGN.

In connection with the National Fitness Campaign of the Ministry of Health, posters, leaflets, etc. have been issued at intervals since October, 1937. These have been distributed through the public offices, clinics, libraries, schools, churches, works, shops and post offices, as well as by public exhibition at the billposting stations in the district. Every opportunity has also been taken to arouse interest and impart information upon health matters through other channels.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. BOOTH,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power.	13	—	—
Factories without mechanical power.	23	2	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			
Total	36	2	—

2 Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of offences in respect of	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	which Prosecutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

No Outwork is done in the District.

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT, 1938.

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

BIRTHS.—The total number of births, including those born out of the district, were 333. Number visited, including all stillbirths, 330.

Regular revisits have been made, premature and delicate children receiving close supervision.

97 expectant mothers have been visited and advised. Home visits 138.

ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.—Sessions 49.

35 Ante-Natal Mothers carried forward from 1937.

143 New Cases — Total attendances 617.

POST-NATAL.—4 Post-Natal Cases carried forward from 1937.

16 New Cases. Total attendances 26.

27 Mothers were X-rayed.

56 Mothers were sent for Dental treatment.

Hemalac, Adexolin, Glucose D. has been granted in necessitous cases by the Medical Officer.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.—The following cases have been sent to Hospital:—

19 Mothers admitted to the Borough General Hospital Warrington.

15 Mothers admitted to the Victoria Park Maternity Home, Warrington.

4 Mothers admitted to the Maternity Hospital, Liverpool

1 Mother admitted to the Aiken Street Fever Hospital, Warrington (for Puerperal Pyrexia).

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.—Monday.

Mothers made a total attendance of 3402

Babies made a total attendance of.. 1720

Children made a total attendance of 1864

Tuesday.

Mothers made a total attendance of 4437

Babies made a total attendance of.. 1952

Children made a total attendance of 2709

During the year the total attendances for Monday and Tuesday were:—

Mothers' total attendances 7833

Babies' total attendances 3672

Children's total attendances 4573

There were 44 Sessions on Monday, and 48 Sessions on Tuesday.

Average attendance:—

Monday.		Tuesday.	
Mothers	77	Mothers	92
Babies	39	Babies	41
Children.....	42	Children.....	57

At the end of the year there were on the register the following numbers:—

Infants under 1 year 216

Children 1—5 years 665

SCHOOL CLINIC.—The following children have been sent to the Clinic under the arrangements with the County Council.

ORTHOPAEDIC.—5 children sent to the Clinic.

1 child sent for X-ray.

OCULIST.— 3 children sent for treatment.

DENTIST.— 29 children sent for treatment.

CHILDREN ACT, PART 1, 1908-1932.

Number of children on Register;—2.

Regular visits are paid to the children.

Home conditions and foster parents are most satisfactory.

VISITS.—

1st Visits	330
2nd Visits	255
3rd Visits	223
Additional Visits	421
Children over 1 year	2624
Expectant mothers	138
Miscellaneous Visits	127
Stillbirths	13
Visits under Children Act	26
Infant deaths	7
Deaths of children, 1—5	3
Infant deaths out of district	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Ophthalmia	6
Total	4183

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—2 cases notified.—Both cured.

INFANT DEATHS.—Enquiries have been made regarding the infant deaths in the district.

Under 1 year: Total 13. 7 occurring in the district; 6 occurring outside the district.

Causes of deaths of infants under 1 year:—

Prematurity and Blue Asphyxia.....	1
Prematurity and Cardiac failure	4
Broncho-Pneumonia and Cardiac failure	1
Convulsions and Cardiac failure and Prematurity...	1
Gastro-Enteritis and Debility	1
Atelectosis	3
Infantilism and congenital heart.....	1
Pinks' disease	1
Total	13

Deaths of children 1-5 years. Total 3. 2 in District and 1 out of District.

1. 4 years 3 months.—Cause T.B. Meningitis; out of District,

2. 1 year 5 months.—Cause Broncho-Pneumonia
3. 1 year 1 month.—Cause Acute Broncho-Pneumonia and Exhaustion.

HOME HELPS.—7 cases have been attended by the Home Helps, and all were very satisfactory.

FREE MILK.—Applications granted during the year:—

1126 Families, including 1337 children.

77 Expectant and 170 nursing mothers.

42	Families received free milk for	1 month.
28	" " "	2 months.
25	" " "	3 "
14	" " "	4 "
18	" " "	5 "
10	" " "	6 "
9	" " "	7 "
7	" " "	8 "
6	" " "	9 "
9	" " "	10 "
12	" " "	11 "
23	" " "	12 "

In cases of under-nourished children the Medical Officer granted the following:—

12 lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt.
 16 bottles Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
 3 bottles Cod Liver Oil.
 2 cartons Virol.
 67 packets Glucose D.
 24 lbs. Hemolac.
 11 cartons Virolax.

1371 lbs. Dried Food have been given free.

The following foods have been sold:—

5535 lbs. Dried Milk.
 88½ lbs. Cod Liver Oil.
 386 lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt.
 208 lbs. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
 346 lbs. Virol.
 43½ lbs. Virolax.
 768 lbs. Ovaltine.
 180 lbs. Lactagol.
 405¼ lbs. Glucose D.
 314½ lbs. Bemax.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

Month.	Doctors' Cases.	Midwives' Cases.	Stillbirths— In District. Out of Dist.		Total Births Incl. Stillbirths
January	9	14	—	—	23
February.....	5	17	—	—	22
March	5	13	1	1	18
April	7	18	—	—	25
May	6	10	2	—	16
June	8	9	—	—	17
July	13	12	1	—	25
August	8	14	2	—	22
September	9	13	1	—	22
October	9	11	—	—	20
November	10	10	1	1	20
December	9	23	3	3	32
Born out of District					71
	98	164	11	5	333
1937	110	211	3	3	326
1936	94	193	7	6	370
1935	89	171	4	7	363
1934	126	160	3	6	334

The Ladies' Voluntary Committee have again had a very busy year, assisting week by week at the Welfare Centre, and organising social functions to raise funds.

A wonderful effort was made by them for the Cancer fund, for which they made £22/11/1d.

This was presented to the Chairman of the Council, Councillor G. Johnson, by the President of the Voluntary Committee, Mrs. Ellison, at the Mothers' Christmas Social.

The Annual Day's Outing for the mothers and children was held at Southport, in June 20th. The party travelled by special train, and was accompanied by Councillor Mrs. Carr, Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, Councillor Mrs. Crouchley, Councillor Miss Sturgess, Mrs. Ellison, President of the Voluntary Committee, Mrs. Fawcett, Vice-President, and Mrs. Noonan, Secretary, with the members of the Voluntary Committee.

A five course dinner was served at Boots' Cafe, under the supervision of the members of this Committee; who work throughout the year to raise money. Both mothers and babies had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

A Christmas Social was given for Mothers on the 15th December, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

Footwear has been provided for necessitous children under 5 years of age. This fund always proves very useful and is much appreciated by poor mothers.

I am very pleased to report that the numbers at the Child Welfare Clinics and Ante-Natal Clinics are still increasing.

Yours faithfully,

P. M. TAYLOR,

Health Visitor.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate.....	300	170	130	
Illegitimate	3	—	3	
<hr/>				
Total	303	170	133	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion..... 14.8
<hr/>				
Stillbirths	16	9	7	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 50
Deaths	225	123	102	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion *10.9

Deaths from puerperal causes—

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

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

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	39
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	40
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	28
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Population—Estimate, mid-1938 20,460.

Per 1,000 of Estimated Population					Mat'nal M'tality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	M'tality Rate Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rate of Deaths under One Year Per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respirat'y system	Death Rate from Cancer			
Mean of 5 years, 1933-37 ...	16.2	12.4	0.59	1.28	7.02	6.75	70
Year—1937 ...	16.6	11.8	0.48	0.92	2.92	2.87	90
1938 ...	14.8	*10.9	0.53	1.36	nil	nil	39
Increase or decrease in 1938 on 5 years' average,							
1933-1937 ...	-1.4	-1.5	-0.06	+ 0.08	-7.02	-6.75	-31
Previous year...	-1.8	-0.9	+0.05	+ 0.44	-2.92	-2.87	-51

* 1938 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.12) equals
12.2 per 1,000.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938. } { England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns & 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rate per 1,000 Population				
Births—				
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	...	0.00	...
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Notifications—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	} Not available		
Others	2.11			
Total	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	} Not available		
Others	2.11			
Total	2.97			
Notifications—				
Puerperal fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	} 3.53
Puerperal Pyrexia				
				15.46

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres : 3103 .

Population—Census, 1931 : 20,150. Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1938 : 20,460.

Number of inhabited houses—(a) Census, 1931 : 4,862 ; (b) End of 1938, according to rate books : 5,725. ...

Rateable value : £92,671. Sum represented by a penny rate : £361.

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area : —Residential, small proportion of total. Engineering, Sugar Refining, Printing and Stationery, Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico Printing. Small number in agriculture.

Extent of Unemployment : End of December, 1937, 10.5% (16—64 insured workers only). End of December, 1938 : 11.9.

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

VITAL STATISTICS.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment : —Cancer, 28 deaths —male 11, female 17. Last year : 19—male 11, female 8.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year : —Epidemic of diphtheria commencing in September and continuing until the end of January, 1939.

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: Harold Ernest Watkins.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as M.O.H. at 31/12/1938:—£165.

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

Any other public appointments held by him?—Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Is he in private practice?—No.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

	Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as S.I. at 31/12/38.	Whole or part time.	Other appointments held (if any).
Leonard Milford Booth	£300 p.a.	Whole time.	Cleansing Superintendents, Shops
Ernest William Bushell	£300	Whole time.	Acts Inspectors. Petroleum Acts, Rats and Mice Destruction.

Any other Specialised Inspectors (e.g. Food Inspectors)?—Both Sanitary Inspectors fully qualified.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) at 31/12/1938: —.

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

Other Public Health Officers:

1 Health Visitor — £225 and £10 uniform.

1 Health Visitor's Clerk — 37s. per week.

1 Sanitary Inspector's Clerk — £65 per annum.

Ambulance facilities for:—

- (a) Infectious cases: Motor (Morris), provided by U.D.C.
- (b) Non-Infectious and accident cases: Daimler (Motor), provided by U.D.C.
- (c) Maternity cases: Non-infectious Ambulance used, provided by U.D.C.

Comment briefly on adequacy of ambulance service or services in the area, and on the arrangements made for their co-ordination:—Service adequate, as we now have an agreement with the Vulcan Foundry Ltd. to make use of their motor ambulance when two are required at the same times.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Nature of arrangements made by the local Authority in the district for:—

- (a) General nursing:—None.
- (b) Nursing of Infectious diseases, e.g. measles, etc.:—Health Visitor calls and advises when necessary.

Total amount of financial assistance given by local authority to voluntary associations:—Newton Nursing Association £7/10/0 per annum; Earlestown Nursing Association £12/10/0 per annum.

Treatment Centres and Clinics (including Clinics solely for diagnosis and consultation):—

Is there in your district:—

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and treatment)?—Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows; Monday, Tuesday, 2—4.30 p.m.

*Ante-Natal Clinic:—Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows; Thursdays, 2—5 p.m.

Day Nursery?—None.

†School Clinic?—The Gables, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows; Wednesdays, Fridays, 9-30 a.m.

†Orthopædic Clinic?—The Gables, Crow Lane West, Newton-le-Willows; By appointment.

Artificial Light Clinic?—No. Agreement with Warrington Infirmary.

* U.D.C. † County Council.

Hospitals IN THE DISTRICT:—

(a) Public:—Isolation Hospital, Bradlegh Road.

(b) Voluntary:—Newton-le-Willows War Memorial Hospital, Bradlegh Road.

Is there any Institutional provision in your area for:—

Unmarried mothers?—No. ...

Illegitimate infants?—No.

Homeless children?—No.

Registration of Nursing Homes. Action taken during the year 1838:— No. of applications for registration:—None.

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 and the importance of early treatment? (e.g. health week, special lectures, etc.):—

Ministry of Health Posters, Leaflets, etc. distributed throughout district. Health Officers give advice generally to public on every opportunity, and from time to time address organisations. Health and Cleanliness Council's literature distributed at M. and C.W. Clinics.

Give a brief description of special efforts made locally in connection with National Health Campaign to secure a wider use of the health services:—Posters, leaflets, etc., distributed through Schools, Clinics, Works, Public Offices, Shops, Clubs and Churches. Film display was arranged, but was cancelled.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY:—

Authority from which supply obtained;— U.D.C.

Source of supply:—Three 200 feet wells with headings, and two deeper boreholes in red sandstone.

Nature of supply (e.g. moorland, deep wells, etc.:—Water-works at Southworth Road, Newton-le-Willows; Certain works have private wells.

Particulars of any NEW sources of public supply:—None.

Is supply of district satisfactory?—(a) in quality: Yes, except for sediment; (b) in quantity: Yes.

Constant or intermittent?—Constant.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses with piped supplies (public and private):—(a) direct from mains, 5592; (b) by standpipe, 1.

Possibilities of contamination:—None known. Septic tanks at new houses in Southworth Road. Plans to convert these with a proposed new sewer, which will have to cross the railway.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination:—Investigation of sediment—action deferred.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action?—No.

If piped supply, has the water been examined during the year?—Bacteriological examinations: 12. Results: Messrs. Melling and Arden, of Manchester, examine monthly specimens for the U.D.C. and reports all say "Water practically free from bacteria." The sediment contains crenothrix. — Chemical analyses: None undertaken in 1938.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.:—One.

Have these waters been examined during the year—Bacteriological examinations?—No. Chemical analyses?—No.

Any insufficiency, and where?—Pressure reduced in parts of the town by sediment in pipes.

Nature of extensions (if any) during the year:—To all new houses and w.c. conversions.

Sewage disposal works, method of treatment:—Separating and sedimentation tanks. Electric sludge pumps. Mud beds, humus tanks, and percolating filters.

Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works or sewerage system:—Extension to new houses and w.c. conversions.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system, and reason therefor:—Vitriol Square, area isolated by railway lines, canal, etc.

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

RIVERS AND STREAMS:—

Action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams:—Observations and appropriate action.

Sources and nature of pollution:—Sewage from Haydock and Ashton. Artificial Silk Works at Golborne and Dye Works at Newton.

Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, cheese manufactories, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution?—No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION at end of 1938 (In this connection note figures at end of 1937):—

Privy middens:—No. of middens, 55 (1937, 43).

No. of closets attached to these middens, 77 (1937, 87).

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

*No. of pail closets:—25 (1937, 31).

†No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens):—85 (1937, 1284).

No. of movable ashbins:—4624 (1937, 4495).

No. of houses on water carriage system:—5706 (1937, 5577).

No. of fresh water closets:—5678 (1937, 5549).

†No. of waste water closets:—26 (1937, 28).

* Beyond reach of sewers. † Previous year's figures were estimated from existing records. (This year's figures are actual).

Conversions :—

	During year 1938.	During 5 years 1933—1937.
No. of privy closets—		
To fresh w.c.'s	2	17
To waste w.c.'s	—	—
To pails, etc.	—	—
No. of pail closets—		
To fresh w.c.'s	2	2145
To waste w.c.'s	—	—
No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s	—	—
No. of houses at which movable ash- bins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	734	965

Is there any definite scheme at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?—All pails within reach of sewers are now converted. Privies are dealt with as occasion demands.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—Yes. If so, how much?—Not more than half, under provisions of Public Health Act, 1936.

PUBLIC CLEANSING :—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse :—Motor transport.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies :—Motor and horse team labour.

(c) The method of disposing of dry refuse :—Controlled tipping.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies :—Controlled tipping.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools :—Not undertaken.

(f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents :—Not undertaken.

If a destructor is provided, state situation :—Not provided.

State whether public cleansing is carried out by sanitary authority, contract, or occupiers of houses?—U.D.C.

Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements:—Controlled tipping rigidly observed. Collection rounds reorganised. New 10 c. yd. vehicle purchased.

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?—House and trade refuse only. Surveyor responsible for streets.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS during 1938:—

No. of premises visited:—4269.

Defects or nuisances: No. discovered: 4865; No. abated: 3377.

No. of notices served:—Informal: 1213; Statutory: 139.

Legal proceedings:—No.: None. Result: —.

SHOPS AND OFFICES:—

Particulars of any action taken under provisions of:—

(a) Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences:—52 special visits have been made in the year. Notices (a) served: San. Conv., 1; washing facilities, 1; heating, 1. (b) Complied with: San. Conv., 1; washing facilities, 1; heating, 1.

(b) Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions in offices, i.e. ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc.:—These places have not been inspected during 1938, as the conditions are known to be sufficient and satisfactory.

CAMPING SITES:—

(a) No. of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938:—None.

(b) No. of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936:—None.

SMOKE ABATEMENT:—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement:—Observations. Factory owners are advised of Technical Courses at nearest centres. As a result of representations by this Council, a special smoke and grit-consuming plant is to be installed at a factory in Haydock U.D.

No. of factory and works chimneys in the district:—13.

No. of observations: —. No. of legal proceedings taken: Nil. One troublesome owner has improved considerably since warning was given.

Particulars of any co-operative action with industry:—See above.

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

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS:—

Brief particulars of any:

- (a) Public swimming baths or pools:—One—open-air, at Waterworks.
- (b) Privately-owned swimming baths or pools open to public:—One—not open to public.
- (c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water:—Frequent changes of water.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:—

Particulars of action taken during 1938:—

No. of houses found to be infested:

- (a) Council houses, 10; (b) Other houses, 5.

No. of houses disinfested:

- (a) Council houses, 10; (b) Other houses, 5.

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs:—Killgercide and Vermicine Spray. Fumoid and Sulphur fumigation. Use of blow lamp.

State name of fumigant and/or insecticide used, and efficiency thereof:—As above. Sulphur ineffective. Insecticides effective in applications repeated according to severity.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to council houses:—Storing and spraying in cases known to be infested.

Is work of disinfection carried out by local authority or by a contractor?—U.D.C.

Measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing:—Circular prepared on life history and habits of bugs and handed to tenants of infested houses.

SCHOOLS :—

- (a) Sanitary condition:—Fairly good.
- (b) Water supply:—Mains supply in all Schools.
Is it satisfactory?—Yes.

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

No. of premises:—22.

Type of offensive trades:—Fish Frying; Rag and Bone dealer, 1.

Action taken:—Observation and occasional inspection.

Action required: —. Date of byelaws:—None.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES :—

No. on register:—96. What is their condition?—Fair.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES :—

No. on register:—1. What is their condition?—Fairly good.

Action taken:—Observation and occasional inspection.

Date of byelaws:—1877. Are they adequate?—Yes.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS:— No. on register:—None.

Action required: —. Date of byelaws: —.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc.:—

Action taken:—None existing; demolished under Housing Act, 1936. Action required: —. Date of byelaws: —.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS:—

Any need for regulations?—None.

CANAL BOATS:—

No. inspected:—None. No. of infringements of Act: —.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928:—

No. of premises in district on which rag flock is manufactured, used, or sold:—1.

No. of inspections:—None. No. of samples taken: —.

Results:—This factory was completely burnt down early in the year.

NOTABLE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS during 1938:—

All pail closets within reach of sewers now converted to w.c.'s.

734 ashpits abolished and portable bins substituted, reducing number in district to 85.

Cubicle Block (8 cubicles with 10 beds) at Isolation Hospital opened.

Certain back streets channelled, paved, and drained.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS of District:—

Water softening and filtration plant at Waterworks.

Public Baths,

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Extension of Sewage Works and new sewer for houses in Southworth Road,

Completion of paving, etc. of back streets.

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 authority	64
(ii) By other local authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	65
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above...)	18
(ii) By other bodies (included under (a) (iii) above)	—

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)	305
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1121
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	83
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	419
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	10
(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	P.H.A. 224, H.A. 50

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	P.H.A. 98, H.A. 23
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS during the year:—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners..	3
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	50
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	47
(b) By local authority in default of owners..	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	16
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—OVERCROWDING:—	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	7
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	7
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	60
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9

- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved
 during the year 22
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases. 188

(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:—

Standard fairly good. Several old houses require attention, and many houses are affected by mining subsidence.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district:—2.

2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES:—

- (a) Extent of shortage (if any):—600 applicants on waiting list. This number is not required, as many tenants in old houses desire to obtain modern houses.
- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated:—Scheme for 98 new houses under construction during year.
- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future:—None noted, or anticipated.
- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses?—Chiefly mining subsidence.

3. OVERCROWDING.

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1938:—6.
- (b) Number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations:—1.
- (c) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding:—None.
- (d) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g. causes—how far it is due to inability to pay the rents of available houses, etc.:—Cases reported during year were due to growth of children, or to member of family being married and unable to find other accommodation.

4. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts:—Damage to property by mining subsidence.
- (b) No. of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply:—1.
- (c) No. of houses which have no separate water closet or adequate sanitary accommodation:—3.

5. Action taken during the year regarding:—

CLEARANCE AREAS—

- No. of areas represented: —; comprising: — houses.
- No. of areas cleared: 1; comprising 13 houses.
- No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants: 13.

IMPROVEMENT AREAS—

- No. of areas represented:—; comprising — houses.
- No. of houses demolished: —. No. of tenants displaced: —
- No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants: —.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(1) 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:—Regular inspection by Sanitary Inspectors of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. Samples taken occasionally for bacteriological examinations in co-operation with County Sanitary Inspector.

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938—

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1938 in respect of—

“Tuberculin Tested” milk: (i) Bottling: —; (ii) Distribution:—1 producer licensed by County Council retails in this area.

“Accredited” milk: (i) Bottling: 2 producers in district licensed by C.C.; 1 does not sell under designation.

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

Method used for the pasteurisation of milk ("flash" or "holding"): —.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation:—None.

Dairies, Cowshed, and Milkshops:—

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

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings, e.g. re-modelling of cowsheds?—Alterations at two farms giving extra accommodation and improved lighting and ventilation.

Any information as to the cost of the work, actual or estimated?—Not known.

Farms:—No. of dairy farms: 13; Approximate number of cows in the district: 150.

Cowkeepers:—No. of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms): 13.
No. of inspections during the year: 28.

No. of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers): 81.

Action taken by local authority as to:—

- (i) Tuberculous milk—No. of samples submitted for biological test: 9. Result: Positive, nil; Negative, 9.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations:— Standard adopted: Not more than 200,000 bact. per cc. No B.Coli in .01 cc, No. of samples: 9; No. satisfactory: 8; No. unsatisfactory: 1 accredited had B.Coli in 2 tubes .01 cc.
- (iii) Sediment tests:—No. of samples: —; No. satisfactory: —; No. unsatisfactory: —.

(2) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:—

- (a) Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared:— Routine observation and occasional visits to butchers' shops, stalls, and other food premises. All carcasses dressed in district are inspected immediately after slaughter. Number of legal proceedings and result: None.

(b) INSPECTION OF MEAT:—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	3	...	...	...	45
Number inspected	3	...	...	...	45
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcasses condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—Yes.

Private slaughterhouses:—No. registered: —; No. licensed: 2.

Are they conducted satisfactorily?—Yes.

(d) If a meat marketing scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force, give particulars with regard to action taken thereunder:—None.

(e) Food poisoning (including suspected cases). Action taken (if any):—None occurred.

(f) Bakehouses.—Number: 19; Condition: Fair.

(3) ADULTERATION, etc.—If the local authority is a Food and Drugs Authority, state action taken in respect of:—

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

(ii) Other Food Acts or Regulations: —.

Name of laboratory at which analyses are carried out: —.

(4) Chemical and bacteriological examination of Food (excluding milk).—No. and nature of analyses during the year:—Administered at present by County Council.

Laboratories to which specimens were sent:— ?

- (5) Nutrition.—Indicate steps taken to increase knowledge of public on the subject and to bring to their minds the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, by means of lectures, films, etc.:—Distribution of leaflets at M. and C. W. Centre.

Give particulars of any special investigation which has been made on the subject of nutrition:—All mothers and children are examined at M. and C.W. Centre, and supplied with extra food (if necessary) at the Centre, or on recommendation by M.O.—to the U.A.B.

- (6) Shell-fish (Molluscan).—Give particulars of any shell-fish beds or layings in the district:—None.

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

Hospital accommodation provided or available:—

For smallpox: Liverpool City Smallpox Hospital. Number of beds: Not fixed.

Where situate: Fazakerley, near Liverpool.

Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"?—Agreements to reserve a number of beds, but prepared to accept all cases from this district.

Are any retaining fees paid?—Yes. If so, what sum or sums?—£40/6/0 per annum.

Or, if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority?—Owned by Liverpool Corporation.

For other Infectious diseases:—Newton-in-Makerfield Isolation Hospital. Number of beds: 36.

Where situate: Bradlegh Road, Newton-le-Willows.

Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"?—Owned by Newton-in-Makerfield U.D.C.

Or, if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority?—Constituent Authority.—Cases admitted from Haydock U.D. and Warrington R.D. by agreements.,

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

Cost of Hospital treatment for Infectious Disease:—

Cost per patient, Year ended 31/3/39: £8/16/0. Gross total:
£3,579; Nett total: £2,329.

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 action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever?—Yes, all cases treated with serum and now also with sulphonamide tablets.

Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home?—Home nursing if isolation and conditions are satisfactory, and when hospital accommodation is limited.

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?—No, but admitted when accommodation is available.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY:—

Review briefly the prevalence of notifiable Infectious diseases during the year 1938, and give any noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection:—Diphtheria epidemic commenced in August, and the number of cases increased up to the end of the year. M.O. visited every house where any case had occurred, and took swabs from all contacts. School M.O. examined all P.E. School children and took swabs from all suspicious cases. Nine carriers were found among school children, but not one case or any carrier was found in the homes.

Give brief particulars of the clinical type and spread of such diseases as diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever:—Cerebro-spinal fever did not occur. Diphtheria, type generally mild, but there was a small number of very severe cases, with five deaths. Almost all cases were throat cases. Every case (but 3) was removed to hospital, from 96 notified.

Notes on the supply and prompt use of:—

(a) Diphtheria anti-toxin:—Supply ample. Given by own Doctor, or removed to hospital and first injection given there.

Are supplies readily available?—Yes. If so, where kept?—Isolation Hospital and Public Health Department.

(b) Anti-meningococcus serum:—Yes.

Are supplies readily available?—Yes. If so, where kept?—Isolation Hospital.

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

Any observed relation between various forms of streptococcal infection (scarlet fever, sore throat occurring without a rash, and puerperal fever)?—No. None found.

Influenza.—Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics:—No epidemics occurred, and I have no records of any cases.

Pneumonia, malaria, and dysentery.—Experience in regard to these diseases?—Malaria and dysentery did not occur. Pneumonia, 55 cases, with 13 deaths—there were two deaths outside the district in hospitals.

Other diseases which have received special attention, e.g. locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis?—None occurred.

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

Measles: No. Whooping cough: No.

Diarrhoea (under 2 years): No. Chicken-pox: No.

Any others: Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Observations: Pemphigus Neonatorum—one case, type mild, recovery rapid.

Any local action taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation?—No, none required. A few cases occurred, but there was no epidemic, and no deaths.

Discovery of and action taken in regard to:—Diphtheria.

- (a) Contacts: Every contact examined and swabs taken.
No cases were found in contacts.
- (b) Return cases: Three cases—see below.
- (c) Carrier cases: Nine found. Three cases in children who had been discharged from hospital after at least three negative swabs.

The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised:—
Schools notified in every case of scarlet fever and diphtheria,
and School M.O. advised of undue incidence.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations.—At which laboratory are specimens examined?—Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

No. of specimens examined in 1938:—

- (a) Diphtheria: 543; (b) Scarlet fever: —; (c) Enteric fever: 6
- (d) Miscellaneous (state nature): Human sputum for T.B., 5;
Bovine milk for T.B., 9; for Bacterial count and B.Coli, 8;
Milk, Methylene Blue Reduction test, 1; Faeces and Urine
for Typhoid, 10; Urine Cultivation, 1; Cerebro-spinal fluid, 1

No. of times School Closure adopted during 1938, for:—

- Scarlet fever: —; Whooping cough: —; Diphtheria: —.
- Chicken-pox: —; Measles: 3; Influenza: —.
- Any other diseases (specify same): —.

Number of reports made during 1938 under Article 17 (7) of
Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:—
Subjects of reports: Three.

IMMUNISATION:—

- (1) Diphtheria.—Specify any action taken to provide artificial immunisation:
 - (a) In hospitals, residential institutions or schools:—None, except in Home Office School, where all new admissions are immunised by order of the Home Office.
 - (b) At special clinics or day schools:—No action.

- (c) Otherwise than (a) or (b):—None—except privately by family medical attendant.

Is immunisation material free to medical practitioners?—No.

No. of children immunised during the year:—

- (i) Pre-school children: Not known. Prophylactics used: —.
(ii) School children: Not known. Prophylactics used: (Home Office) T.A.F.
(iii) Adults: Not known. Prophylactics used: —.

Have any post-Schick tests been undertaken: No record.

If so, Number:—May be done privately, but no information is available.

- (2) Scarlet fever.—Specify any action taken to provide artificial immunisation:—

- (a) In hospitals, residential institutions or schools: No.
(b) At special clinics or day schools: No.
(c) Otherwise than (a) or (b): No.

Is immunisation material supplied free to medical practitioners?
—.

No of children immunised during the year: —.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.														TOTAL DEATHS The figures in this column should agree with those supplied by the Registrar-General	HOSPITAL	
	YEARS.															Total Cases removed to Hos- pital	Deaths in Hos- pital of persons belong- ing to District
	Total Cases at all Ages	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 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	& over				
Smallpox	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	42	...	...	1	5	5	19	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	96	...	...	1	2	3	53	2	10	2	2	..	...	5	94	5	
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia Primary and Influenzal	55	2	1	...	2	2	9	2	3	5	6	13	10	15	?	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	Nil	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Dysentery	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	7	2	...	...	...	...
Malaria—																	
Contracted in this C'try	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other diseases notifi- able in district, e.g.:—																	
Chicken Pox	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, excluding German Measles...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Whooping Cough ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease— Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	216	5	1	2	9	10	81	33	19	13	11	20	12	21	136	12	

Disinfection after infectious disease:—

Number of houses disinfected during 1938?—158.

Method (state disinfectant used): Formalin Spray and Formaldehyde Vapour.

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

† Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (steam or otherwise)?—Steam. No. of articles disinfected: 3176.

Where is apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital.

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

Disinfestation:—

What arrangements exist for the disinfestation of verminous, etc. persons?—None.

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:

—From measures taken by the Sanitary Inspectors during the last few years, a marked decrease is shown in the number of complaints. Leaflets have been distributed on methods of dealing with all these forms of household pests.

Cancer.—Any observations as to the prevalence of cancer?—

Judging by the number of deaths, the prevalence does not appear to have increased very greatly.

Particulars of any action taken to impart to the public information regarding cancer (i.e. facilities available, etc.):—All Medical Practitioners have been informed of facilities for diagnosis and treatment, and the methods to be undertaken to obtain these services. I have given short talks to individuals and sections of the public on this subject.

Particulars of any alteration, improvements or other developments in the availability of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in the area which have been effected during the year (whether by the local authority or voluntary hospitals):—Medical men now give short history of any case (or suspected case) to me, as M.O.H. Being in the Warrington area, I inform the M.O.H. for Warrington for the necessary order for diagnosis and/or treatment at the Manchester and Liverpool Cancer Hospitals or Radium Centres.

Are the present facilities adequate?—Yes.

Is any use made of facilities provided by National Radium Centres?—Yes. See above.

Any local investigation or action undertaken on the lines suggested in the series of Ministry's circulars on cancer?—None specially required, as Medical Men have the necessary information.

Prevention of Blindness.—Action taken (if any) under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes:—We have a Voluntary Committee, which works in conjunction with the Warrington, Widnes, and District Society for the Blind, to which information is supplied of all cases of blindness, or threatened blindness. All cases are referred to an Oculist, who issues instructions for treatment. If blindness has already occurred or cannot be prevented, arrangements for training in some useful occupation are made.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938. †

Age Periods	New Cases.				DEATHS <small>(The number of deaths classified should agree with the total supplied by the Registrar-General)</small>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
5...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
20...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1
25...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
35...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
45...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
55...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
65 & upwards	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	13	4	10	3	9	2	2	1
Totals ...	17		13		11		3	

† What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths?—0—14.

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.

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 tuberculosis employees in the milk trade:—

Under Articles 3, 5, 6, or 7:—None required.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Any action taken under Section 172, Public Health Act, 1936:—
No. None necessary.

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.

(2) 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.:—Health Visitor attends all Child Welfare Clinics and Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics, visits all children under five, and all mothers who cannot attend the Clinics. She is also appointed under the Child Life Protection Acts.

(3) Name of consultant to whom midwifery cases are referred:—
Dr. Gemmell, of Liverpool, and Dr. Gerrard, of Manchester.

Ante-natal work—

No. of women who attended ante-natal clinics during the year: 178.

Total number of attendances: 617.

Has a specialist ante-natal clinic been established? No.

Post-natal work:—

No. of women who attended during the year: 20.

Total number of attendances: 26.

Has an ad hoc. post-natal clinic been established? No.

- (4) Give the names of maternity homes, hospitals, and other institutions available for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—

(a) Maternity: Borough General Hospital and Victoria Maternity Home, Warrington. No. of beds: Not fixed; Liverpool Maternity Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. No. of beds: Not fixed.

(b) Children: Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. No. of beds: Not fixed.

Country Hospital, Heswall (for Orthopaedic cases). No. of beds: Not fixed.

- (5) Are the hospital arrangements for ante-natal, natal, and post-natal conditions (excluding puerperal pyrexia) adequate? Yes.

- (6) Arrangements for emergency maternity units (i.e. "flying squads"): Arrangements adopted since the end of 1938 for the Obstetricians of the Liverpool and Manchester Maternity Hospitals to act; also for Nurse, from either of the Hospitals to attend with full equipment.

- (7) Arrangements for—

(a) Home Helps: Several on register. 7 cases attended in in the year.

(b) The supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants: All mothers and children are examined by the M.O. at the M. and C.W. Centre and free milk ordered (as much as necessary).

- (8) Arrangements for dental treatment: Agreement with County Council for treatment by its Dental Surgeon at the School Clinic in Crow Lane West.

- (9) Arrangements for orthopaedic treatment for children under 5 years of age: All children referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the School Clinic, and sent to the Children's Hospital, Liverpool, and/or Heswall, on his advice.

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

Consultants: Dr. Gemmell, of Liverpool, and Dr. Gerrard, of Manchester.

Bacteriological examinations: Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Hospital treatment: Isolation Hospital, Warrington, and Newton-in-Makerfield Isolation Hospital since the new Cubicle Block was opened.

Provision of Nurses: If nursed at home; but all cases were sent to hospital.

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

Hospital treatment: Liverpool Children's Hospital, if at all severe.

Provision of Nurses: If necessary—but Health Visitor attends regularly also.

- (12) Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—Details should be given in the following table of EACH case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in your district during 1938:—

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
2	2	—	2	—	—	—

- (13) Child Life Protection (under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932). Action taken:—Two children on register: visited regularly. Health Visitor reports:—Home conditions of foster parents most satisfactory.

(Signed) HAROLD E. WATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1939.

