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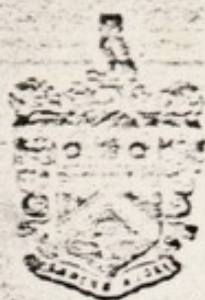
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH


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1939

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# **The Municipal Hospital:**

*Medical Superintendent:* R. M. Maher, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.

## *Visiting Staff:*

R. A. Jackson, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Surgeon.  
W. R. Cammock, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.(ED.), Aural Surgeon.  
Neil MacInnes, M.A., M.B., CH.B., Ophthalmic Surgeon.  
H. Poston, M.B., M.CH., B.A.O., Orthopædic Surgeon.  
E. A. Gerrard, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G., Obstetrician.  
A. H. Richardson, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R., Radiologist.

## *Resident Surgical Officer:*

A. Barber, M.A., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.P.

## *Resident Medical Officers:*

M. J. Brayshay, M.B., CH.B. (To 3/1/39).  
T. A. Tierney, L.R.C.P., & R.S.I. (To 2/1/39).  
E. Circuit, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (From 26/10/38).  
I. Libman, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P. (From 16/1/39).  
C. C. Mitchell, M.B., CH.B. (16/1/39 to 23/7/39).  
C. Shapiro, L.R.C.P. (13/4/39 to 31/7/39).  
A. Dunkerley, L.M.S.S.A.(LOND.), (From 4/8/39).  
L. M. McGrath, M.B., CH.B.(BELF.) (From 11/8/39).

## *Matron:*

Miss E. Lewis.

# **Westhulme Hospital:**

## *Resident Medical Officer:*

Margaret J. T. Leitch, M.B., CH.B., M.M.S.A., D.C.H. (To 30/4/39).  
H. S. Bagshaw, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (From 1/5/39).

## *Matron:*

Miss E. M. Blenkarn (To 24/5/39).  
Miss A. M. Busley (From 25/5/39).

# **Strinesdale Sanatorium:**

## *Matron:*

Miss I. C. Ball.

# **Greenacres Maternity Home:**

## *Matron:*

Miss J. H. Birtwell.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

## 1. General Statistics.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 census figure) ... ..	4,735 acres
Area fully developed or in course of development ... ..	3,639 acres
Enumerated Population (census 1931) ... ..	140,314
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1939 :	
(a) for the compilation of Birth Rates ... ..	124,400
(b) for the compilation of Death Rates ... ..	123,400
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre (whole Borough) ... ..	26
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1939 ... ..	40,764
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1939) ... ..	36,453
Number of New Houses erected in 1939 ... ..	158
Rateable Value (April, 1939) ... ..	£690,797
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1939) ... ..	£2,626
Amount of Poor Law (Outdoor) Relief paid in 1939 ... ..	£63,694

## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births : Legitimate ... ..	764	713	1,477
Illegitimate ... ..	38	46	84
	<hr/> 802	<hr/> 759	<hr/> 1,561
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... ..			12.55
Still Births : Legitimate ... ..	51	34	85
Illegitimate ... ..	2	3	5
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 90
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..			54.51
Deaths (Males 1,009, Females 929) ... ..			1,938
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			15.70
Death Rate (adjusted by R.G.'s A.C.F. figure, 1.12) ... ..			17.59



## Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List)—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths
Puerperal Sepsis... ..	2	1.21
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	11	6.66
Total ...	13	7.87

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ... .. 95

## Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	60.86
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	60.26
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	71.43

## Death Rates per 1,000 population from—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	0.57
All Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	0.71
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	1.62
Cancer ... ..	1.93
Principal Zymotic Diseases : Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Membranous Croup ... ..	0.09

Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births ... ..	1.92
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	2
Deaths from Diarrhœa (children under 2 years of age) ... ..	3

1561  
90  
1651



## Section I.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Oldham is situated in the County of Lancashire, on the south-western slopes of the Penines. Its highest point is 1,225 feet and its lowest 350 feet above sea-level.

The population is largely industrial, and the chief industries are cotton spinning and the manufacture of cotton machinery. During the last few years a few new industries have come into the town, the chief of which are hand-bag manufacturing, bedding, clothing and underclothing manufacturing. There is a large electrical engineering works, which employs a number of Oldham residents, situated just outside the boundary.

#### Area and Population

The area of the Borough is 4,735 acres.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1939 is 124,400. This is 1,700 less than that for 1938, and shows that the population continues to diminish. At the 1931 census the population was 140,314.

#### Rateable Value.

The rateable value on the 1st April, 1939, was £690,797, and the sum represented by a 1d. rate £2,626.

#### Unemployment

The following figures have been supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange and the Juvenile Employment Officer, and show the number of persons unemployed and registered at the Oldham Exchange and Oldham Juvenile Employment Bureau during each month of the year 1939.

Month	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
January	6,405	164	2,331	75	8,975
February	5,771	105	2,240	64	8,180
March	5,772	93	2,120	21	8,006
April	5,395	99	1,932	29	7,455
May	5,146	78	2,080	44	7,348
June	5,056	64	1,874	30	7,024
July	4,662	86	1,566	38	6,352
August	4,412	85	1,404	26	5,927
September	—	59	—	39	—
October	—	54	—	32	—
November	2,918	33	1,133	33	4,117
December	2,821	71	921	83	3,896
Monthly Average, 1939	4,836	83	1,760	43	6,722
Monthly Average, 1938	6,435	184	3,119	130	9,868

### **Poor Law Relief.**

The total amount of outdoor relief expended in Oldham during the year was £63,694, as compared with £63,611 in 1938. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of out-relief was 2,987, comprising 2,073 cases. There were 510 admissions of Oldham persons to the Westwood Park Institution.

### **Health Insurance.**

The total number of insured persons in Oldham on the 31st December, 1939, was approximately 70,526, or 56 per cent. of the total population. The number of insured persons is 1,130 less than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

### **Meteorology**

The system of daily observation at Alexandra Park and Strinesdale Sanatorium continued as usual during 1939. A summary of the findings is given in the following table.



## Weekly Means of Meteorological Observations for the Year 1939.

Date	Barometer reduced to Sea Level at 32°	HYGROMETER		Thermometer	% of Saturation	TEMPERATURES								Rainfall 12 in. above ground	Number of Days on which rain fell	Clouds Covered—10 Clear—0	Sunshine recorded at Strinesdale
		Dry	Wet			Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade	Maximum in Sun	Black Bulb	Maximum in Sun Black Bulb in Vacuo	Minimum on Grass	Temperature 12 in. below surface	Temperature 4 ft. below surface				
1939																	
Jan. 7	29.54	34	33	89	38	29	37	43	27	36	41	2.21	4	8	2.50		
14	29.45	39	38	92	43	34	44	44	30	38	40	1.38	7	9	—		
21	29.15	46	45	93	49	41	50	54	38	40	40	1.61	7	8	1.75		
28	29.60	38	37	91	41	34	42	47	31	38	41	.63	6	7	7.80		
Feb. 4	30.05	33	31	78	36	28	38	46	24	35	40	—	0	6	19.48		
11	30.09	46	45	93	50	41	51	56	37	38	40	1.21	4	10	7.54		
18	30.03	41	40	92	48	36	49	55	33	40	41	.54	4	8	8.36		
25	29.61	41	40	92	43	36	48	54	33	39	41	1.03	5	10	7.60		
March 4	29.54	45	45	100	47	39	49	59	34	39	41	1.75	5	8	11.58		
11	29.93	44	43	92	48	38	49	59	34	41	41	.59	5	9	12.63		
18	30.30	42	41	92	46	36	49	63	31	40	41	.32	5	8	14.01		
25	29.64	40	39	92	43	35	45	58	31	39	41	.79	5	8	20.71		
April 1	29.85	40	39	92	42	35	45	60	31	39	41	.42	3	7	9.50		
8	29.54	44	43	92	48	35	55	70	33	41	42	.36	4	7	14.85		
15	29.82	56	55	93	60	46	69	84	40	46	44	.53	3	6	39.05		
22	30.17	48	46	86	55	39	58	82	35	46	45	.86	3	6	46.00		
29	29.85	43	42	92	48	37	55	79	33	45	46	.47	3	7	34.45		
May 6	29.82	48	47	93	50	40	52	*	34	45	46	.38	3	10	24.30		
13	30.12	53	52	93	60	46	60	89	40	50	48	.01	1	5	44.60		
20	29.78	48	46	86	52	42	54	74	38	48	49	1.27	4	9	7.85		
27	30.23	57	54	81	62	47	68	91	40	52	49	.17	2	6	52.55		
June 3	30.37	59	57	88	67	47	78	101	40	56	51	—	0	1	85.80		



10	30-24	67	67	72	75	51	*	110	39	59	53	—	0	3	70-60
17	29-81	53	53	86	58	45	*	87	39	55	53	1-73	6	9	22-60
24	29-96	54	54	93	62	49	72	95	51	56	53	.65	6	8	27-50
1	29-83	57	57	87	61	47	68	92	44	55	54	.72	5	7	38-00
8	29-83	59	59	88	63	53	70	92	49	57	54	1-72	6	8	17-80
15	29-86	58	58	87	62	52	68	92	48	56	54	.98	4	9	14-90
22	29-69	61	61	94	66	55	72	99	51	59	55	1-07	5	9	14-25
29	29-84	59	59	94	64	51	68	91	47	58	55	.97	5	8	30-45
5	29-86	57	57	93	63	53	68	89	51	58	56	2-09	6	10	12-60
12	29-83	59	59	88	63	51	70	94	46	58	56	.99	4	8	27-10
19	30-23	64	64	89	69	52	77	97	47	59	56	—	0	7	56-70
26	29-96	63	63	100	69	57	74	82	52	61	57	.21	2	8	20-80
2	29-96	64	64	84	69	56	78	99	51	61	57	.62	4	7	18-70
9	30-15	64	64	95	70	52	75	98	48	61	58	.46	1	6	28-60
16	30-02	57	57	87	61	50	*	84	47	57	58	.47	4	9	9-60
23	30-20	56	56	93	59	52	*	77	49	56	57	.05	2	7	12-40
30	30-14	52	52	86	58	43	62	80	39	52	55	.20	0	8	17-90
7	29-58	51	51	93	56	43	54	77	39	50	53	.51	2	6	29-60
14	29-95	51	51	93	53	43	50	73	37	50	51	.25	5	8	15-35
21	30-06	46	46	93	51	38	45	66	34	48	*	.72	4	8	24-40
28	29-95	43	43	92	48	38	43	62	33	45	*	.28	5	8	18-35
4	29-64	46	46	93	46	38	45	63	34	43	*	.75	3	8	5-20
11	29-49	50	50	93	54	43	51	63	42	46	*	.11	6	7	11-90
18	29-85	49	49	86	56	44	46	62	35	46	*	.96	3	9	2-20
25	30-03	47	47	93	53	38	46	58	34	45	47	2-45	4	8	7-20
2	29-73	48	48	100	53	44	47	56	37	44	45	1-14	7	9	3-20
9	29-56	40	40	92	45	35	39	49	31	41	43	.48	5	8	6-30
16	29-94	40	40	100	46	36	38	44	32	41	43	.01	2	9	0-20
23	30-17	37	37	100	40	33	37	43	29	38	38	.02	1	8	8-80
30	29-97	36	36	100	41	29	33	43	26	37	40	.02	1	9	4-70
Means	29-88	50	50	91	54	43	55	72	38	48	48	37-14	191	8	
Totals															1050-81

\* Instrument out of Order.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

There were 2,125 live births (1,094 males and 1,031 females) registered in the Borough during the year. After correction for inward (30) and outward (594) transferable births, the net total of births is 1,561 (802 males and 759 females).

The BIRTH RATE is 12.5 per thousand of the population, as compared with 13.3 for the previous year and 15.0 for England and Wales. The illegitimate live births numbered 84, or 5.38 per cent. of the total live births.

### Stillbirths.

During the year 104 stillbirths were registered. After being adjusted by inward and outward transfers, the number is 90, giving a rate of 54.51 per thousand total live and stillbirths and .72 per thousand of the population, as compared with 43.25 and .60 respectively in 1938.

### Marriages.

There were 1,173 marriages during the year, the rate per thousand of the population being 9.43. In 1938, the number was 1,071, the rate being 8.49.

### Deaths.

During the year 2,300 deaths (1,207 male, 1,093 female) were registered in the Borough. After correction for inward (80) and outward (442) transferable deaths, the net total deaths is 1,938 (1,009 males and 929 females), an increase of 122 on the total for 1938.

The DEATH RATE is 15.70 per thousand of the population, as compared with 14.40 for the previous year and 12.1 for England and Wales.

Of the 1,938 deaths registered, 978 or 50.43 per cent. occurred in one or other of the following institutions:—

The Municipal Hospital	...	...	...	...	619
Westwood Park Institution	...	...	...	...	191
Oldham Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	120
Westhulme Hospital	...	...	...	...	31
Strinesdale Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	17

The table on page 21 shews the age sex, distribution and causes of death in 1939. Of the total deaths, 994 or 51.29 per cent. occurred in persons aged 65 years or over.

The following are the chief causes of death in order of frequency:—

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	635
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	239
Arterial Disease	...	...	...	...	...	140
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	99
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	91
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	88
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	85
Suicide and other violence	...	...	...	...	...	78
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	33

These groups of diseases represent 1,488 deaths occurring during the year, or 76.8 per cent. of the total deaths registered.



### Maternal Deaths.

There were 13 deaths directly due to pregnancy or child-bearing, compared with 4 for the previous year. The maternal mortality rate is 7.87 per thousand live and stillbirths, as compared with 2.28 for the previous year and 2.93 for England and Wales.

### Infantile Mortality.

There were 130 deaths (77 males and 53 females) of infants under one year of age registered in the Borough. After correction for inward (4) and outward (39) transferable deaths, the net total of infant deaths is 95 (56 males and 39 females), a decrease of 8 on the total for 1938.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 60 per thousand births as compared with 61 for the previous year and 50 for England and Wales

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per thousand legitimate live births is 60.26, as compared with 60.08 in 1938.

Of the 95 infant deaths, 6 were those of illegitimate children. The death rate of illegitimate infants per thousand illegitimate births is 71.4, as against 84.3 for the previous year.

The table on page 23 gives the causes of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 95 deaths, 47 occurred in infants under four weeks old, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality of 30.08 per thousand births.

The following table shows the neo-natal mortality, compared with the infantile mortality, during the last nine years:—

Year	Infant Deaths under one month	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	Total Infant Deaths under one year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1931	109	56.53	203	105.29
1932	69	38.52	149	83.19
1933	65	38.32	120	70.75
1934	66	38.59	121	70.76
1935	58	34.05	106	62.24
1936	67	39.76	118	70.03
1937	60	35.61	115	69.00
1938	66	39.26	103	61.27
1939	47	30.08	95	60.86



# Vital Statistics of the Borough for the Year, and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH			
		Uncor-rected Number	Nett		Number	Rate.	of Non-residents not register'd in the Borough	in the Borough	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Births		
1919	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1920	...	2294	2246	15.7	2390	17.2	225	56	213	95	2221	16.0
1921	143,154	3336	3312	23.6	2285	16.0	205	60	355	105	2140	15.0
1922	148,300	3149	3136	21.3	2333	15.9	207	52	341	109	2178	14.8
1923	148,300	2828	2835	19.3	2531	17.2	256	57	301	106	2332	15.8
1924	147,500	2633	2617	17.8	2560	17.4	264	56	289	110	2352	16.0
1925	147,300	2397	2433	16.3	2226	14.9	237	56	260	107	2045	13.7
1926	146,200	2279	2279	15.5	2376	16.1	255	65	236	103	2186	14.8
1927	143,000	2316	2338	16.1	2565	17.7	805	68	241	103	2328	16.0
1928	141,400	2104	2095	14.6	2249	15.7	281	86	181	86	2054	14.4
1928	143,200	2059	2044	14.1	2289	15.9	300	88	181	88	2064	14.4
Averages for years 1919-1928	.....	2539	2533	17.4	2380	16.4	303	64	259	101	2190	15.0
1929	142,500	1946	1887	13.2	2913	20.3	330	73	221	117	2646	18.5
1930	142,500	1956	1902	13.3	2277	15.9	309	88	134	70	1950	13.7
1931	141,900	2035	1928	13.5	2370	16.7	333	70	204	105	2035	14.3
1932	138,900	1992	1791	12.8	2305	16.5	347	60	149	83	1942	13.9
1933	136,700	1912	1696	12.4	2387	17.4	390	65	120	70	2049	14.9
1934	135,200	2007	1710	12.6	2317	17.1	331	64	121	70	1962	14.5
1935	133,300	1975	1703	12.7	2334	17.5	379	72	106	62	1947	14.6
1936	131,000	1991	1685	12.8	2295	17.5	419	78	118	70	1954	14.9
1937	127,800	2084	1685	13.1	2397	18.7	442	73	115	69	2028	15.8
1938	126,100	2088	1681	13.3	2157	17.1	410	69	103	61	1816	14.4
Averages for years 1929-1938	.....	1998	1767	12.9	2375	17.4	369	71	139	77	2 33	14.9
1939	124,400 *123,400	2125	1561	12.5	2300	18.6	442	80	95	60	1938	15.7

Area of the Borough in Acres, 4,735.

At Census of 1931.—Total population at all ages, 140,314. Number of inhabited houses, 36,071.

\* Estimated for Deaths.

\* Estimated for Births.

### Comparative Statistics of the Wards.

The table below sets out the principal vital statistics for the year in respect of the twelve wards in the Borough.

WARD	Census Population 1931	Area in Acres.	Density (Persons to an Acre).	No. of Nett Births Registered	Birth Rate per 1,000 Populat'n	No. of Deaths under 1 yr. of age	Infantile Death Rate	No. of Nett Deaths Registered	Death Rate per 1,000 Populat'n
St. Mary's.....	9,870	124	79.6	131	13.3	10	1.0	99	10.0
St. Peter's .....	9,934	284	31.4	75	7.5	5	.5	152	15.3
Werneth .....	10,922	264	41.4	107	9.8	3	.3	136	12.4
Westwood.....	13,672	281	48.6	124	9.1	4	.3	174	12.7
St. Paul's .....	16,279	485	33.5	194	11.9	10	.6	228	14.0
Coldhurst .....	7,592	143	53.1	72	9.4	7	.9	97	12.8
Hartford .....	11,662	202	57.7	121	10.4	11	.9	176	15.1
Hollinwood .....	12,126	417	29.0	156	12.8	8	.6	165	13.6
Clarksfield .....	16,015	652	24.5	216	13.4	15	.9	245	15.3
Mumps .....	7,810	135	57.8	74	9.4	4	.5	99	12.7
St. James' .....	10,218	967	10.5	134	13.1	8	.7	170	16.6
Waterhead .....	14,214	781	18.1	157	11.0	10	.7	197	13.8



## Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics for the Year 1939.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Local Adjusted Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births)		
				Year 1939	Average, Five Years 1934-1938			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
England & Wales ...	15.0	12.1	...	50	57	*	*	0.74	2.08	2.82
126 Great Towns ...	14.8	12.0	...	53	61	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead ...	16.8	12.58	13.71	57.8	68.4	0.9	0.1	0.79	1.58	2.37
Blackburn ...	12.2	15.5	15.9	57	64	0.43	0.07	0.00	4.18	4.18
Bolton ...	13.9	14.9	16.2	72	56	0.50	0.10	1.22	4.50	5.72
Burnley ...	15.53	15.73	16.71	61.1	69.7	0.59	0.20	0.88	1.76	2.63
Bury ...	12.21	15.39	15.54	50	59	0.36	0.08	...	1.39	1.39
Halifax ...	13.8	15.3	14.99	60	67	0.58	0.12	2.22	2.22	4.44
Huddersfield ...	12.75	13.98	14.40	71	59	0.44	0.15	1.18	4.72	5.90
Manchester ...	14.09	12.76	14.55	60.99	72.52	0.81	0.14	0.83	2.48	3.31
Oldham ...	12.55	15.70	17.59	60.82	66.66	0.57	0.14	1.21	6.66	7.87
Preston ...	15.19	13.66	15.16	58	76	0.65	0.13	1.11	2.23	3.34
Rochdale ...	11.04	14.72	15.46	55	69	0.46	0.07	0.95	...	0.95
Salford ...	14.9	14.3	16.9	69	84	1.0	0.13	0.3	2.3	2.6
St. Helens ...	17.3	11.6	14.3	79.5	74.6	0.46	0.197	0.51	2.05	2.56
Stockport ...	14.12	13.56	14.23	69.97	60.13	0.49	0.10	0.50	0.99	1.49
Warrington ...	15.6	11.5	...	56	76	0.71	0.07	...	3.27	3.27
Wigan ...	16.41	12.97	15.56	72	87	0.75	0.10	1.74	5.89	6.33

\* Not available



Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1939.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES...	M	1009	56	3	10	13	26	34	59	85	229	301	193
	F	929	39	11	6	9	32	27	44	79	182	285	215
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	M	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	M	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza	M	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	1
	F	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	2	3
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	49	...	...	...	1	6	4	11	10	13	4	...
	F	22	...	...	...	1	10	3	2	3	3	...	...
10 Other tuberculous diseases	M	10	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
	F	7	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
11 Syphilis	M	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease	M	116	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	10	41	40	16
	F	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	29	40	30
14 Diabetes	M	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	1
	F	19	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	6	5	3
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	20	7
	F	44	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	12	21	6
16 Heart disease	M	322	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	27	70	125	89
	F	313	...	...	...	1	2	3	11	14	63	120	99
17 Aneurysm	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	32	26
	F	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	23	21
19 Bronchitis	M	54	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	17	18	8
	F	45	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	7	16	11
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	47	7	2	...	1	2	1	5	5	12	6	6
	F	44	9	3	1	2	1	5	2	3	2	10	6
21 Other respiratory diseases	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...
22 Peptic ulcer	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	8	1	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	M	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
24 Appendicitis	M	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
25 Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2
27 Other digestive diseases	M	13	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	2	2
	F	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	8	3
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	6	2
	F	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	3	3
29 Puerperal sepsis	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other puerperal causes	F	11	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.	M	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	24	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Senility	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
	F	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
33 Suicide	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	...	...
34 Other violence	M	33	...	...	...	1	5	4	1	7	4	6	5
	F	29	2	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	8	6	7
35 Other defined diseases	M	75	7	1	1	3	9	7	6	1	10	17	13
	F	57	...	1	2	...	7	2	7	7	11	15	5
36 Causes ill-defined, or unknown	M	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	4
	F	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	3



Table showing the Birth-rates, also Rates of Mortality from all causes, from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia, during the years 1903-1939.

Year	Population	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM						Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
		Births	Deaths all causes	7 principal Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	
1903	138,786	25.6	18.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.6	160
1904	139,497	24.9	18.3	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.5	155
1905	140,225	24.3	18.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	150
1906	140,969	26.9	18.8	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	146
Average 5 years		25.5	18.6	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	152
1907	141,730	26.5	19.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.9	144
1908	142,507	28.4	20.1	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	159
1909	143,301	27.4	19.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.8	119
1910	146,700	25.2	16.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	127
1911	147,751	24.4	18.2	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	159
Average 5 years		26.4	18.6	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.6	141
1912	148,840	22.9	16.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	117
1913	149,936	23.2	17.1	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.3	139
1914	151,044	23.0	17.8	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.4	136
1915	141,781	20.8	18.0	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	126
1916	*136,126	17.8	16.7	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	122
Average 5 years		21.5	17.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	128
1917	*133,721	14.4	16.0	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.3	110
1918	149,285	13.8	21.1	1.0	1.2	2.7	2.3	118
1919	—	15.7	16.0	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	95
1920	143,154	23.6	15.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	105
1921	148,300	21.3	14.8	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.2	109
Average 5 years		17.7	16.6	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.4	107
1922	148,300	19.3	15.8	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.2	106
1923	148,300	17.8	16.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.5	110
1924	147,300	16.3	13.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.2	111
1925	146,200	15.5	14.8	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	103
1926	143,000	16.1	16.0	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.4	106
Average 5 years		17.0	15.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.3	107
1927	141,400	14.6	14.4	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.2	86
1928	143,200	14.1	14.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.9	88
1929	142,500	13.2	18.5	0.86	1.0	2.5	1.7	117
1930	142,500	13.3	13.7	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.0	70
1931	141,900	13.5	14.3	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.4	105
Average 5 years		13.7	15.0	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.2	93
1932	138,900	12.8	13.9	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	83
1933	136,700	12.4	14.9	0.14	0.6	1.6	1.5	70
1934	135,200	12.6	14.5	0.48	0.7	1.3	1.1	70
1935	133,300	12.7	14.6	0.24	0.6	1.7	1.0	62
1936	131,000	12.8	14.9	0.41	0.4	0.8	0.8	70
Average 5 years		12.6	14.5	0.28	0.6	1.3	1.1	71
1937	127,800	13.1	15.8	0.17	0.6	0.9	0.9	69
1938	126,100	13.3	14.4	0.18	0.6	0.5	0.7	61
1939	x124,400 *123,400	12.5	15.7	0.09	0.7	0.8	0.7	60

xEstimated for Births.

\*Estimated for Deaths.



**Infant Mortality during 1939.**  
**Deaths from stated causes and various ages under one year.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-10 days	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	5-12 weeks	13-24 weeks	25-52 weeks	Total under 1 year	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
ALL CAUSES { Certified Uncertified	22	10	6	3	2	2	2	4	7	60	17	10	5	3	95
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T.B. of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T.B. of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other T.B. Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia—Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	17	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Umbilicus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation in Bed and not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Heart Disease	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	22	10	6	3	2	2	2	4	7	60	17	10	5	3	95



## Section II.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Staff.

Full particulars of the staff of the various departments are given at the beginning of the report.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no alteration in the arrangements for this work, which is undertaken at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Details of the examinations made during the year are given below :—

	Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.		Oldham Royal Infirmary.	
	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive
Swabs (for Diphtheria) ..	167	46	2,226	159
Virulence Tests (for Diphtheria) ...	36	28	—	—
Widal Tests ...	—	—	1	—
Fæces and Urine ...	19	—	20	—
Cerebro Spinal Fluid ...	3	—	1	—
Other Examinations ...	—	—	22	4

#### Ambulance Facilities.

Two motor ambulances are kept at Westhulme Hospital and are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis.

One ambulance is maintained by the Public Assistance Committee and is used for the removal of patients to Westwood Park Institution and for the transfer of patients to and from the Institution to The Municipal Hospital.

The Police Department possess six ambulances, and provide a very efficient service for the Borough and the adjacent areas of Chadderton, Royton, Springhead, Shaw, Lees and Failsworth.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

**General.** A voluntary body, the Oldham and District Nursing Association whose home is situated in Union Street West, undertakes the professional nursing of cases of general sickness in the home. The staff consists of 14 nurses.

**Infectious Diseases.** No provision is made for the nursing of cases of infectious disease in the home.

**Midwives.** In addition to the Midwives employed at The Municipal Hospital and the Maternity Home, at the end of the year there were ten Midwives employed by the Council.

#### Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The treatment centres and clinics provided by the local authority remain as in last year's report.

## HOSPITALS—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

### The Municipal Hospital.

This is a General Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts and the Public Health Acts. It serves the County Borough of Oldham and the adjacent areas of Middleton, Royton, Crompton, Lees and Chadderton.

The following statistical returns are extracted from Form Hosp. 6 and Form Hosp. 7, which are completed for the Ministry of Health:—

Total number of Beds provided in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental cases at 31st December, 1939:—

(a) For men .....	122
(b) For women.....	167
(c) For children (under 16 years of age).....	61
Total .....	<u>350</u>

### Statement of Cancer Patients for the Year.

I. Total number of patients who were admitted to the Council's Hospitals, 102. Of these:—

(i) Number of patients who were admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital—

(a) organs readily amenable to treatment, 1 Breast.

(b) remainder, 3.

(ii) Number of patients who were admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital—

(a) organs readily amenable to treatment, 4 Breast, 3 Uterus, 2 Rectum, 1 Stomach.

(b) remainder 64.

II. Total number of patients provided with advice or treatment at another hospital under arrangements made by the Council—

(a) organs readily amenable to treatment, 1 Breast, 1 Cervix, 2 Uterus.

(b) remainder 20.

III. Total deaths certified in area, 286.



I.—Table showing the Classification of the Accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases, and the Number of Beds occupied on the 31st December, 1939.

Classification of Wards (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS									
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		TOTAL			
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)		
1. Medical	14	90	45	84	44	8	6	182	95		
2. Surgical	5	30	35	29	30	—	—	59	65		
3. Children	3	—	—	—	—	53	18	53	18		
4. Maternity	4	—	—	44	31	—	—	44	31		
5. Other	2	2	—	10	—	—	—	12	—		
TOTALS	28	122	80	167	105	61	24	350	209		

## II.—Statistics relating to the Year ended 31st December, 1939.

### (a) In-Patients.

1.	Total Number of Admissions (including infants born in hospital) ... ..	5,138
2.	Number of Women confined in hospital ... ..	992
3.	Number of Live Births ... ..	950
4.	Number of Still Births ... ..	74
5.	Number of Deaths among the Newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)* ... ..	40
6.	Total Number of Deaths among Children under one year (including those given under 5) ... ..	73
7.	Number of Maternal Deaths among Women admitted to hospital for confinement ... ..	9
8.	Total Number of Deaths ... ..	619
9.	Total Number of Discharges (including infants born in hospital) ... ..	4,579
10.	Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—	
	(a) under four weeks ... ..	4,331
	(b) four weeks and under thirteen weeks ... ..	727
	(c) thirteen weeks or more ... ..	140
11.	Number of Beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards) ;	
	(a) average during the year ... ..	273
	(b) highest, 357 on 29/2/39 ; (c) lowest, 74 on 4/9/39	
12.	Number of Surgical Operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) ... ..	582
13.	Number of abdominal sections ... ..	492

\*This figure relates only to children born in hospital.

### (b) Out-Patients.

There is no Out-Patients Department except for the Ante-Natal Clinic, where 861 mothers made 5,922 attendances.



(c) Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1939.

DISEASE GROUPS					Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
					Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A.	Acute Infectious Disease	...	...	...	15	—	16	—
B.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	—	20	5
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	2	—	5	7
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	10	7	20	4
D.	Malignant Disease	...	...	...	—	—	120	93
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	17	—	70	5
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	—	—	5	1
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
F.	Venereal Disease	...	...	...	—	1	13	2
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia—							
	(a) Women confined in the hospital	...	...	...	—	—	57	2
	(b) Other cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Other Diseases and Accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	—	52	192	10
I.	Mental Diseases—							
	(a) Senile Dementia	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
	(b) Other	...	...	...	—	—	20	—
J.	Senile Decay	...	...	...	—	—	19	1
K.	Accidental Injury and Violence	...	...	...	10	—	61	7
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
L.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	5	6	112	41
M.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	65	14	232	56
N.	" " Circulatory	...	...	...	3	1	284	193
O.	" " Digestive	...	...	...	59	5	350	35
P.	" " Genito-urinary	...	...	...	20	2	258	33
Q.	" " Skin	...	...	...	65	—	84	3
R.	Other Diseases	...	...	...	78	2	233	29
S.	Mothers and Infants discharged from maternity wards and not included in above figures—							
	Mothers	...	...	...	—	—	949	—
	Infants	...	...	...	949	—	—	—
T.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	99	—	58	1
TOTALS					1398	90	3181	529



### **Westhulme Hospital for Infectious Diseases.**

This hospital consists of three hospital blocks; one of which is used for scarlet fever, another for diphtheria, and the third a small isolation block for typhoid and cases of mixed infections. There is also a pavilion for 30 cases of tuberculosis.

### **Strinesdale Sanatorium.**

This institution has accommodation for 56 patients. All types are admitted, but preference is given to those who are ambulant. No extensive alterations have been made at this institution during the year.

### **Racefield Hospital, Chadderton.**

This is the small-pox hospital for the area, and is maintained by the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board. No small-pox cases were admitted during the year.

The Joint Hospital Board have an arrangement with the Ashton and District Small-pox Hospital Joint Board for their cases to be admitted to the Hartshead Hospital. This hospital is never closed. The staff is always in readiness to receive cases.

### **Greenacres Maternity Home.**

There have been no alterations in this institution during the year. There are 15 beds, including one isolation bed, in the home.

### **Castleshaw Camp School.**

The Castleshaw Camp School, which was first opened in 1938, has been open during the summer until the outbreak of war, and has again been much appreciated. School children between the ages of 12—14 years go to the School in groups of 20 for one week's stay. Children from poor homes are selected and they are medically examined by an Assistant School Medical Officer before admission. These children derive both benefit and pleasure from their week at Castleshaw, and the gratitude of all concerned is due to Mr. Frank Lord by whose generosity this has been made possible.

### **Oldham Royal Infirmary.**

This is a voluntary hospital of 186 beds which serves the Borough and adjacent areas. It has a large out-patient department, a fully equipped electrical and X-ray department, and a special fracture clinic. In addition to beds for general surgical patients, there is accommodation for ear, nose and throat cases, and eye cases.

The venereal diseases clinic is held at this institution, and much of the pathological work of the Health Department is carried out in its laboratory.



### Woodfield Nursing Home.

On the 1st July, through the generosity of Miss Marjorie Lees, this Home of 18 beds was given to the Oldham Royal Infirmary. As the Home had been used for the treatment of private patients and for maternity cases, Miss Lees expressed a wish that the Governors should continue to use it for those purposes. This is the only Nursing Home in the Borough.

### The Westwood Park Institution.

This serves the Oldham County Borough and part of the Lancashire County Area, including Chadderton, Middleton, Crompton, Royton, Shaw and Lees.

The Institution provides accommodation for male and female able-bodied persons, for chronic and infirm persons who are not acute medical or surgical cases, and for mental cases.

### Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

There are six District Medical Officers, who are under the control of the Public Assistance Committee.

There have been no developments or alterations in the arrangements for Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

This service, which is under the control of the Public Assistance Committee, is as follows:—

(a)	Number of Medical Relief Districts	...	...	...	...	12
(b)	Number of Districts included in (a) in which open-choice system of medical relief has been introduced	...	...	...	...	None
(c)	Number of District Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	6
(d)	Number of officers included in (c) whose whole time is devoted to public health service	...	...	...	...	None

### Oldham Council for Mental Health.

This is a voluntary association which is affiliated to the National Council for Mental Hygiene. The subject of mental health has received little attention in the past, but its importance is slowly being recognised. The work of this society is pioneer in character, and its activities should be recorded. I am indebted to Miss Elizabeth Martland, the honorary secretary, for the following report:—

The early part of 1939 was devoted to educational and preventive work.

At the Annual Meeting in January, Mr. Maurice Harrison, Director of Education for Oldham, gave a valuable address on "Psychology in School."

In March, four popular Lectures were arranged with the help of the National Council for Mental Hygiene with which we are affiliated. The Rev. R. S. Lee, of Australia, Oxford, and St.



Martin's in the Field, opened the course with a most able and inspiring paper on "Psychology and the Religious Worker." Canon Mackintosh took the chair, and the Rev. E. Ungeod Davies, representing the Free Church Council, acted as vice-chairman. The second lecture, with "Psychology and the Social Worker" as its theme, was delivered by Dr. James Flind, of London, who aroused much interest by his practical and kindly discourse on the vagaries of human nature and how to deal with them. It was highly appropriate that the chairman of this meeting should be Miss Marjory Lees, whose contribution to social work in Oldham is well known far beyond the confines of the borough. Mr. Ledger, of the Y.M.C.A., her vice-chairman, took part in the ensuing discussion. "Psychology and the Business Man" was the title of the third lecture by Mr. Harold Rostron, of Manchester. His account of the successful application of the principles of psychology to industry was entertaining as well as fascinating, and the heated discussion which followed was a tribute to the vital importance of his subject. We were again fortunate in our chairmanship, as Mr. Harold Hague, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Harry Hague, President of the Chamber of Trade, not only lent their support as representatives of two great organisations in the life of the town, but made valuable comments upon Mr. Rostron's address. As Dr. R. W. Pickford, of Glasgow University, was prevented by illness from delivering in person the fourth lecture on "Psychology, Sport and the Sportsman," Mr. Royds, Secretary of Education for Rochdale, kindly read his paper, and Mr. Morgan, our physical training expert, deputised in the chair for Mr. G. F. Hutchings and Councillor Berry, who were unable to attend. In spite of difficulties, the meeting was a very interesting one, breaking fresh ground and reaching a wider public through the press, to which we are indebted for full and good reporting in all our activities. We are indebted also to the local authority for permission to use the Town Hall for lectures and meetings, and for their contributions to our general fund.

During the summer months two visits were made to places of interest. On July 15th, a number of our members spent an afternoon at the Saltersford Approved School (for delinquent boys) near Holmes Chapel. The headmaster and his wife gave a most interesting account of their work and showed us over the classrooms, workshops, farm buildings and dormitories. We passed a happy hour watching the boys diving and playing in a fine open-air swimming pool which they have constructed for the benefit of the local inhabitants as well as themselves. The physique and bearing of these boys were remarkably good, and the friendly atmosphere delightful. No show of discipline was necessary, and the boys seemed to enjoy a useful, happy life in ideal surroundings.

On August 10th, a small party visited the Rochdale Public Assistance Institution to see the beautiful new mental wards which have been contrived by the skilful adaptation of older buildings. The bright and airy sitting-rooms, the cheerful and soothing



colouring of the walls, and the luxurious furnishings made a happy impression. Rochdale is to be congratulated on this admirable reform. We are grateful to all those who gave us the privilege of their attention and hospitality on this occasion.

As before, the Oldham Council for Mental Health was represented at various conferences and meetings in London and elsewhere, in the course of the year. The honorary secretary read a paper on "The Organisation and Staffing of Out-Patient Mental Treatment Clinics" at the Biennial Conference of the National Council for Mental Hygiene in London at the end of January, and attended the Annual Meeting in July, giving a report on the work of the local Council. She also attended a dinner in aid of the funds of the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency; and a lecture at Manchester University by Prof. Maurice Ginsburg on "The Sociological Study of Crime."

Matters of local importance, such as the medical and dental services at Occupation Centres for Mental Defectives, and the systematic visiting of Remand Homes have been taken up by the Council. Problems of wider interest were dealt with at a Study Circle Meeting with indexed press-cuttings as a basis for discussion. The Council intended to arrange a special meeting of local Councillors, officials and others concerned, to consider the recommendations of the Feversham Report on the Voluntary Mental Health Services and points arising out of the Biennial Conference of the National Council in London; but the crises of the summer months, culminating in the outbreak of war, made such a gathering impracticable.

It is interesting to note that one of the main recommendations of the Feversham Committee is the setting up of a Mental Health Committee for the co-ordination of the official and voluntary services in every town and county in the country. Our Oldham Council is looked upon with great interest and approval as an early and original effort towards that end.

For some months before the war, the leading mental health organisations in London and the Child Guidance Council united to form a Mental Health Emergency Committee. After compiling a register of trained and semi-trained psychiatric social workers and securing their place on the list of reserved occupations, the Committee circularised the local authorities and others on the needs of evacuated children discharged mental patients and defectives, cases of nervous breakdown, moral instability, and panic in air-raids. As soon as possible after the outbreak of war, the Committee appointed a representative for each of the Civil Defence Regions, to co-ordinate existing work; to suggest and initiate new schemes to deal with abnormal conditions, to further in every way the mental welfare of the people, and to act as a clearing-house for information.

In view of the work already begun in Oldham, the honorary secretary of the local Council for Mental Health was asked to act



as the Committee's representative in Civil Defence Region No. 10, comprising Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland. (This is a voluntary post, the Central Committee bearing the cost of postages and travelling). So great an extension of our territory has, of course, entailed a great increase of activity. The friendly co-operation of many high officials has already been secured, and schemes of lasting value are working themselves out. Locally, the General Committee has made many helpful suggestions, and has brought into circulation for the use of Air Wardens, First-Aid workers, teachers and others, valuable notes on the prevention and treatment of shock and nervous disorders. As the work develops throughout the region, it is hoped that Oldham will participate in other advantages as they arise.

The need for a co-ordinating Committee for mental health is clearly proved locally by the number of persons seeking advice when in perplexity and difficulty. Without exception these are genuine cases, and in the present state of the mental health service, there is little wonder that they do not understand how and where to apply for help in their trouble. As interest in mental health grows—and it is growing rapidly—the time will come, no doubt, when the various departments dealing with the different aspects of it are correlated, and a central office established for the guidance of all concerned. As things are, there is too little preventive work, too little knowledge of the importance of early treatment; and patients drift into chronic or acute ill-health, or even into depression and suicide. The lack of Nerve Hospitals has some bearing on this problem.

As regards Child Guidance, it is encouraging to note that the Oldham Borough Council has agreed to support and use the Manchester Child Guidance Clinic, which may extend its services to the out-districts if sufficient cases are referred to it. Helpful though this arrangement undoubtedly is, there is ample proof that the presence of a trained psychiatrist in Oldham would be of the greatest value in dealing with children, delinquents, and adult patients in need of more immediate and constant attention than a weekly Nerve Clinic can afford. Meantime, the work of the Clinic at the Oldham Royal Infirmary is warmly appreciated, though its usefulness would be greatly increased if evening sessions could be arranged for the benefit of workers.

In the absence of a medical psychologist, a trained psychiatric social worker would be of great assistance, especially among the school-children. Many cities and towns are coming to realise the necessity of such additions to their staff. War conditions make the need all the greater, if our people are to withstand the strain, and their children are to grow up stable and fit to play their part as citizens of the future.

In conclusion, our thanks are due to the local authority and its officials for their support, and to many other adherents, whose influence is gradually permeating public opinion in the town, and whose work is beyond praise.



### Examination of Entrants to the Corporation Service.

The Council have delegated to the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Staff of the Department, the medical examination of all entrants to the Corporation Service.

This has thrown a considerable amount of extra work on the Medical Officers of the Department, and the following return summarises the examinations made during the year:—

Department.	Entrants to the Corporation Service.	Disability Pensions.
Baths and Wash-Houses .....	3	—
Borough Engineer and Surveyor's .....	21	3
Borough Treasurer's .....	5	—
Carrying and Cleansing.....	2	—
Education .....	13	1
Electricity .....	23	—
Gas and Water .....	37	2
Maternity and Child Welfare .....	8	—
Parks and Cemeteries .....	4	—
Passenger Transport .....	37	6
Public Assistance .....	43	7
Public Health .....	67	1
Public Libraries .....	2	—
Police .....	3	—
Street Lighting .....	2	1
Town Clerk's .....	2	—
Waterworks .....	9	—
Totals .....	281	21

The Medical Officers of the Department also undertake the medical examinations required by the Road Traffic Acts for the Passenger Transport Department, and in this connection 66 examinations were made.

Special examinations are also made in connection with the Waterworks undertaking, and 65 samples of blood were taken for Widal tests in respect of these examinations.

### Section III.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

On the outbreak of war the child welfare work suffered a severe setback. For fear of air raids, all the centres were closed and, as the health visitors were drafted to first aid posts, very little visiting to the houses of the children was done by the health visitors.

Normal activities, in a modified form, were resumed towards the end of the year.

It is anticipated that this work—so laboriously, yet so successfully built up since the last war—may in future assume a different character, and that the work will be concentrated on visiting the children in their own homes or in the homes at which they are nursed, when so many mothers will be employed on war work, and it may be that, in future, the establishment of more day nurseries will have to be considered.

At the end of the year, a scheme was in contemplation, whereby first aid posts may be utilized for Child Welfare Centres, and the services of the staffs at these posts incorporated with those of the child welfare.

The work of the Central Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Centre is conducted in the main Health Department buildings. The premises are quite inadequate and uninviting, and entirely unsuited to the private nature of the work.

The various centres in the town, with times and places of meeting are set out below.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Day of Meeting	Hours
Central, Town Hall	Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday	2 to 5 p.m.
Infant Welfare	Monday	2 to 5 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Wednesday & Friday	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
Infant Clinic and Maternity Welfare	Tuesday & Thursday	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
Hollinwood Church Institute, Incline Road	Thursday	2 to 5 p.m.
St. Barnabas' School, Balfour Street	Wednesday	2 to 5 p.m.
Copster School, Copsterhill Road	Tuesday	2 to 5 p.m.
Methodist Mission Hall, York Street	Tuesday	2 to 5 p.m.
Methodist School, Ripponden Road	Thursday	2 to 5 p.m.
Hope Chapel, Abbeyhills	Wednesday	2 to 5 p.m.

At the Branch Centres, the Infant Consultations and School for Mothers are held on alternate weeks.



An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held in connection with the Maternity Unit at The Municipal Hospital. Patients attend for the first consultation on Monday afternoons between 2 and 4 p.m. Subsequent consultations are held on Tuesday afternoons, 2 to 4 p.m., Wednesday mornings, 10 to 12 a.m., and Friday evenings, 5 to 7 p.m. This ante-natal service is for the use of such expectant mothers as have booked maternity beds in the hospital.

The following figures relate to attendances at the Central Welfare during 1939:—

Number of Individual Cases who attended and who, at the end of the year, were—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	135	
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	302	
						—	437

Number of Attendances (mother and baby count as one)—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	3,920	
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	3,485	
						—	7,405

Total Number of New Cases who attended—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	179	
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	21	
						—	200

Total Number of Sessions ... .. 140

Average Attendance per Session ... .. 53

Total Number of Doctor's Consultations ... .. 1,609

The following figures relate to the work of the Branch Centres during 1939:—

Name of Centre	Sessions Held	New Cases Attending	Individual Cases Attending Under 1 year      1—5 years		Average Attendance	Total No. of Attendances
Hollinwood .....	43	125	130	132	59	2,562
York Street .....	43	133	87	242	64	2,771
S. Barnabas .....	42	238	135	273	75	3,154
Copster .....	42	182	130	168	90	3,808
Ripponden Rd....	44	112	91	194	65	2,895
Hope .....	30	89	54	217	75	2,267
TOTALS .....	244	879	627	1,226	428	17,457

## The Central Ante-Natal Clinic.

### Facilities for Consultation.

The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. Margaret J. T. Leitch, attends at the Ante-Natal Clinic, Town Hall Centre, on Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and Wednesday and Friday mornings at 10 a.m. Arrangements can be made for patients to attend for her opinion.

The Consulting Obstetrician, Dr. E. A. Gerrard, attends once a month at the Ante-Natal Clinic, Town Hall Centre, on the first Monday, at 2 p.m., afterwards visiting The Municipal Hospital. Arrangements can be made for him to see at these clinics cases referred by medical practitioners. It is necessary for practitioners who desire to avail themselves of this facility to arrange with the Medical Officer of Health for an appointment, and to send to him, or with the patient, a letter of introduction, which should contain brief details of the case.

The following figures give particulars of attendances :—

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	91
Total Attendances	...	...	..	1,257
Average Attendance per Session	...	...	...	14
Number of New Cases attending	...	...	...	121
Number of Cases referred to Consultant	...	...	...	124
Number of Sessions held by Consultant	...	...	...	10
Total Attendances	...	...	...	138

### Emergency Maternity Unit.

Arrangements are made with St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester, for the use of their Emergency Maternity Unit, or "Flying Squad," for patients in the County Borough of Oldham Area.

This service is available to all practitioners in the area, for cases where hospital treatment may be required immediately for pregnant or parturient women, but removal to hospital would be dangerous owing to the patient's condition.

The personnel and equipment of the Unit is provided and maintained by St. Mary's Hospitals, and the Medical Service is rendered by the Visiting Obstetric Staff.

During the year two calls were made for the services of the Unit, on the 10th February and the 6th March. In the first case the emergency was "Retained Placenta, Obstetrical Shock," and it is to be regretted that the patient subsequently died. In the second case the emergency was "Retained Placenta, Post Partum Hæmorrhage," the patient making a satisfactory recovery.



### The Greenacres Maternity Home.

During the year 300 cases were admitted and 297 delivered, 90 being attended by the staff and 207 by doctors. This compares with 260 admissions for the previous year.

There were 301 babies born, 8 of which were stillbirths.

There were six deaths within 10 days of birth and one maternal death.

Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

The Home was opened on September 25th, 1928, and since this date 2,787 patients have been admitted, 2,656 babies have been born living, and 89 stillborn.

It is the intention of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to transfer the maternity work to the new Maternity Unit which is now nearing completion in the grounds of The Municipal Hospital.

### Births.

The Notification of Births Act requires that all births should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of occurrence. During the year 1,604 notifications were received, relating to 1,518 live births and 86 still births. In addition there were 602 notifications received which were transferred to the Medical Officers of the Authorities concerned.

The 1,604 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	1,112
Doctors and Parents	...	...	...	...	...	492

### Transferred Births.

The names and addresses of 731 infants and young children who left the Borough (including those children born in Oldham Hospitals whose home addresses were outside the district) were notified to Medical Officers of the areas of their destination, and 112 notified as coming to live in the Borough.

### Health Visiting.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Health Visitors:—

Visits to Newly-born Infants	...	...	...	...	...	1,546
Re-visits—Infants under 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	3,399
Infants 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	7,780
Visits to—Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	105
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	49
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	106
Infantile Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	84
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	69
Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,139
Number of Sessions held at the Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	244
Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	532
Number of Swabs taken, re diphtheria contacts	...	...	...	...	...	435

### Supervision of Midwives.

Sixty-nine midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, compared with 64 in 1938. Of these, 37 notifications related to midwives in private practice, and 32 to nurses in The Greenacres Maternity Home and The Municipal Hospital.

During the year several visits were made by the Supervisor of Midwives for the purpose of inspecting the source of infectious disease occurring in the midwives' practices.

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Borough :—

Stillbirths ... ..	25
Notification of death ... ..	28
Artificial Feeding ... ..	67
Liability to be a source of infection ... ..	5

There were 354 Medical Aid Forms sent in by midwives. This figure compares with 327 for the previous year. The conditions for which medical aid was sought were as follows :—

Conditions in Mother		Conditions in Child	
1. Ante Partum Hæmorrhage ... ..	5	1. Feebleness or Premature ...	21
2. Abortion or Threatened Abortion ... ..	2	2. Discharging Eyes ...	28
3. Other Ante-Natal Conditions ... ..	46	3. Other Conditions ... ..	45
4. Delayed Labour ... ..	44		
5. Occipito Posterior ... ..	1		
6. Other Malpresentations ... ..	12		
7. Adherent Placenta ... ..	5		
8. Ruptured Perineum ... ..	93		
9. Placenta Prævia ... ..	—		
10. Post Partum Hæmorrhage ... ..	5		
11. Pyrexia... ..	25		
12. Other Conditions... ..	22		
Total ... ..	260	Total ... ..	94

The total cost of these claims amounted to £303 7s. 6d. Of this amount £78 19s. 0d. was recovered from the patients.

Ninety-five routine visits were paid by the Supervisor of Midwives to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on 204 occasions.



### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 27 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year. The following are the results of these cases :—

Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	24
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	—
Still under treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Died	...	...	...	...	2
Removed from district	...	...	...	...	—

### Puerperal Pyrexia.

Forty-one cases of pyrexia were notified during the year. Nineteen cases in The Municipal Hospital, 5 in Greenacres Maternity Home, 1 in Woodfield Nursing Home, and 16 were notified by private practitioners.

### Infant Life Protection.

The supervision of infants under the age of nine years received for maintenance and reward is carried out by the Health Visitors. In addition to being visited frequently, the children are medically examined at the various Infant Welfare Centres.

The following are the figures for the year :—

(i) Number of Foster Parents on the register—				
(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	16
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	...	18
(ii) Number of Children on register—				
(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	16
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	...	18
(c) who died during the year	...	...	...	—
New Cases during the year	...	...	...	6
Total Cases for 1939	...	...	...	22
Removed from register during year—				
Returned to Parents	...	...	...	—
Over 9 years	...	...	...	—
Adopted by Foster Parents	...	...	...	—
Removed from Town	...	...	...	4

### Assisted Milk Supply.

There was no alteration in the arrangements for the supply of milk to necessitous mothers and children.

The income scale which is applied to applicants for milk or food under the Maternity and Child Welfare Assisted Milk Scheme is also applied to applicants for school meals and milk.



During the year 14,209 lbs. of dried milk, costing £1,015 15s. 8d., and 16,670 gallons of liquid milk, costing £1,654 6s. 4d. (supplied by local farmers), was supplied free to children and expectant and nursing mothers. There were 150 lbs of Virol, costing £15 1s. 0d., and 426 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, costing £12 8s. 6d., also supplied under this scheme.

No arrangements exist for the supply of meals to expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age.

### Dental Treatment

The arrangements for the dental treatment of expectant mothers were as last year.

Arrangements exist with the Education Committee by which the duties of the dental service are undertaken by the Senior Dental Officer (Mr. D. Gibson), the work being carried out at Cannon Street Clinic, and his report is as follows:—

#### Maternal Mortality.

During the year there were 18 deaths attributed to or associated with childbirth. Of these cases 13 were true maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 7.87 per thousand total live and still births.

All maternal deaths are investigated, and the reports are forwarded to the Ministry of Health. These reports are of a confidential nature, and therefore only a brief statement can be made upon them.

The cause of death in each case was as follows:—

#### A—DEATHS DUE TO SEPSIS: 2

provision of dentures, but most of the work is done by operation under general anæsthesia. The provision of such facilities, apart from their necessity for correct technical treatment would undoubtedly popularise the service.

Until the outbreak of war the service was maintained during evening sessions at Cannon Street Clinic but it was then necessary to modify these arrangements in order to comply with war-time restrictions, and provision was made for daily attendance at the close of the afternoon school clinic sessions.

Apart from the obvious advantages of these arrangements experience indicates that the patients prefer being able to attend during the day rather than during the evening.

Since the outbreak of war there has been a marked fall in the number of patients referred for dental treatment, a fact which is possibly explained by the effect of changed industrial conditions upon the eligibility of patients to benefit under the scheme as necessitous cases.

### Children of Pre-school Age.

There are no arrangements for the inspection and treatment of children of pre-school age and this fact is reflected in the dental condition of school entrants.



The high rate of incidence of dental defects in school entrants does not present an adequate idea of the dental condition of these children. It is impossible to view with complacency the fact that in nearly all cases multiple dental extractions are necessary to eradicate oral sepsis, the effects of which must, in many cases, completely nullify any benefits which the children may receive from other health measures already instituted.

#### Summary of Dental Treatment

Cases Treated	Clinic Attendances	NUMBER OF			
		Extractions	Fillings	Other Operations	Dentures Provided
64	385	376	6	238	29

The supervision of infants under the age of nine years received for maintenance and reward is carried out by the Health Visitors. In addition to being visited frequently, the children are medically examined at the various Infant Welfare Centres.

The following are the figures for the year:—

(i) Number of Foster Parents on the register—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	16
and of the year	...	...	18

The following treatments were recommended by the Surgeon:—

	School	M. & C.W.	T.B.	Private	Total
Massage ... ..	—	—	—	8	8
Stretchings ... ..	9	13	—	—	22
Splints ... ..	5	61	1	4	71
Adaptions to Boots ... ..	29	100	6	10	145
Plasters ... ..	2	6	8	5	21
Strappings ... ..	7	6	—	1	14
Postural and Remedial Ex's. ... ..	21	9	—	5	35
Hospital Treatment... ..	3	2	9	8	22
U.V.R. ... ..	6	71	3	4	84
Infra Red ... ..	2	—	4	8	14
Dressings ... ..	2	—	4	3	9
Electricity ... ..	2	—	—	7	9
Radiant Heat ... ..	9	2	2	37	50
Surgical Appliances ... ..	—	—	7	4	11
Observation ... ..	28	9	25	10	72
Totals ... ..	125	279	69	114	587



### Maternity Homes.

The Greenacres Maternity Home is the only one in the Borough. During the year no new homes were registered or applications for registration received.

### Nursing Homes.

There is one registered in the Borough—the Woodfield Nursing Home—which receives medical, surgical and maternity cases. During the year no new homes were registered or applications for registration received.

### Oldham Day Nursery.

This was established in 1905 and is a voluntary institution managed by a committee.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee now make an annual grant of £150 to the Day Nursery Committee.

Mrs. Rountree, the Honorary Secretary, reports that the year has been one of steady and satisfactory progress at the Day Nursery, that there have been 4,885 attendances, and that the general health of the children has been excellent.

### Maternal Mortality.

During the year there were 18 deaths attributed to or associated with childbirth. Of these cases 13 were true maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 7.87 per thousand total live and still births.

All maternal deaths are investigated, and the reports are forwarded to the Ministry of Health. These reports are of a confidential nature, and therefore only a brief statement can be made upon them.

The cause of death in each case was as follows:—

#### A—DEATHS DUE TO SEPSIS: 2

Case No. 1. Age 27.

- I. (a) Toxæmia.
- (b) Puerperal Sepsis.
- II. Anæmia.

Case No. 2. Age 21.

- I. (a) Septicæmia.
- (b) Pelvic Peritonitis.
- (c) Parametritis.

#### B—DEATHS DUE TO OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES: 11.

Case No. 3. Age 30.

- I. (a) Myocardial Degeneration.
- (b) Obstetric Shock.
- (c) Breech Presentation.

Case No. 4. Age 24.

- I. (a) Obstetric Shock.

Case No. 5. Age 27.

1. (a) Obstetrical Shock.
- (b) Difficult Labour.

Case No. 6. Age 34.

- I. (a) Pulmonary Embolism.
- (b) Heart Failure.
- II. Cæsarian Section.

Case No. 7. Age 28.

1. (a) Fatty Degeneration of Heart.
- (b) Difficult Labour.



Case No. 8. Age 33.

- I. (a) Heart Muscle failure.
- (b) Syncope.
- (c) Hyperemesis Gravidarum.
- II. Pregnancy.

Case No. 9. Age 24.

- I. (a) Broncho-Pneumonia.
- (b) Pyelitis of Pregnancy and Puerperium.

Case No. 10. Age 41.

- I. (a) Cardiac failure.
- (b) Antepartum Hæmorrhage.
- (c) Placenta Prævia.

Case No. 11. Age 26.

- I. (a) Hypochromic Anæmia.
- (b) Intra-uterine death of foetus.
- II. Surgical removal of dead foetus.

Case No. 12. Age 25.

- I. (a) Cardiac Embolus.
- (b) Thrombosis leg following confinement

Case No. 13. Age 39.

- I. (a) Profound Anæmia.
- (b) Incomplete Abortion.

#### C—DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY: 5.

Case No. 14. Age 33.

- I. (a) Cardiac Failure.
- (b) Right Lobar Pneumonia.

Case No. 15. Age 27.

- I. (a) Cardiac failure.
- (b) Mitral Stenosis.
- II. Pregnancy.

Case No. 16. Age 38.

- I. (a) Septicæmia following Pneumonia.

Case No. 17. Age 33.

- I. (a) Influenzal Pneumonia.
- II. Childbirth.

Case No. 18. Age 24.

- I. (a) Septicæmia.
- (b) Gonococcal Infection.
- II. Weakness after confinement.

It is to be regretted that 18 maternal deaths were recorded during the year. Childbirth will always be a risk, and even in cases where there has been the closest co-operation between the doctor and the patient, and where every facility has been available and utilised, death may still occur.

An analysis of these deaths shows that 10 could not have been prevented, but that 8 might have been prevented, and these are further analysed under the following heads:—

Lack or inadequacy of ante-natal care .....	2
Lack or inadequacy of ante-natal care, with lack of or inadequacy of hospital or specialist treatment .....	2
Lack or inadequacy of ante-natal care, with lack of co-operation of the patient or her friends .....	1
Lack or inadequacy of hospital or specialist treatment .....	2
Lack of co-operation of the patient or her friends .....	1



## Drainage and Sewerage.

The Sewage Works are under the entire control of the Manager, Mr. J. Taylor, who reports direct to the Health Committee (including one temporary midwife and one appointed under the Emergency Regulations). With one resignation for domestic reasons, and two resignations with surrender of the Central Midwives Board Certificates, the number remaining in the employ of the Council at the end of the year was ten.

During the year, eight midwives in private practice voluntarily surrendered their Central Midwives Board Certificates and compensation amounting to £3,068 was paid to them.

Two midwives in private practice were compulsorily retired, and compensation amounting to £353 and £401 respectively was paid to them.

A brief summary of the amounts paid in respect of the surrender of certificates from the commencement to the conclusion of the operation of this Section of the Act is given hereunder:—

The gross amount paid in respect of fifteen certificates surrendered to this authority was £4,815; the amounts claimed by the Lancashire County Council in respect of proportionate amounts of the compensation paid to two midwives whose certificates were surrendered to that authority was £127. The amounts received from the West Riding County Council and the Lancashire County Council was £5 and £150 in respect of one claim and five claims respectively, for proportionate amounts due to this authority in respect of midwives practising in the area of more than one authority at the time of surrender; the proportion of compensation borne by the Ministry of Health (50%) was £2,402; therefore, the net amount borne by this authority in respect of Midwives Compensation was £2,385.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Municipal Midwives during the year:—

### Confinements—

Number of Cases booked	...	...	...	743
Number of Confinements attended	...	...	...	647

### Visits—

Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	3,746
Visits during Lying-in Period	...	...	...	11,914
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	696

### Fees—

Patients paying Full Fee	...	...	...	558
Patients paying Reduced Fee	...	...	...	119
Necessitous Cases (no fee)	...	...	...	66
Amount of Fees received	...	...	...	£1,035 8 6

During the year 1,604 live and still births were notified, and of this number 788 (or 49·1%) were institutional, and 816 (or 50·9%) were domiciliary confinements. 647 (or 79·3%) of the domiciliary confinements were attended by Municipal Midwives.



Case No. 8. Age 33.

- I. (a) Heart Muscle failure.
- (b) Syncope.
- (c) Hyperemesis Gravidarum.
- II. Pregnancy.

Case No. 9. Age 24

### Water Supply.

The Water Engineer (Mr. C. Busfield) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

During the year 1939 no new sources of water supply were acquired by the Corporation.

Extensions to the distribution mains were carried out as rendered necessary to meet the increased demand created by building developments and trade consumers.

The whole of the area of supply is piped, and full supplies have been maintained throughout the year.

The water supplied from the Castleshaw and Readycon Dean sources is filtered and any water utilised from the Butterworth Hall Colliery works is sterilised at the source by the addition of chlorine, prior to being pumped to Piethorne Reservoir. During the year the question of sterilising all supplies was put before the Waterworks Committee for consideration.

Samples of water supplied from each of four sources are submitted quarterly for chemical analysis and monthly for bacteriological analysis, and the reports received are generally satisfactory.

Close supervision is maintained over the extensive watersheds, and any water which might be suspected of being polluted is eliminated until examination has revealed it to be fit for use.

The total storage capacity of all reservoirs is 2,527 million gallons, of which 1,829 million gallons are available for domestic supply.

The area of the gathering grounds is 7,353 acres.

On December 31st, 1939, the water in storage was 2,346,559,000 gallons, or approximately 32 weeks' total supply.

The estimated population supplied during 1939 was 214,071, and the average daily consumption per head was 31.69 gallons.

The following statement shows the average daily consumption of water in the area of supply for the past seven years:—

1933	...	6,706,541 gallons
1934	...	5,426,907 "
1935	...	5,943,064 "
1936	...	6,290,371 "
1937	...	6,626,683 "
1938	...	6,279,079 "
1939	...	6,784,848 "

The daily quantity of compensation water supplied during 1939 was 3,079,288 gallons.



## Drainage and Sewerage.

The Sewage Works are under the entire control of the Manager, Mr. J. Taylor, who reports direct to the Health Committee. He has supplied the following report:—

### Sewage Works Annual Report.

The reconstructed works have for the most part been in operation for the whole of the year and the system of treatment now in use consists of the following stages:—

1. Grit and Screening Chambers.
2. Settlement in Sedimentation Tanks.
3. Partial Activated Sludge Treatment.
4. Filtration on Sprinkler Filters.
5. Settlement in Humus Tanks.

Sludge removed by settlement in the tanks was previously treated in lagoons, but is now dealt with by the more modern method of Sludge Digestion followed by drying beds.

The estimated population served by the works at the present time is approximately 130,000, and the sewage is mainly domestic with the addition of about 0.2% gas liquor; this liquor is conveyed by pipe line from the Gas Works and discharged direct into the outfall sewer.

Sewage reaching the works is first screened because of the large amount of rags, etc. The amount of screenings produced varies considerably daily; the average being about 60 to 70 cubic feet per day and they are disposed of by burial.

Grit containing about 91.0% of mineral matter is deposited in the grit chambers; this grit is removed daily by a mechanical dredger. The sewage passes on to the sedimentation tanks, the function of which is to remove by settlement as much of the suspended matter as possible. Effluents from the sedimentation tanks pass direct to the aeration tanks for partial treatment by activated sludge. These tanks have a water depth of 12 feet with air diffusers in the bottom, the compressed air provides the necessary oxygen and agitation to the mixture of tank effluent and activated sludge. This partial treatment by activated sludge removes much of the colloidal matter. The mixed liquor from the aeration tanks passes to the separating tanks, where the activated sludge rapidly separates out on to the sloping floors; these floors are scraped continuously by revolving mechanisms. Sludge is withdrawn by hydrostatic pressure from the bottom of the coned floor.

The new clarified effluents are given further treatment on twenty-six biological filters, to ensure the production of a stable and well nitrified effluent, before passing through humus tanks and into the Wince Brook.



Storm water over three times the dry weather flow and up to six times the dry weather flow is treated in five storm water tanks having a combined capacity equal to eight times the dry weather flow.

The past twelve months has been a period of careful watching over the new plant in order to ascertain the most beneficial and economic way of working; especially has this been the case with the Activated Sludge portion, where power costs are such a vital factor. The results obtained lead us to believe that the cost is comparable with other similar works although it must be stated that several differing circumstances can alter the costs from time to time. Routine operations had to be altered considerably, but after a few minor troubles, the work was carried out successfully to the end of the year.

The Aeration Plant has worked splendidly throughout the year and the partial treatment given has been of great benefit to the biological filters. During the first part of the year, out of a battery of seven tanks, three were used for aeration and four for re-aeration, after a few months' working a greater proportion of tanks were used for aeration and a lesser proportion for re-aeration, resulting in five tanks being used for aeration and two for re-aeration. The sludge concentrations were allowed to increase to 20% by volume in the aeration tanks and to 75% by volume in the re-aeration tanks. This gave satisfactory results until the hot dry weather came, after which the sludge could not be kept in good condition and the first method was used again, the sludge concentrations being reduced to 10% and 35% by volume after one hour's settlement, respectively. Better average results were obtained in this way; more important still the sludge remained in good condition.

Surplus activated sludge averaging approximately 150,000 gallons per day is pumped back to the sewage inlet, whilst the volume of return sludge used for re-aeration averages 50% of the dry weather flow. The average detention period in the aeration tanks is 2.40 hours the dry weather flow, with an air consumption of 0.40 cubic feet per gallon of the dry weather flow for the aeration tanks, the horse power per million gallons of the dry weather flow for the whole of the plant being about 22. For a short period during the summer, chlorine in the form of bleaching powder was used in the influent channel of the aeration tanks.

The biological filters have given splendid results throughout the year and the Wince Brook has benefited accordingly. The improvement in the liquor fed to these filters can best be shewn by stating that whereas before the introduction of the activated sludge plant the distributing nozzles had to be cleaned once and sometimes twice per day; it is at present only necessary to do this cleaning once a week. Grey growths disappeared from the surface of the filters, as did the faint odour usually associated with a filter treating sewage.



Three samples of final effluent were taken by the Lancashire Rivers Board Inspector during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

The whole of the sludge produced on the works eventually finds its way back to the sedimentation tanks, each tank being sludged about once every two weeks. The sludge is pumped for treatment in the Sludge Digestion Tanks.

Sludge is digested in two stages; the first stage in heated circular primary tanks, having a total capacity of 237,000 cubic feet; the second in unheated, open rectangular tanks having a total capacity of 235,000 cubic feet; these latter tanks, already constructed, being converted for the purpose. Each primary digestion tank is provided with two sludge inlets and possesses sampling and supernatant water draw-off pipes at various depths, and two boilers are used for feeding hot water to the internal heating coils; the gas generated is collected in a separate gas holder.

The usual method of starting up was employed; a large quantity of raw sludge had been kept in a concrete tank for several months, until active fermentation was taking place and about one-third of the capacity of each primary tank was filled with this ripe sludge, the manhole covers and gas pipes being left open to provide an outlet for the displaced air. Every two or three days raw sludge from the sedimentation tanks was added until the digestion tanks were almost full. In the course of a few weeks, fermentation was taking place and the manhole covers were put on the tanks, the gas pipes being still left open to the atmosphere.

Gas was soon being generated, but not in sufficient quantity to start up the boilers; the digestion was therefore carried out at ordinary temperatures, and owing to minor troubles hot water was not circulated through the tanks until May 1939.

About three weeks after starting up the heating system, violent foaming was experienced in the tanks, choking the gas pipes and blowing the water seals. On removing the covers foam was found to a depth of twelve feet, and various remedies were tried, all without effect, until it was decided to remove sludge from the suction to the delivery for a period of ten to fifteen minutes each evening, after which no further trouble was experienced with foaming. This method should, however, be used discriminately, as if carried out for too long a period it appears to upset the balance of the tank.

The practice of feeding raw sludge to the tanks on three or four days a week was discontinued after the tanks' contents had been thoroughly heated to a temperature of 85-90 degrees F., as it was found that a lag of several hours occurred in gas production after each addition, and a dose of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ % of the total capacity was added daily. Gas production was found to be more steady by this method.



The average gas yield is at present about 90,000 cubic feet per day, or 0.70 cubic feet per head of the population; 50,000 to 60,000 cubic feet of gas are used for the boilers. The inflow temperature of the hot water is 120 degrees F., and the return flow temperature is 100 degrees F. Trouble was experienced in the first few weeks after the production of gas, due to not making sufficient use of the facilities provided for draining water from the gas lines; this draining is now a daily routine operation.

The sludge obtained from this process is dark and odourless and it is a pity that its use as a fertiliser is not better known.

Several minor repairs and improvements have been carried out during the year, and the appearance of the plant has not been forgotten, trees and flower beds having been provided at very little expense.

**Sewage Flow.** The total amount of sewage received for treatment during the year was 2,486,475,000 gallons, which is equal to an average daily flow of 6,812,000 gallons.

**Sludge Disposal.** The total amount of sludge deposited in the tanks was 47,000 tons, equal to 20 tons approximately per million gallons. The total amount of sludge cake removed from the works was 2,000 tons, approximately.

The following analyses of sewage and effluents have been carried out by the Chemist, Mr. F. C. Holt, A.M.C.T., A.M.Inst. S.P.

AVERAGE ANALYTICAL RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000 FOR YEAR 1939.

	Sewage	Sedimentation Tank Influent	Sedimentation Tank Effluent	Activated Sludge Plant Effluent	Final Effluent
4 hours Oxygen Absorption at 26.7 deg. C. ...	5.81	6.88	4.91	2.15	1.02
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as Nitrogen.....	3.69	4.63	3.98	3.48	0.76
Albuminoid Nitrogen as Nitrogen .....	0.577	1.02	0.66	0.47	0.14
Nitrous Nitrogen as Nitrogen .....	—	—	—	0.02	0.07
Nitric Nitrogen as Nitrogen .....	—	—	—	0.18	2.33
Chloride as Chlorine .....	10.40	—	9.80	9.89	9.70
B.O.D. in 5 days at 18.3 deg. C. ....	—	—	—	3.20	1.11
Solids in Suspension: Mineral .....	5.2	6.4	2.6	1.3	0.70
Volatile .....	12.0	19.2	6.5	2.5	1.50
Total .....	17.2	25.6	9.1	3.8	2.20
Incubator :	—	—	—	5	181
Good .....	—	—	—	67	0
Bad .....	—	—	—	9	0
Doubtful .....	—	—	—	81	181
Total .....	—	—	—	—	—



## PERCENTAGE PURIFICATION.

	4 hrs. O.A. Test	Alb. Nitrogen
Sewage to Final Effluent .....	82.5%	75.7%
Tank Influent to Final Effluent .....	85.2%	86.3%
Tank Effluent to Act. Sl. Effluent .....	56.0%	28.8%
Tank Effluent to Final Effluent .....	79.3%	78.8%

Air Consumption cu. ft. free air per gallon		% (by volume) Act. Sl. 1 hrs. settlement	SLUDGE DENSITY Dry solid content of sludge D.S. in 100 mls. of liquor	% Moisture of Sludge after 1 hrs. settlement O.M.
0.28	Mixed Liquor .....	9.1	0.173	98.1 74.5
1.05	Reactivated Tank Liquor .....	38.8	0.544	98.6 72.6

# OLDHAM CORPORATION SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.

## SLUDGE DIGESTION 1939.

### Average Analyses.

#### RAW SLUDGE. Before Primary Tanks heated.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.4%
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.4%
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.3%
Fatty Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.8%
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6

#### PRIMARY DIGESTED SLUDGE. Before Tanks heated.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.0%
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.3%
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.7%
Fatty Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9%
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Reduction in Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.6%

#### SECONDARY DIGESTED SLUDGE. Before Primary Tanks heated.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.7%
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.4%
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.6%
Fatty Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5%
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1
Reduction in Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.6%

#### RAW SLUDGE. After Primary Tanks became heated.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.5%
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.0%
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.0%
Fatty Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6%
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5

#### PRIMARY DIGESTED SLUDGE. After Tanks became heated.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.0%
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.0%
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.0%
Fatty Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.8%
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Reduction in Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2%

#### SECONDARY DIGESTED SLUDGE. After Primary Tanks became heated.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.5%
Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.2%
Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.8%
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Reduction in Organic Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.7%



### Closet Accommodation.

The total number and type of closets in the Borough at the end of 1939 and the previous four years were as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Fresh Water Closets ...	13,542	13,871	14,458	14,718	14,772
Waste Water Closets ...	24,541	24,523	24,460	24,435	24,412
Latrines ... ..	2,823	2,751	2,642	2,642	2,638
Pail Closets ... ..	1,295	1,218	1,119	1,061	1,005

The above figures for 1939 represent 40,588 houses, 586 mills and workshops, and 225 churches and schools.

It will be seen from these figures that there are still 1,005 closets not on the water carriage system.

### Public Cleansing.

The Director of Public Cleansing (Mr. A. Millward) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

There are no ashpits in the Borough. All the house refuse from the 39,440 ash cans is collected by motor vehicles. 55% is dealt with by tipping under the controlled system, and the remainder by separation and incineration at the Refuse Disposal Works.

There is only one Refuse Disposal Works, and this is situated at Rhodes Bank. The Carrying and Cleansing Committee intend to proceed with the erection of a new Refuse Disposal Works at Rhodes Bank, and this will replace the existing works. Owing to the outbreak of war all capital work has been suspended.

The conversion of the sanitary pail closet to the fresh water system goes on very slowly. The Surveyor's Department are finding many engineering difficulties in the way of rapid conversion.

The collection of excreta from Pail Closets is now done with a motor vehicle fitted with a special tank, the old type horse-drawn vehicle having been withdrawn.

There are 160 miles of streets in the Borough cleansed as follows:—

Daily ... ..	6 miles
Three times weekly ... ..	9 "
Twice weekly ... ..	7½ "
Once weekly ... ..	102½ "
Less than once weekly ... ..	35 "

Square yards of streets cleansed (exclusive of footpaths) 1,839,200.

Gully cleansing:—

Number of gullies cleansed ... ..	18,782
Number of cleansings during the year	88,793

The following figures indicate the amount of work done during the year :—

#### House and Trade Refuse Collection.

Number of Ashbins emptied ... ..	2,040,373
„ Sanitary Pails emptied ... ..	54,485
„ Collections of Butchers' Offal ... ..	2,275
„ Collections of Fish Offal ... ..	19,515
„ Loads of Excreta collected ... ..	603
„ Loads of Butchers' Offal collected ... ..	704
„ Loads of Fish Offal collected ... ..	1,290
„ Tons of Ashes taken to Refuse Disposal Works	11,498
„ Tons of Ashes taken to Corporation Tips ...	14,518
„ Tons of Shoddy Dirt received ... ..	49
„ Tons of Clinker removed from Refuse Disposal Works	3,014
„ Tons of Baled Tins sold ... ..	340
„ Tons of Mortar sold ... ..	757
„ Tons of Shoddy Manure sent out ... ..	388

#### Waste Water Closets and Latrines.

Blockages cleared (W.W.C.'s) ... ..	4,485
Blockages cleared (Latrines) ... ..	23
Drains cleared ... ..	291
Drains found blocked, requiring excavating ... ..	212
Tippers found not working and re-adjusted ... ..	322
Tippers, fittings, etc., found broken ... ..	1,141
New Tippers, fittings, etc., fixed ... ..	1,228
Visits paid flushing Latrines, etc. ... ..	9,915

### GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

The establishment of Sanitary Inspectors is 9 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and a Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector under the direction and control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following report is submitted by Mr. Harold V. Cass, the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—



To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1939. The quantity of work done has not been as great as in past years owing to the Sanitary Inspectors being engaged on A.R.P. duties.

The staff of Sanitary Inspectors was depleted during the year by the death of Mr. W. Clarke after 37 years loyal service, also Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, Shops Acts Inspector, resigned to take up a post at Derby and Mr. S. Davies of Gillingham and Mr. W. L. Leach of Rugby were appointed to fill the vacancies. Mr. J. Brook was seconded to the A.R.P. Department for the greater part of the year and Mr. Waller was also carrying out certain A.R.P. duties. During the whole of September in the early days of the war, all the Sanitary Inspectors were engaged on these duties.

The report is mainly statistical and I have commented in the various sections upon any action taken or interesting features of the year's work.

I beg to tender to yourself and members of the staff my sincere thanks for the willing support and co-operation received during the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

HAROLD V. CASS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector

### SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Number of Complaints received and visited	...	...	1649
Re-inspection of Nuisances under notice	...	...	5244
Number of Houses visited on complaint	...	...	2709
Letters to Owners, Agents, etc.	...	...	580
Number of Informal Notices served...	...	...	1420
Number of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	1255
Number of Cases reported to Health Committee...	...	...	397
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	185
Number of Cases dealt with by Magistrates	...	...	8

## NOTICES TO OWNERS— 63

Accumulations ... ..	406
Choked and Defective Drains...	195
Defective Roofs ... ..	22
Defective Water Pipes...	27
Defective Water Closets ... ..	704
Defective Yard Surfaces ... ..	7
Defective Ash Bins ... ..	470
Miscellaneous ... ..	188

## NOTICES SERVED ON OCCUPIERS OF HOUSES—

Dirty Conditions... ..	2
------------------------	---

## MISCELLANEOUS VISITS—

Number of Visits to Houses (Housing Acts and Public Health Acts)	4483
Number of Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease...	563
"    "    Cases of Tuberculosis ... ..	18
"    "    Privies ... ..	5278
"    "    Bakehouses ... ..	277
"    "    Pigsties ... ..	15
"    "    Tents, Vans, and Sheds ... ..	239
"    "    Houses Let-in-Lodgings ... ..	668
"    "    Offensive Trades ... ..	119
"    "    Mill Lodges ... ..	204
"    "    Milk Shops ... ..	166
"    "    Factories and Workshops ... ..	258
"    "    Shops (Shops Act, 1934) ... ..	839
Number of Smoke or other Tests ... ..	614
Number of Smoke Observations ... ..	348

## FOOD INSPECTION—

Number of Visits paid to Slaughterhouses...	5686
Ice Cream Vendors ... ..	25
Butchers' Shops ... ..	1437
Fish Shops ... ..	321
Fruit and Vegetable Shops ... ..	527
Other Shops ... ..	171
Markets ... ..	140
Cattle Wharves ... ..	120
Corporation Destructors ... ..	97
Dairies ... ..	4
Cowsheds ... ..	11



### Common Lodging Houses.

These premises are under the control of the Police and regularly inspected by members of the force.

There is very little demand in the town for this kind of accommodation, and the owners complain of the very poor business they do.

At the end of the year there were six premises, providing accommodation for 405 persons, registered as Common Lodging Houses; of these, four receive men only, one women only, and one men and women.

Average persons per night for the past twelve months, 108.

### Offensive Trades.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough:—

	1938	1939
Tripe Boilers ... ..	7	7
Marine Stores ... ..	9	9
Gut Scraper ... ..	4	3
Fat Renderer ... ..	1	—
Hide and Skin Depot ... ..	2	2
Chemical Works ... ..	1	1
	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	24	22
	—	—

In most instances reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent nuisance and in no case has it been found necessary to institute legal proceedings:

The visits to these premises numbered 119, one notice was served in respect of defects. During the year one gut scraper's premises were closed and one fat rendering business was discontinued.

### Bakehouses.

The general standard of cleanliness in the bakehouses continues to be fairly satisfactory. With the powers of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, progress has been made in the elimination of the unsatisfactory scullery type of bakehouse, of which there are a number in the Borough.

A number of these bakehouses have been improved by structural alterations or the premises being used solely for the purposes of the business.

During the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector addressed a meeting of the Oldham Master Bakers' Association and pointed out to them the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and the Factories Act, 1937 and much good has resulted from this meeting.

During the year no new premises were registered as Bakehouses and 4 were discontinued.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number on Register, 1st January, 1939 .	...	286
Number on Register, 31st December, 1939	...	282
Number of Inspections made	...	277
Number of Notices served	...	42
Number of Notices complied with	...	36

The following defects were found :—

Limewashing and Cleanliness	...	8
Defective Roof	...	1
Defective Drains	...	3
Other Defects	...	11

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

### 1. INSPECTIONS.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power	34	11	...
FACTORIES without mechanical power	224	30	...
OTHER PREMISES under the act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises).	...	...	...
Total	258	41	...



## 2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.  (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temprtre. (S. 3)	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) :				
Insufficient ...	8	6	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	18	15	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	5	...	...	...
Other Offences ...	11	9	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...				
Total ...	46	34	...	...

## 3. OUTWORKERS.

Three lists were received regarding two outworkers. The premises were found satisfactory.

## 4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of June, 1939	Number
Blacksmiths ... ..	4
Cabinet Makers ... ..	3
Carriage Builders ... ..	2
Clog, Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	76
Coffin Makers ... ..	2
Cotton Waste Dealers ... ..	2
Cycle Makers and Motor Engineers ...	14
Dress Makers ... ..	29
Electricians ... ..	5
Firewood Manufacturer ... ..	1
French Polishers ... ..	1
Hosiery and Stocking Knitter ... ..	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers ... ..	2
Joiners ... ..	9
Laundries ... ..	3
Liquid Soap Bottler ... ..	1
Mantle Makers ... ..	1
Milliners ... ..	5
Monumental Masons ... ..	3
Pattern Makers ... ..	2
Plasterer ... ..	1
Plumbers ... ..	11
Printers ... ..	4
Saddlers ... ..	2
Saw Cutters ... ..	2
Scale Makers ... ..	4
Skip Makers ... ..	4
Tailors ... ..	15
Tile Fitters ... ..	2
Tinsmiths ... ..	6
Upholsterers ... ..	7
Watch Repairers ... ..	8
Wheelwrights ... ..	2
Sundry Trades ... ..	6
Scrap Metal Dealers...	2
Total Number of Workshops on Register	254



## 5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories— Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133), 1901 and Factories Act, 1937 (Sect. 28)	Nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5), 1901 and Sec. 9, 1937 Act	Notified by H.M. Inspector. Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector ... .. Nil
Other ... ..	Nil
Underground Bakehouses In use at the end of the year ... ..	8

**Basement Bakehouses.**

With the coming into operation of the Factories Act, 1937, by Section 54, local authorities were required to carry out an examination of all basement bakehouses in respect of which Certificates of Suitability had been issued under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

There were in Oldham 14 basement bakehouses and it was discovered that 6 of these were being used without a Certificate under the old Act. All the basement bakehouses were visited by the Health Committee.

In view of the provisions of Section 54, careful consideration was given to their suitability and eighteen months notice was given to discontinue the use of all but one of the bakehouses that had certificates.

In the cases of 6 premises that had no certificates, the occupiers were communicated with and informed that their premises were being illegally occupied. As a result of this one business was discontinued and in the remaining 5 cases, use of the basement rooms was discontinued and structural alterations carried out to the premises to make them comply with the act. One certificate was renewed for a period of five years.

**Shops Act, 1934.**

At the end of the year 1,132 tenanted shops were on the register. During the year 839 visits and inspections were made to premises on the register.

## OCCUPIED SHOPS.

Sale of Wearing Apparel, including Drapers, Milliners, Furriers, Costumiers, Tailors, Hosiers, Hatters, Boot and Shoes ...	180
Sale of Provisions, including Grocers, Bakers, Butchers, Green-grocers, Fishmongers, Dairies ...	526
Sale of Refreshments, including Temperance Bars, Wine Merchants, Milk Bar ...	13
Sale of Furniture, including Ironmongers, Wallpaper Dealers, Electricians and Wireless, Glass and Hardware ...	133
Sale of Other Articles, including Hairdressers, Jewellers, Pawnbrokers, Chemists, Photographers, Coal Merchants, Cycle and Motor Accessories, etc. ...	142
Mixed Shops, including Tobacconists, Newsagents, Stationers ..	132
Departmental Stores ...	6
	<hr/> 1,132
Unoccupied Shops ...	130
	<hr/>
Total Number of Shops on Register ...	1,262

The following notices were served in respect of non-compliance with the Act:—

To provide suitable and sufficient means of Ventilation ...	3
To provide means of maintaining a reasonable Temperature ...	5
To provide suitable and sufficient Sanitary Conveniences ...	12
To provide suitable and sufficient means of Lighting ...	0
To provide suitable and sufficient Washing Facilities ...	1
To provide suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of Meals	2
To provide seats for Female Assistants ...	0
Failing to exhibit the prescribed Form re Assistants' Half Holiday	0
Failing to exhibit the prescribed Forms under the Shops Act, 1934	2
Failing to keep records of the hours of Employment of Young Persons	0
Failing to comply with the Half-Holiday Closing Regulations ...	0

The following notices were served in respect of Sanitary Defects:—

Drains and Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable, defective, or foul ...	20
Premises dirty or with foul accumulations ...	3
Premises damp, roofs leaky, or waste pipes defective ...	11
Premises without proper receptacles for trade refuse ...	21
Other nuisances ...	10

Total Notices served under the Acts ...	90
---	----

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.



### South-East Lancashire Smoke Abatement Board.

During the year the Council decided to become a member of the above Board and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. T. Chalmers Keddie) was appointed as a member of the Sub-Committee which was preparing the draft Order of the Board.

It is to be regretted that due to the outbreak of war farther progress in the formulation of the Board has been suspended.

### Smoke Abatement.

During the year 348 smoke observations of 30 minutes duration were taken. The extent of the emission of black smoke was as follows:—

No black smoke ... ..	178
Under 1 minute .. ...	43
1 and under 2 minutes ... ..	77
2 and under 3 minutes ... ..	46
3 and under 4 minutes ... ..	4
Over 4 minutes ... ..	Nil

There are 20 mills in the Borough which have in use some form of smoke appliance. In addition to these, 14 are electrified and 19 partially electrified. In 61 mills and workshops with chimneys there are no appliances fixed. There are also 30 Factories wholly electrified and 7 partly electrified.

The following table shows the number and type of smoke appliances in use in the Borough at the end of the year:—

Name of Appliances	No. of Mills	No. of Boilers
Auto-Coking Machines ... ..	1	3
Broadbent's Louvre Air Regulators ...	4	13
Caddy's Tubular Bars ... ..	3	9
Butterworth's Sectional Bars ... ..	—	—
Hamer's Patent Expansion Joints ...	1	4
Sanger & Webster's Patent Air Regulators	—	—
Babcock & Wilcox Patent ... ..	—	—
Mellor's Patent ... ..	3	6
Jack Patent Expansion Joint ... ..	1	4
Procter's Automatic Stokers ... ..	4	10
Meldrum Steam Jets ... ..	1	1
Parabola Tubes ... ..	2	6
Totals ... ..	20	56

### **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

During the year an inspection was made of all premises of Flock Manufacturers and Dealers within the Borough, together with the premises of Upholsterers where Rag Flocks are likely to be used.

One Bedding Manufacturer and one Upholsterer were found to have stocks of Rag Flocks. Samples in each case were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst and both samples were found to conform with the above regulations.

### **Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.**

During the year the number of complaints received was 91; in 83 of these cases it was found that the rat infestation was due to defective drainage. The District Sanitary Inspectors visited and investigated all complaints and advice was given to the occupants of infested premises, where necessary Notices were served to remedy defective drainage systems and for the rat proofing of the premises.

During National Rat Week copies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Advisory leaflets were distributed throughout the Borough and 200 posters were hung on the various boardings and in the public buildings throughout the town.

### **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

The General Superintendent of Baths (Mr. T. Beattie) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

The Lowermoor, Hathershaw, Robin Hill, Glodwick and Hollinwood Baths are equipped with Filtration and Chlorination Plant, giving a three hours' turnover with continuous chemical treatment.

The Central and Waterhead Baths still lack a Chlorination Plant, and the water is chemically treated by hand daily as required.

The question of a new Central Baths is still in abeyance.

There are no Open Air Baths within the Borough, and no privately owned baths or pools.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

There is no river in the town, and the water is carried away in small streams, one of which is now a main sewer and carries the water to the sewage works.



## Section V.

### HOUSING.

#### General.

During the year the Council decided to form a new Housing Committee. Previously the administration of this important work had been divided between the Health, Surveyor's, Estates and Finance Committees.

A new Housing Department was created and Mr. F. G. Walshaw was appointed Housing Manager.

At the end of 1939 there were 40,764 dwelling houses in the Borough. This figure includes 2,379 back-to-back and single type houses, and 7 vans or sheds used for human habitation.

There are 3 cellar dwellings, in respect of which demolition orders are operative, and the occupants are awaiting the provision of re-housing accommodation, as are also the occupants of 21 caravan dwellings, included in confirmed clearance or demolition orders which are also operative.

#### Slum Clearance.

In February the confirmations were received in respect of the Ministry of Health Inquiry held in October, 1938, concerning 236 houses.

The re-housing of the occupants of these houses is proceeding as the houses on the Strinesdale and Stoneleigh No. 2 Estates are completed.

During the year there were no Clearance Orders officially represented, though areas comprising about 150 houses were under consideration.

The following insanitary houses were dealt with as individual houses:—

(a) Demolition Order (Section 11) ...	18
(b) Undertaking accepted; not to be used for human habitation (Section 11) ...	1

The original Slum Clearance Programme consisted of 889 houses. At the end of the year Clearance, Demolition and Closing Orders had been made in respect of 1,228 houses. These necessitated the displacement of 3,740 persons, of whom 3,217 had been re-housed at the end of 1939. There were at the end of the year 523 persons, representing 209 families, waiting to be re-housed.

#### Other Demolitions.

Eleven houses were demolished or closed voluntarily in the course of general improvement schemes during the year. The following were the types of houses affected:—

Through ...	11
Back-to-back ...	0

The following tables give details of the areas represented in the years 1937-39 and the progress made in re-housing and demolition of properties.



Slum Clearance, 1937—Table IV.

Date of Representation	AREA		Type of Premises to be Demolished in the Area										No. of Families in the Area	Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry	Date of Confirmation of Order	Property Excluded as Result of Inquiry	Houses Vacated	**Persons Re-housed by Corporation up to Dec. 31st, 1939.	Houses Demolished to Dec. 31st, 1939
	No.	Name	Back-to-Back Houses	Single Houses	Single Room Dwellings	Through Houses	Combined Houses & Shops	Other Premises	Total Premises	Population of Area									
25/2/37	69	Back Hargreaves Street	29	—	—	6	1	—	36	116	36	15/9/37	30/4/38	—	34	43	10		
"	70	Busk Road ...	3	—	—	4	1	—	8	28	8	"	"	—	8	13	8		
"	71	Castlemill Street	16	—	—	3	—	—	19	58	23	"	"	1 Through House	7	3	1		
"	72	Cheapside ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	6	2	"	"	—	5	3	5		
"	73	Clarendon Street	9	2	4	14	2	—	31	96	27	"	"	—	27	64	27		
"	74	Crompton Street	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	8	3	"	"	1 Back-to-Back House.	—	—	—		
"	75	Egerton Street	9	—	1	1	3	—	14	45†	7	"	"	—	14	11	14		
"	76	Greenacres Road	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	13	4	"	"	—	4	10	4		
"	77	Henshaw Street No. 1	—	—	2*	1	2	—	5	12	5	"	"	1 Caravan††	3	—	1		
"	78	Hunters Lane	10	—	—	2	2	—	14	13	4	"	"	1 Back-to-Back House.	13	2	13		
"	79	Kirkbank Street	6	8	—	15	2	—	31	81	31	"	"	—	31	42	31		
"	80	Lime Gate No. 1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	10	3	"	"	—	3	7	3		
"	81	Lime Gate No. 2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	9	3	"	"	—	3	9	3		
"	82	Lord Street No. 1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	4	"	"	—	3	5	—		
"	83	Perth Street	6	3	—	12	—	—	21	92	21	"	"	—	21	66	14		
"	84	Rochdale Road	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	8	2	"	"	—	4	6	4		
"	85	Sarah Moor No. 1	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	15	5	"	"	—	5	4	5		
"	86	Sarah Moor No. 2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	2	"	"	—	2	—	2		
"	87	Shaw Road, No. 2	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	20	6	"	"	—	6	12	—		
"	88	Spencer Street	36	9	—	3	2	—	50	166	49	"	"	1 House & Shop	48	94	34		
"	89	Whiteley Street	4	—	14*	4	—	—	22	52	19	"	"	3 Caravans††	16	12	10		
"	90	Wilds Court	2	1	—	5	—	—	8	36	9	"	"	—	6	18	—		
		22	140	32	21	91	16	—	300	898	273	—	—	8	263	424	189		

\*Caravan dwellings. †Includes 19 men lodgers in Common Lodging-house. ††Caravans demolished prior to inquiry.

\*\*392 Persons (representing 134 families) were re-housed under their own arrangements, and did not accept the accommodation available.



Slum Clearance, 1938—Table V.

Date of Represent- ation	AREA		Acres	Type of Premises to be Demolished in the Area								Population of Area	No. of Families in the Area	Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry	Date of Confirma- tion of Order	Property Excluded as Result of Inquiry	Houses Vacated	***Persons Re-housed by Corporation up to Dec. 31st, 1939.	Houses Demolished to Dec. 31st, 1939
	No.	Name		Back-to-Back Houses	Single Houses	Single Room Dwellings	Through Houses	Combined Houses & Shops	Other Premises	Total Premises									
20/ 1/38	91	Ashworth Street ...	... 135	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	17	7	18/10/38	—	†	—	—	5	—
"	92	Broadbent Road No. 1	... 115	—	7*	—	—	—	—	7	11	7	"	"	"	—	3	—	—
"	93	Broadbent Road No. 2	... 461	—	19*	—	—	—	—	19	20	13	"	"	"	—	2	—	—
"	94	Brunswick Street No. 2	... 130	8	—	8	—	—	—	16	13	8	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
"	95	Chadderton Road, No. 1	... 160	11	—	1	2	—	—	14	36	13	"	"	"	3	—	—	—
"	96	Cowhill View	... 213	2	7	—	3	—	—	12	28	12	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
"	97	Derker Street No. 2	... 092	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	6	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
"	98	Fountain Street No. 2	... 113	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	16	5	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
"	99	Huddersfield Road ...	... 748	13	6	1	7	6	—	33	100	29	"	"	"	2	—	1	—
"	100	Lees Road No. 2 ...	... 146	8	—	2	—	—	—	10	25	8	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
"	101	Moorhey Street ...	... 082	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	14	4	"	"	"	—	8	—	—
"	102	Morton Street ...	... 392	11	21	—	2	—	—	34	82	32	"	"	"	—	5	—	—
"	103	Ripponden Road ...	... 686	14	10	12	6	—	—	42	93	30	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
"	104	Taylor Street No. 1	... 073	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	16	4	"	"	"	12	—	29	—
"	105	Wellfold ...	... 516	6	4	—	13	—	—	23	73	24	"	"	"	—	—	—	—
		15	—	82	75	24	49	6	—	236	557	202	—	—	—	35	—	35	—

\* Caravan Dwellings      \*\* Demolished prior to inquiry.

arrangements, and did not accept the accommodation available.

\*\*\* 88 persons (representing 29 families) were re-housed under their own arrangements, and did not accept the accommodation available.

† Owned by Corporation occupants remain in "count" for re-housing subsidy.

### Overcrowding.

At the beginning of 1939 542 houses were overcrowded. During the year these houses were visited and it was found that 243 had been de-crowded, 9 of these had been re-housed by the Corporation and 362 still remained overcrowded. 37 of these 362 families are in Corporation houses. These figures are certainly instructive and it is striking that so many houses have been de-crowded by the simple method of the transfer of families and one or more relatives. A considerable number of houses have been de-crowded by members of the family joining H.M. Forces. These houses may become overcrowded again when the people return.

The number of Corporation houses that were overcrowded at the commencement of the year was 57. During the year 36 families were de-crowded, but 16 became overcrowded by children attaining the age of one or ten years, leaving at the end of the year 37 overcrowded families.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The arrangements for the eradication of bed bugs were similar in all respects to last year.

The undermentioned table shows the number of houses which have been found to be infested and the number disinfested.

		Council Houses	Other Houses
Infested Houses on books, 1st January, 1939	...	Nil	Nil
Number found infested during year	... ..	138	98
Number disinfested by H.C.N.	... ..	138	10
Number disinfested by spraying with liquid insectide	... ..	1	87
Number on books, 31st December, 1939	... ..	Nil	Nil

Under the slum clearance programme, 10 houses were disinfested by H.C.N.

During the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector attended a course on Disinfestation at the Royal Sanitary Institute.



**Overcrowded Houses, 1939.**  
**Table showing Causes of De-crowding.**

Ward	Total Number of Visits	Total Number of Houses			Causes of De-crowding				
		Visited	De-crowded	Still Over-crowded	Removal of Whole Family	Removal of Members of Family	Removal of Lodgers	Under Slum Clearance Programme	Other Causes
Mumps .....	107	107	11	24	6	4	—	1	—
St. Mary's .....	191	191	36	41	13	20	2	—	1
Coldhurst .....	144	144	16	34	7	4	2	3	—
Westwood .....	171	171	19	56	9	10	—	—	—
Hartford .....	169	169	25	37	12	12	1	—	—
Werneth .....	66	66	9	12	5	4	—	—	—
Hollinwood .....	154	154	18	30	6	10	—	2	—
St. Paul's .....	154	154	24	22	14	9	1	—	—
St. Peter's .....	78	78	7	10	5	2	—	—	—
Clarksfield .....	192	192	29	32	11	15	1	2	—
Waterhead .....	218	218	32	59	22	10	—	—	—
St. James's .....	121	121	17	25	6	9	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	1,765	**1,765	243	362	*116	109	7	10	1

\*9 of these families have been moved into Council Houses.

\*\*1160 of these houses are not overcrowded "border line" cases.

### Housing Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year 1939 :—

(a) Total Number (including (b))	...	...	...	...	158
1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	12
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	146
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts—					
1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	12
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	None

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health:—

#### 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)	...	...	...	...	4,483
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...					9,727
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...					Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	175
(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	...	...	...	...	496

#### 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	...	...	...	...	335
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

(A) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 & 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936:—					
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	107



(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	68
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(B) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	79
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	58
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1
(C) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 & 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	18
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	19
(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 ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936; Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(A) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	362
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	362
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	2156
(B) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	2
Number of new cases dealt with ... ..	2
(C) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	243
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	902
(D) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil

### Vaccination.

During the year 1939 the Vaccination Officer issued 943 Q Notices requesting parents' compliance with the Acts and 15 K Forms to defaulters. He also paid 158 home visits and notified the Public Vaccinators on H Forms of 276 cases requiring Vaccination.

The following table gives details of the work of the Public Vaccinators during the year :—

District	No. of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons			No. of Successful Re-Vaccinations
	Under 1 year of age	One year and upwards	Total	
1	27	—	27	—
2	28	—	28	—
3	14	1	15	—
4	20	2	22	—
5	24	1	25	—
6	53	1	54	—
TOTALS	166	5	171	—

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-pox Protection) Regulations, 1917, by the Medical Officers of the department.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed at the following Institutions :—

Municipal Hospital, Westhulme Hospital, or Westwood Park Institution.



Table showing the Ultimate Vaccinal State of Infants at the end of the year following that in which these Births were Registered.

Year	Total Births Registered	Successfully Vaccinated	Percentage of Successful vaccinations to births Registered	Insusceptible	Had Small-pox	Exempted by Statutory Declaration	Died Unvaccinated under 1 year of age	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Not Found	Transferred	Not Completed
1931	2021	175	8.6	0	0	1615	150	35	27	10	9
1932	1983	187	9.4	4	0	1585	121	25	3	20	38
1933	1901	203	10.6	1	0	1499	109	12	23	40	14
1934	2000	205	10.2	1	0	1603	100	10	41	25	15
1935	1975	180	9.1	1	0	1628	86	14	30	23	13
1936	1991	223	11.2	1	0	1540	116	38	31	32	10
1937	2084	245	11.75	0	0	1578	123	29	44	47	18
1938	2078	266	12.8	0	0	1529	119	24	32	94	14

### **Diphtheria.**

During the year there were 72 cases notified in the Borough, as compared with 234 in 1938. Of these 72 cases, 70 were removed to hospital and 6 died.

Of the 72 cases of Diphtheria notified, there were 19 under school age, 32 of school age and 21 over school age; of these 27 cases were of the Severe type, 20 Average and 25 Mild.

### **Supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin.**

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to general practitioners for prophylactic and treatment purposes. It can be obtained at the Public Health Office during the day and at the Central Police Station, Town Hall, at other times. 290,000 units were issued for these purposes.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

Immunisation against diphtheria was continued as in previous years. The material used was two doses of A.P.T. for children up to 12 years of age and three doses of T.A.F. to older children.

During the year 541 children were immunised, 452 at Elementary Schools, 6 at Special Schools, 38 at Westhulme Hospital and 45 at the Public Health Office.

Sixty-seven doses of T.A.F. were issued free to private practitioners.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The number of cases notified was 324, compared with 259 in 1938. Of these, 219 were removed to hospital and 3 died.

### **Erysipelas.**

Fifty-eight cases were notified, compared with 51 in 1938. Of these, 14 were removed to hospital and 1 died. 30 of the cases occurred in persons forty-five years of age and over.

### **Enteric Fever.**

There were two cases of Para-typhoid B. during the year. One was notified after admission to the Westwood Park Institution but the source of infection was not ascertained. The second case was notified from The Municipal Hospital and was a resident from an adjoining area, and infection took place prior to admission. There was no connection between the two cases which were mild in type and were removed to Monsall Hospital.



### **Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**

During the year 3 cases were notified, and 1 death was registered as due to this disease.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

One case was notified and 1 death was registered as due to this disease.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No cases were notified, but 5 deaths of cases notified in previous years were registered as due to this disease.

### **Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal).**

There were 185 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 25 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified.

The deaths registered in 1939 from all forms of pneumonia numbered 91.

### **Influenza.**

During the year 30 deaths were attributed to this disease, compared with 19 in the preceding year.

### **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

The Oldham Measles Regulations came into force on the 13th February, 1939. These Regulations were revoked by the Ministry of Health Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, which came into force on the 1st November, 1939, and provided for the notification of all cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Twenty-two cases of Measles and 14 cases of Whooping Cough were notified. There were no deaths from Measles, but there were two deaths from Whooping Cough.

### **Other Diseases.**

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, undulant fever, or psittacosis were brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year.

### **Westhulme Hospital.**

During the year 985 patients were treated, compared with 806 in 1938. 99 were under treatment on 1st January, 1939, and 886 were admitted during the year under review.

The increase in the number of patients corresponds closely to the number of cases admitted from Manchester after the outbreak of war.

In accordance with arrangements previously agreed upon, at the outbreak of war the bed accommodation at Westhulme was increased to 242, by the transfer of beds and equipment from Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Children suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever were transferred from Monsall Hospital to Westhulme, and Manchester children suffering from these diseases were subsequently admitted to Westhulme instead of Monsall. This arrangement was in force until December when the scheme was discontinued. The maximum number of patients in the hospital at any one time was 185. During this time a Medical Officer and sisters and nurses from Monsall Hospital were transferred to Westhulme Hospital.

During the year further discussions took place with regard to the future of the hospital, but it is feared that as a result of the war any extensions or proposals for new hospital accommodation cannot be contemplated.

At the end of the year, the Committee decided to spend a considerable amount of money in improving the sanitary conditions of the older wards, and placing wash bowls throughout the hospital.

The admissions were made up as follows:—

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Totals
Oldham ... ..	101	213	58	20	392
Chadderton ...	13	26	—	—	39
Royton ... ..	2	7	—	—	9
Crompton & Shaw	1	3	—	—	4
Limehurst ... ..	1	1	—	—	2
Failsworth ... ..	22	19	—	—	41
Other Authorities ...	1	4	—	3	8
Manchester... ..	225	166	—	—	391
Totals ... ..	366	439	58	25	886

### Disinfection.

The rooms of houses in which infectious diseases have occurred are disinfected by means of the formaldehyde spray or sulphur fumigation. Clothing, bedding, etc., are, where necessary, removed to the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station for steam disinfection.



There is a steam disinfecter, two removal vans and baths at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. There is also a disinfecting plant at Westhulme Hospital and one at the Westwood Park Institution.

Owing to the additional disinfection of clothing and bedding from the Municipal Hospital and the Maternity Home, and the disinfection of houses and bedding in connection with slum clearance, the work at the central depot has increased considerably, and has at times entailed a great deal of overtime on the part of the disinfectors.

The following table shows the number of articles disinfected or destroyed by the staff of the Disinfecting Station:—

Articles	Disinfected		Destroyed	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Blankets ... ..	2,910	1,630	12	4
Sheets ... ..	3,114	1,505	8	12
Pillows ... ..	6,225	4,294	93	47
Bolsters ... ..	1,473	666	14	3
Quilts ... ..	1,692	949	3	—
Mattresses ... ..	15	60	56	22
Beds ... ..	3,308	2,810	143	115
Carpets ... ..	511	471	2	1
Rugs ... ..	776	570	1	1
Curtains ... ..	2,793	1,579	—	—
Clothes ... ..	29,781	19,456	51	50
Sundry Articles ...	16,912	11,011	219	84
TOTALS ... ..	69,510	45,001	602	339

1938—Total Houses Disinfected ... .. 940

Total Rooms Disinfected ... .. 3,864

1939—Total Houses Disinfected ... .. 446

Total Rooms Disinfected ... .. 1,575

## CANCER.

The facilities for diagnosis and treatment as outlined in the Report for 1938 were continued during the year.

There was a decrease in numbers treated during the month of September, but the figures maintained a fairly high level to the end of the year.

Of the 144 new cases, 109 were examined during the pre-war period.

The following information has been submitted by the Superintendent and Secretary of the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute :—

Referring Hospital	No. of Cases re-ferred	No. Treated by Radiation and Surgical			No. Not Treated on account of unsuitability, advancement of disease, etc.	Follow up visits made by new Patients during 1939
		I.P.	O.P.	Total		
Oldham Royal Infirmary	124	45	37	82	42	121
The Municipal Hospital ...	20	4	2	6	14	9
Total ... ..	144	49	39	88	56	130

Total Number of Examinations made at the Oldham Clinic (including 130 attendances by 1939 cases) ... .. 660

Number of Visits paid by Medical Officer from the Holt Radium Institute :—

Oldham Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	24
The Municipal Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					25

The number of deaths attributed to cancer shows a reduction of 4 compared with 1938.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

1935	...	...	...	...	247
1936	...	...	...	...	252
1937	...	...	...	...	232
1938	...	...	...	...	243
1939	...	...	...	...	239



The following is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons who were certified as dying from cancer during the year :—

Ages	Males	Females	Total
0-15	2	—	2
15-25	—	—	—
25-35	1	—	1
35-45	6	6	12
45-55	10	18	28
55-65	41	29	70
65-75	40	40	80
75-	16	30	46

### Localisation of the Disease.

Buccal Cavity	...	Maxilla	...	...	1
		Cheek	...	...	1
		Fauces	...	...	2
		Pharynx	...	...	2
		Palate	...	...	2
		Jaw	...	...	—
		Tonsil	...	...	1
Digestive Tract	...	Oesophagus	...	...	7
		Stomach	...	...	53
		Rectum	...	...	15
		Liver and Biliary	...	...	14
		Passages	...	...	4
		Pancreas	...	...	—
		Peritoneum	...	...	46
Respiratory Organs	...	Other Organs	...	...	5
		Larynx	...	...	2
		Lung	...	...	3
Male Genito-Urinary...	...	Other...	...	...	4
		Bladder	...	...	6
		Prostate	...	...	1
		Scrotum	...	...	2
		Penis	...	...	1
Female Genital Organs	...	Kidney	...	...	19
		Uterus	...	...	3
		Ovary	...	...	1
		Vulva	...	...	—
Breast	...	Testes	...	...	29
Skin	...		...	...	5
Other and Unspecified	...		...	...	6

### Prevention of Blindness.

The Blind Persons Acts are administered by the Blind Persons Acts Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Public Assistance Committee and the voluntary societies in the area connected with the blind.

### Borough Coroner's Report for the Year.

The following report has been supplied by Mr. J. L. Watson, the Borough Coroner:—

The deaths reported to the Coroner during the year 1939 were 328 (males 182, females 146).

Of this total 54 were lunatics and mental defectives in institutions.

In 118 of the cases reported the deaths were investigated by the Coroner but no inquests held.

There were 210 inquests held (123 on males and 87 on females).

Of the 210 inquests 47 were held with a Jury and 163 without a Jury.

Of the deceased persons in these cases 7 were under the age of 1 year, 10 were between 1 year and 16 years of age, and 193 were over 16 years of age.

There were 89 post mortem examinations made, in 19 of which no inquest was held. The expense of the inquests amounted to £477 7s. 4d.

The verdicts returned were:—

Suicides, 19 (males 9, females 10); want of attention at birth, 1 (a female); accident or misadventure, 110 (males 65, females 45); natural causes, 75 (males 46, females 29); open verdicts, 5 (males 3, females 2).

The ages of the 19 suicides were as follows:—

Under 21 years of age ...	...	None
Between 21 and 30 years of age ...	...	1
Between 30 and 40 years of age ...	...	4
Between 40 and 50 years of age ...	...	3
Between 50 and 60 years of age ...	...	7
60 years of age and over...	...	4

The types of suicide were:—

Gassing ...	...	11
Drowning ...	...	1
Hanging ...	...	2
Cut throat ...	...	2
Drinking poisonous fluids ...	...	3
		<hr/> 19

There were no inquests on infants suffocated whilst in bed with their parents or others. There were two inquests on newly-born children.

In 1938 there were 295 deaths reported, 181 inquests were held and the expenses were £442 14s. 4d.



Table showing Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1939.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS.							NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE BOROUGH											
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	St. Mary's	St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera—Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	2	18	33	12	6	1	—	1	3	—	19	3	2	4	9	10	1	9	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	3	6	17	24	6	3	9	7	8	5	4	1	6	7	1	2	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	68	227	14	11	4	—	35	24	18	19	32	22	11	17	61	22	33	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	15	5	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	3	—	2	4	3	1	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	12	1	12	29	—	—	3	1	2	8	6	3	2	4	5	1	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	1	3	—	1	6	1	3	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	—	—	2	36	38	30	2	2	7	10	12	12	3	9	12	8	7	12	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	7	18	16	13	2	1	3	3	4	4	7	2	8	5	8	3	4	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	4	6	9	5	1	4	4	1	—	2	2	2	5	1	1	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	9	27	25	23	50	40	11	5	11	15	33	14	6	16	15	20	10	19	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	41	150	314	127	173	110	25	59	67	63	109	84	47	58	76	142	48	88	99

Relapsing Fever—None.

Continued Fever—None.

Table showing the Number of Cases of Certain Diseases notified, and the Deaths Registered from these Diseases during the several months of the year.

MONTHS.	MEASLES		SCARLET FEVER		DIPH- THERIA		ENTERIC FEVER		PUER- PERAL PYREXIA		CEREBRO- SPINAL M'INGITIS		ACUTE POLIOMYE- LITIS		X WHOPP'S COUGH		ERY- SIPULAS		ACUTE PRIMARY PNEU- MONIA		ACUTE INFLU- ENZAL PNEU- MONIA	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January .....	...	...	26	...	16	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	23	6	9	2
February ...	2	...	34	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	31	7	5	2
March .....	...	...	38	...	16	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	...
April .....	3	...	34	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	2	...	2
May .....	3	...	36	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	1	2	...
June .....	...	...	29	...	4	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	2	...	...
July .....	1	...	32	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	1	1	...
August .....	...	...	38	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	...	...
September ...	3	...	16	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...
October .....	2	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	3	...	...
November ...	3	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	23	...	2	...
December ...	5	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	3	2	1
Totals ...	22	...	324	3	72	6	2	...	41	2	3	1	1	1	14	2	58	1	185	26	25	7

•Notifiable from 13th February, 1939.

SMALLPOX—None.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA—5 Deaths.  
xNotifiable from 1st November, 1939.



Table showing the number of Cases of Certain Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the years 1907 to 1939.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Puer-peral Prxia.	Total Cases
1907	—	522	69	22	8	631
1908	—	597	89	39	21	746
1909	—	522	62	35	16	635
1910	2	217	50	24	14	307
1911	1	447	87	20	19	574
1912	—	366	49	18	10	443
1913	8	922	91	12	13	1,046
1914	4	1,265	164	18	9	1,460
1915	22	530	86	11	10	659
1916	1	149	142	5	9	306
1917	—	129	51	5	11	196
1918	—	141	55	17	6	219
1919	—	436	118	5	14	573
1920	4	434	152	3	16	609
1921	4	725	106	10	12	857
1922	50	610	89	5	15	769
1923	—	244	59	3*	9†	315
1924	—	142	80	3	7	232
1925	—	410	133	7	9	559
1926	10	326	140	1	16†	493
1927	19	188	205	3	22†	437
1928	31	279	288	1	31†	630
1929	18	668	221	6	32†	945
1930	32	712	168	—	34†	946
1931	—	272	88	8	28†	336
1932	—	209	50	2	20†	281
1933	—	407	135	—	30†	573
1934	—	342	195	2	31†	570
1935	—	588	218	—	24†	830
1936	8	187	310	—	51†	556
1937	—	214	275	2	57†	548
1938	—	259	234	—	31	524
1939	—	324	72	2	41	440

\* Including one case notified by Manchester Health Department.

† Including one case admitted into Oldham Union from Royton when already suffering from Puerperal Fever.

‡ Including Puerperal Fever.

Table showing the number of Deaths from certain Diseases in the Borough of Oldham during the years 1902 to 1939.

Year	Population	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea	Total Deaths
1902	138,091	7	103	39	49	29	13	42	282
1903	138,786	23	43	30	58	111	12	47	324
1904	139,497	14	70	22	34	37	22	117	316
1905	140,225	5	65	45	11	57	12	98	293
1906	140,969	...	125	33	17	41	6	175	397
1907	141,730	...	35	17	17	66	4	78	217
1908	142,507	...	82	28	23	54	12	174	373
1909	143,301	...	43	16	14	15	12	54	159
1910	146,700	...	84	4	9	77	10	80	264
1911	147,751	...	64	5	11	13	3	260	356
1912	148,840	...	65	7	12	65	...	52	201
1913	149,936	...	38	19	19	36	3	104	219
1914	151,044	...	169	48	39	56	5	69	336
1915	141,781*	...	48	17	20	15	4	49	153
1916	136,126*	...	29	3	30	48	2	32	144
1917	133,721	...	73	3	6	4	4	25	115
1918	149,285	...	34	7	10	71	7	5	134
1919	.....	...	25	13	21	5	5	17	86
1920	143,154	...	6	6	15	17	1	12	57
1921	148,300	...	2	7	9	34	3	15	70
1922	148,300	...	70	8	11	9	3	10	111
1923	148,300	...	12	5	10	46	1	6	80
1924	147,300	...	24	2	3	13	1	5	48
1925	146,200	...	37	7	16	6	5	10	81
1926	143,000	...	23	4	19	47	2	4	99
1927	141,400	1	7	...	17	6	1	4	36
1928	143,200	...	9	1	35	4	...	21	70
1929	142,500	...	23	2	17	73	2	16	23
1930	142,500	...	21	8	17	2	...	...	148
1931	141,900	...	10	2	2	8	...	15	37
1932	138,900	...	18	...	1	15	1	10	45
1933	136,700	...	3	1	9	3	1	3	20
1934	135,200	...	19	2	25	18	2	...	66
1935	133,300	...	...	1	29	...	...	2	32
1936	131,000	...	13	2	23	16	...	10	64
1937	127,800	...	5	...	17	3	...	5	30
1938	126,100	...	8	2	12	1	...	13	36
1939	123,400*	...	...	3	6	2	...	8	19

\* Estimated for Deaths.



Section VIII.**TUBERCULOSIS.****Facilities.**

The facilities available in Oldham for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis are:—

- (a) The Dispensary, situated at 25, Barker Street;
- (b) Strinesdale Sanatorium, with 56 beds.
- (c) The Sanatorium Block at Westhulme Hospital, with 30 beds;
- (d) The Municipal Hospital, 15 beds for cases of surgical tuberculosis.

There has been no alteration in the facilities available at the premises 25, Barker Street, the unsuitability of which for use as a Dispensary has been commented upon in previous reports.

The Dispensary sessions are held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings of each week. There is also an evening session once monthly, for patients who are at work during the day time, and a monthly session at the Isabella Greenhalgh Orthopædic Institute, Gainsborough Avenue, when cases of surgical tuberculosis are seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

Good co-operation exists between the Department and the local practitioners. New patients are only seen at the Dispensary on the recommendations of their own medical adviser.

**Dispensary Attendances.**

	1937	1938	1939	
Insured Persons and Ex-Service Men.....	1,744	1,748	2,041	1,000
Non-Insured Persons .....	435	462	396	800
Children .....	690	762	786	600
TOTALS .....	2,689	2,972	3,223	2,600

Invaluable work was done by the Tuberculosis Nurse, who paid no less than 660 visits to the homes of tubercular patients.

**X-Ray Work.**

The arrangements for the radiological examination of patients remain unchanged. During the year, 418 films were taken, as against 464 in 1938.

Our thanks are again due to the Honorary Physician in charge of the X-Ray Department at the Oldham Royal Infirmary for the loan of films, which, during the year, totalled 129, compared with 87 for the previous year.

*107 1/2*  
*100; of this is over*  
*repaired by the Insp. Dept. at a nominal cost, in*  
*accordance with arrangements agreed upon at*  
*the commencement of the year.*

The following table shows the length of time between notification and death of the remaining 37:—

Under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1 to 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
1 to 2 months	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
2 to 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
3 to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
6 to 9 months	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
9 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	2	5

Thus, of the 71 patients dying of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, 64, or 90%, died within five years of coming to notice.

### Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### New Cases.

The number of new cases placed on the Dispensary Register during the year was 50. No other cases came to notice but were not placed on the Register.

The following table shows the incidence of this form of the disease since 1920:—

Average number of new cases per year for the period 1920-24	83
Average number of new cases per year for the period 1925-29	75
Average number of new cases per year for the period 1930-34	67
Number of new cases for the year 1935-...	50
Number of new cases for the year 1936 ...	40
Number of new cases for the year 1937 ...	58
Number of new cases for the year 1938 ...	81
Number of new cases for the year 1939 ...	55

The location of the disease in the new cases in 1939, compared with those of the previous year, is shown below:—

	1938	1939	
Bones and Joints...	17	13	↓
Abdomen ...	17	15	↓
Meninges .....	5	6	↑
Other Organs ...	9	3	↓
Peripheral Glands	31	15	↓
Skin ...	1	1	↓
Generalised	1	2	↑



**Deaths.**

During the year there were <sup>7</sup>17 deaths from this form of the disease, as against 15 in 1938. *7 cases and 10 cases other than sh*

Of this year's <sup>10</sup>17 deaths, <sup>4</sup>7 occurred in our own hospitals, <sup>1</sup>3 in the local Infirmary, and <sup>1</sup>6 at home, the classification being:—*location of the death*

Abdomen ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Meninges ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Bones and Joints—	<i>brain</i>						1
Spine ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Kidney ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Generalised ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3

The number of new cases ascertained otherwise than by formal notification was 23, 16 being pulmonary cases and 7 non pulmonary.

Of these <sup>26 26 23 14</sup>23 cases, 13 were live transfers from other areas, 1 was notified early in the following year, <sup>6</sup>7 were notified posthumously, and 2 came to notice through the local Registrar. *3 months R.R.*

The number of non-notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 5, equal to 7.0% of the total deaths from this form of the disease. *18.7.*

Non-pulmonary deaths not notified during life totalled 4, <sup>2</sup>being 23.5% of the non-pulmonary deaths occurring during the year. It should be noted, however, that 3 of the 4 cases were certified as cases of tuberculous meningitis.

The percentage of non-notified deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 10.23% *19.7*

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action was necessary with regard to tuberculous persons engaged in the milk trade.

**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.**

No cases of tuberculosis were compulsorily removed to hospital.

The following is a summary of the new cases and deaths during the year.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	2	—	4	4	—	—	10 3	12 1
5 to 10	—	—	5	8	—	1	1	1
10 to 15	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
15 to 20	6	8	1	8	11 2 4	11 3	—	11 2
20 to 25	9	12	2	2	11 2	11 7	11 1	2
25 to 35	12	14	3	9	11 4	11 3	11 2	1
35 to 45	11	8	1	2	11 1	11 2	2	—
45 to 55	13	1	—	—	11 10	11 3	2	—
55 to 65	12	2	—	—	11 13	3	—	—
65 and upwards	3	—	—	1	11 4	2	—	—
TOTALS .....	69	46	17	38	11 19	11 24	11 19	11 24
1939	115		55		71 62		17 9	
1938	126		88		80		15	
1937	108		60		81		18	

The following list gives a summary of the principal occupations of new cases and deaths :—

	New Cases		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Cotton Operatives ...	30	9	13	3
Iron Workers ...	9	—	7	—
Textile Machinery Workers	8	3	9	1
Labourers ...	12	—	12	—
Household Duties ...	17	9	10	1
Other Occupations ...	19	5	11	2
No Occupation ...	6	—	3	1
School Children ...	2	17	2	4
Children under School Age	—	8	—	5
Shop Assistants ...	3	2	2	—
Clerks ...	5	1	1	—
Stone Masons ...	—	—	1	—
Domestic Service ...	4	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	115	55	71	17



## Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following tabulation shows the decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis since the adoption of a scheme in the year 1914. The average for the previous five years was 250 deaths per annum.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
1915	203	64	267	1.8
1916	203	53	256	1.8
1917	178	52	230	1.7
1918	160	59	219	1.5
1919	130	42	172	1.4
Average	175	54	229	1.6
1920	156	40	196	1.3
1921	122	34	156	1.0
1922	142	53	195	1.3
1923	127	53	180	1.2
1924	126	51	177	1.2
Average	135	46	181	1.2
1925	121	29	150	1.0
1926	112	47	159	1.1
1927	104	22	126	0.8
1928	115	24	139	0.9
1929	144	24	168	1.1
Average	119	29	148	1.0
1930	103	36	139	0.9
1931	108	25	133	0.9
1932	104	19	123	0.8
1933	87	22	109	0.79
1934	97	11	108	0.80
Average	100	22	122	0.84
1935	93	15	108	0.81
1936	58	16	74	0.56
1937	81	18	99	0.77
1938	80	15	95	0.75
1939	71	17	88	0.71
1940	70	19	89	0.75
1941	62	9	71	0.61
Average	77	16	93	0.72

## STRINESDALE SANATORIUM.

This Institution has accommodation for 56 patients suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease, both adults and children being admitted.

There have been no major alterations to the premises during the year, but several minor improvements have been effected.

Apart from the transfer of patients from Westhulme Hospital, the Sanatorium was unaffected by the outbreak of war.

The arrangements under the Co-ordinated Thoracic Surgery Scheme remain unchanged, and during the year four patients have received treatment at Withington Hospital under the supervision of Mr. A. Graham Bryce, the Consultant Thoracic Surgeon.

During the year, 112 patients were admitted. Treatment follows the usual Sanatorium routine, and includes prolonged rest in bed under open air conditions, followed by limited and graduated exercises. Sputum examinations are carried out at frequent regular intervals and special treatment, including artificial pneumothorax and sanocrysin, is offered to suitable patients; the following details are of such treatment given during the year.

### Artificial Pneumothorax.

At the commencement of the year 5 patients were undergoing this form of treatment as in-patients, and 3 attended as out-patients. Artificial pneumothorax induction was attempted in 6 patients during the year and was successful in 5 patients. Treatment was discontinued in two cases owing to the presence of adhesions with incomplete collapse of the lung.

The number of refills given during the year totalled 250.

No bi-lateral artificial pneumothorax was attempted.

### Sanocrysin.

Sanocrysin has been given to 32 patients during the year, including 13 patients who commenced a course in the previous year. This form of treatment was given in conjunction with collapse therapy to 4 patients. Treatment had to be discontinued before a complete course had been given in 4 instances.

In all, 546 injections were given during the year.

### Other treatment.

Twenty-five pleural aspirations and eleven "wash outs" were performed during the year.

The following figures give some further indication of the activities of the Institution during the year, compared with the two previous years.



**Admissions.**

	1937	1938	1939	
A. Definite Cases of Tuberculosis ...	73	86	100	101
B. Observation Cases ... ..	24	26	12	119

**Deaths.**

A. Definite Cases of Tuberculosis ...	6	14	17	37
B. Observation Cases, Non-Tb. ... ..	—	1	—	1

**Discharges.**

Transfers to Westhulme ... ..	3	3	—	1
Transfers to The Municipal Hospital ...	3	—	3	3
Transfers to Withington Hospital... ..	—	—	4	3
Other Discharges ... ..	96	76	93	102

**Condition of Patients on Discharge.**

Observation Cases proved to be:				
Non-Tubercular	21	5	14	
Disease Quiescent ... ..	—	—	1	
Improved ... ..	67	63	74	21
No Material Improvement ... ..	14	11	11	17

**WESTHULME HOSPITAL.**

The Sanatorium Block at this Hospital provides accommodation for 30 patients. On the outbreak of war it was found necessary to release this accommodation, in order that it could be utilised for the reception of infectious disease cases transferred from an adjacent Authority. The majority of the tubercular patients so displaced, were immediately accommodated at Strinesdale Sanatorium.

As far as possible, all patients who are bedfast when first seen by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer are admitted to Westhulme for a period of bed rest, and are transferred to Strinesdale when they have improved sufficiently to be no longer bedfast.

The following figures give some indication of the activities of the Sanatorium Block, during the year, compared with the two previous years.

**Admissions.**

	1937	1938	1939
A. Definite Cases of Tuberculosis ...	77	70	53
B. Observation Cases ... ..	11	9	5

**Deaths.**

A. Definite Cases of Tuberculosis	...	27	33	20
B. Observation Cases, Non-Tb.	...	1	—	1

**Discharges.**

Transferred to Strinesdale	...	19	5	20
Transferred to The Municipal Hospital...	...	6	2	1
Other Discharges	...	38	35	36

**Condition of Patients on Discharge.**

Observation Cases proved to be				
	Non-Tubercular	7	5	6
Disease Quiescent	...	1	—	—
Improved	...	38	24	33
No Material Improvement	...	17	13	18

**THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.**

This is a General Hospital, but beds are reserved for the treatment of non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis. Most of the patients recommended for admission are suffering from bone or joint disease and are under the care of Mr. Poston, the Orthopædic Surgeon, who attends regularly for operations and consultations. The patients are usually first seen by him at the Orthopædic Clinic or at the Surgical Session of the Dispensary and continue under his care when discharged from Hospital.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer visits the hospital fortnightly to see these surgical cases and to consult with the Resident Staff regarding any suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Medical Wards. All patients in whom the diagnosis is confirmed are transferred almost immediately to our Sanatoria.

Artificial Sunlight treatment is given at the hospital to suitable cases.

The following figures give some indication of the activities of the Hospital with regard to tuberculosis during the year compared with the two previous years.

**Admissions.**

A. Definite Cases of Tuberculosis—	1937	1938	1939
Pulmonary	21	22	18
Non-Pulmonary	27	40	25
B. Observation Cases—			
Pulmonary	13	24	19
Non-Pulmonary	11	15	25

**Deaths.**

A. Definite Cases of Tuberculosis	...	16	21	14
B. Observation Cases, Non-Tb.	...	2	1	2



**Discharges.**

Transfers to Westhulme—Pulmonary ...	11	14	5	—
Non-Pulmonary	4	1	3	—
Transfers to Strinesdale—Pulmonary ...	4	6	7	10
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	7	2
Other Discharges ... ..	29	60	51	23

**Condition of Patients on Discharge.**

Observation Cases proved to be				
Non-Tubercular	11	10	21	5
Disease Quiescent ... ..	—	—	—	—
Improved ... ..	26	60	49	21
No Material Improvement ... ..	12	13	3	10

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